NS-11 - Clean Production Agreements in Chile

Chile

NAMA for Recognition

A Overview			
A.1 Party	Chile		
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	Clean Production Agreements in Chile		
A.2 little of Mitigation Action A.3 Description of mitigation action	Clean Production Agreements in Chile In Chile, the promotion of cleaner production is promoted and coordinated by the National Council for Clean Production (NCCP), an institution under the Ministry of Economy. One of the goals of NCCP for 2020 is to contribute to reducing greenhouse gases through its main management instrument, the Clean Production Agreement (CPA). This voluntary agreement is negotiated and signed by the representative of the industrial organization on behalf of the companies in a particular productive sector and a public administration sector. The agreement is intended to implement clean production through goals and actions within a specified period. This instrument is backed by specific national legislation (DS No. 20416/2010), and by the National Standards Institute, which has developed a set of rules (NCh2796-Of2003, NCh2797-Of2009, NCh2807-Of2009, NCh2825-Of2009) in order to create the framework for its creation, implementation and certification. A CPA is a standard that sets goals and specific actions to be implemented by a productive sector, mainly based on the best available techniques in the market. This instrument is funded by the government of Chile, which will financing about 70% of the costs covering the sustainability diagnosis of the sector, internal audits, technical assistance, training, certification, impact study and overall coordination of the CPA. The remaining 30% is funded by the sector, specifically the private companies who sign the CPAs. Nevertheless, the funding granted by the NCCP does not provide support for the purchase and acquisition of technology. The		
A.4 Sector	for their support in the preparation of this NAMA template. X Energy supply X Transport and its		
	X Residential and Commercial Infrastructure buildings X Agriculture X Waste management Other		
A.5 Technology	Bioenergy Energy Efficiency Hydropower Wind Energy Carbon Capture and Storage Land fill gas collection Cleaner fuels Geothermal Solar Energy Ocean Energy Low till / No till		

	X Other Various			
A.6 Type of action		Project: Investment in		
	National/ Sectoral goal	machinery		
	Strategy	Project: Investment in		
	X National/Sectoral policy or	infrastructure		
	program	Project : other		
	Other			
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	CO2	CH4		
	N2O	HFCs		
	PFCs	SF6		
D.V.	Other			
	nal Implementing Entity			
B.1.0 Name	National Council for Clean	Production		
B.1.1 Contact Person 1	Carolina Giaconi	124 B' 2 G ' GI'I		
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B.1.4 Email	cgiaconi@cpl.cl			
B.1.5 Contact Person 2 B.1.6 Address				
B.1.7 Phone				
B.1.8 Email				
B.1.9 Contact Person 3				
B.1.10 Address				
B.1.11 Phone				
B.1.12 Email				
B.1.13 Comments				
C Expected timeframe for the implementaion of the mitigation action				
C.1 Number of years for completion 8				
C.2 Expected start year of implementation 2012				
D Currency				
D.1 Used Currency	AED			
·	Conversion to USD: 1			
E Cost				
E.1.1 Estimated full cos		00		
E.1.2 Comments on esti preparation	mated full cost of			
	t of implementation			
E.2.2 Comments on esti	_			
implementation				
	ental cost of implementation			
E.3.2 Comments on esti	mated incremental cost of			
implementation				
F Estimated emission reductions				
F.1 Amount <u>18.40</u>				
F.2 Unit	MtCO2e			

F.3 Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)

Chile's National Council for Clean Production contracted a study carried out by the Australian Carbon Reduction Institute to estimate reductions of 16 CPAs out of the 54 CPAs that had been implemented and certified in the period 2002 to 2010. The results show that the CPA activities in the 16 sectors analyzed had reduced GHGs emissions by an amount of 4,050,973 tCO2e. Considering the timeframe of 8 years to achieve these reductions, the average annual reduction by each of the 16 CPAs was estimted at 31.6 KtCO2e. To date, 76 total CPAs have been signed, 45 of which are in the stage of diagnosis, and for which the implementation phase is expected to finish before 2016. Assuming they each reduce 31.6 kCO2e per year as calculated above, these CPAs will result in a total reduction of about 7.0 MtCO2e from 2012-2016. The goal of the NCCP is to generate an additional number of 10 CPAs per year up to 2020. Assuming the same annual reduction per CPA gives a total GHG reduction for the additional CPAs of 11.4 MtCO2e by 2020. The total expected GHG reduction of CPAs from 2012 up to 2020 is therefore about 18.4 MtCO2e, or 2.25 MtCO2e per year.

G Other indicators

G.1 Other indicators of implementation

The methodology for estimating the potential emission reduction employed by the NCCP begins with a survey to collect information on GHG emissions prior to the implementation of a CPA. The NCCP collects information from participating companies related to solid and liquid waste; transportation; energy and water consumption; energy use and fertilizer use and uses this information to continuously monitor GHG emissions from each company. This allows for the calculation of indicators that are presented in the final impact report, once the CPA has been completed.

H Other relevant information

H.1 Other relevant information including cobenefits for local sustainable development

The NCCP is an organ of the Chilean State that has the mission of promoting cleaner production as a strategy of efficient use of resources, the innovation in clean technologies and environmental responsibility contributing to the competitiveness and sustainable development of the Chilean companies, especially Small and Medium Enterprises. In this context the NCCP role is as an executing agency of policies, strategies and programs that contribute to a low- carbon, sustainable economy; also as an instrument to promote the use of renewable energies and reducing emissions, by leveraging its direct and close relation with all the economic sectors of the country. The CPA is the main instrument for managing the contribution to the sustainable development of the country, through the monitoring, recording, verifying and certifying the following indicators before and after a CPA is implemented: Economic/Productivity: • Productivity • Salaries and benefits • Investment in research, development and innovation • Economic relations with suppliers • Savings from reduced consumption • Time payback investment Environmental: • Energy consumption • Raw material use • Water consumption • Emissions • Effluents • Waste • GHG • Transportation • Providers • Products and services • Land use • Biodiversity • Law Compliance Social: • Exposure to pollutants • Hygiene and food safety • Staff training • The relationship

		between companies and the community • Number of complaints from the community Additionally, it is important to note that this is a NAMA for recognition, however in the future, could be facilitated by some type of new market mechanism yet to be defined.	
I Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action			
I.1 Relevant National Policies h		http://www.munitel.cl/Actualidad_Legislativa/Ley_20.416.pdf	
I.2 Lin	k to other NAMAs		
		J Attachments	
J	Attachments	Title Description	
J.1	Attachment description		
J.2	File	Browse	