

## **NAMA** for Recognition

A.1 Party		Chile				
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action		Clean Production Agreements in Chile				
A.3 Description of mitigation action		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 Chilean Government would like to thank the UNEP-RISO Centre for their support in the preparation of this NAMA template.				
A.4 Sector	Energy supp Residential Agriculture Waste man	and Commercial build	ings	☐ Transport and its Infrastructure☐ Industry☐ Forestry		
A.5 Technology	☐ Bioenergy ☐ Energy Effic	iency [		er Fuels nermal energy		



A.6 Type of action	Hydropower  Wind energy Carbon Capture and Ste National/ Sectoral goal Strategy National/Sectoral police Project: Investment in	y or prog					
[	Project: Investment in infrastructure  Others: <pls enter="" here="" other="" text=""></pls>						
B National Implementing entity							
B.1 Name	National Council for Clean Production						
B.2.1 Contact Person B.2.2 Address B.2.3 Phone B.2.4 Email B.3.1 Contact Person (alternative Contact P	Carolina Giaconi Almirante Lorenzo Got +5626884500 cgiaconi@cpl.cl  Ximena Ruz	uzzo 124	Piso 2, Santiago. Chile				
B.3.2 Address Almirante Lorenzo Gotuzzo 124 Piso 2, Santiago. Chile							
B.3.3 Phone B.3.4 Email	+5626884500 xruz@cpl.cl						
B.4.1 Contact Person Veronica Baquedano (alternative Contact Person 2)  B.4.2 Address Almirante Lorenzo Gotuzzo 124 Piso 2, Santiago. Chile  B.4.3 Phone +563223143718  B.4.4 Email vbaquedano@cpl.cl							
C. Expected timeframe for implementation of the mitigation action							
C.1 Number of years for completion 8							
C.2 Expected start year of implementation 2012							
D.1 Used Currency	USD						
E Cost							
E.1 Estimated full cost of preparation 36,500.00							
E.2 Estimated full cos	t of implementation		160 million				



E.3 Estimated incremental cost of implementation

0.05

F Estimated emission reductions

F.1 Amount 18.40

F.2 Unit MtCO2e

F.3 Comments

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.

H.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.

I.1 Other relevant information including benefits 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



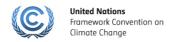
contributing to the competitiveness and sustainable development of the Chilean companies, especially Small and Medium Enterprises. In this context the NCCP role is as an executing agency of policies, strategies and programs that contribute to a low-carbon, sustainable economy; also as an instrument to 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.

- J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other NAMAs
- J.1 Relevant National Policies http://www.munitel.cl/Actualidad\_Legislativa/Ley\_20.416.pdf