

Republic of Chile

UNFCCC Conference

The Republic of Chile has and continues to recognize the looming and urgent threat of climate change as well as its effects on the species of the world. In the past Chile has been active in hopeful climate mitigation in interest of the safety of the planet and its inhabitants. In 1994, Chile ratified the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, and in 1996 established its National Advisory Committee for Global Change. During the years leading up to 2013, the nation made solid efforts in promoting and increasing the use of renewable energy, namely, a Renewable Portfolio Standard Law. The goal of this legislation is that by 2024, at least 10% of sold energy will be renewable. Chile proposed arguably one of the most important funds for alleviating climate change worldwide: the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). This legislative proposal is partly backed financially by Chile, and has the potential to be a metamorphosis in terms of its capabilities to eliminate health and environmental detriments due to climate change.

While Chile is a big player in mitigating climate change, it is a big victim of its adversities. According to climate model projections, rainfall patterns will change from north to south. The change will unfortunately result in water shortage, especially in the central part of the country where 70% of the total population is living. Furthermore, glaciers, which are used strategically as water reserves, will continue to diminish. Outside of these projections, it can be concluded that, if left unchecked, climate change will affect Chilean agriculture, livestock, forestry, biodiversity, and health, as it will in many other countries. The threat rings loud and clear- which is why Michelle Bachelet along with the rest of the Chilean government is so active and determined in the process of finding solutions and eliminating the issue.

Commitment and determination are pertinent to the issue of climate change. In order to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to lessen the effects of non-renewable resources so that human and animal lives are no longer in danger- commitment to international treaties/agreements must be strong. The financial support of existing NAMAs as well as the creation of new, more ambitious and transformational NAMAs is necessary to the issue and must be tackled aggressively by country Parties. If each member aims to reduce emissions by perhaps 11% by 2030 and provides funds for the research and engineering of better, more efficient energy sources, the end of global warming might then commence. The Republic of Chile has made several successful and monumental efforts in battling climate change and it urges fellow nations to do the same.