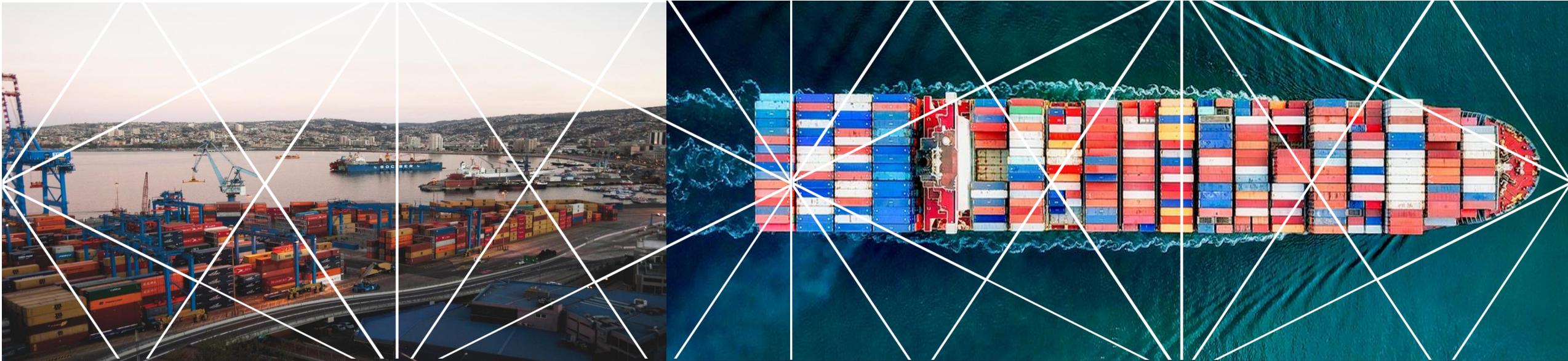




Gobierno
de Chile

SUSTAINABLE FUEL FOR MARITIME TRANSPORT

GREEN MARITIME CORRIDORS: EXPERIENCE OF CHILE



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PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE TO THE WTO, UNCTAD, WIPO AND ITC

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
14TH TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION



CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations

Framework Convention on
Climate Change



CRUCIAL ROLE OF IMO IN DECARBONIZING MARITIME TRANSPORT

The International Maritime Organization's Ongoing Efforts to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Ships.

Key Milestones:

- 2011: Adoption of technical measures to improve energy efficiency. Resolution MEPC.203(62)
- 2013: Resolution on technical cooperation and technology transfer related to energy efficiency in ships.
- 2016: Agreement on a fuel consumption data collection system.
- 2018: Adoption of the Initial IMO Strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships.
- 2020: Agreement on a short-term measure to establish an energy efficiency ranking for ships (A-E rating) and a technical target to limit engine power for existing ships.
- 2023 IMO GHG Revised Strategy: that aims to reach net-zero GHG emissions by or around, i.e. close to, 2050.



CLIMATE CHANGE: NATIONAL CONTEXT



NATIONAL

- Framework Law on Climate Change: carbon neutral in 2050 (Law 21455).
- 2050 Energy Policy:
 - Chile aims for 100% zero-emission energy generation by 2050 with renewables contributing 80% by 2030.
 - Voluntary progressive closure of coal plants
 - End of coal use by 2040
 - 70% zero-emission fuels in non-electric final uses by 2050.
- Long Term Climate Strategy:
- In 2050, the reduction of 40% in direct GHG emissions from the use of fuels in the transportation sector.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MARITIME TRANSPORT



COP26



The signatories of the Clydebank Declaration are to support the establishment of green shipping corridors – zero-emission maritime routes between 2 (or more) ports. Aiming to support the establishment of at least 6 green corridors by the middle of this decade.

CHILE: TRADE AND MARITIME TRANSPORT

TRADE:

- 34 trade agreements in place.
- Access to 65 economies, representing over 60% of the world's population.
- Chile heavily reliant on maritime transport (over 94% of its foreign trade).

DISTANCE FROM MARKETS:

- Chilean exports travel substantial distances. They do an average of 13,995 kilometers to reach their destinations.
- Chile is the furthest export country from the markets
- Our goods travel more than three times the world average distance (4,857 km).



GREEN MARITIME CORRIDORS

Collaboration with Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping (CMMM).

- **December 2021:** Clydebank Declaration COP Green Maritime Corridors and the beginning of a permanent dialogue between the CMMM and the Ministry of Energy
- **April 2022:** VII Conference Our Oceans, in Palau, we communicate the collaboration between the government of Chile, through the Ministry of Energy and the Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping.
- **May 2022:** We start the Pre-feasibility Study.
- **December 2022:** Pre-feasibility Study is finalized. Some findings:
 - Renewable Energy Potential.
 - Scalability for commercial use by 2030.
 - Ammonia emerges as the dominant hydrogen-derived fuel.
 - Technical, financial and Port Development Challenges.

GREEN MARITIME CORRIDORS

Collaboration with Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping (CMMM).

- **December 2022:** Consortia meetings
- **Early 2023:** Definition of two international corridors from the :
 - Copper to Asia/Europe.
 - Sulfuric Acid to Peru/other Chilean ports.
- **End of 2023:** Another pre-feasibility study has been initiated:
 - Corridor in Aysén fjord - salmon industry.
- Work with Stakeholders in the Feasibility Study.

Many thanks...

