

# Algunos comentarios

Luis A. Cifuentes

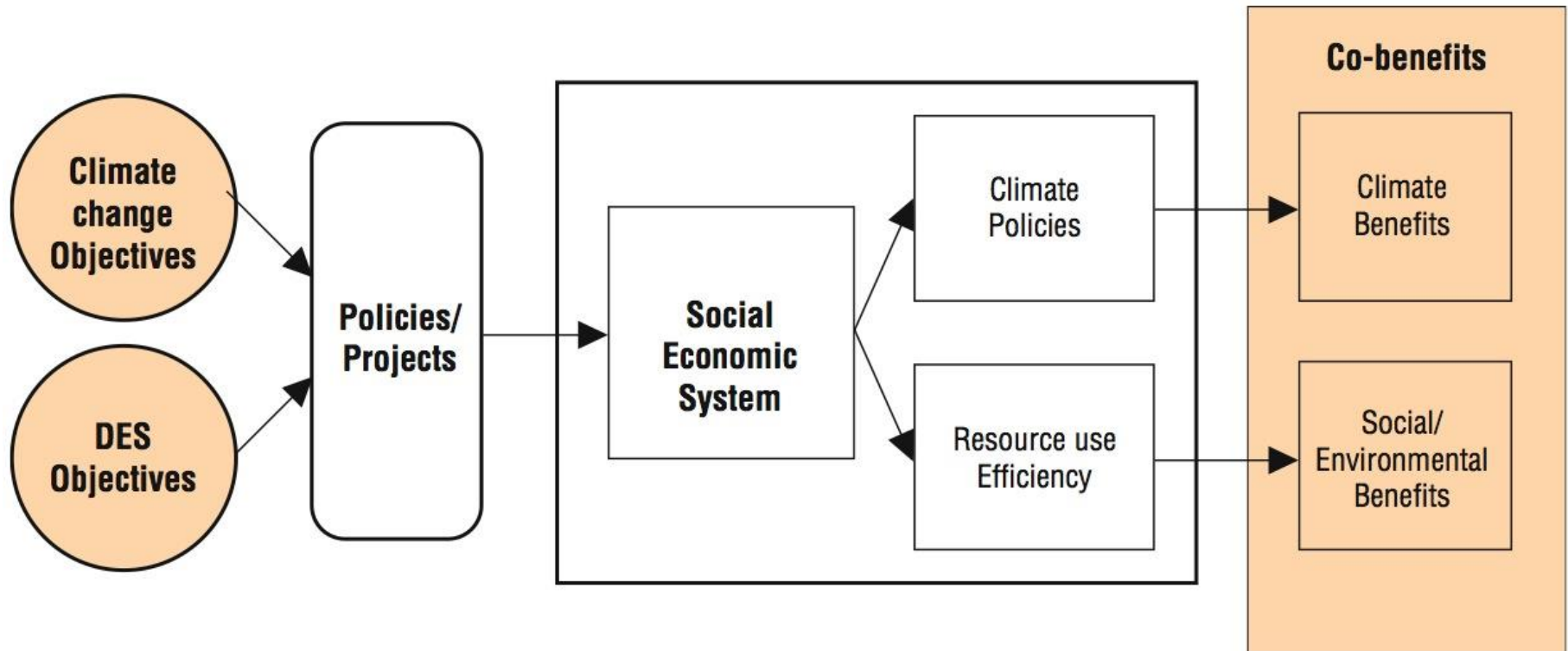
Cambio Climático and Sustainable Development in Chile: Evidence and Challenges, Santiago, Chile

8 de Junio de 2017

# Puntos

- Felicitaciones!
- CA y CC: hasta ahora han seguido caminos paralelos
  - CA: Normas
  - CC: Acuerdo de Paris
- Cómo?
  - Instrumentos: PET, Impuestos, Planes?
  - Ley de Planes y CC?
- Impactos
  - Evaluación integrada de instrumentos: física, económica.
  - Aspectos distributivos

# Co-benefits: General Framework

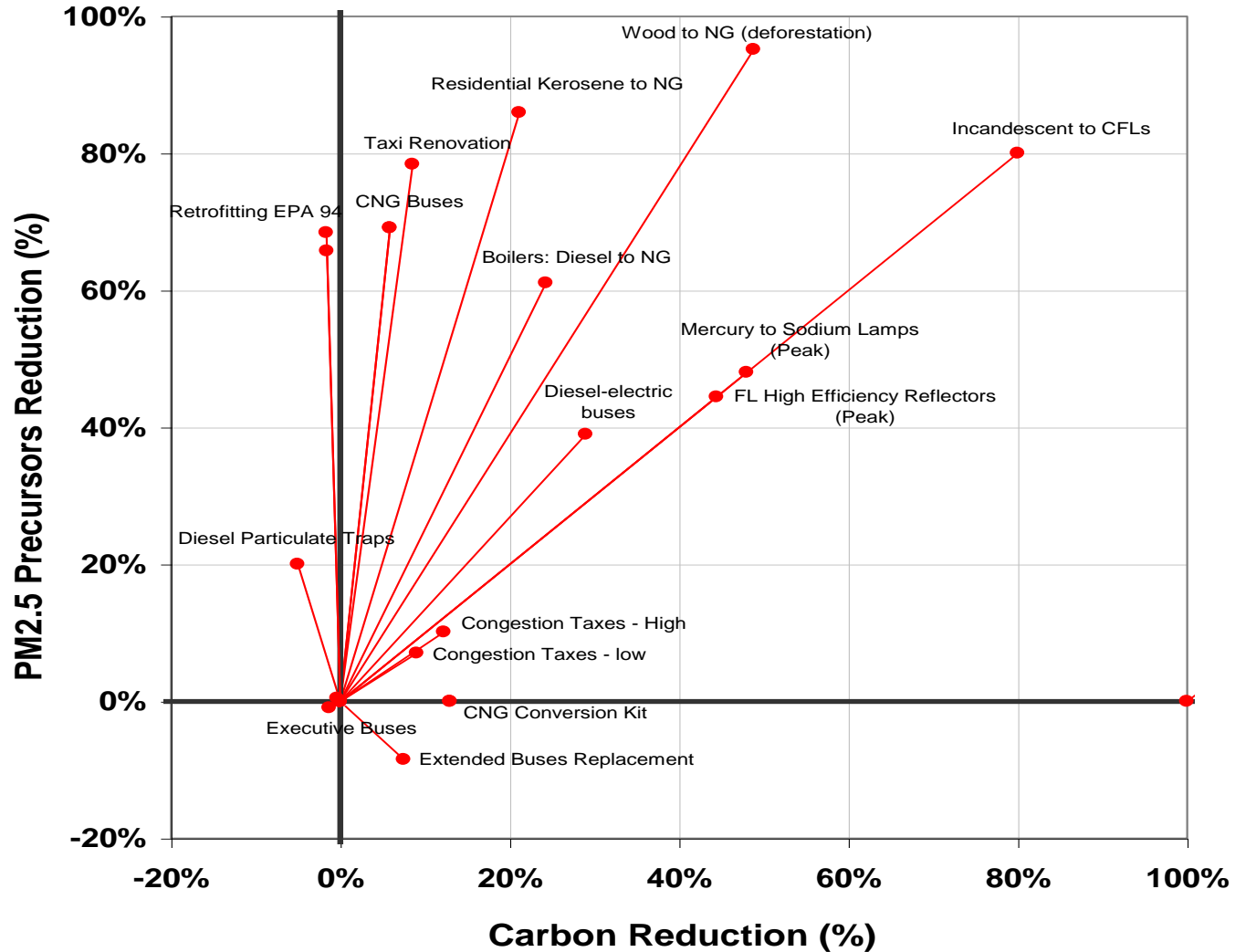


Source: IPCC TAR, WGIII. *Climate Change 2001: Mitigation: Contribution of Working Group III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change*. B. Metz, O. Davidson, R. Swart and J. Pan. Cambridge, UK, Cambridge University Press.

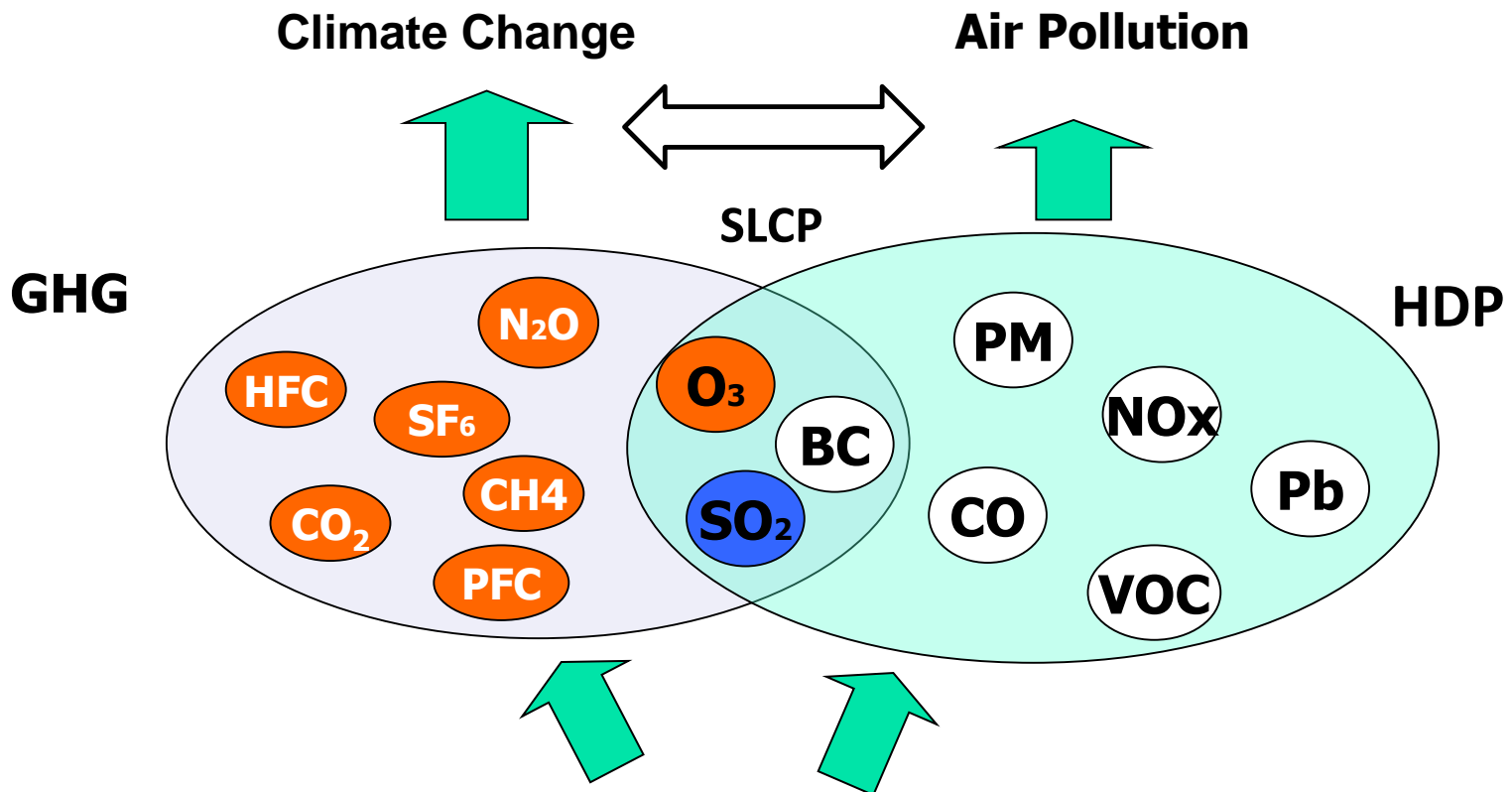
# Algunos puntos

- Felicitaciones!
- CA y CC: hasta ahora han seguido caminos paralelos
  - CA: Normas
  - CC: Acuerdo de Paris
- Cómo?
  - Instrumentos: PET, Impuestos, Planes?
  - Ley de Planes y CC?
- Impactos
  - Evaluación integrada de instrumentos: física, económica.
  - Aspectos distributivos

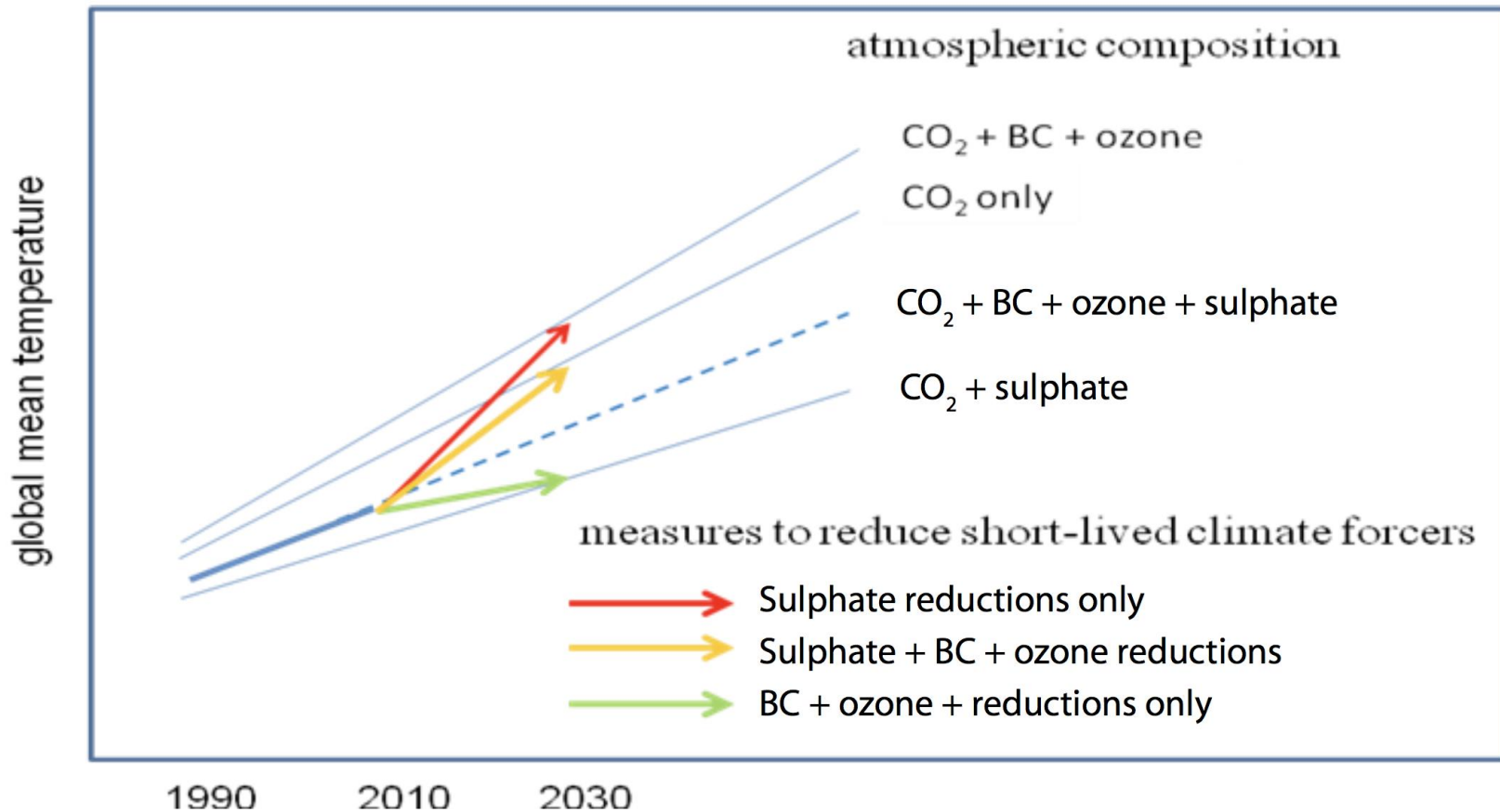
## Reductions of emissions of CO2 and PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors are usually correlated



PM<sub>2.5</sub> reductions estimated through source-apportionment model, based on emissions changes of PM, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Road Dust.



Fuente: Adaptado de Sophie Punte, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities y Leonora Rojas, INE, MX.



**Figure 1.4.** Schematic view of the effect of reducing various air pollutants on global mean temperature. The thick line represents the on-going warming. A reduction of cooling sulphate aerosols is expected to lead to an accelerated warming. A focus on reducing BC and O<sub>3</sub> is expected to reduce warming in the near term.