



MEMORANDUM

TO : The Directors
Climate Change Service
Environmental Management Bureau
Mines and Geosciences Bureau
Biodiversity Management Bureau

FROM : The Undersecretary
Policy, Planning and International Affairs

SUBJECT : HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 3RD ASEAN-CHILE
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP COOPERATION (AC-
DPC)

DATE : 11 March 2022

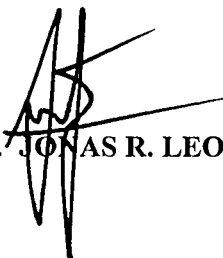
May we refer a copy of the letter dated 02 March 2022 sent by Assistant Secretary Daniel R. Espiritu, Office of ASEAN Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, transmitting the highlights of the 3rd ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership Cooperation held on 21 February 2022:

- The Philippines recommended collaboration of Chile with the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB) in mainstreaming biodiversity into measures that will address water and waste management, pollution control, land and forest fire prevention, mitigation and management, environmental awareness promotion, and environmental monitoring and impact assessment.

- Chile is committed to climate action in a “decisive and ambitious” manner. In 2020 it updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and pledged to become a net-zero emission country by 2050, the only developing country to do so.

In addition, please note that activities on Mineral Cooperation is included in the Matrix of Implementation of Practical Cooperation Areas for ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership 2021-2025.

For your information and guidance.


ATTY. JONAS R. LEONES

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Policy, Planning and Foreign Assisted and Special Projects

MEMO NO. 2022 - 158

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
KAGAWARAN NG UGNAYANG PANLABAS

OFFICE OF ASEAN AFFAIRS

Our Ref. No. : DIV5-079-ASEAN-2022
Subject : **Highlights of the 3rd ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership Cooperation Meeting (AC-DPC), 21 February 2022**
Date : 2 March 2022

Dear Sirs/Mesdames,

ASEAN transmits the following highlights of the 3rd ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership Cooperation Meeting (AC-DPC) held on 21 February 2022, attended by the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to ASEAN in Jakarta:

1. Under the ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership PCA 2021-2025, there are 26 action lines listed for implementation, covering all three pillars of cooperation. In its first year of implementation, 10 out of the 26 measures/activities or 38% of the PCA have been and/or are being addressed.
2. To further enhance the implementation of the PCA, ASEC proposed for Chile to consider setting up a dedicated ASEAN-Chile Fund.
3. PH considers Chile a key economic partner and hopes that Chile will also be a major trading partner of ASEAN. Chile is envisioned to be ASEAN's gateway to Latin America and vice versa.
4. PH welcomed cooperation with Chile in the areas of trade and investment promotion, digital economy, cybersecurity, e-commerce, and support for MSMEs development.
5. PH recommended the following:
 - a. Collaboration of Chile with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in mainstreaming biodiversity into measures that will address water and waste management, pollution control, land and forest fire prevention, mitigation and management, environmental awareness promotion, and environmental monitoring and impact assessment, all of which are consistent with the current PCA.
 - b. Cooperation in human resources development, including through the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Mobility Program, is vital in expanding and improving employment and promoting economic recovery in ASEAN.
6. Despite the pandemic, Chile was able to generate greater involvement with ASEAN compared to the previous years and hopes to continue the momentum into the future. Chile reiterated its desire to join the AANZFTA, which would allow the expansion of trade among AANZFTA countries with the rest of the Latin American region. ASEC responded that ASEAN welcomes Chile's interest to join the free trade area and informed the Meeting that consultations are currently being undertaken by AANZFTA Parties regarding this.

....Continued on p.2 / 7. Chile, New Zealand and Singapore.../

Very truly yours,
For the Secretary of Foreign Affairs:


DANIEL R. ESPIRITU
Assistant Secretary

7. Chile, New Zealand and Singapore have signed the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) as an initiative to develop a legal framework aimed to facilitate doing business in the digital economy environment. The agreement represents a new form of economic engagement which aims to facilitate end-to-end digital trade. DEPA is open to accession and other ASEAN Member States are invited to consider being part of the agreement.

The Department noted the success of Chile in producing and harnessing renewable energy and recommends that the DOE study possible cooperation activities and sharing of best practices regarding clean energy. ACB may also explore possible collaboration with Chile to exchange best practices on biodiversity and environmental conservation. DICT and the DTI may also wish to study and consider the possible accession of the Philippines in DEPA.

Thank you for your continued support on matters of mutual concern.

ALL AMTB AGENCIES

Recent Developments in Chile
(3rd ASEAN-Chile DPC Meeting)

1. Elections were successfully held in December 2021. Gabriel Boric, a 36-year old Congressman and a Bachelor of Law graduate from the University of Chile, will assume Chile's presidency in March 2022. The members of the new cabinet have been named. Chile's next Minister of Foreign Affairs is Antonia Urrejola who is a former President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of the Organization of American States.
2. In May 2021, elections were held to elect the members of the Constituent Convention whose mission is to draft the new constitution as mandated by the Chilean people in a national plebiscite held in October 2020. The Convention, which is composed of 155 members, 17 of which are representatives of Chile's indigenous peoples, will have nine months to draft a new constitution. In mid-2022, a plebiscite will be held to approve or reject the proposed charter.
3. Daily new COVID-19 cases are around 28,000, which is about 2.4 per 100,000 people. Positivity rate is 26% and approximately 100,000 tests are taken daily, which almost doubles the testing rate from the previous year. However, more than 40,000 people have died from COVID-19 since the beginning of the pandemic, a high figure for Chile's total population.
4. In terms of vaccination, Chile is one of the most advanced countries in the world, currently rolling out fourth booster doses to the general population. 47 million doses have been inoculated to a population of 18 million people; this means that 98% of the target population (+18 years old) have been fully vaccinated. Twelve million have their first booster and 471,000 have already received their fourth dose. Also, 78.21% of the population between 3 and 17 years old have received the full scheme vaccination. Scientific partnership between national researchers and laboratories worldwide has made it possible to generate local knowledge regarding the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine. The early approach and diversification of commercial agreements and scientific collaboration with COVID-19 vaccine developers enabled Chile to establish direct agreements with AstraZeneca-Oxford, CanSino, Pfizer-BioNTech and Sinovac, in addition to accessing the Janssen vaccine through the COVAX mechanism of the World Health Organization.
5. Chile's economy grew by 12% in 2021, due to significant increase in private consumption and investments in machinery and equipment. In 2022, it is expected that growth will slow down to 2.0%, as monetary and fiscal policies tighten. The unemployment rate, which on September 2021 was 8.4%, is 3.9 percentage points lower than the previous year. However, around a third of the jobs lost during the pandemic have yet to be recovered, while the labor force participation rate is well below the pre-crisis levels.
6. Chile possesses about 51% of the world's lithium reserves, in the form of saltwater. Chile mainly produces lithium carbonate, obtained from the saltwater present in the Salar de Atacama in the Antofagasta Region. Chile also produces lithium chloride and hydroxide. Demand is being pushed by a strong increase in the production of lithium-based batteries used for electric vehicles, cell phones, computers and other products.

Chile is looking to attract strategic partners to produce lithium and to promote technological solutions that allow responsible and sustainable production.

7. Chile is committed to climate action in a "decisive and ambitious manner". In 2020, it updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and pledged to become a net-zero emission country by 2050, the only developing country to do so and one of the few to begin parliamentary discussion on a Climate Change Bill. In the past 6 years, Chile has increased the generation capacity from these sources five-fold and, by 2030, 70% of the power grid is expected to be renewable through solar, wind and green hydrogen.

Recent Developments in ASEAN
(3rd ASEAN-Chile DPC Meeting)

1. Recovering and building back better from the pandemic while mitigating its impact remain key priorities for ASEAN. Among the recent developments on ASEAN's response against the pandemic are: (i) ASEAN is utilizing the COVID-19 ASEAN Response Fund (CARF) to procure COVID-19 vaccines for the peoples of ASEAN and the ASEAN Secretariat staff through partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) wherein the deliveries of the vaccines are expected to take place between the first and second quarters of 2022; (ii) ASEAN's efforts to recover from the pandemic is guided by the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) and its Implementation Plan; (iii) as part of ASEAN's recovery efforts, the operationalization of the ASEAN Travel Corridor Arrangement Framework (ATCAF), which will facilitate the movement of people especially essential business and official travels, is being finalized. (iv) ASEAN has established the ASEAN Regional Reserve of Medical Supplies for Public Health Emergencies (RRMS) and encourages contribution to this facility, including from external partners; and (v) ASEAN is now working towards the early operationalization of the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED) which will be the regional excellence hub for the prevention, detection and response to PHEs, pandemics and other emerging infectious diseases.
2. ASEAN continues to leverage the on-going and future digital transformation, including through the adoption of the Consolidated Strategy on the Fourth Industrial Revolution for ASEAN and the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap on ASEAN Digital Transformation. These, along with other digitalization/4IR-related initiatives, will define how ASEAN plans to advance its digital transformation agenda to boost the region's competitiveness, wellbeing, and inclusivity.
3. On the political and security front, ASEAN continues to enhance cooperation in combating transnational crimes, including through the adoption of the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration on Combating Transnational Crime Post-COVID-19 Pandemic. ASEAN's external partners, including Chile, are encouraged to support and undertake practical cooperation with ASEAN in the four key areas of cooperation outlined in the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) through existing ASEAN- led mechanisms.
4. On the economic front, the ASEAN economy is expected to register a 5.3% growth this year. ASEAN adopted the Framework for Circular Economy for the ASEAN Economic Community, which sets out strategic moves for ASEAN's transition to circular economy that will be geared towards resource efficiency, economic resilience and sustainable growth. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement also entered into force for most AMS this year.
5. On the socio-cultural front, ASEAN continues to advance cooperation on environmental protection and conservation to transition towards a circular economy, and contribute to sustainable development in the areas of marine debris pollution, climate change, environmentally sustainable cities, water resources management, transboundary haze pollution, and biodiversity conservation, as well as to promote collaboration on reducing disaster risk and responding to disaster. ASEAN also advocates gender equality and youth empowerment.
6. To narrow the development gaps within ASEAN, ASEAN Member States and external partners are encouraged to work together in mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan IV (2021-2025).

7. As mandated by 54th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, ASEAN's humanitarian assistance through the AHA Center to Myanmar is ongoing with Phase 1 (life-saving) being rolled out since September 2021, and is expected to continue through March 2022. The planning for subsequent Phase 2 (life-sustaining) is ongoing, and implementation is expected to start in May 2022.

8. This year marks the 20th Anniversary of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). Despite the challenges of the pandemic, textual negotiations on the Code of Conduct have resumed since the middle of 2021.

**MATRIX OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PRACTICAL COOPERATION AREAS FOR ASEAN-CHILE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP 2021-2025**

The Practical Cooperation Areas for ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership 2021-2025 was adopted at the Second ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership Committee (AC-DPC) Meeting on 29 January 2021. The Practical Cooperation Areas are aimed at implementing cooperation activities to substantiate ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership. This Practical Cooperation Areas will also contribute to the realisation of ASEAN Community Vision 2025 goals as well as further strengthen ASEAN-Chile relations.

Subsequently, the ASEAN Secretariat has developed an implementation programme in the form of a matrix to reflect the list of indicative projects and activities to implement measures/actions under the Practical Cooperation Areas, as well as to assist in monitoring the implementation of the Practical Cooperation Areas.

Under the Practical Cooperation Areas, there are **26** measures/activities listed for implementation, which cover all three pillars of cooperation, namely political and security cooperation, economic cooperation and socio-cultural cooperation, as well as cross-pillar cooperation, including among others cooperation on connectivity, narrowing the development gap and Initiative for ASEAN integration (IAI), smart cities and sustainable development.

To date, **10** out of the 26 measures/activities have been and/or are being addressed, namely **1** under political and security cooperation, **4** under economic cooperation, **2** under social and cultural cooperation, as well as **3** under cross-pillar cooperation.

Instructions:

Description of activities should be succinct and only include activities based on the implementation year.

Please indicate the status of activities as:

- **Completed** : Activities or initiatives that are once-off in nature and have been implemented;
- **Ongoing** : Activities or initiatives that are being implemented and will continue throughout the timeframe of the PCA;
- **Planned** : Activities or initiatives that will be implemented; and
- **Proposed** : Activities that are being designed or seeking funding.

No	Areas/Measures	Project/Programme/Activity	Status
Political-Security Cooperation			
1.1	Combatting transnational crime		
1.2	Human Rights, Good Governance and Combating Corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the area of good governance, Chile has organised an online Certification Course titled <i>"Transparency, Integrity and Good Governance"</i> designed for professionals from ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat, to study new challenges of transparency and integrity including the relations of the various powers of the State with interest groups, the decision-making process and the action of civil society. The Course sought to share Chilean and ASEAN Member States' experiences in the subject matters. It was held from 15 November to 3 December 2021, comprised of live classes, pre-recorded lectures, and end-term assessment. The Course provided modules on transparency and access to public information, corruption, probity and public integrity, lobbying act, public procurement and open government, public innovation and digital transformation. It was participated by representatives of ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam as well as the Secretariat. Certificates of Approval for students are currently being processed by the Catholic University of Chile. 	Completed
Economic Cooperation			
2.1	Trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chile has reiterated its interest to accede to the ASEAN Australia New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA). AANZFTA Parties are undertaking consultations to review the interest. During the 26th ASEAN Economic Ministers-Closer Economic Relations (AEM-CER) Consultations on 15 September 2021, the meeting welcomed Chile's interest to join the AANZFTA. 	On-going
2.2	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)		

No	Areas/Measures	Project/Programme/Activity	Status
2.3	Digital Economy		
2.4	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual Workshop on Financial Intelligence: The Financial Analysis Unit of the Ministry of Finance of Chile has expressed its interest in implementing a virtual workshop for AMS in matters such as: (1) Exchange of information between public entities, (2) Control - Supervision of Reporting Entities, and (3) Strategic Intelligence, among others. 	Proposal of Chile, awaiting submission of Concept Paper/Project Proposal from Chile
2.5	Food, Agriculture and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual Workshop on Quinoa Cultivation: The Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) of Chile has proposed holding a virtual workshop on issues related to quinoa production. As a result of the successful experience and technical transfer that was carried out in partnership with the Kasetsart University of Thailand a few years ago, INIA has expressed its interest and availability in holding an Approach Workshop with the ASEAN Member States. 	Proposal of Chile, awaiting submission of Concept Paper/Project Proposal from Chile
2.6	Marine Resources including Fisheries		
2.7	Mineral cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore collaboration in the form of capacity building, experience sharing and best practices in areas such as sustainable mining practices, governance for sustainability, competitive mining investment policies and support for miners in small scale mining (legalizing and registering artisanal or small scale miners), etc. Chile was invited to participate at the 6th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Mineral Joint Working Groups (ASOMM JWG) Meeting on 6 July 2021, to brief and discuss potential cooperation/ joint activities between ASEAN and Chile. The 6th ASOMM JWG agreed to request AMS to identify and prioritise the areas of cooperation that they would want to pursue with Chile under the AMCAP Phase 2. 	Ongoing

No	Areas/Measures	Project/Programme/Activity	Status
2.8	Science, Technology and Innovation		
2.9	Sustainable and renewable energy including energy efficiency		
2.10	Tourism		
2.11	Transport		
Socio-cultural Cooperation			
3.1	Education and Youth Development		
3.2	Environment and Climate Change		
3.3	Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile participated in the Third ASEAN-ICRC Joint Platform on Adaptation to the Evolving 'Riskscape' in ASEAN and beyond virtually held on 23 and 24 June 2021 via videoconference and the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 Sharing Session held on 28 April 2021. 	Completed
3.4	Human Resources Development		
3.5	People-to-People Contact, Sports, Culture and Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile participated in the Partnership Conference on Advancing the Implementation of ASEAN Culture of Prevention Focusing on Post Pandemic Recovery on 26 August 2021 	Completed

No	Areas/Measures	Project/Programme/Activity	Status
		via videoconference (<i>Note: People-to-People Contact, Sports, Culture and Arts are part of the ASEAN CoP</i>).	
3.6	Health Cooperation, including public health emergencies		
Cross-Pillar Cooperation			
4.1	Connectivity Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile participated in the annual ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) Consultations with Dialogue Partners (DPs) and Other External Partners (OEPs) on Connectivity and 12th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium on Promoting Recovery and Resilience through Connectivity on 25 and 26 August 2021, respectively, via video conference. • In 2021, Chile also participated in an MPAC 2025 initiative-related forum, namely the Socialisation Forum on the Framework for Improving ASEAN Infrastructure Productivity on 24 May 2021, via video conference. 	Completed
4.2	Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile attended the 11th Consultation Meeting of IAI Task Force with ASEAN Partners on 10 September 2021 via videoconference. 	Completed
4.3	Smart Cities		
4.4	Sustainable Consumption and Production		
4.5	Sustainable Development, including through promoting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile participated in the virtual launch of the ASEAN Development Outlook (ADO) report on 23 August 2021. 	Completed

No	Areas/Measures	Project/Programme/Activity	Status
	the complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Complementarities Initiative)		
4.6	Cybersecurity, including Secure Digital Environment		
4.7	Strategic Trade Management		

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Version	Date	Status	Author
0.0	15/12/2021	Zero Draft	ASEC (ERD2)
0.1	18/01/2022	Draft	Chile
0.2	21/01/2022	Draft	ASEC and Chile consolidated
1	11/02/2022	Final	ASEC and Chile Consolidated



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Tel Nos. 929-6626 to 29; 929-6633 to 35
Website: <http://www.dnr.gov.ph> / E-mail: web@denrgov.ph
OUPPIA Tel. No. 928-1186 and 928-1195 email address: oucica.dnr@gmail.com
Voice-Over-Internet-Protocol (VOIP) Trunkline (632)7553330 local 1068

MEMORANDUM

TO : The OIC Director
Policy and Planning Service

FROM : The Undersecretary
Policy, Planning and International Affairs

SUBJECT : HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 3RD ASEAN-CHILE DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP COOPERATION MEETING (AC-DPC)

DATE : 03 March 2022

May we refer a copy of the letter dated 02 March 2022 sent by Assistant Secretary Daniel R. Espiritu, Office of ASEAN Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, forwarding the transmitted highlights of the 3rd ASEAN-Chile Development Partnership Cooperation Meeting (AC-DPC) held on 21 February 2022, attended by the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to ASEAN in Jakarta.

The DFA noted the success of Chile in producing and harnessing renewable energy and recommends that the DOE study possible cooperation activities and sharing of best practices regarding clean energy. ACB may also explore possible collaboration with Chile to exchange best practices on biodiversity and environmental conservation. DICT and the DTI may also wish to study and consider the possible accession of the Philippines in DEPA.

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Policy, Planning and Foreign Assisted and Special Projects

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KAGAWARAN NG UGNAYANG PANLABAS

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