



a. What would Ministers for the Environment propose as the most important elements and/or key messages that would enable the ministerial declaration to take forward the UNEA theme in the most impactful manner?

According to Chile, the UNEA7 Ministerial Declaration should reflect the following core elements related to the theme “Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet”:

Cooperate on developing prevention and mitigation technologies for natural disasters that negatively affect terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Promote efforts to ensure the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

Promote environmentally sustainable mining to support the energy transition.

Ensure a just socio-ecological transition.

b. What key messages or conclusions from recent scientific reports would Environment Ministers recommend for consideration in the ministerial declaration?

The Ministerial Declaration should reference recognized and validated scientific reports, have a global scope, and be thematically relevant. Given that the Global Environment Outlook 7 (GEO7) is expected to be launched during UNEA7, the Ministerial Declaration should reflect the main findings of this report.

Regarding climate change, the Ministerial Declaration should include the conclusions of the 2024 Emissions Gap Report on the need for states collectively to commit to a 42% reduction in annual GHG emissions by 2030 and a 57% reduction by 2035 to meet the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C goal.

Likewise, the 2024 report An Eye on Methane, published by UNEP’s International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO), calls for action and collaboration among governments, industry, and other key stakeholders to address systemic barriers to reducing methane.

Regarding the circular economy, the 2024 Global Waste Management Outlook highlights that between 2020 and 2050, annual municipal solid waste generation could rise from 2.1 billion tons to 3.8 billion tons—an increase of 56%. This report urgently calls for action to mitigate this increase and reduce the costs associated with waste management.

Chile also wishes to highlight the updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, presented at the CBD COP16, as well as the climate NDCs that will be submitted in 2025 as inputs for the Ministerial Declaration.

c. What proposed collective actions and policy solutions should Ministers for the Environment adopt to advance the UNEA theme and promote effective and inclusive environmental governance?

The UNEA theme emphasizes resilience and the advancement of technologies to foster a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. In this context, and considering the environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution—and their impact on land degradation and desertification—Chile advocates for collective and effective actions in disaster prevention, optimization of water resource use, and nature-based solutions to address the increasing need for resilience in the face of environmental crises.

Regarding effective environmental governance, creating synergies among Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)—especially concerning reporting to these instruments—is crucial, as recognized in UNEA6 Resolution 6/4 titled *Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments*. In this sense, it is important to underscore the need to strengthen national monitoring and reporting systems across the various MEAs, including the Rio Conventions. A call should be made to coordinate and align processes for creating targets within NBSAPs (National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans), NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions), and LDN (Land Degradation Neutrality).

To achieve inclusive environmental governance, it is essential to acknowledge and advance gender-related environmental issues, as well as recognize potentially vulnerable groups such as women, children, minorities, migrants, Indigenous peoples, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Finally, digital transformation and the use of innovative tools should be highlighted to advance sustainable solutions for environmental protection and resilience in the face of environmental crises.

What other message(s) would Ministers for the Environment like to see considered or included in the ministerial declaration?

Chile would like to see an ambitious Ministerial Declaration that proposes concrete, impactful action areas without lowering the ambition of agreements reached in recent years at Conferences of the Parties under the various MEAs.