UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)

Argentina

December 3rd 2018

Secretaría de Ambiente
y Desarrollo Sustentable
República Argentina

Presentation Outline

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

- National context
- GHG inventory
- Mitigation actions and effect
- Barriers and support needed and received

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

- Q/A
- Next steps and improvements

Part III: Response to questions received

Part I:

Summary of BUR and recent development

National context: Republic of Argentine

→ **Total Land Area 3.761.274 km²**

2.791.810 km² belonging to the American Continent and 969.464 km² belonging to the Atlantic Continent (including the South Orkney Islands) and the Austral Islands (South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)).

→ **Population** (2018 estimate): **44.494.502 inhabitants**

→ **23 Provinces + 1 Autonomous City of Buenos Aires**

→ **Forest Area** (2015): **91.488.000 ha**

Native Forest: 25.910.000 ha, Planted Forest: 1.202.000 ha and Native Other Wooded Land: 64.376.000 ha

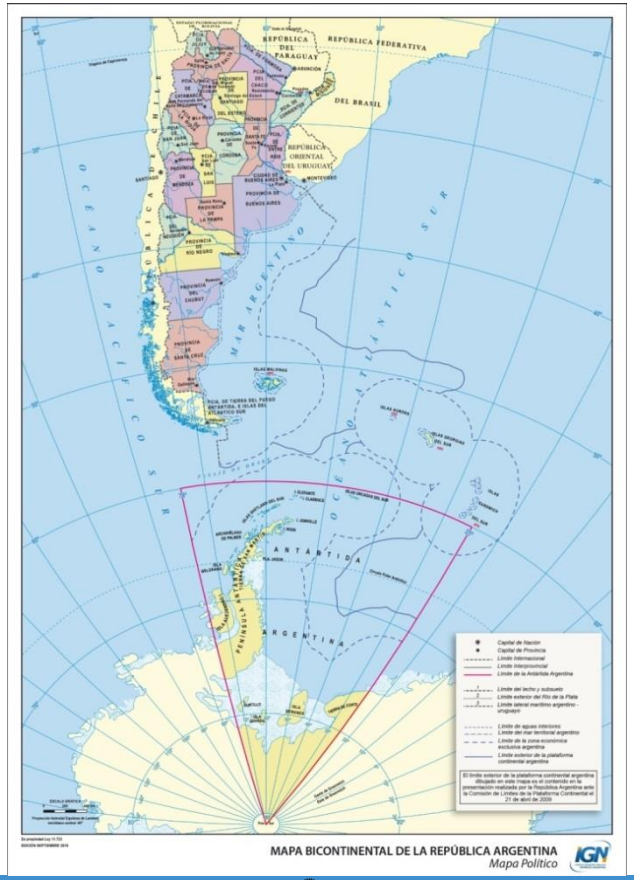
→ **Livestock** (Cattle) (2018): **53.929.119 heads**

→ **Crop Production** (2017/2018 season): **113.066.612 tonnes**

Crop shares: Soybean 33.4%, Corn 38.3%, Wheat 16.3%, Barley 3.3%, Sorghum 1.3%, Sunflower 3.12%, Rice 1.2%, Peanut 0.9%, Cotton 0.7%

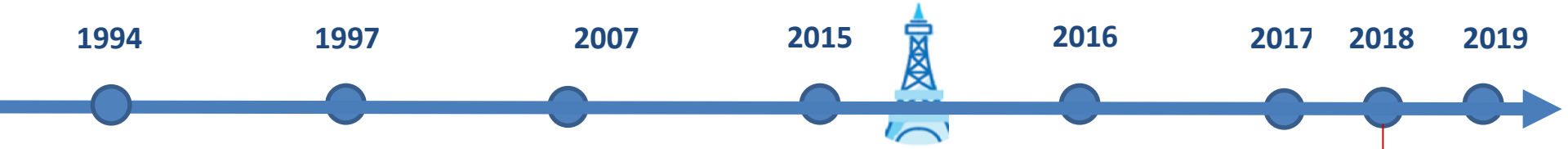
→ **Primary Energy Supply** (2015): **83.076 k toe**

56 % Natural Gas / 31% Crude oil / Hydropower y biofuels 10% / Nuclear 3% / Mineral Coal 2%



Sources: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), FRA 2015, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA), Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Energy.

National context: Argentina´s compliance with reports to the UNFCCC



- 1994: UNFCCC Ratification Law 24.295
- 1997: First National Communication
- 2007: Second National Communication
- 2015: Third National Communication
- 2015: First BUR
- 2015: First INDC
- 2016: Paris Agreement Ratification Law 27.270
- 2016: National Cabinet of Climate Change Dec. 891/16
- 2016: Revised NDC
- 2017: Second BUR
- 2018: Expected Reference Level REDD+
- 2019: Expected Third BUR

Implementation body

Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable
República Argentina

National context: Argentina´s National Cabinet of Climate Change

Ministry meetings
(lead by the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers)

National Roundtable Meeting
(with focal point of each ministry)

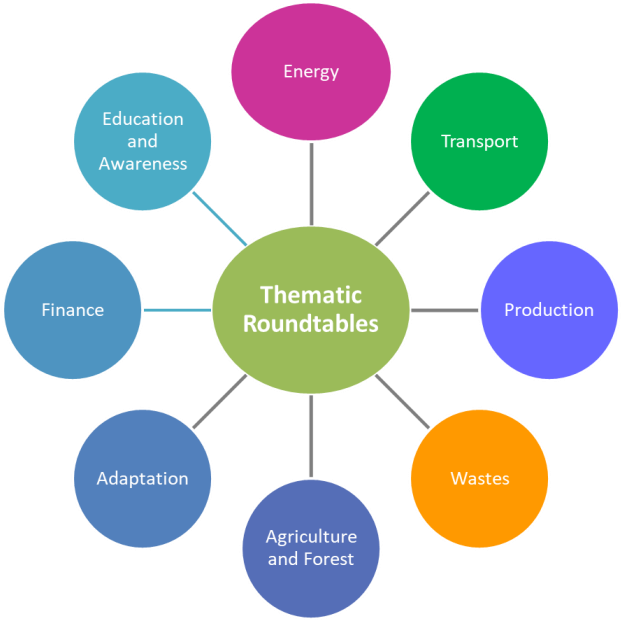
Thematic Roundtables
(with focal point of each ministry)

Extended Roundtable
(Civil Society, Academia, Private Sector, Local governments)

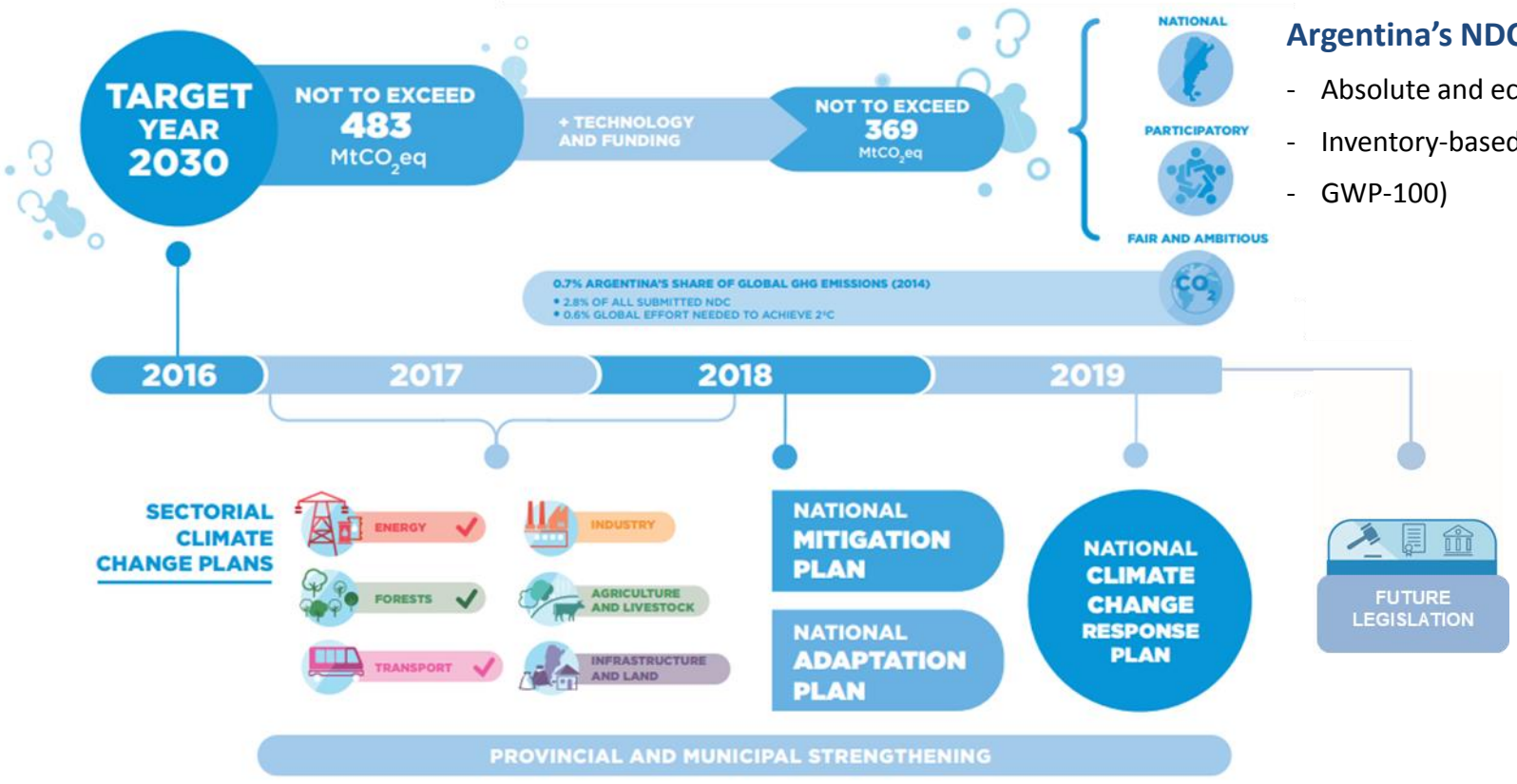
Executive Secretariat : Secretariat of Climate Change and Sustainable Development (SAyDS)

Decree Nº 891/16 – july 2016

Objectives: define climate change policies across vertical and horizontal governance levels while creating awareness of the importance of mitigation and adaptation”



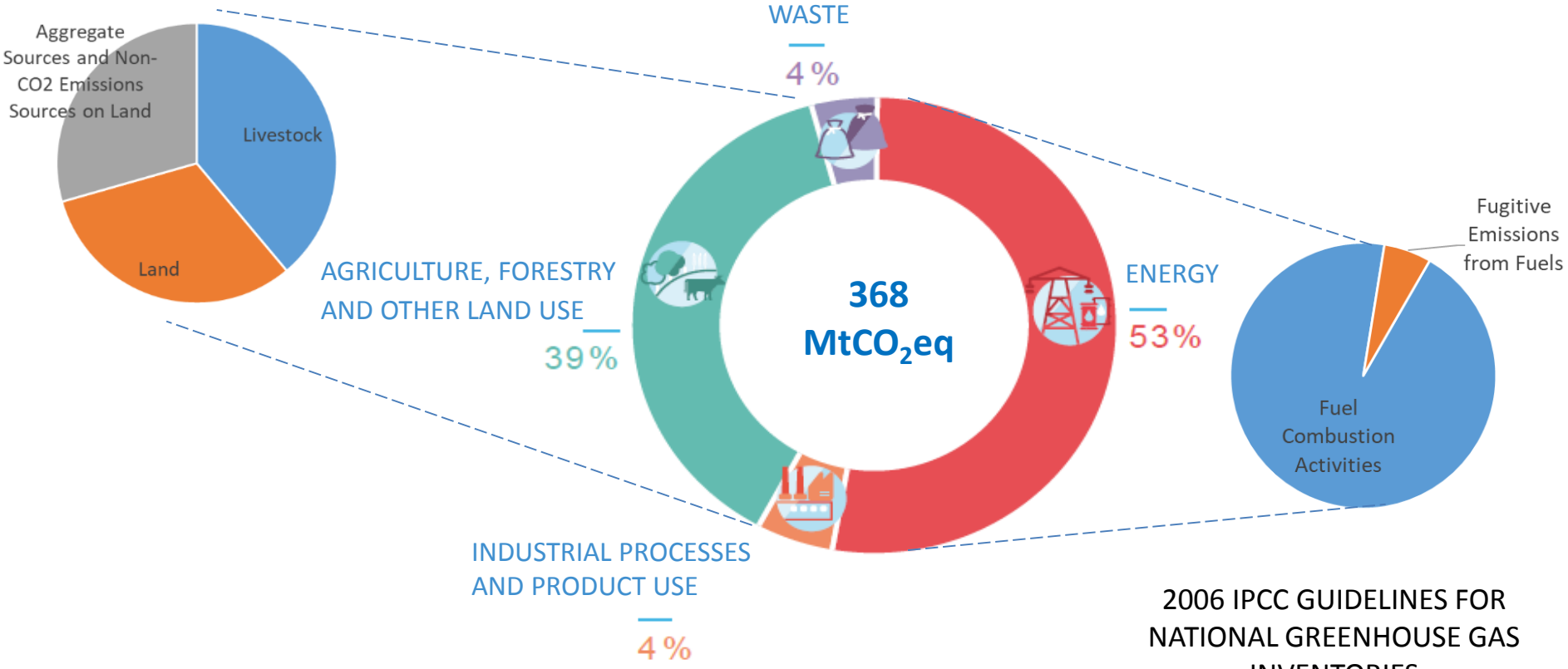
National context: Argentina´s National Determined Contribution (roadmap)



Argentina's NDC:

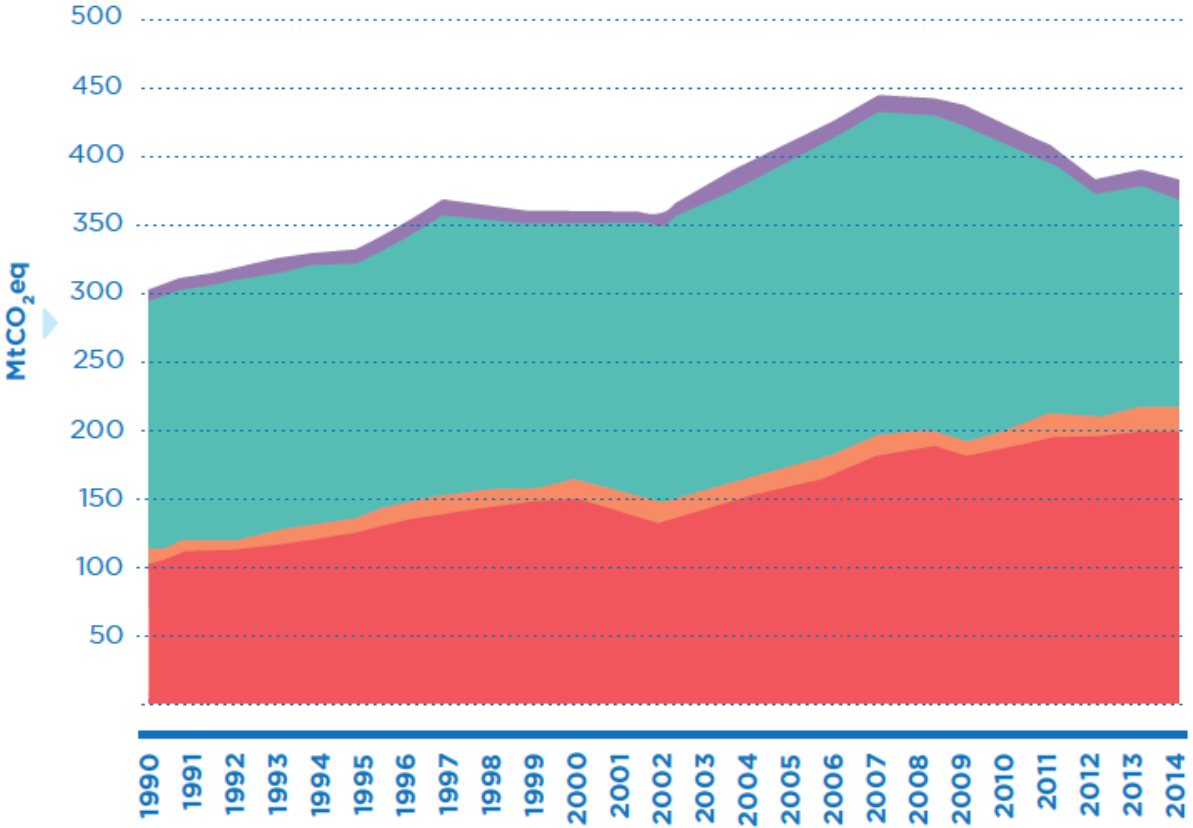
- Absolute and economy wide target
- Inventory-based approach
- GWP-100)

GHG Inventory: Argentina´s 2014 GHG main results

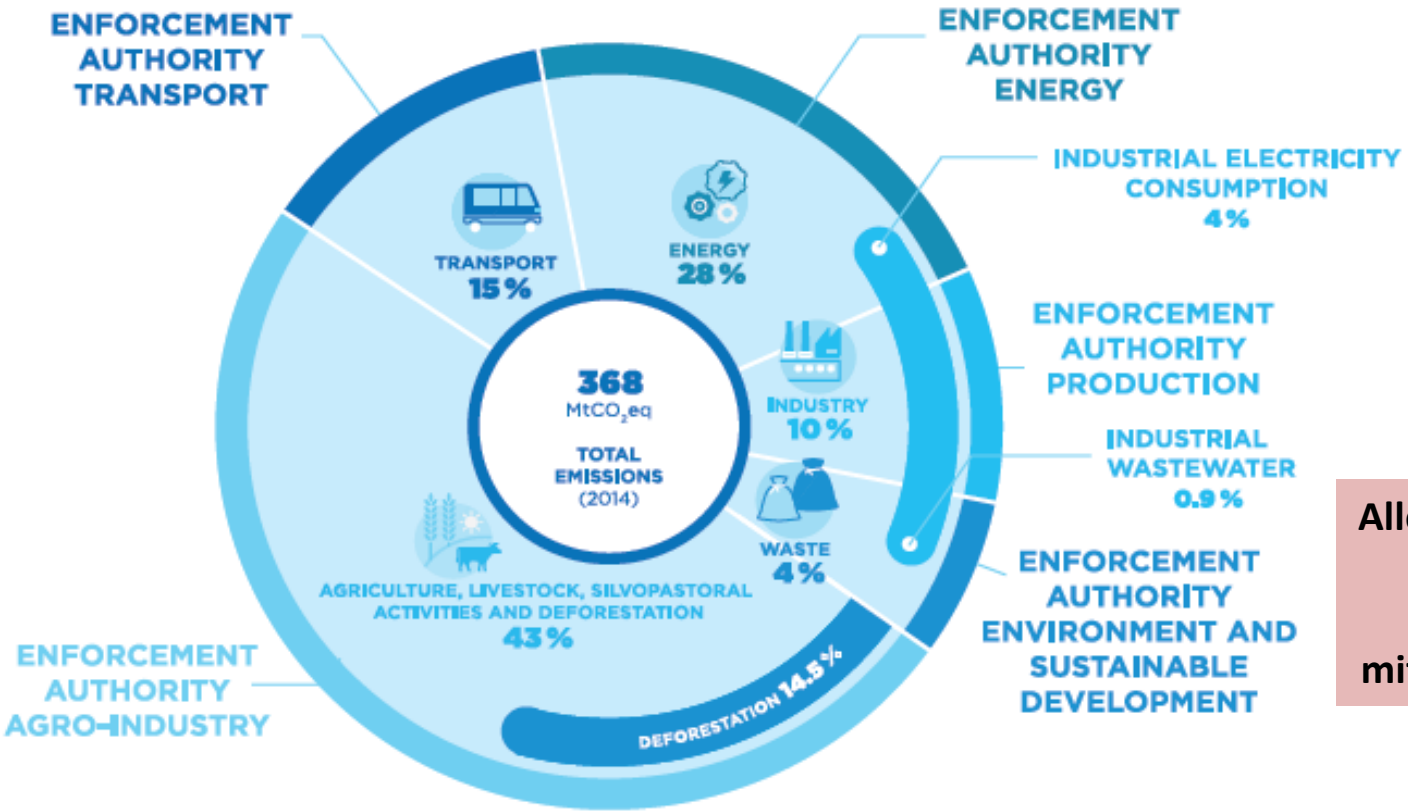


2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

GHG Inventory: Argentina´s GHG time series



GHG Inventory: Argentina´s Distribution by enforcement authority



Allows to strengthen and reinforce the work in mitigation measures

Mitigation actions and effect: Mitigation measures

On-grid electricity generation from renewable sources
(Goal: 20% of renewable energy generation in the grid in 2025)

Diesel and gasoline blending with bio-fuels for road transport
(Goal: 10% biodiesel blending / 12% bioethanol blending)

Isolated grid electricity generation from renewable resources
(Goal: 60.000 Renewable energy equipments)

Residential and street lighting
(Goal: increase LED use)

Native forest conservation
(Goal: Increase the forested area)

Sustainable forest management (forest use and silvopastoral activities)
(Goal: Reduce deforestation)

Barriers and needs identified

Capacity building

- Ability to improve of EF and DA quality
- Deepen institutional arrangements and increase public-private partnership
- Improve DA collection w/ surveys and studies

Financial Resources

- Maintain the same teams for GHG inventory and MRV over time
- Develop new data in key areas where information is segmented
- Implementation and monitoring of some mitigation measures

Technology Transfer

- Native forest monitoring
- Land Use survey
- Fugitive emission monitoring

Support received and needed

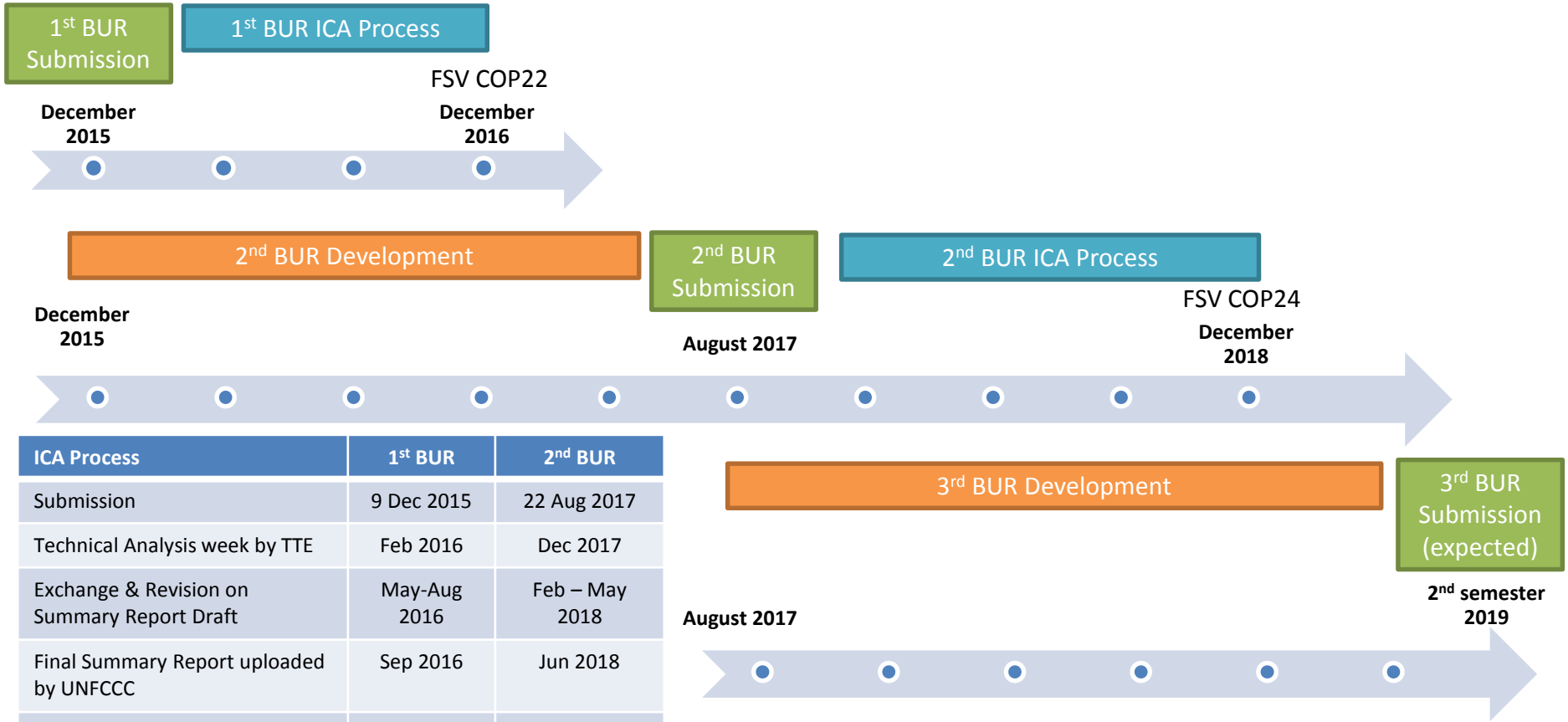
Taking into consideration annual allowances, that include effective disbursements or committed amounts for climate change reporting and mitigation projects, Argentina has received, for the **2011-2020** period, the following climate financing:

- **USD 26.40 million** in loans for the development of mitigation projects
- **USD 7.89 million** in grants for the elaboration of studies

Part II:

Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

ICA Process / BUR´s timeline



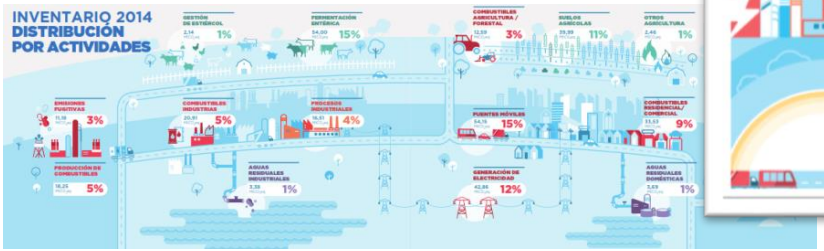
ICA Process	1st BUR	2nd BUR
Submission	9 Dec 2015	22 Aug 2017
Technical Analysis week by TTE	Feb 2016	Dec 2017
Exchange & Revision on Summary Report Draft	May-Aug 2016	Feb – May 2018
Final Summary Report uploaded by UNFCCC	Sep 2016	Jun 2018
Facilitative Sharing of Views	Dec 2016	Dec 2018

Participating in the ICA process

- *Has participation in the ICA process raised the profile of climate actions at the domestic level?*

The ICA process helped to **raise awareness** within the BUR development involved institutions (e.g. govenmental agencies) allowing improvements in the **quality of information collected and in the results flows** between the compiler team and the data providers and users.

GHG Inventory platform



Web platform

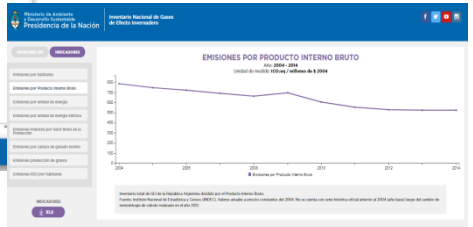
GHG Results (Interactive tool)

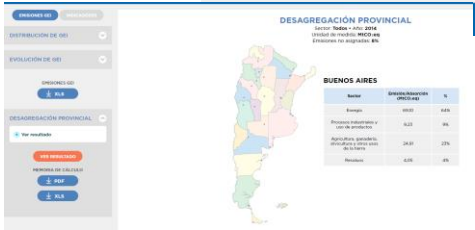
Subnational GHG Inventories

GHG Indicators

Reports (2nd BUR)

Booklet





https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/

Participating in the ICA process

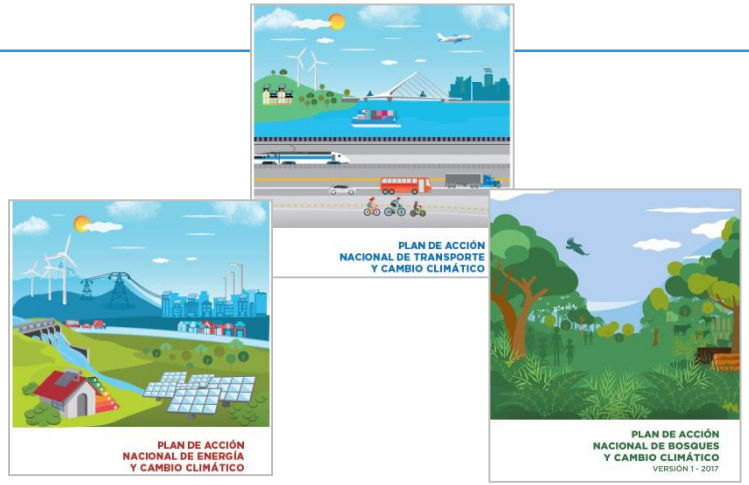
- *Has the BUR preparation enhanced domestic coordination/ domestic MRV in providing climate related information? If so, how?*

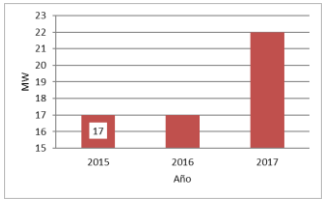
  Enhancement of **a interaction articulation framework between the BUR compilation team and the government agencies** involved in carrying out the mitigation measures.

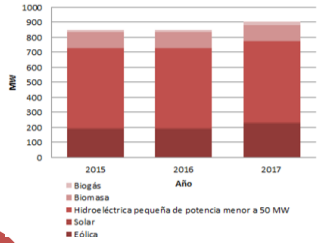
  Development of systematization process on periodic data collection provides better **understanding of data needs and linkage with domestic mitigation monitoring**.

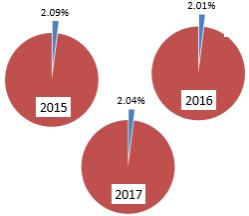
Next Step 3rd BUR: MRV system

- ✓ 3 sectorial plans were published (Energy, Transport and Forest) and other 3 sectorial plans are being developed (Industry, Agriculture and Infrastructure).









- ✓ More than 300 indicators were developed for monitoring mitigation measurements.

- ✓ Current status: Analysis and internal validation of indicators with each enforcement authority in order to publish them (before 2019) in our MRV platform https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/

Participating in the ICA process

- *What's the value addition of the technical analysis of BURs by the team of technical experts?*
- *Did the technical analysis supported the country to facilitate its reporting?*

The additional value was to improve the report mainly by **organizing the process and the results**.

Guided the **systematization of both the GHG inventory process and the domestic MRV** (information and report needed), including the implementation of standardized reporting templates, spreadsheets and guidance + archiving and backup activities.

Next Step 3rd BUR: GHG Inventory Systematization

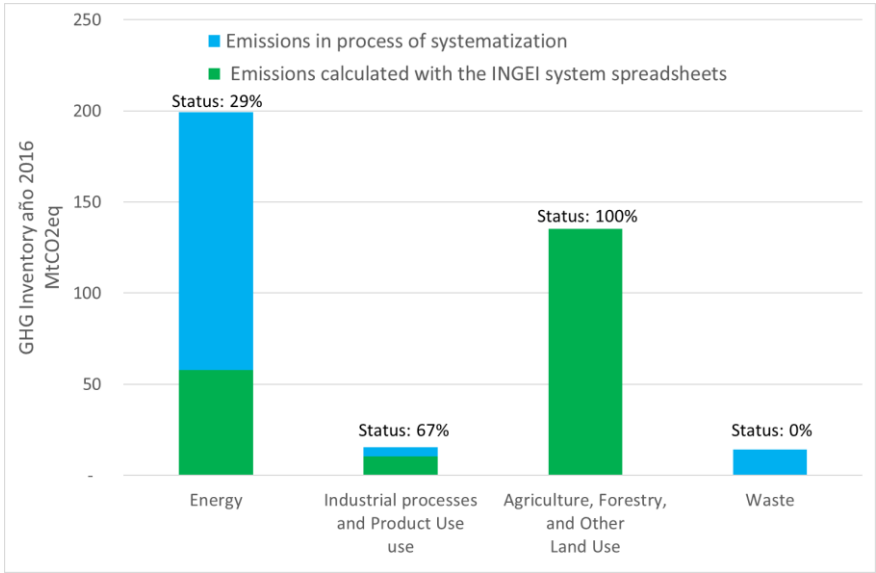
1 Handbook

7 Workbooks — 2 Completed

28 Procedures manuals (with spreadsheets) — 24 Completed

217 sources and sinks — 170 calculated

- ✓ Overall status: 56% of estimated emission covered with systematized spreadsheets
- ✓ 3 national secretaries and ministries involved in the design of the system (Energy, Production and Agroindustry)



Latin American Network on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (RedINGEI)

RedINGEI

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

UN environment

gef

South-South and triangular cooperation initiative between Spanish-speaking Latin American countries and international donors, with the general objective of:

Facilitate the sustainable development of technical and institutional capacities on national GHG inventories through the exchange of experiences, lessons learned, and the adoption of good practices among member countries

- ✓ Exchange experience since 2012
- ✓ In 2016 the REDINGEI is formalized (each country nominated focal points)
- ✓ 12 participating countries

Next Step 3rd BUR: GHG Inventory transparency enhancing activities

United Nations Climate Change

Quality Assurance exercise (3 expert)

RedINGEI

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Process and calculation review

- ✓ General inventory expert (BUR inventory report)
- ✓ Energy sector expert (**53%** of net emissions of 2014).
- ✓ Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses sector expert (**39%** of net emissions 2014)

- ✓ National Inventory System (SNI) expert. Goal → analyze all the documentation and procedures defined in the manuals.
- ✓ Beef Cattle model expert (**20 %** of net emissions of 2014). Goal → analyze database, hypotheses and calculation methodologies being used. Argentina has Tier 2 level in beef cattle (11 emission sources (CH_4 and N_2O) with 75 production models surveyed).

To be held in Buenos Aires from June 3rd to June 7th, 2019.

Participating in the ICA process

- *Has the ICA process supported the country to identify capacity building needs?*

The capacity building need identified in the summary report from the ICA agree with the ones that we previously assess by the country.
And allowed us to access to financial support to improve some of them. (CBIT)

Part III:

Response to questions received

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República Argentina

BUR2 and GHG Inventory arrangements (USA)

What changes did you make in the compilation process with BUR2 from BUR1 for the GHG Inventory?

- Quality improvements in report based on ICA recommendations.
- Inclusion of a dedicated in-house compilator.
- Switch from 1996 to 2006 IPCC guidelines.
- Changes in the hiring modality from consultant services to individual contracts.

BUR2 and GHG Inventory arrangements (USA)

Were there any efficiencies gained from BUR1?

Yes, there were many of them:

- Submission of the 2nd BUR in a timely manner + enhancing transparency

- Reduction of reporting times:
  - NC1->NC2: 10-years gap.
  - Regular 2 years period between inventories

- The engagement of enforcement authorities along the process, as well as NGOs and subnational governments (COFEMA), through NCCC framework. This allowed us to reduce time in data gathering, among other benefit.

What advice do you have for other parties preparing plans for initial or next BURs?

- Enhancement of government and non-state stakeholders articulation. The goal is to develop a **bidirectional relationship** so as to involve all parts not only in data gathering but also in result analysis.

- The use of standardized reporting templates, spreadsheets and guidance.

BUR2 and GHG Inventory arrangements (USA)

What are the most critical steps to strengthen capacity to produce GHG inventory on a continuous basis and retain a national team and is there progress on this capacity building need?

- National budgetary restrictions → Extremely dependent on international financial support
- Close articulation with enforcement authorities by CCNC + Standardized procedures developed with authorities + Subnational capacity strengthened.
- Argentina was able to preserve most of the experience learnt by hiring the lead experts from the GHG Inventory teams that have been working since 2012 through five successive projects (3rd NC, BUR 1, LECB, BUR 2 and BUR 3).

What steps are key for retaining institutional capacity for Argentina?

- Establishing the BUR process on a **continuous basis**, as well as **standardized procedures and documentation**, is a key step to retaining institutional capacity instead of having a project by project basis dependent of external resource availability.
- **National and sub-national capacities are being strengthened** through workshops on GHG inventory.

Institutional arrangements (EU)

GHG emission inventories are a key source of information for mitigation analyses and projections as well as for the monitoring of progress towards GHG mitigation objectives and targets.
Does Argentina have any concrete plans to strengthen its existing institutional arrangements to support the compilation and reporting of its GHG inventory on a continuous basis (including collection and archiving of data)?

Strengthening our GHG inventory compilation and reporting by:

- **Standardizing processes and documentation** to be used by the sectorial inventory teams to facilitate GHG inventory process in a continuous basis.
- **Close articulation with technical focal points** for a more specific institutional arrangements within the NCCC framework.
- Improvements on the **traceability of data**, crosschecking with indicators, using **common formats and validating hypothesis** information sources and procedures.

National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 (EU)

Argentina has not provided estimates for F-gases from products used as substitutes for ODS (category 2.F) which include refrigeration and air-conditioning products, or from other product use (category 2.G), such as related to electrical equipment.
Can you provide reasons for not estimating these emissions? Do you have plans for estimating them in the future?

The emissions from categories 2.F and 2.G were not estimated due to the **lack of reliable data and statistics on the use of products**.

The F gases are imported and local statistics not have appropriate desegregation level between gases.

As regards the consumption, since a part of these gases is exported when used for cars A.C. among others uses, an apparent consumption model needs to be developed to estimate F gases emissions.

Sectoral vs Reference approach analysis (EU)

Argentina has indicated in its BUR qualitative information indicating a difference of 11.9 per cent between a sectoral and reference approach.
Could Argentina please provide some further information on the key differences? Does Argentina plan to include more details of this analysis in future GHG inventory reporting?

The national energy balance use conversion factors and consumption assignation criteria different from those needed for the GHG inventory.

Regarding the 11.9% difference in BUR2, there have been some inconsistencies in the account of biofuels. **Argentina is currently working to harmonize criteria between the national energy balance and the activity data used for the GHG inventory.**

GHG inventory priorities (EU)

Has experience and improvements in GHG inventory reporting been useful also in developing mitigation action?

Yes. Improvements in the GHG inventory has helped by **identifying the DA and EF needed to properly track the mitigation actions throughout the coherent historical series**. Also, it allowed to harmonize monitoring criteria with the inventory methodology so as to include enough details to account for all the expected reductions.

If you had to select the top three priorities regarding quality improvements of Argentina's GHG inventory, what would these be?

1. The **GHG inventory systematization** including common reporting templates, spreadsheets and guidance.
2. Having **strong institutional arrangements** with all relevant stakeholders.
3. Increase **linkage between the GHG inventory and domestic mitigation MRV system**.

GHG inventory latest year (EU)

Argentina's second BUR submitted in 2017 includes the GHG inventory information (including consistent time-series for all years since 1990 at the summary level in the form of trends in CO2eq) for 2014.
Given the accumulated experience, does Argentina expect to be able to improve the currency of its latest year estimate further for future GHG inventories in its BUR submissions?

Since **Argentina is currently reporting its BURs, both in a format and timely manner**, accordingly to the decision 2/CP.17 and to the national timeframes needed for updated data collection, it is planned to continue doing so as long as the international financial support is provided.

The sectoral report tables (EU)

Argentina has reported in its second BUR for the AFOLU sector information which is largely equivalent to the information provided in the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. However, the level of detail, type of information and formats differed; for example, data about annual changes in carbon stocks were not provided according to carbon pools.

Does Argentina intend to include the full detail of information required and in similar formats to annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF in its future submissions?

Yes. The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF will be included in the following BURs.

Nevertheless, most of the information was available in the BUR report distributed in different tables.

To improve on transparency, does Argentina intend to provide GHG estimates in original mass units as well as the currently provided CO_2 eq. units in future submissions?

Yes. Argentina has presented in table # 12 (page 39) the GWP used for each GHG. Therefore, the values expressed in $GgCO_2eq$ can be converted into Gg of each GHG if necessary. Next BUR will include the summary table with a gas by gas basis (in Gg).

All the procedures are being revised so as to **adapt the databases and emission factors used to meet the provisions and the reporting requirements from UNFCCC**.

Link between inventories and quantification of mitigation actions (EU)

A robust MRV system to monitor climate action and the effectiveness of policies and measures is essential to ensure commitments are achieved, and to identify where additional efforts may be needed. One of the needs identified in Argentina's summary report is to improve the capacity to develop methods to quantify the potential for emission limitations or reductions before the measures are implemented (ex-ante) to facilitate the monitoring of progress and the assessment of the results of different mitigation measures (ex-post).

How does Argentina plan to improve the quantification of mitigation effects, and the link between activity data reported in its GHG inventories and the relevant mitigation actions linked to those activities?

NDC **absolute target** → therefore the country needs to have a strong **domestic MRV system that is coherent and harmonized with GHG inventory methodologies** so as to include enough details within the GHG inventory estimations to account for the reductions.

For this reason, as well as the pursue to **increase transparency and traceability** in the GHG inventory, through the CCNC articulation, Argentina has been **validating all the quantification methods and the reporting indicators** with the relevant government agencies related to the mitigation actions included in the NDC.

Thank you

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Eng. Macarena Moreira

December 3rd 2018

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