Session SB64 (2026)

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Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Argentina**
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Title: Question to Argentina on their climate training activities

Question From Party: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

Question: Thank you Argentina for the opportunity to comment on your first Biennial Transparency Report. In your report you mention that 41 climate training activities were carried out to improve capacity building of your experts. What were the key gaps you were able to fill thanks to these workshops – and how did you identify them?

Answer:

The capacity-building activities received have been essential for increasing the transparency of the information reported, improving the methodologies used, and enhancing both the quality and quantity of data, given that it was the first time reporting in accordance with the requirements of the MPGs and the CRT and CTF formats.

In Tables 72–76 of the report, the country categorized the main topic addressed by each of the 41 training sessions or workshops received, which was reported under the column “use, impact, and estimated results”. These capacity-building opportunities have provided insight into the progress of EFT implementation by other countries, which provided an opportunity to evaluate the country’s own work, identify areas for improvement, and implement reporting enhancements. In particular, the events organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat have been essential for the technical team, for instance the practical training sessions of the ETF Reporting Tools. Thanks to these training sessions, the country was able to report the information in the CRT and CTF using the ETF Tool, files presented with the First BTR.

It is important to note that, given the high rotation among technical teams and the need for ongoing training, these types of capacity-building are essential for our country. In order to reflect the specific results of capacity-building initiatives, the technical team will continue its efforts for enhancing the data reported, as well as to identify and communicate training needs regarding specific challenges that arise, given that the country continues to face reporting challenges and flexibilities that must be addressed.

Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer:

NGHGI emissions estimations are conducted using spreadsheets; this system is complemented by the occasional use of geographic information systems for the consistent representation of land and specific softwares for calculating uncertainties. Given the development of the GHG Inventory System, which facilitates the review and recalculation of emissions in a simple manner, and furthermore, considering the national circumstances and the working dynamics of the technical teams, it is considered that this system possesses the necessary flexibility and simplicity for the efficient preparation of all required inputs. Consequently, new technologies have not been explored.

Title: Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Procedures for the National GHG Inventory

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: The European Union notes the recommendations in Argentina's Technical Expert Review Report (TERR) related to quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures for the national GHG inventory, and notes in particular that these procedures are not yet fully formalised. Could Argentina share any reflections and further information on its experience in developing and strengthening QA/QC processes for the preparation of its reporting. In particular: - any recent updates or progress made towards the formalisation of QA/QC arrangements. - challenges encountered in establishing and implementing these processes; and - any positive experiences or lessons learned that may be useful for other Parties at a similar stage of implementation under the ETF

Answer:

Regarding this question, the Argentine Republic applied flexibility for MPGs par. 34 and 35, and consequently the presentation and implementation of a QA/QC plan is under evaluation in light of national capabilities, and continues its work to reflect all QA and QC efforts in a structured plan. Nevertheless, in the framework of the GHG Inventory System good practices and automatic techniques are applied for the traceability of information, error detection and quality control in data processing; for each category in the NGHGI, graphic analyses of emissions, implied emission factors, and recalculation comparisons between cycles are carried out, and for each of the 32 activities included in the NGHGI, activity data and emission trends are analysed and explained comparing the last 4 inventory cycles. Moreover, compilation of total emissions is carried out in a bottom-up approach, and is supplemented by top-down final QC practices; QC practices are also in place for the development of CRTs and NID sections. These procedures can be found for each sector in chapters 3-7 and for the complete NGHGI in chapter 8 of the NIR.

As for the main lessons learned on this topic, the technical team can recommend the use of automatic and visual techniques for QC, as they are not time consuming once established; it is also advisable to centralize the information in systematic, unified documents, and to tailor new QA/QC processes to the already functioning systems, and to the capabilities already acquired by the national teams. This approach allows for the use of multifunctional tools to conduct all the required processes in an efficient manner, by centralizing data processing and making different documents compatible for the development of different sections.