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Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the May–June 2021 session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Argentina

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted² the ICA modalities and guidelines,³ according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 2 to 14 June 2021 at its May–June 2021 session, the tenth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

12 non-Annex I Parties, including Argentina, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 March 2021.⁵ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Argentina received 15 written questions in advance from Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, comprised three sessions covering the 12 Parties.

5. This FSV record for Argentina summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 June 2021, Argentina made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Argentina was represented by Macarena Moreira from the Ministry of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation.

8. Argentina provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Argentina presented its updated NDC submitted in 2020, targeting an emission limit of 359 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030, with actions related to energy transition, sustainable transport, industrial transformation, circular economy and ecosystem preservation. Additionally, Argentina stated that its NDC will contribute to sustainable development and build a more equitable and just society by: raising awareness of the adverse effects of climate change and of the measures to be taken individually and collectively to respond to the challenge of protecting the planet; increasing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability in infrastructure, communities and productive systems; and finally, prioritizing protection for vulnerable communities and social groups. Also, Argentina will incorporate a gender and intergenerational equity perspective in its climate policies.

10. In addition, Argentina presented information on its climate change adaptation and mitigation law, adopted in 2020, which covers risk management, social and environmental integrity, science and technology, gender and foreign affairs.

11. Argentina highlighted that its total GHG emissions were 364 Mt CO₂ eq in 2016 and they increased by 45 per cent in 1990–2016 when including emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry. The sectors contributing most to the total emissions were energy with 53 per cent and AFOLU with 37 per cent. Argentina explained that fuel combustion activities, land uses and livestock are the main activities driving this increase. It presented its institutional arrangements and systems linked to the preparation of its GHG inventory, which includes authorities in the transport, energy, industrial, waste and agro-industry sectors.

12. Argentina presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including on-grid electricity generation from renewable sources, isolated grid electricity generation from renewable sources, residential and street lighting, hydropower generation, promotion of bus rapid transit, sustainable forest management and native forest conservation. In addition, Argentina indicated that the national system to monitor mitigation actions has been implemented and that the system will be monitoring over 300 indicators related to the mitigation actions.

⁵ The BURs and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle3>, respectively.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TASR.3/ARG.

13. Furthermore, Argentina provided information on support needed and capacity-building needs, particularly in relation to developing local emission factors for emissions sources identified as key categories, periodic generation of data to monitor certain mitigation measures consistently for use in the GHG inventory, improving activity data collection with surveys and studies, and developing local models to forecast emissions systematically under different scenarios. In terms of financial resources needed, Argentina highlighted those linked to maintaining the same team over time for GHG inventory preparation and MRV, collecting new data in key areas where information is not complete, generating raw data for monitoring certain mitigation measures, and developing country-representative models to estimate carbon stock changes using local information. Finally, in relation to technology transfer, the needs identified were the monitoring of native forests, land-use survey and monitoring of fugitive emissions. Argentina also indicated it received support, including USD 700 million for climate change related projects for 2017–2018 (92.4 per cent corresponded to mitigation projects, 7.5 per cent to adaptation projects and 0.1 per cent to climate transparency).

14. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Argentina on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, European Union, Germany, India, Luxembourg, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The questions related to experience with enacting the climate change law; the essential elements needed to enable a country to regularly compile a national GHG inventory report and improve it over time; additional information on the national inventory management system and experience with implementing the system; emission reduction potential in the agriculture sector; policies implemented to increase renewable electricity generation; the road map for hydropower development and any financial or technical needs required for clean energy development.

15. In providing responses, Argentina confirmed that the AFOLU sector is one of its main sources of emissions, as several of its subsectors contribute significantly to the total emissions (agriculture, cattle, forest). It has implemented some mitigation measures in that sector, such as reducing deforestation and improving the use of fertilizers. Concerning increasing renewable energy generation, the Party explained that a law was established with a goal to reach 20 per cent share of electricity generation from renewable sources in national electricity consumption by 2025 (renewable sources include wind, solar, hydro with capacity of less than 15 MW, biomass and others). Argentina also elaborated on the road map for hydropower development. It furthermore explained that an MRV system has been developed, particularly for mitigation actions and their progress-tracking indicators. To the question on emissions from the agriculture sector, Argentina responded that it is working to strengthen its MRV systems and arrangements so as to fully manage all aspects of climate change (mitigation, adaptation, finance and GHG inventory).

16. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

17. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Argentina for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of its ICA process. She thanked Argentina and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at [SBI - Facilitative Sharing of Views Workshop 06.11.21 - YouTube](#) [at 08:00].