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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Argentina**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.
5. As one of the participating Parties, Argentina received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from the European Union, Malaysia, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Argentina summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its fourth BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the fourth round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 6 June 2023 Argentina made a brief presentation on its fourth BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. Argentina was represented by Macarena Maia Moreira Muzio from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.
8. Argentina presented 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. In 2020, Argentina approved regulatory decree 1030 of climate change law 27520, which established the National Climate Change Cabinet as the body responsible for designing and establishing the legal framework for adaptation and mitigation policies. Argentina presented its updated NDC target under the Paris Agreement in November 2021, which is an absolute and unconditional target, covering all sectors of the economy, of not exceeding 349 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq net emissions in 2030.
10. Argentina highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 365,889.78 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 1990 and 2018 by 52.9 per cent without emissions and removals from land and HWP and by 38.8 per cent with emissions and removals from land and HWP, owing mainly to the increase in energy sector emissions (by 94.3 per cent) resulting from the increase in population and favourable economic conditions. Argentina presented improvements since its previous BUR related to the update of the GHG inventory (for 1990–2016) submitted with that BUR using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The Party explained that improvements were made in the GHG inventory for all sectors owing to the availability of updated activity data and the inclusion for the first time of emissions and removals for category 3.D.1 HWP.

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<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>4</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

<sup>5</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.4/ARG.

11. Argentina presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target related to the energy and land-use sectors. In the energy sector, the focus is on renewable energy sources, nuclear power, energy efficiency and efficient urban public transport. In the land-use sector, the focus is on increasing the area of forest plantations; preventing deforestation of native forests; promoting the sustainable management, conservation, restoration and recovery of native forests; and preventing forest fires. Argentina also presented as an improvement since its previous BUR the introduction of a set of indicators to provide information on the progress of implementation of these policies and measures. The measurement, reporting and verification system for mitigation actions will be updated in accordance with requirements under the ETF.

12. Furthermore, Argentina provided information on support needed and received. The Party received USD 474.9 million in financial support from multilateral donors in 2019–2020, which was allocated to mitigation (69 per cent), adaptation (22 per cent) and cross-cutting (9 per cent) projects. Additionally, it indicated that priority areas for future international cooperation relate to identifying gaps and constraints in relation to each need and needs linked to carbon markets, and, as part of the transition to the ETF, developing a section on methodology to identify gaps and constraints for reporting on needs in the BUR and establishing a link between those needs and the measures in the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. In addition, Argentina presented information on the status of adaptation needs, providing information on the definition and scope of needs and the format used for reporting needs as improvements since its previous BUR.

13. Argentina also presented information on areas for improvement for future reporting for compliance with requirements under the ETF. These relate to analysing the main challenges for reporting in the BTR for each thematic section of the BUR. The Party highlighted the main actions taken, such as considering the adequacy of using national spreadsheets for reporting using the common reporting tables for the BTR and analysing the availability of the information required for biennial reporting in the common reporting tables.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Argentina on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, Ethiopia, European Union, India, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, United Kingdom and United States.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the Party's experience of implementing the GHG inventory system, including the advantages of having detailed procedures for GHG inventory preparation; how the inventory provides input for climate policymaking and the challenges in linking inventory information to policymaking; and the Party's experience with using the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

16. In response, Argentina explained that it uses the GHG inventory and the national inventory system in various ways to derive useful information, for example when constructing the reference level for REDD+ activities and estimating their results in order to apply for financial support. The Party explained that one of the objectives of the national inventory system is to make inventory information understandable for all stakeholders and translate technical information into the information needed for developing climate change policies. The National Climate Change Cabinet has organized round tables and training with government agencies to enhance understanding of how GHG inventory estimates are developed and what information can be derived from the inventory. The Party indicated that it works with the private sector through the Climate Action Agreement, which is a public–private platform for resilience and carbon neutrality where stakeholders discuss their carbon footprint and how raw data from the public and private sectors can be improved for use for the national inventory or carbon footprint estimates. Lastly, Argentina explained that it used the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in estimating the emissions and removals from HWP that were reported for the first time in the fourth BUR, and for calculating the fluorinated gas estimates that made it possible to disaggregate the use of those gases by category, which is a major improvement in the inventory at the category level. The Party indicated that detailed instructions and procedures within the national inventory system serve as national methodological guidelines, whereby IPCC guidance is tailored to national circumstances for each category and sector of the GHG inventory. These are used for

preparing calculations, and also as a tool for building capacity on methodologies for GHG estimates within ministries and subnational governments.

17. A question on mitigation actions and their effects related to which major mitigation measures were responsible for the decrease over 2010–2018 in the absolute emissions of both CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases in the country.

18. In response, Argentina explained that one of the main mitigation measures implemented is reducing emissions from deforestation. This is based on the 2007 law for forest protection, which divides forests into three categories for the implementation of different types of forest management activity or designation as reforestation areas. Enforcement of the law since 2010 has been the main reason for the reduction of emissions in the AFOLU sector, with an impact on the overall emissions. Within this legal framework, REDD+ activities have been implemented in the country, leading to a reduction of more than 200 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> from 2014 to 2018.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to adaptation projects or areas for which financial support was received for 2019–2020; the kind of challenges faced relating to adaptation in Argentina; and how climate finance is identified by the Government.

20. In response, Argentina explained that significant shares of climate finance are allocated to adaptation. As an agricultural country, for Argentina the main challenges to effective adaptation are related to water and its integrated management. Most of the adaptation-related projects noted in the fourth BUR are for water management and they receive funding labelled as climate finance. This labelling will continue in the future, as the challenges in the country are not only related to climate-induced drought but also to floods. Argentina also explained that clearly identifying the share of climate finance used for adaptation measures is a challenge, and that it made efforts in the fourth BUR to label the support received for adaptation from multilateral banks channelling diverse funding resources. The Party indicated that there is still a need to develop a more robust methodology for identifying climate projects in the national budget, better label the support received and identify climate finance specifically for adaptation. It also indicated that tracking climate finance is one of the main challenges faced and that the National Climate Change Cabinet is working with several stakeholders, including national and enforcement authorities, to develop a common methodology for defining climate finance support and a methodology for defining it within the national budget.

21. Other questions related to the preparations for the transition to reporting in the BTR under the ETF, in particular for the GHG inventory; challenges in preparing the inventory information for the AFOLU sector; plans to overcome challenges in establishing and maintaining stable technical reporting teams; progress in including consideration of gender and diversity as part of mitigation measures; and whether analyses have been conducted for including consideration of other vulnerable communities, such as Indigenous Peoples, children and persons with disabilities, as part of mitigation measures.

22. In response, Argentina explained that, under its Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency project, it analysed the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the ETF to identify needs for enhancing the GHG inventory system and carried out training for national experts on developing GHG inventories and mitigation measures. The Party developed sectoral templates with guidelines for mitigation measures and climate finance reporting and is adapting spreadsheets for preparing the projections on a biannual basis. For AFOLU sector reporting under the ETF, the Party is developing explicit land-use change matrices and time series of data to improve land representation and the use of soil carbon models representing specific conditions of climate, soil and management dynamics in the country, and assessing available geographic information for four pilot areas where soil carbon models can be used. Additionally, a long-term study of local soil carbon data is under way with the aim of evaluating the applicability of soil carbon models representing different land management practices.

23. The Party indicated that one of the challenges of ensuring continuity in inventory teams is related to budgetary constraints, in particular when the country is facing an economic crisis. Therefore, the Party depends heavily on capacity-building and timely financial support via different cooperation channels, but primarily from programmes and funds under the

Convention. The Party also indicated that the current inventory team is formulating strategies for its future operation and documenting the acquired knowledge, including the procedures and essential elements of the national system to ensure that other experts could continue working on inventories if the current team were to have to cease its work owing to budgetary constraints.

24. The Party explained that gender and vulnerable groups are integrated as cross-cutting considerations into the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, which is the road map for implementing the NDC. Gender and vulnerable groups, such as indigenous communities, were taken into account in the design of the updated NDC and in decision-making related to measures included in the updated NDC. With the framework of REDD+, the Party has worked specifically with women to define the measures in different programmes, and results-based payments are based on safeguards that include a gender action plan. The Party highlighted that all 250 measures under the Plan were analysed to identify areas under the responsibility of different ministries and across economic sectors where the gender gap could be narrowed. There are specific measures with a gender approach in the Plan, notably training to help women to participate in the planned energy transition.

25. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

26. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Argentina for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the fourth round of the ICA process. He thanked Argentina and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-fsv-workshop-part-i-0>.