Session SB65 (2026)

Session starts: 09-08-2026

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Paraguay**
Exported on 13-10-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Title: 'With Measures' projections

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: The European Union notes that Paraguay's first BTR does not feature a 'with measures' projection of all GHG emissions and removals in line with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (annex to decision 18/CMA.1). Paraguay's first BTR, however, does present a series of five sectoral mitigation plans with Policies and Measures (PaMs) for each plan. In select cases, the expected impact of the measure is quantified in 2030. Could Paraguay share the challenges encountered with their projections and what specific technical assistance could support improving their capacity to report "with measures" projections in future BTRs?

Answer:

Thank you for the question.

In preparing its First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR), Paraguay faced technical and institutional challenges related to the development and strengthening of greenhouse gas (GHG) projections, particularly regarding the availability and quality of data, the development of projection scenarios and assumptions, technical capacities for modelling, and the interinstitutional coordination required for the collection and updating of information.

The 1BTR presented the projection corresponding to the Business as Usual (BaU) scenario, while national projections under the "with measures" and "with additional measures" scenarios were not included.

Likewise, the need to institutionalize these processes and strengthen the necessary arrangements to ensure their continuity and sustainability over time was identified, as well as to advance in the consolidation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for mitigation measures.

As part of the preparation of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR), and in parallel with the process of developing NDC 3.0, Paraguay advanced in the development of a first national exercise on GHG projections under the "with measures" and "with additional measures" scenarios, as well as in the disaggregation of projections by gas type. This process represents an improvement over the exercise presented in the 1BTR and is subject to continuous improvement.

To further strengthen Paraguay's capacity to present "with measures" projections in future BTRs, the following technical assistance needs are considered priorities:

- Development and strengthening of national capacities for projecting GHG emissions and removals.

- Development and application of harmonized methodologies for constructing BaU, “with measures,” and “with additional measures” scenarios.
- Strengthening capacities to develop and project sectoral explanatory variables and assumptions regarding the implementation of mitigation policies and measures.
- Strengthening systems for the collection, processing, management and integration of data provided by relevant institutions.
- Development of methodologies to consistently incorporate the estimated effects of mitigation policies and measures into national projections and to assess their cost-effectiveness (MACC curves).
- Strengthening capacities for sensitivity and uncertainty analysis of projections.
- Strengthening institutional arrangements and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms to ensure the periodic updating and sustainability of these exercises.

Paraguay plans to continue strengthening its technical and institutional capacities as part of the preparation of its upcoming transparency reports, with the objective of progressively improving the completeness, consistency and quality of the GHG projections reported.

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Title: Indicator for tracking progress

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: The European Union notes that Paraguay’s NDC is based on reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% compared with the 2030 value in its Business as Usual (BaU) scenario. Could Paraguay elaborate on how the information on assessment of progress in its Biennial Transparency Report feeds into its decision-making process leading to revisions of policies and adjustment of targets?

Answer:

Thank you for the question.

The tracking of progress towards the NDC constitutes a fundamental tool for assessing the country’s progress towards its climate commitments and providing technical information that contributes to national planning and decision-making processes.

In the case of Paraguay, the indicator selected to track the national mitigation target (-20% of projected emissions under the BAU scenario by 2030, of which -10% is conditional on international financing) is the net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI). These emissions effectively reflect the country’s emissions and removals pathways, with the corresponding adjustments made for future ITMOs to be transferred following authorization by the Government of Paraguay, in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of the Paris Agreement and the applicable guidance.

The periodic updating of the level of net emissions based on the NGHGI allows Paraguay to assess the evolution of national emissions against the trajectory established for achieving the NDC. In addition, the BAU scenario is adjusted based on the projected emissions from the most recent NGHGI in order to identify the contribution of mitigation measures to the national target. The information collected on the implementation of mitigation policies and measures also makes it possible to identify progress, gaps and support needs, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer.

These results provide technical inputs for the NDC update processes, the review of climate policies and the planning of new mitigation actions, thereby promoting coherence between international commitments and national circumstances and priorities.

Title: Mitigation policies and projections

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: The European Union notes that Paraguay's first BTR does not feature a 'with measures' projection of all GHG emissions and removals. Paraguay's first BTR, however, does present a series of five sectoral mitigation plans with Policies and Measures (PaMs) for each plan. In select cases, the expected impact of the measure is quantified in 2030. Could Paraguay clarify within the five sectoral mitigation plans, which are the policies and measures with the most significant mitigation impact? Also, could Paraguay share the challenges encountered with their projections and what specific capacity building could support improving them in reporting "with measures" projections in future BTRs?

Answer:

Thank you for the question.

As part of its First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) (2024), Paraguay presented mitigation measure fiches with reference indicators for tracking progress. However, as some data, assumptions and progress indicators were not available at the time of reporting, the mitigation potential of all listed mitigation measures could not be estimated. Subsequently, as part of the 2025 NDC 3.0 update process, Paraguay advanced in the development of national projections under the "with measures" and "with additional measures" scenarios, in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Currently, NDC 3.0 includes 27 mitigation measures distributed across Agriculture and Livestock, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), Energy and Transport, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, and one cross-cutting measure related to the carbon market.

With regard to the measures with the highest estimated mitigation impact, it is important to note that all NDC 3.0 measures are strategic and complementary in nature. Nevertheless, the available estimates show a significant concentration of the quantified contribution towards 2030. The measures accounting for the largest share of this impact include:

- LULUCF: legal framework prohibiting the transformation and conversion of forest areas in the Eastern Region; agroforestry systems under the PROEZA Project; and an increase in forest areas under conservation schemes
- Agriculture and Livestock: Good Livestock Production Practices
- Energy and Transport: gasoline bioethanol blending programme,

Regarding the challenges, Paraguay identified mainly limitations related to the availability, quality and consistency of data; the need to further consolidate the MRV system; the definition and updating of

projection assumptions and explanatory variables; and the strengthening of interinstitutional coordination for the regular collection and updating of information. These challenges had already been identified in the 1BTR.

For future BTRs, Paraguay considers it a priority to strengthen national capacities in GHG emissions and removals modelling, the development of BaU and with-measures scenarios, the projection of sectoral explanatory variables, the quantification of the impacts of policies and measures, cost-effectiveness analysis (MACC curves), sensitivity and uncertainty analysis, and the development of institutional arrangements to ensure sustainable and consistent data flows. These capacities will enable Paraguay to continue improving its national projections and their integration with the NDC tracking process.

Title: Expected impact of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Policies and Measures

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: The European Union Commends Paraguay on the submission of its first BTR. The BTR presents Policies and Measures (PaMs) across five sectors. Among the most important is Paraguay's Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. Paraguay's first BTR presents 7 PaMs for this sector. Among the most impactful is the implementation of Law No. 6.676/20 on preventing deforestation. This is assessed as having an impact of over 6,000 KtCO2e in 2016. Could Paraguay provide information on their institutional arrangements for conducting ex-ante impact assessment of its laws to estimate the expected emissions reduction by 2030 ? Could Paraguay share information on their arrangements for monitoring and assessing progress on the implementation of its Law No. 6.676/20 on deforestation prevention?

Answer:

Thank you for the question.

In Paraguay, Law No. 6,676/2020 should be understood as a continuation and update of a forest protection framework initiated in 2004 through Law No. 2,524/2004, and subsequently extended and amended through Laws No. 3,139/2006, 3,663/2008, 5,045/2013 and 6,256/2018. In this context, Law No. 6,676/2020 does not constitute a new deforestation policy, but rather the continuation of a long-term public policy aimed at reducing the transformation and conversion of forests in the Eastern Region.

Subsequently, this framework was complemented by implementation and monitoring instruments, including Decree No. 9,849/2023, which regulates provisions related to forest monitoring, and Decree No. 1,746/2024, which establishes a joint intervention protocol for the protection of native forests.

In this context, the estimate reported in the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) corresponds to the quantification of the impact of this mitigation measure as part of the monitoring of the NDC, rather than to a specific ex ante assessment conducted prior to the enactment of Law No. 6,676/2020. For its estimation, a reference scenario was constructed based on historical deforestation during the 2005–2014 period and compared with the observed trend during implementation of the measure. The BTR reports an estimated impact of 6,259.87 kt CO_2eq.

The evolution of the regulatory framework has also progressively strengthened the monitoring and tracking mechanisms for the measure, with the participation of the competent institutions, particularly

INFONA. In the 1BTR, the annual forest area and the annual area of land-use change are identified as progress indicators, while the impact indicator corresponds to the reduction of GHG emissions.