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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Argentina*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Argentina, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 26 to 30 May 2025 in Bonn.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Abbreviations and acronyms

A6.4ER	emission reduction under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
AD	activity data
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CER	certified emission reduction
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CTF	common tabular format
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
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)
TERT	technical expert review team

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Argentina. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted to the Government of Argentina, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[2]

3. The review was conducted as part of a centralized review of the BTR1s of two Parties from 26 to 30 May 2025 in Bonn by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ijaz Ahmad (Pakistan), Natalie Bakker (Kingdom of the Netherlands), Ricardo Fernandez (European Union), Stephen Kenihan (Australia), Malik Mechhoud (Algeria), Marcela Itzel Olguin-Alvarez (Mexico), Igor Onopchuk (Ukraine), Virginia Sena Cianci (Uruguay), Quynh Anh Tang (Viet Nam), Wen Zhang (China) and Aitor Zulueta (Spain). Ricardo Fernandez and Marcela Itzel Olguin-Alvarez were the lead reviewers. The review for Argentina was coordinated by Pedro Torres and Maria Paloma Noriega Jalil (secretariat).

4. Applying the flexibility provided to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities,[3] Argentina chose to undergo a centralized review instead of an in-country review.

B. Scope

5. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Argentina as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Identification of areas of improvement[4] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below);

(d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.E below).

C. Summary

6. Argentina submitted its BTR1 on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Argentina submitted its national inventory document as a stand-alone document on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024. Argentina also submitted its common reporting tables and CTF tables[5] on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024.

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

[3] See para. 159 of the MPGs.

[4] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

[5] Argentina submitted CTF tables for reporting the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, but did not submit CTF tables for reporting information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received.

7. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[6]

8. The Party applied flexibility as provided for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to the national inventory report of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks [7] and the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[8] Information on where the flexibility was applied is included in chapters II.A.1–II.A.2 below.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

9. Argentina reported information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. Support is needed primarily for establishing institutional arrangements with the agencies involved in generating, compiling and providing the data and information required for reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; strengthening private sector participation in the provision of the information to be included in reports under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; developing and enhancing procedures for generating and documenting, performing QA/QC of, and reporting and storing data in line with requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and maintaining teams for meeting reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

10. Specific needs for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities include enhancing the national GHG inventory, with particular needs for different sectors of the inventory; developing a system for periodically updating projections of GHG emissions under different scenarios consistent with the emission estimates in the GHG inventory, NDC tracking and corresponding adjustments for ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; and developing and updating indicators for tracking progress in implementing mitigation and adaptation measures.

11. Support has been received for addressing capacity-building needs for reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including in relation to the national GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation, projections and tracking progress towards the NDC. This support has enabled the Party to strengthen both institutional arrangements and technical capacity in this regard.

12. Table 1 summarizes the information that Argentina reported in its BTR1 on support needed and received. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

Table 1
Summary of support needed and received by Argentina for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building
(USD million)

Status of support	*Amount*
Support needed from 2022 to 2023	–
Support received from 2022 to 2023	4.25

[6] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ARG/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

[7] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 25, 29, 34 and 35 of the MPGs.

[8] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85 and 92 of the MPGs.

Source: Argentina's BTR1.

II. Technical expert review[9]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[10]

1. National inventory report[11]

13. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Argentina and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 2.

[9] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[10] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[11] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 2
Information reported in Argentina's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and its summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year GWP values from the AR5?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	Yes, GWP values from the AR2 and global temperature change potential values from the AR5	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, NF_3	No areas of improvement were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Yes	2.G.1, 2.G.2
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*?	Yes	4.I.8, 5.A.1, 6.L.2, 6.L.10
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	No areas of improvement were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25 and 41–42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?[b]	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using a combination of approaches 1 and 2 and an 85 per cent threshold for level and	2.G.3, 2.G.4

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and its summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
		trend assessment for the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party provided justification and explanatory information for recalculations?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?[b]	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using a combination of approaches 1 and 2 for the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.5
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?[b]	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Yes	3.E.5
	IPPU	No	4.I.3, 4.I.4
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.5, 6.L.9
	Waste	Yes	7.W.1
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	No	3.E.5, 7.W.1
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and AD (paras. 39–40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), emission factors and AD at a		

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and its summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.2, 3.E.4
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.1, 4.I.2, 4.I.6
	Agriculture	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.1, 6.L.3, 6.L.4, 6.L.6, 6.L.7, 6.L.8
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Waste	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ARG/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[12]

14. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Argentina and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 10–12 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Information reported in Argentina's submission

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement[b] (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	12.1
Projections of GHG emissions and removals[b] (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ARG/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[13]

15. Argentina did not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[14]

16. In considering Argentina's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[15] is an absolute, economy-wide and unconditional target of not exceeding net GHG emissions of 349 Mt CO_2 eq in 2030. This target applies to the entire national territory, covering all sources of emissions and sinks of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs and PFCs reported in Argentina's third BUR. The NDC is applicable from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030.

17. The indicator that Argentina selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC is described in table 4.

[12] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[13] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[14] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[15] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Argentina on 2 November 2021.

Table 4
Description of the indicator selected by Argentina to track progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Emission limit of 349 Mt CO_2 eq in 2030	Net GHG emissions including LULUCF	Annual net emissions reported in the GHG inventories adjusted for consistency with the methodology used to establish the NDC target. The indicator covers the entire national territory and all sectors of the economy and includes emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs and PFCs

Source: Argentina's CTF table 2.

18. To ensure consistency between the GHG inventory and the NDC target (calculated on the basis of the GHG inventory reported in the third BUR), Argentina adjusted its 2022 inventory estimates for use as the indicator for tracking progress towards the NDC. The adjustment involved recalculating the inventory estimates using GWPs from the AR2, excluding 26 estimates across 16 categories not covered in the inventory in the third BUR, and applying adjustment factors to the estimates for 105 categories that had been subject to methodological changes since the third BUR. Using the adjusted indicator, Argentina reported net emissions of 372,076 kt CO_2 eq in 2021 and 377,750 kt CO_2 eq in 2022 (in CTF table 4.1), compared with inventory totals including LULUCF of 398,352 and 400,921 kt CO_2 eq (in CRT 6) respectively.

19. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is included in the Party's target-year level and that Argentina plans to use ITMOs from cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC.

20. Table 5 summarizes information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicator net GHG emissions including LULUCF taking into account the type of Argentina's NDC target, including quantitative values for the implementation period, including the most recent year available, and target year.

Table 5
Summary of information on Argentina's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(kt CO_2 eq)

	Net GHG emissions including LULUCF	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*[b]	*ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for contribution of LULUCF and ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*
2021	372 076.00	NA	0	372 076.00
2022	377 750.00	NA	0	377 750.00
Fixed-level target[a]				349 000.00

Sources: Argentina's BTR1 and CTF table 4.1.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] If not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable, as per para. 77(c) of the MPGs.

21. According to the most recent information on the indicator used to track progress in achieving the NDC provided in CTF table 4.1, in 2022 Argentina's net GHG emissions including LULUCF were 377,750.00 kt CO_2 eq. The indicator is 28,750.00 kt CO_2 eq (8.2 per cent) above the emission level corresponding to the fixed-level target in 2030.

22. Argentina reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 6 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Argentina.

Table 6
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Argentina

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2022 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Energy		
Energy supply and renewables	Electricity generation from non-conventional renewable energy sources	8 876.00
	Hydroelectric power generation	1 084.00
	Nuclear power generation	2 494.00
Transport	Biofuel blending	3 615.00
LULUCF	Reforestation and afforestation	14 837.00
	Avoidance of deforestation in native forests	50 989.00

Source: Argentina's BTR1.

23. The TERT noted that Argentina tracks progress in implementing its NDC through its national GHG inventory. In its BTR1, the Party provided information on six mitigation actions in the energy and LULUCF sectors, which form part of existing national policies and plans and were identified as having an estimated mitigation impact on GHG emissions of 81.90 Mt CO_2 eq in 2022 (see table 6).

24. As reported in the BTR1, mitigation actions in the energy sector accounted for 19.6 per cent of the Party's total emission reductions in absolute terms in 2022. About half of these emission reductions (10.8 per cent) resulted from electricity generation using non-conventional renewable energy sources connected to the national grid: primarily wind power, but also solar, hydroelectric plants with less than 50 MW power, biogas and biomass-based electricity generation. The share of non-conventional renewable electricity in total national electricity consumption has steadily increased since 2018, driven primarily by the expansion of wind power. In line with the targets established under law 27.191, which mandates that non-conventional renewable energy sources contribute 20.0 per cent of national electricity consumption by 2025, the share of electricity generated from renewables reached 14.3 per cent in 2023. This represents a 6.9 per cent increase since 2022, reflecting continued progress towards the 2025 target. In the transport sector, a 2014 mandate requires fossil fuels sold domestically to be mixed with plant-based biofuels, such as biodiesel and bioethanol, as a measure to reduce emissions. In 2023, this measure contributed 3.27 Mt CO_2 eq to emission reductions.

25. Mitigation actions in the LULUCF sector relate primarily to avoiding deforestation of native forests and enhancing carbon sink capacity through reforestation and afforestation. In 2022, these actions accounted for 62.3 and 18.1 per cent respectively of the total mitigation impact at the national level. These actions are supported by well-established national legal frameworks, some of which have been in place for over two decades, and by international forest mitigation initiatives such as REDD+. The Party is assessing the implementation of additional mitigation actions in the agriculture sector, such as improving efficiency in livestock production, to further enhance progress towards its NDC target.

26. Argentina's GHG emissions have been influenced by national circumstances such as population growth, economic fluctuations and climate variability. Argentina's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF increased by 59.7 per cent between 1990 and 2022, reaching 349.52 Mt CO_2 eq in 2022, while total GHG emissions including LULUCF reached 400.92 Mt CO_2 eq in the same year. Emissions from the energy sector increased by 95.8 per cent between 1990 and 2022, owing to increased demand for and reliance on road transport; however, in 2023 these emissions were partly offset by a reduction in emissions resulting from the growing share of renewable electricity (accounting for 14.3 per cent) in national electricity generation. Over the same period, emissions from the IPPU and waste sectors increased by 177.6 and 97.6 per cent respectively. In the agriculture and LULUCF sectors, emissions are influenced by international commodity markets and continued deforestation (205,000 ha forest was lost in 2022, of which 35 per cent due to forest fires), despite long-

standing forest protection policies. Global economic crises (in 2001–2002 and 2008) and the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic led to temporary drops in emissions, especially in the energy and waste sectors. While mitigation actions such as promoting use of renewable energy sources and conserving forests have been implemented, structural drivers and climate impacts have at times limited their effects, highlighting the complex interplay between mitigation actions and national circumstances.

27. The TERT noted that Argentina did not provide information on GHG emission projections, applying the flexibility provided for in paragraph 92 of the MPGs.

28. The TERT notes that net GHG emissions including LULUCF in Argentina need to be reduced by 28,750.00 kt CO_2 eq (8.2 per cent of the NDC target) to reach the target level in 2030 compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that regular monitoring of net GHG emissions and the results of mitigation actions will allow for continued assessment of the Party's progress towards achieving its absolute target of not exceeding 349 Mt CO_2 eq emissions in 2030.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[16]

29. Argentina did not report information in its BTR1 on support provided (see para. 15 above).

D. Identification of areas of improvement

30. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Argentina's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[17]

31. The TERT, in consultation with Argentina, identified the following prioritized needs for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:[18]

(a) Estimating expected GHG emission reductions resulting from mitigation PaMs;

(b) Developing and reporting emission projection scenarios.

32. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Determining the likely level of GHG emissions and removals from sources and sinks that are currently reported as "NE" and for which methodology is provided in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, including CH_4 from abandoned underground mines (category 1.B.1.a.i.3), CO_2 and CH_4 from glass production (category 2.A.3), non-metallurgical magnesium production (category 2.A.4.c), silicon carbide production (category 2.B.5.a), magnesium production (category 2.C.4) and lead production (category 2.C.5), N_2O from product uses (category 2.G.3), SF_6 from magnesium production (category 2.C.4), electrical equipment (category 2.G.1) and other product use (category 2.G.2), and CH_4 and N_2O from waste incineration (category 5.C.1) and open burning of waste (category 5.C.2); and estimating and reporting emissions and removals for categories found to be significant, and reporting approximate estimates for categories deemed insignificant;

(b) Collecting AD for using higher-tier methods for estimating emissions for the key categories such as CH_4 from fugitive emissions from natural gas (category 1.B.2.b) and

[16] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

[17] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

[18] For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ARG/Add.1.

domestic wastewater (category 5.D.1), and CO_2 from lime production (category 2.A.2) and iron and steel production (category 2.C.1);

(c) Developing a model for allocating fertilizer use by region in order to generate the AD and information needed for applying a tier 2 method to estimate emissions from inorganic N fertilizers (category 3.D.1.a).

33. Argentina also identified the capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (tables 59–61).

III. Conclusions and recommendations

34. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, national inventory document, common reporting tables and CTF tables of Argentina in accordance with the MPGs.

35. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Argentina with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

36. The TERT notes that net GHG emissions including LULUCF in Argentina need to be reduced by 28,750.00 kt CO_2 eq (8.2 per cent of the NDC target) to reach the target level in 2030 compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022).

37. The TERT also notes that the mitigation actions that contributed the most to Argentina's total emission reductions in 2022 were forest-related measures (reforestation, afforestation and avoiding deforestation) (accounting for 80.4 per cent of the total emission reductions) and generating electricity from non-conventional renewable energy sources (accounting for 10.8 per cent). The TERT further notes that emissions from the energy sector continue to rise owing to growing demand for and reliance on road transport, although they are partially offset by the use of renewable energy sources; while economic fluctuations, climate variability and structural drivers, including international commodity markets and land-use pressures, continue to influence GHG emission trends across sectors, highlighting the importance of both sustaining existing mitigation actions and implementing additional actions across all economic sectors.

38. Argentina did not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, did not report information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.[19]

39. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Argentina required support for establishing relevant institutional arrangements; maintaining teams for meeting reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; strengthening private sector participation in the provision of data for reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and developing and enhancing procedures for generating and documenting, performing QA/QC of, and reporting and storing data in line with requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Specific needs for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities include enhancing the national GHG inventory, with particular needs for different inventory sectors; developing a system for periodically updating projections of GHG emissions under different scenarios; and developing and updating indicators for tracking progress in implementing mitigation and adaptation measures. The amount of support needed was not reported, but support received in 2022–2023 through various channels totalled USD 4.25 million.

40. In consultation with Argentina, the TERT identified priority reporting-related needs for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs. For Argentina, the main

[19] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

reporting-related needs for capacity-building support are estimating GHG emission reductions resulting from mitigation PaMs, developing and reporting GHG emission projections and enhancing the national GHG emissions inventory.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

2024 NID of Argentina. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 of Argentina. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Argentina.
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B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Macarena Moreira Muzio, Elena Palacios, Natalí Biasoli, Sebastián Galbusera, Tamara Legnazzi, Alex Aguilar Zurita, Andrés Haag, Eluney Deliens and Maria Lourdes Manrique (Undersecretariat of Environment of Argentina), including additional material. The following references were provided by Argentina and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

AAPRESID. 2018. *Update! Evolution of No Till adoption in Argentina*. Argentine No Till Farmers Association (AAPRESID). Available at https://www.aapresid.org.ar/archivos/Evolution-of-No-Till-adoption-in-Argentina.pdf

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