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

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Uruguay, 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 1 to 5 December 2025 in Montevideo.

* 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
CER	certified emission reduction
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
F-gas	fluorinated gas
GDP	gross domestic product
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
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NID	national inventory document
NIR	national inventory report
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SOC	soil organic carbon
TERT	technical expert review team
WM	‘with measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Uruguay. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof. Uruguay, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of the information reported pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs as part of the technical expert review.[2] The outcome of the voluntary review is presented in annex I.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted to the Government of Uruguay, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[3]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 1 to 5 December 2025 in Montevideo by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Agustin Carrizosa (Paraguay), Amaia de Vega Gómez (Spain), Javier Fernandez (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Leonidas Osvaldo Girardin (Argentina), Marcela Itzel Olguin-Alvarez (Mexico), Hans Oonk (Kingdom of the Netherlands), Adriano Santhiago de Oliveira (Brazil) and Koen Smekens (Belgium). Marcela Itzel Olguin-Alvarez and Koen Smekens were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Stefania D'Annibali (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Uruguay as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs and decision 9/CMA.4, 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);

(e) Voluntary review of the information reported by the Party pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs (see annex I).

C. Summary

5. Uruguay submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Uruguay submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 31 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024. Uruguay also submitted its CRTs on 31 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024, and CTF tables on 31 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024.

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] See decision 9/CMA.4, para. 1.
[3] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[4] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

6. 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.[5]

7. 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 NIR of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks[6] and the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[7] 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

8. Uruguay 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. The Party reported on support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and addressing the areas of improvement identified by the TERT. Support is needed primarily for improving the quality of the data required for preparing BTRs and enhancing the collection, processing and systematization of sectoral data required for estimating emissions and removals for the national GHG inventory. The Party indicated that, owing to limited time and capacities, not all support required to enhance the transparency of its reporting has been identified or fully estimated in monetary terms. Consequently, the corresponding estimated amounts were not available at the time of reporting, which may give the impression that support received exceeds support needed, which does not reflect the situation in Uruguay. Support has been received for preparing BTRs and improving the transparency of the information reported, and for preparing the second NDC in compliance with the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. Table 1 summarizes the information that Uruguay reported in CTF tables III.12–III.13 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 Uruguay 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 2025 to 2030	0.15
Support received from 2018 to 2028	4.40

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF tables III.12–III.13.

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

[6] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provision in para. 57 of the MPGs.

[7] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provision in para. 85 of the MPGs.

II. Technical expert review[8]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[9]

1. National inventory report[10]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Uruguay 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 6 above and summarized in table 2.

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

Table 2
Information reported in Uruguay'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 NIR 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?[b]	1990, 2020, 2021 and 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, global temperature change potential values based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?[b]	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	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	No areas of improvement were identified
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?	Partly	6.L.1
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*?	Partly	5.A.1, 5.A.2, 6.L.2
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	No	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?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	No areas of improvement were identified

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and its summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Partly	4.I.5
	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?	Partly	4.I.2
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?	Partly	2.G.1, 4.I.1
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	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.6
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.3, 5.A.4
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.3, 6.L.4
	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?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, EFs, 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), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.1

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Response and its summary, as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	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	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.3, 4.I.4
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.5
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.5, 6.L.6, 6.L.7
	Waste	Partly	7.W.2, 7.W.3

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/URY/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[11]

10. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Uruguay and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 10, 11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Information reported in Uruguay'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, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6
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, 11.2
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/URY/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 para. 85 of the MPGs.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[12]

11. According to paragraph 118 of the MPGs, developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement in accordance with chapter V of the MPGs. Other Parties that provide support should also provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the same MPGs contained in that chapter.

12. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, developed country Parties shall and other Parties that provide support should provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

13. Uruguay 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.

[11] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[12] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[13]

14. In considering Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[14] comprises 11 quantitative mitigation targets for 2025 applicable to the entire national territory (see table 4 for details): three emission intensity targets for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O related to GDP, covering the energy, IPPU, agriculture and waste sectors; two sector-specific intensity targets for CH_4 and N_2O related to beef production in the agriculture sector; and six land-sector targets aimed at conserving or increasing carbon stocks in native forests, plantation forests, shelterbelt and shade forests, grassland, cropland and peatland, all related to either avoiding CO_2 emissions or increasing CO_2 removals from biomass and soil carbon stocks (these targets are defined in land area (ha) rather than being quantitative levels of CO_2 emissions avoided or sequestered). Uruguay's NDC also distinguishes between unconditional targets and conditional targets that are contingent on access to additional international support.

15. The indicators that Uruguay selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC are described in table 4.

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

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Reduce CO_2 emission intensity per unit of GDP by 24 per cent relative to 1990	CO_2 emission intensity of the energy and IPPU sectors per unit of GDP	Ratio between CO_2 emissions from the energy and IPPU sectors (in kt CO_2) – corrected for electricity generation activity assuming a year of average hydrological conditions – and GDP (in billions of 2016 Uruguayan pesos)
Reduce CH_4 emission intensity per unit of GDP by 57 per cent relative to 1990	CH_4 emission intensity of the energy, IPPU, agriculture (including livestock) and waste sectors per unit of GDP	Multi-year average of the annual ratios between the sum of CH_4 emissions from the energy, IPPU, agriculture (including livestock) and waste sectors (in kt CH_4) and GDP (in billions of 2016 Uruguayan pesos) over the period (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values, where t is the year of measurement
Reduce N_2O emission intensity per unit of GDP by 48 per cent relative to 1990	N_2O emission intensity of the energy, IPPU, agriculture (including livestock) and waste sectors per unit of GDP	Average of the annual ratios between the sum of N_2O emissions from the energy, IPPU, agriculture (including livestock) and waste sectors (in kt N_2O) and GDP (in billions of 2016 Uruguayan pesos) over the period (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values, where t is the year of measurement
Reduce CH_4 emission intensity per unit of product (kg live-weight beef) by 32 per cent relative to 1990	CH_4 emission intensity of beef production per unit of product (live-weight beef cattle)	Average of the annual ratios between the sum of CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management of non-dairy cattle (in kt CH_4) and beef production (in kg live-weight beef) over the period (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values, where t is the year of measurement
Reduce N_2O emission intensity per unit of product (kg live-weight beef) by 34 per cent relative to 1990	N_2O emission intensity of beef production per unit of product (live-weight beef cattle)	Average of the annual ratios between the sum of direct and indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils due to excretion from non-dairy grazing cattle (in kt N_2O) and beef production (in kg live-weight beef) over the period (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values, where t is the year of measurement

[13] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

[14] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Uruguay on 10 November 2017.

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Maintain 100 per cent of the native forest area relative to that in 2012 (849,960 ha)	Area of native forest (ha)	Area of native forest maintained by preserving existing carbon stocks and associated ecosystem functions, expressed in hectares
Maintain 100 per cent of the plantation forest area under management at or above the 2015 baseline (763,070 ha)	Effective area of plantation forest under management (ha)	Area of plantation forest maintained, where sustained growth has historically exceeded harvest emissions, resulting in net carbon sequestration, expressed in hectares
Maintain 100 per cent of plantation forest area used for shade and shelter relative to that in 2012 (77,790 ha)	Area of shade and shelter plantation forest, including silvopastoral systems (ha)	Area of plantation forest used for shade and shelter maintained by preserving stored carbon and supporting silvopastoral systems, expressed in hectares
Avoid CO_2 emissions from SOC in 10 per cent of grassland area relative to that in 2020 (1,000,000 ha)	Area of grassland under good management practices for natural rangeland and cow–calf systems (ha)	Area of grassland with good management practices for natural rangeland and cow–calf systems, which improve forage availability, productivity and land condition, expressed in hectares
Avoid CO_2 emissions from SOC in 50 per cent of peatland area relative to that in 2016 (4,183 ha)	Area of peatland in good or fair conservation status (ha)	Area of peatland in good or fair conservation status maintained by preserving the hydrological conditions needed to prevent peat oxidation, expressed in hectares
Avoid CO_2 emissions from SOC in 75 per cent of cropland area under Soil Use and Management Plans relative to that in 2020 (1,147,000 ha) and sequester CO_2 in the remaining 25 per cent of cropland area (383,000 ha)	Area of cropland under Soil Use and Management Plans (ha)	Avoidance of CO_2 emissions from SOC achieved through the inclusion of at least 30 per cent pastures in the crop rotation, noting that CO_2 sequestration in SOC occurs when at least 60 per cent pastures are included in the rotation, expressed in hectares

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF tables 1–3, and information provided by the Party during the review, including the open-government NDC tracker visualization tool and related technical fact sheets (available at https://visualizador.gobiernoabierto.gub.uy/visualizador/api/repos/%3Apublic%3Aorganismos%3Aambiente%3Avisualizador_cdn.wcdf/generatedContent).

16. The TERT noted that, to ensure consistency between the GHG inventory and the targets in the first NDC, Uruguay based the indicators for tracking progress towards its mitigation targets on the categories included in the 2012 NIR, which also served as the basis for establishing the original emission intensity reduction targets. In the 2012 inventory, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions represented more than 99 per cent of total national CO_2 eq emissions (using 100-year GWP values from the AR2). For tracking achievement of its NDC, Uruguay therefore recalculates indicators only for the categories included in the 2012 NIR, thereby maintaining methodological comparability with the reference year. As a result, the indicators reflect 97 per cent of national CO_2 eq emissions in the most recent NID (2022) (using 100-year GWP values from the AR5). The change in coverage reflects the inclusion of additional GHG inventory categories in later years that fall outside the scope of the NDC targets and are reported only as part of the national inventory, not under the NDC tracking framework.

17. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is not included in the Party's target-year level of CO_2 emission intensity and that Uruguay did not use ITMOs, A6.4ERs or CERs from cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6,

paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC.

18. Tables 5–15 summarize information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicators selected by Uruguay taking into account the types of Uruguay's NDC targets, including quantitative values for the base year, implementation period, including the most recent year available, and target year.

Table 5
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

(Gg CO_2/billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos)

	CO_2 emissions/GDP	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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*
Base year (1990)	4.86			
2020	3.94	–	–	3.94
2021	4.67	–	–	4.67
2022	4.21	–	–	4.21
Target level (2025)[a]				3.69

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.

19. According to the most recent information on CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP provided in CTF table 4, in 2022 Uruguay's CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP were 4.21 Gg CO_2 per billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos. The indicator is 13.4 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the base-year level and 14.1 per cent above the emission intensity level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 6
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

(Gg CH_4/billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos)

	CH_4 emissions/GDP	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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*
Base year (1990)	0.89			
2020	0.44	–	–	0.44
2021	0.44	–	–	0.44
2022	NE[b]	–	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]				0.38

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Reported as "NE" in line with the methodology for this target described in table 4, which applies a five-year window (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values. In this case, the year of measurement (t) corresponds to 2021, as the GHG inventory data are available only up until 2022.

20. According to the most recent information on CH_4 emissions per unit of GDP provided in CTF table 4, in 2021 Uruguay's CH_4 emissions per unit of GDP were 0.44 Gg CH_4 per billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos. The indicator is 50.9 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the base-year level and 15.9 per cent above the emission intensity level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 7
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(Gg N_2O/billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos)

	N_2O emissions/GDP	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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*
Base year (1990)	0.0310			
2020	0.0160	–	–	0.0160
2021	0.0158	–	–	0.0158
2022	NE[b]	–	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]				0.0160

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Reported as "NE" in line with the methodology for this target described in table 4, which applies a five-year window (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values. In this case, the year of measurement (t) corresponds to 2021, as the GHG inventory data are available only up until 2022.

21. According to the most recent information on N_2O emissions per unit of GDP provided in CTF table 4, in 2021 Uruguay's N_2O emissions per unit of GDP were 0.0158 Gg N_2O per billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos. The indicator is 49.0 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the base-year level and 1.2 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 8
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(Gg CH_4/Gg live-weight beef cattle)

	CH_4 emissions/Gg live-weight beef cattle	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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*
Base year (1990)	0.7813			
2020	0.5510	–	–	0.5510
2021	0.5372	–	–	0.5372
2022	NE[b]	–	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]				0.5313

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Reported as "NE" in line with the methodology for this target described in table 4, which applies a five-year window (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values. In this case, the year of measurement (t) corresponds to 2021, as the GHG inventory data are available only up until 2022.

22. According to the most recent information on CH_4 emissions per Gg of live-weight beef cattle provided in CTF table 4, in 2021 Uruguay's CH_4 emissions per Gg of live-weight beef cattle were 0.5372 Gg CH_4 per Gg live-weight beef cattle. The indicator is 31.2 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the base-year level and 1.1 per cent above the emission intensity level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 9
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(Gg N_2O/Gg live-weight beef cattle)

	N_2O emissions/Gg live-weight beef cattle	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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*
Base year (1990)	0.0243			
2020	0.0166	–	–	0.0166

	N_2O emissions/Gg live-weight beef cattle	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*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	0.0161	–	–	0.0161
2022	NE[b]	–	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]				0.0160

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Reported as "NE" in line with the methodology for this target described in table 4, which applies a five-year window (t – 3 to t + 1), excluding the annual maximum and minimum values. In this case, the year of measurement (t) corresponds to 2021, as the GHG inventory data are available only up until 2022.

23. According to the most recent information on N_2O emissions per Gg of live-weight beef cattle provided in CTF table 4, in 2021 Uruguay's N_2O emissions per Gg of live-weight beef cattle were 0.0161 Gg N_2O per Gg live-weight beef cattle. The indicator is 33.7 per cent below the emission intensity level corresponding to the base-year level and 0.6 per cent above the emission intensity level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 10
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Native forest area	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2012)	849 960		
2020	NE	–	NE
2021	847 181	–	847 181
2022	NE[b]	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]			849 960

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Cartographic data are produced on a demand-driven basis, and information is available only for 2021.

24. According to the most recent information on native forest area provided in CTF table 4, Uruguay's native forest area was 847,181 ha in 2021 based on the latest mapping conducted, which was in 2021. Considering this estimation, the indicator is 0.3 per cent below the level corresponding to the base year and 0.3 per cent below the level corresponding to the 2025 target. However, since the difference from the base-year estimate (849,960 ha) falls within the margin of accuracy of the 2021 estimate (±3 per cent), and in the light of the information provided by the Party during the review regarding the consistency assessment between the 2012 and 2021 native forest maps, it is considered with a high level of confidence that, by 2021, 100 per cent of the native forest area had been maintained.

Table 11
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Plantation forest area	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2015)	763 070		
2020	1 053 693	–	1 053 693
2021	1 064 805	–	1 064 805
2022	1 085 238	–	1 085 238
Target level (2025)[a]			763 070

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.

25. According to the most recent information on plantation forest area provided in CTF table 4, in 2022 Uruguay's plantation forest area was 1,085,238 ha. The indicator is 42.2 per cent above the level corresponding to the base-year level and 42.2 per cent above the level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 12
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Shelterbelt and shade forest area	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2012)	77 790		
2020	NE[a]	–	NE
2021	NE	–	NE
2022	NE	–	NE
Target level (2025)[b]			77 790

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Uruguay reported 81,956 ha for 2020 in table 2.8 of its BTR; however, during the review, the Party clarified that this value reflects 2018 cartographic data (the latest available) and no updated information is available for the implementation period.
[b] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.

26. According to the most recent information on shelterbelt and shade forest area provided in CTF table 4, in 2018 Uruguay's shelterbelt and shade forest area was 81,956 ha. No updated information is available for the implementation period.

Table 13
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Area of grassland under good management practices for natural rangeland and cow–calf systems	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2020)	652 455		
2020	652 455	–	652 455
2021	NE[b]	–	NE[b]
2022	NE[b]	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]			1 000 000

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Based on a telephone survey of 368 livestock farmers conducted on a demand-driven basis; information is available only for 2020.

27. According to the most recent information on area of grassland under good management practices for natural rangeland and cow–calf systems provided in CTF table 4, in 2020 Uruguay's area of grassland under good management practices for natural rangeland and cow–calf systems was 652,455 ha. The indicator equals the level corresponding to the base-year level and is 34.8 per cent below the level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 14
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Area of peatland in good or moderate conservation condition	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2016)	4 183		
2020	4 829	–	4 829
2021	NE[b]	–	NE[b]
2022	NE[b]	–	NE[b]
Target level (2025)[a]			4 183

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[b] Cartographic data are produced on a demand-driven basis, and information is available only for 2020.

28. According to the most recent information on area of peatland in good or moderate conservation condition provided in CTF table 4, in 2020 Uruguay's area of peatland in good or moderate conservation condition was 4,829 ha. The indicator is 15.4 per cent above both the level corresponding to the base-year level and the level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

Table 15
Summary of information on Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution
(ha)

	Area of cropland under Soil Use and Management Plans where CO_2 emissions are avoided	*ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for ITMOs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Base year (2020)[a]	488 159		
2020	488 159	–	488 159
2021	570 299	–	570 299
2022	597 411	–	597 411
Target level[b] (2025)			1 147 000[c]

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Uruguay reported 2016 as the base year in CTF table 4.11; however, during the review, the Party clarified that the correct base year is 2020, as indicated in BTR table 2.7.
[b] Target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.
[c] Uruguay reported progress only for the 1,147,000 ha avoided-emissions component of the target; during the review, the Party clarified that progress on the 383,000 ha CO_2 sequestration component of the target was unintentionally omitted and will be included in the next BTR.

29. According to the most recent information provided in CTF table 4 on the area of cropland under Soil Use and Management Plans where CO_2 emissions are avoided as a result of approximately 30 per cent of pasture being in rotation practices, in 2022 Uruguay's area of cropland under Soil Use and Management Plans where CO_2 emissions are avoided was 597,411 ha. The indicator is 22.4 per cent above the level corresponding to the base-year level and 47.9 per cent below the level corresponding to the target level in 2025.

30. Uruguay reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 16 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Uruguay.

Table 16
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Uruguay

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2025 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Energy		
Energy efficiency	Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Plan 2015–2024[b]	NE
Energy supply and renewables	Energy Policy 2005–2030[b]	NE
Transport	Use of biofuels	59.01
	Transport electrification[b]	31.47
Agriculture	Good management practices for natural grassland[b]	NE
	Zero-discharge technologies for rivers and streams[b]	NE
	Implementation of no-till farming[b]	NE
	Rice irrigation technology	NE
	Use of cover crops prior to soybean harvest	NE
LULUCF	Conservation of native forest and shade/shelter stands, and sustainable management of forest plantations[b]	1 085.50
	Peatland protection[b]	NE
Waste	Municipal solid waste treatment[b]	84.00

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Uruguay's BTR.
[b] Included in the WM scenario projections.

31. The TERT noted that Uruguay's PaMs comprise a wide range of instruments, such as regulatory frameworks, efficiency standards, land-management practices and technology upgrades, and address emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O. While the Party applied flexibility under paragraph 85 of the MPGs and therefore did not report achieved emission reductions for all PaMs, expected reductions were provided for some.

32. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans for the energy, transport and agriculture sectors, which together account for the largest share of national emissions (93.0 per cent without LULUCF), have contributed to the decrease in emissions linked to Uruguay's GHG-based NDC targets. In the energy sector, progress reflects long-standing structural reforms under the Energy Policy 2005–2030, which include expanding wind, solar and biomass electricity generation; strengthening the national grid; and deploying solar thermal collectors. Those efforts have resulted in a low-emission electricity mix, with renewables supplying about 92 per cent of national generation, which mitigates the impact of dry years. This structural transformation led to a decrease in the average electricity grid emission factor from 189 t CO_2/GWh (2003–2012) to 52 t CO_2/GWh (2013–2022). Actions under the Energy Policy have been complemented by measures under the National Energy Efficiency Plan 2015–2024, which promoted efficiency improvements in public and residential lighting, mandated energy efficiency labelling and introduced energy efficiency certificates across consumption sectors. In the transport sector, PaMs focus on reducing fossil fuel use through promoting biofuel blending, improving vehicle efficiency and expanding electromobility as part of Uruguay's second energy transition towards carbon neutrality by 2050. Despite expected emission reductions by 2025 of 59.01 kt CO_2 eq from biofuel use and 31.47 kt CO_2 eq from transport electrification, transport emissions increased by 10 per cent between 2019 and 2022, reflecting the expansion of road transport (including vehicles used for freight) and the sustained growth of the vehicle fleet, which limits the potential for emission reductions. The TERT noted that increased freight transport demand over the past two decades (2002–

2022), particularly demand linked to the expansion of forestry production, contributed to CO_2 emission increases in the transport sector of about 90.6 per cent over this period.

33. The TERT noted that the Party did not report PaMs from the IPPU sector, despite category 2.A.1 cement production being a key category in the national GHG inventory. During the review, Uruguay explained that dialogues with the private sector on decarbonizing the steel and cement industries, including by increasing the use of filler in cement to lower clinker-related emissions, were launched by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining in 2024, therefore, they were not reported in the BTR1.

34. In agriculture, Uruguay's largest emitting sector, CH_4 emissions from livestock over 1990–2022 were mainly driven by changes in herd size, showing multi-year cyclical patterns linked to climatic, sanitation and market conditions. In 2018–2022, emissions remained broadly stable despite continued growth in beef production, indicating declining emission intensity. N_2O emissions varied over 1990–2022, influenced by livestock population dynamics and fertilizer use (particularly during 2000–2012) and aligned with agricultural expansion, followed by a decline in 2022 to a level comparable with that observed in 2020. The latter trend is consistent with the influence of PaMs aimed at improving livestock productivity (including better reproductive performance), land management (including of natural grassland) and soil practices. A key example of those PaMs is the Livestock and Climate 2019–2023 project, under which on-farm technical assistance was provided to promote adaptive livestock management practices (e.g. improved grazing, forage and herd management), leading to higher meat productivity, lower GHG emission intensity per hectare and per unit of output, and enhanced resilience to climate variability, including drought.

35. In Uruguay, the waste sector contributes about 5 per cent of national GHG emissions. CH_4 emissions, which mainly originate from the disposal of solid waste in landfills, increased by 169 per cent between 1990 and 2022, driven by rising waste generation and the amount of generated waste that is disposed of in landfills (coverage). The National Waste Management Plan 2022–2032, "Uruguay+ Circular", provides a framework to address this increasing trend. The Plan includes measures to capture and flare landfill CH_4, by which Uruguay expects to avoid emissions of about 84 kt CO_2 eq by 2025.

36. The PaMs related to the LULUCF sector are collectively aimed at preserving or increasing land area with high carbon-storage potential and they have contributed to Uruguay meeting most of its non-GHG NDC targets in 2018–2022. The PaMs include conservation of native forests, sustainable management of plantation forests, maintenance of shelterbelts and shade forests, improvement in grazing practices on natural grassland, and soil conservation under the national Soil Use and Management Plans. Progress in achieving the PaMs is tracked exclusively with area-based indicators, with area of land being estimated using cartographic information that is not updated annually and that the Party used as a proxy for maintaining or enhancing carbon stocks, without estimating or reporting the associated GHG emission reductions or removals.

37. The TERT noted that the key national circumstances relevant to Uruguay's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC are the central role of livestock and crop production in the national economy, the importance of the forestry sector as a carbon sink, the growth in freight transport demand and the strong reliance of the electricity system on hydropower. The trends show the influence of those factors over time. In the agriculture sector, the main source of CH_4 and N_2O emissions over 1990–2022, emission trends were driven primarily by changes in herd size and agricultural activity. While CH_4 emissions showed a slightly increasing trend in this period (7.6 per cent), they stabilized in recent years alongside continued growth in beef production, reflecting productivity gains and improved land-management practices that moderated emissions relative to output. In the LULUCF sector, emissions and removals over 1990–2022 reflect the expansion and management of commercial forest plantations, which continue to act as a net CO_2 sink (26.7 per cent increase in net removals) despite emissions from harvesting and land-use conversion. In the energy sector, strong dependence on hydropower has shaped emission trends, with more frequent and severe droughts in recent years leading to temporary increases in GHG emissions in those years owing to the need for higher fossil-fuel-based electricity generation and electricity imports.

38. Uruguay reported projections for 2022–2040 under the WM scenario.[15] The WM scenario reported by the Party partially includes the PaMs implemented and adopted until 2040. The PaMs considered in the WM scenario include all PaMs reported in the BTR, except for the energy sector measure concerning the introduction of biodiesel in diesel oil (the legal requirement for this blend was removed by law in 2021) and the LULUCF sector measures related to intermittent rice irrigation technologies and pre-harvest soybean cover crops. The projected emission levels are presented in table 17. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Uruguay's progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 17
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Uruguay

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	27 873.65	NA	–2.0
Inventory data 2022	28 448.01	2.1	NA
WM projections for 2030	30 881.00	10.8	8.5
WM projections for 2040	34 184.00	22.6	20.6

Sources: Uruguay's BTR1 and CTF tables 6–9.
Note: The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and excluding indirect CO_2 emissions (100-year GWP values from the AR5).

39. The TERT noted that, of the six non-GHG indicators presented in CTF table 10, native forest area, shelterbelt and shade forest area, and peatland area are not projected to change between 2022 and 2025, whereas grassland area is projected to slightly increase in 2025 compared with the 2022 level, forest plantation area is projected to slightly decrease by 2.9 per cent in 2025 compared with the 2022 level, and cropland area (related to the emissions avoided component of the target) is projected to slightly decrease by 1.9 per cent in 2025 compared with the 2022 level.

40. The TERT assessed Uruguay's progress towards its targets for 2020–2025. The TERT considers that, on the basis of a comparison of information on the GHG emission intensity indicators in the most recent reported year (i.e. 2022) with the indicator levels corresponding to the 1990 reference level, and taking into account information on mitigation actions, projections for key indicators and relevant national circumstances, Uruguay is making progress towards achieving its NDC targets, with the exception of the CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP indicator, for which the TERT notes that emissions need to be reduced by 0.52 Gg CO_2 per billion 2016 Uruguayan pesos to reach the target level. For the non-GHG indicators based on land area (which have base years between 2012 and 2020), the reported information indicates mixed progress towards target achievement. The targets for native forest area and forest plantation area have been achieved or almost achieved (within 0.3 per cent) respectively. In contrast, for the cropland area target, 549,589 ha need to be added to reach the target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). Similarly, for the grassland area target, 347,545 ha need to be added to reach the target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2020). The TERT noted that the limited availability of up-to-date cartographic data during the NDC implementation period for most of the area-based indicators prevents a full assessment of year-to-year progress towards achieving the respective targets.

[15] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

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

41. Uruguay 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 did not report information in its BTR1 on support provided (see para. 13 above).

D. Identification of areas of improvement[17]

42. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Uruguay'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 6 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[18]

43. Uruguay, in consultation with the TERT, has not identified any needs for capacity-building to facilitate reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs.

44. In order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following capacity-building needs were identified during the review:[19]

(a) Enhancing institutional arrangements and improving the technical capacity of the GHG inventory compilation team and line ministries to request from external sources (e.g. industry bodies, companies, institutions) any additional data (e.g. AD, EFs) required for GHG inventory compilation when data that are initially provided are assessed as being outliers, as well as the capacity to analyse those data;

(b) Developing a country-specific EF for gasoline used in the transport sector;

(c) Enhancing the technical capacity of the GHG inventory compilation team to understand the interaction between the domestically available time series activity and EF data with the IPCC software F-gas model, as well as its capacity to implement QA/QC processes;

(d) Strengthening the system for tracking NDC implementation and achievement so that the most recent information can be reported for key non-GHG (land-area-based) indicators (i.e. total area used for shade and shelter, area of grassland under good management practices and area of peatland) and improve the tracking of these indicators for the first NDC and future NDCs for which they remain relevant;

(e) Developing scenarios for projected consumption of F-gases in the country to gain an understanding of F-gas consumption trends and specific activities in which F-gases are consumed.

45. Uruguay also identified the capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (table 5.7).

III. Conclusions and recommendations

46. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Uruguay in accordance with the MPGs.

47. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Uruguay with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

[16] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.
[17] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.
[18] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.
[19] 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/URY/Add.1.

48. The TERT considers that, on the basis of a comparison of information on indicators for the most recent reported year (i.e. 2022) with the base-year level and target level, and taking into account information on mitigation actions, projections and national circumstances and relevant underlying drivers, Uruguay is making progress towards the emission intensity targets in its NDC in 2020–2025, except for CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP, and shows mixed progress towards the non-GHG targets in its NDC, with cropland area under Soil Use and Management Plans and grassland area under good management practices lagging behind the other land-area-based targets. The TERT notes that limited availability of up-to-date cartographic data during the NDC implementation period prevents a full assessment of year-to-year progress for several of those NDC targets.

49. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions in the energy, transport, agriculture and LULUCF sectors, as reflected in the GHG and non-GHG (land-area-based) indicators. In the energy sector, sustained renewables deployment and energy efficiency measures continue to support low-emission electricity generation, while transport PaMs promoting biofuel use, vehicle efficiency and electromobility help moderate fuel demand. In the agriculture sector, improvements in livestock reproductive performance, forage utilization and grazing management contribute to reducing CH_4 and N_2O emission intensity, although absolute emissions remain driven by herd population dynamics. LULUCF PaMs contribute to maintaining or expanding the area of land categories rich in carbon stocks. Uruguay's emissions trajectories remain strongly shaped by national circumstances, including continued structural dominance of livestock production, increased freight transport linked to forestry expansion and heightened hydropower vulnerability under more frequent drought conditions. These drivers offset the short-term impact of some mitigation actions and continue to influence both GHG emissions and non-GHG (land-area-based) indicators.

50. Uruguay 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.[20]

51. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Uruguay required support for improving the quality of the data required for preparing BTRs and enhancing data collection, processing and systematization of sectoral data required for estimating emissions and removals for the national GHG inventory. The amount of support needed in 2025–2030 totalled USD 154,834 whereas support received in 2018–2028 through various channels totalled USD 4,400,000.

52. In consultation with Uruguay, the TERT did not identify 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.

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

Annex I

Outcome of the review conducted on a voluntary basis of the information reported by the Party in its first biennial transparency report pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

I. Summary of reported information

1. In its BTR1 Uruguay provided information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs and, as per paragraph 1 of decision 9/CMA.4, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of that information as part of the technical expert review pursuant to chapter VII of the MPGs.

2. In accordance with chapter IV of the MPGs, Uruguay provided information on its climate change impacts; risks and vulnerabilities; adaptation priorities and barriers to implementing adaptation action; and cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation, which is summarized in table I.1.

Table I.1
Summary of information on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change reported by the Party

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
Coastal zones	Vulnerability: sea level rise, more severe storms and accelerated erosion, affecting ecosystems, infrastructure and communities Adaptation measure: NAP for coastal areas, updated vulnerability mapping, adaptive management in priority coastal areas, and coordinated an extreme events monitoring system for the six coastal departments	**Knowledge and technology** Insufficient information and data on climate and its effects at the national and local level Limited transfer of technologies that enhance implementation of adaptation actions and strengthen national capacities Insufficient implementation of nature-based solutions to improve local evidence Poor alignment between human resources and adaptation needs Limited progress in evaluating the effectiveness of adaptation measures **Governance and coordination** Limited progress in strengthening coordination among sectors to implement adaptation action	Policymaking for open data, development of integrated information systems and information visualization, and evidence and data collection Creation of working groups that serve as a framework for inter-institutional governance and for multilevel and transdisciplinary approaches Establishment of technical committees involved in preparing NAPs in an advisory and decision-making capacity Promotion and implementation of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation as adaptation strategies Enhanced willingness and interest among local communities, civil society associations, local governments and youth, who act as
Ecosystems and biodiversity[a]	Vulnerability: climate-driven shifts in temperature, rainfall and hydrological patterns, which degrade habitats, increase the occurrence of fires, pests and diseases, and weaken particularly sensitive coastal, aquatic, forest and wetland ecosystems, reducing key services such as climate regulation and coastal and water protection Adaptation measure: integration of climate considerations into protected-area management plans, protection of native forests and expansion of native forest cover in sensitive zones to support ecosystem recovery		
Food and agriculture[a]	Vulnerability: droughts, excess rainfall, frosts and heat, which reduce yields and pasture quality and increase pests, with smallholder farmers being the most exposed; and temperature shifts, sea level rise and algal blooms that lower catches by fisheries		

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
	Adaptation measure: agriculture NAP, improved rangeland management and livestock practices, efficient water use, climate-index insurance, improved soil management, enhanced agricultural information systems and forest plantations for livestock protection	Weak climate governance across all levels of government Lack of integration between the disaster risk management framework and adaptation planning	drivers of local development Development of monitoring and evaluation methodologies for tracking the implementation of measures included in the first adaptation communication, including quantifying progress towards established goals and defining what adaptation means in the local context Identification of gender-specific measures and actions and their incorporation into the first adaptation communication and NAPs
Health[a]	Vulnerability: stronger heatwaves and cold snaps, greater spread of climate-sensitive diseases and greater exposure to floods, with older adults, children and high-risk communities most affected Adaptation measure: ongoing and planned actions in the health sector, including climate–health training, climate-related health indicators, improved disease prediction and prevention, heat event early warning systems and assessment of health-service resilience	**Private sector involvement** Lack of incentives and mechanisms to promote and expand private sector involvement across all stages of the adaptation cycle **Social and cultural factors** Lack of public awareness of climate change impacts and the need for adaptation and lack of engagement in climate action Social inequality and vulnerability **Climate finance** Complex processes for accessing limited climate finance Lack of funding for implementing adaptation measures Insufficient budgets and funding flows to support long-term plan implementation **Political will and priorities** Insufficient institutional capacity to manage and coordinate adaptation across different levels of government Short-term economic development priorities prevailing over long-term adaptation needs	
Infrastructure and human settlements[a]	Vulnerability: heatwaves, urban heat island effects, cold waves, heavy rainfall, flooding and storms in cities and sea level rise and erosion in coastal areas, with low-income and marginalized groups being the most affected owing to inadequate housing and limited services, and people living in flood-, drought- or heat-exposed areas facing the greatest impacts and lower adaptive capacity Adaptation measure: NAP for urban infrastructure, climate-informed land-use planning and adaptation actions in medium-sized cities (supported by regional and local adaptation plans), generation of georeferenced data on highly exposed social groups (applying human rights and gender perspectives), and relocation of households from high-risk or contaminated areas while ensuring access to essential services and enabling new uses for former risk zones		
Water[a]	Vulnerability: droughts, floods and rainfall variability, which increase risks to water availability, quality, ecosystems and infrastructure Adaptation measure: strengthening of the integrated watershed approach with three basin management plans that incorporate climate and climate variability considerations, including water quantity, water quality and flood-risk management		

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
Energy	Vulnerability: droughts, heatwaves, floods and extreme events, which increasingly threaten energy generation and infrastructure, reduce hydropower, strain the ability to respond to the demand and cause service disruptions that strongly affect vulnerable groups and essential services		
	Adaptation measure: NAP for the energy sector and diversification of the electricity mix with non-traditional sources and storage options		
Climate monitoring service	Vulnerability: growing exposure to flash floods, droughts and heatwaves increases risks for communities, productive sectors and critical infrastructure, especially where climate information is limited or delayed		
	Adaptation measure: integrated climate-services system for decision-making and expansion of meteorological infrastructure such as radars, a radiosonde station and tele-pluviometric networks to improve monitoring of flash floods and other events		
Disaster risk reduction	Vulnerability: exposure to extreme and cascading risks, where climatic hazards interact with human pressures, raises vulnerability for communities, infrastructure and territories		
	Adaptation measure: regional and departmental risk management plans with integrated climate considerations, increased municipal participation, continuous training on climate risks, early warning systems in flood-prone cities and detailed flood-risk maps to support preparedness and response		
Tourism	Vulnerability: changes in coastal dynamics, beach loss, flooding and ecosystem degradation, reducing the quality of tourist attractions and raising infrastructure costs and exposure; and more frequent extreme events and service disruptions creating uncertainty for destinations dependent on coastal and nature-based tourism		
	Adaptation measure: integration of tourism considerations into cross-sectoral adaptation actions, including coastal management, climate-resilient urban and coastal infrastructure, and ecosystem-based approaches that support nature-based tourism		

[a] Thematic target under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

3. Uruguay provided a description of its adaptation strategies, policies, plans and goals; the actions it has taken to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies; its progress in implementing adaptation action; and information on its monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes, which is summarized within the context of the iterative adaptation cycle in table I.2.

Table I.2
Summary of information on the iterative adaptation cycle

Dimensions	*Information on the progress reported*
Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	Uruguay applied the IPCC risk assessment framework in developing all of its sectoral NAPs and has tailored analyses to each sector's characteristics. The Party is developing a national social vulnerability index to systematically identify populations at higher risk. The BTR summarized study results of priority areas such as agriculture, cities, energy and coastal areas, while recognizing gaps in ecosystems, health and water. Progress was made for flood-risk assessment, where historical records and climate projections have improved mapping of exposed populations, informed local risk planning and strengthened early warning systems. Additional progress includes the use of sea level rise projections to support coastal risk assessments.
Planning	Uruguay's National Climate Change Policy provides the framework and timelines for planning adaptation actions and mainstreaming adaptation at the national and sectoral level. Under this framework, the country has developed sectoral NAPs for agriculture, cities and infrastructure, coastal zones and energy, each of which outline long-term objectives and priority measures for adaptation in their respective areas. These instruments have strengthened the integration of adaptation into sectoral policies and planning processes. Their development has followed country-driven, participatory, gender-responsive and transparent procedures consistent with national governance arrangements.
Implementation	Uruguay is progressing in implementing its NAPs by applying enabling measures and interventions such as relocation of families experiencing high vulnerability because they live in flood-prone or contaminated areas and dune restoration, contributing to improved adaptive capacity in exposed urban areas. By 2023, 47 per cent of the targets for the measures in Uruguay's first NDC had been met and 45 per cent were under implementation. While implementation progress can be tracked, evidence of reduction in social and economic impacts remains limited. Uruguay is developing proposals to the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund with the aim of financing higher-impact actions.
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Uruguay is operationalizing its monitoring, evaluation and learning system under the national MRV framework, which tracks progress in implementing priority adaptation actions from the NDC, including the adaptation communication. MRV of adaptation actions is applied consistently for national communications, adaptation communications and BTRs, as these are all developed by the same technical team. The BTR1 reports ex post progress and cross-references earlier submissions. The country has an operational, publicly accessible MRV platform (https://visualizador.gobiernoabierto.gub.uy/visualizador/api/repos/%3Apublic%3Aorganismos%3Aambiente%3Avisualizador_cdn.wcdf/generatedContent) that enables long-term tracking of the NDC adaptation measures towards 2050.

4. Uruguay provided information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage related to climate change impacts, as summarized in table I.3.

Table I.3
Summary of information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage

Dimensions	*Information reported*
Observed and potential climate change impacts	Extreme events: Uruguay's 2018 pilot loss and damage related assessment identified 32 extreme events between 2018 and 2019, affecting 500,000 people and resulting in USD 564 million in losses and damage, with major impacts on agriculture, housing and infrastructure. Storms, hydrological deficits and riverine flooding were the main hazards, with floods the most significant, leading to more than 85,000 evacuations between 2015 and 2019. The Party's climate observations and projections are based on the best available

Dimensions	*Information reported*
	national assessments and sectoral analyses that inform current risk characterization and future climate scenarios.
Activities	Uruguay has progressed in developing a national mechanism for assessing loss and damage by strengthening institutions, adopting the Damage and Loss Assessment methodology of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and conducting pilot assessments for key sectors. This work informed the Party's production of a national implementation pilot report and its 2022–2025 road map, which focuses on improving data collection, storage and visualization and complying with new mandatory reporting requirements. The country continues to expand sectoral coverage and refine methodologies as part of its planned efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.
Institutional arrangement	Uruguay established its Loss and Damage Working Group in 2016 under the National Climate Change Response System to lead the design and implementation of a national mechanism for assessing loss and damage from climate-related events. It is composed of various public-sector institutions and operates in coordination with the national disaster risk management framework, including law 18.621 (2009), which established the national emergency system; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; and the National Policy for Integrated Disaster Risk Management 2019–2030. Since 2021, international assessment methodologies have been adapted under the national emergency system, resulting in Uruguay's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and Damage and Loss Assessment methodologies. The Loss and Damage Working Group is implementing a 2022–2025 road map with five components and 26 activities aimed at establishing the national mechanism.

II. Areas of improvement identified during the technical expert review of the reporting in the Party's first biennial transparency report on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

5. The TERT assessed the information reported on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs in the BTR1 of Uruguay and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in table I.4. All encouragements contained in the table are for the next BTR, unless otherwise specified.

Table I.4
Areas of improvement of the reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement*
I.4.1	Specified in paragraph 14 of the MPGs	In the BTR1, Uruguay provided cross-referenced links to sources supporting information related to its reporting in regard to chapter IV of the MPGs, namely, for paragraph 106(c), on legal and policy frameworks, referring the reader to the sixth national communication, the second and third adaptation communications, the fourth biennial update report and progress reports on Sustainable Development Goal 13; for paragraph 107(c), on climate-projection methodologies, referring the reader to national studies, such as those undertaken by Uruguay in the context of its NAP for coastal areas; and for paragraph 109(a), on strategies and actions for integrating adaptation into national policies, referring the reader to the first, second and third adaptation communications. However, the TERT noted that the Party did not include the specific sections or page numbers in those documents in which the relevant information can be found. During the review, Uruguay directed the TERT to the relevant sections of the supporting sources in regard to paragraphs 106(c) and 109(a) of the MPGs. Regarding paragraph 107(c), the Party shared a new link to documents related to the NAP for coastal areas, including studies underpinning the information reported in the BTR. The TERT noted that this link is, in fact, already in the BTR (footnote

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement*
		117, p.135) but was not functional at the time of the review. However, the Party did not indicate which specific documents, nor the sections and page numbers in them, that contain the information relevant to the reporting on paragraph 107(c) of the MPGs. The TERT encourages Uruguay to ensure the clarity of its reporting and facilitate the review of the information presented in its BTR by including complete citations (i.e. page and section numbers) when cross-referencing to previously reported information and external sources.
I.4.2	Specified in paragraph 107(b) of the MPGs	The Party reported in the BTR1 information on observed and projected climate trends and risks (pp.112–113) and information on vulnerability at the national level (pp.106–108). However, it was not clear to the TERT how vulnerability is characterized at the national level and how it affects the sectors and areas prioritized by the country in its first NDC. During the review, Uruguay clarified that the country is progressing in developing a baseline methodology for assessing social vulnerability, which is aimed at identifying socioeconomic conditions that increase risk, in order to strengthen the consistency with which vulnerability is characterized at the national level. However, the Party acknowledged it faces information gaps in certain areas, particularly ecosystems and natural areas, health and water resources. The TERT encourages Uruguay to enhance the transparency of information reported on projected impacts of climate change by explaining how vulnerability relates to the sectors and areas the Party has prioritized, such as ecosystems and natural areas, health and water resources. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.3	Specified in paragraph 107(c) of the MPGs	The Party reported information on methodological sources used in identifying current climate trends and hazards (BTR1 pp.134–136). However, the TERT could not find information on the challenges and uncertainties related to the reported projections. During the review, Uruguay provided clarity on the sources of uncertainty, which include the lack of regional models, the country's unique conditions in the context of climate variability, limitations in spatial resolution to capture local climate processes and the inherent uncertainties of emissions scenarios. Moreover, the Party provided the TERT with a link to a web page of the Ministry of Environment (https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/comunicacion/publicaciones/otros-documentos-nap-costas) from where various technical reference documents containing information on national research on climate models and projections related to the NAP for coastal areas can be accessed. However, the TERT was unable to find specific information about challenges and uncertainties in those documents. The TERT encourages Uruguay to provide information on the sources of uncertainties related to projections (including those shared with the TERT during the review) and an explanation of how it manages the inherent uncertainties of emissions scenarios and challenges related to the methodologies and tools used for making climate observations and developing projections . If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.4	Specified in paragraph 109(c) of the MPGs	The Party reported using climate modelling for planning purposes and integrating a gender perspective, as a cross-cutting element, into national climate documents and tools (BTR1 pp.134–138). However, it was not clear to the TERT whether Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, traditional knowledge and local knowledge were considered in preparing the BTR. During the review, Uruguay clarified that it has not systematically compiled information on how traditional or local knowledge is integrated into the adaptation cycle. However, the process to formulate and implement the Party's NAPs included exchanges and consultations with local stakeholders, which contributed to integrating local knowledge into adaptation planning. Uruguay noted that it faces limitations in terms of human resources dedicated to compiling the information necessary for this reporting requirement.

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement*
		The TERT encourages Uruguay to provide information on how traditional and local knowledge is integrated into national adaptation measures. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.5	Specified in paragraph 109(h) of the MPGs	The Party reported in the BTR1 information on multilevel governance (p.146) and institutional arrangements (pp.103–104). However, it was not clear to the TERT whether this information addresses paragraph 109(h) of the MPGs, that is, stakeholder involvement in adaptation planning processes. In particular, the Party did not specify whether the arrangements described include planned coordination with subnational actors and engagement with the private sector as part of the adaptation planning process. During the review, Uruguay confirmed that the information reported corresponds to the reporting requirement set out in paragraph 109(h) of the MPGs. The Party indicated that it will consider providing more detailed, specific information in the next BTR; however, it also indicated that it needs to strengthen its capacity to identify plans, priorities, actions and programmes at the community level and in the private sector for reporting purposes. The TERT encourages Uruguay, as appropriate, to enhance the transparency of its reporting by providing information on how stakeholder involvement at the national and local level is considered and on planned coordination with subnational actors and engagement with the private sector as part of the adaptation planning process. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to clearly state this in the BTR.
I.4.6	Specified in paragraph 111 of the MPGs	The Party reported information on its progress in implementing the adaptation measures of its first NDC (BTR1 pp.140–146). However, it was not clear to the TERT how the assessment of the effectiveness of the adaptation measures already implemented was undertaken, beyond tracking progress towards adaptation targets. During the review, Uruguay clarified that has not conducted a formal evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of the adaptation measures implemented and acknowledged capacity limitations in this regard. The TERT encourages Uruguay to include information on the effectiveness of adaptation measures already implemented. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.7	Specified in paragraph 113(c) of the MPGs	The Party reported information on its progress in implementing adaptation measures (BTR1 pp.140–146). However, the TERT could not find information on indicators for monitoring whether implemented measures have resulted in increased resilience and reduced climate impacts, insufficient adaptation or effective outcomes. The reason for the absence of this information was also not provided. During the review, the Party clarified that its current monitoring system for adaptation measures does not assess whether they increase resilience, result in sufficient adaptation or are effective owing to methodological, technical and data limitations. The TERT encourages Uruguay to provide information on the methodologies used to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures, including consideration of impact reduction and sufficiency of adaptation. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.8	Specified in paragraph 114(a) of the MPGs	The TERT was unable to find in the BTR1 information on the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, including aspects such as ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment with national and subnational policies, and replicability, nor any reason for the absence of this information. During the review, Uruguay confirmed that information on ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment with national and subnational policies, and replicability in relation to adaptation measures is not included in the BTR1; however, this information does exist at the national level and is compiled in technical sheets developed for each adaptation measure in the first NDC, which include a section titled “legal and policy context” covering these elements. The Party clarified that

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement*
		information regarding the sustainability of adaptation measures is not currently assessed. The TERT encourages Uruguay to provide information on the sustainability of adaptation measures. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.
I.4.9	Specified in paragraph 115(a) of the MPGs	The Party reported in BTR1 section 4.2 a description of national studies and data on the assessment of loss and damage through a pilot process, providing details on extreme events and their impacts on various sectors (pp.158–165). However, it was not clear to the TERT whether information on slow onset events was included or whether impacts related to slow onset events were identified. During the review, Uruguay confirmed that information on ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment with national and subnational policies, and replicability in relation to adaptation measures is not included in the BTR1; however, this information does exist at the national level and is compiled in technical sheets developed for each adaptation measure in the first NDC, which include a section titled "legal and policy context" covering these elements. The TERT encourages Uruguay to provide information on observed climate impacts related to slow onset events, drawn from the best available science. If Uruguay considers it not possible to provide information related to the MPGs, the TERT encourages the Party to state this in the BTR.

III. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[1]

6. In order to facilitate continuous improvement of the reporting in the BTR on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs, the following capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Building technical capacity to improve methodologies for conducting vulnerability assessments, as well as to produce, at the national level, the information required for those assessments, particularly for ecosystems and natural areas, health and water resources (high priority);

(b) Improving national capacity to collect information from stakeholders at the national and local level on existing adaptation plans, priorities, actions and programmes that could be used for national reporting processes (high priority);

(c) Improving national capacity to assess the effectiveness of implemented adaptation measures (high priority);

(d) Strengthening national capacity to finalize the development of the mechanism for comprehensively assessing loss and damage, including the development of local methodologies, improving sectoral data registration systems and generating long-term data (high priority);

(e) Strengthening national and local capacities for climate observation and monitoring to improve anticipatory and preventive actions in response to adverse weather events, and building and promoting capacity bridging to develop national climate projections by applying the latest methodologies and models and best available information (medium priority);

(f) Building technical capacity to develop a methodology and a standard process for assessing the effectiveness (including at the sectoral level), sustainability and impact reduction of adaptation measures, taking into consideration their characteristics, information on sectoral effectiveness, impact reduction and a methodology for conducting a systematic evaluation to determine when adaptation is insufficient (medium priority);

(g) Strengthening technical capacity to develop the national MRV system such that it can track the sustainability and costs of adaptation measures (medium priority);

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

(h) Improving national capacity to systematize information from local knowledge and strengthen the application of local knowledge to the planning and design of adaptation measures (low priority).

7. Uruguay also identified capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (p.123) to facilitate reporting in the BTR on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs.

Annex II

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

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

BTR1 CTF tables of Uruguay. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

CRTs of Uruguay. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

First NDC of Uruguay. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/498008.

"Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/460951.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl.

IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/.

"Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/193408.

"Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed". Decision 9/CMA.4. FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/626570.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Carla Zilli, Virgina Sena and Daniel Quiñones (Ministry of Environment), including additional material. The following references were provided by Uruguay and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Gobierno de Uruguay. 2025. Visualizador de la Contribución Nacional. Available at https://visualizador.gobiernoabierto.gub.uy/visualizador/api/repos/%3Apublic%3Aorganismos%3Aambiente%3Avisualizador_cdn.wcdf/generatedContent.

Gobierno de Uruguay. 2025. NAP Costas. Available at https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/comunicacion/publicaciones/otros-documentos-nap-costas.