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English only

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Argentina**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.<sup>1</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 3 and 7 December 2018, in Katowice, Poland, at SBI 49, the sixth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Argentina, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2018.<sup>2</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Argentina received eight written questions in advance from the European Union and the United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair and the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Eswatini) and Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Iran), respectively, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the 10 Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Argentina summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,<sup>3</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Argentina.

### **II. Summary of proceedings**

6. On 3 December, Argentina made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

<sup>2</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TASR.2/ARG.

7. In its presentation Argentina provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions including land use, land use-change and forestry (LULUCF) were 300 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq) in 1990 and 368 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2014. It also provided a summary of the institutional arrangements, including the establishment of a national cabinet of climate change in 2016 and the creation of thematic round tables to cover the following aspects: energy, transport, production, waste, agriculture and forest, adaptation, finance and education and awareness.

8. During its presentation Argentina described its absolute and economy-wide target included in its intended nationally determined contribution of not exceeding 483 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030. From 2017, Argentina established sectoral climate change plans in the following sectors: energy, forestry, industry, agriculture and livestock, transport, infrastructure and land. In 2018, Argentina developed a national mitigation plan and national adaptation plan. Argentina also presented its plans to prepare a national climate change response plan. The mitigation actions highlighted by Argentina were on-grid electricity generation from renewable sources (20 per cent generation from renewable sources in 2025), diesel and gasoline blending with biofuel for road transport (10 per cent biodiesel blending and 12 per cent bioethanol blending by 2025), isolated grid electricity generation from renewable sources (to install 60,000 renewable energy units by 2025), increasing the use of light-emitting diode (LED) lamps in residential and street lighting, increasing the native forest conservation area and reducing deforestation by sustainable forest management practices.

9. In addition, Argentina provided information on barriers and needs identified, as follows: (1) capacity-building for improving the quality of emission factors and activity data, enhancing institutional arrangements and increasing public-private partnerships, and improving data collection; (2) financial resources for maintaining the same teams for the preparation of GHG inventory and mitigation information over time, developing new data in key areas where information is segregated, and implementing and monitoring some mitigation measures; (3) technology transfer for improvements to monitoring native forest, land use and fugitive emissions.

10. Over the course of the presentation, Argentina addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Argentina for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Brazil, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Switzerland and the United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: completeness of the estimation of emissions in key sectors (agriculture, LULUCF), experience of using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, mitigation actions implemented, improvements in reporting from the first BUR to the second BUR, collecting information on support received, institutional arrangements and improvements on the continuous preparation of national reports, plans for improvements of the domestic measurement, reporting and verification system, major challenges to achieving improvements in the GHG inventory and reporting for all sections of the second BUR, energy scenarios and the renewable energy policy.

12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.<sup>4</sup>

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

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<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc-cop24.streamworld.de/webcast/6th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views>.