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# Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: preparation and implementation.

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ARGENTINA



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## Argentina's perspectives and expectations on the 2015 agreement

### Background

2013-Warsaw-Decision 1/CP.19.:

Invites all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparation for their intended nationally determined contributions and to communicate them well in advance of COP 21 (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions

Request the ADP to identify, by COP 20, the information that Parties will provide when putting forward their contributions.

Urge and request developed country Parties, the operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organization in a position to do so to provide support for the related activities referred to above as early as possible in 2014.

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## General considerations

**Transparency and clarification** of this contributions is one of the main challenges for the 2015 agreement.

Need for Parties to present their contributions recognizing national circumstances and capabilities.

The collective ambition of National mitigation contributions for the post 2020 period will determine whether the world gets on track towards the **2°C goal**.

The contributions should be **consistent** with the Convention.

Contribution including commitments and/or actions would refer to contributions by Parties with respect to the various elements, consistent with the provisions of the Convention and reflecting CBDR and equity . It does not refer only to mitigation.

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## What do Argentina understand by “contributions”

-Contributions should be consistent with the Convention, according to its principles and provisions (CBDR and equity).

-To be consistent with the Convention , contributions have to be understood in a different manner that distinguishes between Annex I commitments and non Annex I actions:



- A. Annex I Parties should have “nationally determined” economy-wide mitigation commitments.
- B. Annex II Parties should continue to have commitments to provide the finance and technology support to developing countries.
- C. Non-Annex I Parties would have contributions in relation to adaptation and mitigation actions, supported nationally and also subject to provision of support from Annex II Parties. Non Annex I actions will be ‘nationally determined’ and their ambition levels depend on the extent of the finance, technology and capacity building support provided.

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The concept of “contributions” cannot be understood separately from existing commitments under the Convention:

**For Annex I Parties, the concept of ‘nationally determined’ as applied to mitigation, has to be guided by the Convention principle of developed countries taking the lead and in a comparable manner, consistent with their commitments under Art.4.2.**

**For non Annex I Parties, national determination of the extent of their contributions with respect to adaptation and mitigation should reflect the diversity of their respective national development, conditions and circumstances.**

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## What Argentina has done so far

Argentina is working on the development of contributions related to adaptation and mitigation. Contributions will be nationally determined and their ambition levels depend on the extent of the finance, technology and capacity building support provided.

The process is linked to the National Strategy on Climate Change; which is being developed under the Governmental Committee on Climate Change. Since 2009, this Committee gathers 26 governmental agencies as well as stakeholders related to climate policies (including private sector, academia and NGOs).

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National priorities on adaptation and mitigation actions has been already defined and they are part of the National Strategy on Climate Change.

Currently, the Committee is defining targets for each of the established main objectives, taking into account the principal sectors of influence, stakeholders involved, costs, timelines, technical needs and capacities, and the national and international contexts.



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The main challenges we are facing now are:

### Data availability

Although many studies have been made, the information it is not completed, not yet processed. We also need to improve data quality. Collection of updated data on emissions and emission reduction potential on every identified sector.

### Technical and

### institutional capacity

Capacity building and training at national and sub-national levels.

### MRV system

Still need to integrate the information obtained to a robust monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)

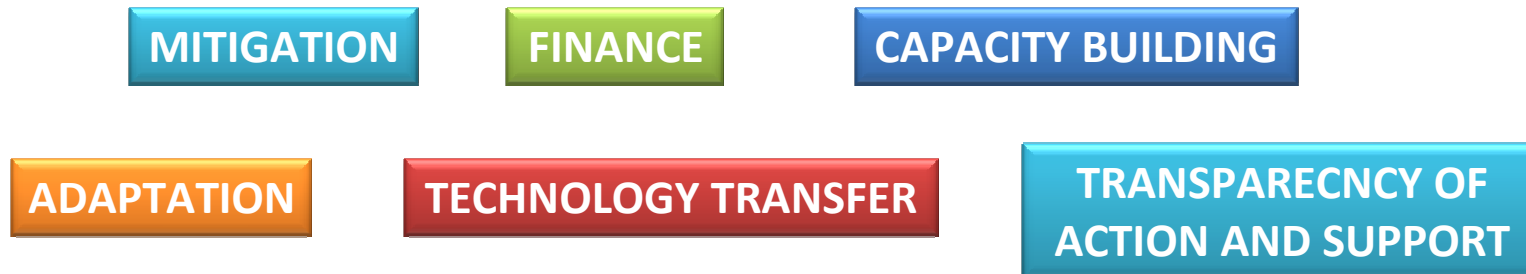
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## 2015 Agreement

Balance treatment of all the elements identified in decision 1/CP.17 and all equally reflected on the next agreement.

These elements are:



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## Regarding MITIGATION

Equity and CBDR in mitigation means differentiation among Annex I and Non Annex I contributions.

To achieve net decrease of emissions levels under UNFCCC

MRV both for contributions and provision of means of implementation to developing countries.

Equity considering that developed country Parties should take the lead through emission reductions undertaken domestically.

Mitigation actions determined nationally by Non Annex I Parties. Subject to enabled and supported by finance, development and technology transfer and capacity building.

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## Regarding ADAPTATION

Provision of support for adaptation.

Incorporation of Warsaw loss and damage mechanisms into 2015 agreement.

Ensuring the provision of new and additional, adequate, predictable and accessible financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, by developed country Parties to meet the costs in developing countries of addressing the adverse effects of climate change.

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## Regarding FINANCE

Importance of providing clarity on the level of financial support.

The Convention's financial mechanisms must be made more robust, with new, additional, adequate, sustained, accessible and predictable funding provided through its financial mechanisms, through the full operationalization of the Green Climate Fund.

The levels of financing to be provided by developed country parties should be commensurate to the climate finance needs of developing country Parties.

Enhancing MRV of the provision of financing by developed country Parties.

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## TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Enhancing action on technology development and transfer through removal of barriers and provision of financing.

Provision on research and development of technology including financing of climate technology development, access, diffusion and transfer in developing country Parties particularly for the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technology.

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### Regarding CAPACITY BUILDING

Effective and sustained over the long term until the country acquired the capacity to fully implement climate change actions.

### Regarding TRANSPARENCY OF ACTION AND SUPPORT

Differentiation among developed and developing country contributions.

Differentiated MRV system (frequent reported, standardized format, common accounting framework)

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Next steps and relevant aspects:

- How to ensure CBDR principle on the 2015 agreement?
- How to reflect adaptation actions appropriately?
- How to estimate the costs of mitigation and/or adaptation actions? And the amount of international support required as in finance/transfer of technology and/or capacity building?