

Implications of changes in UNFCCC GHG Inventory Reporting Guidelines on the Review of Second Biennial Reports

Third Meeting of Lead Reviewers for the Review of Biennial Reports and National Communications of Annex I Parties

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GHG inventory information in BR

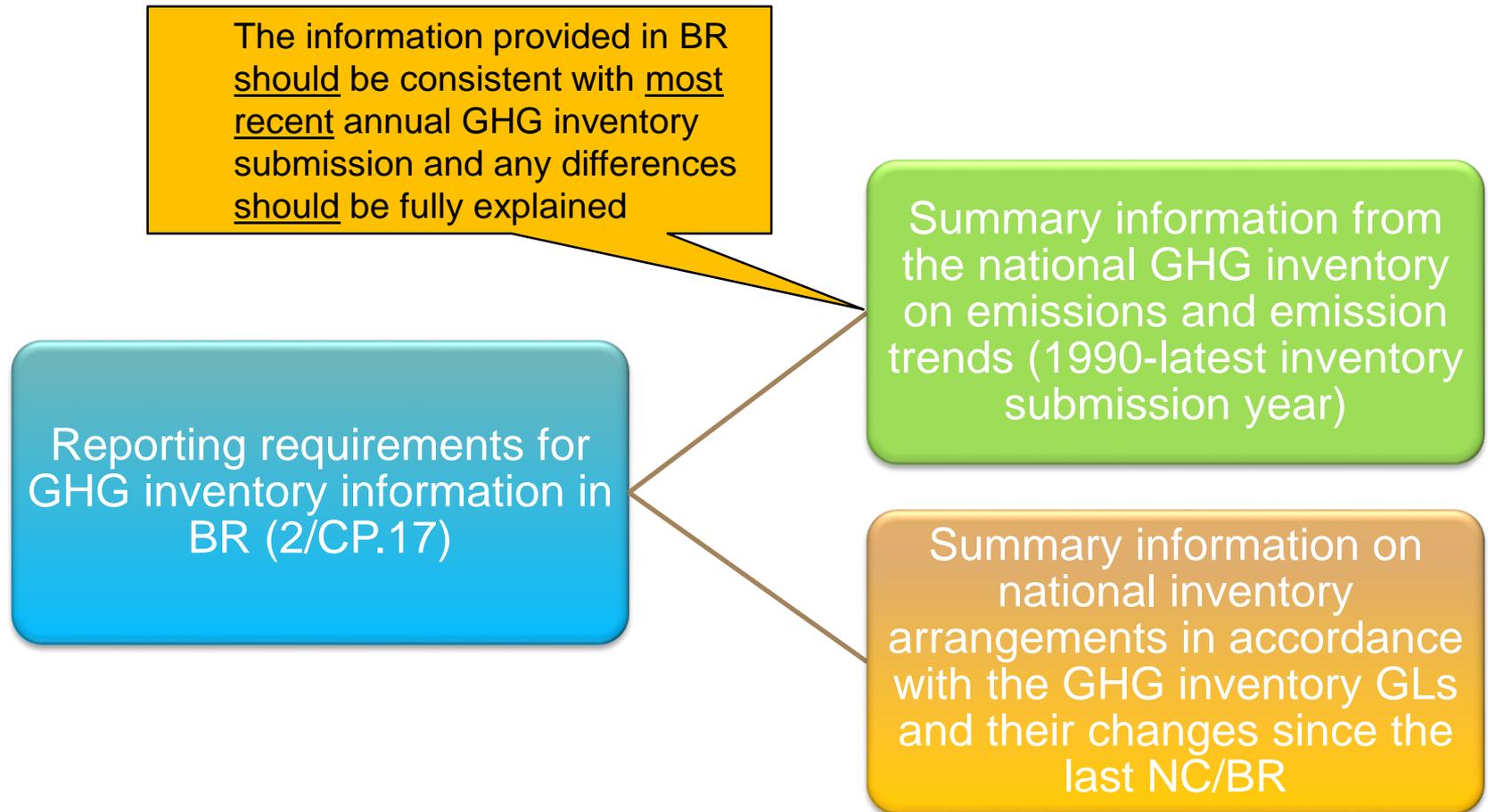
Significant changes in the new GHG inventory reporting guidelines (24/CP.19)

Implications of changes in the GHG inventory GLs for BR2 review

GHG Inventory Information in Biennial Report



Reporting requirements for GHG inventory information in BR

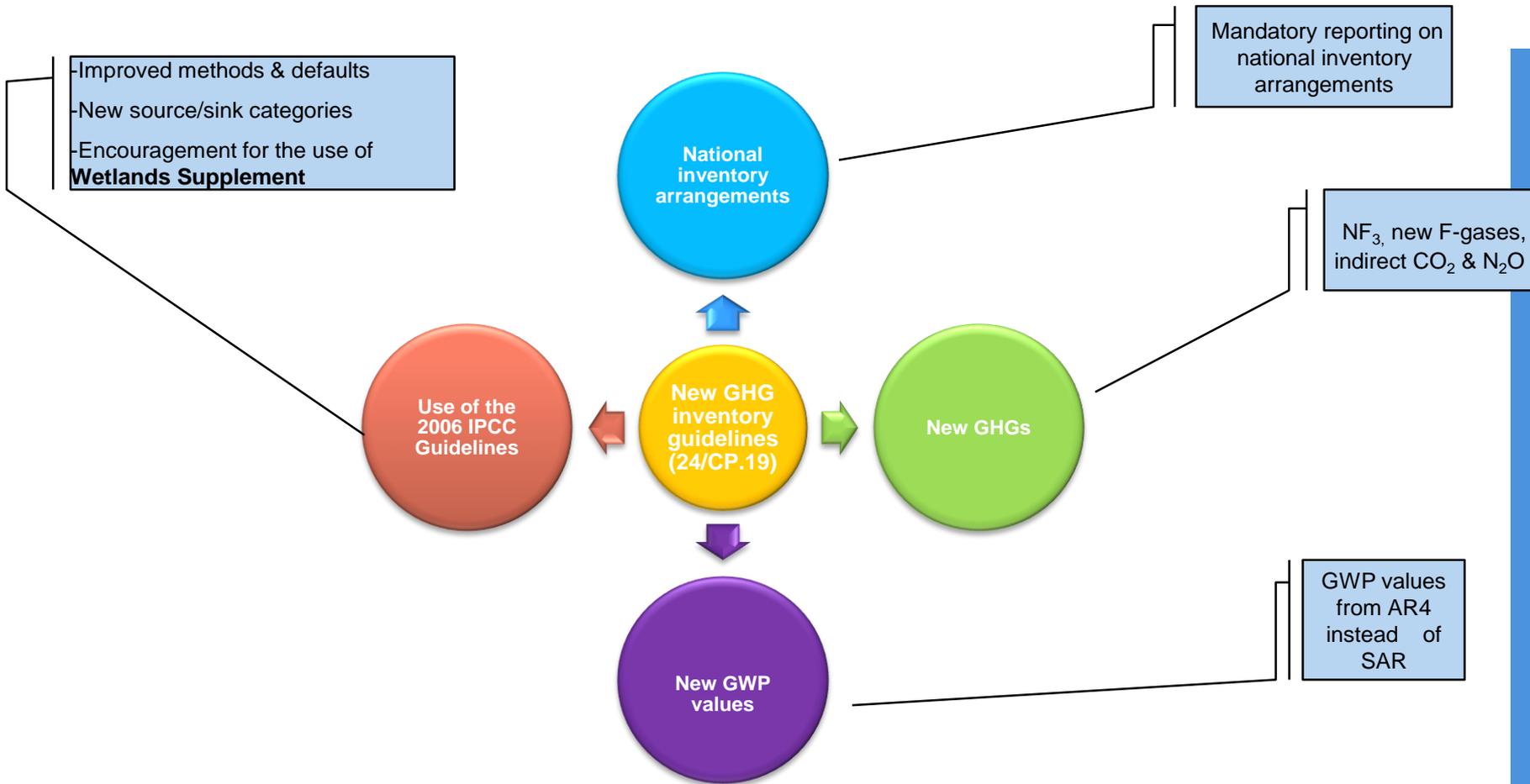


Significant Changes in the New GHG Inventory Reporting Guidelines (24/CP.19)

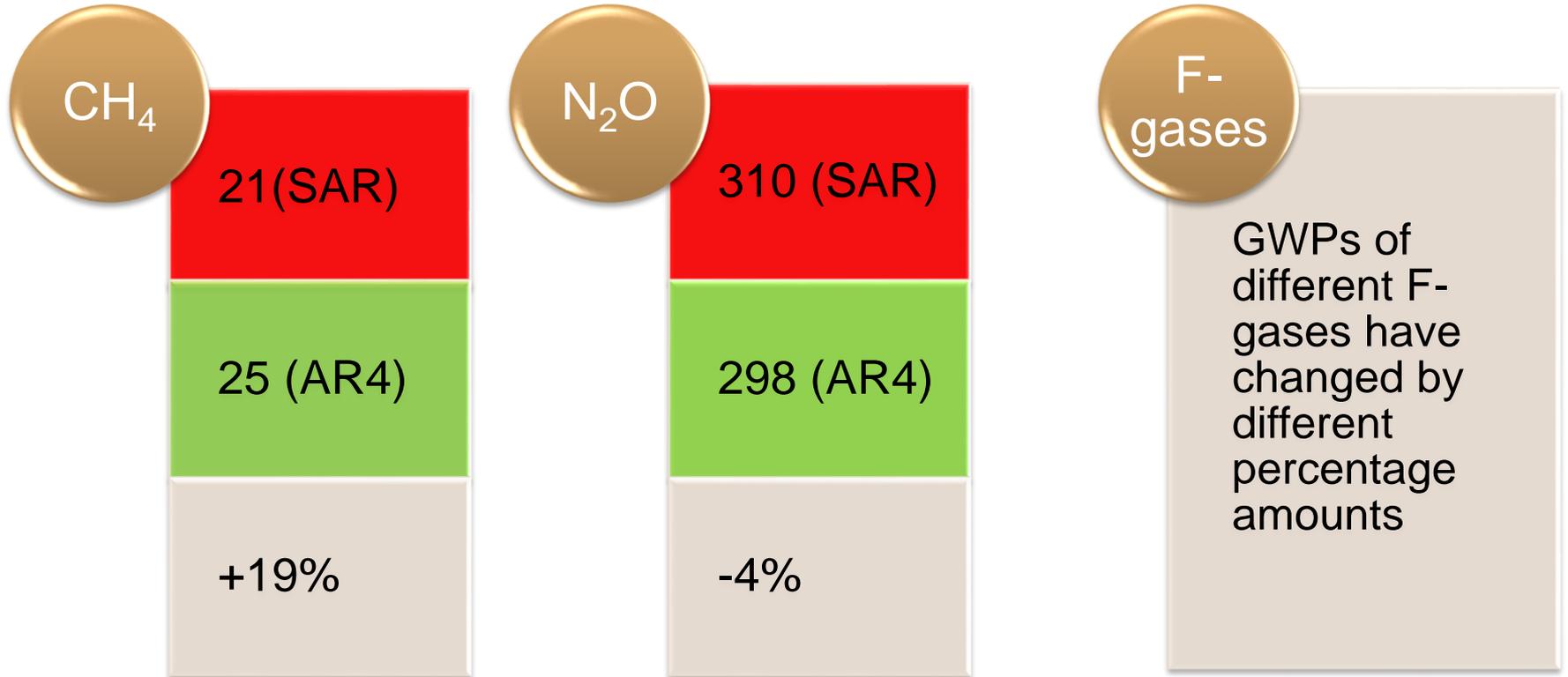


Significant changes in the new GHG inventory reporting guidelines

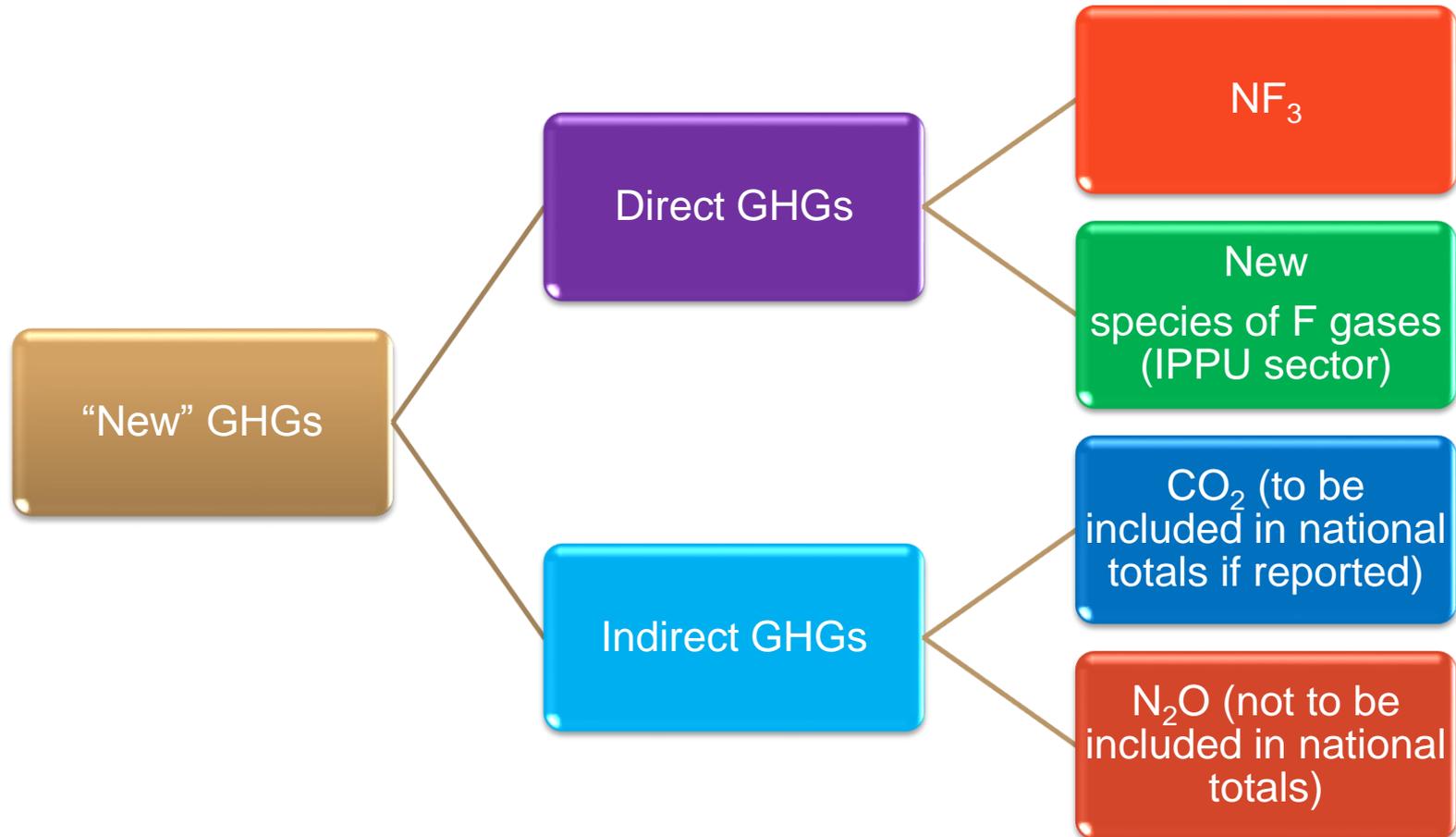
(Decision 24/CP.19)



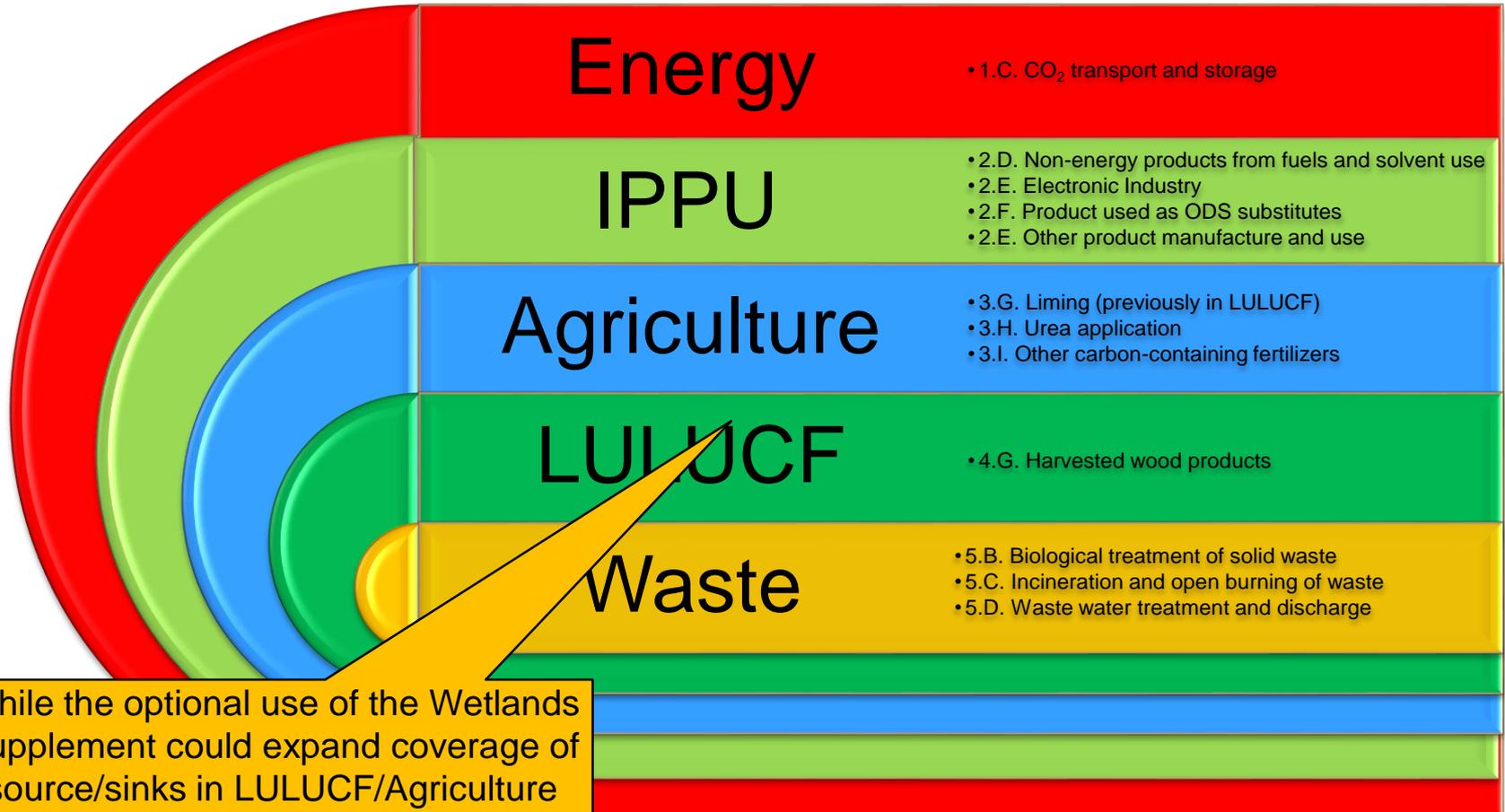
New Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from AR4



Inclusion of new GHGs



Inclusion of new categories



While the optional use of the Wetlands Supplement could expand coverage of source/sinks in LULUCF/Agriculture (e.g., rewetting), it does not add new reporting categories



Enhanced reporting on national inventory arrangements

- The earlier Annex I inventory reporting guidelines had one provision specifying that the National Inventory Report should include a description of the institutional arrangements for inventory preparation
- The revised Annex I inventory reporting guidelines have an entire section on the national inventory arrangements with detailed provisions on generic and specific functions of national inventory arrangements:
 - ❖ Inventory planning
 - ❖ Inventory preparation
 - ❖ Inventory management



Implications of Changes in the GHG Inventory Guidelines for BR2 Review



Impact of changes in the GHG inventory GLs on GHG emissions and trends

- A comparison of the total emissions (w/ & w/o LULUCF) for 1990 and 2012 in the 2014 and 2015 submissions of Australia, EU, New Zealand and Russian Federation reveals the following facts.
- In almost all cases, total GHG emissions (with or without LULUCF) in both 1990 and 2012 increased in the 2015 submission as compared to the 2014 submission
 - The increase ranged from < 1% for EU (w/ LULUCF) to >62% for New Zealand (w/ LULUCF)
 - Decrease in total emissions (w/ LULUCF) observed only for Australia
- Among the main factors that could be considered responsible for the changes in GHG emissions are the new GWP values for CH₄ and N₂O and the inclusion of new categories and gases
- The shares of CH₄ increased and that of N₂O decreased in both 1990 and 2012 emissions in the 2015 submission as compared to the 2014 submission
 - Decrease in the share of CH₄ emissions in 2012 was observed only for Australia



Implications of changes in the GHG inventory GLs for BR2 review

- The GHG emissions and their trends of most Parties will likely change from BR1 to BR2 in all gases and sectors
- The BR review does not involve in-depth technical examination of the GHG inventory as well as its comparison with that in earlier BRs
 - Time-series consistency of the GHG inventory is to be reviewed in the GHG inventory review
- Changes in the GHG Inventory GLs will, therefore, have no direct implication for the review of GHG inventory and trends in the BR2 review
- However, the use of the 2006 IPCC GLs and the new GWP values may have implications for the transparency of information on effects of mitigation actions and projections in terms of their consistency with GHG emissions and trends
- Although not a review issue, more substantial information on national inventory arrangements (mandatory and more elaborate in the revised inventory guidelines according to 24/CP.19) and their changes is expected in BR2 as this information is based on the inventory reporting guidelines



Thank you for your attention!

