

29.09.2023

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Germany

Sent via email to: Reporting-AI@unfccc.int and iar@unfccc.int

CORRIGENDUM of Germany's 8th National Communication and 5th Biennial Report

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please accept the following corrigendum to Germany's 8th National Communication and 5th Biennial Report under the UNFCCC, correcting errors and omissions identified during the in-country technical expert review conducted September 10-15, 2023:

1. Page 73, below chapter 3.5:

Add:

3.6 Other Information on the National System

A description of the process for collecting activity data, for selecting emission factors and methods, and for the development of emission estimates can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapters 1.3 "Inventory preparation" and 1.4 "Short, general description of the methods and data sources used".

A description of the process and the results of key source identification can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapter 1.5 "Brief description of key categories".

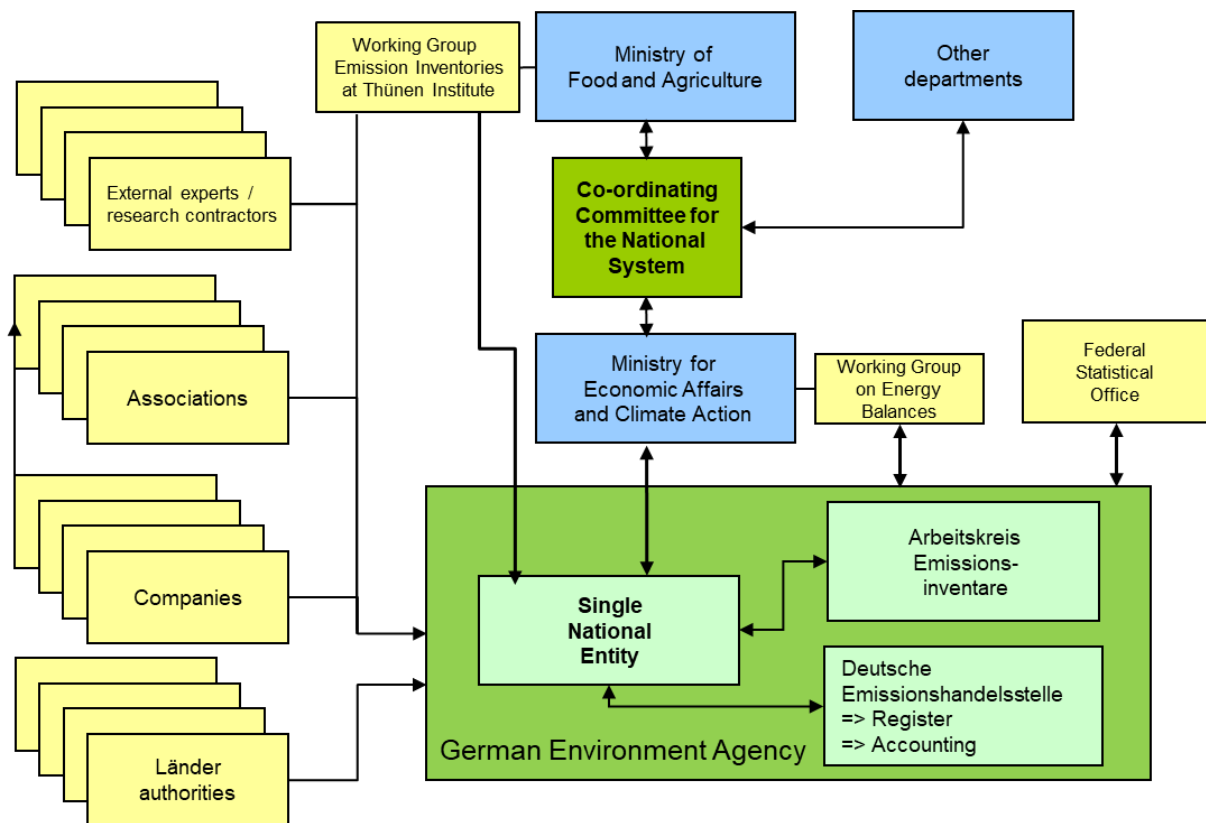
A description of the process for the recalculation of previously submitted inventory data can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapter 10 "Recalculations and improvements".

A description of the quality assurance and quality control plan, its implementation and the quality objectives established, and information on internal and external evaluation and review processes and their results can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapter 1.6 "Information regarding the quality assurance and quality control plan, the inventory plan (including verification) and management of confidential information".

A description of the procedures for the official consideration and approval of the inventory can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapter 1.2 "Description of institutionalisation of inventory preparation, including the legal and procedural definitions relative to the planning, preparation and management of the inventory".

2. Page 73, figure 22:

Replace figure 22 by the figure below



3. Page 73, at the end of chapter 3.5:

Add:

More information on changes in the national registries can be found in Germany's 2023 national Inventory Report Chapter 12 Information on changes in the national registries.

4. Page 124 at the end of chapter 4.7:

Add:

Most of the measures that would be carried out in Germany would not be expected to have direct effects on developing countries. In the case of other measures, the expected effects are largely considered to be positive. Such effects, for example, would include establishment of technical and administrative structures for climate protection.

Almost all of the possible indirect effects are also considered to be positive. Such effects would include beneficial impacts on energy supplies and prices in co-operating countries. Detailed descriptions of the individual measures were provided in the 2016 NIR. The areas covered by the measures include promotion of use of biofuels, reduction of subsidies for hard coal, policies and measures at the EU level – especially EU emissions trading – and support for developing countries in energy-supply diversification. To date, no changes have been made with respect to these reported measures.

5. Page 124, after Chapter 4.8

Add:

4.9 Institutional measures and instruments for implementing the obligations under the Kyoto Protocol

4.9.1 Interministerial Working Group on CO₂ Reduction

The German government set up the Interministerial Working Group on CO₂ Reduction as far back as 1990. This working group drafted guidelines for climate action, identified areas where action was needed and proposed measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Germany. The Interministerial Working Group on CO₂ Reduction submitted reports to the federal cabinet outlining a national climate action strategy in November 1990, December 1991, September 1994, November 1997, October 2000 and July 2005. The working group may continue to be used for implementation of the Climate Projection Act and the Climate Action Programm 2023.

4.9.2 Working Group on Emissions Trading as a Means to Combat the Impacts of Greenhouse Gases

In October 2000 the German government set up the Working Group on Emissions Trading as a Means to Combat the Impacts of Greenhouse Gases (AGE) in conjunction with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. The federal cabinet welcomed the working group's consultations and extended its remit in the 2005 Climate Action Programme. The working group is tasked with reviewing issues arising in connection with the use of emissions trading as part of a package of climate change mitigation measures and making recommendations on the specifics of this instrument. Discussions at international, EU and national level provide the background to the working group's consultations.

4.9.3 National Emissions Reporting System

Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol requires each Party listed in Annex B to establish a national system for emissions reporting. This requirement was implemented in Germany by a coordinating committee of all ministries involved in reporting. BMWK is the lead agency, and the Single National Entity at the Federal Environment Agency is responsible for execution.

4.9.4 German Emissions Trading Authority

The German Emissions Trading Authority at the Federal Environment Agency is the national authority responsible for implementation of market-based climate change mitigation instruments in the area of emissions trading, as well as project-based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. Its duties are defined in more detail in the EU Emissions Trading Directive, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (Treibhausgas-Emissionshandelsgesetz – TEHG), the Allocation Regulation (Zuteilungsverordnung – ZuV 2020) and the Project Mechanisms Act (Projektmechanismengesetz – ProMechG).

The German Emissions Trading Authority actively supports plant operators, aircraft operators and specialised agencies in the proper implementation of requirements related to emissions trading and carries out corresponding checks to this end. The Authority is also the contact point for the Federal Environment Ministry, the Länder and the responsible pollution control agencies in the Länder.

4.9.5 Joint Implementation Coordination Office (JIKO)

The Joint Implementation Coordination Office, operating under the auspices of BMWK, was created in 1995 to promote, approve and monitor the joint implementation (JI) and clean development mechanism (CDM) projects specified in Articles 6 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. JIKO's overarching objective will continue during the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, with the

addition of new tasks related to the carbon market. In addition to the tasks outlined in the Sixth National Communication, JIKO also supports the development of new market mechanisms (NMMs) in line with the provisions of the 2015 Paris Agreement with a view to keeping up with perspectives for long-term international cooperation in the carbon market.

4.9.6 Competence Centre on Climate Impacts and Adaptation

BMUV created a Competence Centre on Climate Impacts and Adaptation (KomPass) at the Federal Environment Agency to provide scientific support for the development of a national strategy for adapting to climate changes. KomPass is tasked with promoting adaptation to climate change in Germany and Europe. One of its main tasks is to refine the German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (DAS) and promote its implementation.

6. Page 146, after Chapter “As a result, all of the climate-finance funding reported in tables 7, 7a and 7b is “new and additional.””

Add:

“With regards to the adequacy and predictability, Germany reports its envisaged climate finance in the context of its national chapter in the EU submission under Art. 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. By doing so Germany ensures the predictability of German climate finance.”

7. Page 133, After Chapter “By doing so, Germany fulfils EU requirements pertaining to European emissions reporting pursuant to Article 18 of EU Regulation 2018/1999 and Sec. 10 (2) of the German Federal Climate Change Act in its version of 2019.”

Add: The Projections Report provides a detailed description of all the methods applied and the underlying assumptions and the used models. Here we only provide a brief overview. The Projections Report 2021 (only in German) can be found here:

https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/372/dokumente/projektionsbericht_2021_uba_website.pdf