

Session SB64 (2026)

Session starts: 08-03-2026

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Belgium**
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Title: GHG Inventory methodologies and mitigation measures

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: What processes do you have in place to ensure inventory methodologies effectively reflect changes in activities/practices resulting from mitigation measures?

Answer:

From a general point of view, the reliability of emission estimates is ensured through a coherent combination of processes and systems. We use quality assurance and verification procedures (QA/QC), Monitoring, Reporting & Verification systems (MRV), periodic updates of the applied methodologies, clear documentation requirements, and trend analyses. These elements reinforce one another and ensure that emission estimates remain accurate and consistent, while changes resulting from mitigation measures become visible in the emission figures.

More specifically and based on the clarification you provided hereunder:

“Here is the example for comparison from our 2026NIR: "Canada's latest NIR now incorporates biofuel data used in transportation, accurately tracking changes in the amount of biofuels blended in fuels. This improvement was implemented following an established prioritization and planning process". This inventory data update was implemented following our clean fuel regulations. We are interested in seeing how other countries adjust their inventory approach in response to new regulations to include data points relevant to those new regs. Eg. including biofuel data that will be relevant to tracking how our clean fuel regulations affect relevant emission sources in our economic sectors.”

Many of the laws applied in Belgium are in fact inherited from European legislation. Often, they are not necessarily directly linked to data collection for inventory, but they can provide interesting inputs.

As part of the EU Governance regulation, member states must report on “SHARES” which focuses on the “harmonised calculation of the share of energy from renewable sources”. To achieve this, Belgium had to implement a system for collecting information on the composition of biofuels. This data is then provided to us and allows us to accurately calculate the “fossil part of biofuels”. For the purposes of harmonization or benchmarking, these questions can also be debated within European institutions such as “Working Group I of the Climate Change Committee”, which subsequently provided us with a general methodology for application.

Another example is the legislation implementing "On Board Fuel Consumption Monitoring". With the benefit of hindsight from several years ago, the data has allowed for the adaptation of energy consumption factors used in road transport calculation models even though this data was not intended for that purpose. Thus, EMISIA adapted the ECFs in COPERT in its version v.592 of November 2025.

Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer:

We don't currently use artificial intelligence in the development of our GHG inventory.
