



# Technical Assessment of IPCC Inventory Guidelines – Results of Questionnaire Survey Overview

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

# Background

- 9 years since 2006 IPCC Guidelines were produced!!
- Expert Meeting on Systematic Assessment of TFI Products (25-27 August 2014 in Ottawa)
  - Assessed the TFI products including the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Subsequently, TFI Bureau (TFB) concluded:
  - The 2006 IPCC Guidelines provide a technically sound methodological basis of national greenhouse gas inventory, and therefore fundamental revision is unnecessary.
  - To keep the validity of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, certain refinements may be required, taking into account scientific and other technical advances that have matured sufficiently since 2006.
  - More in-depth technical assessments should be undertaken.

# Aim

- The work aims:
  - to assess where science and data availability have developed sufficiently since the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to support the refinement or development of methodological advice for specific categories and gases, with a view to identifying any specific areas or issues to be prioritized.
  - to conduct technical assessment on cross-sectoral issues, such as those covered in Volume 1, including improvement of user-friendliness of other inventory tools with a view to contributing to capacity development programmes.

# Scope

- Technical assessment on all the four sectors:
  - Available science and data
  - Need and feasibility of methodological development/refinement
- This assessment will take into account:
  - Existing guidance in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2013 Wetlands Supplement
  - Associated facilities such as IPCC Inventory Software and the Emission Factor Database
- Focus will be placed on specific source/sink categories and gases selected according to significance and prioritization criteria.

# Significance & prioritization criteria

- Significance of the source/sink and the gas within the sector on a global scale.
  - Only for a limited number of particular countries - NO
  - New information would likely lead to a definite improvement?
- Availability of relevant new scientific results.
- Sufficient data availability and maturity of scientific advances since 2006 to provide a basis for methodological development or refinement, including:
  - Ability to develop new or updated default emission/removal factors
  - Feasibility of obtaining the necessary data to implement the methods
- Emergence of new sources or gases

# Approach

- Undertaken through the combination of an on-line questionnaire survey and expert meetings.
  - On-line questionnaire survey (conducted in early 2015)
  - Expert Meeting on Energy, IPPU, Waste Sectors (29 June – 1 July 2015, Geneva, Switzerland)
  - Expert Meeting on AFOLU Sector (13 – 16 July 2015, Sao Paulo, Brazil)
- Expert meetings will recommend to TFB on:
  - Categories for which science is sufficiently mature & data are available;
  - Where refinement would lead to a noticeable improvement;
  - Specific type of refinement or updating that is needed;
  - How these refinements should be made.

# On-line questionnaire survey

- Conducted from 30 January to 27 February 2015
- Sent to all the experts:
  - Who were nominated by governments and international organizations
  - Who have contributed to TFI work
- 243 experts have submitted their views.

	Number of respondents	Number of comments
Energy Sector	76	206
IPPU Sector	42	128
AFOLU Sector	137	380
Waste Sector	43	112
Other Sector	5	6
Cross-Sectoral	58	155
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>987</b>

# On-line questionnaire survey

<b>Category</b> (Select from dropdown list)	
<b>Fuel</b> (Select from dropdown list)	
<b>Gas</b> (Select from dropdown list)	
<b>Type of refinement or development</b> (Select from dropdown list)	
<b>Comment</b>	<b>What refinements or developments are suggested?</b> <b>How do they meet the criteria set out?</b> -----
	<b>References that may be used for refinements</b> -----

# High priority issues

- Issues that are considered high priorities have been provisionally selected by TSU based on:
  - Applicability of refinement to a wide range of countries
  - Sufficient scientific basis for improvement
  - Ease of implementation of refined guidance
  - Impact (leading to great decrease in uncertainty?)
  - Frequency of the comment
- These “High priority issues” are NOT meant to be a “to-do-list”. They are suggested for discussion at the expert meetings to consider necessary future work.
  - Other issues may be raised and discussed at the meetings.

# High priority issues (Cross-sectoral)

- Cross-sectoral guidance/tools – 155 comments received and 12 “High priority issues” identified provisionally.
- The “High priority issues” include:
  - Enhancement of guidance on cross-sectoral elements, e.g.:
    - Approaches to data collection (e.g. development of CS-EFs)
    - Uncertainty analysis
    - Verification
    - Estimation of indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - Improvement of user-friendliness or usefulness, e.g.:
    - More information on default values
    - Harmonization of reporting tables between IPCC and UNFCCC, etc.
  - Establishment of a process to frequently update default EFs

Issues on each sector will be presented by next speakers.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1988. Its main objective was to assess scientific, technical, and socio-economic information relevant to the global climate system and to the global climate change, and to provide a clear scientific basis for policy-making. The IPCC provides a forum for scientists from around the world to collaborate in assessing the current state of knowledge of the climate system and its changes, and to make projections of future climate. The IPCC also provides a forum for scientists to discuss and disseminate their findings, and to provide advice to the United Nations and the public. The IPCC is the only international body that provides a comprehensive, periodic and authoritative assessment of the state of knowledge of the climate system and its changes. The IPCC is the only international body that provides a clear scientific basis for policy-making. The IPCC is the only international body that provides a clear scientific basis for policy-making.

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- Technical Support Unit
- NGGIP Publications
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- Emission Factor Database (EFDB)
- Electronic Discussion Group (EDG)

## IPCC-NGGIP Publication



- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

Inventory Emissions  
Forests and  
Management in  
More Publications ]

Thank you!  
Please visit our website.  
<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/>

Presentation of Side Event at UNFCCC-SB32 in Bonn, 31 May 2010 has been uploaded on [Presentations](#). (1 June 2010)

[Meeting Documents Available](#)

Meeting Report

[Previous Meetings](#)

IPCC Expert Meeting on Uncertainty and Validation of Emission Inventories



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