

Introduction to IPCC Task Force on National GHG Inventories (TFI)

IPCC Outreach Event

June 2023





IPCC Structure



AR6 cycle (October 2015 – July 2023)

IPCC Plenary

IPCC Bureau

IPCC Executive Committee

IPCC Secretariat (Geneva, Switzerland)

Working Group I

The Physical Science Basis

TSU (France/China)

Working Group II

Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

TSU

(Germany/South Africa)

Working Group III

Mitigation of Climate Change

TSU (UK/India)

Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)

TSU (Japan)

Authors, Contributors, Reviewers







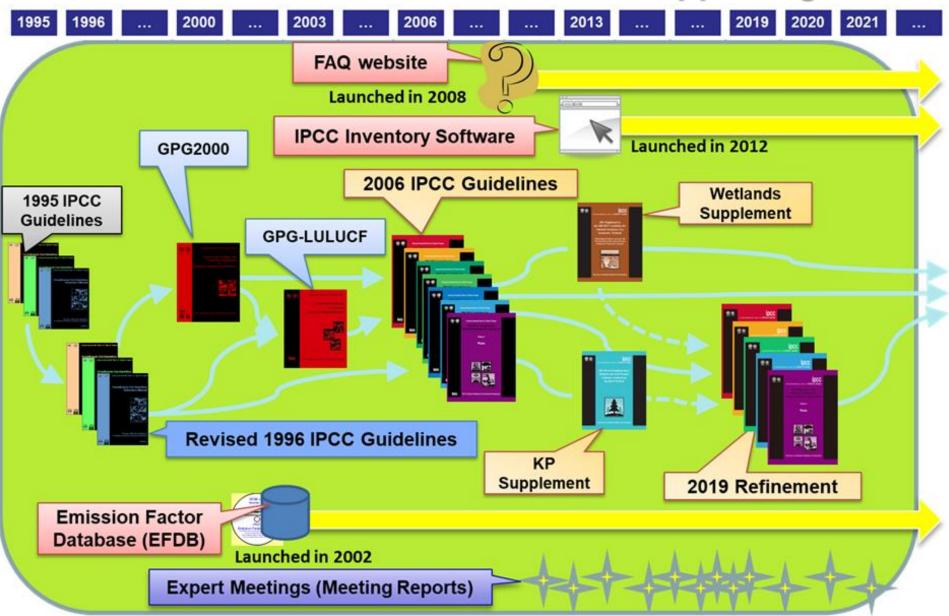
IPCC Task Force on National GHG Inventories (TFI)

- The IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme was managed from 1991 by the IPCC WGI in close collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) until its transfer to the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) which was established in 1998 by the IPCC with Technical Support Unit (TSU) operated in Japan since 1999.
- The objectives of the IPCC TFI are:
 - to develop and refine an internationally-agreed methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national GHG emissions and removals;
 - to encourage the widespread use of this methodology by countries participating in the IPCC and by signatories of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- IPCC TFI TSU is based at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in Japan. It is supported by the Government of Japan. The TSU provides scientific, technical and organizational support to the TFI under the overall supervision of the Task Force Bureau (TFB).





IPCC TFI Products: Guidelines and supporting tools



Guidelines







IPCC Guidelines

- The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) provide a technically sound methodological basis for preparing national greenhouse gas inventories.
- The 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Supplement) extends the content of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines by filling gaps in coverage and providing updated guidance on wetlands systems, included constructed wetlands.
- The 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Refinement) updates, supplements and elaborates the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, where the authors identified gaps or out-of-date science. The 2019 Refinement is to be used in conjunction with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.



https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.html
https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/wetlands/index.html
https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/index.html







Use of the IPCC Guidelines

- The UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I Parties require that Annex I Parties shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in preparing their inventories (Decision 24/CP.19).
- Under the Paris Agreement:
 - Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Each Party is encouraged to use the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Decision 18/CMA.1).
 - Parties may use on a voluntary basis the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Decision 5/CMA.3)







Work on Short-lived Climate Forcers (SLCFs)

- IPCC49 (in Kyoto, Japan, May 2019) decided that TFI should develop a new Methodology Report on SLCFs during AR7 cycle with a preparatory work during AR6 cycle (Decision IPCC-XLIX-7)
- TFI carried out technical analysis of the existing methodological guidance on SLCFs and held three expert meetings to define a complete coverage of SLCFs source categories and species.
 - ✓ Report of the Joint 1st & 2nd Expert Meeting (October 2021) https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/mtdocs/2110_SLCF.html
 - ✓ Report of the 3rd Expert Meeting (April 2022)
 https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/mtdocs/2204_SLCF_EM3.html
- The preparatory work (meeting reports and all background information) will inform the scoping process of a new Methodology Report on SLCFs. The Scoping Meeting will be held in AR7 cycle as early as possible (end of 2023 or beginning of 2024)

IPCC Inventory Software



IPCC Inventory Software

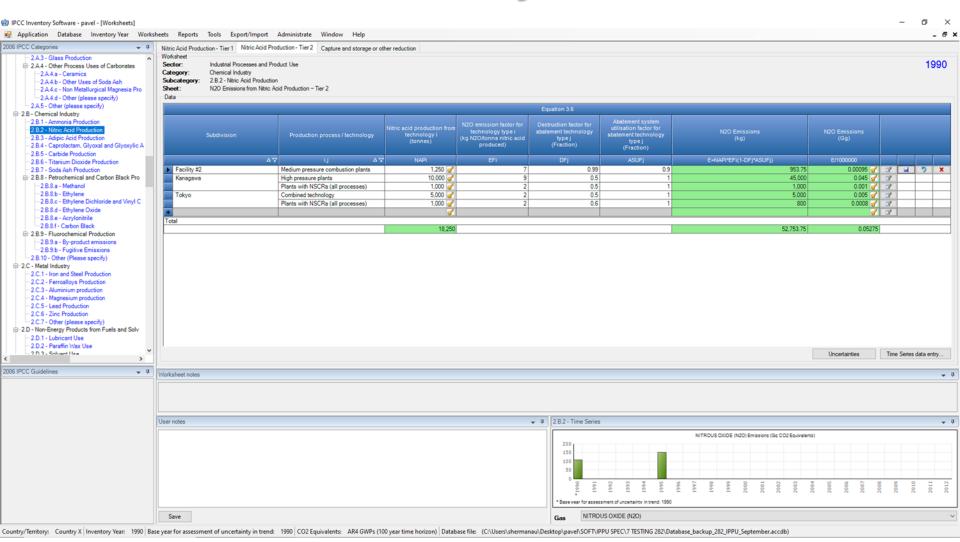
- The latest version 2.861 was released at SB58 in June 2023.
- The Software implements all methodological tiers and approaches in the 2006
 IPCC guidelines and the associated Wetlands Supplement.
- The version 2.861 has a feature for interoperability with the UNFCCC CRT Reporting tool (Energy Sector)







IPCC Inventory Software



https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/software/index.html







EFDB





EFDB

- Launched in 2002
- Open library of emission factors (EFs) and other parameters with background information: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php
 - Default data from IPCC guidelines
 - Data from peer-reviewed scientific papers
 - Data from other publications (e.g., national reports)
- EFDB is recognized by Parties to the UNFCCC as a useful resource for inventory compilers (e.g., FCCC/SBI/2011/5/Rev.1 and Decision 24/CP.19)
- The responsibility of an appropriate use of EFDB data always will remain with the users.
- Open to any data proposals: <u>ipcc-efdb@iges.or.jp</u>





EFDB



Main Page

Welcome to EFDB!

- Nature of EFDB: Supporting material prepared for consideration by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This supporting material has not been subject to formal IPCC review processes. EFDB is meant to be a recognised library, where users can find emission factors and other parameters with background documentation or technical references that can be used for estimating greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The responsibility of using this information appropriately will always remain with the users themselves. The database users are highly encouraged to consult the background technical reference associated with the entry to better evaluate the application of the data to their own situation.
- Request for data input: Users are encouraged to provide the EFDB with any relevant proposals on emission factors or other related parameters. If you wish to submit your data, please contact the Technical Support Unit.

The data proposal should include the following documents

- 1). Filled in EFDB data entry form.
- 2). A copy of data sources (e.g., peer-reviewed journal papers).

Acceptance of such proposals will be subject to evaluation by the EFDB Editorial Board using well-defined criteria.

- Terminology: EFDB is a database on various parameters to be used in calculation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. It covers not only the so-called "emission factors" but also the other relevant parameters. For convenience sake, however, the term "Emission Factor" or its abbreviation "EF" is sometimes used to represent parameters in this database generally.
- Software requirements: It is highly recommended to use Microsoft Internet Explorer version 5.0 or higher for best performance. Alternatively Netscape Navigator version 6.0 or higher can be used. It is also recommended to have Microsoft Office 97 or higher for generating Word and Excel outputs.
- EFDB at present contains the IPCC default data (Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands), and data from peer-reviewed journals and other publications including National Inventory Reports (NIRs). The old CORINAIR data have been removed as it is outdated.
- Possible useful information (activity data, emission factors and parameters) for estimation of GHG emissions/removals can also be found in other databases. The use of the other databases is the responsibility of the users.
- In principle, data that do not fully meet the acceptance criteria cannot be included into EFDB. However, there are other data that do not meet the criteria but considered useful to inventory compilers, such as those derived from best available information using expert judgement, etc. To support inventory compilers in case no other information is available, an extra page has been prepared to provide EFDB users with access to such data selected by the EFDB Editorial Board. The EFDB users must carefully read the introductory note to each set of data in this page and take it into consideration when using those data.
- I Frequently asked questions and answers can be found under Help menu item.

What's new

https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php







Expert Meetings





Expert Meetings

Expert Meetings are held by TFI
to discuss specific topics relating
to inventory methodology in
accordance with agreement by
IPCC on their usefulness or necessity.

https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/meeting/meeting.html



Expert Meeting on Use of Atmospheric Observation Data in Emission Inventories

- Examples are, in addition to the annual ones relevant to EFDB and IPCC Inventory Software:
 - Expert Meeting on Use of Atmospheric Observation Data in Emission Inventories,
 5-9 September 2022, Geneva, Switzerland
 https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/mtdocs/2209_AtmObs.html
 - ✓ Expert Meeting on Short-Lived Climate Forcers, 28-31 May 2018, Geneva, Switzerland https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/mtdocs/1805_Geneva.html







FAQ Web-site







FAQ Website

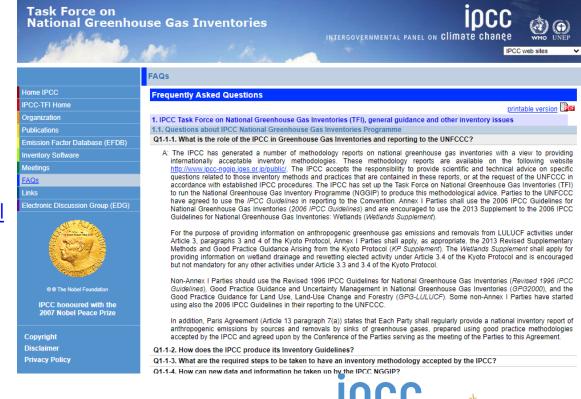
Answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) such as:

Q1-4-1. Can the methods and default data of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories be used in estimation of emissions/removals at scales other than national?

Q2-4. Where can we find GHG emission factors for electricity generation?

Q2-10. According to the IPCC Guidelines CO2 Emissions from the combustion of biomass are reported as zero in the Energy sector. Do the IPCC Guidelines consider biomass used for energy to be carbon neutral?

https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/faq/faq.html











Thank you

https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/index.html



