



# Transitioning to the 2019 IPCC Refinement – insights from a survey with EU Member States

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# Transitioning to the 2019 IPCC Refinement – insights from a survey with EU Member States



- Short presentation – approximately 10 minutes
- Outline of the project
- Quick overview of the potential impact of the IPCC 2019 Refinement on the LULUCF inventories of the Member States
- Our survey – how are MS thinking of implementing the IPCC 2019 Refinement – results from responses regarding the LULUCF sector
- Responses from Member States – initial analysis

# The project: MRV under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement - Support for the Commission



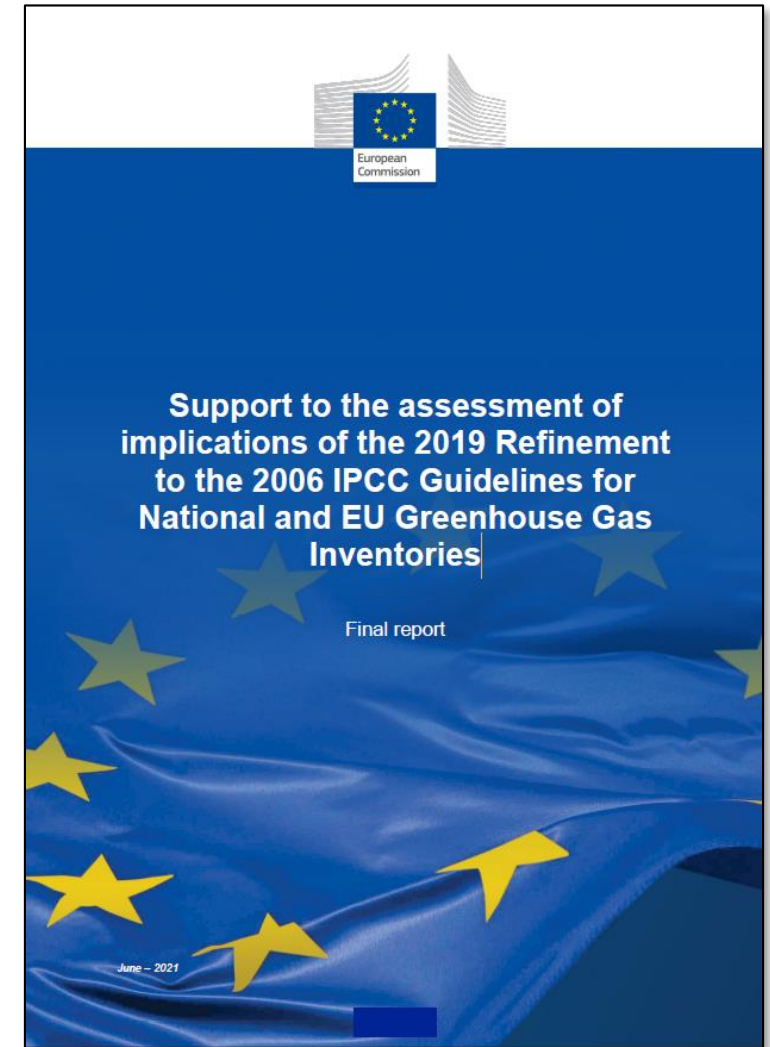
- **Full title:** Support to the development of monitoring, reporting and verification modalities, procedures and guidelines under the UNFCCC, and to the participation by the EU in UNFCCC technical reviews
- **Short title:** MRV support
- **Project start:** July 2020  
**Project end:** July 2024

## Activities

- Support includes the review of documents and the preparation of input for the multilateral assessment and facilitative sharing of views under the UNFCCC
- Supports for the European Commission in the international climate negotiations by preparing background material and by providing answers to the Commission's questions during the negotiation sessions.
- In addition, project team members participate in international and EU expert meetings, in the reviews of biennial reports, and in the technical analysis of biennial update reports under the UNFCCC
- We have done a survey of the status of implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement in Member States

# Impact of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National and EU Greenhouse Gas Inventories

- Impact of 2019 Refinement on LULUCF sector summarised in section 3.3 and elaborated in section 4.4
- The Refinement brings a lot of changes for the LULUCF sector
- Methodologies and categories with refinements: consistent representation of land, HWP, forest cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements
- In terms of the impact on overall LULUCF sector emissions and removals and the most significant consequences of the 2019 Refinements, these are likely to vary between the Member States as the size of the pools vary significantly between Member States
- We have not attempted to summarise these findings here – check the report for full details



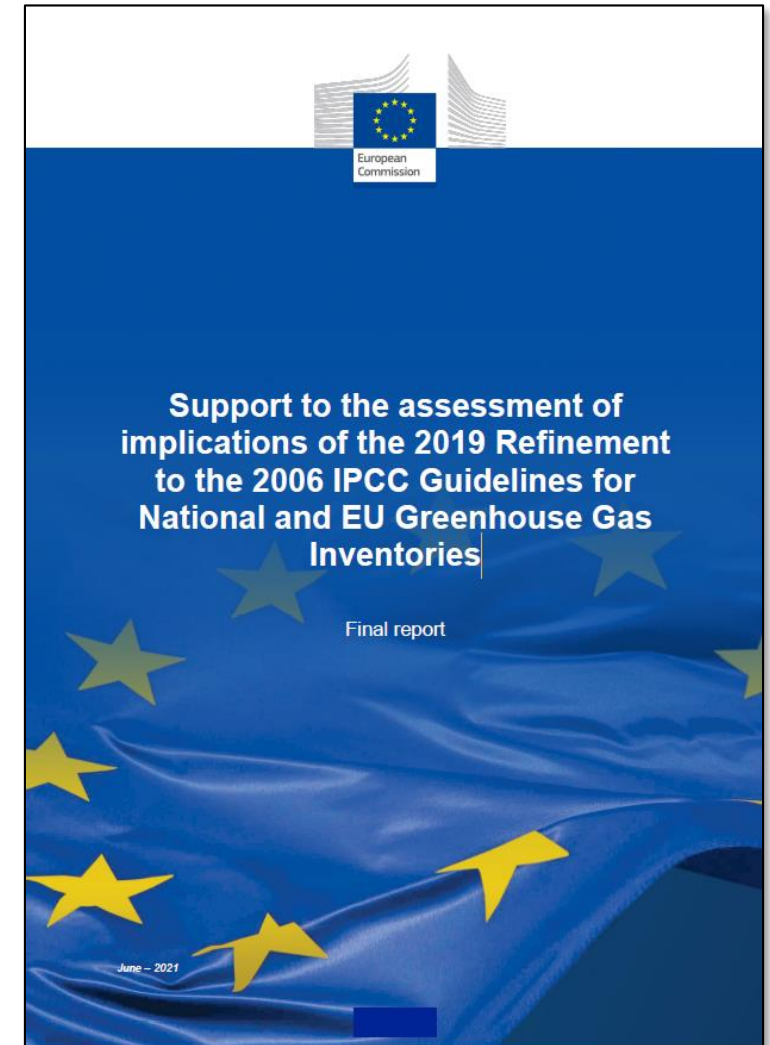
# Impact of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National and EU Greenhouse Gas Inventories

- Quantified changes and issues with quantification relevant to EU and EU MS and the 2019 Refinement

Table 5.1 Summary of results by sector

Sector	Proportion of emissions covered by a change tag (%)	Proportion of emissions covered by a recalculation tag (%)	Proportion of “at risk” emissions recalculated (%)
Energy	0.3%	0.3%	100%
IPPU	43%	6%	14%
<b>LULUCF*</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Agriculture	47%	34%	72%
Waste	90%	65%	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>28%</b>

\* For the LULUCF sector, the estimates should be interpreted as the proportion of the current net sinks that is covered by either a change tag or a recalculation tag.



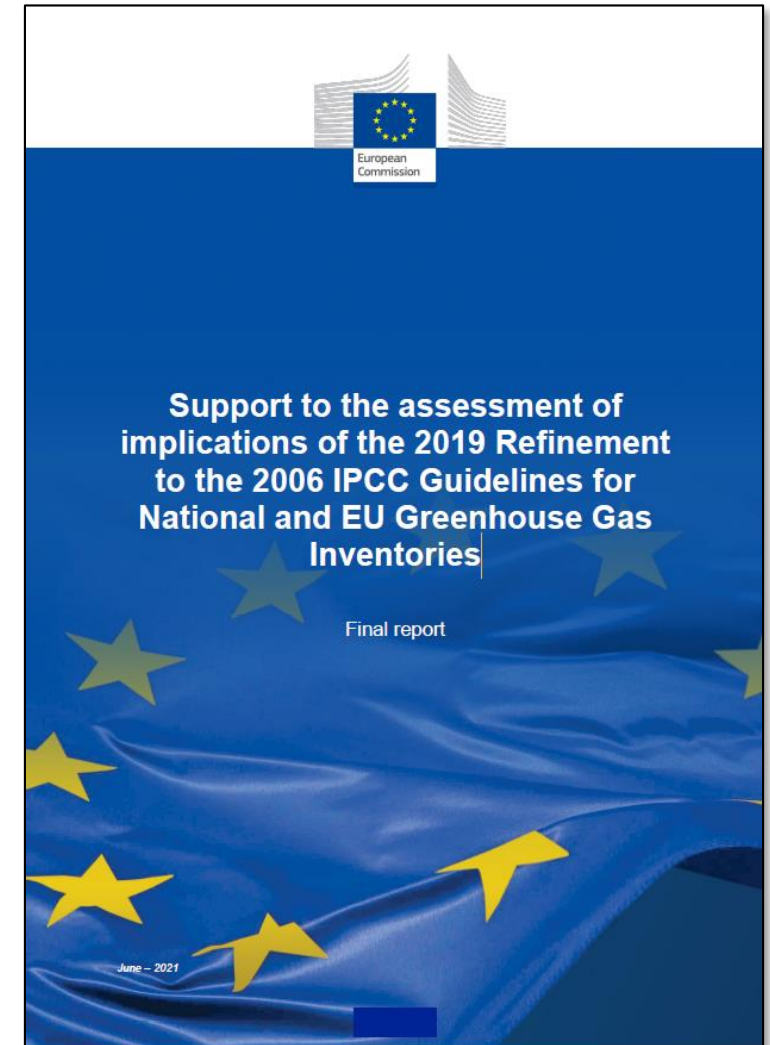
# Impact of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National and EU Greenhouse Gas Inventories

- The 2019 Refinement mainly introduced new methods for cropland (new Tier 2 steady-state method) and grassland, the % value for NGM (changes due to methodological refinement) largely represent that share of emissions for those sectors within the MS.

Member state	2018 LULUCF sector emissions (ktCO2e)	2018 LULUCF sector emissions at risk of change (ktCO2e)	Proportion of sector emissions covered by the change tag (%)			
			NGD	NGM	U	NR
AT	-5,147	-2,940	0.6%	5.4%	51.0%	42.9%
BE	-1,015	-544	6.6%	29.0%	18.0%	46.4%
BG	-8,461	-9,627	91.4%	11.1%	11.3%	-13.8%
CY	-399	-108.9	4.7%	0.0%	22.5%	72.7%
CZ	5,799	2,356	2.9%	1.6%	36.1%	59.4%
DE	-26,982	-18,463	0.9%	26.1%	41.4%	31.6%
DK	6,595	967	0.5%	9.6%	4.6%	85.3%
EE	-2,022	-1,684	49.1%	14.0%	20.2%	16.7%
ES	-38,096	-57,155	92.2%	6.4%	51.4%	-50.0%
FI	-10,276	-2,001	0.4%	17.8%	1.3%	80.5%
FR	-25,976	-41,635	91.3%	16.7%	52.3%	-60.3%
GR	-2,978	-220	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	92.6%



Table continues for the rest of the Member States...



# Our survey – how are MS thinking of implementing the IPCC 2019 Refinement? And when might this happen?



- The main questions – in an electronic survey
  - **Applying the Refinement:** Has your country applied / is thinking of applying elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement for the national GHG inventory compilation?
  - If your answer to the first question was “a) Yes we have started applying elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement” or “b) Application of some elements is being planned” please specify to which categories this applies, whether the application has already happened or is planned and when it is approximately planned to happen (e.g. GHG inventory submission 2023, 2024 or later)
  - What were the **challenges encountered and lessons learned** (resources; availability of activity data, clarity of refined guidelines... etc.)
  - **Sharing experience:** In case you have already applied elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement or are advanced in your preparation of applying such elements, would you be prepared to share your experiences with other EU Member States for the purpose of capacity building?

- Responses received from 20 Member States
  - **9** a) Yes we have started applying elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement
  - **10** b) Application of some elements is being planned
  - **1** c) No we have no plans to start applying elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement
- Responses received from 20 Member States
- 5 MS explicitly mentioned work they are doing in the LULUCF sector
- Question: “In case you have already applied elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement or are advanced in your preparation of applying such elements, kindly identify the GHG inventory categories concerned”
- ... and the responses relevant for the LULUCF sector were...



- **Italy**
  - LULUCF: cropland (living biomass); HWP
  
- **Iceland**
  - We have started looking into it, and at first sight it seems for Iceland the main sectors that will be affected are Agriculture, Waste and LULUCF. However, right now we are still in the scoping phase, where we are looking into 1) what parts of the inventory exactly are affected; 2) do we have the data and time/budget to do this, and 3) in which order should be implement the changes. Since the 2019 refinements have not yet officially been adopted by the UNFCCC and the documents produced during COP26 state the use of 2019 refinements to be voluntary, we have not put this on high priority yet.
  
- **Czechia**
  - In general, the IPCC 2019 Refinement was applied for categories, which are calculated with lower Tier method and where it didn't required extra time sources:
    - 4.B.1 - emission factors + calculation of stock change in perennial biomass
    - 4.C.1 - emission factors from updated Table 6.2 of the IPCC 2019 Refinement

- **Finland**

- Consideration of possible changes due to the 2019 IPCC Refinement has started but decisions how we will apply elements of the IPCC 2019 Refinement have not been made.
- 3. Updated / refined methodologies and guidance, e.g. methods and equations related to harvested wood products (FOLU sector)
  - We use mostly Tier 2 and Tier 3 methods in our LULUCF inventory preparation, therefore many updates and refinements presented in the 2019 IPCC Refinement are not relevant to us. We will look into possibilities whether some of the 2019 Refinement guidance for the FOLU sector could be useful to our inventory in future.
  - We calculate HWP emissions/removals using CS data and the production approach but have not estimated whether the implementation of the 2019 IPCC methodology would improve our reporting (significant changes are not expected).

- **Sweden**

- CRF 4.D – GHG from "Flooded Land": Further national measurements and investigations on AD are needed to implement methods and EF from 2019 Refinement.

Thank you for your attention