

*JRC LULUCF Workshop 2023*

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# Review of GHG inventories

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# 2022 GHG inventory review process

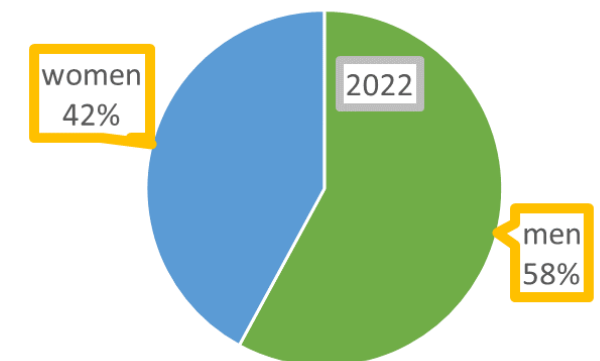


United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

- 38 Parties reviewed (all KP Parties and a Convention Party)
- From 29 Aug. to 10 Dec.
  - 8 continuous weeks (+1 RW in Dec)
- **Special:** Last annual review for the second commitment period of the KP
- *Focus on (1) accounting and (2) KP-LULUCF issues for Parties with CP accounting*
- *Decision 1/CMP.17: review process to be completed by 1 June 2023*

- 11 centralized review
- 1 in-country review
- No desk reviews

- 162 experts from 64 Parties (33%)
- 24 Review officers + 3 supporting staff



For the first time since 2006 the Parties to Annex I to the KP will not have a QELRC or accounting obligations

Reviews in 2023 have to follow the provisions of decision 13/CP.20 (no Saturday paper)

- **Emphasis on identifying underestimates and KP-LULUCF that guided the reviews for Parties with QELRCs in recent years, will shift to reviews focusing on TACCC issues more broadly.**

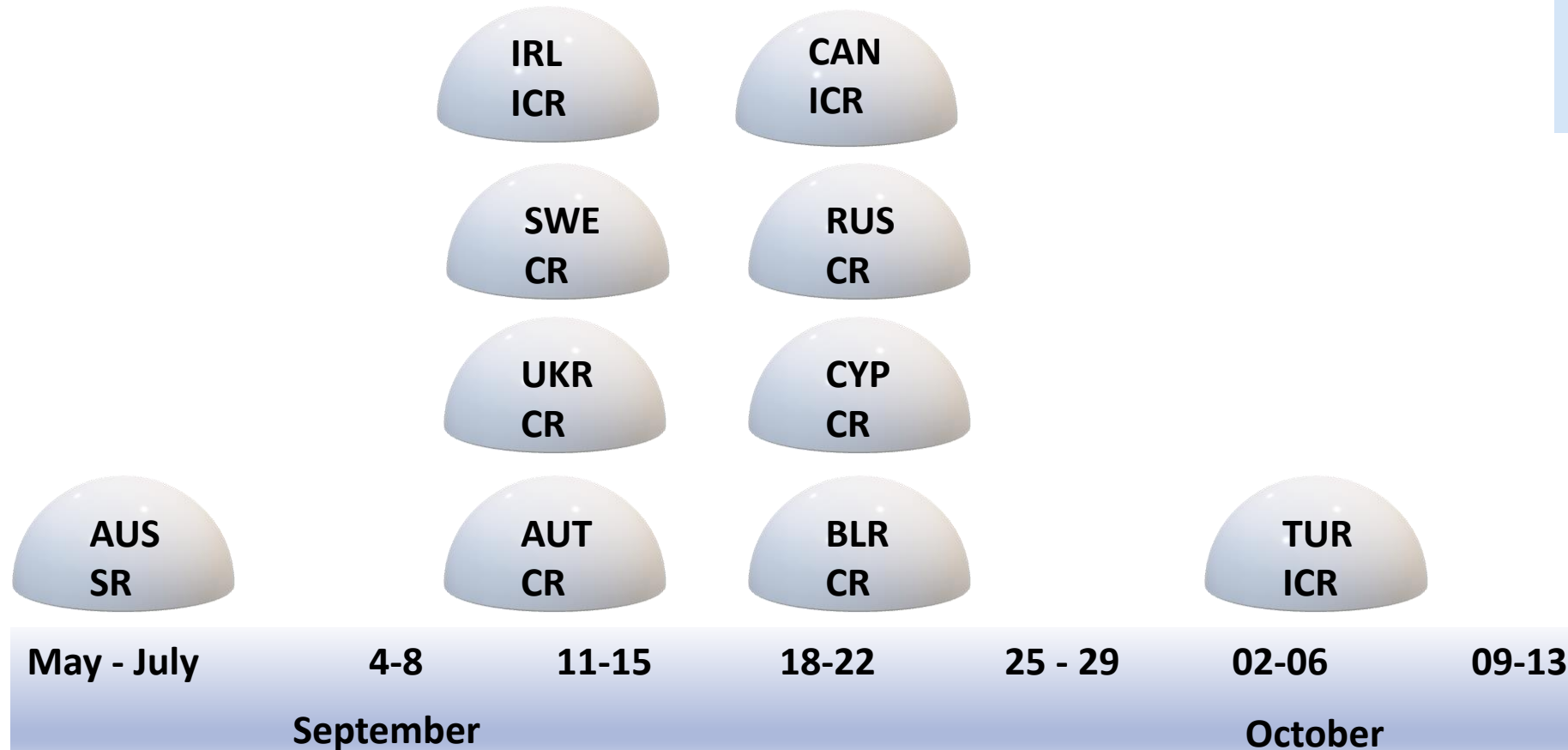
Annex I Parties may be preparing for their submissions in 2024 under the MPGs and already implementing in 2023 some of the elements consistent with that guidance (e.g. the use of AR5, in accordance to MPGs and decision 6/CP.27)

	2014-2015/2016	2023	2024 and beyond
Review processes	Convention and the Kyoto Protocol	Convention	Paris Agreement
Reporting Guidelines	3/CP.5 → 24/CP.19	24/CP.19 and 6/CP.27	24/CP.19 → MPGs
Review Guidelines	19/CP.8 → 13/CP.20	13/CP.20	13/CP.20 → MPGs
Primary IPCC Guidelines for reporting <sup>2</sup>	2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in Greenhouse Gas Inventories → 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	2006 IPCC Guidelines	2006 IPCC Guidelines → 2006 IPCC Guidelines 2019 Refinements (on a voluntary basis)
GWP	SAR → AR4	AR4 → AR5	AR4 → AR5
Parties	Developed	Developed	Developed, and upon initiation of ETF, developing

### Highlight from the LRs meeting for conducting the reviews:

- Carefully consider recommendations made in previous review cycles to assess whether they are still relevant for 2023 review and in 2024 review under the MPGs
- The review approach should take into account the specific circumstances of the Parties' reporting, while ensuring adherence to the UNFCCC review guidelines (Decision 13/CP.20) guiding the review process

☐ Priority to those Parties that were not reviewed in 2022 and 2021 and those Parties the most recent ICR took place more than 5 years ago and that wish to have an ICR in 2023



➤ Party annual submissions will be made outside of a commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

➤ Parties preparing true up reports;  
➤ True up period reviews will be conducted by January 2024 at the latest

ICR – in country review  
CR – centralized review  
SR – simplified review (under the ETF)



## Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I Parties

- *Decision – 6/CP.27:*
  - *Annex I Parties that are not Parties to the PA that use **other approach than the production approach** for reporting HWPs, shall provide supplementary information on HWPs estimates using the production approach, either in their NIR, or as per decision 1/CP.24 (may use MPGs) and using the CRT (set out in the MPGs – annex I to 5/CMA.3) for **2024 submission onward**;*
  - *Use of **GWP values (100-year time horizon) from IPCC AR5** for reporting under the Convention, excluding the value for fossil CH<sub>4</sub>. These values shall be applied **no later than 31 December 2024**;*
  - *Annex I Parties **may in addition use other metrics** (e.g. GTP) to report **supplemental information** on aggregate emissions and removals of GHG. **Information on metrics used and the IPCC AR used as source shall be provided in the NIR**;*





## Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I Parties (cont.)

- *Decision – 6/CP.27:*
  - *Secretariat to enable by 30 January 2023 an option in the current CRF Reporter for generating CRF tables using GWP values (100-year time horizon) from IPCC AR5, excluding the value for fossil CH<sub>4</sub>;*
  - *Notes that the final version of the electronic reporting tool for the CRT (decision 5/CMA.3, paragraph 8), is not expected to be available for use until 30 June 2024;*
  - *Change the deadline for the submission by Annex I Parties that are Parties to the PA of their annual GHG inventories due in 2024 to 31 December 2024;*
  - *Revisit the matter on the deadline for the 2024 annual GHG inventories submission at SBSTA 61 (November 2024) should there be any unplanned delays in the development of the electronic reporting tool for the CRT.*
- In 2023, the CRF Reporter with the two options (one for using AR4 GWPs and other for using AR5 GWPs) will be available for use by Parties in compiling their GHG inventories;
- However, only one version will be accepted as the official 2023 GHG inventory submission (this may cause of a mixture of data using different metrics).



## Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period

- *Decision – 1/CMP.17:*
  - *The report upon expiration of the additional period for fulfilling commitments for the 2nd CP (true-up period) using SEF tables, shall be submitted as soon as practicable but not later than 45 days after the expiration of the true-up period;*
  - *Secretariat shall produce in electronic format on 30 July 2023 and every 4 weeks until the month of completion of the true-up period, the following information for each KP Annex I Party with commitments for the 2nd CP:*
    - a) Inventory data for each year of the 2nd CP;*
    - b) Total emissions over the 2nd CP;*
    - c) Total quantity of units held in Party holding accounts, cancellation accounts and retirement account;*
  - *This information should include the total quantity of aggregated holdings in the CDM registry;*

## Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period (cont.)

- *Decision – 1/CMP.17:*
  - *Information on the review processes remaining to be completed should be provided with the information indicated before, including information on:*
    - a) which reviews are incomplete,*
    - b) which stage the incomplete review processes have reached,*
    - c) on what dates previous stages were completed,*
    - d) when outstanding stages are expected to be completed.*
- *Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat:*
  - *Create a UNFCCC web page containing the information requested in tabular format.*
  - *Update the UNFCCC web page providing general information on the true-up period reporting and review process, with link to the above indicated page.*



# MPGs – Overview of reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement



## All Parties shall

- » **National inventory report of GHG emissions** (Article 13, para. 7(a)), which consists of a national inventory document (NID) and common reporting tables (CRT)
- » **Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC** (Article 13, para. 7(b)), which shall be reported in a narrative and common tabular format (CTF)

## All Parties should, as appropriate

- » **Climate change impacts and adaptation** (Article 13, para. 8)

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## Developed country Parties shall and other Parties that provide support should

- » **Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties** under Articles 9–11 (Article 13, para. 9), to be reported in textual and/or common tabular format (CTF)

## Developing country Parties should

- » **Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received** under Articles 9–11 (Article 13, para. 10), to be reported in textual and/or common tabular format (CTF)

# MPGs - Types of reviews – ICRs may be most beneficial to Parties



Type	Description	Frequency
<b>In-country review (ICR)</b>	A single technical expert review team (ERT) visits a host country to conduct a review of the Party's submission and observe institutional arrangements in real time	Required for a Party twice in a 10-year time period, including for the review of the first BTR ( <i>with flexibility</i> ), the review of any BTR where a Party provides information on achievement of its NDC, and if a previous technical ERT or the Party requests such a review.
<b>Centralized review (CR)</b>	Technical ERT convenes in one place and reviews BTRs of several Parties	All other reviews that do not meet the requirements for an ICR, or for a which a DR is not undertaken
<b>Desk review (DR)</b>	Technical ERT members review one or more BTRs from home location.	No more than once every 5 years
<b>Simplified review</b>	The BTR is reviewed by the secretariat (not a technical ERT) in a more simplified manner through a series of checks developed with the lead reviewers	This type of review applies only to the review of GHG inventories submitted in a year in which a biennial transparency report is not due

The training programme for technical expert reviewers under the PA is under negotiation.

But you can still become involved now in the reviews of BR/NCs, GHG and in the BUR technical analysis

## Why become an Expert Reviewer?

- Learn new skills to advance your career
- Gain experience in your area of expertise
- Increase your network and meet new colleagues from around the world
- Learn what other countries do to fight climate change
- Bring lessons learned home to your country
- Travel to reviews activities throughout the world
- Help ensure transparent national reporting
- Over time, lead your own expert review team

## How to become an Expert Reviewer?

**Step 1.** Register yourself on the [Roster of Experts](#). This will alert your [National Focal Point](#) or the relevant intergovernmental organization to approve your self-nomination

**Step 2.** Complete relevant training programme, including passing the necessary exam(s)

**Step 3.** Participate on an expert team





**Thank you**

