

Transition from 1996 IPCC Guidelines to 2006 IPCC Guidelines

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GHG Management Institute

- ▶ **The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)** (<https://ghginstitute.org>) was founded to improve the skills of climate change professionals
- ▶ **The Institute provides full-time and distance learning on all issues related to greenhouse gases (GHGs)**
- ▶ **The Institute carries out specialized certification of specialists in the field of climate change**
- ▶ **More than 3000 graduates of the Institute work in 160 countries.**
- ▶ **The Institute trains experts in assessing reports on national greenhouse gas inventories for the UNFCCC.**

The importance of the accurate inventory

- ▶ High-quality and accurate GHG assessment is a key commitment of the Parties to UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- ▶ It is necessary to accurately describe the main GHG sources, including emission factors and source activity levels, during planning measures to reduce GHG emissions.
- ▶ In the case of a joint reduction of emissions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the investor country must know exactly the amount of emissions reduced.
- ▶ The amount of GHG emissions from all countries is needed for more accurate calculation of the expected greenhouse effect based on global climate models.

Characteristics of the 1996 IPCC Guidelines

- ▶ The development of the Guidelines started in 1991.
- ▶ The goal is to standardize methods for calculating GHG emissions and to create a reporting format and appropriate software.
- ▶ The Guidelines are presented in three sections (1) Reporting Instructions; (2) Workbook; (3) Reference Manual
- ▶ 1996 Guidelines present revised inventory methods of 1994 and 1995, obtained on the basis of approbation on the example of specific countries.

Characteristics of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

- ▶ The work on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was launched in response to the initiative presented at the Seventeenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the UNFCCC, held in New Delhi in 2002.
- ▶ 2006 Guidelines are presented in five volumes: 1 - General Guidance and Reporting; 2 - Energy; 3 - Industrial processes and product use; 4 - Agriculture, forestry and other land use; 5 - Waste.
- ▶ 2006 Guidelines retain the definition of good practice introduced in the 2000 Good Practice Guidance.

What is new in 2006 IPCC Guidelines?

- ▶ Over 10 years, understanding of emission sources has improved, including refined emission factors (e.g. methane emissions from landfills) and new categories (e.g. production of lead, zinc, titanium dioxide, petrochemicals)
- ▶ New emission categories have emerged (e.g. methane from abandoned mines)
- ▶ A more accurate calculation of emissions is made due to integration
- ▶ Full coverage of emissions and effluents from the absorption and geological storage of CO₂
- ▶ More detailed methods for estimating nitrogen deposition emissions
- ▶ The Guidelines can also be used to estimate actual emissions or absorption at the organization or project level
- ▶ Replacing “potential emissions” with actual emissions

Additions to 2006 Guidelines- do not replace, but supplement

- ▶ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/index.html>)
- ▶ 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/wetlands/index.html>)
- ▶ 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol - relevant for the countries implementing the Kyoto Protocol (from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2020)

How to switch to the new Guidelines?

- ▶ Transition plan - data, calculation tables (formulas, etc.), need for training, etc.
- ▶ Budgeting of expenses for retraining and changing estimation and reporting models
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Adaptation of the software package
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Estimation of emissions according to 2006 Guidelines + new methods (after 2006)
- ▶ Comparison of estimated emissions in accordance with 1996 Guidelines and 2006+
- ▶ Final Report to the UNFCCC

Questions?

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