

UNFCCC reporting requirements

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Data reporting under UNFCCC

* National communication

(on steps country is taking to implement the Convention) *periodical*

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/items/1095.php

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2716.php

* National Greenhouse Gases Inventory

(anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks) *annual*

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/items/2715.php

Data reporting under UNFCCC

National Greenhouse Gases Inventory

Annually the whole time-series from 1990 is submitted (i.e. every year, because better data and methodologies, chance to recalculate estimates)

*** Common reporting format (CRF)**

a series of standardized data tables containing mainly numerical information and submitted electronically

*** National Inventory Report (NIR)**

a comprehensive description of the methodologies used in compiling the inventory, the data sources, the institutional structures and quality assurance and control procedures

National GHG Inventory

Principles

- * Inventories should be **transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate.**
- * Inventories should be prepared using comparable methodologies agreed upon by COP (COP/MOP) **i.e. IPCC guidelines & guidances**

National GHG Inventory

Transparency means that the **assumptions and methodologies** used for an inventory **should be clearly explained** to facilitate replication and assessment of the inventory by users of the reported information. **The transparency of inventories is fundamental to the success of the process for the communication and consideration of information**

National GHG Inventory

Consistency means that an inventory should be internally consistent in all its elements with inventories of other years. An inventory is consistent if the **same methodologies are used for the base and all subsequent years** and if **consistent data sets** are used to estimate emissions or removals from sources or sinks.

National GHG Inventory

Consistency In some cases it may not be possible to use the same methods and consistent data sets for all years (lack of data, different data quality). In such cases, emissions or removals may need to be recalculated using alternative methods. In these instances, Annex I Parties should use one of the techniques provided by the IPCC GPG (e.g., overlap, surrogate, interpolation, and extrapolation) to determine the missing values. Annex I Parties should document and demonstrate in the NIR that the time series is consistent, wherever such techniques are used

National GHG Inventory

Comparability means that **estimates** of emissions and removals reported by Annex I Parties in inventories **should be comparable among Annex I Parties**. For this purpose, Annex I Parties should use the methodologies and formats agreed by the COP for estimating and reporting inventories. The allocation of different source/sink categories should follow the split of the IPCC guidelines & guidances

National GHG Inventory

Tiers: A tier represents a level of methodological complexity. Usually three tiers are provided. **Tier 1 is the basic method, Tier 2 intermediate and Tier 3 most demanding in terms of complexity and data requirements.** Tiers 2 and 3 are sometimes referred to as higher tier methods and are generally considered to be more accurate

National GHG Inventory

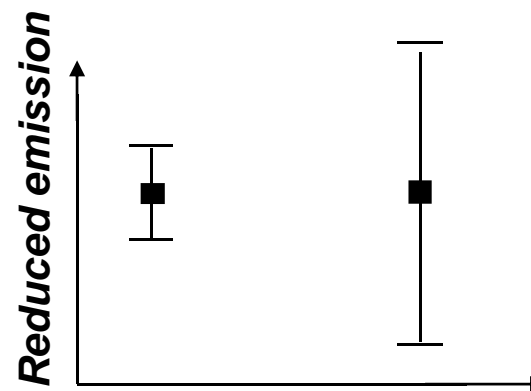
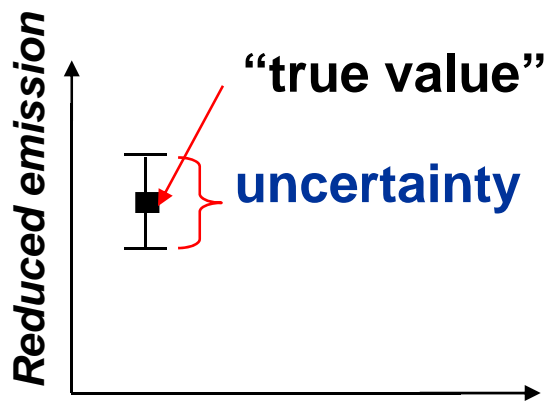
Completeness means that **an inventory covers all sources and sinks**, as well as all gases, in existing relevant source/sink categories. Completeness **also** means **full geographic coverage** of sources and sinks of an Annex I Party

National GHG Inventory

Accuracy is a relative measure of the exactness of an emission or removal estimate. Estimates should be accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor under true emissions or removals, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable. Appropriate methodologies should be used, in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance, to promote accuracy in inventories.

National GHG Inventory

Accuracy is a **relative measure of the exactness** of an emission or removal **estimate**. Estimates should be accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor under true emissions or removals, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.



Adjustment under Art 5.2 of the KP: if a Party's reported estimate is not compliant with reporting principles and so IPCC guidelines and guidances then the Party's estimate is substituted with an IPCC default value multiplied by tabulated "conservativeness factors". These factors differ among categories on the basis on their typical uncertainties.

