# EXPERIENCE OF CHILE WITH THE IPCC 2006 GUIDELINES

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Gobierno de Chile

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# POSITION

- Chile has elaborated its last 2 GHG Inventories using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines
- 1990-2010 series, included in the 1st BUR submitted to the UNFCCC (December 10th, 2014)
- 1990-2013 series will be included in the 2nd BUR (2016) and in the 3rd National Communication
- Previously, Chile worked with the 1994 revised guidelines plus 2000 and 2003 GPGs

# WHY THIS DECISION TO MOVE TO 2006 GUIDELINES?

- Mainly based on AFOLU sector.
- Existence of activity data and factor emissions that allow to move to tier 2.
  - Catastro Nacional de la Vegetación (includes land use changes)
  - Accurate information on forest fires
  - National Forest Inventory, that includes information on several carbon pools.
  - Improved information on emissions from agriculture
- Challenge to advance towards a more precise GHG Inventory

# GENERAL FINDINGS FROM USING THE 2006 GUIDELINES

- More friendly and easy- to-use (only one volume of instructions instead of three ones)
- Do not not necessarily demand different or new activity data (statistics or parametric) except for the new categories
- More realistic/updated emission factors and parametric activity data (based on more recent research)
- Improved confidence in the quality of estimates.
- Software useful for NAI parties to report following the UNFCCC reporting guidelines

# AFOLU SECTOR

- AFOLU is the biggest and most complex sector to be elaborated (producing unbalance in resources assignment)
- With the AFOLU concept Agriculture disappears as an individual sector. Many see this as a disadvantage.
- Links  of Agriculture with LULUCF are much better consolidated and integrated
- Text gives more conceptual information than the former guidelines; thus, easier to be followed by non-specialized users

# AFOLU SECTOR

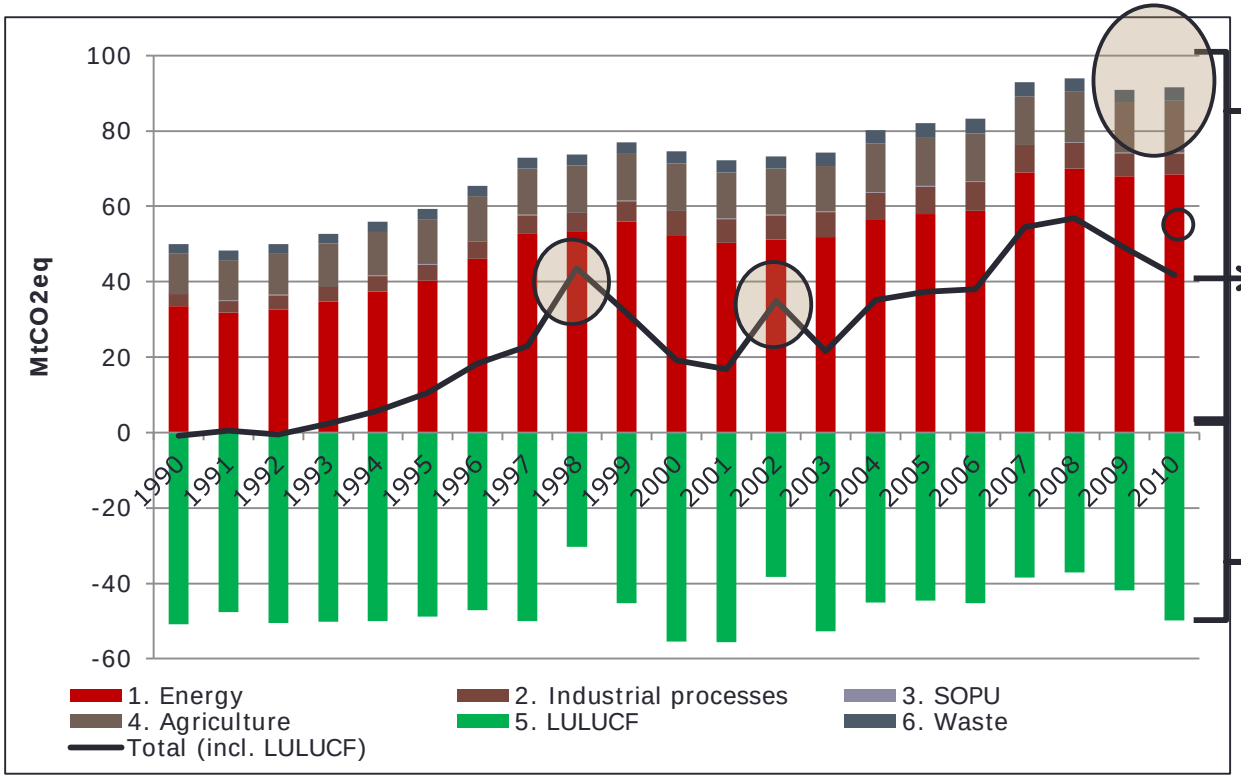
- New calculation equations in some categories lead to more precise and realistic GEI emissions or captures (e.g. $N_2O$ emissions from croplands)
- Allow for a better accounting in C storage/flows due to changes in soil/plants/animals management (e.g. areas worked under non-tillage systems)
- Chilean AFOLU sector was elaborated as the sum of the 15 administrative regions. The IPCC  software cannot be used under this circumstances

# ENERGY, IPPU AND WASTE SECTORS

- There were no major difficulties in using the 2006 Guidelines
- Default methods and data facilitated the estimation of emissions when there was not specific country information.
- IPCC software helped in estimating emissions for these 3 sectors, especially the Energy sector. They were calculated at national level.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHILEAN GHG INVENTORY

**Chile's NGHGInv: GHG emissions and removals trend by sector, 1990–2010 series**




Total GHG emissions:
91,6 $MtCO_2eq$, increasing an 83,5% since 1990, highlighting the growth of the emissions by electricity generation and transport

Balance of GHG emissions and removals in 2010:
**41,7 $MtCO_2eq$**

Total removals:
49,9 $MtCO_2eq$, decreasing in an 1,9% since 1990

# MANY THANKS!

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