



2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines: Overview

Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB50)

SBSTA – IPCC Special Event on 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

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IPCC Inventory Guidelines and UNFCCC



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Currently, Non-Annex I Parties use these under the UNFCCC.

Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to use GPGs.

GPG2000 (non-LULUCF)

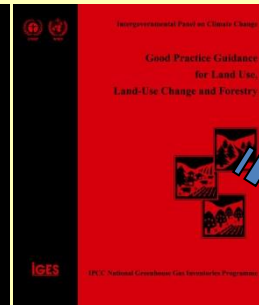
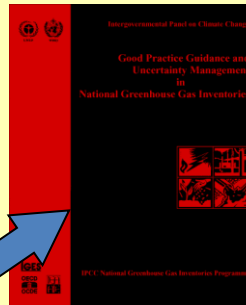
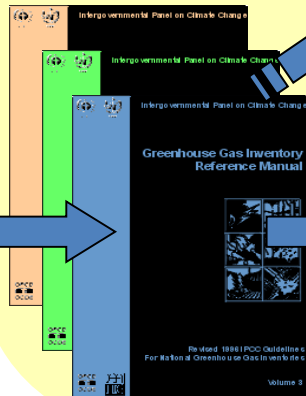
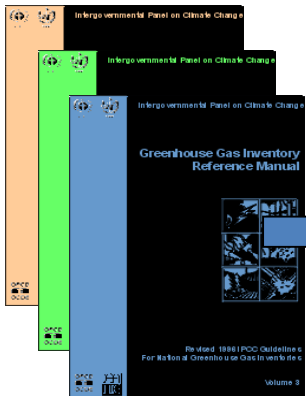
GPG2003 (LULUCF)

Annex I Parties are obliged to use from 2015

2006 IPCC Guidelines

1995 IPCC Guidelines

Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines



Actually, 2006 Guidelines are being used by more and more Non-Annex I Parties.

Revision/Update by the IPCC

Paris Agreement and National GHG Inventory

- In order to build mutual trust and confidence among the Parties and to promote effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, a **transparency framework for action needs to be enhanced**.
- To that end, it is essential that all the Parties produce and report **high-quality and reliable national GHG inventories** (national emission data).

- Paris Agreement
Article 13, paragraph 7:

- Each Party shall regularly provide
 - (a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and...

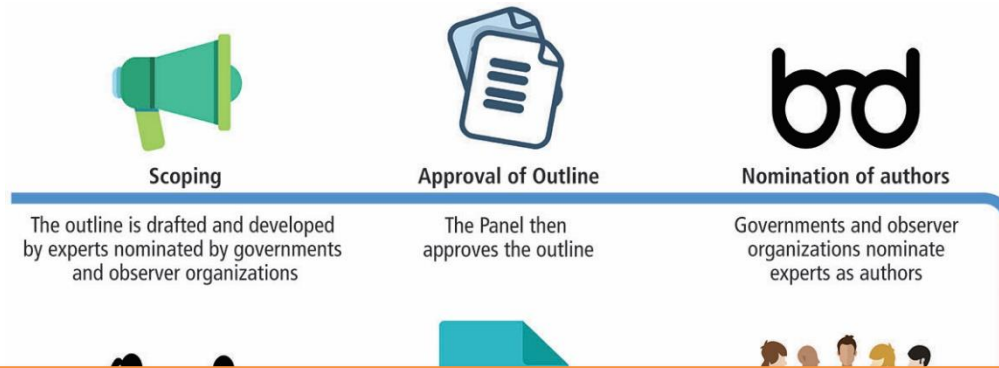


Source: IISD/ENB

Need for refinement of 2006 IPCC Guidelines

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines – 13 years ago!!
- In August 2014, TFI Bureau discussed and concluded:
 - The 2006 IPCC Guidelines provide a technically sound methodological basis of national greenhouse gas inventory, and therefore fundamental revision is not necessary.
 - To keep the validity of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, certain refinements may be required, taking into account scientific and other technical advances that have matured sufficiently since 2006.
- In October 2016, IPCC decided to prepare a new Methodology Report titled “2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”, and adopted its table of contents. (Decision IPCC/XLIV-5)

2019 Refinement was produced following IPCC Procedures

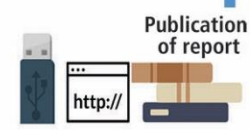


2019 Refinement was adopted/accepted by the IPCC at its 49th Session in May 2019 in Kyoto, Japan. (Decision IPCC-XLIX-9)



Peer reviewed and internationally available scientific technical and socio-economic literature, manuscripts made available for IPCC review and selected non-peer reviewed literature produced by other relevant institutions including industry

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Publication of report



2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

280

Prepared by over 280 scientists and experts.

47

Participated by authors from 47 countries.

10,000

More than 10,000 review comments from governments and experts were considered by authors.

Produced as one of the major IPCC products during its AR6 cycle.

2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

- The 2019 Refinement provides an **updated and sound scientific basis** for supporting the **preparation and continuous improvement of national greenhouse gas inventories**.
- The 2019 Refinement ***updates, supplements*** and ***elaborates*** 2006 Guidelines where the authors identified gaps or out-of-date science. The 2019 Refinement is to be used in conjunction with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Authors have examined a wide range of inventory methodologies and updated them where scientific advances and new knowledge made this necessary, following the IPCC decision.

Structure of 2019 Refinement

- The same structure as that of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines so as to make it easier for inventory compilers to use the 2019 Refinement with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Comprising an Overview Chapter and five volumes:
 - Vol.1: General Guidance and Reporting (GGR)
 - Vol.2: Energy
 - Vol.3: Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
 - Vol.4: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
 - Vol.5: Waste
- Glossary is also included.

Key concepts unchanged from 2006 Guidelines

- Relevant but not prescriptive with respect to the reporting of national inventories under international agreements, and the use of reported information under these agreements.
- Provides methods for estimating emissions for each gas in mass units. No specific metrics (e.g., GWP values) is recommended to calculate emission estimates in CO₂ equivalent units.
- Structured so that any country, regardless of experience or resources, should be able to produce reliable estimates of their emissions and removals.

Relationship with 2006 IPCC Guidelines

Types of refinement from inventory compilers' perspective

Type	Explanation
Update	Inventory compilers should use the chapter/section/subsection in the <i>2019 Refinement</i> instead of the corresponding chapter/section/subsection in the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines</i> .
New Guidance	Recognizing that there is no guidance in the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines</i> , inventory compilers should use the chapter/section/subsection in the <i>2019 Refinement</i> .
No Refinement	Inventory compilers should use the corresponding chapter/section/subsection in the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines</i> , because no refinement has been made in that chapter/section/subsection.
Removed	There were few cases where guidance/sections were removed because they were no longer relevant.

2019 Refinement and Paris Agreement

- “Katowice Climate Package” was adopted by the UNFCCC COP24/CMA1 in December 2018 to operationalize the Paris Agreement. It stipulates:
 - Each Party shall use the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, and shall use *any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines* agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).



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The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1988. Its main objective was to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to the understanding of human induced climate change, potential impacts of climate change and options for mitigation and adaptation. The IPCC has completed four assessment reports, developed methodology guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, special reports and technical papers. For more information on the IPCC, its activities and publications, please see the [IPCC homepage](#).

The IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (IPCC-NGGIP) had been undertaken since 1991 by the IPCC WG I in close collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Energy Agency (IEA).

[[More about IPCC-NGGIP](#)]

IPCC-NGGIP Publication



- [2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#)
- [Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry](#)
- [Default and Methodological Options to Inventory Emissions](#)

Thank you very much.

For details on IPCC TFI, please visit:

<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/>

SB32

- Presentation of Side Event at UNFCCC-SB32 in Bonn, 31 May 2010 has been uploaded on [Presentations](#). (1 June 2010)

Meeting Documents Available

- [Meeting Report](#)

Future Meetings

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Previous Meetings

- IPCC Expert Meeting on Uncertainty and Validation of Emission Inventories.