

# Deep-dive into preparation and reporting of results of national GHG inventories under the ETF of the Paris Agreement

**Training Workshop for the CBIT-GSP network countries**  
**Tbilisi, Georgia 23 – 25 April 2024**

## **Presentation:**

Institutional arrangement for national inventory systems (NIS) following the  
MPGs and sustainable systems for data collection

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# Provisions of MPGs

## I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

### A. Definitions (17)

### B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements (18-19)

### C. Methods

1. Methodologies, parameters and data (20-24)
2. Key category analysis (25)
3. Time-series consistency and recalculations (26-28)
4. Uncertainty assessment (29)
5. Assessment of completeness (30-33)
6. Quality assurance/quality control (34-36)

### D. Metrics (37)

### E. Reporting guidance (38)

1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements (39-46)
2. Sectors and gases (47-56)
3. Time series (Para 57-58)

# Provisions of MPGs

**I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases**

B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements (18-19)

## Relevant provisions in MPGs

Each Party **should** implement and maintain national inventory arrangements....

- national inventory arrangements can vary by Party depending on their national circumstances and change over time.

Each Party **shall** report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management:

- Its national entity or national focal point **with overall responsibility** for the national inventory;
- Its **inventory preparation process**, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation...
- Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), review results and planned inventory improvements;
- Its processes for the **official consideration and approval of the inventory**.

# Institutional arrangements

- Institutional arrangements: institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organisations use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfil their mandate.



# What is the purpose of institutional arrangements?

**PURPOSE:** GHG inventory arrangements that support the sustained updating and maintenance of high quality and continuously improving national GHG inventories.

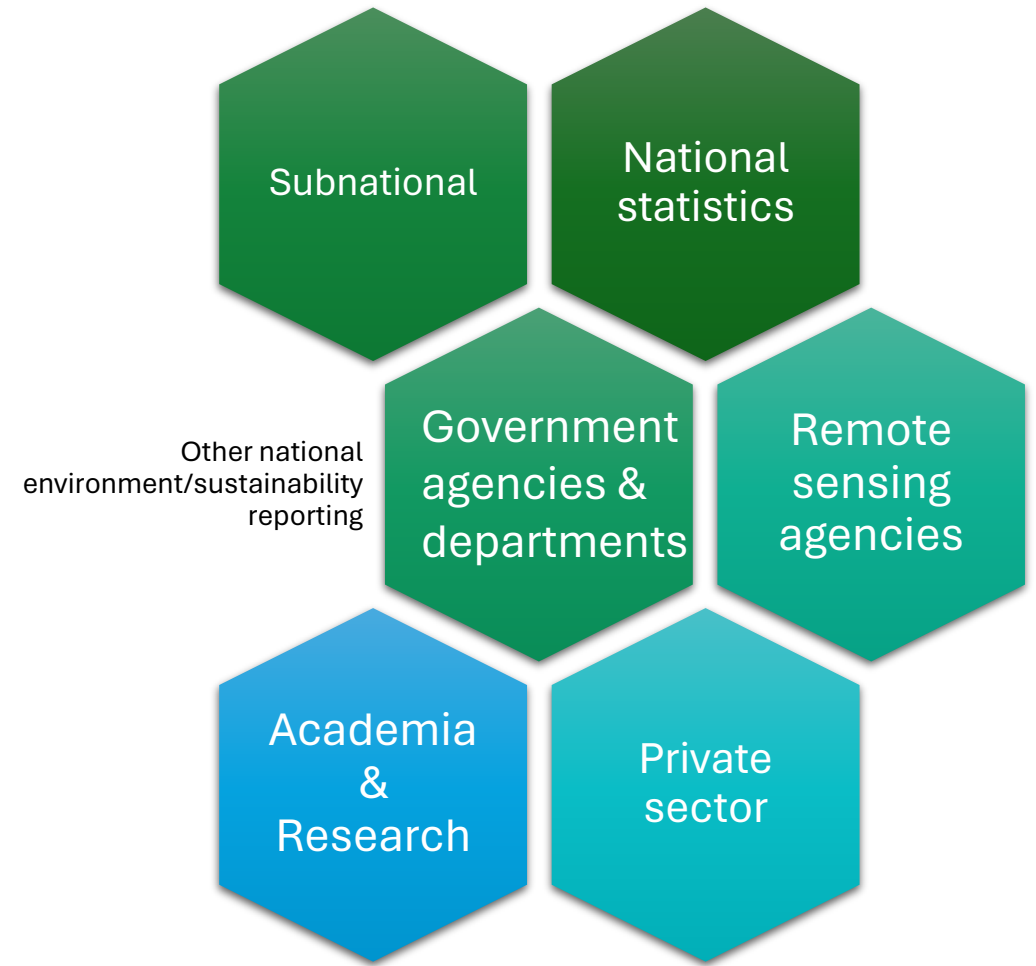


- Enhanced reporting requirements are met
- Quality of reports is continuously improved

A sustainable process for updating, quality and continuous improvement is an important aspect of institutional arrangements.

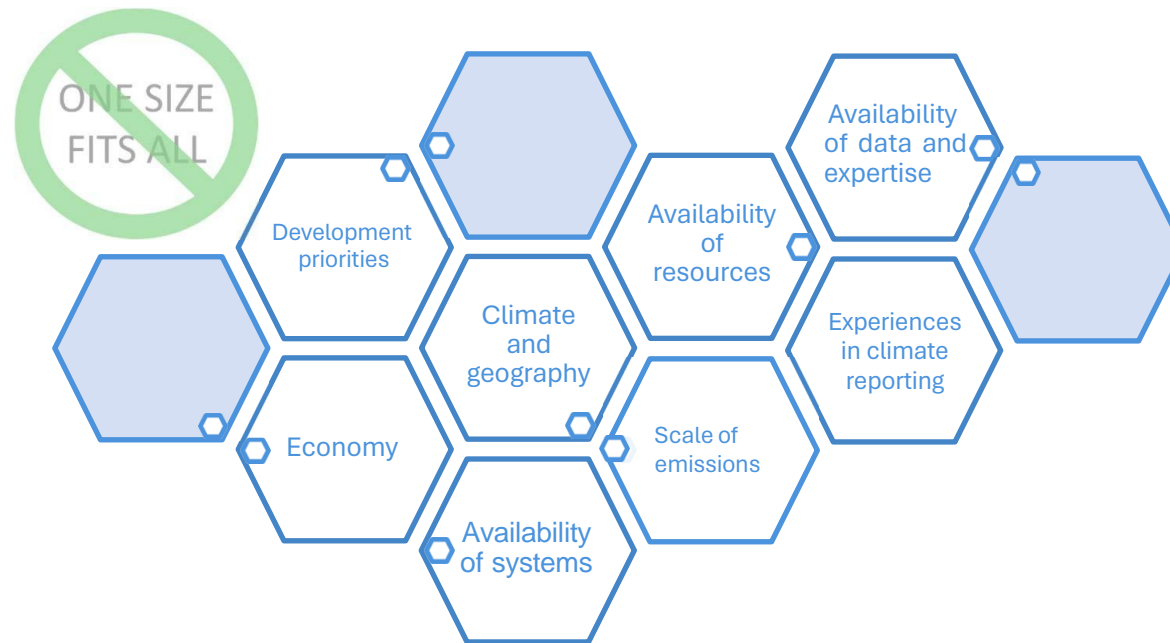
# Why we need Institutional arrangements?

- Institutional arrangements include the interactions between these organizations that are involved with the GHG inventory inputs, compilation processes, and outputs.



# Defining institutional arrangements

- There is no one-size-fits-all model for institutional arrangements.
- Need to be designed and tailored to national circumstances.





# UK GHG inventory objectives

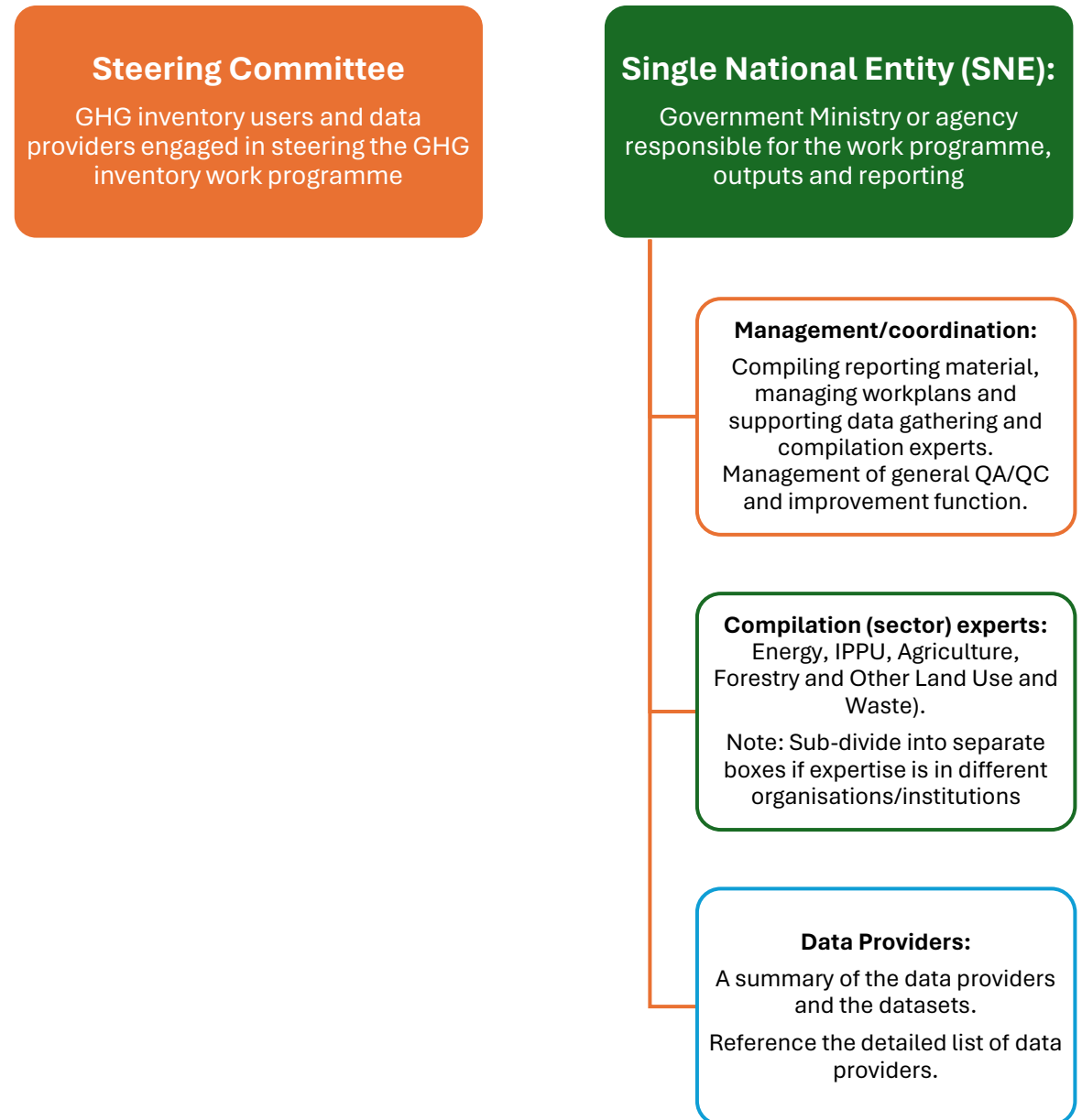
Objective	Gases	Sectors and categories	Geographical resolution	Temporal resolution of estimates	Time series span	Reporting frequency	Reporting formats	
UNFCCC: Annual Reporting	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, Fluorinated gases, Precursors (SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , CO, NMVOC)	Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste	UK + Overseas Territories	Annual estimates	Yearly values from 1990 until two years prior to current calendar year	Annual	NIR and CRF	
National Statistics Environmental Accounts							Environmental Accounts	
EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation			Regulated installations within mainland UK				NIR and CRF	
National Carbon Budgets			UK				Carbon budget	
UNFCCC: Biennial Report	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, Fluorinated gas		UK + Overseas Territories			Biennial	CRF: Summary Table 2	
UNFCCC: National Communication							Every four year	
UNFCCC: Nationally Determined Contributions							5 years	CRF: Summary Table 2

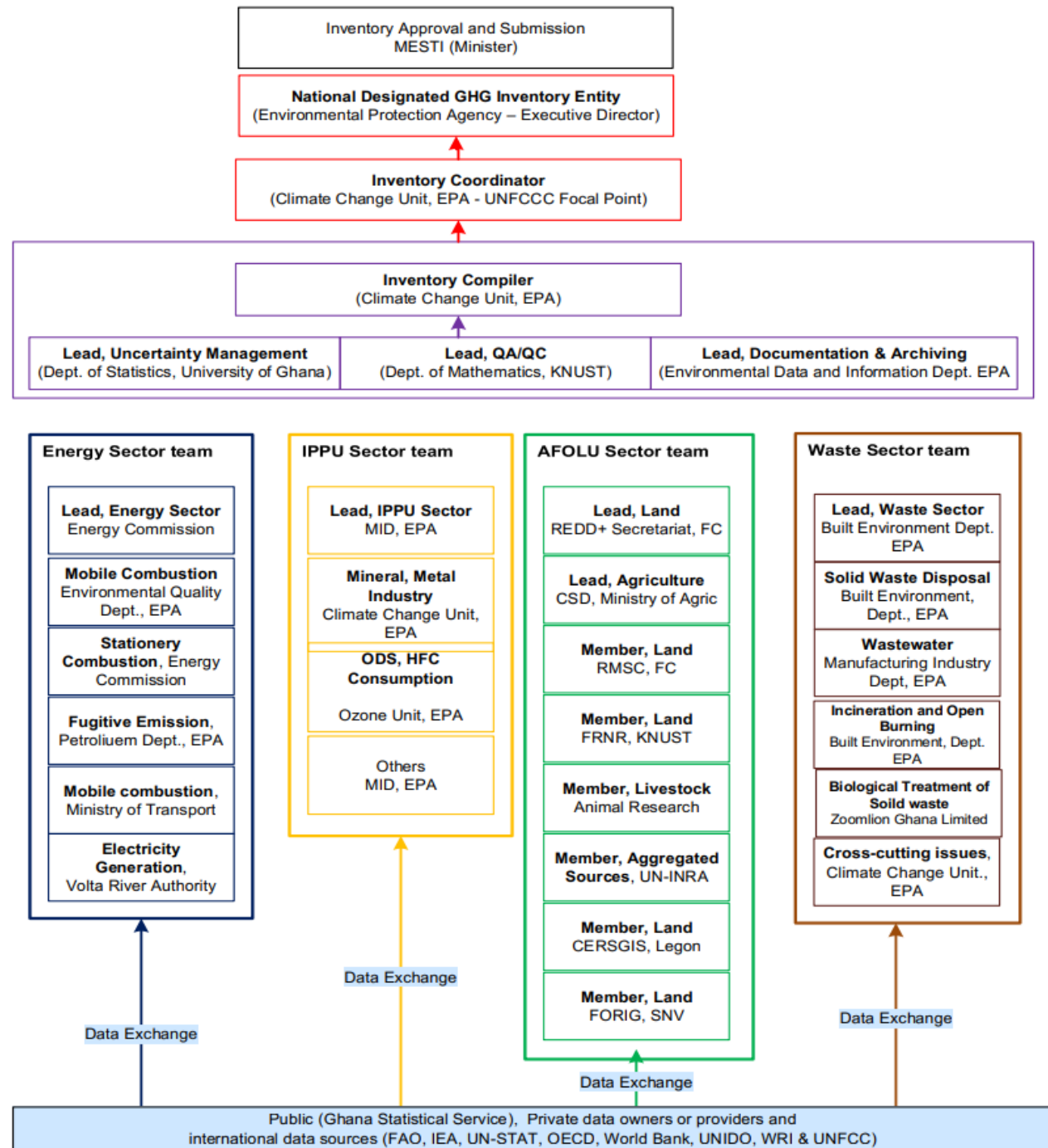
# Structuring of arrangements

- The system structure diagram can help to **understand and formalize the roles and responsibilities** of the institutions involved.
- A diagram can provide an overview of the structure that is easy for the reader to understand.

Sources: IPCC 2019 Refinements

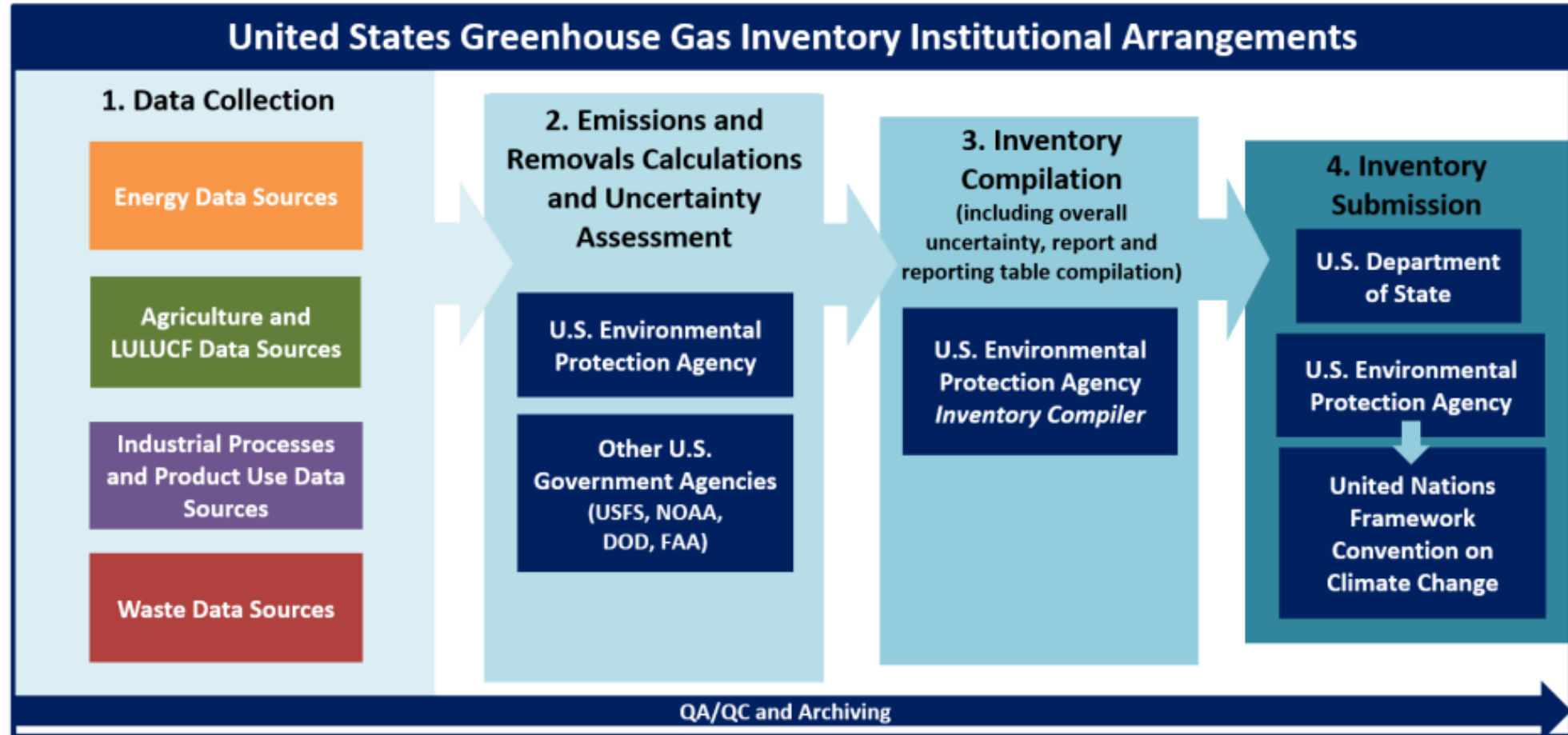
## Illustrative example of GHG inventory institutional arrangements structuring





Source: Ghana's Fifth National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2021 National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report May

# US National Inventory Arrangements



## Roles and responsibilities (1/2)

- There are many actors and stakeholders involved in the inputs, processes and results of the inventory.
- In some countries, a single organization can play more than one role.
- Understanding the interests, contributions and involvement of these actors and stakeholders **can help establish a long-term and well-functioning system.**
- Each stakeholder involved in the system may need some type of **terms of reference** to facilitate their participation, which should specify the roles and responsibilities of each party in the system framework and the timeline for carrying out their work.

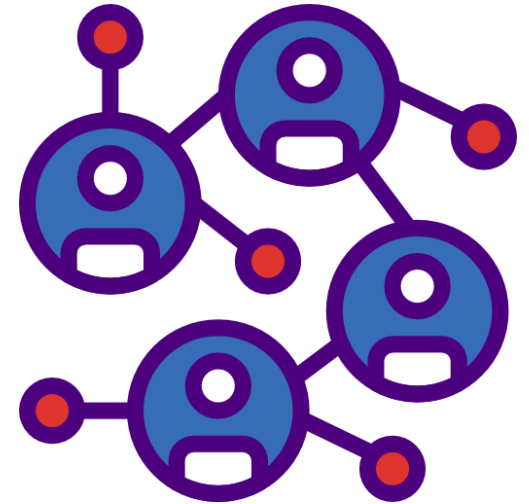


Image: Flaticon.com

## Roles and responsibilities (2/2)

- It should be made clear that while work is the responsibility of individuals, **it is the institutions/organizations that are ultimately responsible** and therefore they must ensure that staff are properly trained to ensure ongoing work.
- The process of engaging actors and stakeholders is likely to vary across sectors within the country.
- Developing and maintaining lists of stakeholders, their roles, responsibilities, and interests are fairly common, so it suggests implementing this information in a tabular format.

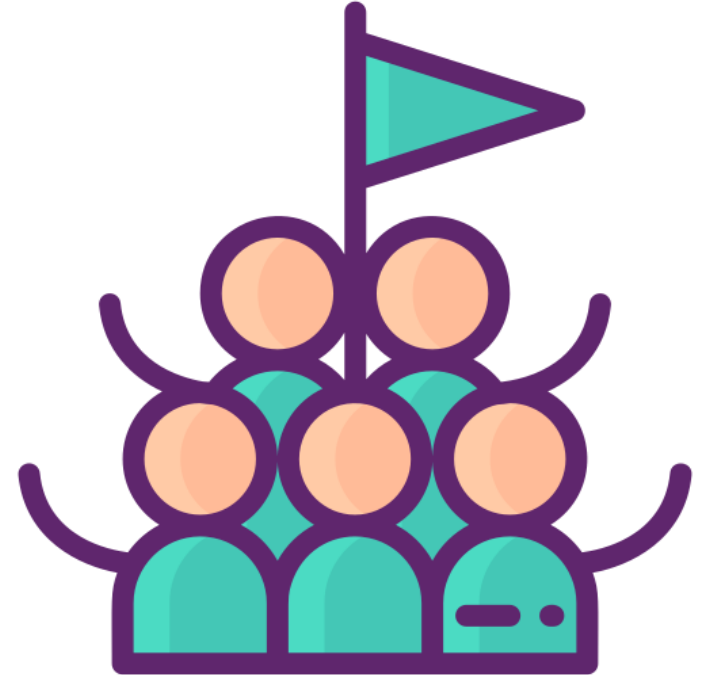


Image: Flaticon.com

# Example of metadata for tracking GHG inventory stakeholders

1. Name	2. Organization	3. Contact	4. Mandate	5. Engagement activities	6. Sector	7. Role

1. Name: stakeholders name.

2. Organisation: organisation affiliation.

3. Contact: contact details.

4. Mandate: mandate/terms of reference to contribute to the GHG inventory (if any).

5. Engagement activities (Activities that the stakeholder has been regularly involved with e.g. training, workshops, regular meetings attended, data provision etc.).

6. Sector: sectors/categories involved with (any particular sector or category involvement).

7. Role: type of involvement (e.g. as a data provider, data user, compilation expert, coordinators, data gathering, QA/QC, review, steering committee meetings, training, sectoral workshops, compilation and reporting activities, consultations, and reviews).

# Thank you for your attention!

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