CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

環境省
Ministry of the Environment

Virtual webinar as a part of the workshop:

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

INTRODUCTION TO COMMON REPORTING TABLES

Khetsiwe Khumalo
Advisor – Climate Transpaprency
UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Center
Khetsiwe.khumalo@un.org

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UN environment programme

UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre

gef

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IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

INTRODUCTION TO CRTs

Decision 18/CMA.1

38. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, each Party **shall** provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. **The national inventory report consists of a national inventory document and the common reporting tables.**

47. Each Party **shall** report estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reported period on a gas by-gas basis in units of mass at the most disaggregated level, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, **using the common reporting tables,** including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector, and noting that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information.

Decision 5/CMA.3

1. Adopts:
(a) **The common reporting tables** referred to in chapter II of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, as contained in annex I;.

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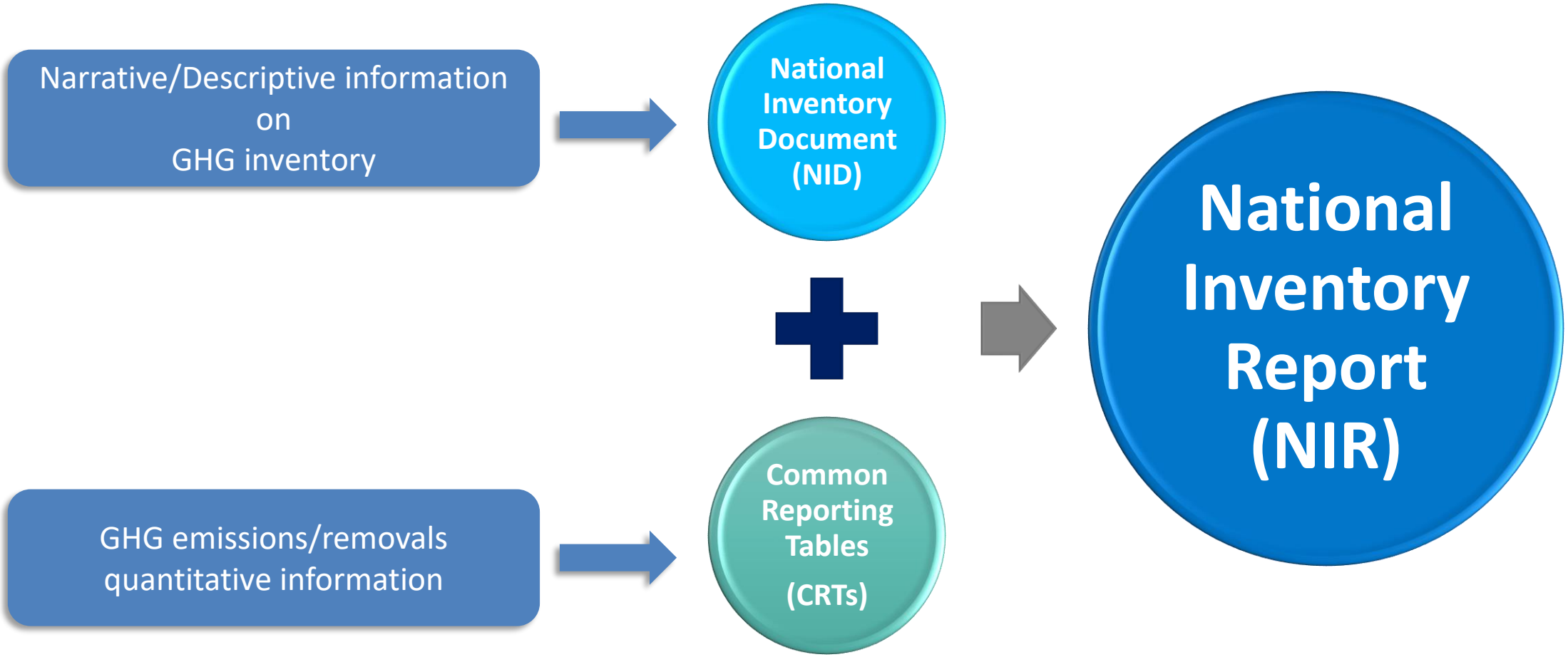
REPORTING GHG INVENTORY UNDER THE ETF



OVERVIEW OF CRTs

The CRTs are a **standardized set of reporting tables** that all Parties must submit under the reporting requirements of the MPGs.

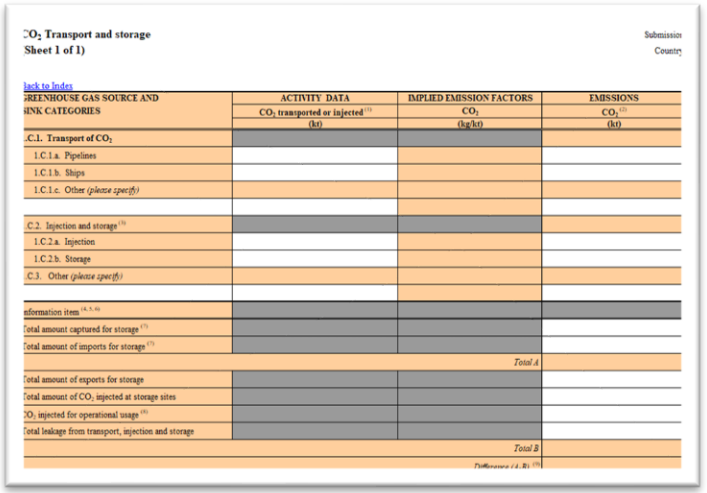
Building on CRF tables used by Annex I Parties to report their annual GHG inventories

The key characteristic is commonality. The CRTs ensure the use consistent categories and definitions by all Parties.

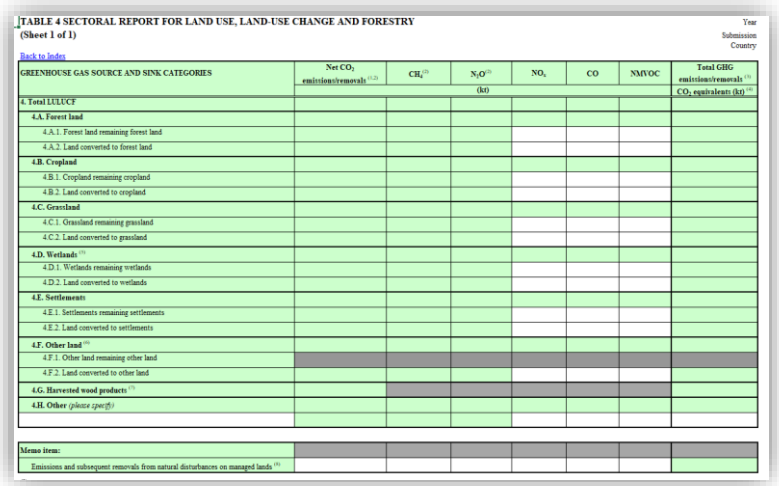
Source: UNFCCC BTR review training: Course B. Technical review of national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of ghg

OVERVIEW OF CRTs

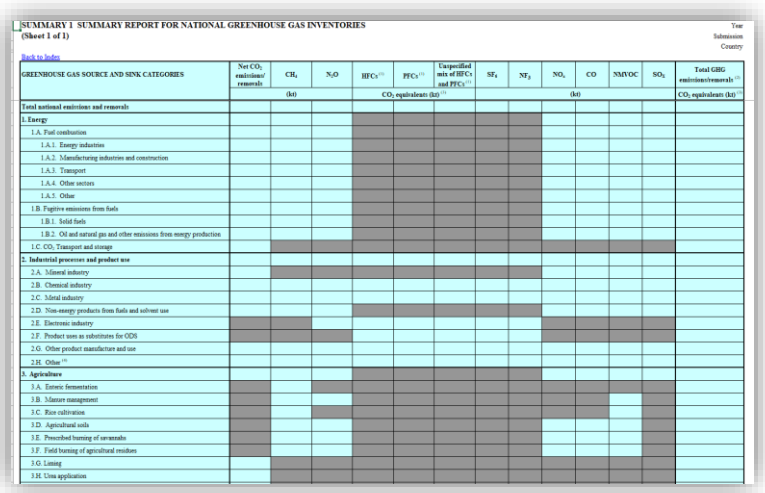
- CRTs contain the reported figures and NID contains the full description of data, methods and assumptions, source of information etc
- Set of MS Excel workbook (containing 60 worksheets) for each reported year.
- There are three types of tables for each year
    1. Sectoral Background Tables **(orange cells)**
    2. Sectoral Report Tables **(green cells)**
    3. Summary Tables/Cross-sectoral Tables **(blue cells)**



Sectoral background tables



Sectoral tables



Summary Tables

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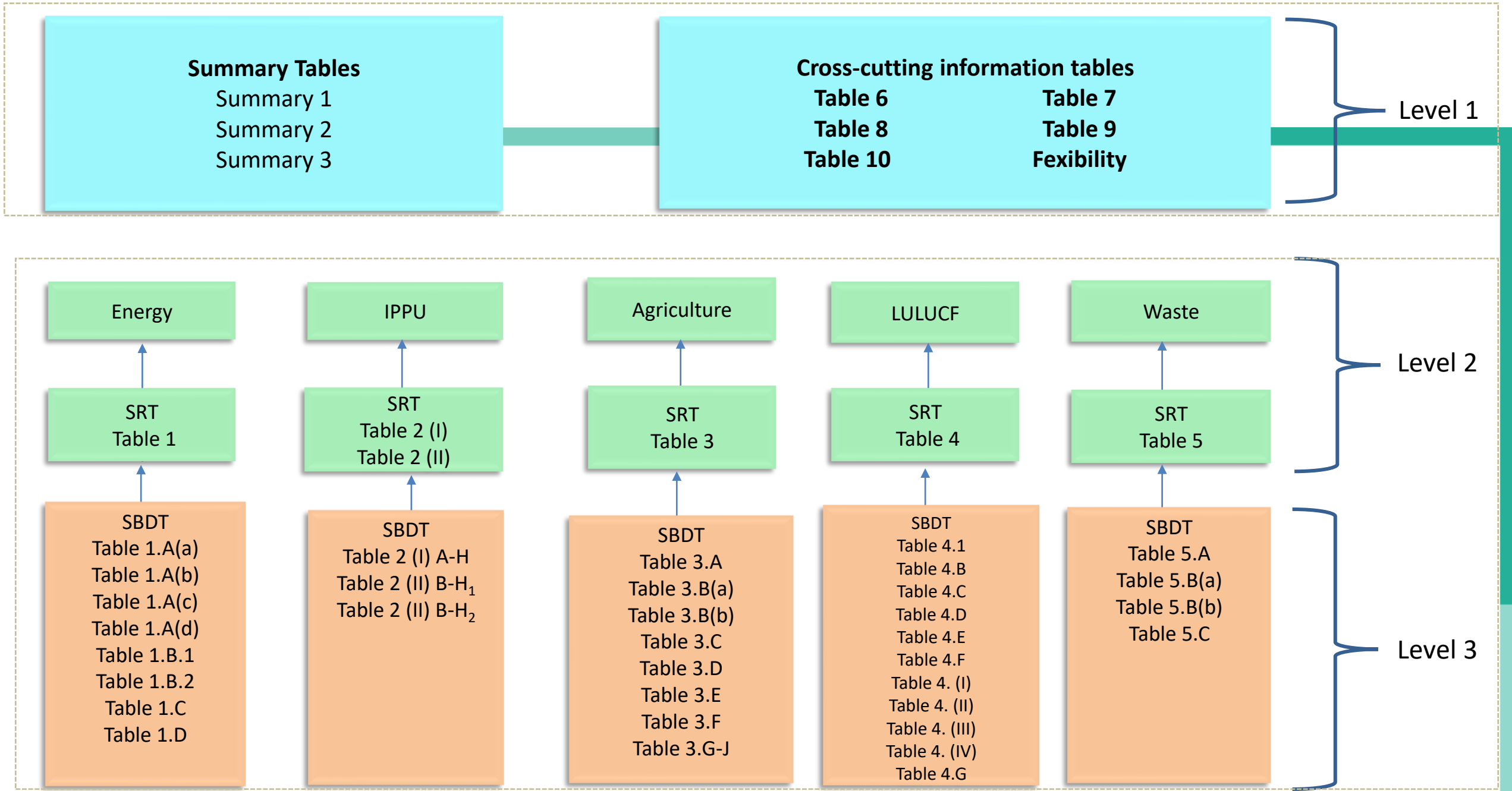
OVERVIEW OF CRTs

- Prepared for the electronic reporting of information in the NIR of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals sinks of GHGs
- The CRTs contain data for all sectors and categories defined in the MPGs.
- The sources and sink definitions are based on the categorization in the 2006 IPCC guidelines.
- Parties may also add country specific categories to the CRTs

STRUCTURE OF CRTs



STRUCTURE OF CRT

Sectoral Background Tables

Sectoral Report Tables

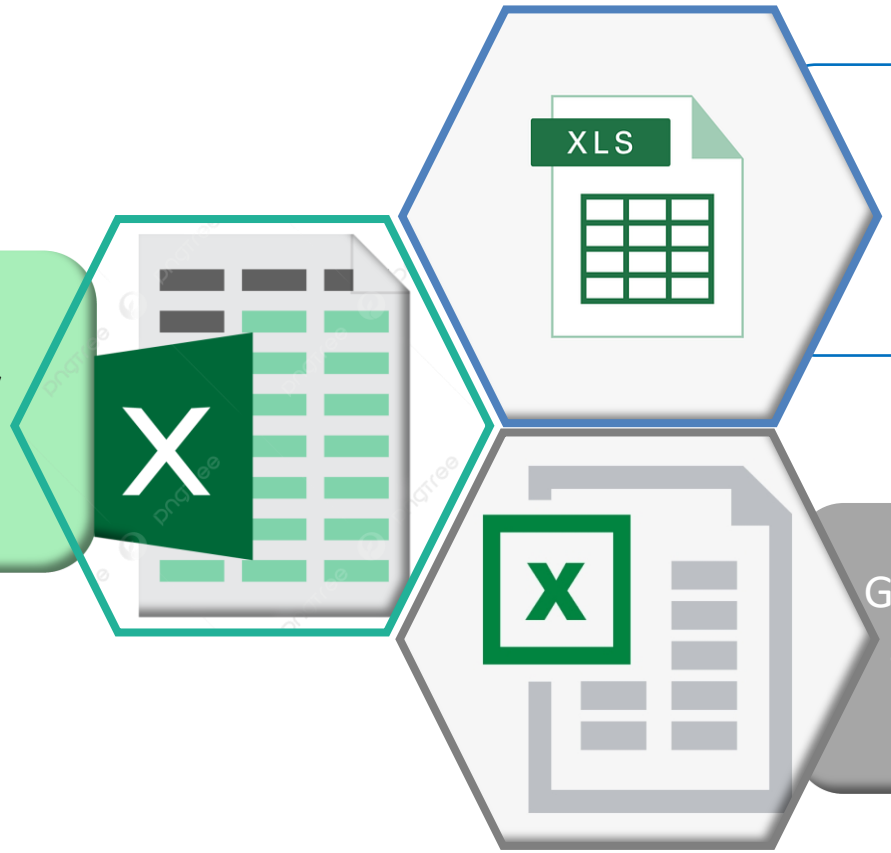
Summary / Cross-sectoral / Trends Tables

Set of MS Excel workbook (containing 60 worksheets) for each reported year

Source: UNFCCC

STRUCTURE OF CRT TABLES

Colored shaded cells are automatically completed by software



All Unshaded cells must be filled by Parties; they should contain either a figure or standard notation keys

Grey shaded cells should not be filled as information is expected not to be applicable

LEVEL 3 - SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA TABLES

- The sectoral background data tables require detailed information on emissions, removals activity data and other relevant information at the category and subcategory level.

- Most of the data is filled in by the inventory compiler.
  - The exceptions are the cells in which emissions are summed at the category level, along with IEFs or implied carbon stock change factors.

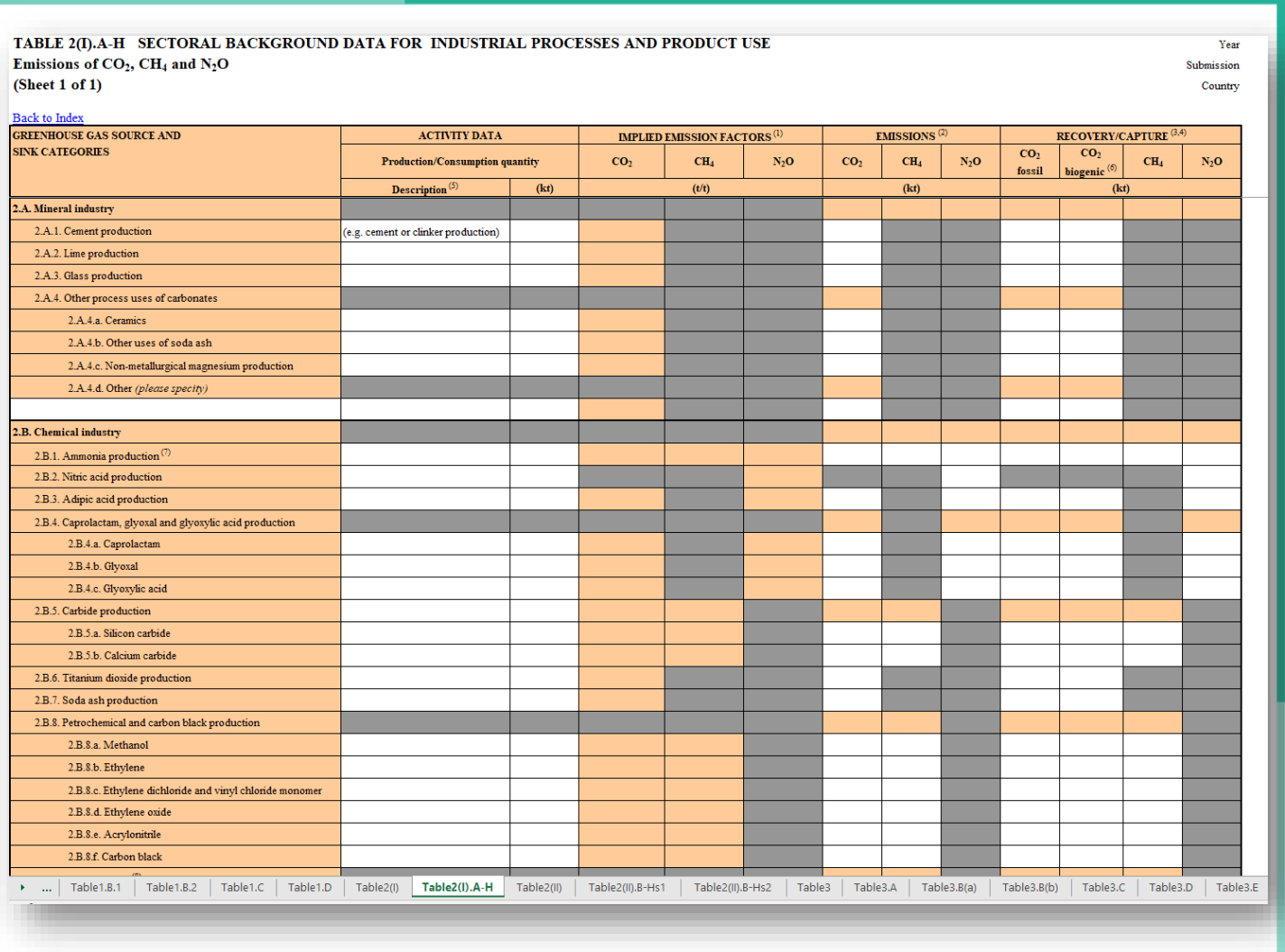


TABLE 2(I).A-H SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE Year
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O Submission
(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA		IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS [1]			EMISSIONS [2]			RECOVERY/CAPTURE [3,4]			
	Production/Consumption quantity		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 fossil	CO_2 biogenic [6]	CH_4	N_2O
	Description [5]	(kt)	(t/t)			(kt)			(kt)			
2.A. Mineral industry												
2.A.1. Cement production	(e.g. cement or clinker production)											
2.A.2. Lime production												
2.A.3. Glass production												
2.A.4. Other process uses of carbonates												
2.A.4.a. Ceramics												
2.A.4.b. Other uses of soda ash												
2.A.4.c. Non-metallurgical magnesium production												
2.A.4.d. Other *(please specify)*												
2.B. Chemical industry												
2.B.1. Ammonia production [7]												
2.B.2. Nitric acid production												
2.B.3. Adipic acid production												
2.B.4. Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production												
2.B.4.a. Caprolactam												
2.B.4.b. Glyoxal												
2.B.4.c. Glyoxylic acid												
2.B.5. Carbide production												
2.B.5.a. Silicon carbide												
2.B.5.b. Calcium carbide												
2.B.6. Titanium dioxide production												
2.B.7. Soda ash production												
2.B.8. Petrochemical and carbon black production												
2.B.8.a. Methanol												
2.B.8.b. Ethylene												
2.B.8.c. Ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer												
2.B.8.d. Ethylene oxide												
2.B.8.e. Acrylonitrile												
2.B.8.f. Carbon black												

... | Table1.B.1 | Table1.B.2 | Table1.C | Table1.D | Table2(I) | Table2(I).A-H | Table2(II) | Table2(II).B-Hs1 | Table2(II).B-Hs2 | Table3 | Table3.A | Table3.B(a) | Table3.B(b) | Table3.C | Table3.D | Table3.E

LEVEL 3 - EXAMPLE OF SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA

TABLE 2(I).A-H SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA		IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS [1]			EMISSIONS [2]			RECOVERY/CAPTURE [3,4]			
	Production/Consumption quantity		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 fossil	CO_2 biogenic [6]	CH_4	N_2O
	Description [5]	(kt)	(t/t)			(kt)			(kt)			
2.A. Mineral industry												
2.A.1. Cement production	(e.g. cement or clinker production)											
2.A.2. Lime production												
2.A.3. Glass production												
2.A.4. Other process uses of carbonates												
2.A.4.a. Ceramics												
2.A.4.b. Other uses of soda ash												
2.A.4.c. Non-metallurgical magnesium production												
2.A.4.d. Other *(please specify)*												
2.B. Chemical industry												
2.B.1. Ammonia production [7]												
2.B.2. Nitric acid production												
2.B.3. Adipic acid production												
2.B.4. Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production												
2.B.4.a. Caprolactam												
2.B.4.b. Glyoxal												
2.B.4.c. Glyoxylic acid												
2.B.5. Carbide production												
2.B.5.a. Silicon carbide												
2.B.5.b. Calcium carbide												
2.B.6. Titanium dioxide production												
2.B.7. Soda ash production												
2.B.8. Petrochemical and carbon black production												
2.B.8.a. Methanol												
2.B.8.b. Ethylene												
2.B.8.c. Ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer												
2.B.8.d. Ethylene oxide												
2.B.8.e. Acrylonitrile												
2.B.8.f. Carbon black												

Activity data, kt

Implied Emission Factor, t/t

Emissions, kt

Recovery/capture, kt

... | Table1.B.1 | Table1.B.2 | Table1.C | Table1.D | Table2(I) | **Table2(I).A-H** | Table2(II) | Table2(II).B-Hs1 | Table2(II).B-Hs2 | Table3 | Table3.A | Table3.B(a) | Table3.B(b) | Table3.C | Table3.D | Table3.E

LEVEL 2 - SECTORAL REPORTING TABLES

- **Level 2 aggregate the data** from the sectoral background data tables at the sectoral level.
- One level 2 table for each sector.
- Emissions are reported on a mass basis (kt) and a total CO2 eq basis.

Energy	IPPU	Agriculture	LULUCF	Waste
SBDT Table 1.A(a) Table 1.A(b) Table 1.A(c) Table 1.A(d) Table 1.B.1 Table 1.B.2 Table 1.C Table 1.D	SBDT Table 2 (I) A-H Table 2 (II) B-H	SBDT Table 3.A Table 3.B(a) Table 3.B(b) Table 3.C Table 3.D Table 3.E Table 3.F Table 3.G-J	SBDT Table 4.1 Table 4.B Table 4.C Table 4.D Table 4.E Table 4.F Table 4. (I) Table 4. (II) Table 4. (III) Table 4. (IV) Table 4.G	SBDT Table 5.A Table 5.B(a) Table 5.B(b) Table 5.C

LEVEL 2 – EXAMPLE OF SECTORAL REPORT TABLE

TABLE 5 SECTORAL REPORT FOR WASTE
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	NO_x	CO	NMVOC	SO_X	Total GHG emissions [1]
				(kt)				CO_2 equivalents (kt) [2]
5. Total waste								
5.A. Solid waste disposal								
5.A.1. Managed waste disposal sites								
5.A.2. Unmanaged waste disposal sites								
5.A.3. Uncategorized waste disposal sites								
5.B. Biological treatment of solid waste								
5.B.1. Composting								
5.B.2. Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities								
5.C. Incineration and open burning of waste								
5.C.1. Waste incineration								
5.C.2. Open burning of waste								
5.D. Wastewater treatment and discharge								
5.D.1. Domestic wastewater								
5.D.2. Industrial wastewater								
5.D.3. Other								
5.E. Other *(please specify)*								
Memo item: [3]								
5.F.1. Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites								
5.F.1.a. Annual change in total long-term C storage								
5.F.1.b. Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste [4]								

GHG emissions, kt

NOx, CO, NMVOC and SOx, kt

Total GHG CO2 eq.

SUMMARY AND CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

- Level 1 - These tables covers a wide range of summary and cross-cutting information including;

Summary 1.

SUMMARY REPORT FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

Summary 2.

SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO2 EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS

Summary 3.

SUMMARY REPORT FOR METHODS AND EMISSION FACTORS USED

Cross-cutting tables

Table 6
Table 7
Table 8
Table 9
Table 10
Flex table

The summary tables as well as many of the cross-cutting tables which contains higher level information are automatically completed by the reporting software based on data provided in the background tables (level 1)

Summary 1
Summary Report for national GHG inventories

"Total GHG emissions/removals" include CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs, SF6, NF3

100-year time-horizon GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report

SUMMARY 1 SUMMARY REPORT FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Net CO_2 emissions/ removals	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs [1]	PFCs [1]	Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs [1]	SF_6	NF_3	NO_x	CO	NMVOC	SO_x	Total GHG emissions/removals [2]
	(kt)			CO_2 equivalents (kt) [3]			(kt)						CO_2 equivalents (kt) [3]
Total national emissions and removals													
1. Energy													
1.A. Fuel combustion													
1.A.1. Energy industries													
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction													
1.A.3. Transport													
1.A.4. Other sectors													
1.A.5. Other													
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels													
1.B.1. Solid fuels													
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production													
1.C. CO_2 Transport and storage													

Summary 2
Summary Report for CO2 eq. emissions

SUMMARY 2 SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO_2 EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2 [1]	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	SF_6	NF_3	Total
	CO_2 equivalents (kt) [2]								
Total (net emissions) [1]									
1. Energy									
1.A. Fuel combustion									
1.A.1. Energy industries									
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction									
1.A.3. Transport									
1.A.4. Other sectors									
1.A.5. Other									
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels									
1.B.1. Solid fuels									
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production									
1.C. CO_2 transport and storage									

Summary tables

Memo items

Parties are asked to report emissions from international aviation and international navigation and multilateral operations, as well as CO_2 emissions from biomass and CO_2 captured, **under memo items.**

- These emissions should not be included in the national total emissions from the energy sector.

Amounts of biomass used as fuel are included in the national energy consumption but the corresponding CO_2 emissions are not included in the national total as it is assumed that the biomass is produced in a sustainable manner.

- If the biomass is harvested at an unsustainable rate, net CO_2 emissions are accounted for as a loss of biomass stocks in the Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry sector.

Memo items: (3)									
1.D.1. International bunkers									
1.D.1.a. Aviation									
1.D.1.b. Navigation									
1.D.2. Multilateral operations									
1.D.3. CO_2 emissions from biomass									
1.D.4. CO_2 captured									
5.F.1. Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites									
Indirect N_2O									

Indirect CO_2 (4)									

Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF	
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with LULUCF	

SUMMARY 3
SUMMARY REPORT FOR METHODS AND EMISSION FACTORS USED

SUMMARY 3 SUMMARY REPORT FOR METHODS AND EMISSION FACTORS USED

Yea
Submissio
Countr

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GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O		HFCs		PFCs		Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs		SF_6		NF_3	
	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor
1. Energy																
1.A. Fuel combustion																
1.A.1. Energy industries																
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction																
1.A.3. Transport																
1.A.4. Other sectors																
1.A.5. Other																
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels																
1.B.1. Solid fuels																
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production																
1.C. CO_2 transport and storage																
2. Industrial processes																
2.A. Mineral industry																
2.B. Chemical industry																
2.C. Metal industry																
2.D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use																
2.E. Electronic Industry																
2.F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																
2.G. Other product manufacture and use																
2.H. Other																
3. Agriculture																

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 6	Table 7	Table 8	Table 9	Table 10	Flexibility provisions
• Indirect emissions of N2O and CO2	• Key categories	• Recalculations in the Party's inventory relative to its previous submission	• Completeness and information on notation keys	• Summary of emission trends over the entire time series (e.g. 1990–2022).	• Summary table on the use of flexibility provisions

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 6 Cross-sectoral report: Indirect emissions of N_2O and CO_2

TABLE 6 CROSS-SECTORAL REPORT: Indirect emissions of N_2O and CO_2
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	SOURCE EMISSIONS					INDIRECT EMISSIONS	
	CH_4	CO	NMVOC	NOx	NH_3	CO_2 (1)	N_2O (2)
	(kt)					(kt)	
Total							
1. Energy							
2. Industrial processes and product use							
3. Agriculture (3)							
4. LULUCF (3)							
5. Waste							
6. Other *(as specified in summary1)*							

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 7 Summary overview for key categories

TABLE 7 SUMMARY OVERVIEW FOR KEY CATEGORIES
(Sheet 1 of 1)
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Year
Submission
Country

Threshold used in identifying key categories (1):	[85][95]%

KEY CATEGORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS (2)	Gas	Criteria used for key source identification		Key category excluding LULUCF	Key category including LULUCF
		L	T		
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4				
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O				

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 8 Recalculation- Recalculated data

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2					
	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference [1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions without LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions with LULUCF [3]
	CO_2 equivalents (kt) [4]			(%)		
Total national emissions and removals						
1. Energy						
1.A. Fuel combustion						
1.A.1. Energy industries						
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction						
1.A.3. Transport						
1.A.4. Other sectors						
1.A.5. Other						
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels						
1.B.1. Solid fuels						
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production						
1.C. CO_2 transport and storage						

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 8 Recalculation- Recalculated data

Estimate the percentage change due to recalculation with respect to the previous submission:

- Percentage change = 100 x (latest submission–previous submission)/previous submission

			Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference (1)
			CO_2 equivalents (kt)			(%)
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with LULUCF						
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF						

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 9 Completeness - information on notation keys

Sources and sinks not estimated ("NE") [1,2]			
GHG	**Sector** [3]	**Source/sink category** [3]	**Explanation**
CO_2			
CH_4			
N_2O			
HFCs			
PFCs			
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs			
SF_6			
NF_3			

Explanation of the reason for each source/sink category for which **"NE" is entered in the sectoral tables.**

Explanation of the reason for each source/sink for which the notation key **"IE" (included elsewhere) is used in the sectoral tables.**

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Table 10 Emission trends

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Reference year/period for NDC [1]	Base year [2]	1990 [1]	(Years 1991 to 2019)	(Years 1991 to 2019)	(Years 1991 to 2019)	2020	(Years 2021 to latest reported year)	(Years 2021 to latest reported year)	(Years 2021 to latest reported year)	Change from [1990][base year][reference[year][period]] to latest reported year
	kt CO_2 equivalents (kt) [3]										%
Total (net emissions) [4]											
1. Energy											
1.A. Fuel combustion											
1.A.1. Energy industries											
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction											
1.A.3. Transport											
1.A.4. Other sectors											
1.A.5. Other											
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels											
1.B.1. Solid fuels											
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production											
1.C. CO_2 Transport and storage											

Parties shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990.

Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards.

LEVEL 1: CROSS-CUTTING TABLES

Summary table on flexibility provisions

This table is used on a voluntary basis.

MPG flexibility provision	Year	Sector	Category	Gas	Description of the application of flexibility	Clarification of capacity constraint	Timeframe for improvement	Progress made in addressing areas of improvement

OVERVIEW OF CRTs

TABLE 3.E SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR AGRICULTURE
Prescribed burning of savannahs
(Sheet 1 of 1)
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Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION					IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS		EMISSIONS [1]	
	Area of savannah burned (kha/yr)	Average above-ground biomass density (t dm/ha)	Fraction of savannah burned	Biomass burned (kt dm)	Nitrogen fraction in biomass	CH_4 (kg/t dm)	N_2O (kg/t dm)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)
3.E.1. Forest land *(specify ecological zone)* [2]									
3.E.2. Grassland *(specify ecological zone)* [2]									

[1] Parties that wish to do so may report CH_4 and N_2O emissions from burning of organic soils in savannahs here. N_2O emissions from burning of organic soils may only be included if higher-tier methods are used.
[2] Emissions from forest and grassland fires can be reported under category 4(IV) in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Emissions from fires on forest land and grassland defined as savannah may be separately identified and reported here. In this case, this should be clearly documented in the documentation box and in the national inventory document (NID). Parties should avoid double counting with emissions reported in CRT tables 3.E and 4(IV).

Note: Minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information, where it would identify particular entity's/entities' confidential data.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide a detailed description of the agriculture sector in chapter 5 ("Agriculture" (CRT sector 3)) of the NID. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NID, if any additional information and/or further details are needed to explain the contents of this table.

- Some CRTs contain:

1. Documentation boxes with background information and relevant references to the NID
2. Footnote - guidance

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FLEXIBILITY

- Developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities may;
  a) Use the new notation key “FX” (Flexibility)
  b) Collapse relevant rows, columns where they have applied flexibility
  c) Collapse tables related to the four additional gases (e.g. if they do not have capacity to report *on HFCs, PFCs,SF6 or NF3).
- The Party should explain in any corresponding documentation boxes their application of flexibility

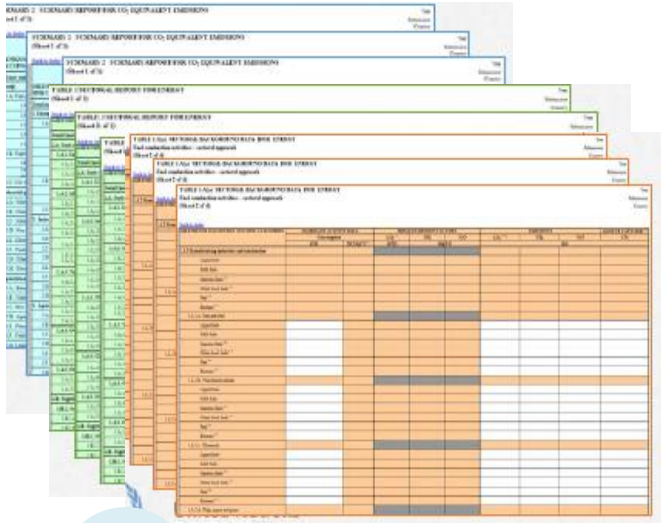
IMPORTANT TO NOTE…

- Parties prepare the CRTs using a reporting tool developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- CRTs are not a GHGI estimation tool
- They are tables in which Parties report their already estimated GHG emissions/removals, and related information

1. Estimation

2 Generate CRTs

CRTs generated



3 Submission

Summary

- The CRTs essentially contains the emissions and removals numerical data used in the calculations, whereas the NID describes how those emissions and removals estimates were obtained.
- In the CRTs, unshaded cells show data completed by Parties, in the grey shaded cells information is not expected to exist or be provided; and colored shaded cells are automatically completed by the software when Parties submit their data
- In the CRTs unshaded cells should be completed with either data (numbers) or notation keys to meet the completeness requirements.
- The CRTs can be split into three distinct levels of aggregation:
    1. sectoral background data tables (level 3)
    2. Sectoral reporting tables (level 2)
    3. Summary and cross-cutting tables (Level 1)
- The CRTs are generated by the UNFCCC GHG inventory reporting tool

CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre

Thank you for you attention!

Khetsiwe Khumalo
Advisor - Climate Transpareny
UNEP CCC
Khetsiwe.khumalo@un.org

UN environment programme

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