Official statistics requirements for climate change reporting
Mr. Vladi Trusca, UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)
UNECE Expert Forum for producers and users of climate change related statistics, 2019
UNFCCC

- Intergovernmental negotiations
- Constituted bodies
- Technical expertise
- Analysis of info & data

- Transparency - reporting, review and multilateral consideration
  - Inventories of GHG emissions
  - Biennial Transparency Reports
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Adaptation Communications

UNFCCC Topics

- Action on Climate and SDGs
- Adaptation and resilience
- Capacity-building
- Climate Finance
- Climate Technology
- Education & Youth
- Gender
- Land Use
- Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
- Mitigation
- Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation
- Science
Paris Agreement Work Programme

- Rulebook for Paris Agreement
- **Basis** to implement Paris Agreement **consistently**
- All institutions/processes **work efficiently**
- **Balance between topics** (mitigation, adaptation means of implementation, finance, transparency)
- **Differentiation** between countries - **flexibility**
- Path for **implementation & increasing ambition**
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**Transparency**

- **Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art. 13 PA)**
  - builds mutual trust & promotes effective implementation
  - has built-in flexibility considering Parties’ different capacities
  - builds upon collective experience of current MRV
  - facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive

1. **Transparency of action** - incl. tracking progress of NDCs and adaptation actions
2. **Transparency of support** - aggregate financial support provided and received
Transparency

- **Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of action and support**: reporting information under Article 13; technical expert review; facilitative multilateral consideration of progress

- **Transitional arrangements**, including dates for final BRs and BURs, first BTRs, and guidance on streamlining the operation of current MRV

- **GEF to support developing countries** in preparing their BTRs, including through the Capacity-building Initiative on Transparency
Transparency

- GHG inventory
- Progress with NDC
- Support provided
- Support needed & received
- Adaptation

Review
- Consistency of information reported
- Consideration of progress with NDC & of support provided
- Identification of improvements
- Identification of capacity building needs

Multilateral Consideration
- Online Q&A
- In session presentation & live Q&A

Reporting
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• Biennial Transparency Reports

• National GHG inventory report

• Info to track progress of NDC
• Info on impacts and adaptation
• Info on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized by developed countries
• Info on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received by developing countries

• Technical expert review
• Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress
### Process and Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All countries shall report on their:</th>
<th>All countries shall or should:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. national entity with overall responsibility for the national GHG inventory</td>
<td>• use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines &amp; new versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. inventory preparation process, including division of responsibilities by institutions to ensure activity data collection, choice of methods and emission factors in accordance with IPCC guidelines</td>
<td>• use same methods and a consistent approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. archiving of information for entire time series, including quality assurance/quality control</td>
<td>• use surrogate data, extra/intra-polation, other IPCC techniques to estimate missing values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. processes for official consideration/approval</td>
<td>• quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• report seven gases CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3; developing countries that need flexibility can report at least first 3 gases plus any of the others if included in their NDC or previously reported</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&amp; other requirements</td>
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</table>
- **Anthropogenic emissions** - only include GHG emissions resulted from human activities
- **Territory principle** - include GHG emissions taking place within national territory and offshore areas over which the country has jurisdiction
- **Inventory year and time series** - estimates for the calendar year during which GHG emissions occur
- **Sectors** - Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); Waste; Other (e.g. indirect emissions)
- **Key principles** - Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency, Comparability
Data Collection

- Collection of data is a fundamental part of inventory preparation
- IPCC Guidelines (vol. 1, ch. 2) provides guidance on initiating and maintaining a data collection program, including evaluating existing data sources and planning new measurements and surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Challenges and needs</th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>AFR</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>EE&amp; WEO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GHG Inventory</td>
<td>Data Need to address data gaps</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Need to increase qualified technical experts and/or provide training for data management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth.</td>
<td>Need to provide technical training on tools</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>Need to establish an adequate policy</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.2.1 Gathering existing data

Although the list below is not exhaustive, it provides a starting point for possible sources of country specific data:

- National Statistics Agencies
- Sectoral experts, stakeholder organisations
- Other national experts
- IPCC Emission Factor Database
- Other international experts
- International organisations publishing statistics e.g. United Nations, Eurostat or the International Energy Agency, OECD and the IMF (which maintains international activity as well as economic data)
- Reference libraries (National Libraries)
- Scientific and technical articles in environmental books, journals and reports.
- Universities
- Web search for organisations & specialists
- National Inventory Reports from Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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Next Steps

Parties to develop by end 2020 (CMA.3):
- a. Common reporting tables for national GHG inventories
- b. Common tabular format tables for tracking progress towards NDCs
- c. Common tabular format tables for finance (support)
- d. Outlines of BTR, inventory document and technical review report
- e. A training programme for the technical experts

Transitional period & non-PA countries - 2 systems (MRV and ETF) in parallel

Scale-up work to support developing countries in implementing ETF

Transitioning the IT infrastructure/tools, training programmes and guidance to Parties to operationalize the ETF
Next Steps

- Countries submit a large amount of data about all aspects of national activities - publicly available on UNFCCC website

- Data needed from national statistical offices is complex and require - expertise & resources

- Understand the link between statistics and climate-change data is key in reporting accurately

- Enhance cooperation between national statistical offices & national authorities reporting climate change

- GHG inventories use official statistical data

- Expect an increase of data reporting/needs
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