Experience of Building and Operating Korean GHG Inventory System



Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. GHG MRV System
- 3. National Inventory
- 4. Experience of Korea

1. Introduction



INTRODUCTION

National Context of Progress

Legal basis: Article 36 of Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act

2011~2014

2009~2010

- 'Low Carbon Green Growth Act' enacted
- National MRV system reorganized in 2010
- First MRV GL released in 2010
- 2020 National Reduction Target set *(30% from BAU)* in 2010

- Third NC submitted in 2011
- First National GHG Inventory released by GIR in 2012
- 'Emission Trading Scheme Act' enacted in 2012
- First BUR submitted in 2014
- Roadmap for 2020 established in 2014

2015~2019

- First National Inventory Management Plan established in 2015
- ETS launched in Jan. 2015
- INDC for 2030 submitted (37% from BAU) in 2015
- Roadmap for 2030 established in 2016
- Second BUR submitted in 2017
- Third BUR and Forth NC submitted in 2019

2020~2022

- Forth BUR submitted in 2021
- Enhanced NDC for 2030 Roadmap (40% reduction from 2018 level by 2030) submitted in 2021
- 'Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act' enacted in



Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act

- Enact the Framework Act on CNGG in 2021
- Key Provisions
 - (Article 7) National Vision and Strategy for achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2050
 - (Article 8) National NDC Target for 2030 should be at least 35% from 2018 emissions level
 - (Article 25) Introduction of Emission Trading System
 - Legal basis for Emissions Trading System (ETS)
 - (Article 36) Establishment for National GHG Management System
 - (New) Local government shall submit GHG statistics each year
 - Legal basis for National MRV system



INTRODUCTION

Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act and Decree

Article 36 of Act

① The Government shall **establish** and operate a National Management System for developing, analyzing, verifying, preparing and managing GHG Information.

Article 39 of Enforcement Decree

- ① GIR shall carry out the following duties:
 - (1) National GHG Information System (NGIS) Operation
 - (2) IT-system development for analyzing GHG information such as national and regional inventory and emission factors
 - (3) GHG inventory publishing
 - (4) International cooperation



INTRODUCTION

Key Functions of GIR



Operating a world-class comprehensive GHG Information management system



Supporting the GHG and Energy Target Management System (TMS) and Emissions Trading System (K-ETS)



Facilitating the adoption of national and sectoral GHG reduction targets



Conducting research on GHG emissions within Korea and abroad



Promoting international cooperation on climate change



Reinforcing analysis on linkages to the international carbon market

Organizational Structure and Roles

Planning and Management Team

- · Planning and administrative support
- · International cooperation

GHG Inventory Management Team

- · GHG activity data and emission factors management
- Operation of National GHG
 Management System(NGMS) and
 Emissions Registry
- · Research on K-ETS



· National & sectoral GHG reduction target setting

2. GHG MRV System



National GHG Inventory Management Rule Book

국가 흔실가스 통계의 총괄관리에 관한 규정

국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리에 관한 규정

[시행 2018. 3. 20.] [환경부훈령 제1313호, 2018. 3. 20. 제장]



환경부(기호미래전라과) 044-201-6648

제1장 총칙

제1조(목적) 이 훈령은 「저탄소 녹색성장 기본법」 제45조 및 같은 법 시행령 제36조에 따라 국가 온실가스 등 계의 총괄관리에 필요한 사항을 규정함으로써 투명하고 신뢰성 높은 국가 온실가스 종합정보관리체계를 구축함을 목적으로 한다.

제2조(용어의 정의) 이 훈령에서 사용하는 용어의 뜻은 다음과 갔다.

- 1. "국가 온실가스 종합정보관리체계"란 「저탄소 녹색성장 기본법」(이하 "법"이라 於於) 제45조에 따라 국가 온실가스 배출량·흡수량, 배출·흡수제수(係數), 온실가스 관련 각종 정보 및 통계를 개발·검증·관리하는 체계를 말하다.
- 2. "국가 온실가스 통제"란 국가 단위의 온실가스 배출랑·흡수량을 정량화한 수치를 <mark>많한다</mark>.
- 3. "국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리"란 국가 온실가스 종합관리체계 구축의 인환으로서, 국가 온실가스 통계(환 통자료, 배출·흡수계수, 산정방법론을 포효했다)와 관련한 관리계획의 수립·운영, 개발·검증·화정 절차의 구축·운영 및 자료의 관리 등 일련의 체계를 관리하는 것을 말한다.
- 4. "무문별 관정기관"이란 온실가스 정보 및 통계를 「서탄소 녹색성장 기본법 시행령」(이하 "영"이라 찼다) 제36조제1호에 따른 온실가스 종합정보센터(이하 "센터"라 찼다)에 제출해야 하는 기관으로서 영 제36조제4호 값 효의 기관을 말한다. 다만, 토지어용, 토지어용 변화 및 일업 등 영 제36조제4호 값 효에 규정되어 있지 않은 무문의 관장기관은 센터와 관련 문서값 회의에 있하여 별도로 정한 수 있다.
- 5. "부문별 산정기관"이란 영 체36조제4항에 따라 관장보았!! 은실가스 정보 및 통계를 작성하는 부문별 관장기관이 지정하여 업무를 대행하는 기관을 말았다.
- 6. "국가 온실가스 등계 보고서(National Inventory Report)"란 기후변화에 관한 정부간 협의제 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)의 간이드라인 등 국제적인 기준에 따라 작성한 국가 온실 가스 배출량과 배출원의 정량화된 등계 및 자료물로 구성된 보고서를 말한다.
- "공통보고양식(Common Reporting Format)"이란 국가 온실가스 통계의 목록별로 작성한 환통자료, 배출계수 및 배출량을 포함한 통계에 관련된 양식을 말았다.
- 8. "배출·흡수계수"란 단위 환통당 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 정량화하는 계수를 말한다.
- 9. "활동자료"란 특정 Zith 동안에 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 초래하는 일련의 인간 활동에 대한 자료를 말 한다.

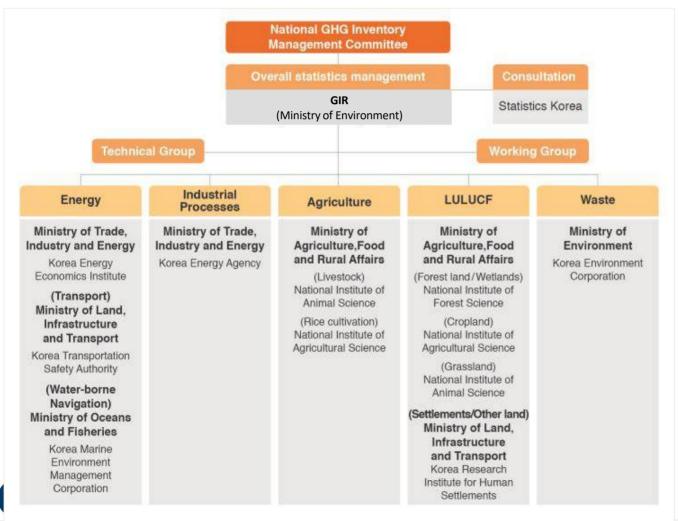
제3조(기본 원칙) ① 센터의 장(이하 "센턴장"라 한다)은 국가 온실가스 통계의 관련에 있었 다음의 원칙이 최대

Main Contents (18 Articles)

- Principles
- National GHG Inventory management Plan
- Role of National GHG Inventory management Committee
- MRV Process
- CS-EF Development
- IT-system

MRV System

Institutional Arrangement



Committee

- Decision-making body to approve inventory
- Chaired by the Vice Minister of the MOE
- Composed of 15 members from relevant ministries and research experts

Working Group

- Discussion body to prepare final draft for inventory
- Chaired by the president of GIR
- Composed of director level officials from responsible ministries

MRV System

MRV Procedure



- Collect data
- Estimate GHG emissions
- Report AD and Inventory to GIR

Ministries (RM)

- Collect sectoral emissions data
- Verify sectoral draft emissions

Management **Committee**

Approve final draft

GIR

Release National Inventory at homepage of GIR, Statistic Korea, and MOE



Preparation Process for NI

Measurement

- GIR prepares MRV GLs to determine methodologies
- Relevant ministries (RM) collect activity data and estimate GHG inventory based on MRV GLs
 - Agencies that are designated by RM such as Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) conduct the task of preparing national inventory

Reporting

RM submit sectoral Inventory to GIR through National Inventory Report System

Verification

- GIR reviews methodologies, activity data, emission factors
- GIR requests RM to revise draft inventory to correct errors
- The revised draft is confirmed by working group and committee

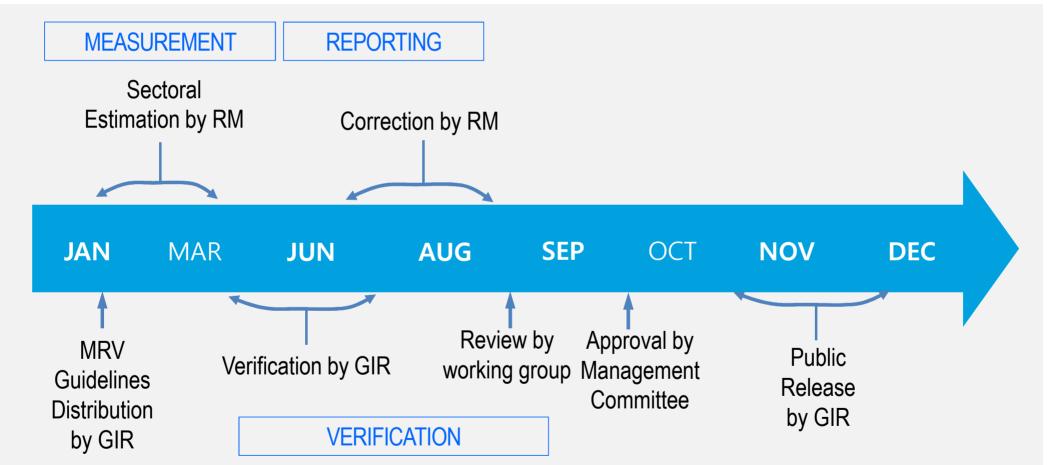
Public Release

• GIR publishes the approved inventory through websites



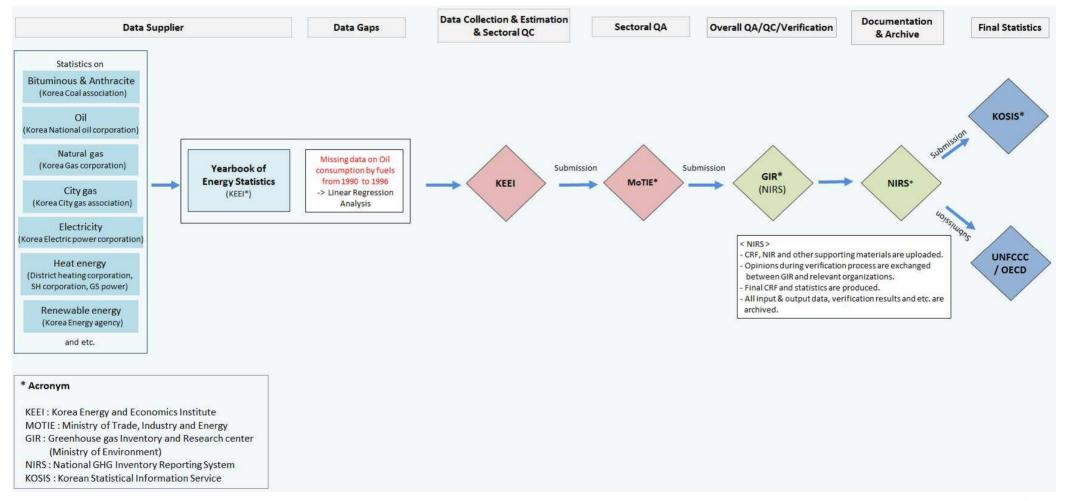
MRV System

Timelines for NI MRV Process



MRV System

Example of MRV Process for Energy Sector



Role and Responsibility

2021 NI MRV GL

국가 온실가스 통계 산정·보고·검증 지침 - 제11차 개정 -

☑ 배출원 및 흡수원 구분

CRF 코드	배출원 및 흡수원	관장기관	산정기관
1	에너지 분야		
1A	연료연소		
1A1	에너지산업		
1A1a	공공 전기 및 열 생산		
1A1b	석유정제		
1A1c	고체연료 및 기타에너지 산업		
1A2	제조업 및 건설업		
1A2a	철강		
1A2b	비철금속		
1A2c	화학	1101 E 112101 H	MILITERATION T SI
1A2d	펄프, 제지 및 인쇄	산업통상자원부	에너지경제연구원
1A2e	식음료품 가공 및 담배 제조		
1A2f	기타		
1A2f1	비금속 광물		
1A2f2	조립금속		
1A2f3	나무 및 목재		
1A2f4	건설		
1A2f5	섬유 및 가죽		
1A2f6	기타 제조업		
1A3	수송	K	
1A3a	민간항공		
1A3b	도로수송	국토교통부	교통안전공단
1A3c	철도		
1A3d	해운	해양수산부	해양환경관리공단
1A3e	기타수송 ¹⁾	국토교통부 해양수산부	교통안전공단 해양환경관리공단
1A4	기타	112-112-01	11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.
1A4a	상업/ 공공²	75754	#1711KH 70
1A4b	가정 ²⁾	국토교통부	한국건설기술연구원
1A4c	농업/임업/ ²⁾ 어업	농림축산식품부 해양수산부	국립농업과학원/국립산림과학원 해양환경공단

 Relevant Ministries and agencies for specific subsector

 For example, the Ministry of Transport is RM for the road transport(1A3b).

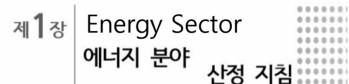




Methodologies by Sector

Methodologies for Estimation

- 1996 IPCC was used as default methodologies.
- GPG 2000 was applied for (1) civil aviation; (2) solid waste disposal; (3) incineration; and (4) waste water treatment subsectors
- GPG LULUCF was applied for LULUCF sector.
- 2006 IPCC GL was applied for (1) fugitive emissions in energy sector;
 (2) semiconductor and electrical equipment; (3) rice cultivation and soil management; and (4) waste other subsectors



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1. 연료연소(1A)

(1) 배출원

- 에너지 소비 활동에서 해당 공정에 열 및 기계적 작업을 제공하기 위해 의도적으로 소비되는 연료에 의한 배출
- O 바이오매스 연료연소에 의한 CO₂와 항공 및 해운의 국제 운송 시 배출되는 온실가스 배출량은 산정 후 국가 온실가스 배출량에 포함하지 않고 별도로 구분하여 보고
- 회수된 폐기물에너지에 의한 배출량은 폐기물 분야 소각 부문에서 차감된 배출량에 한하여 에너지 분야에서 산정

① 배출량 산정식

 $E = \sum_{ij} \left[\left(\mathit{TA}_{ij} - \mathit{NA}_{ij} \times \mathit{FCS}_{ij} \right) \times 41.868 \times \mathit{CF}_{i} \times \mathit{EF}_{i} \times \mathit{OF}_{i} \times 44/12 \times 10^{-3} \right]$

 B
 : CO₂ 배출량(천톤 CO₂)

 TA
 : 총 연료 사용량(천TOE)

 NA
 : 비연료 사용량(천TOE)

PCS : 탄소몰입률

41.868 : Joule-TOE 환산계수(TJ/천TOE) CF : 전환계수(순발열량/총발열량)

EF : 배출계수(t C/TJ)

OF : 산화율

44/12 : 탄소기준 배출량을 이산화탄소 기준으로 전환(kg CO₂/kg C)

i : 연료 유형 j : 부문

Parameters such as EF, Heat value, GWP

GWP

 IPCC Second Assessment Report GWP was used for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆

Emission Factors

- Country-specific EFs for (1) Energy: Fuel Combustion of Refinery Gas and LPG Fuel and Fugitive Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas; (2) Industrial Processes: Semiconductor Manufacture and Electrical Equipment; (3) Agriculture: Agricultural Soil Management and Field Burning of Agricultural Residues; and (4) Waste: Wastewater Treatment and Biological Treatment of Solid Waste
- IPCC default EFs for other categories

| 표 1-3 | 탄소배출계수

(단위: t C/TJ)

	Fuels	1996 IPCC CS-EF					Fuels	1996 IPCC		CS-	
		AGNOR!	107-11	12-16	117-			'90-	07-11	12-16	117-
	원유	20.0	31	7	3.70	석	정제 가스기	15.7	.=	्टः	17
	오리멀젼	22.0	-	-		유	기탁 석유	20.0	-	-	
	액상천연가스(NGL)	17.2	7	-	1.50		국내 무연탄	26.8	29.7	30.5	30.185
	휘발유	18.9	19.7	20.0	19.548	석 탄	수입무연탄(연료탄) ⁸⁾	26.8	-	28.6	27.404
	항공유 ¹⁾	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.931		수입무연탄(원료탄) ⁸⁾	26.8	10.00	29.2	29.909
	보일러 등유기	19.6	19.5	-	123		유연탄(원료탄) ⁸⁾	25.8	1923	26.2	25.963
	실내 등유	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.969		유연탄(연료탄)	25.8	25.9	26.0	25.951
	Shale Oil	20.0	1	-	123		아역청탄	26.2	29.3	26.2	26.468
	경유	20.2	20.0	20.2	20.111		갈탄	27.6	:=:		27
	경 질 중 유(B-A)	20.5 ³⁾	20.2	20.4	20.657		Oil shale	29.1	-	1.5	3
	중유(B-B)	20.83)	20.6	20.5	21.384		토탄	28.9			-
	중질중유(B-C)	21.1	20.8	20.6	21.929		BKE & Paten Fuel	25.8	-	-	-
	부생연료 1호 ⁴⁾	-	-	19.7	20.067		Coke Oven/Gas Coke	29.5	-	-	
	부생연료 2호 ⁴⁾	7.5	51	21.0	21.729		Coke Oven Gas	13.0	:	(3)	121
	프로판	17.2	17.6	17.6	17.641	가 스	Blast Furnace Gas	66.0	-	-	-
	부탄	17.2	18.1	18.1	18.107		천연가스(LNG)	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.312
	에 탄을	16.8	-	-	-		도시가스(LNG)	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.272
	납사 ⁵⁾	20.0	18.6	19.2	19.157		도시가스(LPG)	17.2	17.6	17.6	17.454
	용제	20.0	19.4	19.3	19.172	바	교체 바이 오매스	29.9	-	-	-
	아스팔트	22.0	21.5	21.6	21.544	바이어매人	액체바이오매스	20.0	-	-	
	윤활유	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.979	메 스	기체바이오매스	30.6	-		4
	석유 코크	27.5	27.2	_	26.086				-	-	

Reporting and Verification GL

Rules for Reporting

- Principles of reporting
- List of materials for submission to GIR
 - AD, GHG emission results, and other information
- Reference and Citation writing GLs

Verification guidance

- Verification timeline
- Verification GLs
 - Check list of QA



Reporting

CRF as in-country reporting format

Fake Example of reporting error

TABLE 1 SECTORAL REPORT FOR ENERGY				
(Sheet 1 of 2)				
	First submitted		Corrected	
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂	RM	CO ₂	
	(Gg)		(Gg)	
Total Energy	270.00	En, T, A, F, Ev	405.0	
A. Fuel Combustion Activities (Sectoral Approach)	260.00	En, T, A, F, Ev	395.00	
1. Energy Industries	200.00	En	200.00	
a. Public Electricity and Heat Production	100.00	En	100.00	
b. Petroleum Refining	50.00	En	50.00	
c. Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries	50.00	En	50.0	
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	60.00	En	60.00	
a. Iron and Steel	10.00	En	10.00	
b. Non-Ferrous Metals	10.00	En	10.0	
c. Chemicals	10.00	En	10.0	
d. Pulp, Paper and Print	10.00	En	10.0	
e. Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	10.00	En	10.0	
f. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 2)	10.00	En	10.0	
3. Transport	120.00	T, F	120.0	
a. Civil Aviation	10.00	T	10.0	
b. Road Transportation	100.00	T	100.0	
c. Railways	5.00	T	5.0	
d. Navigation	3.00	F	3.0	
e. Other Transportation (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 3)	2.00	T, F	2.00	

EN reported total emissions for responsible categories.

However, it is not national total for energy sector since emissions of transport is not included.

Need a new reporting format for in-country data gathering



Reporting

GIRF(GHG Inventory Reporting Format)

GHG Type

Category

1A1a1

Electricity

Structure of format

- S1 ~ S3 Summary
- x.1 Fmissions
- x2 AD
- x.3 EF and parameters
- x.4 Other information
 - x = Sector
 - 1=energy, 2=IPPU, 3= Agriculture, 4=LULUCF, 5 =Waste

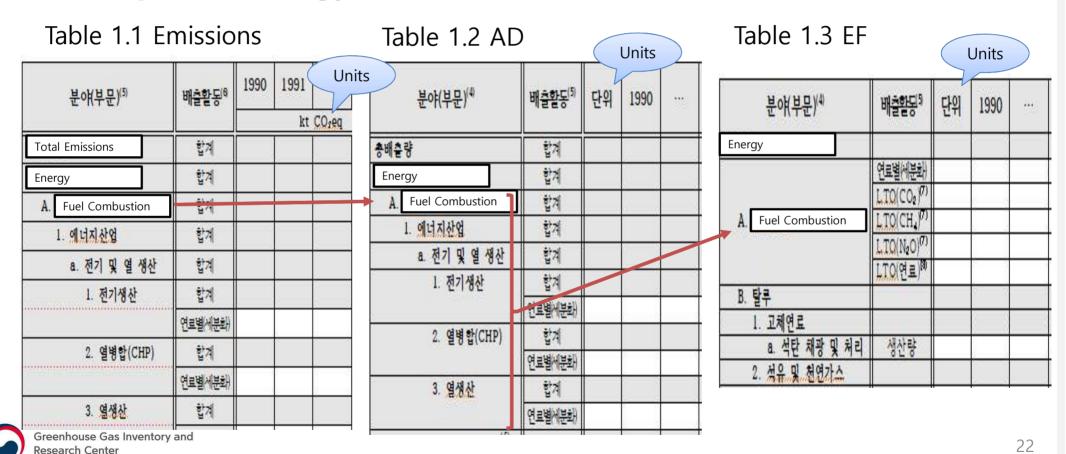
< Table 1.1 > Emissions for Energy





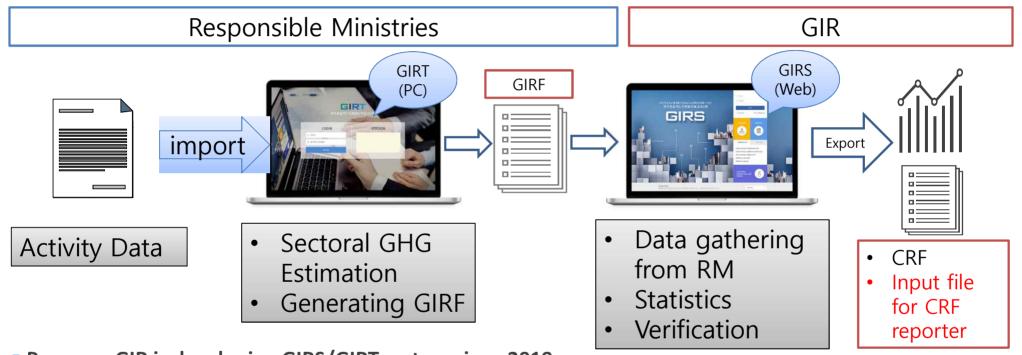
GIRF(GHG Inventory Reporting Format)

Example for Energy Sector



IT-system

GIRS (GHG Inventory Reporting System)



- Purpose: GIR is developing GIRS/GIRT system since 2019
- Users : GIR, Responsible ministries and agencies
- Method: 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Key Functions: MRV, Statistics Tables

GIRF and GIRS

Advantages

- Efficiency of reporting process with many institutions
- More transparency (is expected)
- Less human error from estimation and reporting
- Easier to see emission trends

Limitations

- Still complicated spread sheet
- GIRF should be changed again when UN format is determined

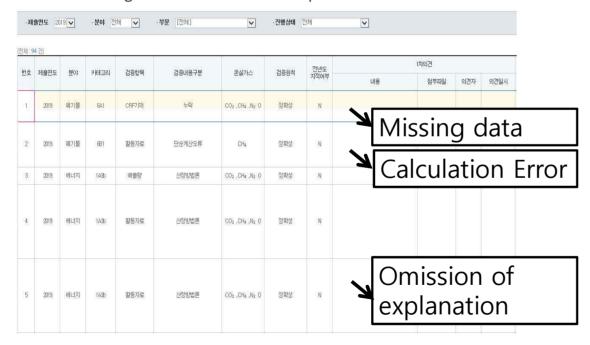


Verification

Verification

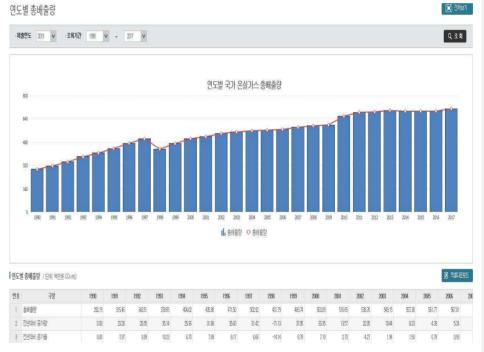
Verification

Verification results on AD, EF, emissions, CRF errors and etc.
 are exchanged between GIR and responsible ministries.



Statistics

Final figures, tables are produced.



National GHG Inventory Management Plan

Legal basis

- Article 36 of Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act
- Article 4 of National GHG Inventory Management Rule Book

Purpose

To improve national inventory quality

Contents of Plan

- Recent National Inventory
- Improvement of Activity Data and Emission Factor
- IT-system development
- International Cooperation
- The period of first plan: 2015 2019
- Second Plan is under preparation for 2020 2024.



MRV System

National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan

First Plan(2015-2019) includes: (1) Roadmap for 2006 IPCC GLs use,
 (2) CS-EF development, (3) IT-system, (4) International Cooperation

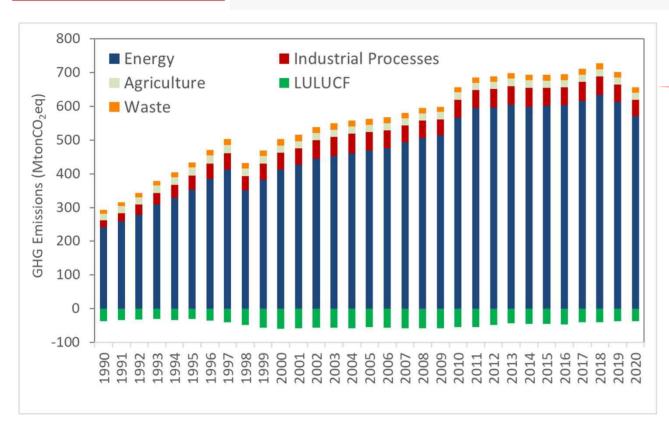
Contents	Year									
Contents	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Goals	Preparation for AD				Trial application & Advancement			Public Release		
Improving the national inventory for applying 2006 IPCC G/Ls										
Modifying MRV G/Ls & CRF										
Estimating & Verifying GHG Emissions										
Publishing the official statistics applying 2006 IPCC G/Ls										



3. National Inventory

National Inventory

GHG Emission Trend of Korea



Source: National GHG inventory in 2022

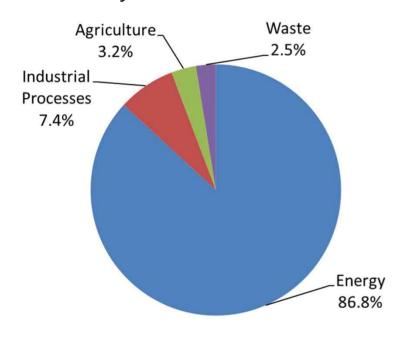
- In 2020, total GHG emission is 656 Mton CO₂eq
- Korea's total emission decreased by 6.4% from 2019 to 2020 as coal-fired electricity generation decreased by 14%
 - During same period, fuel use for transportation decreased by 4.3% and coal consumption for cement industry decreased by 8.6%



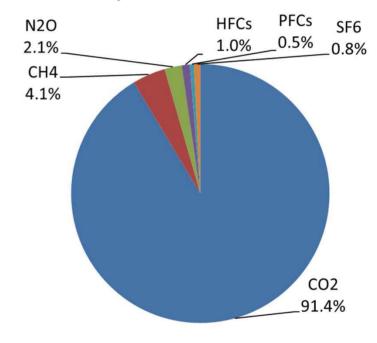
National Inventory

GHG Emissions by Source and Gas in 2020

(a) Emissions by Sector



(b) Emissions by Gas

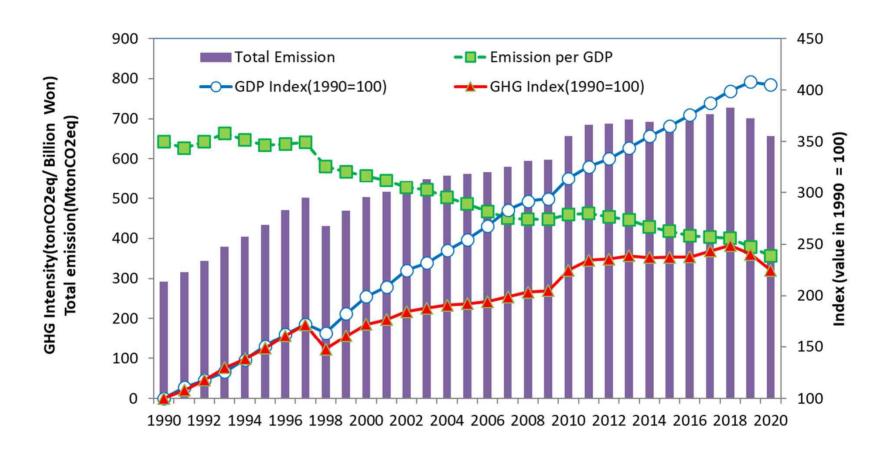




Source: National GHG inventory in 2022

National Inventory

GHG Emission Intensity for 1990-2020





4. Experience of Korea

Lessons Learned and/or Best Practices

Development of national MRV System is important

- Verification process is necessary to ensure inventory quality
- General (overall) Organization is good to find cross-sectoral issues
- Regular meeting for sectoral experts and compilers helps communications and understanding various inventory topics
- Documentation such as Inventory MRV GL and NIR is useful for quality tracking as well as transparency
- Country-specific EF development helps improve national inventory

Key Challenges

Transition to 2006 IPCC GLs

- ROK found it difficult to collect AD for apply 2006 IPCC GLs
- According to National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan, Republic of Korea is preparing GHG Inventory based on 2006 IPCC GL until 2023

Cross-sectoral Issues

- Renewable Energy Emissions (Waste and Energy Sectors)
- LULUCF Land Matrix Development (Various Relevant Ministries for Agriculture, Land, Science, Environment, and Forestry)



Thank you!

Email: hchoi@korea.kr

