# Experience of Building and Operating Korean GHG Inventory System



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- 1. Introduction
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- 3. National Inventory
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# 1. 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

 First National Inventory Management Plan established in 2015

2015~2019

- 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) The government makes 2050 carbon neutrality a national vision.
  - (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



## 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



# **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

GHG Inventory Management Team GHG Mitigation Research Team

- · Planning and administrative support
- · International cooperation
- · 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 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리에 관한 규정

#### 국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리에 관한 규정

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



환경부(기호미래전략과) 044-201-6648

#### 제1장 총칙

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

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

- "국가 온실가스 종합정보관리체계"란 「저탄소 녹색성장 기본법」(이하 "법"이라 於氏) 제45조에 따라 국가 온실가스 배출량·흡수량, 배출·흡수계수(係數), 온실가스 관련 각종 정보 및 통계를 개발·검증·관리하는 체계를 말한다.
- 2. "국가 온실가스 통계"란 국가 단위의 온실가스 배출량·흡수량을 정량화한 수치를 말했다.
- 3. "국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리"란 국가 온실가스 종합관리체계 구축의 일환으로서, 국가 온실가스 통계(환 통자료, 배출·흡수계수, 산정방법론을 <u></u>포함한다)와 관련한 관리계획의 수립·운영, 개발·검증·화정 절차의 구축·운영 및 자료의 관리 등 일련의 체계를 관리하는 것을 말한다.
- 4. "부문별 관장기관"이란 온실가스 정보 및 통계를 「저탄소 녹색성장 기본법 시행령」(이하 "영"이라 한다) 제36조제1호에 따른 온실가스 종합정보센터(이하 "센터"라 한다)에 제출해야 하는 기관으로서 영 제36조제4호 갔..호의 기관을 말한다. 다만, 토지이용, 토지이용 변화 및 임업 등 영 제36조제4호 갔..호에 규정되어 있지 않은 부문의 관장기관은 센터와 관련 분천간 현의에 있하여 별도로 정할 수 있다.
- 5. "부문별 산정기관"이란 영 제36조제4호의 따라 <u>관장분야별</u> 온실가스 정보 및 통계를 작성하는 부문별 관장 기관이 지정하여 업무를 대행하는 기관을 맞았다.
- 6. "국가 온실가스 통계 보고서(National Inventory Report)"란 기후변화에 관한 정부간 협의체 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)의 가입도라인 등 국제적인 기준에 따라 작성한 국가 온실 가스 배출량과 배출원의 정량화된 통계 및 자료를로 구성된 보고서를 말한다.
- "공통보고양식(Common Reporting Format)"이란 국가 온실가스 통계의 목록별로 작성한 환통자료, 배출계수 및 배출량을 포함한 통계에 관련된 양식을 말했다.
- 8. "배출·흡수계수"란 단위 활동당 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 정량화하는 계수를 <u>말한다</u>.
- 9. "환통자료"란 특정 Z.Z. 통안에 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 초래하는 일련의 인간 환통에 대한 자료를 말 한다.

제3조(기본 원칙) ① 센터의 장(이하 "센터장"라 한다)은 국가 온실가스 통계의 관리에 있어 다음의 원칙이 최대

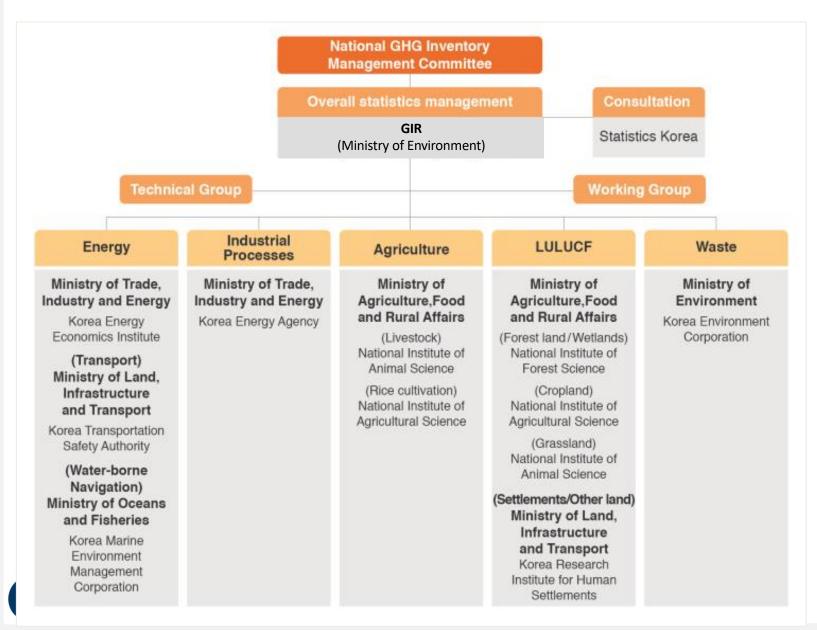
## Main Contents (18 Articles)

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



#### MRV System

# Institutional Arrangement



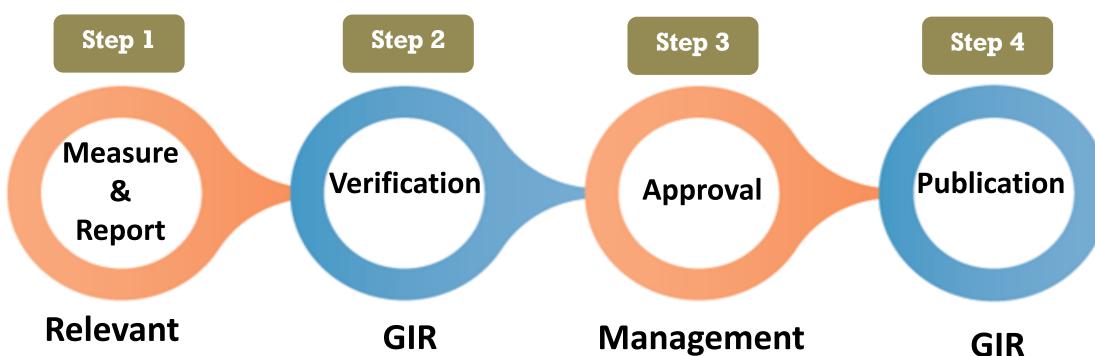
#### Committee

- 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** Procedure



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

Ministries (RM)

- Collect sectoral emissions data
- Verify sectoral draft emissions
- **Committee**
- Approve final draft

- 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

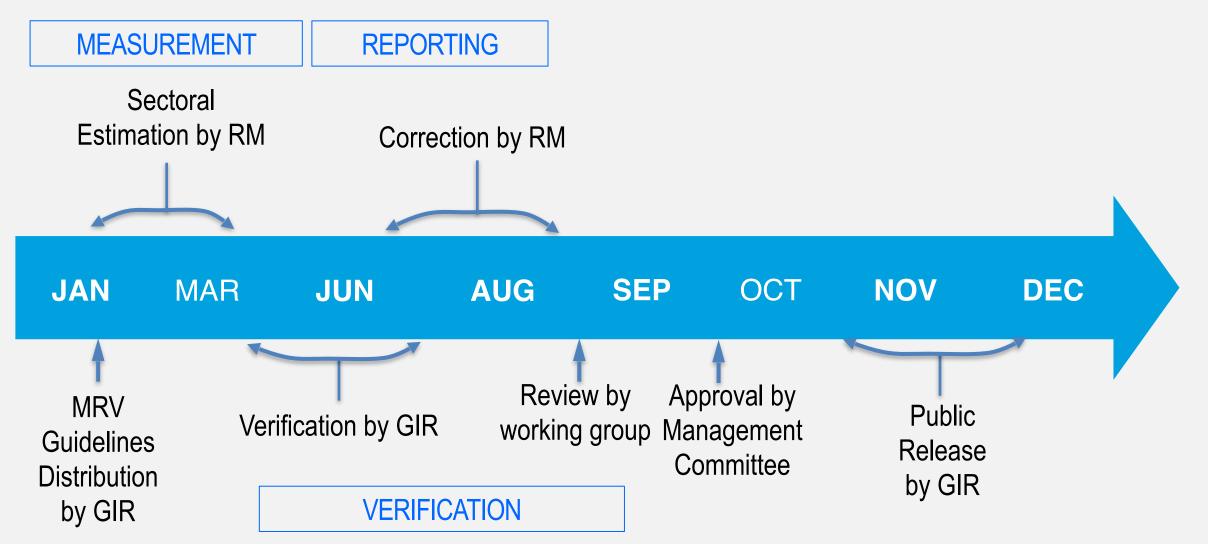
- GIR reviews methodologies, activity data, emission factors
- GIR requests RM to revise draft inventory to correct errors
- The revised draft is confirmed by working group and committee

#### Public Release

GIR publishes the approved inventory through websites



## Timelines for NI MRV Process



# **UNFCCC The GHG Inventory Cycle**





#### **MRV GL**

# MRV GL for National Inventory



Greenhouse Gas Inventory and

esearch Center

2023 MRV GL for NI

국가 온실가스 통계 산정·보고·검증 지침

Methodologies are

- 제13차 개정 -

IPCC GL **GWPs: IPCC AR2** 

based on 1996

ROK used this GL until 2023

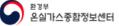


2024 MRV GL for NI

2024

국가 온실가스 통계 산정·보고·검증 지침 - 제14차 개정 -

- Methodologies are based on 2006 IPCC GL
- **GWPs: IPCC AR5**
- ROK will use this GL from 2024



# 1996 IPCC GL vs. 2006 IPCC GL

	Major Changes
GHGs	o CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs, SF <sub>6</sub> + (NEW) <b>NF<sub>3</sub></b>
	New Emission Sources
	- (Eg) CCS, Urea-based catalyst and so on
Emission	<ul> <li>Disaggregation of Categories</li> </ul>
Sources	- (Eg) Public electricity and heat production $\rightarrow$ ① power, ②CHP,
	③Heat production
	<ul> <li>Activity data: The segmentation of Fuel and raw material</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Methodology improvement</li> </ul>
Method	- (Eg) Use of Fraction Carbon Storage(FCS) in Petrochemical $\rightarrow$ Mass
	Balance methodology
	$\circ$ Oxidation Factor: Coal 98%, Petroleum 99%, Gas 99.5% $\rightarrow$ 100%
Parameters	$\circ$ GWP : IPCC AR2 $\rightarrow$ AR5 (eg. GWP for CH <sub>4</sub> 21 $\rightarrow$ 28)



# Role and Responsibility

#### ☑ 배출원 및 흡수원 구분

CRF ∃ ⊑	배출원 및 흡수원	관장기관	산정기관		
1	에너지 분야				
1A	연료연소				
1A1	에너지산업		All LT LT TIME T SI		
1A1a	공공 전기 및 열 생산				
1A1b	석유정제				
1A1c	고체연료 및 기타에너지 산업				
1A2	제조업 및 건설업				
1A2a	철강				
1A2b	비철금속				
1A2c	화학	THOLETYPZFOLH			
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				
1A3a	민간항공				
1A3b	도로수송	국토교통부	교통안전공단		
1A3c	철도				
1A3d	해운	해양수산부	해양환경관리공단		
1A3e	기타수송 <sup>1)</sup>	국토교통부	교통안전공단		
		해양수산부	해양환경관리공단		
1A4 1A4a	기타				
	상업/공공 <sup>2)</sup>	국토교통부	한국건설기술연구원		
1A4b	가정 <sup>2)</sup> 농업/임업/ <sup>2)</sup>	농림축산식품부	국립농업과학원/국립사림과학원		
1A4c	어업	등담숙신식품우 해양수산부	해양환경공단		

- Relevant Ministries and agencies for specific subsector
- For example, the
   Ministry of Transport is
   RM for the road
   transport(1A3b).

#### **MRV GL**

#### 1) 대상 기간

 마리협정 하 투명성체계 방식·절차·지침(Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines, 이하 MPGs)2)에 따라 모든 당사국은 1990년부터 산정 가능한 최신 연도까지의 연단위(calendar year) 배출원별 배출량 및 흡수원별 흡수량을 산정·보고3)

#### 2) 배출(흡수)원 및 배출(흡수)활동

O 2006 IPCC 지침에서 정의한 배출원 및 흡수원 중 본 지침의 제2장 "국가 온실가스 인벤토리 산정"에서 서술한 배출원 및 흡수원을 대상으로 함

#### 3) 대상 가스

- O「탄소중립기본법」및 관련 시행령 등에 따른 온실가스를 대상으로 함
- 파리협정 투명성체계 MPGs에 따른 보고 대상 온실가스는  $7\%(CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3)$ 으로 정의되어 있으나 개별 당사국의 보고역량에 따른 유연성 적용 가능 항목으로 명시하고 있음
- 파리협정 투명성체계 MPGs와 2006 IPCC 지침에 따라 온실가스 전구물질(precursor: CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, SO<sub>x</sub>)과 간접 N<sub>2</sub>O 및 간접 CO<sub>2</sub> 온실가스를 산정 대상으로 함
- 온실가스 전구물질은 일산화탄소(CO) 및 질소산화물(NOx), 비메탄계휘발성유기화합물(NMVOC), 황산화물(SOx) 등 2006 IPCC 지침에서 정의한 물질을 대상으로 함
- 또한 전구물질의 대기 중 산화로 인한 간접 이산화탄소 배출량과 농업 및 LULUCF 이외 부문의 간접 아산화질소 배출량은 메모 항목으로 보고4)
- 간접 온실가스 배출량 산정에 필요한 통계는 대기환경보전법 및 시행규칙에서 정의하는 대기오 염물질 배출량 조사 및 산정체계에 따라 산정·제공된 대기오염물질 배출량 통계를 활용

#### 4) 보고 단위

- 온실가스 배출량 및 흡수량은 각 가스별 질량단위(ton)로 기재
- 최종 배출량 및 흡수량은 IPCC 5차 평가보고서(Fifth Assessment Report, AR5)에 명시된 지구 온난화지수를 활용하여 이산화탄소 상당량(tCO₂eq.)으로 환산하여 합산·보고

## **Definitions**

#### Time series

From 1990 to the latest reporting year

#### Sectors and Activities

Includes all emission sources set out in the IPCC guidelines.

#### Gases

- CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3
- GHG precursors : CO, NO2, NMVOC, SO2

#### Reporting Units

 Emissions or removals are reported in mass units such as ton.

#### Metric

Use the GWP of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.



# Methodologies for Energy Sector

## Introduction of Energy sector

- The energy sector includes fuel combustion and fugitive emissions from energy production and consumption.
- Emission Sources as follows
  - Fuel combustion
  - Fugitive emissions
  - Transfer and storage of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Calculation tips
  - Emissions are calculated using the original data digits of the activity data as it is.

# Methodologies for Energy Sector

## Methodologies

- Calculation equation
  - It is calculated by multiplying fuel usage by LHV, EF, mole weight ratio of CO<sub>2</sub> and C, etc.

$$E = \sum_{ij} \left[ (FC_{ij}) \times 41.868 \times CF_i \times EF_i \times 44/12 \times 10^{-3} \right]$$

E: Emissions (kT)

FC: Fuel use (kTOE)

41.868: Conversion factor for Joule-TOE

CF: Conversion factor for heat values (LHV/HHV)

EF: Emission factor (tC/TJ)

i : Fuel type

j : Category



# Parameters such as EF, Heat value, GWP

### Emission factors and Heat values

- Use the national specific emission factors.
- Fuels without EFcs use the default emission factors provided by the 2006 IPCC GL.

## Activity Data

- It uses energy consumption by sector of Korean energy balance Statistics.
- Data that cannot be distinguished by EB use oil supply and demand statistics.

#### GWP

IPCC fifth Assessment Report GWP was used for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>

| 표 1-3 | 탄소배출계수

(단위: t C/TJ)

	Fuels	1996 IPCC CS-EF			Fuels		1996 IPCC	(	CS-E	ΞF		
	1 4010	'90-	107-111	12-16	117-	1 dele			′90-	107-11	12-16	17-
	원유	20.0	-	-	-	석	정제 가스 <sup>7)</sup>		15.7	-	-	-
	오리멀젼	22.0	-	-	-	유	기탁 석유		20.0	-	-	-
	액상천연가스(NGL)	17.2	-	-	-		국내 무연탄		26.8	29.7	30.5	30.185
	휘발유	18.9	19.7	20.0	19.548		수입무연탄(연료	탄) <sup>8)</sup>	26.8	-	28.6	27.404
	항공유 <sup>1)</sup>	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.931		수입무연탄(원료		26.8	-	29.2	29.909
	보일러 등유 <sup>2]</sup>	19.6	19.5	-	-		유연탄(원료탄) <sup>8</sup>	1)	25.8	-	26.2	25.963
	실내 등유	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.969	석	유연탄(연료탄)	(연료탄)		25.9	26.0	25.951
	Shale Oil	20.0	-	-	-	ㄱ 탄	아역청탄	청 탄		29.3	26.2	26.468
	경유	20.2	20.0	20.2	20.111	ᆫ	갈탄		27.6	-	-	-
	경 질 중 유 (B-A)	20.5 <sup>3)</sup>	20.2	20.4	20.657		Oil shale	il shale		-	-	-
석	중유(B-B)	20.8 <sup>3)</sup>	20.6	20.5	21.384		토탄		28.9	-	-	-
유	중 질 중 유 (B-C)	21.1	20.8	20.6	21.929		BKE & Paten F	uel	25.8	-	-	-
	부생연료 1호 <sup>4)</sup>	-	-	19.7	20.067		Coke Oven/Gas C	Coke	29.5	-	-	-
	부생연료 2호 <sup>4)</sup>	-	-	21.0	21.729		Coke Oven Ga	ıs	13.0	-	-	-
	프로판	17.2	17.6	17.6	17.641	가	Blast Furnace	Gas	66.0	-	-	-
	부탄	17.2	18.1	18.1	18.107	스	천연가스(LNG)		15.3	15.4	15.3	15.312
	에탄올	16.8	-	-	-	~	도시가스(LNG)		15.3	15.4	15.3	15.272
	납사 <sup>5)</sup>	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	고체 바이 오매스		29.9	-	-	-
	아스팔트	22.0	21.5	21.6	21.544	바이오메人	액체 바이 오매스		20.0	-	-	-
	윤활유	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.979	쏏	기체 바이오매스		30.6	-	-	-
_	석유 코크이	27.5	27.2	-	26.086		5 A151401					



# 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

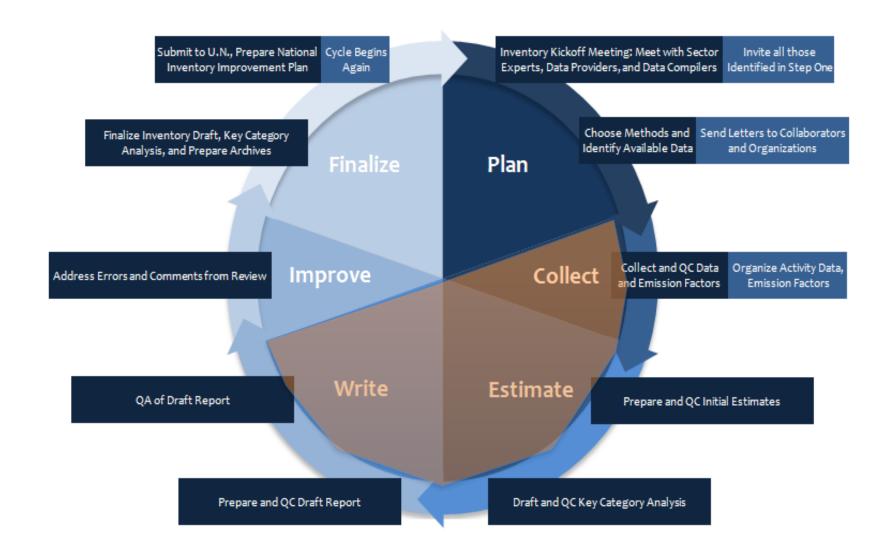
## Verification guidance

- Verification timeline
- Verification GLs
  - Check list of QA



**Inventory Cycle** 

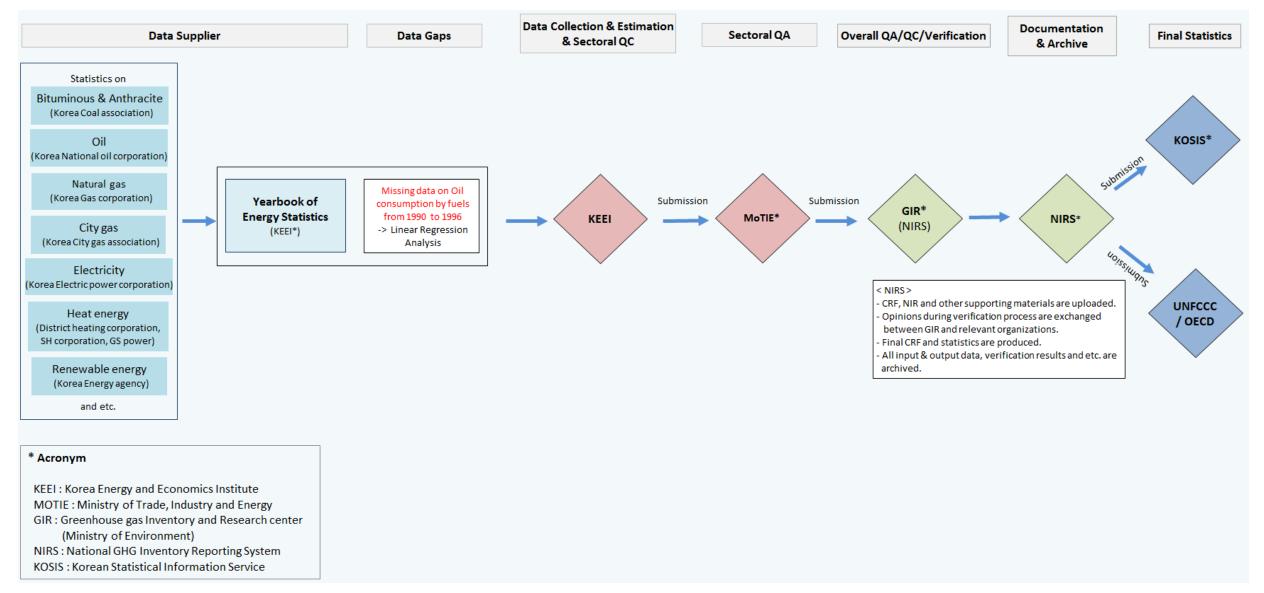
# Data collection, Estimation and Writing





#### **MRV System**

# Example of MRV Process for Energy Sector

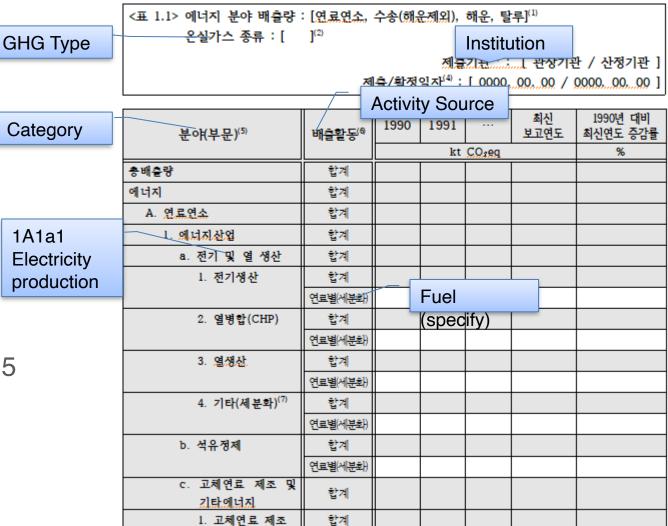


# **GIRF(GHG Inventory Reporting Format)**

## Structure of format

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

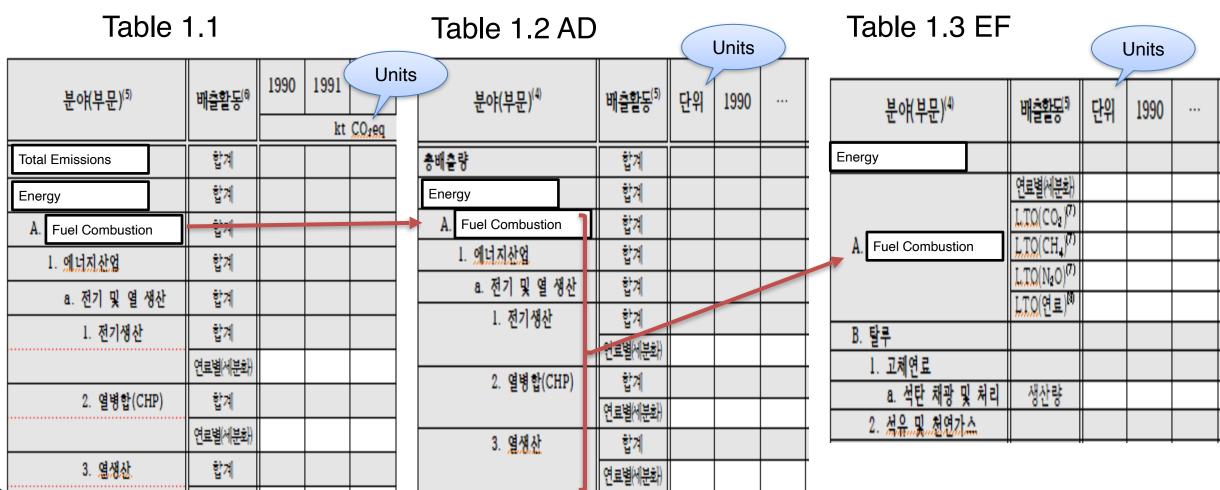
## < Table 1.1 > Emissions for Energy



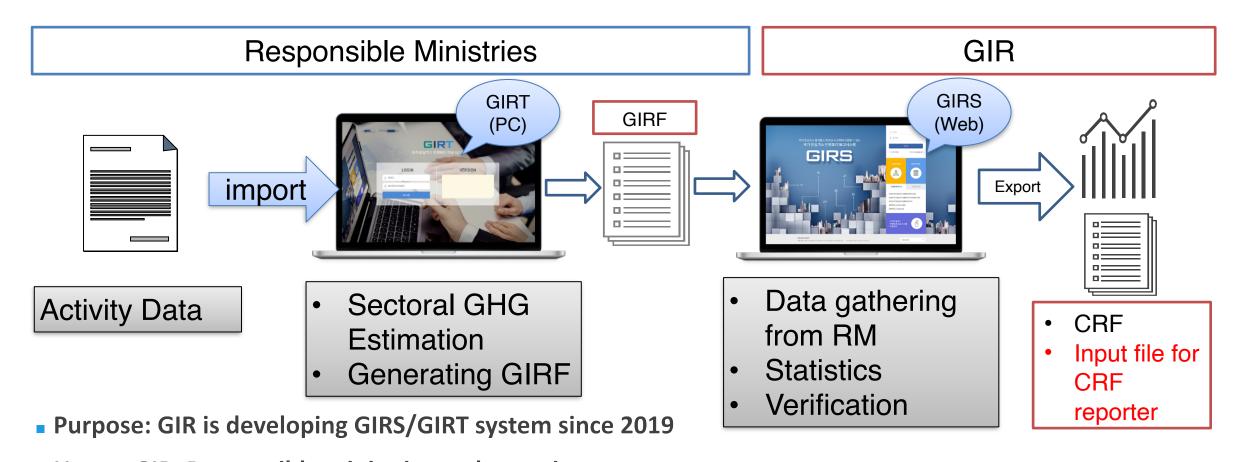


# **GIRF(GHG Inventory Reporting Format)**

Example for Energy Sector



# GIRS (GHG Inventory Reporting System)



- 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

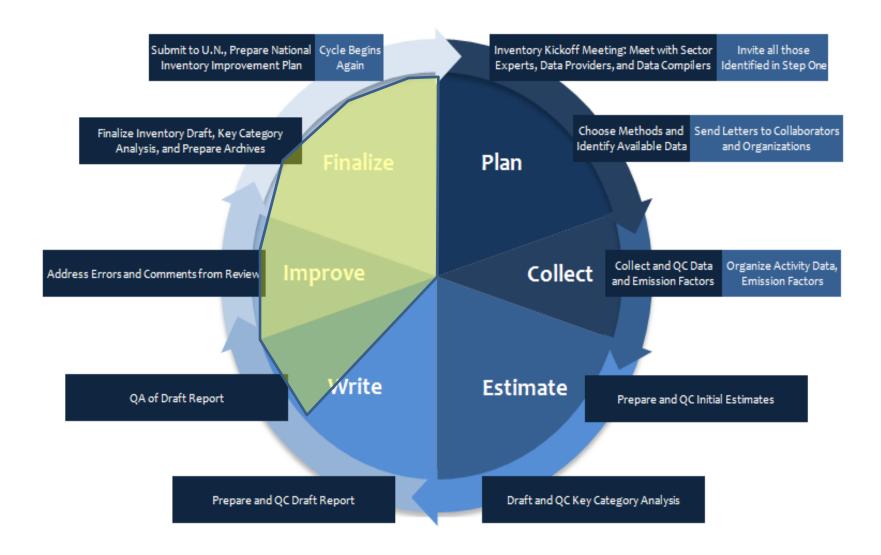
## Limitations

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



#### **Inventory Cycle**

# Verification and Finalizing



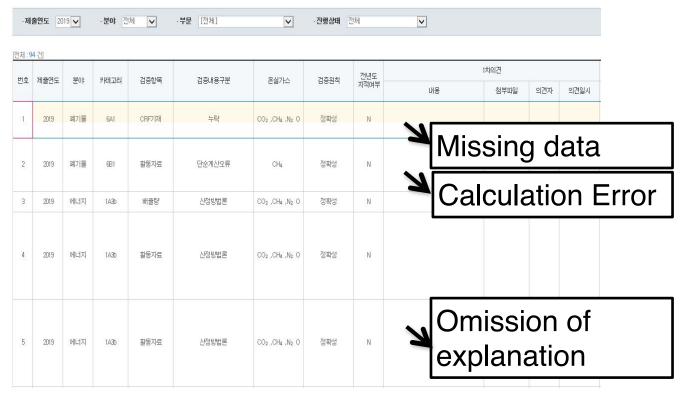


Verification

## Verification and Statistics

#### **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.



## 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								
Contonio	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Goals	Preparation for AD					Trial Ac	Public Release		
Improving the national inventory for applying 2006 IPCC G/Ls									
Modifying MRV G/Ls & CRF									
Estimating & Verifying GHG Emissions	2006 IPCC GL-based emissions to be								
Publishing the official statistics applying 2006 IPCC G/Ls  Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center			8	nnoun prepa		2024 i for 1st	n		

# 3. National Inventory

#### **National Inventory**

## 국가 온실가스 인벤토리 보고서

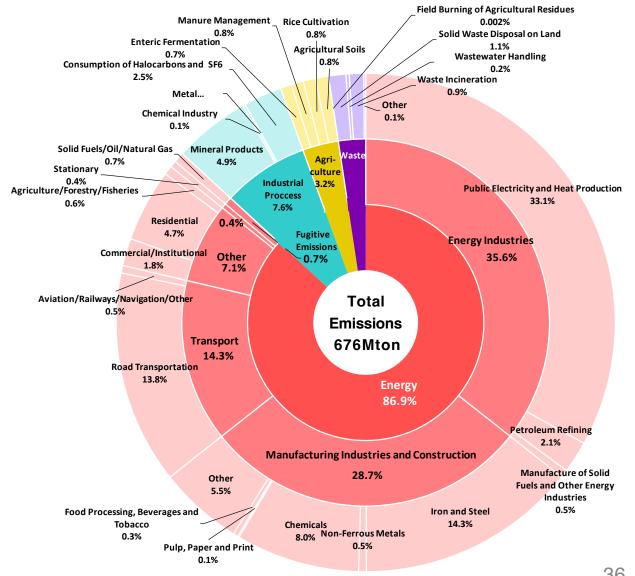


- Introduction
  - Reporting target, field, writing system, etc.
- Emission trends
  - Explanation for increase or decrease
  - Per GDP, per capita emissions
- Sectors
  - Statistics of sector
  - Explanation of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste sectors
- www.gir.go.kr

#### **National Inventory**

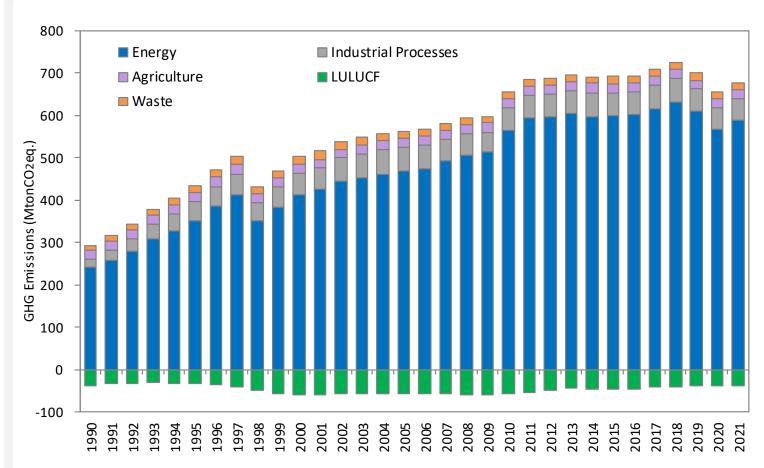
# Emissions by sectors and sub-sectors

- Total GHG Emissions: 676.6 Mton CO<sub>2</sub>eq.
- **Share by sectors** 
  - Energy 86.9%, Industrial Process 7.6%, Agriculture 3.2%. Waste 2.4%
- Share by sub-sectors
  - Energy: Energy Industries 35.6%, Manufacturing Industries and Construction 28.7%, Transport 14.3%, Other Sectors 7.1%, Other/Fugitive Emissions for Fuels 0.7%
  - Industrial Process(514.MMT CO<sub>2</sub>eq): Mineral Products 65.1%, Consumption of Halocarbons and SF<sub>6</sub> 32.5%, Chemical Industry 2.0%, Metal Production 0.4%
  - LULUCF(-37.8MMT CO<sub>2</sub>eq.)
  - Agriculture(21.4MMT CO<sub>2</sub>eq.) : Cultivation 52.0%, Livestock 48.0%
  - Waste(16.1MMT CO<sub>2</sub>eq.): Solid Waste Disposal 46.8%, Incineration 39.3%, Wastewater Handling 8.9%, Other 5.0%





## **GHG** Emission Trend of Korea



Source: National GHG inventory in 2023

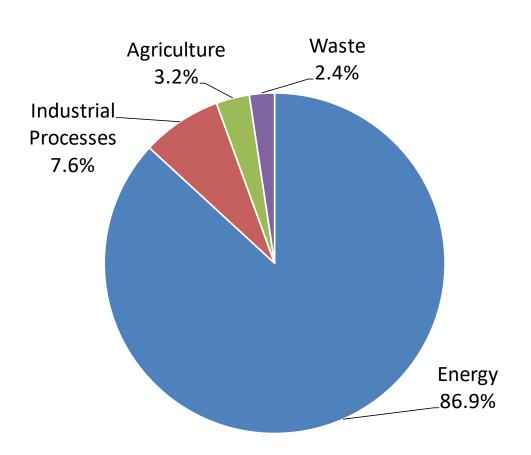


- In 2021, total GHG emission is 676 Mton CO₂eq
- Korea's total emission increased by 3.4% from 2020 to 2021 due to recession recovery from COVID-19
- During same period,
  - 4.5% increase in power generation
  - Transportation increased by 7.3%

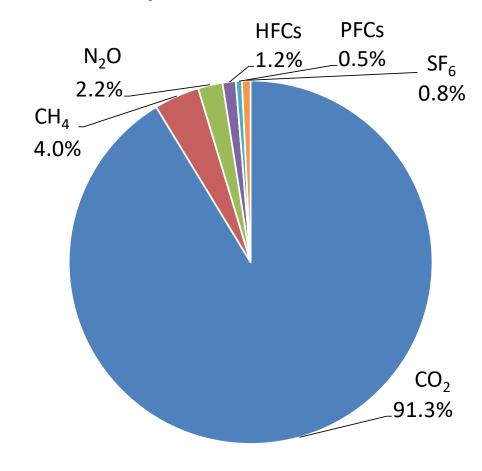


# **GHG Emissions by Source and Gas in 2021**

#### (a) Emissions by Sector



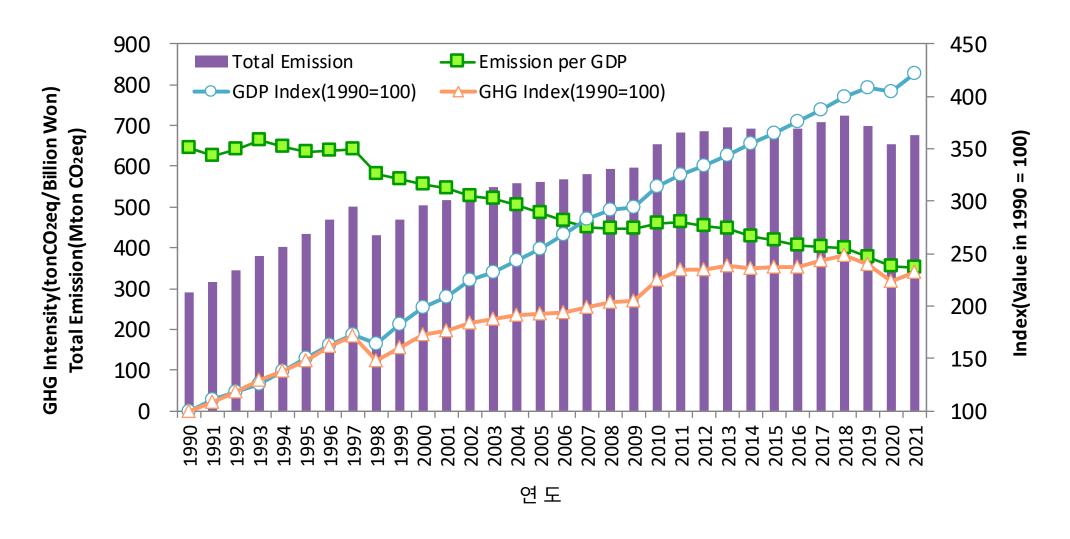
#### (b) Emissions by Gas





Source: National GHG inventory in 2023

# GHG Emission Intensity for 1990-2021





# 4. Experience of Korea and Improvement Plan

## **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

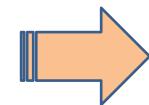
- Renewable Energy Emissions (Waste and Energy Sectors)
- LULUCF Land Matrix Development (Various Relevant Ministries for Agriculture, Land, Science, Environment, and Forestry)

#### Plan

# National GHG Inventory Management Plan

## < 2nd Improvement Plan >

#### 제2차 국가 온실가스 통계 총괄관리계획 (2020~2024)



2020

1. Expanding the Scope: Indirect GHGs, Regional emissions, and Potential **Emissions** 

관계기 2. Applying the 2006 IPCC GL

3. MRV system infrastructures: IT-system, Capacity building

## < 3rd Improvement Plan >

- Calculation method
  - AD improvements for NDC
  - Expansion of the EFcs
- Reporting formats
  - Systematization of reporting forms for the preparation of the UNFCCC BTR
  - Development of DB for AD, EF

# Thank you!

Email: hchoi@korea.kr

