South Korea's Experiences in applying 2006 IPCC GL for GHG Inventory System in the Land Use Sector

Moon-Jung Kim
Environmental Researcher
IPCC-EFDB Editorial Board Member
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1. Introduction



INTRODUCTION

National Context of Progress

Legal basis: Article 45 of Low Carbon Green Growth Act
 (→ Article 36 of Carbon Neutral, Green Growth Act, '22~)

2016~ 2014~2016

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

2011~2013

- Third NC submitted in 2011
- First National GHG Inventory released by GIR in 2012
- CS-EF Development and Verification GL released 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
- ETS launched in Jan. 2015
- INDC for 2030 submitted (37% from BAU) in 2015

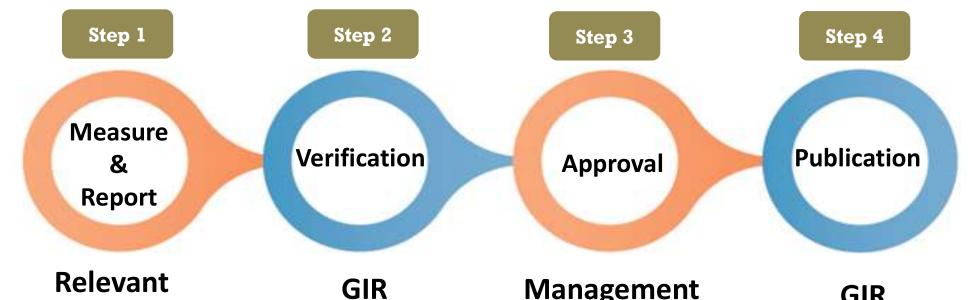
- Roadmap for 2030 established in 2016
- Second BUR submitted in 2017
- Third BUR and Forth NC submitted in 2019
- Net Zero for 2050 announced in 2020
- Revised NDC targer for 2030 announced(40% from 2018 levels) in 2021



2. GHG 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

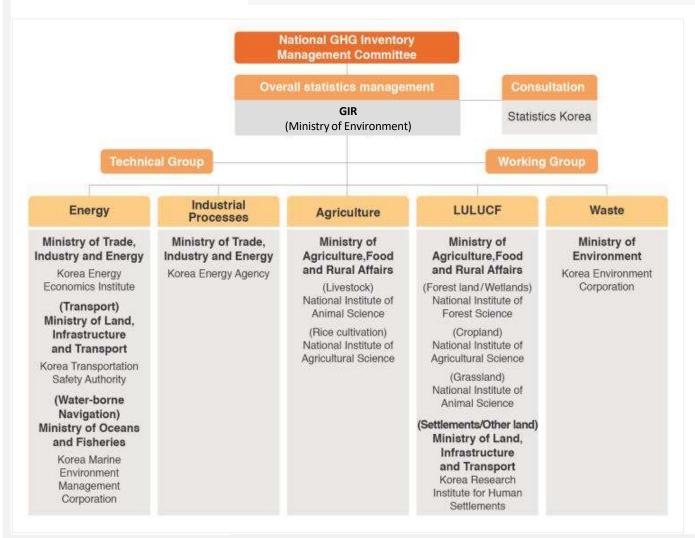
Management **Committee**

Approve final draft

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



Institutional Arrangement



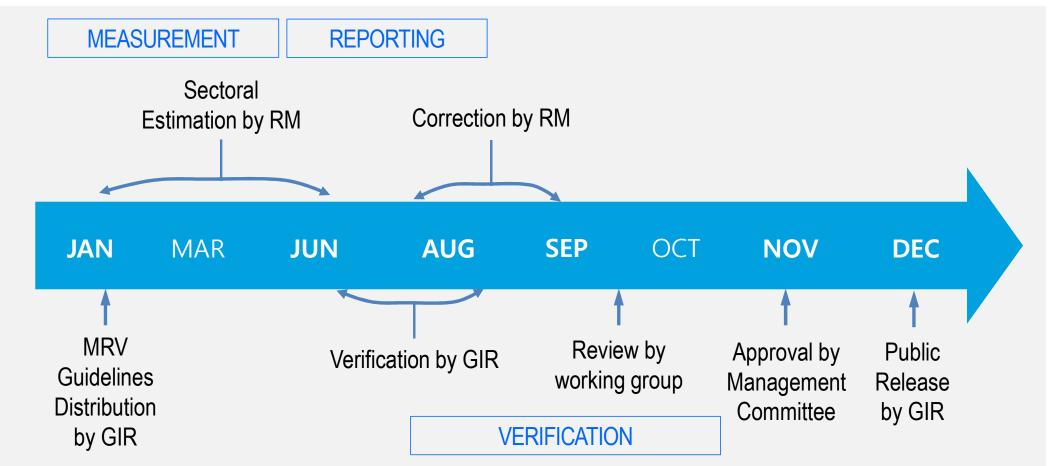
Committee

- 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

Timelines for NI MRV Process



MRV Guidelines for NI

Rules for Reporting

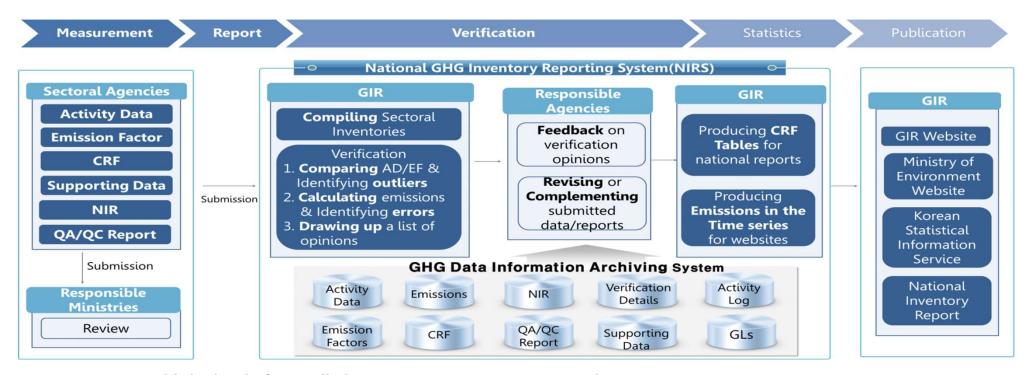
- Principles of reporting
- List of materials for submission to GIR
 - AD, GHG emission results, and other information
- Reference and Citation writing GLs

Verification guidance

- Verification timeline
- Verification GLs
 - Check list of QA



National Inventory Report System National Inventory Report System

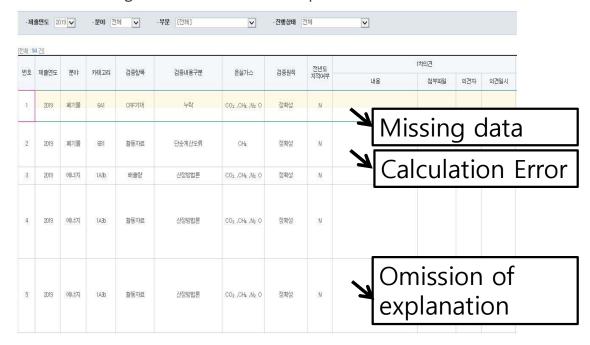


- Purpose: GIR established a platform called NIRS in 2013 to manage National GHG Inventory
- Users : GIR, Responsible ministries and agencies
- Method: 1996 IPCC Guidelines
- Key Functions: Reporting for AD, Emissions and other Information, Verification, and Compilation for Statistics such as CRF

National Inventory Report System

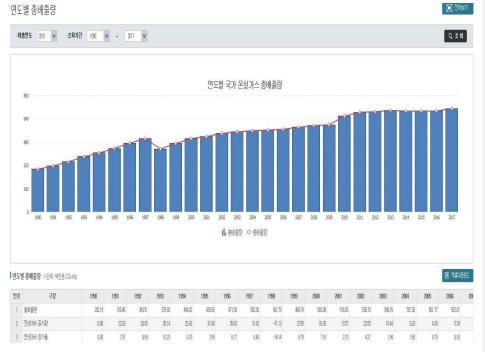
Verification

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



Statistics

Final figures, tables are produced.



NIRS

National GHG Inventory Management Plan

- Legal basis
 - Article 45 of Low Carbon 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.
- → Since 2018, Korea is trying to apply 2006 IPCC GL for applicable sectors which are ready with AD or Country-Specific Emission Factors.

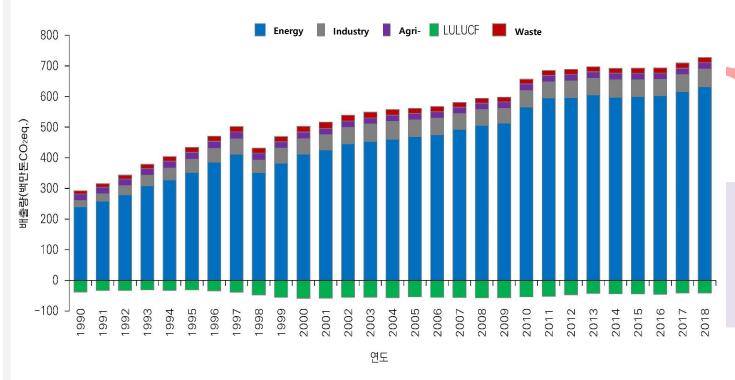


3. GHGs Inventory



National Inventory

GHG Emission Trend of Korea



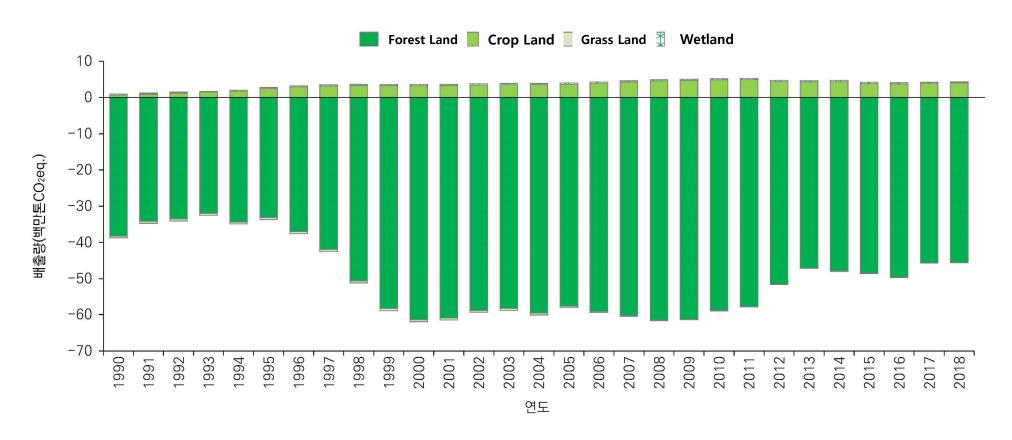
In 2018, total GHG emission was 727.6 Mton CO₂eq. Korea's total emission is on the rise, but gradually stagnating

• Source: 2020 NIR



National Inventory

Emission trends of LULUCF sector



• Source: 2020 NIR



LULUCF Methodologies

Category: Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements

CRF Code	Category	Emission/Removal	GHGs	
5A	Forest			
5B	Crop		CO ₂ , CH ₄ N ₂ O	
5C	Grass	5 carbon pools		
5D	Wetland			
5E	Settlements			

• 5 Carbon pools: Biomass(①Above, ②Below), Dead Organic matter(③Dead wood, ④Litter), ⑤Soils



National Inventory

Applied Methods and EF in LULUCF

5. LULUCF	CO ₂		CH ₄		N ₂ O	
	Methods	EF	Methods	EF	Methods	EF
A. Forest Land	06 T2	CS, 06 D	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
B. Crop Land	GPGL T1	GPGL D	NO, NE	NO, NE	GPGL T1	GPGL D
C. Grass Land	GPGL T1	GPGL D	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
D. Wetland	06 OTH	06 D	06 OTH	06 D	NO, NE	NO, NE
E. Settlements	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
F. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

• Source: 2020 NIR



National GHG Inventory Management Rule Book

국가 은실가스 통계의 총관관리에 관한 규정

국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리에 관한 규정





환경무(기호미래전락과) 044-201-6648

제1장 총칙

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

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

- 1. "국가 온실가스 종합정보관리체계"란 「저탄소 녹색성장 기본법」(이하 "법"이라 했다) 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 말한다.
- 3. "국가 온실가스 통계의 총괄관리"란 국가 온실가스 종합관리체계 구축의 일환으로서, 국가 온실가스 통계(환 통자료, 배출·흡수계수, 산정방법론을 포효했다)와 관련한 관리계획의 수립·운영, 개발·검증·확정 절차의 구축·운영 및 자료의 관리 등 일련의 체계를 관리하는 것을 말한다.
- 4. "무문별 관장기관"이란 온실가스 정보 및 통계를 「서탄소 녹색성장 기분법 시행령」(이하 "영"이라 於다) 제36조제1항에 따른 온실가스 종합정보센터(이하 "센터"라 한다)에 제출해야 하는 기관으로서 영 제36조제4항 값 호의 기관을 말한다. 다만, 토지어용, 토지어용 변화 및 임업 등 영 제36조제4항 값 호에 규정되어 있 지 않은 부문의 관장기관은 센터와 관련 분성간 회의에 의한의 별도로 정할 수 있다.
- 5. "부문별 산정기관"이란 영 제36조제4호에 따라 관장보았!! 은실가스 정보 및 통계를 작성하는 부문별 관장 기관이 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 자스 배출량과 배출원의 정량화된 등계 및 자료를로 구성된 보고서를 말한다.
- "공통보고양식(Common Reporting Format)"이란 국가 온실가스 통계의 목록별로 작성한 환통자료, 배출계수 및 배출량을 포한한 통계에 관련된 양식을 말한다.
- 8. "배출·흡수제수"란 단위 환통당 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 정량화하는 제수를 말한다.
- 9. "환동자료"란 특정 <u>기자 동안에</u> 온실가스의 배출 또는 흡수를 초래하는 일련의 인간 환동에 대한 자료를 <mark>말</mark> 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

4. Experience of Korea

Experience

Lessons Learned and/or Best Practices

Development of national MRV System is helpful

- Especially, domestic verification process is important
- Establishment of an overseeing organization was needed to solve cross-sectoral inventory issues
- Regular meeting for inventory such as working group was helpful to discuss various inventory topics
- Domestic MRV GL development was good to enhance transparency and consistency of National Inventory
- Country-specific EF development was helpful to enhance inventory and understand country-specific emission sources



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

Issues to be solved

 LULUCF Land Matrix Development (Various Relevant Ministries for Agriculture, Land, Science, Environment, and Forestry)



Thank you!

Email: smile233@korea.kr

