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Setting up National Inventory System

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Outline

Goal (What has to be delivered?)

- Informative Inventory Report (IIR)
- » NFR-Tables with inventories and projections
- (CRF-Tables) & National Inventory Report (NIR)

How to reach the goal ?

Develop Sustainable National System



National Inventory System (NIS) Includes:

- Legal
- Institutional
- Procedural

Arrangements made within a Party for estimating emissions and projections **AND** for reporting and archiving the inventory information



NIS Objectives

- To enable Parties to estimate anthropogenic emissions and projections AND report them on regular bases
- To facilitate reviews
- To help ensure and improve quality of the inventory (TCCCA) and compliance
 - Transparency
 - Consistency
 - Comparability
 - Completeness
 - Accuracy



Advantages of NIS

- NIS = structured, sustainable, written workplan
 - Identifies and resolves legal and institutional barriers
 - Defines and allocates tasks and responsibilities
 - Helps to determine needed time and resources
 - Improves quality of inventory



Advantages of NIS

- Facilitates official communications for you and UNECE, EEA, EC....
- Efficient use of resources
- Provides basis to get support from superiors
- Maintain how-to knowledge
- Know where to find it
- Facilitates use of inventory for related purposes

How?

- Establishing AND maintaining the institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements
- Ensuring sufficient time, skilled people, budget

Through good

- Planning
- Preparation
- > Management (of information)
- > Training of the staff

Legal framework

Legal bases for regular compilation and reporting on national inventories (Acts, decrees, memorandums of understanding, contracts...)

- Ensures provision of required resources (on time)
- Clearly <u>defines responsibilities</u> (e.g. single legal entity)
- Ensures inventory compilers <u>access to data</u> needed (on time)
- Defines the product (s) to be delivered



Example: Legal arrangements

Austrian Environment Control Act

- Sets up the Federal Environment Agency : Umweltbundesamt
- Designates Umweltbundesamt as the single national entity for the inventory preparation
- Regulates financing
- Sets rules for dealing with (confidential) personal data

National statistics Act

- Sets up the National Statistical Office
- Energy balance on a contract basis

Austrian Emissions Trading Law & Ordinances

- > how to report for operators
- how to include into the national inventory



Institutional framework

Inventory preparation process set-up

- Overall responsibility single entity to coordinate all activities
- Delegated responsibilities for compilation of sectoral inventories
- > Activity data providers are identified
- > Quality manager nominated
- > Archiving system established



Procedural framework

- Rules for inventory preparation elaborated and written
- > Annual workplan

> Time schedule

- Manual of methods including EFs and definition of AD
- Formats for data exchange and reporting agreed/ dsitributed
- > Documentation system established
- (Long/short term) Strategy for improvement developed



Write it down!

Good Documentation of NIS ensures:

- ✓ Sustainability
- ✓ Clarity
- ✓ Responsibility
- ✓ Efficiency

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COMPILATION OF INVENTORY

3 phases of inventory compilation

Preparation of the inventory includes three stages.



Inventory planningInventory preparationInventory management• team• collecting data• data processing• timetable• emission estimation• data storage & backup• data sources• report writing• access authorization• key source analysis• QA/QC• ...

...

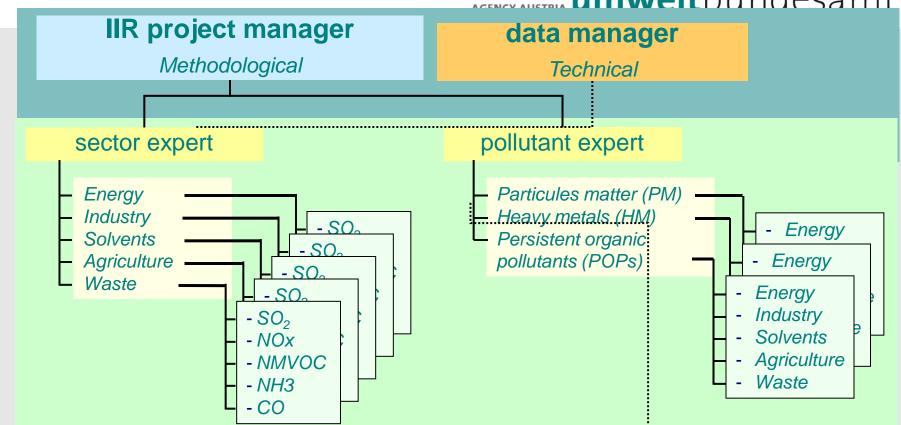
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Inventory planning

- Appoint national entity and inventory coordinator
- Plan resources , obtain budget
- Define inventory products and plan results dissemination
- Assign other inventory personnel (sectoral experts, quality manger, DB administrator,...)
- Establish rules for overall inventory preparation (documentation, formats, spreadsheet management,...)
- Establish time schedule
- Complete and distribute work plan
- Determine priorities
- Identify data providers
- Prepare contracts, etc..

Write it down !

Inventory planning: team

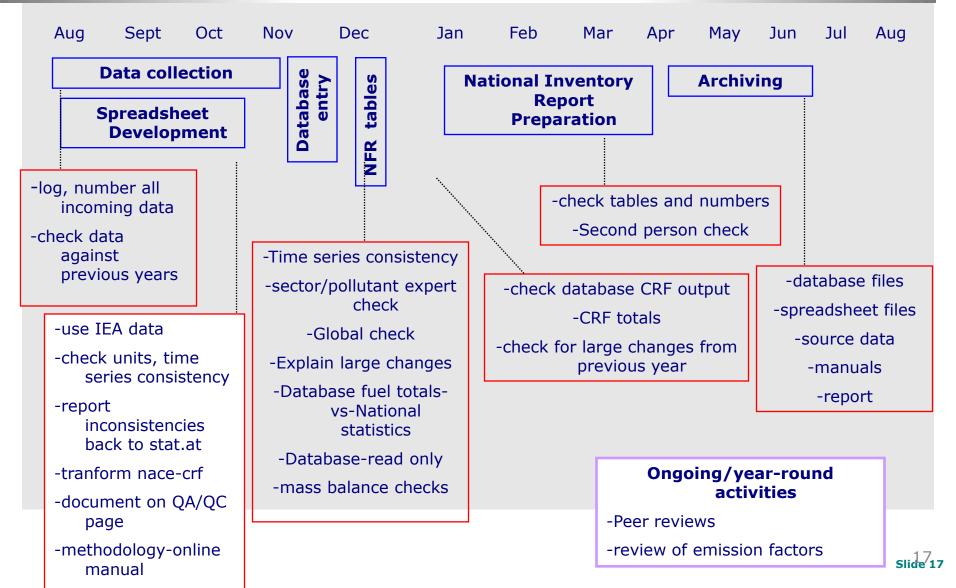


Responsibilities of sector experts / pollutant experts

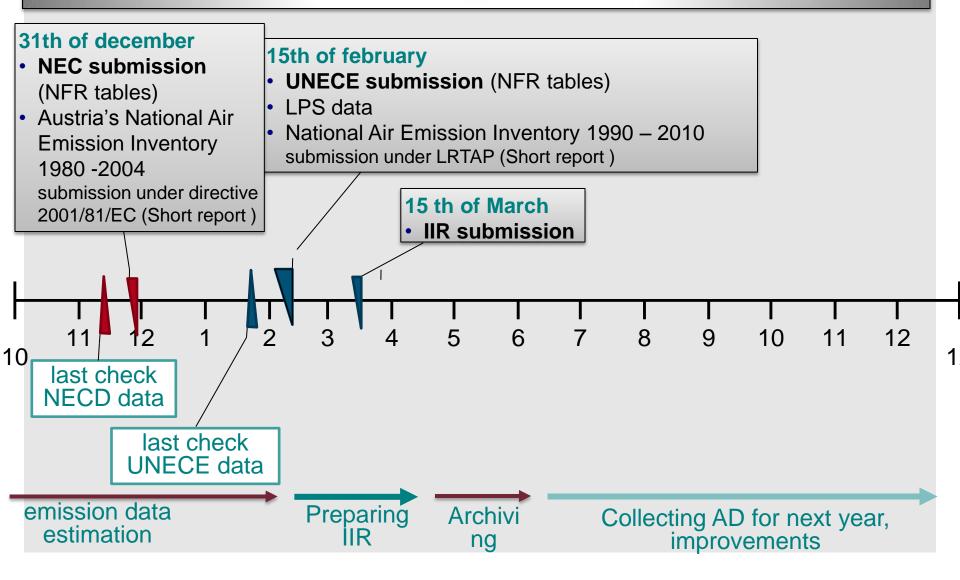
- collecting activity data, emission factors and other relevant information
- report (chapter) writing
- providing background data for NFR tables
- Quality control

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The national inventory system



Inventory planning: AP timetable example



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Inventory preparation

- Determine the data availability and quality
- Distribute overall/sector specific inventory preparation instructions
- Select methods and emission factors
- Conduct calculations /recalculations
- Complete QA/QC
- Undertake Key category analyses
- (Conduct uncertainty assessment)
- Complete reporting
- Draft chapters for inventory report
- Complete documentation and archiving
- Undertake dissemination of results
- Complete improvement s

Write it down !19



Inventory preparation: IIR outline use CEIP template

Introduction

- Institutional Arrangement for Inventory Preparation,
- Reporting obligation under the UNECE/LRTAP Convention and its Protocols
- Inventory Preparation Process Methodologies and Data Sources Used
- Key Source Analysis
- Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)
- Uncertainty Assessment
- Completeness

TREND IN TOTAL EMISSIONS PER POLLUTANT

- Emission Targets regarding the protocols
- Emission Trends for Air Pollutants covered by the Multi- Effect Protocol and CO: SO₂ emissions - NO_X emissions - NMVOC emissions - NH₃ emissions - CO emissions
- Emission Trends for Particulate Matter: TSP, PM10, PM2.5
- Emission Trends for Heavy Metals: Cd emissions, Hg emissions, Pb emissions
- Emission Trends for POPs: PAH emissions, Dioxins and Furans, HCB emissions

MAJOR CHANGES

- · Relation to data reported earlier
- Explanations and Justifications for Recalculations
- Major Changes by Sector
- Recalculations per Gas

Inventory (data) management

- Develop the system for data management = A reliable data management to fulfil data collecting and reporting requirements is absolutely needed because:
 - data collection and processing is performed by different experts
 - big amount of data
 - reporting requirements grow rapidly and may change over time
- Store and back up all the data
- Develop long term <u>strategy</u> for improvement
- Prepare sytem for <u>next round</u> of inventory



Discussion

Experience: How does your country do it now?

Planning: How do you think your country should do it under ideal circumstances?

Barriers?

Suggestions