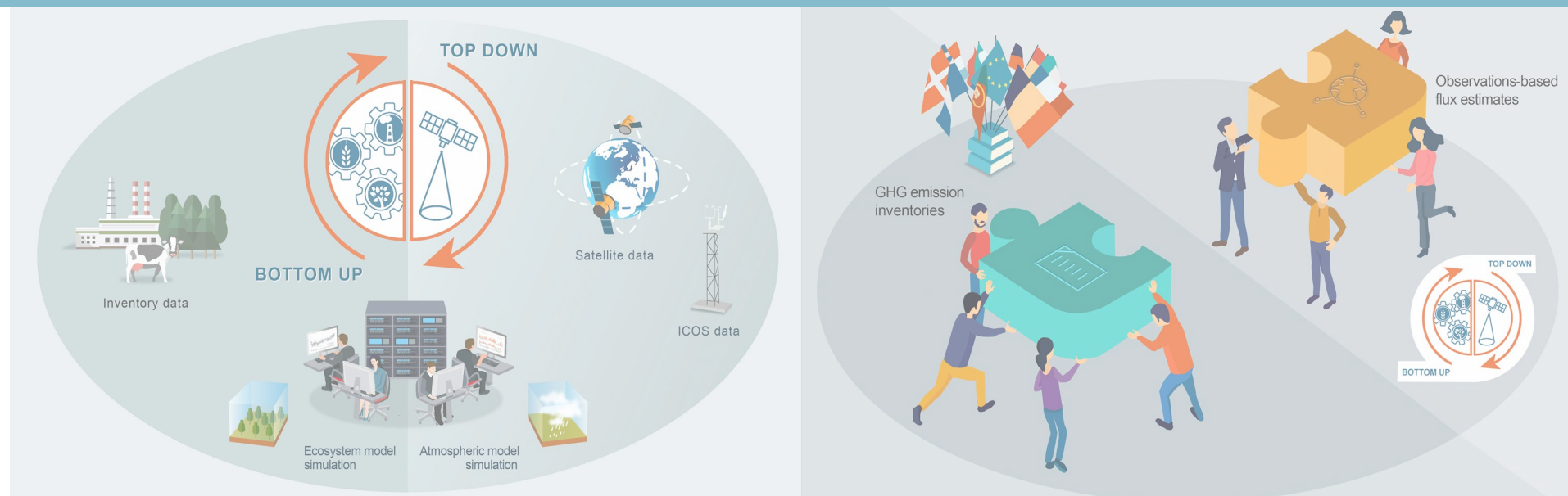


VERIFY General Assembly

Connection of VERIFY with the revised 2019 IPCC guidelines: General developments and the example of Switzerland

*Stefan Reimann, Martin Steinbacher, Stephan Henne,
Dominik Brunner*

May 9th -11th , 2022



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776810



2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Volume 1

General Guidance and Reporting

Edited by Calvo Buendia, E., Tanabe, K., Kranjc, A.,
Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M., Ngarize S.,
Osako, A., Pyrozhenko, Y., Shermanau, P. and Federici, S.



Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Pillars of Quality Assessment

Quality Control

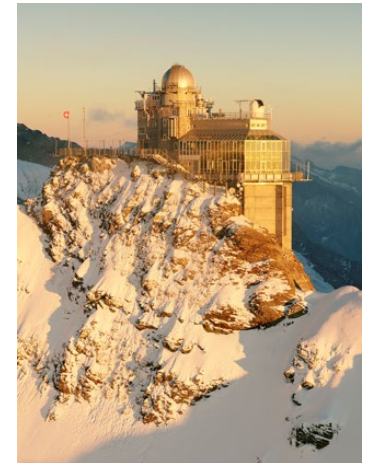
- Consistency checks
- Archive material
- Addressing errors

Quality Assurance

- Independent third party review
- Audits

Verification

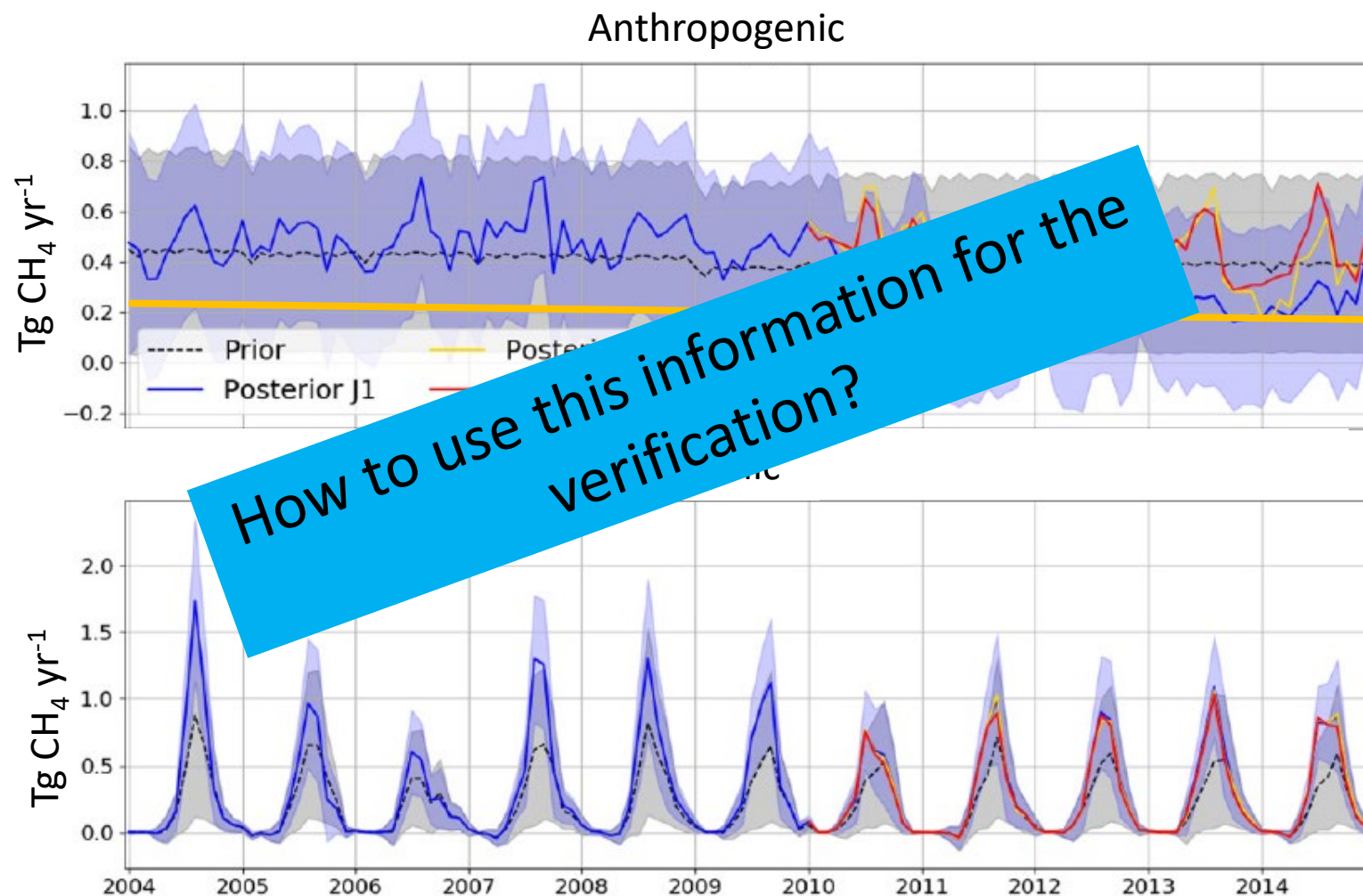
- Use external data independent of the inventory





Example of a country-based estimate from a research paper

CH₄ emissions from Finland (Tsuruta et al. (2019))



UNFCCC inventory



2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Volume 1

General Guidance and Reporting

Edited by Calvo Buendia, E., Tanabe, K., Kranjc, A.,
Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M., Ngarize S.,
Osako, A., Pyrozhenko, Y., Shermanau, P. and Federici, S.



Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

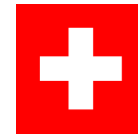
Chapter 6.10.2.6: PROCEDURES FOR INVENTORY COMPARISON TO ESTIMATES BASED ON ATMOSPHERIC MEASUREMENTS

TABLE 6.3 (NEW)
IMPLEMENTATION STEPS AND SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN PARTNERS

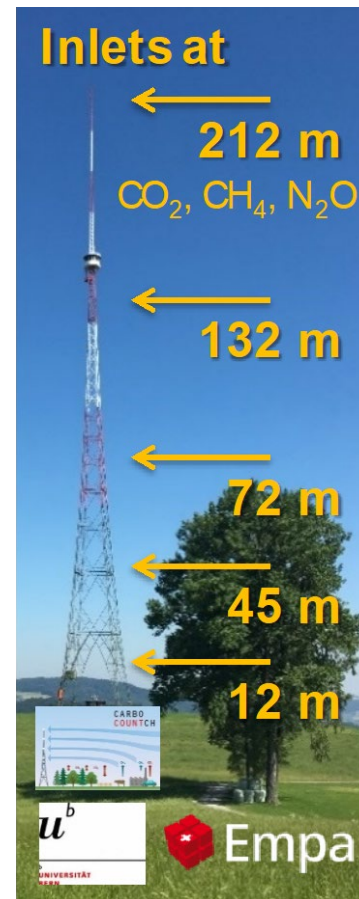
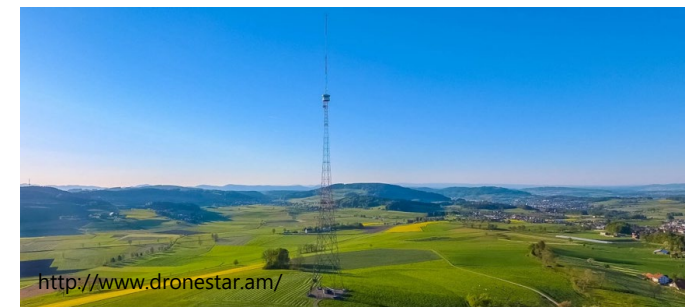
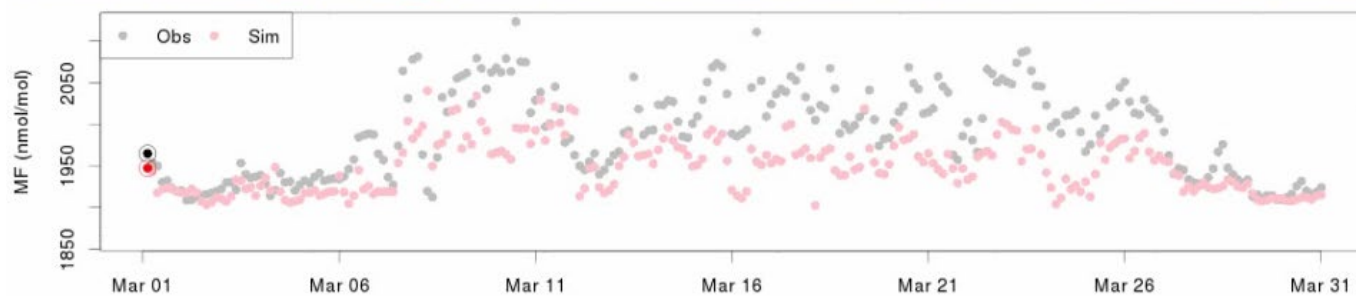
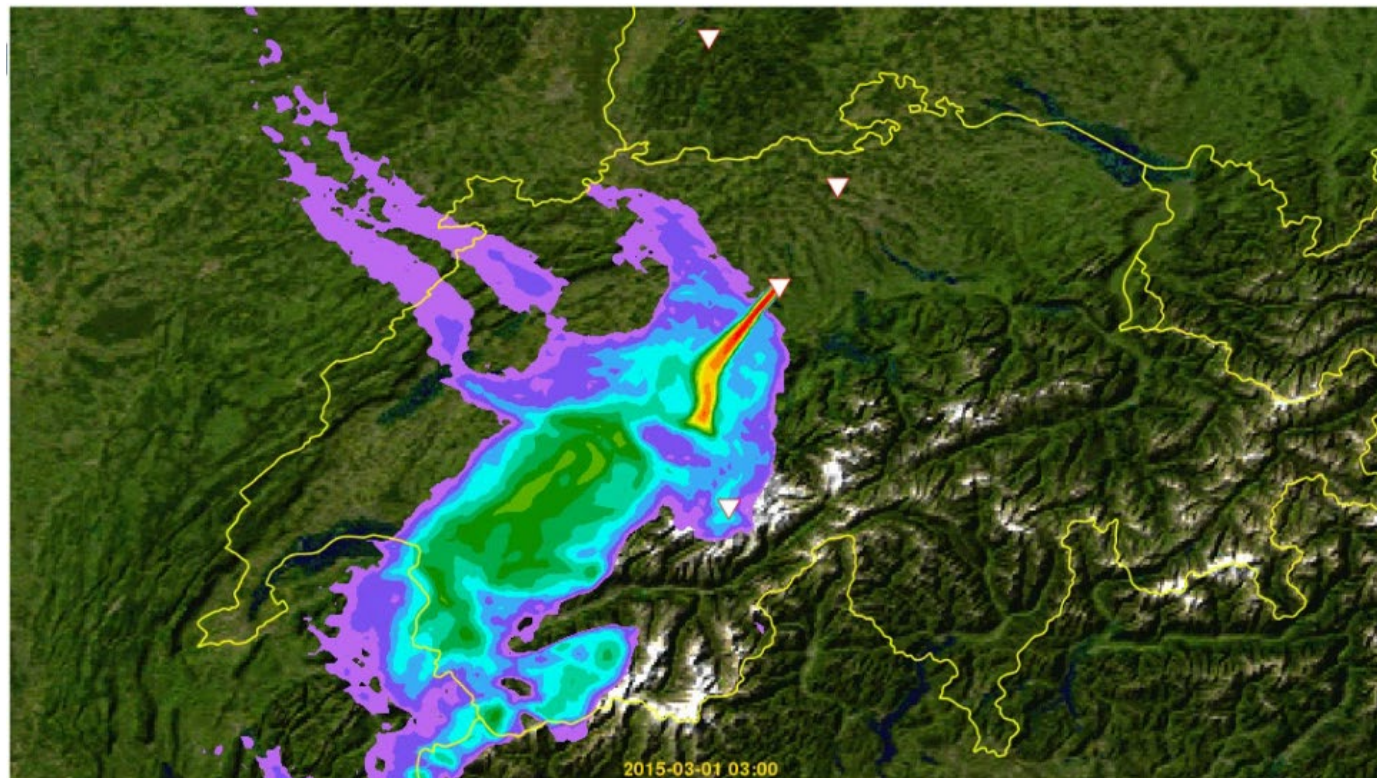
Step	Work package	Responsible group
1	Acquisition of GHG observations from a surface network (and when available, from aircraft and satellites) that has sufficient coverage of the country's emissions. The observation data have to be linked to the same calibration scale and be processed by the compatible routines across the network.	Observation /atmospheric modelling
2	Preparing gridded (spatially and temporally disaggregated) prior emissions data.	Gridded inventory
3	Preparing and operating the inverse model, other observation-based emission estimation methods.	Atmospheric modelling
4	Quality Assurance / Quality Control to the inverse model output.	Atmospheric modelling
5	Comparison, verification, and reporting. Production of final outputs and update of the GHG inventory improvement plan.	Inventory/ Atmospheric modelling



Simulated Footprints and Concentration Timeseries



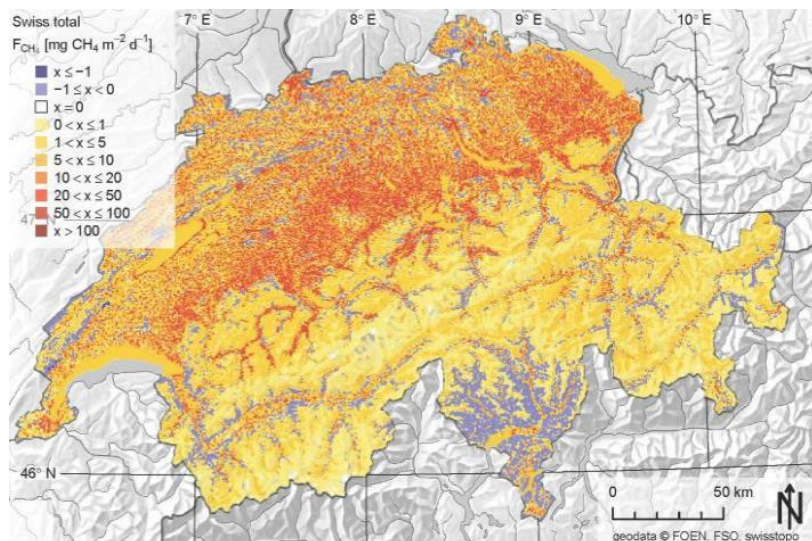
1



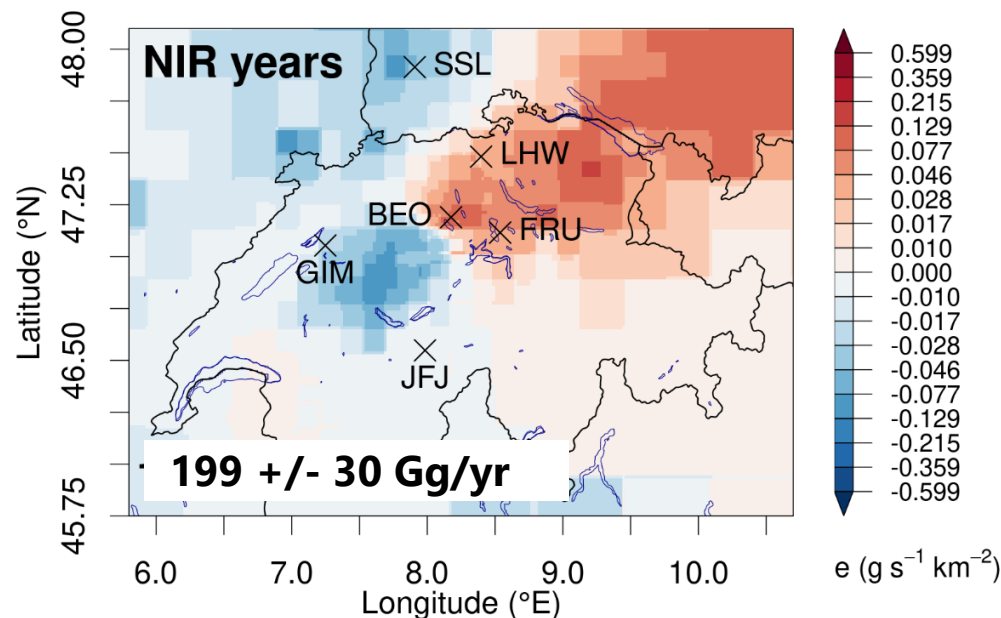


Swiss CH₄ Emissions (2013 – 2020)

A priori inventory [Hiller et al., 2014]



A posteriori difference



NIR: 194 ± 32 Gg yr⁻¹, ±16 %

A posteriori: 199 ± 30 Gg yr⁻¹, ±15 %

Henne et al., ACP, 2016

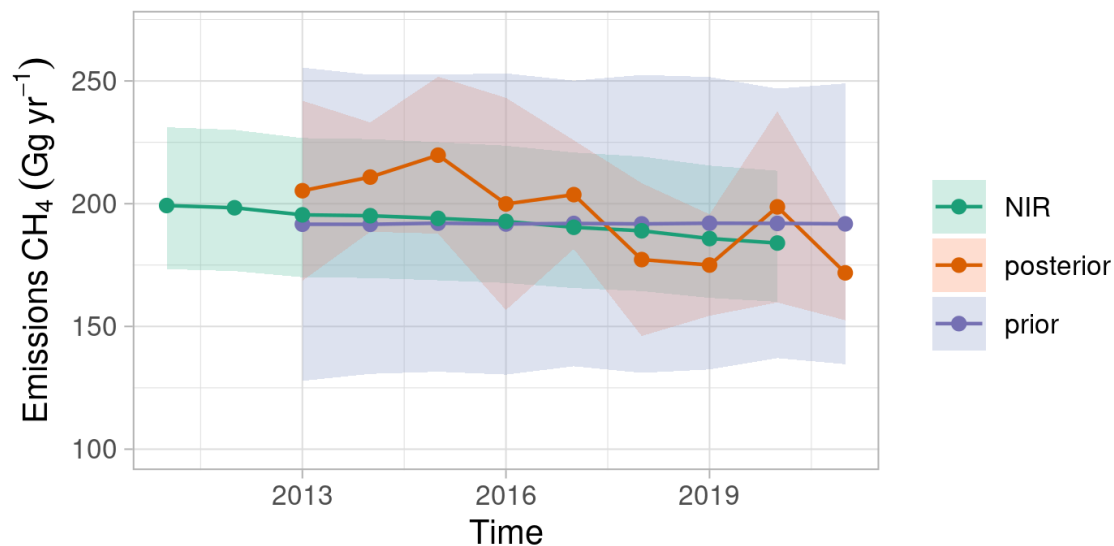
Validation of the Swiss methane emission inventory by atmospheric observations and inverse modelling

Stephan Henne¹, Dominik Brunner¹, Brian Oney¹, Markus Leuenberger², Werner Eugster³, Ines Bamberger^{3,4}, Frank Meinhardt⁵, Martin Steinbacher¹, and Lukas Emmenegger¹



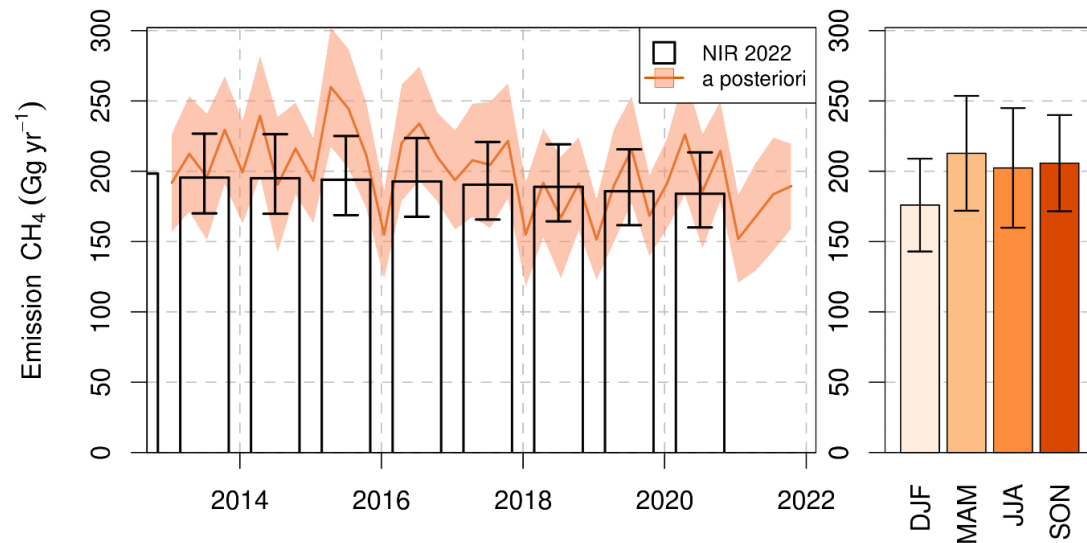
Swiss Methane Emissions (2013 – 2020)

Temporal evolution



Based on 8 sensitivity inversions per year

Seasonal variability



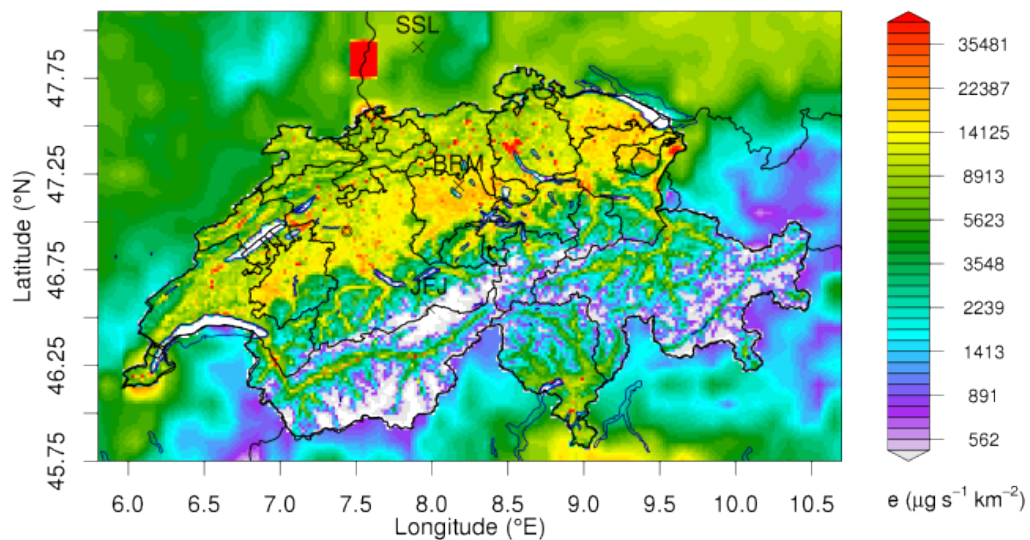
Spring maximum & winter minimum
Seasonal amplitude: $\pm 20\%$

Based on 4 sensitivity inversions with seasonal variability per year

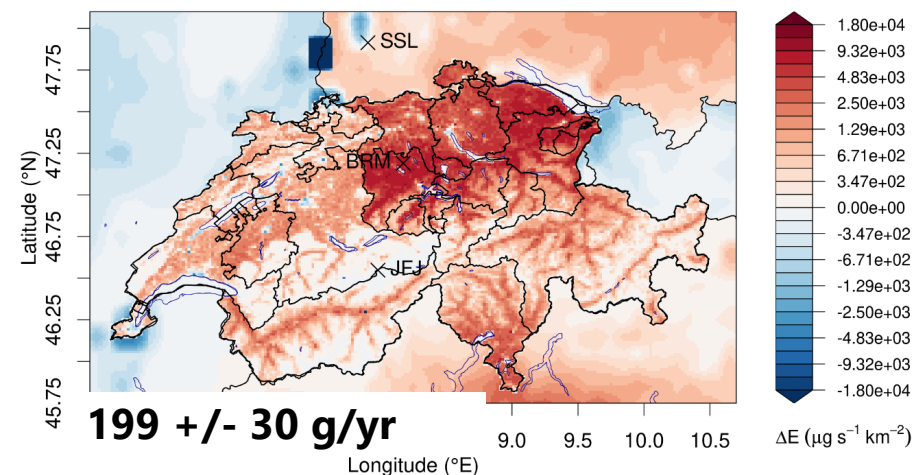


Swiss Nitrous Oxide Emissions (2017 – 2020)

A priori inventory



A posteriori difference



NIR (w/o 2020): 10.1 (4.1 – 18.3) Gg yr⁻¹, ~±70 %

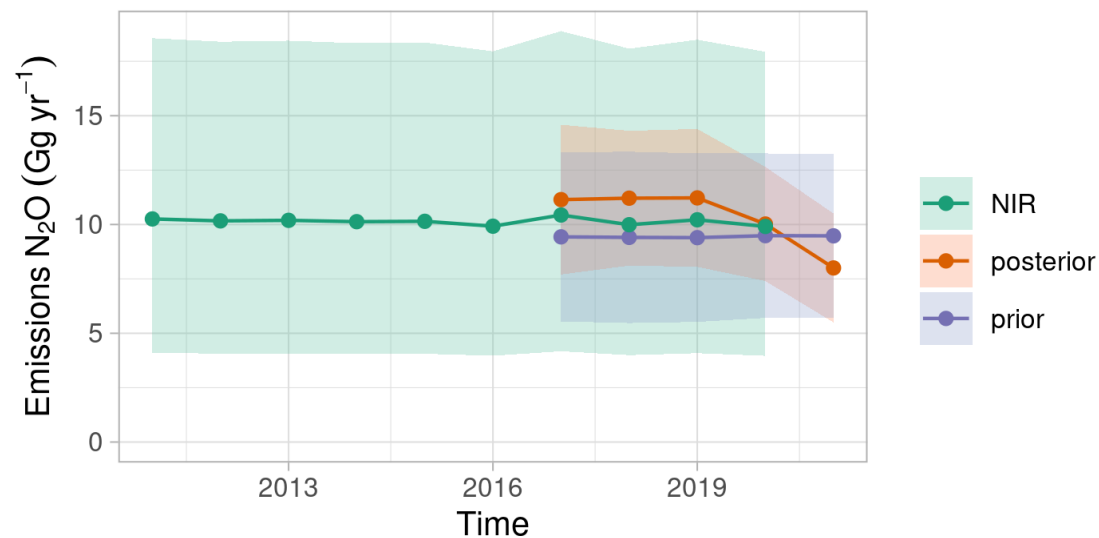
A posteriori: 10.9 ± 3.1 Gg yr⁻¹, ±28 %

95 % CI

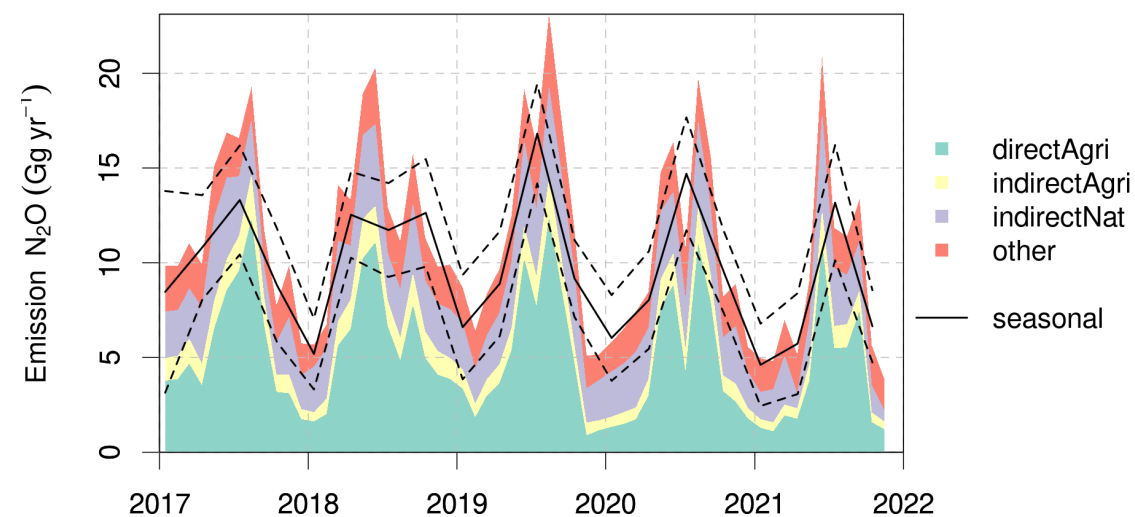


Trend & Seasonality of N₂O Emissions

Temporal evolution



Seasonal variability by source

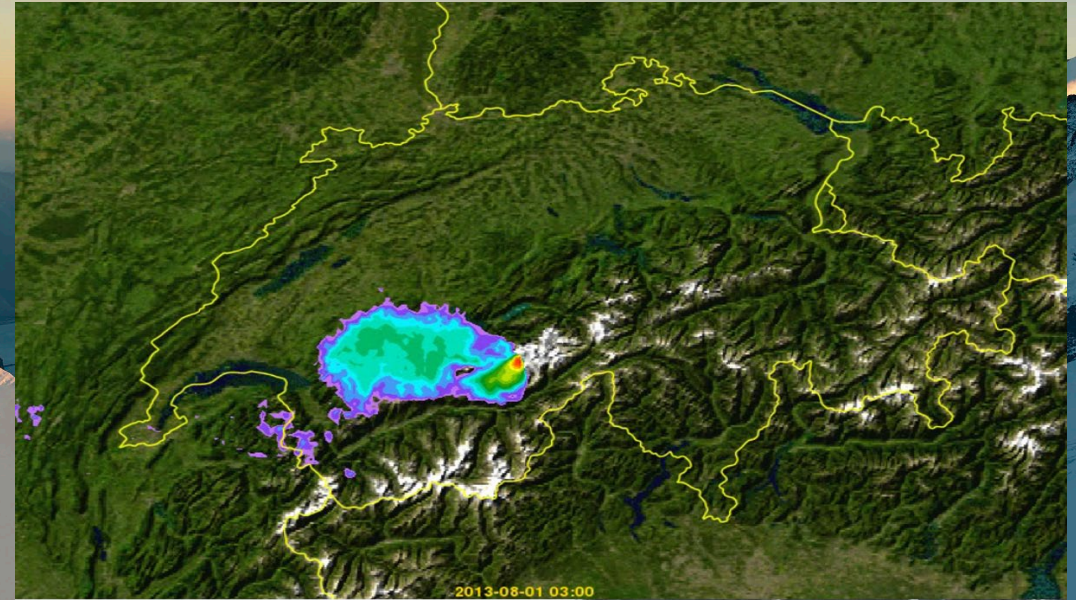


- Pronounced seasonality in soil emissions ($\pm 50\%$ summer/winter)
- Variability from year to year
- Low emissions in 2021 driven by lower emission in summer (preliminary)



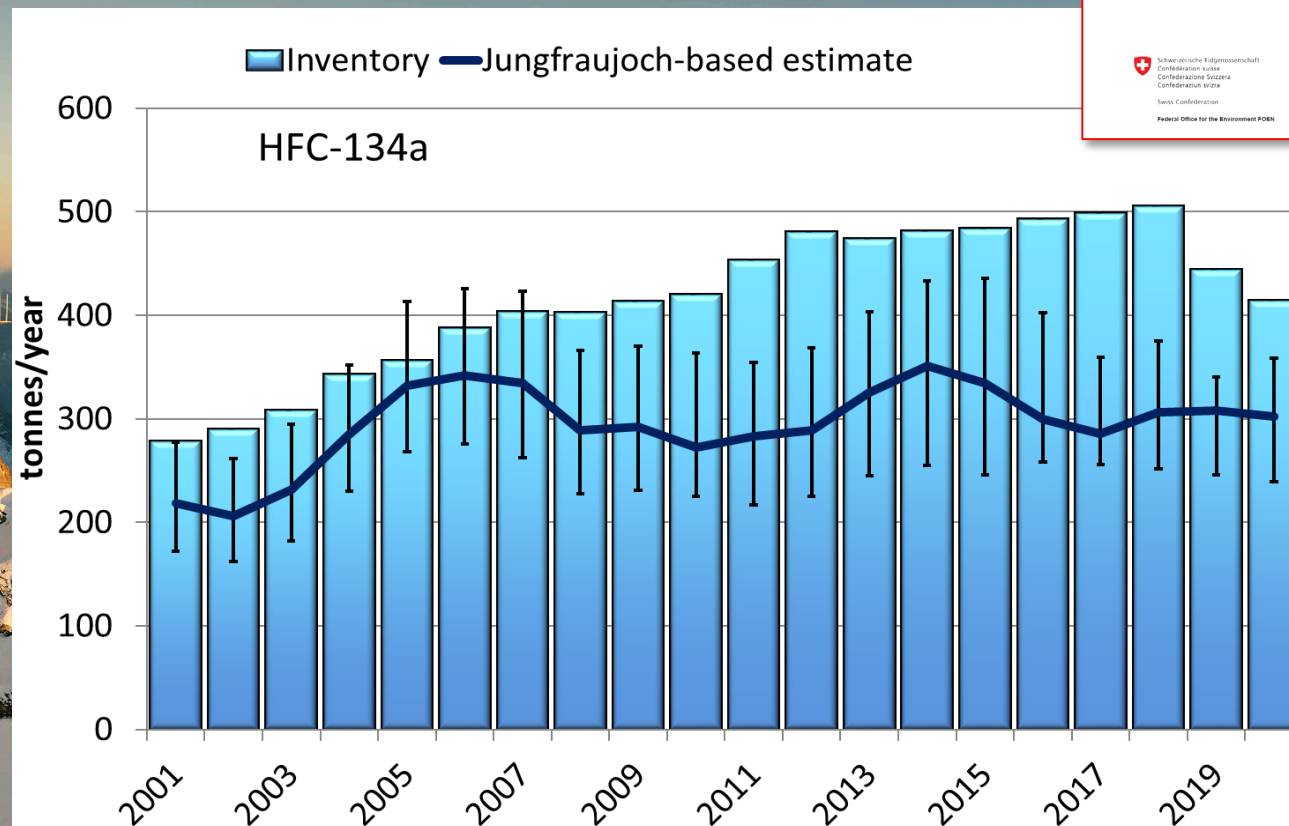
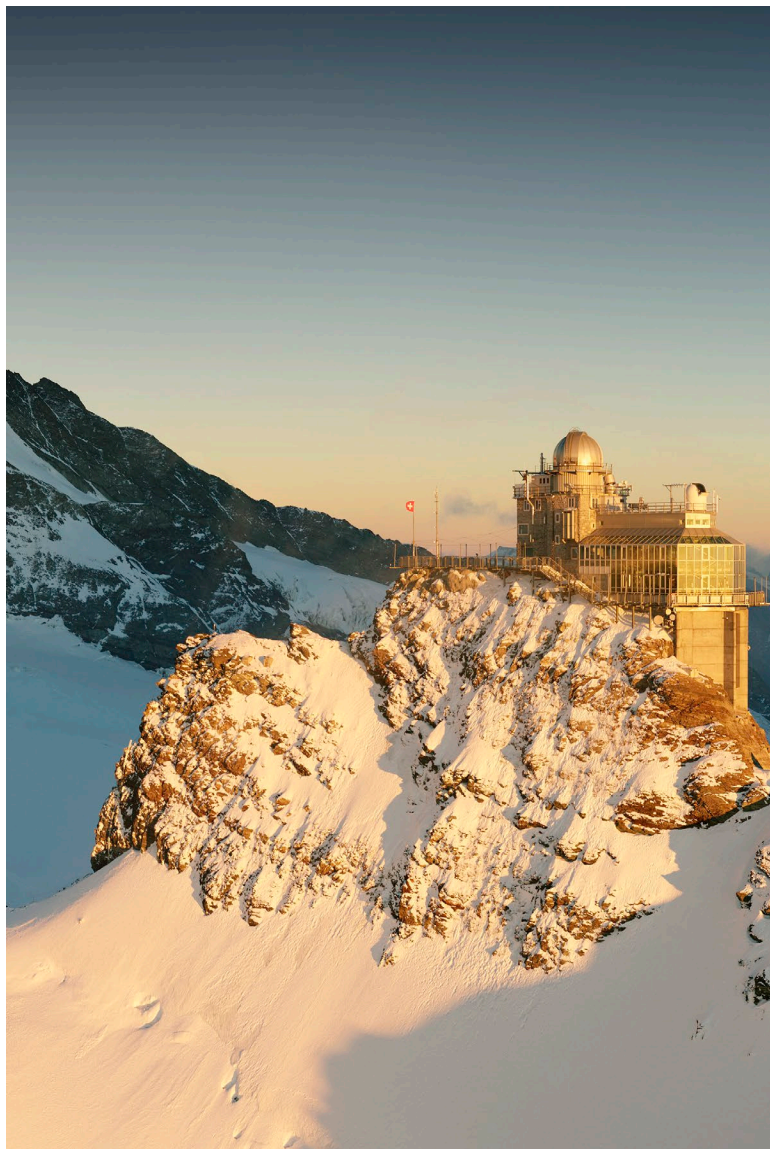
F-gas Emissions Based on Jungfrauoch Observations

$$E_{\text{target}} (\text{CH}) = E_{\text{CO}} (\text{CH Inventory}) \frac{\Delta \text{target (observed)}}{\Delta \text{CO (observed)}}$$





F-gas Emissions Based on Jungfrauoch Observations



Switzerland's
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
1990–2020

National Inventory Report
Including reporting elements under the Kyoto Protocol

Submission of April 2022
under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
and under the Kyoto Protocol

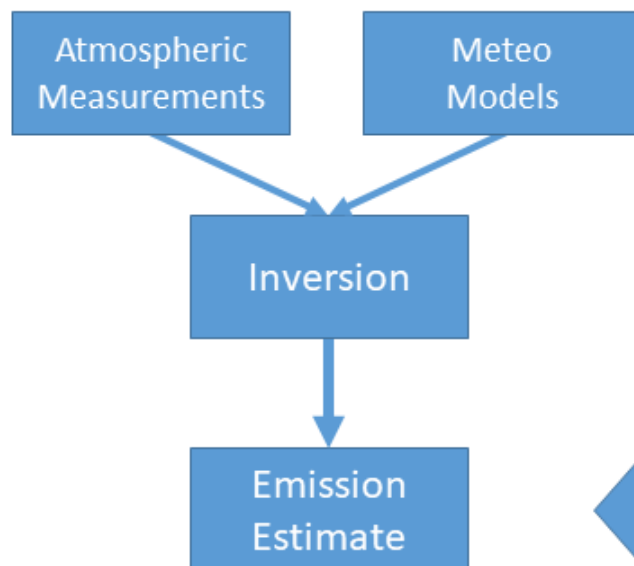
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Confederation
Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



The Swiss Verification System

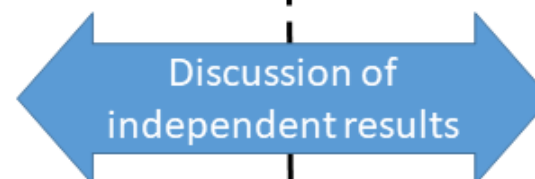
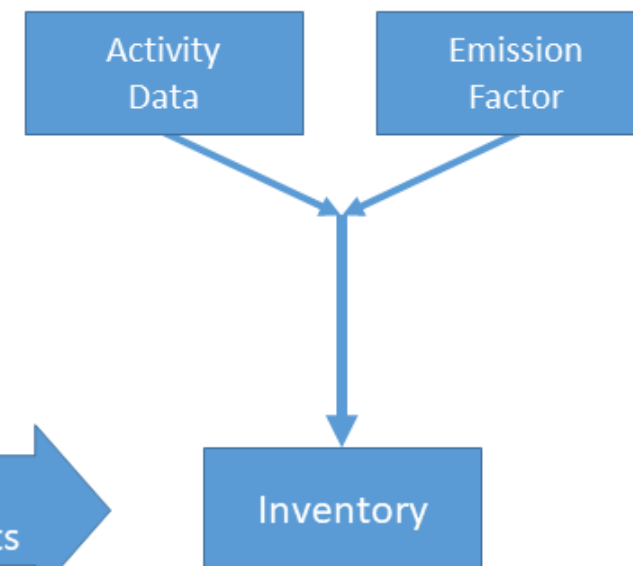
Measurement-based estimate

Responsibility of Empa
with financial support of FOEN



Inventory

Responsibility of FOEN
Empa part of internal review



Empa: Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technologies
FOEN: Swiss Federal Office of the Environment



Conclusions

- Atmospheric measurement-based (inverse) verification cannot be based on published literature only.
- Verification has to be connected to the inventory system, but has to stay independent.
- Changes to the inventory should not be justified on verification only.

Verification systems in place in UNFCCC reporting:

Switzerland (CH₄, N₂O, F-gases)

United Kingdom (CH₄, N₂O, F-gases)

Australia (CH₄, N₂O, F-gases)

United States (F-gases)