

Wrap-up

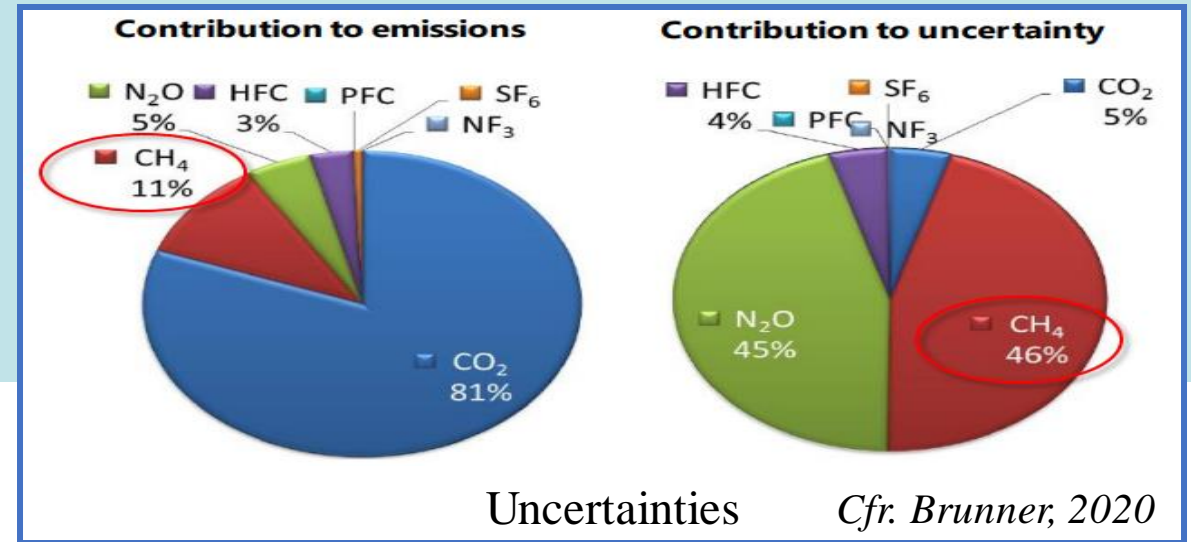
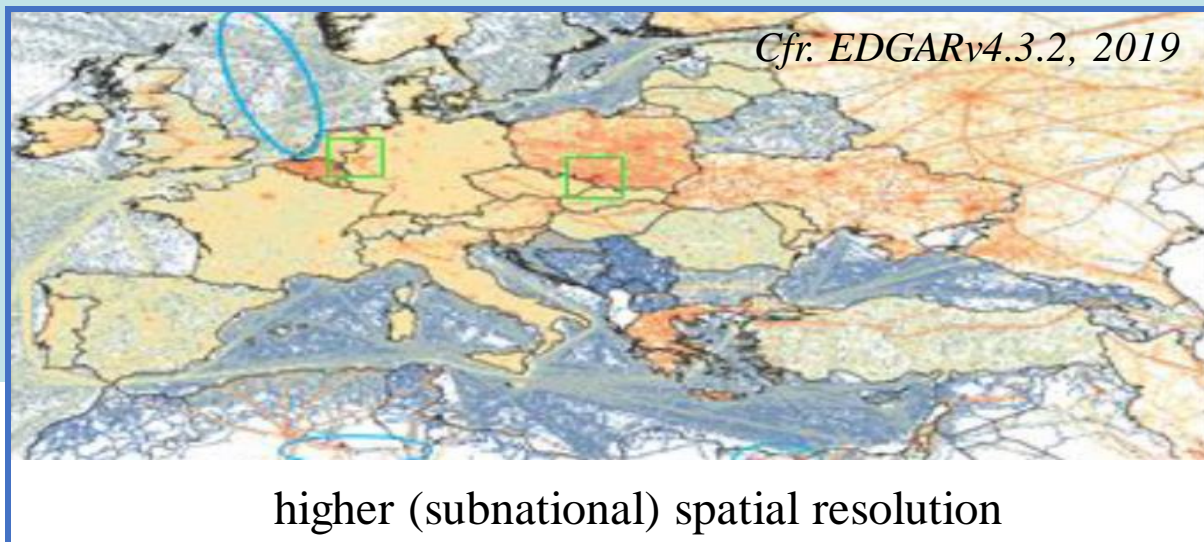
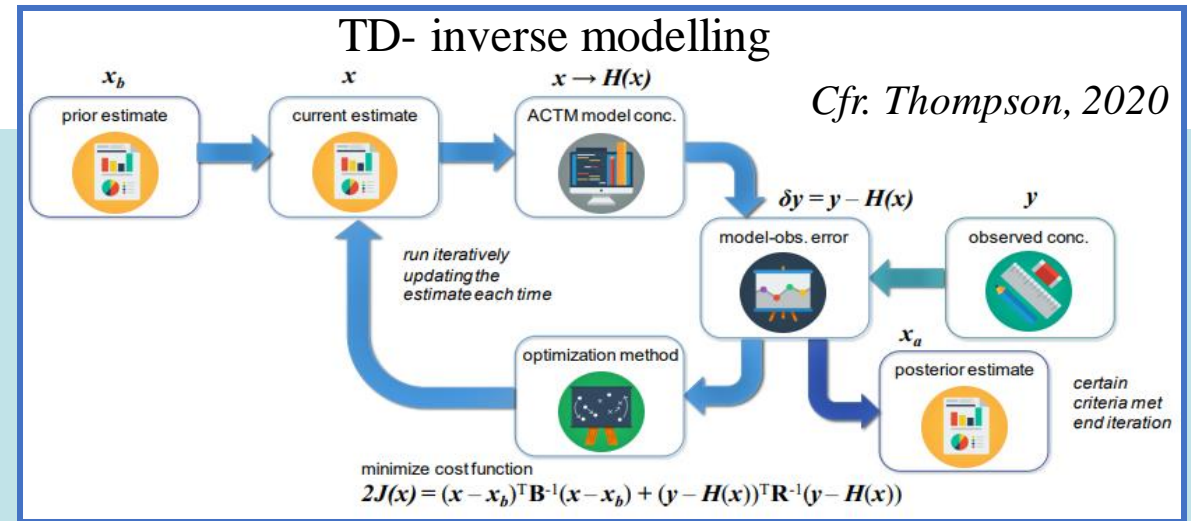
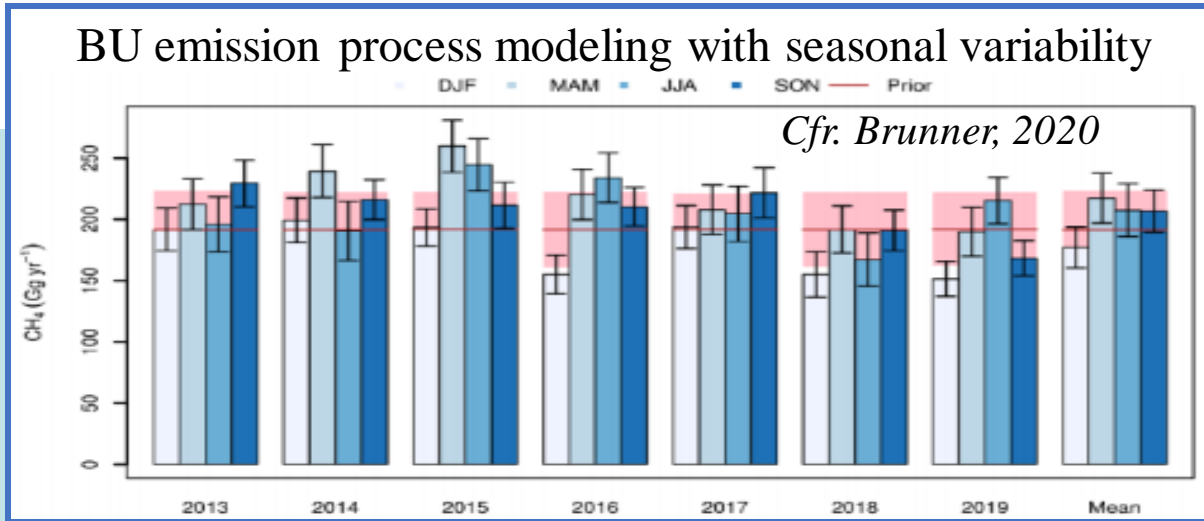
VERIFY networking workshop 2

Part III – Fossil fuel CO2 emissions

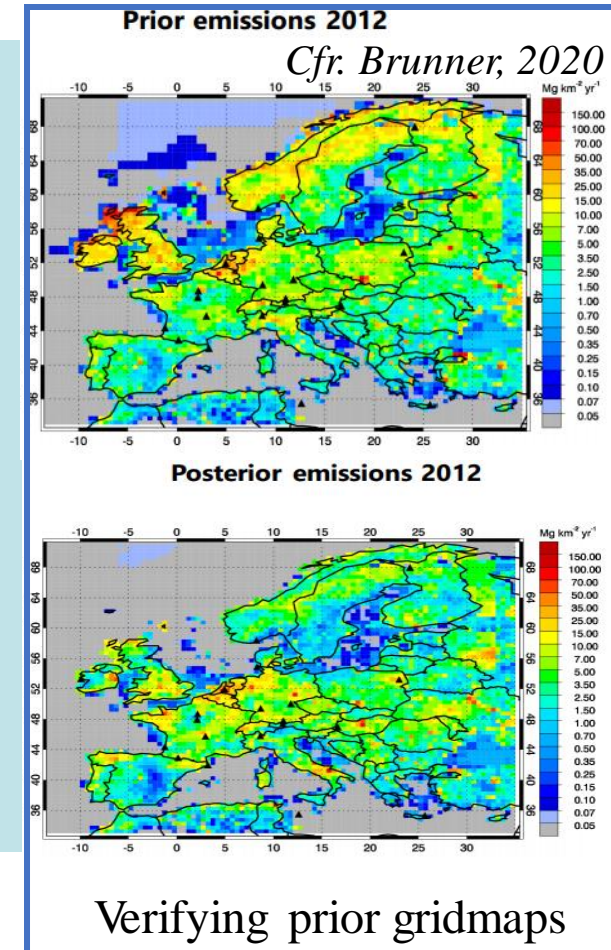
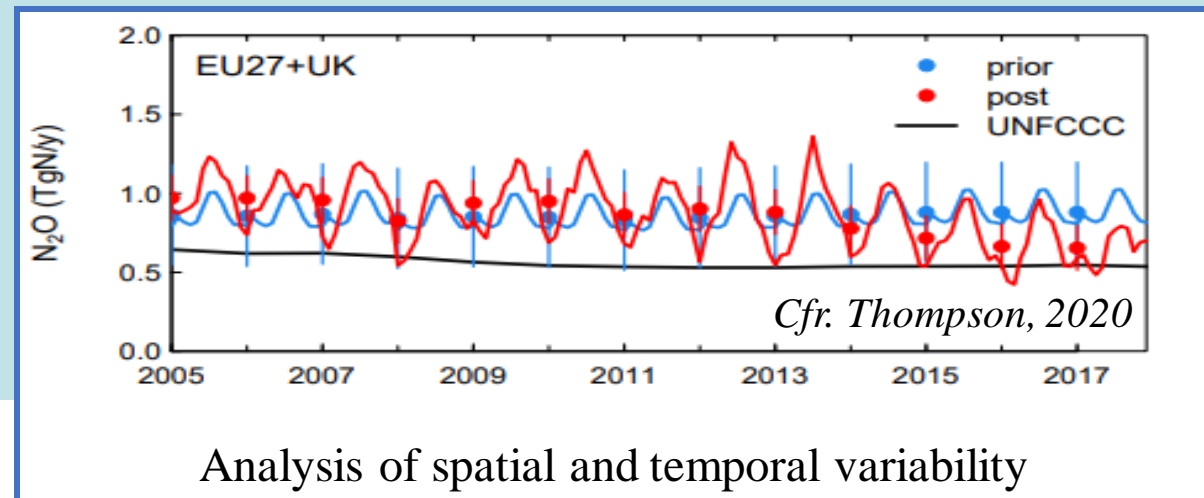
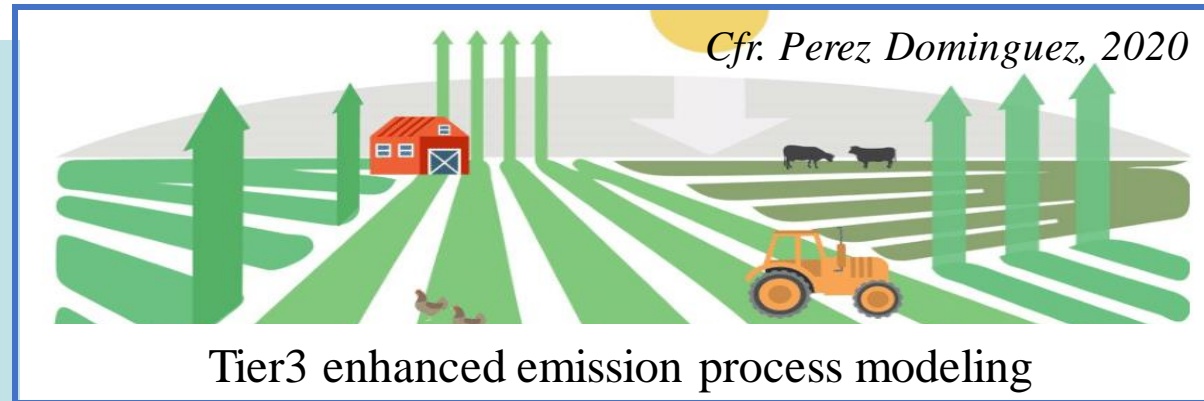
13 November 2020

with contributions of WP1, WP4, WP5 and WP6

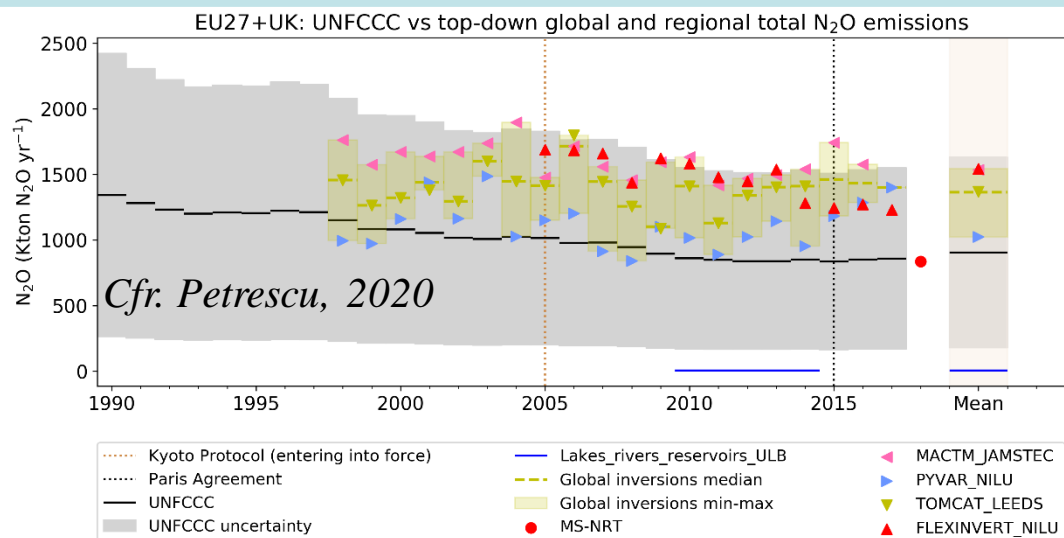
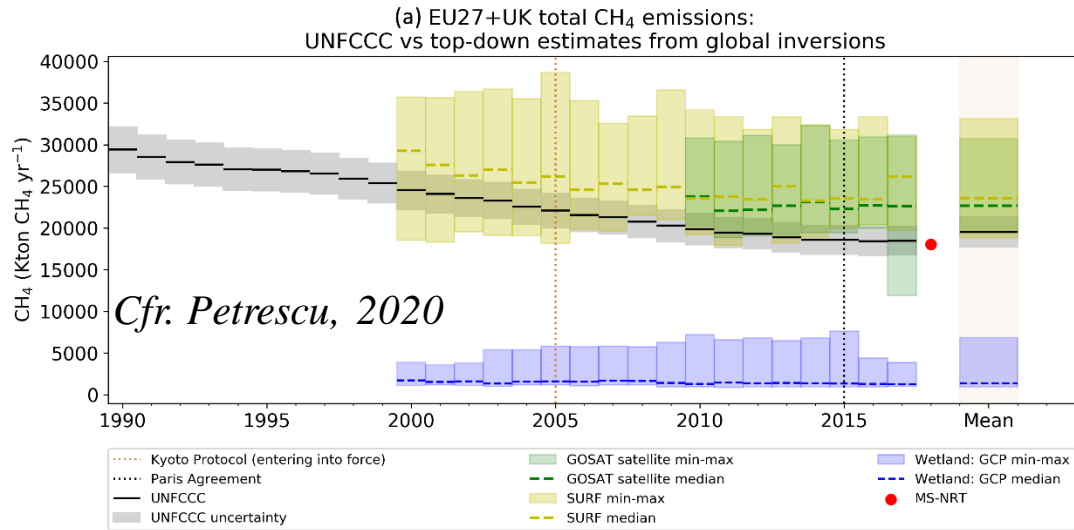
1. Which tasks to tackle for improving CH4 and N2O emission estimates?



2. How improving our understanding of differences in trends between inventories and observations?

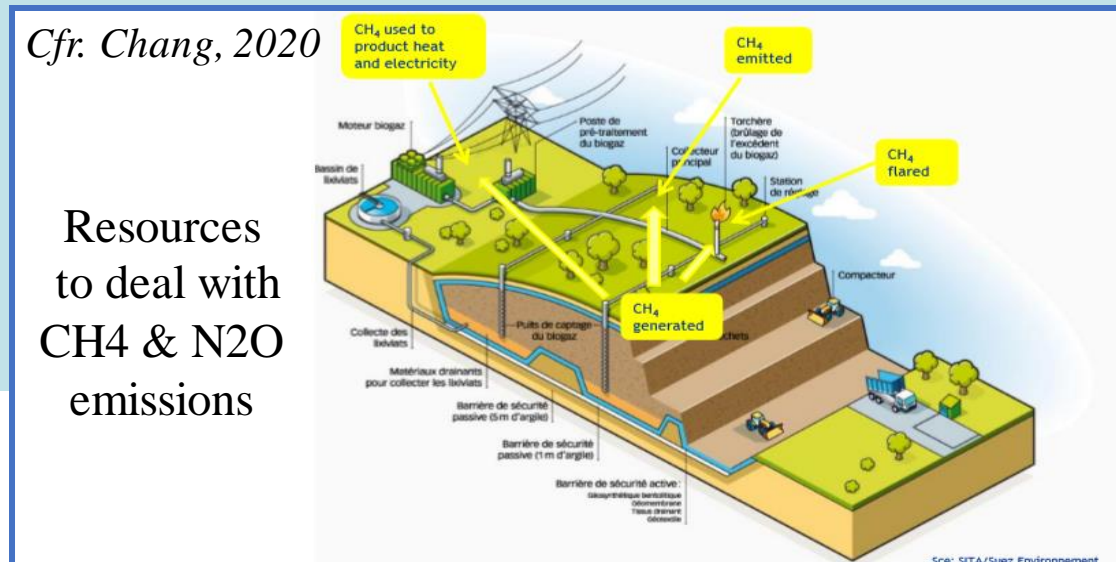
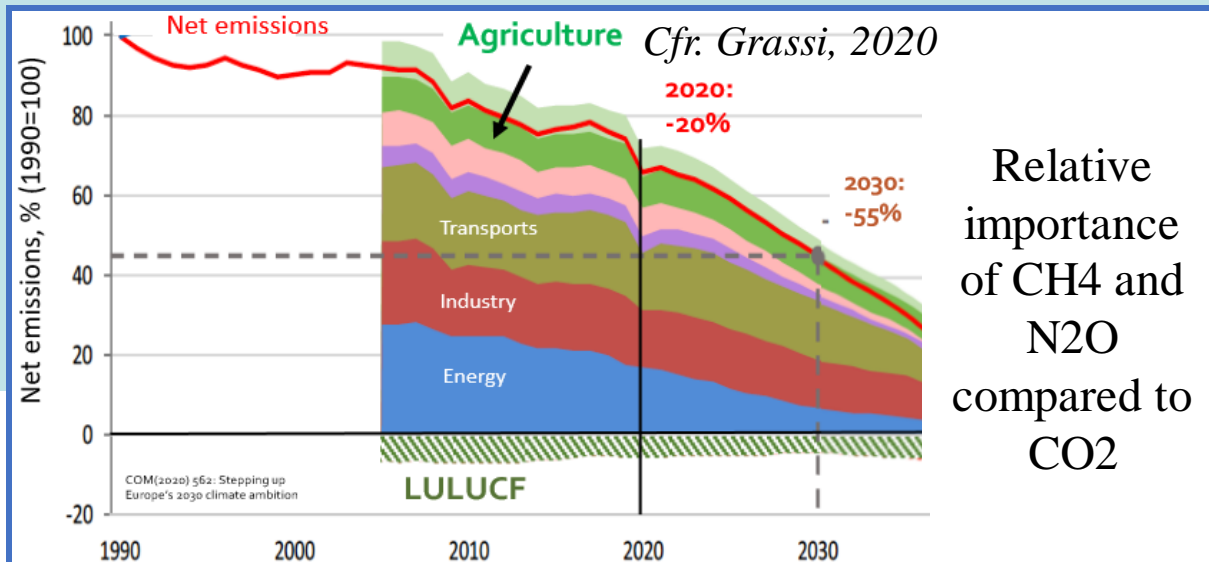
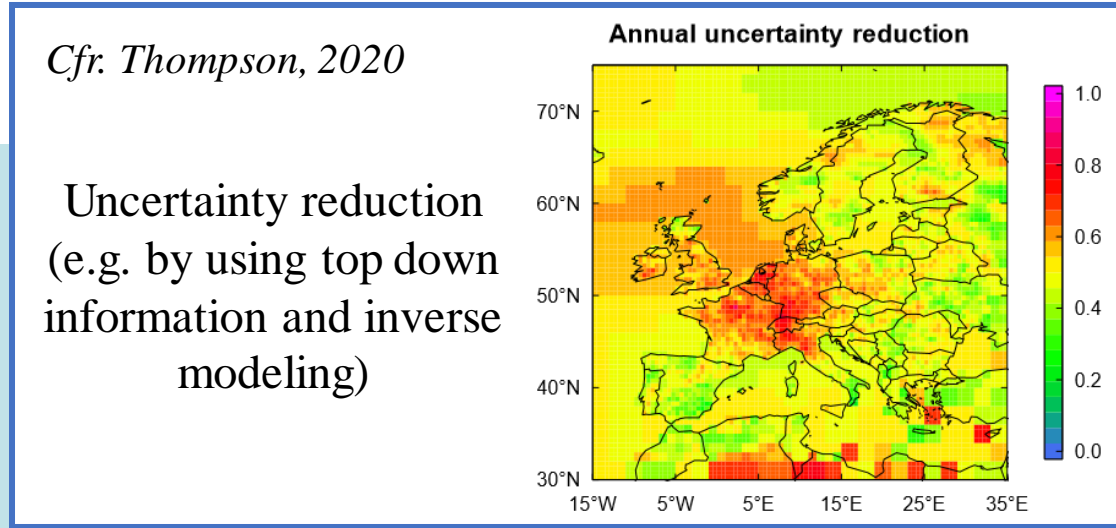
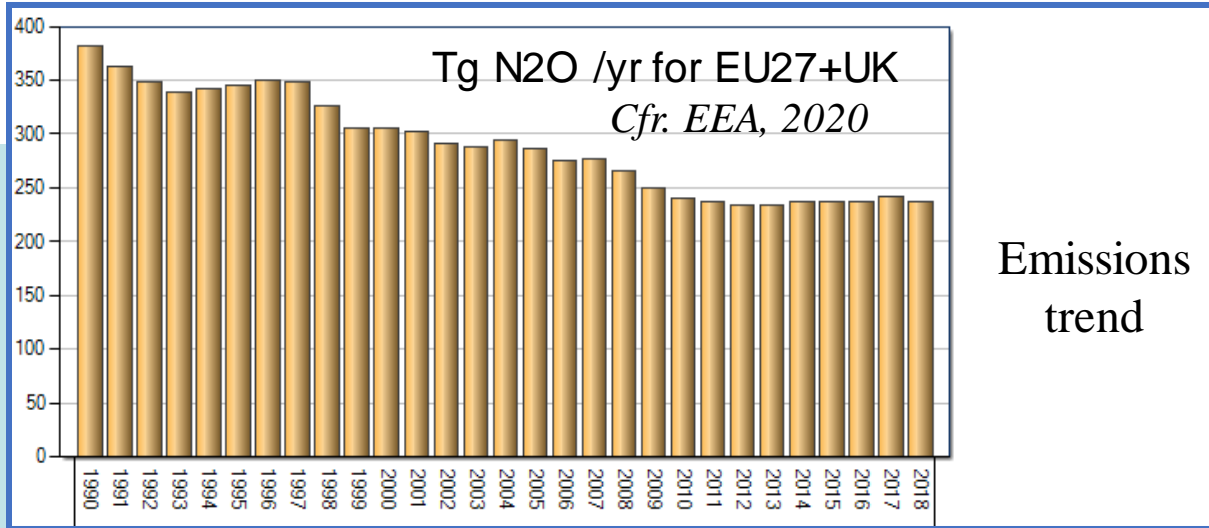


3. Why using a system that supports with top-down information the verification of GHG emissions?



- reduction of the uncertainties of the CH₄ and/or N₂O budget
- better understanding of the CH₄ and/or N₂O emission processes
- amending the EU regulation 1999 for monitoring GHG emissions based on spatially disaggregated data
- the inverse modelling is done at EU level, providing input to the EU Member States

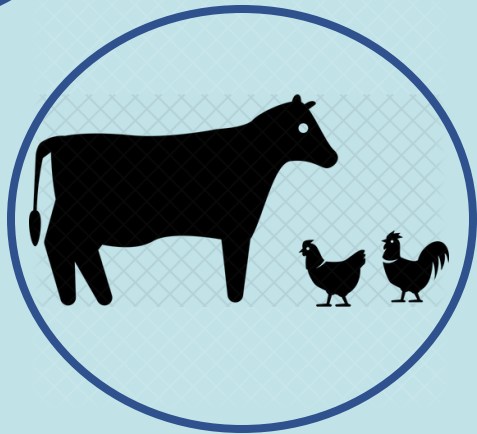
4. Where do you expect the most significant change for the CH4 and N2O emissions?



5. Which sectors would benefit most from measurements for revising emission factors ?



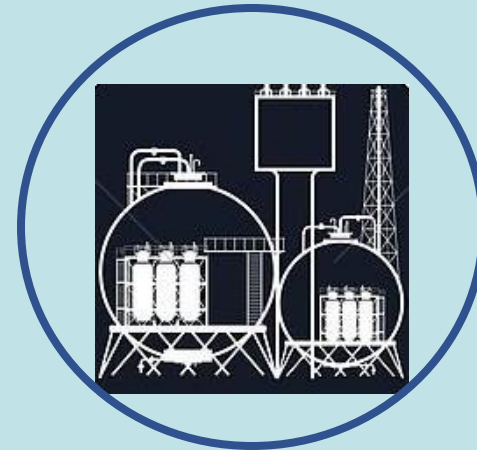
Waste and wastewater



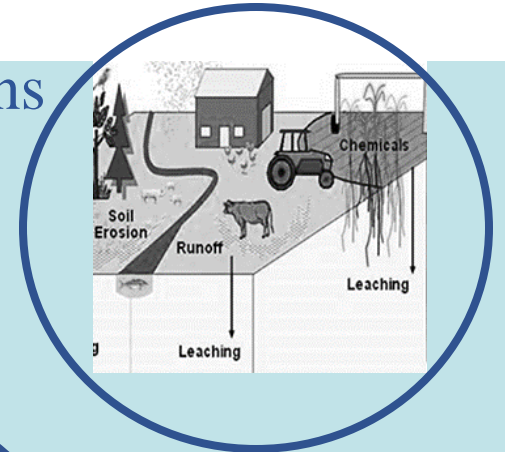
Livestock (enteric/manure)



Crop and Rice



Industrial (chemical)



Indirect emissions

6. How enhancing comparability of national inventories for CH₄ or for N₂O ?

- a. Using more strictly IPCC definitions and terminology
- b. Using observation-based evidence and scientific regional inventories covering more countries
- c. Having better understanding not only of anthropogenic but also of the natural emissions
- d. More stringent regulations, also for Non-Annex I countries
- e. Other