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IPCC PRESS RELEASE

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IPCC publishes two Methodology Reports

Geneva, 28 February - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released two new Methodology Reports today¹ that were prepared by its Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI).

The two reports -- the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands* (Wetlands Supplement) and the *2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol* (KP Supplement) – were accepted at the IPCC's 37th Session, held in Batumi, Georgia, on 14-18 October 2013.

The two Methodology Reports are the latest additions to a series of TFI documents that enable countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol to estimate and report their anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases. Such information is essential to international negotiations to limit climate change. The TFI is responsible for assessing and developing inventory methods and practices which are scientifically sound and relevant to all countries.

The *Wetlands Supplement* extends the content of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (2006 IPCC Guidelines) by filling gaps in coverage and providing updated information reflecting scientific advances, including updating emission factors. It covers inland organic soils and wetlands on mineral soils, coastal wetlands including mangrove forests, tidal marshes and seagrass meadows and constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment. The coverage of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* on wetlands was restricted to peatlands drained and managed for peat extraction, conversion to flooded lands, and limited guidance for drained organic soils.

The *KP Supplement* provides supplementary methods and good practice guidance for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period. It revises and updates Chapter 4 of the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (GPG-LULUCF) which provides supplementary methods and good practice guidance related to LULUCF activities based on the general greenhouse gas inventory guidance provided in its other chapters and the rules governing the treatment of LULUCF activities in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

The two reports were initially released in pre-publication versions in October, and are now published online following layout and copy editing.

¹ The finalized reports were made available online on 28 February 2014. The print edition will be published later this year. The adopted Overview Chapter and the accepted entire report before copy editing were released on 16 October 2013 for the *Wetlands Supplement* and 19 October 2013 for the *KP Supplement*. In addition, the pre-publication versions of both reports were submitted to the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on 2 November 2013.

In order to document the drafting and review process, the IPCC is making public the drafts of the reports that were subject to formal review, all written review comments by expert and government reviewers on those drafts and the responses by the authors to the comments.

The *Wetlands Supplement* is available at: <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/wetlands/>

The *KP Supplement* is available at: <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/kpsg/>

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Notes for editors

TFI Methodology Reports

The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) was established by the IPCC in October 1998 to oversee the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (IPCC-NGGIP). It is co-chaired by Thelma Krug of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Brazil, and by Taka Hiraishi, of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan. Its Technical Support Unit, which is set up at IGES, is hosted by the Government of Japan.

Climate policy and global climate negotiations rely on a robust scientific foundation to produce sound results. The IPCC provides policymakers with regular assessments of climate science and its potential impacts, as well as assessments of the possibilities for mitigating climate change. The estimation of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases is one important basis for climate mitigation and the IPCC provides de facto international standards for such estimation, through highly technical work.

In 2010, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) invited the IPCC to undertake further methodological work on wetlands, focusing on the rewetting and restoration of peatland, with a view to filling in the gaps in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (2006 IPCC Guidelines).

In December 2011, the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC invited the IPCC to review and, if necessary, update supplementary methodologies for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities, on the basis of, inter alia, Chapter 4 of IPCC's *2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (GPG-LULUCF).