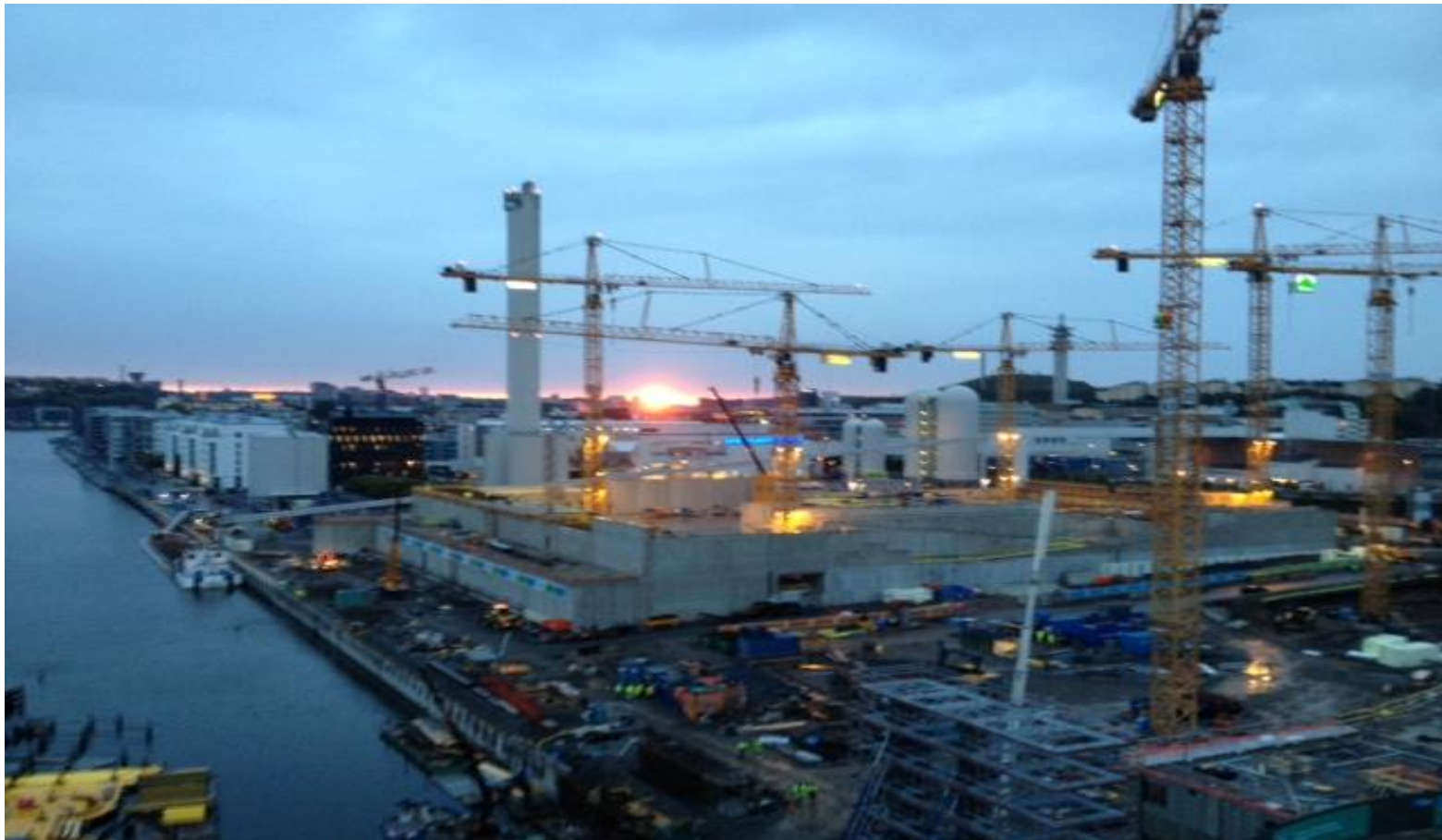


Swedish experiences of reporting according to UNFCCC and KP

Malin Kanth Swedish EPA



Experiences of putting a national system in place for reporting and enhancing national GHG statistics.

It takes time

Lots of efforts

Need to take care of the system continuously

Stable team

But

It's the heart of our reporting and calculation of national statistics

and

It pays back!

Requirements on the reporting and information reported

- Important with clear requirement from:
 - UNFCCC and
 - EU and
 - National

Reviews

- UNFCCC
- EU
- National



Important issues to make the National system working

Stable team

Internal capacity building

Communication

Projects and project leader

Regulation of

- **Who** is doing
- **What** is going to be done
- **When** one have to do



The aims of the Swedish national system

- Calculation of national GHG statistics
- Reporting of GHG inventory, Biennial Report and National Communication
- Estimating and reporting anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with the Kyoto protocol **and EU law, 525/2013 Monitoring Mechanism Regulation**
- Assisting Sweden in meeting its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol **and under the EU Climate and Energy package but also national commitments.**
- Facilitating the review of submitted information,
- Ensuring and improving the quality
- Guaranteeing that submitted data is officially approved.

Legal arrangements – the law

Ordinance (2014:1434) Concerning Climate Reporting

- provides the basis for the Swedish national system
- describes the roles and responsibilities of the government agencies in the context of climate reporting

Legal arrangements – the law

Ordinance (2014:1434) Concerning Climate Reporting

- The ordinance is the base for the national system and describes the roles and responsibilities for the government agencies in the context of national reporting.
- Identify the Swedish EPA as responsible for coordinating the national system
- Establish the responsibilities for other agencies to assist Swedish
- Guarantee the quality of the national climate reporting

Chapter 26 section 19 of the Environmental code (1998:808)

An obligation for annual reports to be submitted for certain environmentally hazardous activities so that the government agencies can undertake supervision.

The general Statistics Act (SFS 2001:99) and the associated Ordinance (1992:1668) concerning Official Statistics impose an obligation on companies and other organisations to submit annual figures.

Institutional arrangements

Agencies

Swedish Energy Agency

Swedish Transport Administration

Swedish Transport Agency

Swedish National Maritime Administration

Transport Analysis

Swedish Armed Forces

Swedish Chemicals Agency

Swedish Meteorological Hydrological Institute

Swedish Board of Agriculture

Swedish University of Agricultural Science

Statistics Sweden

Swedish Forest Agency

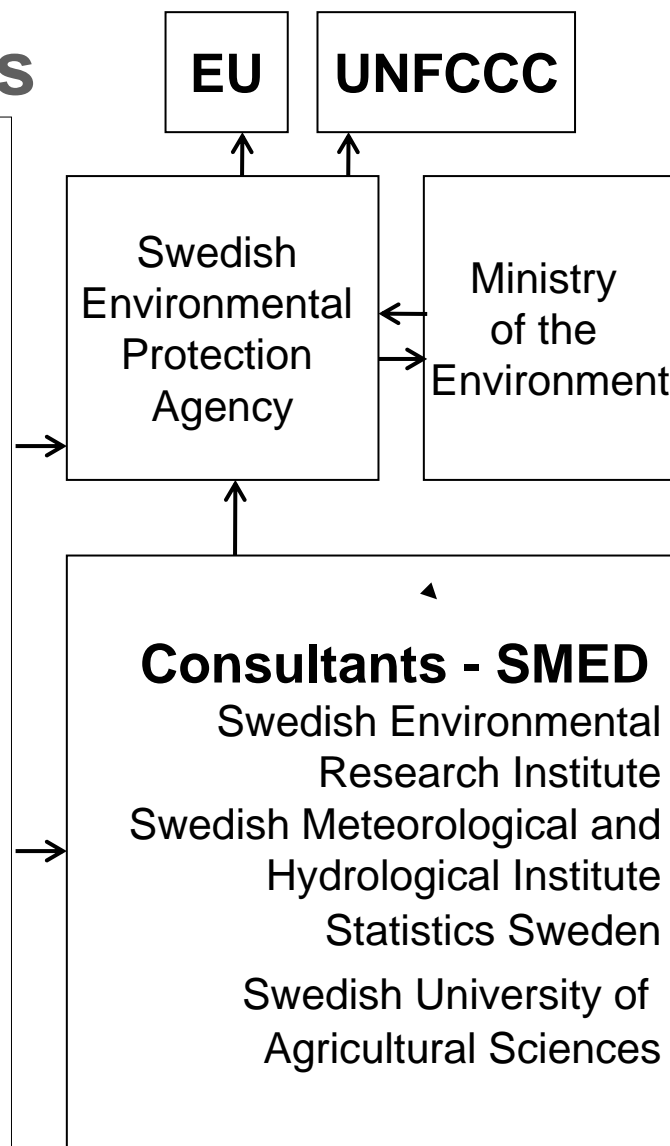
Swedish International Development
Cooperation Agency

Geological Survey of Sweden

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

Medical Products Agency

Naturvårdsverket | Swedish Environmental Protection Agency



Institutional arrangements – Responsibility

The Swedish Ministry of Environment

- Single national entity
- Overall responsibility for the inventory

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

- Responsible for co-ordinating the activities for producing the reporting
- Maintaining the reporting system
- Final quality control and quality assurance of the reporting
- Anything related to the reporting not assigned to any other authority
- Sends the inventory to Ministry of the Environment
- Submission to the EU and to the UNFCCC
- National publication

Legal arrangements - Agreement

Agreement with the consultants (SMED)

- Agreement between the Swedish EPA and SMED (Consortium)
- Extent: Data collection and processing, transfer of data to TPS and to work with issues identified by the Expert Review Team.
- Clause about QA/QC, and choice of methods.
- The agreement last until 2014 – it covers the first commitment period of the Kyoto protocol.

Example of Procedural arrangements

February - August: Data collection

- The Swedish EPA's consultants gather data and information from various government agencies, organisations and companies.

May-October: Calculations and preparations of the reporting (TPS och NIR)

- Methods based on UNFCCC reporting Guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex 1 to the Convention and IPCC Guidelines

January - February: National peer review

- Examination performed by independent experts at sectorial agencies
- Corrections of errors (if any found) and identification of issues that can be better described.

December - april: Reporting

- December 15 – the Swedish EPA reports to the Ministry of Environment
- January 15 – Sweden reports to the European Commission
- March 15 – Complementary reporting to the European Commission.
- April 15 – Sweden reports to UNFCCC.