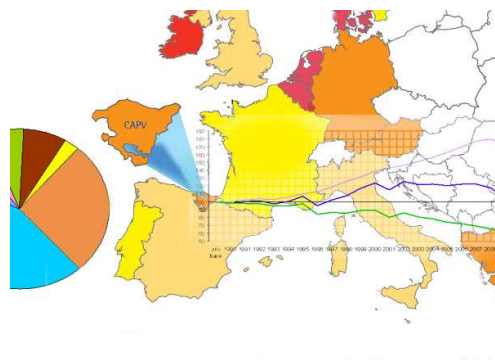


Inventory of GHG of the Basque Autonomous Community



Key Achievements

- **Compliance of an traceable and accurate regional inventory**
- **Convergence of different data sources (statistics, balances, surveys)**
- **LU-LUCF calculations**

Context and rationale

Ihobe is the Public Environmental Management Corporation created by the Sub-Ministry for the Environment of the Basque Autonomous Community (BAC) Government.

One of the objectives of Ihobe is to analyse and monitor how the behaviour of Basque society evolves with respect to GHG emissions.

The Government of the BAC has drawn up a draft law on climate change which regulates, in addition to mitigation and adaptation actions among its internal services, the obligation to execute the Basque Plan for Climate Change 2011-2020, which updates the 2008-2012 Plan and takes into consideration all the regulation developments of the plans and programmes of the Basque administrations. In particular, it will be required to establish quantitative targets for emissions as well as an adaptation plan for the period, with a strong co-ordination among the Basque Office for Climate Change and the various departments involved in the BAC Government. To specify the scenarios and reduction targets, it is necessary to have a methodology for calculating emissions, providing knowledge of the emissions of the various players in the Basque society, as well as estimations of their future levels. Regarding adaptation, the results of the K-egokitzen research project is expected to help identifying the priority lines of action.

Description

The inventory is produced following two parallel approaches: one does not consider electricity exchange, while the other one tries to take into account imported electricity (BAC is a net importer of electricity). This way the user can choose either way of counting, depending on its needs. This double approach is also applied to the Basque socio-economic sectors: one consists in allocating the actual emissions to each sector while the

other one consists in allocating to them the emissions arising from the electricity they consume.

The inventory is based on different data sources: the Basque energy balance, reports from companies in emissions trading, E-PRTR, surveys, waste inventory, agricultural and livestock statistics, satellite pictures and ortho-photographies (for the LULUCF sector), among others.

Energy statistics are also used (including energy consumption by energy type) together with statistical information to compile a comprehensive and detailed GHG inventory for all Kyoto Protocol gases (i.e. CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆).

The IPCC-1990 methodology is used with some of the IPCC-2006 improvements. The observatory tries to keep the regional level inventory compatible with the national inventory.

Main results

The first inventory of emissions of the BAC was conducted in 2002 with data from 1990 to 2001. Since, an annual publication is made available on the BAC Government statistics website.

The main strength of the observatory lies in the integration of various data sources managed in parallel in several departments. This, together with the detailed energy balance, allows the BAC Government to draw up an inventory of great quality and traceability.

Lessons learned & success factors

To get this kind of observatory up and running, it is necessary to select reliable sources of data including historical data from the base year. Subsequently, a procedure has to be defined for building the inventory, with an annual review of defects encountered and improvements to be integrated into the methodology.

The integration of processed data into the inventory requires collaborating with the bodies supplying these data to understand what each piece of data means. Sometimes the quality level of the data added has been

given precedence, compared to forcing the use of an estimation in case of missing data which could have led to wrong conclusions.

Implementation

Implementing structure and partners – governance

Various departments of the BAC Government provide information. In the future, they are expected to be more involved and consulted before the inventory is published by the Basque Office for Climate Change.

Financing and Costs

Annual cost: approx. 120 k€
 Human resources: 0.5 FTE (From Ihobe and environment department of BAC Government) + 1 subcontracted FTE.

Time frame

Since 2002



Contact & links

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Observatory Website

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-11293/es/contenidos/inventario/inventarios_gei/es_pu_b/indice.html
 Ihobe website: www.ihobe.net