# Key issues of implementation of IPCC 2006 and IPCC 2013 Wetlands supplement guidelines

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# Methodology implemented in the latest NIR

- IPCC 2006:
  - direct and indirect $N_2O$ emissions from mineral soil due to land-use changes,
  - emission factors for HWP, biomass burning,
  - HWP under convention and KP reporting.
- Wetlands supplement 2013:
  - $CH_4$ emissions from drained organic soils,
  - $N_2O$ emissions from drained organic soils,
  - $CO_2$ emissions from drained organic soils.

# Key issues of implementation of IPCC 2013 Wetlands supplement guidelines

- $CH_4$ emissions from drained organic soils.
- Fraction of ditches activity data usage in land-use change situations:
  - ditch width – 1.5 m;
  - ditch length:
    - forest land – 83.54 m $ha^{-1}$,
    - agricultural land – 300 m $ha^{-1}$,
    - wetlands (organic soils) – 450 m $ha^{-1}$.
- $CH_4$ and $N_2O$ emission factors for drained organic soils in grasland land-use category:
  - deep-drained, nutrient-rich,
  - shallow-drained, nutrient-rich.

# Key issues of implementation of IPCC 2013 Wetlands supplement guidelines

- $N_2O$ emissions from drained organic soils – *should area of ditches has to be excluded from total area of drained organic soils?*
- Drained organic soils emit significant amount of $N_2O$, whereas emissions from wet organic soils are close to zero *(Kasimir-Klemedtsson et al., 1997; Flessa et al., 1998; Couwenberg et al., 2011).*
- ***How to interpret ditches on mineral soils?***
- ***And ditches on settlements?***

Thank you for attention!

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