

## **Overview and Challenges in Agriculture sector: 1<sup>st</sup> BTR of the Republic of Korea**

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### **Abstract**

As of 2022, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agriculture sector in Korea amounted to 23 million tons, accounting for 3.2% of the country's total emissions. The largest source was rice cultivation, which emitted 7.1 million tons, representing 31.0% of emissions from the agriculture sector. This was followed by enteric fermentation (6.7 million tons), manure management (6.1 million tons), and agricultural soils (2.9 million tons). Other sources, such as crop residue burning, accounted for approximately 0.1 million tons. Rice cultivation, enteric fermentation, and manure management were included in the key category in 2022.

For the agriculture sector, GHG emissions were mainly estimated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement for manure management. These results were submitted to the BTR applied with AR5 Global Warming Potential (GWP) values. Out of 56 emission sources in the agriculture sector from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Korea reported 34 sources, excluding 4 sources as "NE" (Not Estimated), 17 sources as "NO" (Not Occurring), and 1 source as "NA" (Not Applicable). Furthermore, Tier 2 methodologies were applied to estimate approximately 98% (22.4 million tons) of the agriculture sector emissions, and country-specific emission factors were used for 93% of the total agricultural sector emissions.

This presentation will cover the detailed status of GHG emissions estimation in the agriculture sector as reported in Korea's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), along with identified areas for future improvement based on these findings.

### **References/ Publications**

Republic of Korea Biennial Transparency Report (1st BTR)

### **Access to relevant information**

If any.