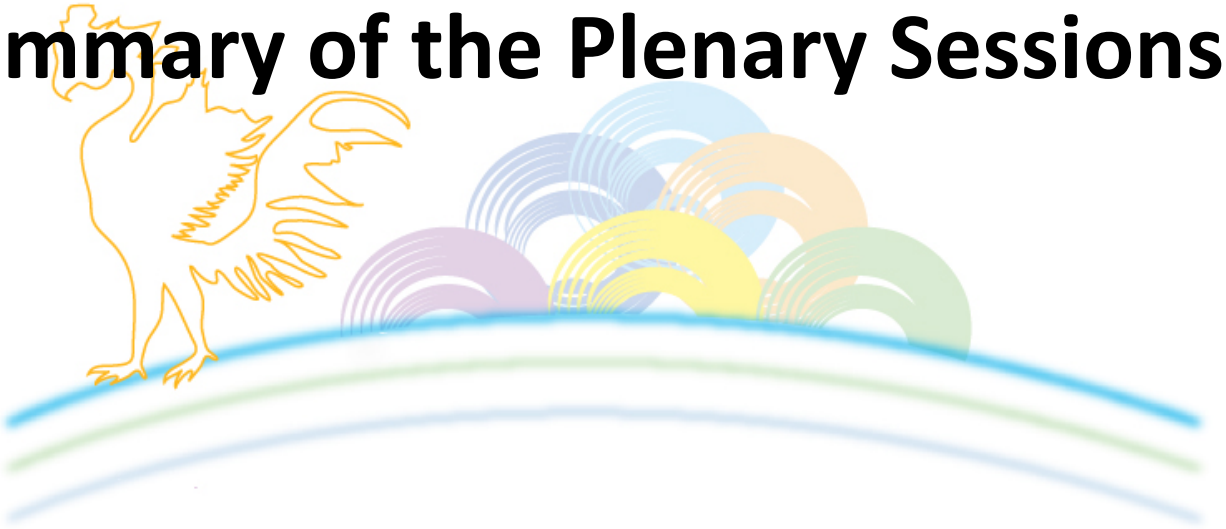
# Summary of the Plenary Sessions



13th Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia

6th August, 2015

Naofumi Kosaka (Rapporteur, GIO/CGER/NIES)

# OPENING SESSION

Chair: Ms. Emma Rachmawaty (Indonesia)

# *Opening Session*

- **Japan's climate change policies** by Mr. Shigeyoshi Sato (Japan)
  - Japan’s total GHG emissions in FY2013 were 1,408 Mt CO2 eq.
  - Japan’s FY2030 target is 26% reduction below FY2013 level (INDC).
  - The Plan for Global Warming Prevention will be developed.
  - Japan is promoting the establishment and implementation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism.
  - Japan is implementing a variety of policies and measures, reviewing their progress continuously.
- **Indonesia’s climate change policies and BUR**
  by Dr. Kirsfianti Linda Ginoga (Indonesia)
  - Presidential and ministerial  decree, international and national scale actions and so on were presented.
  - GHG emssions from 2000 to 2013 were shown.
  - BUR1 has been prepared since 2014 and about 27 meetings has been done. It will be submitted in 2015.

# *Discussion on the Opening Session*

- Considering the impact of earthquake in 2011, Japan set reference year of INDC as 2013.
- Reference level is not considered for Japan's 2050 target at this time.
- Japan's emissions decreased from 2007 to 2009 due to the economic depression and increased from 2010 due to the thermal power plants.
- There is mechanism to encourage the communication with scientists in Indonesia.
  - Internally, experts dialog with hundreds of researchers
  - Externally, communication with IPCC
- For planning the Indonesia's climate change policy, MoEF discuss BAPPENAS as well as related ministries.

Session 1

# UPDATES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (NCS) AND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS (BURS) FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES

Chair: Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi (IGES)

# *Session 1 (1)*

- **Updates on the preparation of BURs from non-Annex I parties and relevant requirements and available resources**
  by Mr. Dominique Revet (UNFCCC Secretariat)
  - CGE developed a training programme for the technical experts who undertake the technical analysis of BURs.
  - This first round of training was successfully conducted in April and May 2015.
- **CGE training materials for the preparation of Biennial Update Reports from non-Annex I Parties**
  - CGE developed in 2014 a set of training materials.
  - CGE also organized three regional training workshops, between July 2014 and February 2015, where those training materials were used.

# *Session 1 (2)*

- **Status of India's 1stBiennial Update Report (BUR)**
  by Sumana Bhattacharya (India)
  - Overview of provisional BUR is presented. The presentation includes institutional arrangement, GHG inventories in 2010, mitigation actions and so on.
  - Cabinet for approval is awaited now.

# *Discussion on the Session 1*

- Experience as team of technical experts (TTE) may be capacity-building opportunity for own country.
- There is no limit to number of nominations. Nominated experts must pass the training course to participate in TTE. A retake is available even if failed.
- TTE work is voluntary basis. If one will consider participating in the TTE, it is better to confirm the work load is affordable to him/her.
- India is in the final stage of BUR1 submission. The BUR includes time-series estimates of GHG.

Session 2

# PROGRESS MADE IN BUR AND THE ICA PROCESS

Chair: Dr. Sirintornthep Towprayoon
(Advisory Board/King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi)

# *Session 2 (1)*

- **Overview of the BUR1 and the preparation for publishing of national inventory system (NIS) in Vietnam**
  by Dr. Nguyen Phuong Nam (Vietnam)
  - Institutional arrangements for BUR as well as inventories were illustrated.
  - Vietnam's BUR1 contains Inventories in 2010.
  - Vietnam is trying to establish NIS through publishing a legally document.

- **BUR of the Republic of Korea** by Dr. Jongchul Bang (Korea)
  - Institutional arrangement and process of compilation of the 3rd NCs and 1st BURs were presented.
  - Questionnaire about mitigation actions during the Technical Analysis under the International Consultation and Analysis were presented.

# *Session 2 (2)*

- **Technical Analysis of BURs, as Part of the International Consultation and Analysis Process**
  by Mr. Kiyoto Tanabe (IPCC/TFI/TSU, UNFCCC CGE)
  - The experience of the first round of TA was explained in detail.
  - Some advices were presented from a technical expert's viewpoint.
    - Indication of what is updated clearly
    - Provision of basic information transparently
    - Preparation for Q&A sufficiently
- **Japan's experience: The International Assessment and Review (IAR) Process, with a focus on Multilateral Assessment (MA)**
  by Mr. Tsubasa Tomita (Japan)
  - Cooperation and collaboration between Ministry of the Environment and relevant ministries was enhanced through the IAR process.
  - The objective of ICA for developing countries is different from that of IAR. However, developing countries could gain useful experiences through the ICA process in the same way as Japan since the process of both are similar.

# *Discussion on the Session 2*

- Some mitigation actions (e.g. ETS and TMS in Korea) are clarified.
- Identification, in consultation with the country, of capacity-building needs is the most important tasks of TTE.
- Direct communication between the TTE and countries (e.g. teleconference, which is optional in TA process) is helpful for the clarification of issues raised by the TTE, and identification of capacity-building needs.
- Follow up after the identification of capacity-building needs could be done through contacting the Global Supporting Programme, or national support programmes by JICA and so on.
- Analysis of accuracy of EF and AD is difficult. At least, explaining EF and AD in BURs improves transparency.

Session 3

# CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSISTENCY AND CONTINUOUS REPORTING)

Chair: Dr. Rizaldi Boer (Advisory Board/Bogor Agricultural University)

# *Session 3 (1)*

- **Towards continuous annual reporting of National Inventory --- Japan's Experience ---** by Mr. Akira Osako (Japan)
  - Key Elements for Continuous Annual Reporting
    - Institutional Arrangements
    - Inventory Submission Schedule
    - Inventory Compilation Procedures
- **For consistence in China Greenhouse Gas Inventory**
  by Prof. Su Mingshan (China)
  - A stable team prepared inventories with the same methodologies between INC (1994 inventory) and SNC (2005 inventory).
  - The establishment of NCSC will improve stability and capacity of China inventory team and, as a result, will improve consistency of inventory.
  - Since recalculation of past estimates for all inventory sectors is planned in TNC, the inventory will be consistent in time-series.
  - Work to strengthen China basic statistics will improve consistency.

# *Session 3 (2)*

- **Institutional Arrangements for Making Continuous GHG Inventory of BUR**
  by Dr. Yap Kok Seng (Malaysia)
  - Malaysia's national GHG inventory system is based on institutionalized GHG Inventory Working Groups since NC2.
  - Emissions/removals are estimated from 1990 (or 2000) to 2011.
  - QA/QC process is incorporated in the institutional arrangements.
  - Data archiving is conducted.
- **Thailand GHG Inventory Institutional Arrangement**
  by Dr. Natthanich Asvapoositkul (Thailand)
  - Ad hoc institutional arrangement were set up for each NC project.
  - Some of the data used to inventory in SNC were not collected continuously.
  - Thailand has started to establish the institutional arrangement for national inventories through four years.

# *Discussion on the Session 3*

- Question regarding  the use experience of accurate, effective and efficient emission estimation system was asked from the floor. Several calculation systems are introduced by countries with  their merits such as automatic calculation abilities and efficiency.
- Regarding the Japanese inventory, how to protect human error in estimation files and how to assure the reliability of collected data are asked, and in response, QC checking procedures, automatic checking design in Excel files and collected data assuring processes are explained.

Session 4

# INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO GHG INVENTORIES AND MITIGATION

Chair: Dr. Sumana Bhattacharya
(Advisory Board/Climate Change and Environment Intercooperation)

# *Session 4 (1)*

- **Overview of "Sub-project 3 of Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies in Indonesia"**
  by Mr. Hiroyuki Ueda (MURC/JICA project)
  - Achievements of SP3:
    - The SIGN Center was established within the KLHK.
    - A draft national GHG inventory report was produced.
    - The line Ministries have more capacity to produce their sectoral GHG inventories.
    - Provinces have more capacity to collect accurate waste statistics and region specific parameters.
  - Challenges
    - National system for promoting national and regional GHG inventory activity is still being developed. Role of line ministries and KLHK need to be definitely separated.
    - Function, human resources and financial background of SIGN center needs to be reinforced.
    - Methodologies for GHG estimation are still mainly tier 1. country specific parameters and EFs are expected to be developed.

# *Session 4 (2)*

- **JICA effort to mitigate climate change in forest and land sector in Indonesia –IJ-REDD+ project-**
  by Mr. Shigeru Takahara (JICA)
  - Purpose of IJ-REDD+ project is to support development of REDD+ mechanism.
  - The project is conducted in sub-national and site levels.
  - Peatland emissions are estimated by the models.
- **Capacity development activities in support of National GHG Inventory by FAO** by Dr. Mirella Salvatore (FAO)
  - Global GHG emissions database for AFOLU by country
  - Interactive products in support of national GHG compilers
  - Dedicated country support in collaboration with other relevant programmes, aimed at increasing efficiency in country impacts

# Session 4 (3)

- **IPCC TFI: Recent Activities** by Dr. Baasansuren Jamsranjav (IPCC/TFI/TSU)
  - TFI developed two additional Methodology Reports (i.e. *Wetlands Supplement* and *KP Supplement*).
  - TFI Bureau concluded that certain refinements may be required to keep the validity of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*.
  - An on-line questionnaire survey and expert meetings were conducted.
- **Estimating NMVOC emissions in Japan, China, and India**
  by Dr. Satoru Chatani (NIES)
  - A framework to estimate NMVOC emissions from fugitive sources has been established in Japan. Its outcomes have been utilized in the GHG emission inventory reported to UNFCCC.
  - Fugitive sources contribute to 72% of all the anthropogenic NMVOC emissions in Japan.
  - Contributions of biomass combustion (biofuel combustion and agricultural open burning) are relatively higher in China and India.
  - Relative importance of sources on total NMVOC emissions is different among countries reflecting economic growth, infrastructure, energy structure, etc.

# *Session 4 (4)*

- **Development of NAMA and MRV Guidebooks**
  by Dr. Chisa Umemiya (IGES)
  - Considering currently no international standards, NAMA and MRV Guidebooks share existing practices and lessons.
  - Survey on the status of NAMA and MRV in selected countries are on-going this year.
  - NAMA and MRV Guidebooks will aim to capture especially challenges moving from planning to implementation.
- **Current State of Joint Crediting Mechanism and Relevant JICA Cooperation in Indonesia**
  by Dr. Jun Ichihara (JICA)
  - JCM secretariat was established in Indonesia.
  - Financing barriers are potential key issues in Indonesia.
  - JICA has implemented technical cooperation on JCM.

# *Discussion on the Session IV*

- The JICA pilot project has produced CSEFs from wastewater for some provinces in Indonesia - it was encouraged that these CSEFs are submitted to the IPCC-EFDB.
- In the JICA REDD+ project, the issue of community participation is a challenge. The possible complexity of mixing peatland issues and REDD+ was also pointed out.
- Activities are undertaken by IPCC-TFI to make refinements to the 2006 GLs, and FAO is providing E-learning and other support based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines since it represent the most robust and recent inventory knowledge.

# *Discussion on the Session IV*

- The post-2020 transparency framework will be important, and institutional arrangements for GHG inventories that are starting up can be the base for domestic response to it.
- In the NMVOC estimations, the input from industry organizations are large, but this may be a challenge for developing countries.
- Interest was expressed in how post-2020 JCM might look like.