

Session II

GHG Inventory Report by Sector

Energy Sector

Participants

- 16 participants, 8 countries
- mixture of people who were experts in the field and others who were here to learn more about the energy sector
- Mr. Saleh Abdurrahman (Indonesia), Ms. Lilih Handayani (Indonesia), Mr. Haneda Sri Mulyanto (Indonesia), Dr. Agus Nurrohim (Indonesia), Mr. Amin Suwanto (Indonesia)
- Dr. Shuzo Nishioka (Japan), Dr. Yukihiro Nojiri (Japan)
- Mr. Young Yoon Kim (Korea), Mr. Yong Gi Lim (Korea), Mr. Dongheon Yoo (Korea), Mr. Chan-Gyu Kim (Korea)
- Mr. Immala Inthaboualy (Lao)
- Mr. Thein Tun (Myanmar)
- Ms. Shu Yee Wong (Singapore)
- Dr. Vute Wangwacharakul (Thailand)
- Dr. Huy Phung Bui (Vietnam)

Key Points

- Find other uses for the data so it is easier to ask for it to be produced
- Pay attention to new technologies and adapt calculations accordingly
- Decide whether to use IPCC defaults or develop country-specific values based on need
- Need to determine targets for WGIA5

Indonesia

- uses a combination of reported figures and calculated figures
- for energy sector, tends to use supply side figures as there is more accurate data available for the supply side than for the consumption side
- fuel is subsidized rather than taxed, so not easy to use government records in the calculations
- generally makes rough estimates from their Energy Balance

Japan

- uses country-specific values, capable of producing very detailed statistics in this sector
- very long history of creating statistics for the energy sector as a part of its Energy Balance
- various ministries produce their own data (METI supplies the Energy Balance, Ministry of Forestry gives stats for forestry), but Ministry of the Environment is responsible for coordinating the inventories
- required to report its data annually which necessitates having an institutional structure in place for creating these reports – results in a high level of coordination
- this sector is not really a target for future development as it is already mature

Korea

- still undergoing industrial restructuring, so important to refine the inventory now, while in development stage
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry (equivalent to Japan's METI) collect activity data from other ministries (e.g. forestry) and other government entities (e.g. Korean gas and oil entities), and improve upon and publish the data.
- shifting to cleaner, more efficient energy, so need to develop country-specific values – government-industry collaboration working towards developing these values
- now working on quality control and quality assurance
- refining their inventories by focusing on the development of country-specific values, ensuring that the calculations are up-to-date and that they reflect the current pace of technological development, and reporting their results back to industries

Lao

- system for collecting data is not yet adequate
- many improvements needed
- currently working on its second communication and working on improving data collection methods

Myanmar

- participated in the “Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy” (ALGAS) from 1995 to 1998
- ALGAS was a study of national GHG emissions for 12 Asian countries
- mostly use supply-side figures in their inventories

Singapore

- has the advantage of being small, so its inventories can be simplified in some ways
- currently working on creating an Energy Balance and trying to close their data gaps.
- uses IPCC default values and has no plans to develop country-specific values at this time

Thailand

- uses top down calculations as a basis rather than bottom-up
- enough activity data available to make estimates
- Ministry of Energy is responsible for supplying and coordinating the data
- uses IPCC defaults for emission factors
- at this stage, compared to other sectors, the energy sector is relatively low priority for developing country-specific values
- inventories are basically only used for national communications at this point

Vietnam

- some main energy indicators in the national statistics, but the data is not adequate
- trying to use the data in the energy sector, but it is very difficult and has been taking a long time
- currently working on their second communication and trying to update the data
- lack of activity data is causing problems
- need to develop capacity for a national inventory group and policy-making

Key Point: Find Other Uses

- it is difficult (i.e. too expensive) to ask for statistics to be prepared only for the inventory
- if the data can be used in other kinds of analyses, it will be easier to ask for it to be collected
- it can also be fed back to the commercial sector so that companies can refine their emission strategies

Key Point: New Technologies

- in Asian countries, which are experiencing rapid development, it is necessary to pay attention to new technologies that can enhance efficiency and decrease emissions
- certain industries should be examined on a regular basis (e.g. yearly, every five years) for new technologies that necessitate the recalculation of emission factors

Key Point: IPCC vs. Country-Specific

- some countries that have already submitted one or two national communications may want to refine their results based on country-specific values
- difference between the IPCC values and the country-specific values is not large in many cases, so it can be more cost-effective for certain countries to continue to use the IPCC values rather than spending a large amount of time and resources developing country-specific values

Key Point: Target for Next WGIA

- come up with specific core activities to focus on in the energy sector before WGIA5
- study specific cases and see what can be done to improve upon them
- information exchange that takes place at WGIA is only the first step
- need to set targets and work together to make improvements