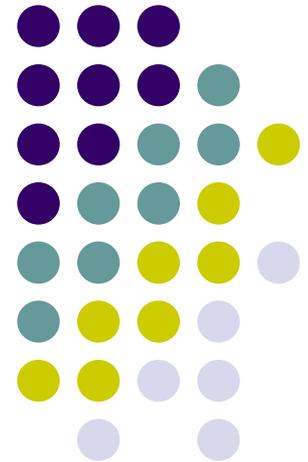


Session I: Report of the latest NCs (inventories) recently submitted

Chair: Kamal Uy

Rapporteur: Kazumasa Kawashima

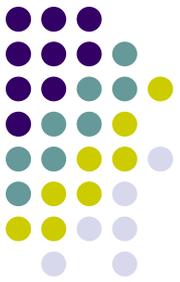
Mitsubishi UFJ Research
and Consulting, Japan



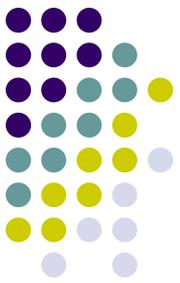
Outline

- Presentation summaries
- Conclusions





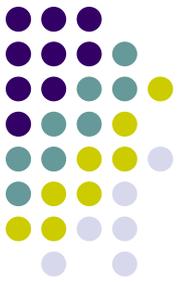
Presentation summaries



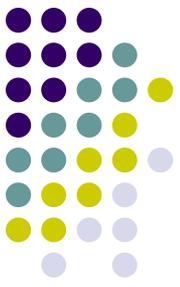
Indonesia

- Submission date of the latest NC
 - 2010 (SNC)
- Methodology used for the NC
 - 2006 IPCC GL (Tier 1 and tier 2 method)
 - AD: Most activity and other relevant data are published (official) data from Indonesian statistics.
 - EF: Country-specific and default
- Emissions (from 2000 to 2005)
 - National total emissions in 2000 are 1377.8 Mt CO₂.
 - The first and second largest emission sources in 2000: LUCF and peat fire 59.6%, Energy 20.4%
 - The national total emission has increased from 2000 to 2005. The emissions of LUCF and peat fire change in each year.

Indonesia (cont.)



- Key category analysis (in 2000)
 - Without LUCF, the first three main categories were energy production, industrial wastewater treatment and discharge and manufacturing industries and construction.
 - With LUCF, the first three main categories are all from the LUCF sector (forest and grassland conversion, peat fire and CO₂ emissions and removals from soils).
- Improvements of the latest NC
 - Using 2006 IPCC GL.
 - Improving activity data and EF.
 - An uncertainty analysis was conducted.
 - Both sectoral and reference approaches were applied for energy sector.
- Improvements toward the next NC
 - Using satellite data.
 - Establishment of special division in the MoE (already done in 2010) and strengthening current system of NGHGI.
 - Capacity building of personnel in key ministries & regional officers.
 - To reduce uncertainty in key sources, conducting primary survey.
- Q&A
 - Q:What is the reason why estimates of CH₄ under the IPCC revised 1996 GL are different from that under the IPCC 2006 GL?
 - A:EFs of both GLs are different.



Malaysia

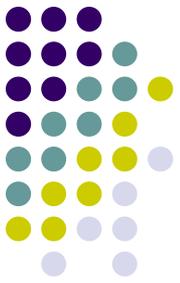
- Submission date of the latest NC
 - April 2011 (SNC)
- Methodology used for the NC
 - 1996 Revised IPCC GL
- Emissions (in 2000, 2005, 2007)
 - National total emissions in 2000 are 223.0 Mt CO₂.
 - The first and second largest emission sources in 2000: Energy 65.9%, LULUCF 13.3%,
 - The national total emission has increased from 2000 to 2007. Energy sector has increased more than other sectors.
 - Per capita CO₂ emissions have increased; while per GDP CO₂ emissions have decreased from 2000 to 2007.

Malaysia (cont.)

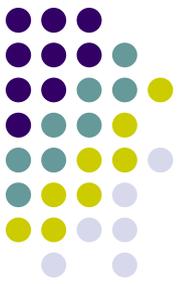


- Key category analysis (in 2000)
 - Energy industries (CO₂): 26.2%, Transportation (CO₂): 16.0%, Manufacturing industries and construction (CO₂): 11.7%, Landfills (CH₄): 11.0%, Forest and grassland conversion (CO₂): 10.8%, Fugitive emissions from fuel (CH₄): 9.9%
 - These categories cover more than 85% of the national total emissions.
- Improvements of the latest NC
 - Completeness of the activity data and emission factor.
 - Clear description of data sources, definitions and methodologies.
 - Enhanced the coverage of sectors.
 - Key category analysis was undertaken to identify major emission activities.
- Improvements toward the next NC
 - Institutionalization of GHG inventory process
 - Development of local emission factors
 - Development of national template for data compilation
 - Development of procedures for national GHG Inventory
 - Referencing on-going mitigation actions with GHG inventory
- Q&A
 - Q: Is the emission of product use in the Industrial Process sector calculated?
 - A: No. The source is not in the 1996 Revised IPCC GL.

Thailand

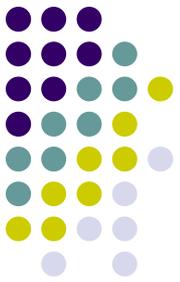


- Submission date of the latest NC
 - March 2011 (SNC)
- Methodology used for NC
 - 1996 Revised IPCC GL (Tier 1 and Tier 2)
 - AD: Searched from domestic sources
 - EF: Country-specific and default
- Emissions (in 2000)
 - National total emissions in 2000 are 229.09 Mt CO₂.
 - The first and second largest emission sources in 2000: Energy 69.6%, Agriculture 22.6%



Thailand (cont.)

- Key category analysis (in 2000)
 - Energy: Energy industries is the biggest emission source, and the second one is Transport.
 - Agriculture: Rice cultivation is the biggest emission source, and the second is Enteric fermentation.
- Improvements of the latest NC
 - Inventory processes carried out based on decision tree of the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management, and 2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.
 - Essential pathways involved the completeness, accountability, and transparency of data used.
 - Key category analysis was carried out.
- Q&A
 - Q: For which category is country-specific EFs used?
 - A: Agriculture. EFs in IPCC Emission Factor Data Base are used.



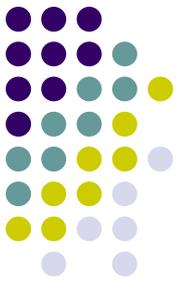
Vietnam

- Submission date of the latest NC
 - December 2010 (SNC)
- Methodology used for NC
 - 1996 Revised IPCC GL (Tier 1 and Tier 2)
 - EF: Country-specific and default
- Emissions (in 2000)
 - National total emissions in 2000 are 150.9 Mt CO₂.
 - The first and second largest emission sources in 2000: Agriculture 43.1%, Energy 35.0%
 - The emission of Energy sector has increased more than other sectors from 1994 to 2000.

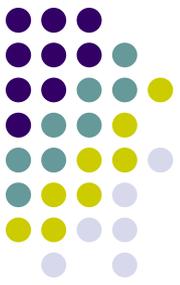
Vietnam (cont.)



- Key category analysis (in 2000)
 - Energy: 4 source categories, Industry process: 2 source categories, Agriculture: 3 source categories, LULUCF: 4 source categories, Waste: 1 source category
- Improvements of the latest NC
 - Database (AD & EF) has been improved and data are archived.
 - Key categories are analyzed.
 - Uncertainty estimates were carried out.
 - Organized some surveys to development of local EF (Rice cultivation, coal mine methane fugitive emissions).
- Improvements toward the next NC
 - Institutional arrangements for national inventory systems as well as QA/QC procedure and system.
 - Enhancing documentation of method, AD, and EF for all categories.
 - Improving the system for data collection, analysis, verifying and updating for GHG inventory.
- Q&A
 - Q: Regarding the table for Industry Process, the cells for CH₄ and N₂O emissions are blank. Do you have data for those?
 - A: Yes.

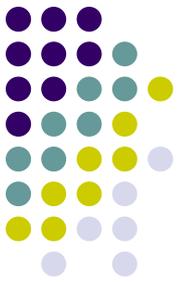


Conclusions



Conclusions

- Energy sector is the biggest emission source in Malaysia and Thailand; while LUCF and peat fire sector is the biggest source in Indonesia, and Agricultural sector is the biggest source in Vietnam .
- In the latest NCs, all countries improved AD and EF. Local EFs were developed. Key category analysis and uncertainty assessment were carried out .
- For the next NC, it is important to maintain the institution, system and organization to make GHG inventory continuously. It is also desirable to archive AD and country-specific EF data continuously.



Thank you!