

The 8th Workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia (WGIA8)  
13-16 July 2010, Vientiane, Lao PDR

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# Summary of Working Group I

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15 July 2010, Wrap-up Session

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# Overview of WG I

- Presentations from 5 countries
    - Mongolia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Republic of Korea (national and local)
    - Focus on Institutional Arrangements and National Systems.
  - Discussion
    - Discussed issues that inventory experts face relating to institutional arrangements.
    - Shared ideas on how to deal with issues.
    - Considered future work for WGIA.
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# Key points of Presentations

## ■ Mongolia

- ❑ The Air Law of Mongolia is the legal basis for inventory preparation. It requires all relevant organizations to provide data for inventory preparation.
- ❑ “Manual of Procedures” is available for preparation of inventories.

## ■ Vietnam

- ❑ Decision No. 47/2007/QD-TTg serves as legal basis for developing inventories in Vietnam.
  - ❑ A steering committee, consisting of members from relevant ministries, provides guidance to inventory team.
  - ❑ Inventory compilers have contracts with relevant organizations for data provision.
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# Key points of Presentations (cont.)

## ■ Indonesia

- Data is collected by sector in at the national and local level.
- Efforts are being made to develop institutional arrangements to address inventory preparation and also the estimation of emission reduction from mitigation actions.

## ■ Thailand

- Lack of continuity of data (archiving) was one of the problems in preparing the inventory for the SNC.
  - Two approaches are proposed for long term and effective institutional arrangement.
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# Key points of Presentations (cont.)

## ■ Republic of Korea

- Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth establishes the national GHG information management system.
  - Roles and responsibilities of relevant Ministries are clearly set.
  - A GHG Research center (GIR) has been established to verify the inventory data.
  - Republic of Korea has developed guidelines for local governments to estimate emissions. These inventories can be used for emission reduction goals for local governments. A bottom up inventory could also be used to compare with national inventories.
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# Observations

- Many countries have a good foundation for preparing inventories.
    - Legal basis for inventory preparation.
    - A single entity is given the responsibility of preparing inventories.
    - The single entity coordinates with relevant organizations in inventory preparation.
  - Countries have different institutional arrangements according to their national circumstances.
  - Many countries face common problems.
    - The lack of continuity of inventory preparations.
    - Scattered data, or inconsistent data.
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# Conclusions

- There is **no ideal template for “institutional arrangement”**. The arrangement depends on the country’s national circumstances (resources, structure of Ministries, data availability, etc.)
  - **Continuity of the GHG inventory compilation process** is a key problem facing most Asian countries.
    - ❑ Countries can submit GEF application for funding GHG inventory work before submitting their current National Communications in order to keep the work flowing.
    - ❑ To maintain “institutional memory”, countries should prepare detailed manuals for future inventory teams.
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# Recommendation to countries

- Development of a manual (both for data collection, and for estimating emissions) can help maintain “institutional memory.” This can also be a topic for consideration during the mutual learning exercise!
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# For future consideration

- Linking institutional arrangements for inventory preparation with estimating emission reduction from mitigation actions (bearing in mind the UNFCCC negotiations are still ongoing...).
  - Possible topics for future WGIA sessions
    - How can WGIA contribute to the work that needs to be done on mitigation actions?
    - Can institutional arrangement for inventory preparation also address the future needs for estimating emission reduction from mitigation actions?
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