

Japan's Institutional Arrangement for Preparation of National GHG Inventory

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- History of Japan's Institutional Arrangement
- Current Institutional Arrangement
- Inventory Improvement Process
- Inventory Compilation Process
- Strength
- Weakness for future improvements



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History of Japan's Institutional Arrangement

- Japan's institutional arrangement has developed through four phases.
 - Phase 1 (1992-1994):
 - Started with a small team to develop the GHG inventory for 1st
 NC
 - Phase 2 (1996-1998):
 - Convened an ad hoc expert committee to revise the GHG inventory to comply with IPCC Guidelines
 - Phase 3 (1999-2002):
 - Set up an enhanced expert committee to study improvements to the GHG inventory taking KP requirements into consideration
 - Phase 4 (2002-):
 - Set up GIO and put National System in place

Phase 1 (1992-1994)

- Background
 - UNCED (Rio Summit) was held and UNFCCC was adopted in 1992.
 - Annex I Parties were obliged to submit their initial NCs by 21
 September 1994 (6 months after UNFCCC entered into force).
- A small team with assistance from relevant ministries/agencies
 - Small team: Environmental Agency + consultants
 - No expert committee dedicated to inventory work
 - Cooperation from the other ministries/agencies by request of Environmental Agency:
 - On an ad hoc basis (When necessity arose)
 - At the level of official in charge

Phase 2 (1996-1998)

Background

- IPCC GLs were published in 1995, revised in 1996.
- Recommendations from in-depth review of 1st NC were fed back to Japan.
- Annex I Parties needed to submit 2nd NC in 1997, and to submit GHG inventories annually since 1998.

Enhanced IA as compared to Phase 1

- Core team: Environmental Agency + consultants
- An ad hoc expert committee (9 members) was convened to revise the GHG inventory to comply with IPCC GLs.
- Cooperation from ministries/agencies was enhanced.
 - Relevant ministries/agencies participated in the meetings of the ad hoc committee.
 - Request to other ministries/agencies was made by Director of Climate Change Policy Division.

Phase 3 (1999-2002)

Background

- Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP3 in 1997.
- The Global Warming Prevention Headquarters was established inside the Cabinet in 1997.
- The Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming was made and enforced in 1998.
- IPCC GPG was published in 2000.
- Further enhanced IA as compared to Phase 2
 - Core team: Ministry of the Environment + consultants
 - An enhanced expert committee (about 60 members) was set up to study improvements to the GHG inventory taking KP requirements into consideration.
 - Linkage between ministries/agencies was further enforced.
 - Relevant ministries/agencies participated in the meetings of the expert committee.
 - The legislation gave an impetus to cooperation among ministries.

Phase 4 (2002-)

Background

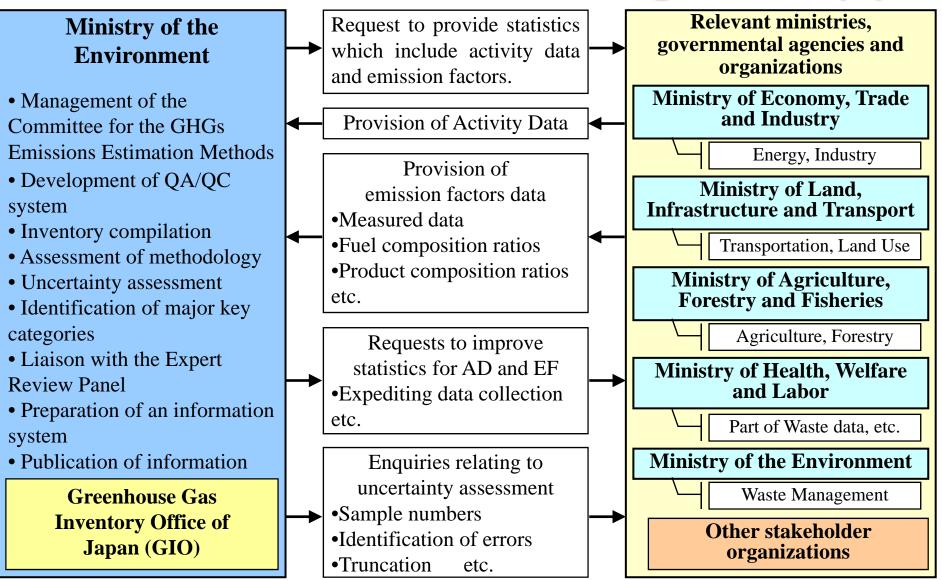
- The Kyoto Protocol required each Annex I Party to have its national system for GHG inventory in place by the end of 2006.
- The Guidelines for National System was developed as part of Marrakesh Accord at COP7 in 2001.
- IA embodied as National System under KP Art 5.1
 - GIO was established in 2002.
 - Core team: MoE + GIO + consultants
 - The expert committee (about 60 members) continues playing a key role.
 - Linkage between ministries/agencies has been made more explicit and formalized.
 - Documented in the initial report submitted under KP (August 2006)

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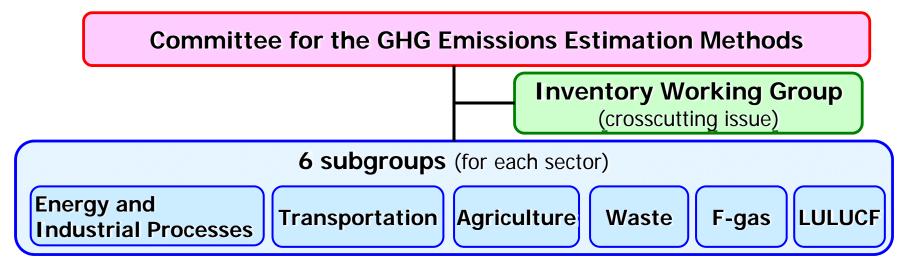
Current Institutional Arrangement (1)



Based on <u>the Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to</u> <u>Cope with Global Warming</u>

Current Institutional Arrangement (2)

- "the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods", since 1999,
- Members: external experts, approximately 60
- The committee is in charge of methodological development of the inventory

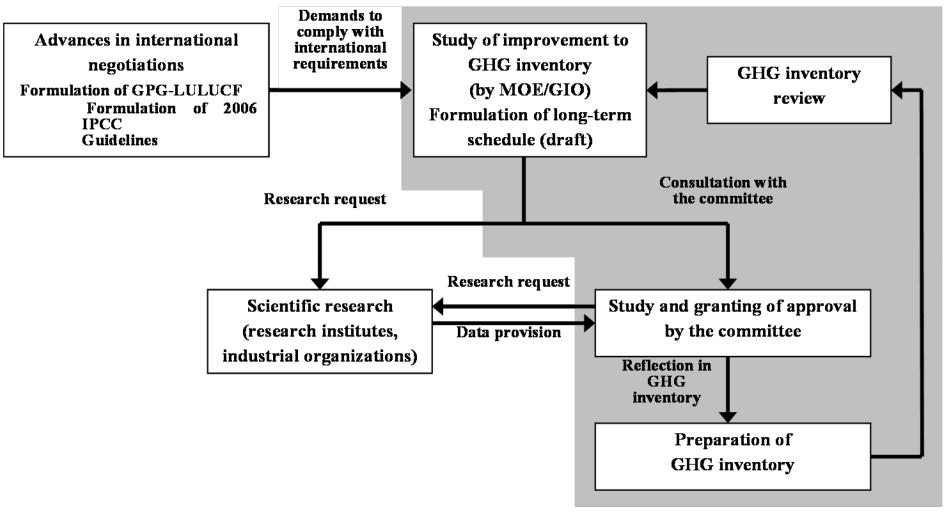


➤ <u>Inventory compilation</u> and <u>inventory improvement</u> are implemented in close consultation with this committee.

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Inventory Improvement Process (1)



^{*} The area shaded in grey shows the emissions and removals inventory preparation process.

Inventory Improvement Process (2)

- Specific issues that need to be addressed are detected through:
 - advances in international negotiations
 - technical review of GHG inventories under UNFCCC
 - experiences gained in preparation of GHG inventories
 - information provided by stakeholders
- To address those issues, studies are conducted by:
 - scientific research community; and
 - Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods
- The results of those studies are reflected in the next GHG inventory.

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Inventory Compilation Process (1)

- 1. Review of previous inventories (by staff involved in preparing inventories) by MOE,GIO [late October late January]
- 2. Expert review of previous inventories (Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods) by MOE,GIO [late November late January]
- **3. Data collection** by MOE, GIO, Relevant ministries and governmental agencies, etc. [late November mid March]
- 4. Compilation of CRF (incl. KCA & uncertainty assessment) by MOE,
 GIO [early January late March]
- 5. Check the accuracy of CRF by MOE, Relevant ministries [late March early April]

- **6.** Compilation of NIR by MOE, GIO [early January late March]
- 7. Check the accuracy of NIR by MOE, Relevant ministries [late March early April]
- 8. Submitting and releasing the inventory by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MOE, GIO [early April 15 April]
- **9.** Factor analysis by MOE, GIO [mid February mid April]

UNFCCC Inventory Review

10. Documentation, archiving & reporting by MOE, GIO [Middle April – Middle May]

16

Quality ssurance

Quality Control

Inventory Compilation Process (2)

- Activity data collection
 - Data are gathered from published materials, if available, to the extent possible
 - In case published materials are not available, MOE request relevant ministries or agencies to gather data
- Choice of emissions and removals calculation method
 - Methods are chosen carefully for all sources/sinks and gases
 - Efforts are made to tailor the methods to Japan's actual conditions
- Choice of emission factors (EFs)
 - Country-specific emission factors based on the results of measurements taken within Japan
 - Default values from the Revised 1996 IPCC GLs and GPGs
- Examination and approval of methods and EF values by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods.

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Strength (1)

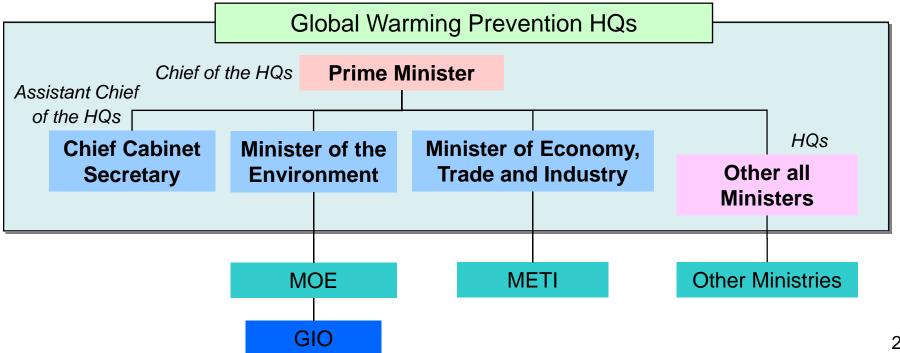
- Maintenance of institutional memory (if not entirely systematic)
 - Efforts have been made to ensure continuity of personnel engaged.
 - Important documents and materials have been continuously used and improved.
- Committee for the GHG Emissions Estimation Methods
 - Approximately 60 experts are engaged to cover all the sources/sinks and gases.

Strength (2)

- Active engagement of ministries/agencies
 - Awareness of importance of GHG inventory has been enhanced through various events.
 - Recognition has been raised about the relevance of data in GHG inventory to their policy fields.
 - Ministries/agencies are in general keen to make sure that any official announcement from government is consistent with their own policies.
 - National GHG inventory is officially reported to the world. Ministries/agencies are prompted to cooperate to ensure their own data are reflected in GHG inventories.

Strength (3)

- Active engagement of ministries/agencies
 - Legislation and top-down initiatives have promoted cooperation among ministries/agencies.
 - Global Warming Prevention HQs in the Cabinet
 - Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming



Strength (4)

- Mutually beneficial relationship between ministries/agencies
 - Activity data are supplied by ministries/agencies.
 - GHG inventory data are fed back to, and utilized by, ministries/agencies for their policy-making.
 For example:
 - Estimates of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion (Category 1A of GHG inventory) are processed into CO₂ emissions by each economic sector which include:
 - Direct CO₂ emissions, as well as
 - "Indirect CO₂ emissions" that are attributable to electricity and heat consumption
 - → These data help formulate energy-related policies for demand side management (DSM).

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Weakness – For future improvements (1)

- Efforts need to be made to ensure timely completion/submission of GHG inventory.
 - It takes time for some statistics to be finalized.
 - energy consumption
 - amount of waste etc.
 - Coordination of various ministries/agencies takes long time.
- MOE/GIO will ask ministries/agencies to expedite the preparation of relevant statistics to meet the deadline of inventory submission.

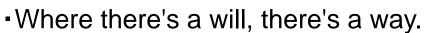
Weakness – For future improvements (2)

- QA/QC procedure needs to be improved.
 - The setup of QC such as inputted data check, review of methodologies and data archiving is not fully systematic.
 - QA by a third party has not been in operation.
- MOE is examining the new QA/QC procedure by comparing it with other Annex I countries' QA/QC systems.

Weakness – For future improvements (3)

- Maintenance of institutional memory needs to be further promoted.
 - Know-how of inventory preparation tends to be developed and maintained by certain individuals and not efficiently or systematically shared in the institutions.
 - Personnel changes in ministries/agencies tend to hamper accumulation of know-how.
- GIO will prepare a detailed and comprehensive manual on inventory preparation describing all procedures from data collection to submission to the UNFCCC.

Last of all



- Environmental Agency had the first-time meeting with the global environment issues in 1980.
- •A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
- Environmental Agency set up the office of global environmental protection in 1989.
- Step after step goes far.
- Environmental Agency upgraded to Ministry of the Environment in 2001 and GIO was established in 2002.

