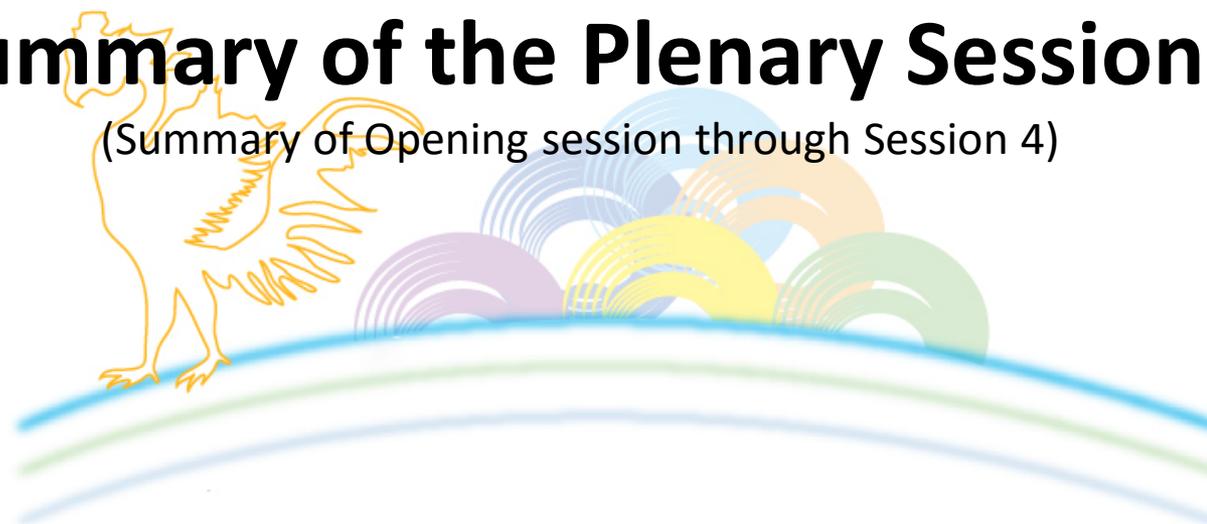


Summary of the Plenary Sessions

(Summary of Opening session through Session 4)



14th Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia

28th July, 2016

Naofumi Kosaka (Rapporteur, GIO/CGER/NIES)

Opening Session

Chair: Dr. Batjargal Zamba (Mongolia)

Summary of presentations

- Through the follow-up survey on mutual learning, improvements such as for methodologies, EF and AD have been observed. [Mr. Ito (Japan)]
- Japan decided the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures and will make full contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. [Mr. Sato (Japan)]
- Four fundamental policy documents in relation to climate change were introduced. [Mr. Gerelt-od (Mongolia)]

Opening Session – Summary of discussion

- In Japan, as demand and supply of electricity was tight during 2011-2013, more oil was consumed for electricity generation in that period.
- Introduction of high efficiency equipment is one of the reasons for decoupling between GDP and CO₂ emissions.
- In Japan, Ministry of the Environment has responsibility to draft the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures in cooperation with other ministries.
- Needs for further enhancement of linkage between national development plan and INDC was pointed out through the discussion of Mongolian climate change policy.
- In Mongolia, CDM accounts for relatively large share of planned emission reduction. Some barriers may exist to increase CDM projects in such scale.

Session 1 – Updates on NCs and BURs

Chair: Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi (IGES)

- He briefly summarized decision 1/CP.21 (main text and Paris Agreement).
- He suggested that, in view of the past successful exchanges and pragmatic collaboration among its members, this session of the Working Group should consider to expand its scope of collaboration to cover, in addition to GHG inventory questions, (i) mitigation measures evaluation, (ii) National Communications, including BURs, (iii) MRV, (iv) (I)NDC, (v) mitigation planning and NAMA, and eventually (vi) synergetic linkages between mitigation and adaptation.

Session 1 – Updates on NCs and BURs

Summary of presentations

- India's first BUR includes 2010 inventory, Government's initiatives, etc. A multi-tier review was conducted before final approval. [Dr. Bhatt (India)]
- In preparation for ICA, personnel familiar with the whole BUR would be useful. Some reporting requirements seem to be unclear. Institutional arrangement is essential to produce timely BURs. [Dr. Philip (Malaysia)]
- Indonesia's first BUR includes inventory for 2000-2012 using 2006 IPCC Guidelines and GPG-LULUCF. Some EFs were revised due to methodological change, CDM implementation, local data availability. [Mr. Budiharto (Indonesia)]
- Thailand's first BUR includes inventory for 2005-2011. Energy sector contributes three fourth of total emissions in 2011. [Dr. Nugranad (Thailand)]

Session 1 – Summary of discussion

- Nomination to the roster of experts is important.
- The relationship between BUR submission date and inventory year is clarified. (If BUR is submitted in 2016, it should cover at least the 2012 inventory. But challenges are faced when funding is not available early enough.)
- The revision work of ICA Guidelines is planned by 2017 according to decision 2/CP.17.
- Preparing standalone national inventory reports may be beneficial in light of continuity, archiving, update of inventories.
- Inventories in line with the 2006 Guidelines reflect the latest scientific knowledge, although transition to the 2006 Guidelines needs great capacity building (e.g. new gases, new subcategories, new measurements).

Session 2 – Institutional arrangement

Chair: Mr. Kiyoto Tanabe (IPCC/TFI; CGE)

Summary of presentations

- UNFCCC support was introduced (e.g. workshop on institutional arrangement scheduled for this September). [Mr. Revet (UNFCCC)]
- National GHG inventory team was established. The members are from various ministries. (Mr. Uy [Cambodia])
- Iran's institutional arrangement was shared. Support for development of professional experts is needed. [Mr. Ahadi (Iran)]
- Australian inventory institutional arrangement and the use of the remote sensing to the inventory is presented. [Dr. Shanti Reddy (Australia)]

Session 2 – Summary of discussion

- It is clarified that e-learning courses, regarding all sectors of inventory for the 2006 IPCC Guidelines would be made available, subject to availability of funds. The experts who took this e-learning course and passed the examination will be given certification for the course.
- Regarding the Inventory of Iran, how the provincial inventories are integrated to national inventory was asked. The presenter explained the responsible entity of inventory, compilation procedures, and training course.
- Regarding the remote sensing program of Australia, some cost information was shared.
- The importance of coordinating between institutional arrangements for inventory preparation, mitigation planning, and adaptation was commented on.

Session 3 – Good practice for ICA process

Chair: Dr. Sumana Bhattacharya (Iora Ecological Solutions)

Summary of presentations

- Clear indication of information in BUR and preparation for TA and FSV beforehand are important. [Mr. Tanabe (IPCC/TFI; CGE)]
- ICA aims to help and make improvement. Active participation from all developing countries is crucial. [Prof. Zhu (China)]
- Integrating/linking the institutional arrangement for BUR preparation and ICA process is necessary. [Dr. Nguyen (Vietnam)]
- The experience of ICA including numbers and contents of questions was shared. [Dr. Choi (Korea)]

Session 3 – Summary of discussion

- Comments were made on how the ICA process works beneficially in many ways.
- It was made aware that the process contributes to increase the transparency and capacity of countries in improving their respective GHG inventories, mitigation, and emission reduction work.
- The process will also be helpful for the next submission of BURs and NDCs.
- ICA process has just started, so the process itself will evolve and develop over time.

Session 4 – Co-benefits and support

Chair: Dr. Sirintornthep Towprayoon (King Mongkut's Univ. of Tech. Thonburi)

Summary of presentations

- To evaluate human impacts on the changes in C-fluxes and stocks, improved estimates of emissions from LUCF and other anthropogenic sources are needed. [Dr. Saigusa (NIES)]
- Air pollution control has positive and negative effects to GHG reduction and energy saving. [Dr. Gao (China)]
- FAO has been providing support for AFOLU inventories since 2010. [Dr. Bernoux (FAO)]
- Two Joint Crediting Mechanism projects are registered in Mongolia. [Ms. Undarmaa (Mongolia)]

Session 4 – Co-benefits and support

Summary of presentations

- A work plan for refinements of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines will be presented to the IPCC-44 in this October. [Dr. Jamsranjav (IPCC/TFI/TSU)]
- According to the GSP survey, there are high needs for capacity building of national inventory system. Many respondents are planning to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. [Mr. Mwakasonda (UNEP)]

Session 4 – Summary of discussion

- FAOSTAT emissions database is useful as the verification tool of national GHG inventories. However, there is difference of activity data or applied IPCC Guidelines between FAO and national inventories. Harmonization between international and national databases contributes to improvement of data.
- Connection between inventories and mitigation is important.
- For analysis of co-benefit, clarification of boundary is important. If trade-off is observed, minimization of negative impacts should be sought.
- Coverage of the Global Support Programme is further clarified.
- While several activities can be co-benefit to inventories and mitigation, the enhancing of inventory activity itself can also benefit in many aspect as well.

Overall summary

- Transparency of inventory reporting is important in light of the aim of BUR and ICA.
- Establishment of institutional arrangement is important to meet the requirement of BUR submission frequency.
- There is co-benefit between air pollution control, terrestrial monitoring etc. and enhancing GHG inventories.
- Various support programs and activities are available and useful to prepare GHG inventories continuously and accurately.