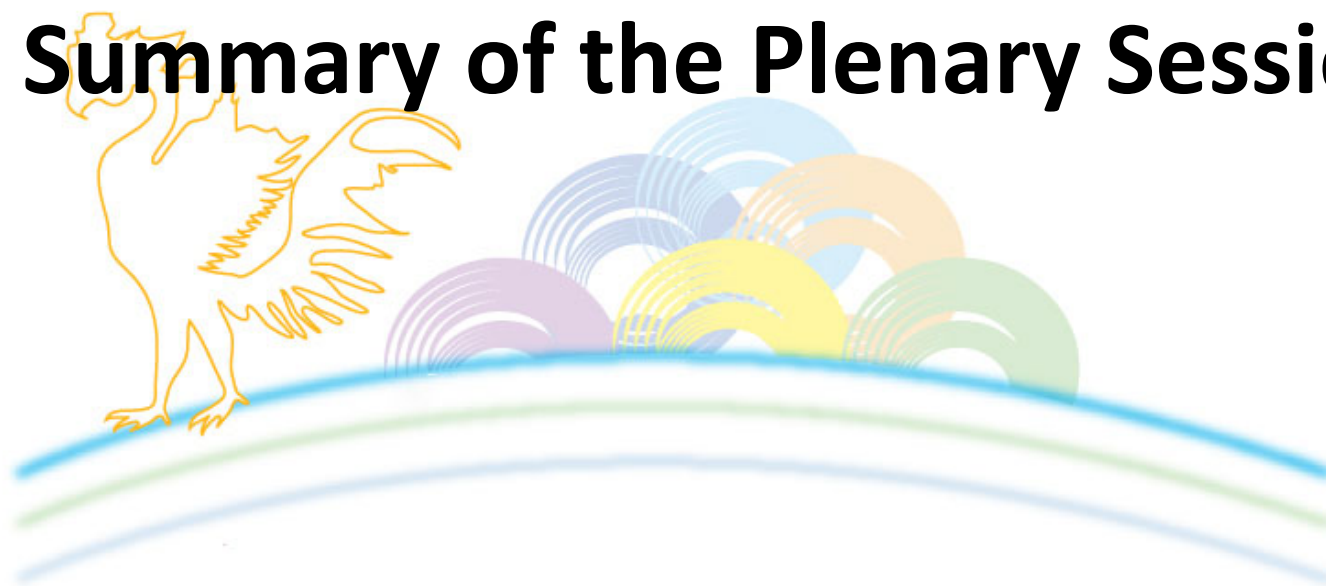


# Brief Summary of the Plenary Sessions



The 23<sup>rd</sup> Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia

5<sup>th</sup> August 2026

GIO

# ***Session 1 – Updates on the GHG Inventory of BTRs and NIDs***

Chair: Mr. Ajay Raghava (India)

## Conclusion of the session

- The session highlighted that robust national GHG inventories are essential for transparent reporting under the ETF and provide a basis for tracking progress towards national climate objectives and for identifying priorities for future improvement.
- As countries prepare for BTR-2 and beyond, early planning, stronger institutional coordination, including data-sharing arrangements, improved data quality through enhanced QA/QC systems, and greater use of higher-tier methods for key categories will be critical. Drawing on lessons from BTR-1 will help countries develop more robust, transparent, and sustainable national GHG inventory systems.

## ***Session 2 – Estimation Methodology and Data for Energy***

Chair: Mr. Kosaka Naofumi (GIO)

### Conclusion of the session

- Developing country-specific emission factors for key categories and regularly updating them improve inventory accuracy. Designating institutions makes it easier to update regularly.
- It is important to collect high-quality activity data that match required level of details. International support may help improve the quality.

# ***Session 3 – Towards Reducing the Use of Flexibility***

Chair: Prof. Rizaldi Boer (AB/ Bogor Agricultural University)

## Conclusion of the session

- Clear explanation on flexibility use and relevant capacity constraints and estimated times frames required for improvement help establish a credible baseline for continuous improvement.
- Ensuring the timely submission of BTRs, NIDs, and CRTs even with some use of flexibility, will provide greater value for the global stocktake.
- A stepwise improvement approach including securing data archiving, and fully incorporating QA/QC into the national institutional arrangement — is essential for progressing towards fully transparent reporting and reducing reliance on flexibility provisions over time.

Chair: Dr. Sirintornthep Towprayoon (AB/King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi)

### Conclusion of the session

- The TER process is the first step in a continuous improvement journey for national GHG inventories. Through in-depth exchanges between reviewers and experts, and the discussions in FMCP on common challenges faced in implementation and reporting under the ETF, countries can identify key areas for improvement and learn from practical experiences shared by others.
- Country experiences highlight the importance of early preparation, close coordination among ministries, agencies, and technical experts involved in national GHG inventories through the preparation for both the TER and the FMCP.
- Countries should utilize available capacity-building opportunities to support the preparation of high-quality national GHG inventories and enhancement of institutional arrangements.

**Thank you for attending WGIA 23.**