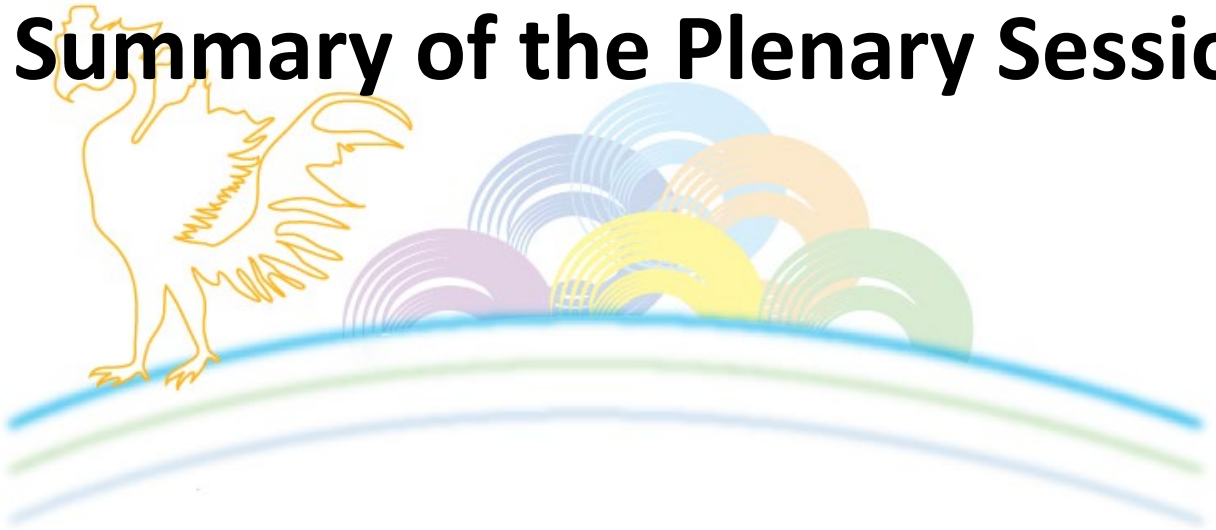
Brief Summary of the Plenary Sessions



The 22nd Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia

17th July 2025

GIO

Session 1 – Updates on the GHG Inventory of BTRs

Chair: Ms. Sandee G. Recabar (Philippines)

Conclusion of the session

- Countries have made good progress, as demonstrated in the submissions of their 1st BTRs, including national GHG inventories.
- However, countries are still facing challenges in fulfilling the requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, such as the reporting of detailed information through the CRTs.
- Experience sharing offers valuable guidance for countries working to strengthen their national systems, particularly with GHG inventories becoming a component of BTR submissions.

Session 2 – Estimation Methodology and Data of Agriculture

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

Conclusion of the session

- Accurate estimation of GHG emissions critically depends on the availability and quality of ADs. Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen national agricultural statistics, particularly for data on agricultural land use and livestock populations. Leveraging advanced technologies such as remote sensing and satellite imagery, as well as building robust institutional arrangements, will be essential.
- Several countries have successfully developed CS EFs and models to better reflect their national conditions. These practices offer valuable lessons for other countries, especially those aiming to enhance the accuracy of their inventories. Where local data is limited, EFs and models from countries in similar agro-ecological zones can serve as interim references to reduce time and resources required.

Session 2 – Estimation Methodology and Data of Agriculture

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

Conclusion of the session

- Development of emission projections must be grounded in reliable inventory data. These projections play a vital role in informing evidence-based policy decisions. However, there are unique challenges, including the impacts of climate change on food production and the dynamics of international food trade, which add complexity to both emission estimation and policy planning.

Session 3 –Discussion on ETF GHG Inventory Reporting Tool

Breakout Group 1: Energy, IPPU, Waste (Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Vietnam**)**

Findings

- Issues discussed
  - ✓ How to fill data in CRT Table 1.A(b) (Reference approach) and Table 1.A(d) (Non-energy use)
  - ✓ How to fill the notation keys, especially FX, for entire cells
  - ✓ The implied emission factors (IEFs) in the CRT do not match with the emission factors used for the emission estimation.

- Key takeaways from the session:
  - ✓ The energy balance tables could be the data sources for CRT Table 1.A(b) and 1.A(d).
  - ✓ FX can be filled automatically through “Version setting” function.
  - ✓ Generally, the CRT shows the IEF in aggregated way. (e.g., Although the emissions from fuel combustion (1.A) are estimated for each fuel, the CRT shows only “Liquid fuels”.) Therefore, the IEF is not always the same as the EFs used for the emission estimation. However, if the IEF is significantly different from the EFs used, an error may be included.

Session 3 –Discussion on ETF GHG Inventory Reporting Tool

Breakout Group 2: Agriculture, LULUCF (Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam)

Findings

- Issues discussed
  - ✓ How to deal with missing data (taking HWP data as an examples)
  - ✓ How should areas in land-transition matrix and ADs for each land-use category be filled ?
  - ✓ No estimation for 4(III), although the loss in mineral soils is reported.

- Key takeaways from the session:
  - ✓ We always need clearer understanding of the IPCC and MPG guidelines, which makes you easier fill data.
  - ✓ Tool always has room for improvement.
  - ✓ Try manual entering when data inputting fails.
  - ✓ Importance of checking across different tables for the consistency of area data.

Session 3 –Discussion on ETF GHG Inventory Reporting Tool

Break out Group 3: Cross-cutting Issues (Malaysia, Philippines, Japan)

Findings

- Issues discussed
  - ✓ Identification of Errors in Exporting and Importing JSON Files
  - ✓ Fail of Importing JSON Files from IPCC Software
  - ✓ Processing Delay in ETF tool operation

- Key takeaways from the session:
  - ✓ The CRT preparation time within the ETF tool has now been reduced, indicating improved performance. This may naturally resolve the issue of possess delay.
  - ✓ Sharing information on the malfunctions of the ETF tool with the UNFCCC may contribute to possible improvements.
  - ✓ By using an Excel-based cross-check file to compare original data (e.g. from IPCC software) with CRTs from the ETF Tool, it is possible to identify errors in the import JSON file more precisely.
  - ✓ In the event of a JSON file import error, first break down data import by e.g. category, then import via the Excel form or direct input to the ETF tool may need to be repeated until successful.

Chair: Mr. TANABE Kiyoto (IGES)

Conclusion of the session

- The Technical Expert Review (TER) process, particularly through in-country review, is a valuable opportunity for direct dialog between the reviewers and experts from countries undergoing review. It enables countries to gain access to best practices and helpful advice to improve the quality of future BTRs. The process also contributes to strengthening national capacity for preparing good quality national GHG inventories.
- Various tools and capacity-building opportunities are available from the IPCC and the FAO. Effective use of them will enhance the completeness and transparency of inventory reporting. It is important for tool users to give feedback to the IPCC and the FAO to help them make these tools even more useful, which will eventually benefit users.

Thank you for attending WGIA 22.