The 10th workshop on GHG inventories in Asia (WGIA 10)

Summary of Opening Session

Prepared by Luong Quang Huy
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Welcome addresses

- Mr Shinsuke Oda (MOEJ)
  - The importance of inventories for both Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries;
  - Inventories and the way towards NAMA;
  - Inventories in recent COPs;
  - Objective of the workshop towards more effective and cooordinated inventories of both Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries in Asia;
  - The significance of the workshop for future NCs and potential follow-up activities.

Welcome addresses

- Mr Nguyen Khac Hieu (DMHCC, MONRE)
  - The role of MONRE – Focal Point Agency on climate change in Vietnam;
  - The structure of the workshop organisations;
  - Implications of recent COPs' Decission, especially issues of NAMAs and MRV for Non-Annex I Parties;
  - Introduction of WGIA – its organisation and purposes;
  - Introduction of workshop's themes and works (i.e. capacity building, cooperation, information sharing and exchange, future orientation).
  - Importance of GHG inventory and capacity building for the inventory in ASIA

Overview of WGIA 10 by Dr Keizo Hirai

- Workshop organisation;
- NC submission status (14 participating countries);
- WGIA meetings and progress;
- Significance of the workshop
  - Mutual Learning:
  - In-depth methodological discussion between the countries
  - Discussions on several aspects (agriculture, waste, energy, industrial processes) with practices and experience from countries
  - Potential of future cooperation upon completion of the workshops
  - Improvement of NCs development
  - Use of technical supports from UNFCCC and other countries
  - Development of mitigation options
  - Towards more significant contribution to global GHG emission reduction

Japan's Climate Change Policies by Mr Michihiro Oi (MOE)

1. GHG Inventory in Japan

- National inventory system
- Current status and trends of GHG emission

2. Climate Change Policies

- GHG emission targets
- Updates of policies and measures
- Revision of energy and climate change policy

Japan's Climate Change Policies

- Institutional Arrangement
  - MOE as focal point
  - Close cooperation with line ministries
  - Effective information sharing and exchange
  - Development of methods and quality insurance
- Inventory Development Process
  - Cooperation among line ministries and agencies to ensure quality
  - Effective linkages between quality control and quality assurance

Japan's Climate Change Policies

- GHG emission in Japan
  - Decreasing rate of emissions considering forest carbon sink and the Kyoto mechanism credit (-10.9% on average, FY 2008-2010)
- CO2 Emissions by Sectors and Actors (2010)
  - Excluding Industrial Processes and Waste Products, the remaining 94% of CO_2 emissions are related to energy consumption.
  - Household Emissions, including personal vehicles and municipal waste, comprise approximately 20% of emissions. The remaining 80% is from Business and Public sector.
- Trends of Energy-related CO2 Emissions by Sectors

Japan's Climate Change Policies

- Targets for GHG reduction
  - Mid-term target (2020): -25% from 1990
  - Long Term Target (2050): -80% from 1990
- Global warming countermeasures
  - Carbon tax
  - Feed-in Tariff for renewable energy
  - Legislations (“Top Runner System”)
  - Grant for “eco-point system “
  - Environmental Assessment Law
  - Mandatory reporting and accounting
  - Forest Management
- New Carbon Tax Scheme
- Feed-in Tariff for Renewable Energy
- Reviewing Energy and Environmental Strategies
- Japan’s Future Options on Energy and Environment

Mitigation options for Vietnam by Mr. Nguyen Minh Bao / Hoang Manh Hoa

- Vietnam ‘s National Circumstance
- Summary of National GHG Inventory in 2000
  - Emissions from energy, agriculture and LULUCF sectors are projected to be 169.2, 300.4, and 515.8 Tg CO2e in 2010, 2020, and 2030, respectively. Energy sector accounts for 91.3% of projected total emissions for 2030 [SNC, 2010]

Vietnam ‘s GHG Mitigation options developed for SNC

- GHG mitigation options were developed for three main sectors: energy, agriculture and LULUCF.
  - 15 options for energy sector (including transportation)
  - 5 options for agriculture sector
  - 8 options for LULUCF sector
- Application of environmentally friendly technologies
- New technologies from CDM projects

Vietnam ‘s GHG Mitigation options developed for SNC

- Limitations
  - Insufficient long-term planning information and data
  - Some IPCC emission factor (EF) defaults for energy technologies may not be suitable, the national EFs have not been well-developed yet
  - Technical capacity in development of mitigation options
  - Little information about know-how techniques
  - Insufficient investment and technical experts for transferring and application of modern, environmentally sound technologies

Vietnam ‘s GHG Mitigation options developed for SNC

- Implementing National Climate Change Strategy (Decision 2139/QD-TTg dated 5 Dec 2011):
  - Specific objective: Consider low-carbon economy and green growth as principles in achieving sustainable development; GHG emission reduction and removal to become a mandatory index in social and economic development
  - Specific tasks:
    - *Development of new and renewable energies*
    - *Energy saving and efficiency in Industrial production, construction and Transportation*
    - *Agriculture*
    - *Solid waste management*
- Application of new models for adaptation and mitigation assessments with support from international organizations
- Education, training and public awareness on Climate Change at all levels

Conclusions

- Japan and Vietnam's GHG inventories, mitigation options and institutional arragement for implementations
- Representing Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries in Asia
- Gaps and diffences identified
- Implications for mutual learning and sharing
- Various potentials for cooperations and technical supports
- Future works need implementing.

Thank you!