

Brief Summary of the Plenary Sessions and breakout groups



20th Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia

28th June, 2023

GIO

Session 1 – Updates on the NCs and BURs from Parties

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

Conclusion of the session

- Countries enhanced their GHG inventories by collecting time-series data, conducting recalculation, adopting higher Tier methods and conducting step by step QA/QC procedures. **Experience gained with BURs will directly benefit the first reporting of Paris Agreement inventories.**
- Countries are facing challenges in establishing systematic institutional systems, collecting more disaggregated data, particularly from private companies, developing CSEFs, adopting 2006 IPCC Guidelines methodologies, reducing uncertainty, and reporting the inventory in a transparent manner and therefore, it is necessary to **prioritize among the issues which need to be resolved for the timely submission of the first Biannual Transparency Reports (BTRs).**

Session 2 – Changes in Reporting Under the Paris Agreement

Chair: Ms. Sandee G. Recabar (Philippines)

Conclusion of the session

- In order to submit BTRs by 2024 under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, WGIA countries should respectively **enhance their national systems and compilation capacity to prepare national GHG inventories in the BTRs that meet the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and ETF reporting requirements.** It is also necessary to think more specifically about how to report for each category/gas, **using the GHG inventory reporting tool.**
- It is important to effectively **utilize the tools/capacity building opportunities available, to address the gaps identified in the preparation for ETF reporting.**

Session 3 –Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Breakout Group 1: Singapore, Thailand, India, Cambodia, Brunei

Findings

- Improvements needed on tasks
 - ✓ A country needs to change timing of submission on the trial version of the GHG Inventory Reporting Tool earlier **to meet the deadline (Dec. 2023)**.
 - ✓ Some countries need to **reallocate methodological consideration** (including tier selection) **before data collection**.
 - ✓ A country needs to allocate **more time for drafting NID**.
- Difficulties or concerns
 - ✓ Some countries face difficulties in **quantitative uncertainty** assessment.
 - ✓ Some countries face difficulties in collecting time-series data from 1990.
- Good practices
 - ✓ A country **plans to submit views on the trial version timely manner**.
 - ✓ A country **allocates enough time for drafting NID**.
 - ✓ Many countries **established institutional arrangement to support timely submission. submission**.
 - ✓ All countries in BOG1 target to submit on time by 2024.

Session 3 –Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Breakout Group 2: Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, Mongolia, Bhutan

Findings

- Improvements needed on tasks
 - ✓ **Uncertainty analysis should come ideally before key category** analysis, since some key category analysis need the result from uncertainty analysis.
 - ✓ Data input to the CRT should be conducted after completing QA/ QC procedure.
 - ✓ Strengthening Institutional arrangement to ensure timely submission of the GHGI.
 - ✓ Implementing mapping to shift from 1996 GLs to 2006GLs
 - ✓ Data entry system must be adjusted to match CRT format.

- Critical tasks for timely submission
 - ✓ Establish strong coordination among agencies and data providers
 - ✓ Capacity building is needed for each task in order to avoid cumulative delay.
 - ✓ Formalization of institutional arrangement

Session 3 – Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Breakout Group 2: Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, Mongolia, **Bhutan**

Findings (cont.)

- Difficulties or concerns
 - ✓ **Change in personnel**
 - ✓ **Lack of training and capacity**
 - ✓ Capture the impact of mitigation measures comprehensively in the GHG Inventory
 - ✓ Timing of finalization of CRT
 - ✓ Technical concerns on the estimation tools
- Good practices
 - ✓ **Step by step data check**
 - ✓ Provision of tools, templates and guidelines at the start of the inventory cycle
 - ✓ Participation in international QA/QC workshop
 - ✓ Use of alternative methods to import into CRT reporting (i.e. excel file)
 - ✓ Mapping back between sub-categories of 1996 GLs and 2006 GLs
 - ✓ QC done at each step from beginning of the inventory cycle
 - ✓ Sharing information among participant countries (i.e. Mutual learning program, etc.)

Session 3 –Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Breakout Group 3: Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Lao, Bangladesh

Findings

- Improvements needed on tasks
 - ✓ Testing of the CRT Reporting Tool needs to be implemented after the releases by the UNFCCC Secretariat in August and November, if countries wish to do so
 - ✓ It would be good to play around with the Tool during the testing period, but actual data entry would be done better at the final stage following finalization of estimations
 - ✓ QC should be done during AD/EF collection and estimations, whereas QA can be done at a later stage
 - ✓ The scheduling of the tasks should take into account the timing of the outputs from improvement plans, such as from the CBIT projects.

Session 3 –Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Breakout Group 3: Malaysia, Vietnam, Lao, Bangladesh

Findings

- Critical tasks for timely submission
 - ✓ AD/EF collection and estimations need to be done sufficiently early in the process so that the later steps do not get overly postponed
- Difficulties or concerns
 - ✓ Lack of primary data sources; inconsistency in data collected from different sources; mainly using default EFs; lack of GHG inventory experts; lack of continuous time-series data
- Good practices
 - ✓ Each country is making every effort to plan for their first national inventories under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with their respective national circumstances.
- Other
 - ✓ Each country has country-specific steps to process the inventory
 - ✓ Depending on the level at which a certain task is completed, the submission date could be moved up or moved back

Session 3 –Planning for the First GHG Inventory Under the Paris Agreement

Conclusion of the session

- Many countries are willing to **submit the first Paris Agreement inventory on time**. The participants recognized the importance of scheduling. They identified that some tasks need to be undertaken before other tasks, and each of the tasks will take more time than expected. Therefore, the deadline of December 2024 is not to far way.

Session 4 – Methodology for the Energy Sector

Chair: Mr. Tanabe Kiyoto (IPCC/TFI)

Conclusion of the session

- Collection of accurate activity data and use of country- or **facility**-specific emission factors (EFs) are necessary for the Energy Sector under which many subcategories are key in the national GHG inventory. Mandatory reporting system of GHG emissions may be useful as it enables collection of such data (e.g., **facility**-specific EFs).
- Careful consideration is needed to reflect CCS in the GHG inventory. Capture and leakage of CO₂ should be reported under appropriate categories specified by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. When captured CO₂ is imported/exported for CCS, a coordination between countries is needed. It is important to reduce GHG emissions to the extent possible, and to use CCS as a supplementary measure to achieve net zero emissions.

Thank you for attending WGIA 20.

Any comments?

We welcome **any corrections** or additions to these wrap-up slides.

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