# INDONESIA EXPERIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA) PROCESS

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# Outline:

1. Summary BUR Chapter GHG Inventory
2. Experience in participating of the ICA Process
3. Closing

# 1. SUMMARY BUR CHAPTER NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

- The National Greenhouse Gases Inventory was estimated using Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the 2006 IPCC Reporting Guidelines and the IPCC GPG for LULUCF.
- Period of Analysis : 2000-2012 (2000-2005 Recalculation from SNC)
- Indonesia reported the summary tables for the GHG estimates for the years 2000 and 2012 and, at the sectoral level, emission estimates for the entire time series 2000–2012.

# SUMMARY BUR CHAPTER NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

## Summary of 2000 and 2012 GHG Emission in (Gg Co2-e)

| Sector | | Year | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2000 | 2012 | 2000 | 2012 |
| 1 | Energy | 298.412 | 508.120 | 29,8 | 34,9 |
| 2 | IPPU | 40.761 | 41.015 | 4,1 | 2,8 |
| 3 | Agriculture | 96.305 | 112.727 | 9,6 | 7,8 |
| 4 | LULUCF (including peat fire) | 505.369 | 694.978 | 50,5 | 47,8 |
| 5 | Wate | 60.575 | 97.117 | 6,0 | 6,7 |
| Total without LULUCF & including peat fire | | 496.053 | 758.979 | 100 | 100 |
| Total with LULUCF & including peat fire | | 1.001.422 | 1.453.957 | | |

# SUMMARY BUR CHAPTER NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

- For 2012, aggregate emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and peat fires amounted to 758,979 Gg CO2 equivalent (eq), while aggregate emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O including LULUCF and peat fires amounted to 1,453,957 Gg CO2 eq.
- The information reported in the BUR, indicates the main contributing sources to be LULUCF and peat fires (47.8 per cent) followed by the energy sector (34.9 per cent), the agriculture sector (7.8 per cent), the waste sector (6.7 per cent) and the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector (2.8 per cent).
- The most significant emissions, by gas, are CO2 with a share of 84.1 per cent, followed by CH4 with 11.9 per cent and N2O with 4.1 per cent.

# SUMMARY BUR CHAPTER NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

- **Key Category Analysis (*KCA*)**

Main Source of GHG Emission :

| No. | With LULUCF | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CH4 Emission and removals form soils | 79% |
| 2 | CH4 Peat Fire | 65% |
| 3 | CO2 Forest and grassland conversion | 52% |

| No. | Without LULUCF | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CO2 Energy Production | 75% |
| 2 | CO2 TTransportation | 58% |
| | | |

- **Uncertainty**

| | Tahun | | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2000** | **2012** | **2000-2012** |
| Without LULUCF | 19,1% | 14,9% | 21,7% |
| With LULUCF | 19,8% | 17,4% | 16,5% |

# 2. EXPERIENCE IN PARTICIPATING OF THE ICA PROCESS

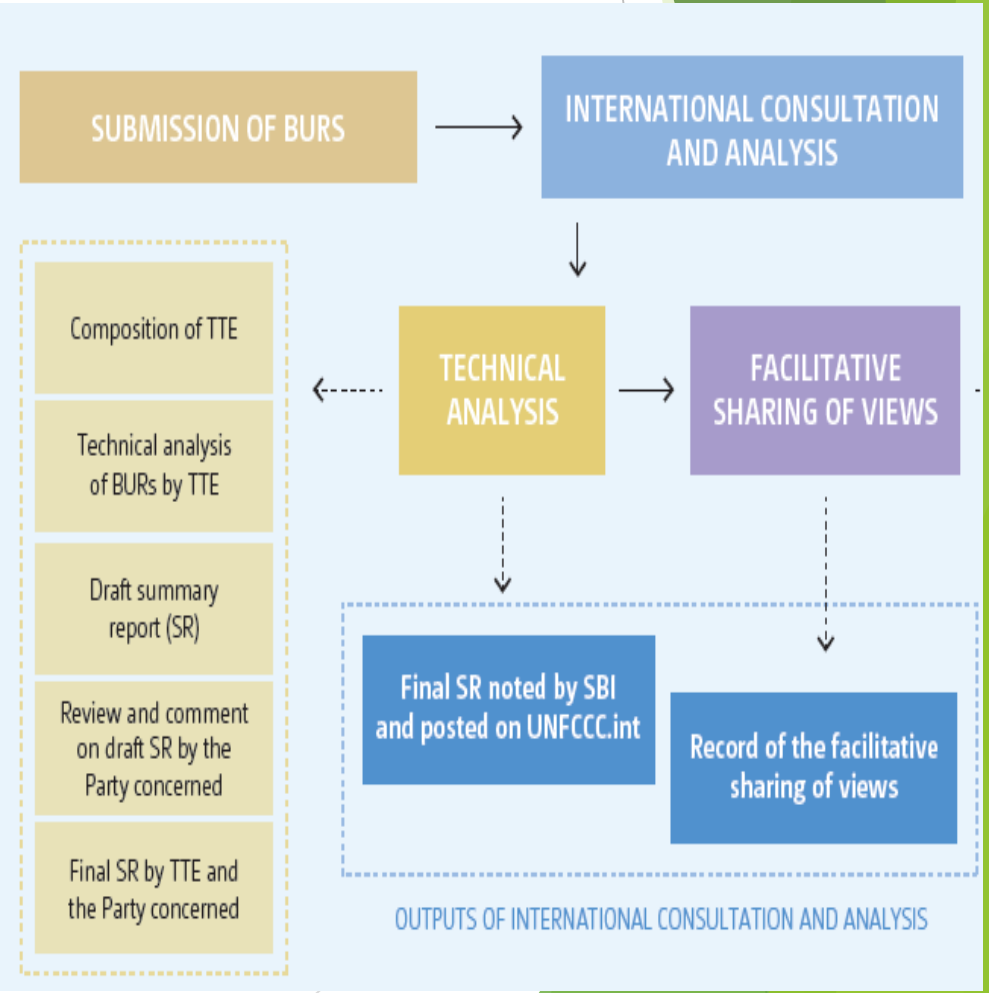
## Key Element of ICA:

### 1. Technical Analysis (TA)

- TA starts within six months of the submission of BURs from non-Annex I Parties.
- TA conducted by a team of technical experts (TTE) composed by the secretariat, under the general guidance of the Consultative Group of Experts.

### 2. Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)

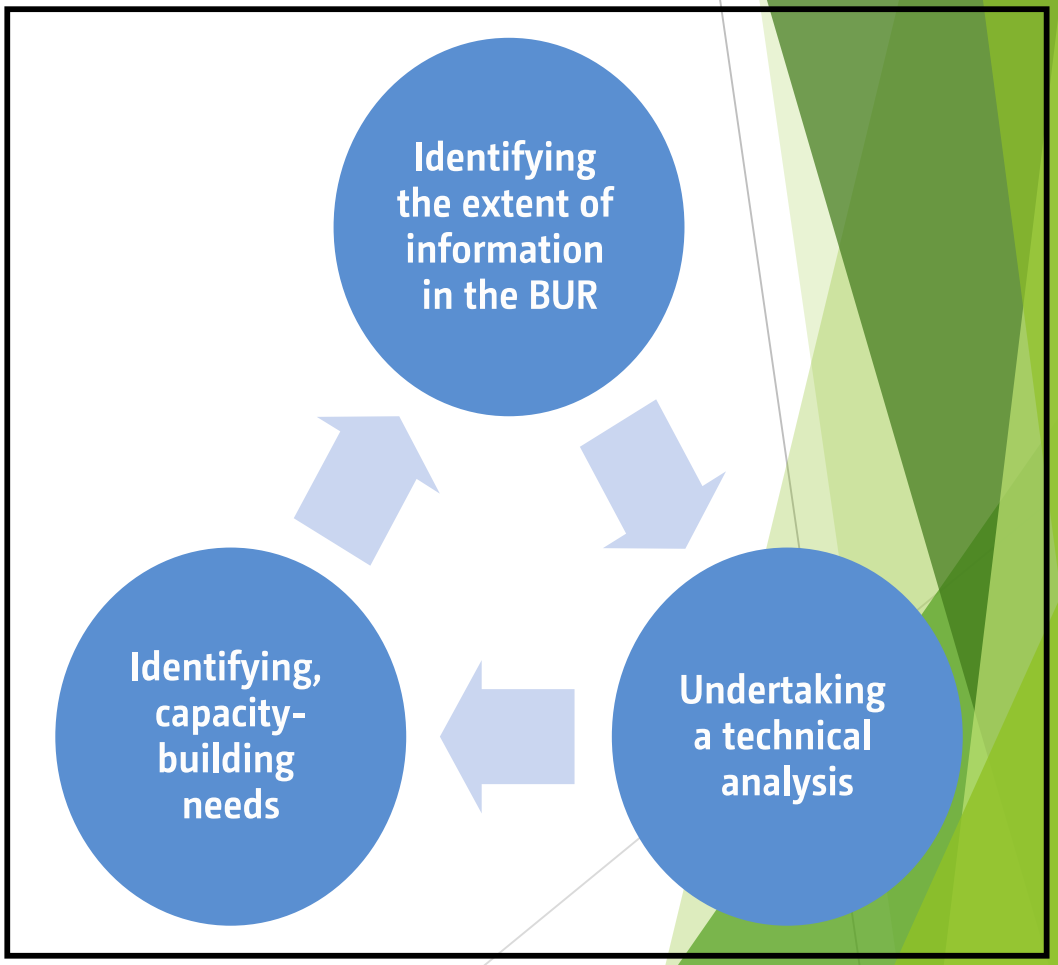
- FSV will be conducted in the form of a workshop under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, convened at regular intervals and open to all Parties.
- A final summary report and the BUR, will serve as input to the FSV, for the non-Annex I Party which will undergo this process.



# 2.1 Technical Analysis (TA): Elements

TA entails the three elements:

1. Identifying the extent of information in the BUR
2. Undertaking a technical analysis
3. Identifying capacity-building needs



# Technical Analysis (TA): Process

1. Submission BUR: 18 March 2016
2. Technical analysis: 13 to 17 June 2016 (teleconference 16 June 2016)
3. Draft summary report: TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Indonesia on 13 September 2016.
4. Comments by Party: Indonesia provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 13 December 2016.

- Final summary report: Posted on UNFCCC.int: FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/IDN, 24 February 2017

# Technical Analysis (TA): Preparatory Phase

- The preparatory phase is defined until 13 June 2016;
- In preparation for the technical analysis, the secretariat has also prepared a short information note providing additional details;
- During preparatory phase, the TTE conducts a desk-analysis of the BUR and is likely to seek technical clarification(s) on some aspects of the information reported in BUR.

# Technical Analysis (TA): Team Technical Expert

- The technical analysis took place from 13 to 17 June 2016 in Bonn, Germany, and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19

Team of Technical Experts (TTE)

| Name | Country | Sectors | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cross-cutting | GHG (non-AFOLU) | GHG (AFOLU) | REDD-plus | Mitigation | Support |
| Ms Sarah Kuen | Belgium | | | | | x | |
| Ms Rana Humbatova | Azerbaijan | | | | | x | |
| Mr Ayite-lo Ajavon | Togo | x | | | | | x |
| HE Pa Ousman Jarju | Gambia | x | | | | | x |
| Ms Valentina Idrissova | Kazakhstan | | | X | | | |
| Ms Gherghița Nicodim | Romania | | x | | | | |

# Summary Report TA related GHG Inventory

- The GHG inventory is transparent in most of the sectoral areas, which could be enhanced, mostly by using the reporting methodology in a manner consistent with the emission estimates methodology and reporting the assumptions used and the determined country-specific values.
- The TTE recognizes and commends Indonesia for its efforts to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the BUR and the other information, to increase the transparency of reporting in the BUR.
- The TTE commends Indonesia for including a plan to improve the data collection mechanism and its intention to involve subnational governments and for identifying the need to use both top-down and bottom-up approaches to compare the GHG emissions.
- The TTE welcomes the intention of Indonesia to collect the F-gases activity data, noting that it would enhance the transparency of reporting in future GHG inventories.
- The TTE notes that, the transparency of future GHG inventories would be enhanced by collecting the activity data and reporting the SF6 emissions from the above-mentioned activity category, together with the allocation in line with the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

# Summary Report TA related GHG Inventory

- The TTE notes that future BURs would be more transparent by including information on how the uncertainty values of the activity data and emission factors were determined in the development of the GHG inventory.
- As the default emission factors are available for other sectors (e.g. energy, IPPU), the TTE notes that the transparency of future GHG inventories could be further improved by estimating and reporting emissions of CO, NOX, NMVOCs and SO2 from other sectors as well.
- The TTE notes that a disaggregation of this type of energy consumption would increase the transparency of the future GHG inventories.
- The TTE further notes that this comparison is an important verification method in the energy sector, and future GHG inventories from Indonesia could benefit from this exercise being c
- The TTE welcomes the information shared by the Party and notes that the inclusion of these elements would enhance the transparency of future GHG inventories.
- The TTE noted that the transparency of reporting could be further enhanced by reporting a description of national agricultural practices.

# Summary Report TA related GHG Inventory

- In consultation with Indonesia, the TTE identified capacity-building support for the compilation of the GHG inventory, including for:
- collection of activity data for some categories such as international aviation and marine bunker fuels;
- putting in place a mechanism to collect data and include HFCs in future inventories;
- collecting data to estimate emissions of SF6 from the usage of electrical equipment;
- disaggregating data on fuel consumption in agriculture, construction and manufacturing industries and differentiating them from energy balance data;
- estimation of indirect GHG emissions;
- provision of transparent information on methodologies and assumptions used for uncertainty assessment; and
- the development of a quality assurance and quality control process for improving the quality of activity data, and to document and archive the data and information;

# 2.2 Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)

- As per adopted modalities and guidelines for the ICA, SBI at regular intervals, convene a workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for all non-Annex I Parties for which there is a biennial update report (BUR) and a final summary report
- Indonesia was presented BURs on 15 May 2017 at SBI-46.
- Each Party had allocated 35 minutes on average, including presentation –15 minutes, question and answer –20 minutes.

# 3. CLOSING

- ICA recommendation could be used as feed-back to Improve of accuracy of calculation of GHG Inventory.
- ICA has identified areas that need improvement and identified areas that need for capacity building
- Indonesia continues to develop capacities among stakeholder to ensure that the GHG estimation and reporting the next BUR will be consistent with the 2006 guidelines.

# THANK YOU