

Workshop Report

Asian Transparency Workshop - Implementing the Paris Agreement
11-13 February 2020
Bangkok, Thailand

Overview of the workshop

1. This workshop aimed to promote regional knowledge-sharing on reporting under the transparency framework. More specifically, it focused on three aspects of reporting: a) use of data and information, which were prepared under the transparency framework, for the development of NDCs and domestic mitigation actions; b) understanding elements for reporting of the use of international market mechanisms (IMM); and c) exploring options for strengthening regional collaboration in Asia. There was also a special session on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories including hands-on trainings on IPCC Emission Factor Database and IPCC Inventory Software.
2. The three-day workshop was attended by around 50 participants, including: government officials in charge of NCs/BURs and implementation and reporting of IMMs from 12 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam); and experts from IGES, IPCC TFI TSU, MURC, Switzerland, UNEP DTU Partnership, UNFCCC Secretariat, and UNFCCC-RCC Bangkok.
3. The workshop consisted of the following sessions:
 - (a) Session 1: Opening session
 - (b) Session 2: Setting the scene for the transparency framework
 - (c) Session 3: Transparency for development of NDCs and mitigation actions
 - (d) Session 4: Setting the scene for reporting under Article 6
 - (e) Session 5: Understanding how to carry out reporting on the use of IMMs
 - (f) Session 6: Exchange ideas for regional collaboration for enhanced transparency
 - (g) Special Session: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories including hands-on trainings on IPCC Inventory Software and IPCC Emission Factor Database.



Key findings

1. Use of information and data:
 - (a) Two major ways of using data and information collected for NCs/BURs were discussed. One is to inform the public, and the other is to support policymaking and implementation processes in countries (e.g. using national GHG inventories for setting a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario or for identifying the potential to mitigate GHG emissions).
 - (b) While some countries already prioritise domestic use of data and information over fulfilling international reporting requirements (e.g. having GHG inventories in local languages and using them for domestic climate action plans), most other countries are still in the early stages of using information and data.
 - (c) Systems at the country level need to be strengthened so that reporting, on one hand, and policy formulation and implementation, on the other hand, can be connected. This includes strengthening institutional systems involving the relevant ministries/agencies that are responsible for different information elements. It will be necessary to improve awareness of relevant stakeholders regarding the importance of the use of data and information for effective policymaking and implementation processes. Further, there is generally limited knowledge of how to use information and data, which could be improved through additional capacity building.
2. Reporting of the use of IMMs:
 - (a) All participants could learn how corresponding adjustments can be made with different methods. Participants also shared that it is necessary to apply the same method between participating countries, so that double counting can be avoided.
 - (b) Some countries are likely to be able to start tracking and reporting ITMOs soon, based on their existing reporting systems for NCs/BURs and experiences with existing mechanisms (e.g. the JCM). On the contrary, other countries need to first spread the understanding of the concept of corresponding adjustments and the importance of tracking and reporting ITMOs under Article 6.

- (c) Additionally, a system at the country level needs to be developed for tracking ITMOs. This can consist of infrastructure, such as an on-line data management system, which some countries have already built, and institutions that can appropriately use and manage the system.
 - (d) It is also necessary for each mechanism (e.g. the JCM) to clarify how reporting under that mechanism should be carried out by participants of the mechanism. Without such clarity, it may be difficult for each government to request mechanism participants to provide necessary information in a timely manner.
3. Regional collaboration:
- (a) Participants agreed that this form of knowledge-sharing workshop is helpful, especially after COP26, where Article 6 negotiations are expected to conclude. However, regional collaboration approaches can be more strategic, because countries' needs are diverse. Article 6-focused discussions can take place for countries with basic institutional systems. Mutual learning sessions between two countries could also be helpful to improve understanding of some specific areas of reporting (e.g. tracking progress of renewable energy policies). Further, an approach to target the entire team in a country is also necessary, in the case that the team members are all relatively new to the field.
 - (b) Finally, there are various transparency-related initiatives which provide capacity building support for developing countries. These initiatives should be coordinated in a meaningful way, so that necessary support can be directed more towards where needs are high.

Major Q&As and discussion points

Session 2: Setting the scene for the transparency framework

1. Some participants raised questions regarding the availability of a primer of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) and the availability of training programmes related to the 2019 Refinement. The presenter from IPCC TFI TSU explained that currently they don't have but she would take these suggestions back to her team so that they can discuss. The presenter also clarified that IPCC TFI itself doesn't provide capacity building/training but they have been collaborating with other organizations participating in their workshops where they provide hands-on exercise/training on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines including the IPCC Inventory Software and IPCC Emission Factor Database.
2. One participant asked how the 2019 Refinement can/will be used in the context that each Party is supposed to apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (MPGs). The presenter from the IPCC TFI TSU answered that the MPGs state that "Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the CMA". Therefore, the use of the 2019 Refinement is a

matter to be discussed and decided by Parties under the Paris Agreement. However, Parties may wish to use the 2019 Refinement voluntarily as it updates, supplements and elaborates the 2006 IPCC Guidelines where the authors identified gaps or out-of-date science. The speaker from the UNFCCC secretariat explained that MPGs for the enhanced transparency framework do not make explicit reference to the 2019 Refinement. The 2019 Refinement, if used, should be used in conjunction with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines which are the mandatory guidelines to be used as per the MPGs. Since the 2019 Refinement either updates, supplements and/or elaborates 2006 IPCC Guidelines, it should be possible for countries to draw from the 2019 Refinement, provided their capacities permit and are consistent with the MPGs.

Session 3: Enhanced transparency for development of NDCs and mitigation actions

3. A participant asked a presenter from Mongolia how its baseline was set for the updated NDC. The speaker clarified that for both (I)NDCs, the base year is 2010. For the baseline, actual emissions data from national GHG inventories were used. Another participant also pointed out that it is good practice that Singapore used the IPCC Wetland Supplements.
4. A participant asked a presenter from Cambodia if its latest NC and BUR should be submitted in the same year, because submissions of two reports in the same year seem burdensome and can create duplication of efforts by countries. The presenter answered that the two reports each provide different information.
5. Some participants asked how Japan customised its GHG inventories for both international reporting and domestic use. The speaker from MURC clarified that the two inventories are made from the same emissions data. The presentation of the data is different, depending on the purpose of use, for example, emissions data from the use of energy is presented for domestic purpose, in accordance with the sectors where energy is being used.

Group exercise:

6. Countries agreed that it is important to use data and information in NCs/BURs for development of NDCs and domestic mitigation actions. However, some of the participants were still new to this idea, thus have limited knowledge and understanding of how to utilise data and information. Some countries stated that they use GHG inventories for developing their NDCs and for identifying potential sectors to prioritise mitigation actions. Other countries still have difficulty in collecting data and archiving inventory data on a regular basis. Even though countries have collected and developed inventory data, there seems to be a challenge for GHG inventory compilers to communicate with those who develop NDCs and domestic mitigation actions. As a result, the data and information is still not being used for mitigation actions in many countries.
7. To improve this situation, countries shared their views on the importance of capacity building training delivered for the right people in relevant ministries/agencies, and the need to increase communication between experts in charge of different tasks. Also, it was mentioned that legal and formal frameworks can be developed to activate an

exchange of information and collaboration between ministries/agencies more frequently.

Session 4: Setting the scene for reporting under Article 6

8. A participant asked how the concept of additionality was discussed in negotiations. A presenter from IGES answered that additionality can be explained, for example, by way of conservative estimations of emissions reductions under the JCM. Another participant asked if Japan has already decided which method to use for corresponding adjustments. The speaker answered that Japan plans to use the average method.
9. Another participant asked about the transition of CDM. The speaker from IGES pointed out that one way is to wait until the final agreement is made on Article 6. Others mentioned that if there are demands from the private sector, delays in negotiations should not stop CDM activities. In this case, it is still important to explain the fact that the price has been variable in recent years.
10. One participant asked about the nature of Article 6.2 reporting, and why it is becoming more centralised than it is supposed to be by building a centralised accounting and reporting platform under the UNFCCC, while Art. 6.2 is about 'voluntary' cooperative approaches among countries. The speaker from IGES answered that it is just for archiving the relevant data and will be 'simply' attached to the international registry under Art. 6.4. However, how the 6.2 platform will be operated is yet to be decided.
11. A participant asked a presenter from Indonesia if the country has faced any challenges with running the national registry. The presenter answered that there is a risk of being hacked. Continuous efforts are also necessary to improve the visibility and accessibility of the registry.
12. A participant asked a presenter from Thailand why he thinks tracking of use of ITMOs by other parties is necessary. The speaker answered that the international Article 6 database may only be updated once a year. It is also important that both parties know how ITMOs will be used before agreeing on shares of credits between countries.
13. A participant asked a presenter from Switzerland if there is any reason why the CO₂ law is still pending. The presenter replied that it is due to inherent uncertainty as to how much Switzerland can reduce emissions domestically and overseas, and because of this, there has been a long debate at the parliament level. Another participants asked about his view on the timing for authorisation. The speaker mentioned that a bilateral agreement itself does not force governments to authorise emissions reductions. Authorisation is another step; however, authorisation should be obtained, at least, before there is any transfer of units.

Session 5: Understanding how to carry out reporting on the use of IMMs

Group exercise:

14. The participants well understood that if a transferring country and an acquiring country uses the same method for corresponding adjustments, which is either average or cumulative in case of NDC with a single year target, then double counting can be avoided and environmental integrity can be secured. Through a group exercise, the

participants noticed that it is important to identify which method to use for corresponding adjustments as they transfer or acquire credits under Article 6.

15. For reporting ITMOs under Article 6, some participants have a clearer understanding of how to track and report ITMOs, based on domestic registry systems and existing mechanisms, such as the JCM. In these countries, internal discussion has begun between relevant ministries/agencies, e.g. who should authorise the credits and report into national reports (BURs/NCs). On the other hand, some participants mentioned that they have limited understanding and knowledge of tracking and reporting of ITMOs.

Session 6: Exchange ideas for enhanced regional collaboration for enhanced transparency

16. One participant commented that a clear networking strategy is needed to provide guidance on how to collaborate. Some countries have similar experience or are in the same stage of preparations for reporting. Also, a regional knowledge centre is necessary so that countries can learn from each other's success and failures. It could be an on-line platform showing lessons learned from different countries.
17. Another participant mentioned that collaboration on actual work related to implementation of the PA will be beneficial, including transition from BURs to BTRs, reporting of Article 6, national GHG inventory reports, adaptation, tracking NDC etc. There is more to learn from intra-regional collaboration.
18. Some participants expressed their interest in improving on-line data collection and archiving systems, as well as looking at the gaps in understanding on how to utilise GHG inventory data in policy development, and the need for systematic training programmes for newcomers etc.
19. Other participants mentioned that the challenge they face is not the amount of support available. Rather, what needs to improve is transferring from one policy to another policy, which requires comprehensive policy development and support.
20. One participant introduced a practice under the WGIA, which is made up of mutual learning activities. For this workshop, two countries are selected as peers, which then select the sector for which they would review each other's NIR and develop questions in advance of the workshop. At the workshop, they can discuss it and decide the next steps. This style can be applied to other areas, including BTRs, and tracking NDC.
21. Another possible area for collaboration is at the institutional level of networking. One example is the EU region, where they have a technical working group within their climate change committee to exchange ideas and issues on a regular basis. This could be also applied in Asian countries.
22. Another participant pointed out that we also need to consider how we can integrate similar kinds of collaborative initiatives/networks within the region in order to create more synergies and avoid any overlaps in supporting as well as strengthening capacity building of the region.

VI. Day 3, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories including hands-on trainings on IPCC Inventory Software and IPCC Emission Factor Database by IPCC TFI TSU

23. Some participants asked if there is any plan to combine the IPCC software and UNFCCC software for preparing GHG inventories. The trainer answered that in future IPCC Inventory Software will very likely allow production of all outcomes of estimates in XML format, which then can be utilized by any new UNFCCC reporting framework / infrastructure. But current priority is implementation of Tier 2 for AFOLU sector (and Tier 3 for Land representation).
24. Participants wondered whether any developed countries use IPCC Inventory Software. The reply was that no statistics exist so far on usage of this IPCC tool by developed countries. Even if e.g. MS Excel is used for estimation of emissions, countries can use the IPCC Inventory Software for quality control.

Ways forward and suggestions for next steps

25. Participants agreed that this form of knowledge-sharing workshop is helpful, especially after COP26, where Article 6 negotiations are expected to conclude.
26. However, regional collaboration approaches can be more strategic, because countries' needs are diverse. Article 6-focused discussions can take place for countries with basic institutional systems. Mutual learning sessions between two countries could also be helpful to improve understanding of some specific areas of reporting (e.g. tracking progress of renewable energy policies). Further, an approach to target the entire team in a country is also necessary, if the team members are all relatively new to the field.
27. Finally, there are a number of transparency-related initiatives which provide capacity building support for developing countries. These initiatives should be coordinated in a meaningful way, so that necessary support can be directed where needs are high.

Annex 1: Agenda

Day 1 (11 February, Tuesday): Transparency framework, NDCs, mitigation policies

(MC: Chisa Umemiya, IGES)

Time	Content (All titles are to be confirmed)	Speakers/participants (TBC)
9:00-9:30	Registration	
Session 1: Opening session		
<i>Representatives of the governments from 12 Asian countries¹, international experts and researchers participate in the workshop. This session lays out the overall objective and structure of the workshop and invites countries to make self-introduction.</i>		
9:30-9:35	Opening remarks	Yoshinori Suga, Embassy of Japan in Thailand
9:35-10:20	Self-introduction	Each country (2min. each)
10:20-10:30	Introduction and framing of the workshop	Yuqing Yu, IGES
10:30-10:50	Overview of the outcomes from COP25	Jens Radschinski, UNFCCC-RCC
10:50-11:00	Group photo	All
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
Session 2: Setting the scene for the transparency framework		
<i>After the major adoption of “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework” at COP24 (18/CMA.1), delegates continued to negotiate some of transparency-related issues at COP25 in December, 2019 in Madrid. This session presents the up-to-date information on where we stand in terms of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.</i>		
11:30-11:50	Update on the status of negotiations for the transparency framework	Jigme, UNFCCC (Online participation)
11:50-12:10	2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Baasansuren Jamsranjav, IPCC-TFI TSU
12:10-12:30	Trends of reporting of GHG inventory and mitigation in Biennial Update Reports (BURs)	Tomohiko Hattori, IGES
12:30-13:30	Lunch at Cuisine Unplugged (Ground floor)	
Session 3: Enhanced transparency for development of NDCs and mitigation actions		
<i>Many countries have made progress in preparing NCs and BURs. Then, it is good time for us to think about how to utilise information, which has been prepared for these national reports, to formulate NDCs and mitigation actions. In the first part of this session, several country representatives will share how they have utilised information and data, which were prepared for NCs and BURs, for formulating NDCs and individual mitigation actions. Its second part will then break out participants into small groups to further discuss the topic.</i>		
13:30-13:45	Introduction of the session: utilisation of data and information to develop NDCs and mitigation actions	Temuulen Murun, IGES
13:45-14:00	Singapore	Eleanor Soh, National Environment Agency, Singapore

¹ Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

14:00-14:15	Mongolia	Chuluunkhuu Baatar, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia
14:15-14:30	Cambodia	Sophal Leang, National Council for Sustainable Development/ Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
14:30-14:45	Japan	Takashi Morimoto, MURC
14:45-15:15	Coffee break*	
15:15-15:20	Guidance to group exercise	Temuulen Murun, IGES
15:20-16:20	Group exercise (5 groups) Question 1: Does your country currently utilise data and information (e.g., GHG inventory and individual mitigation actions) after compiled and reported to the UNFCCC? Question 2: How can your country improve the process to utilise data and information for implementing the Paris Agreement?	All
16:20-17:00	Reporting back from each group and discussions	Country representatives (5min. each) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand
18:30-	Reception dinner (All participants are invited) at Glen Bar (Ground floor)	

Day 2 (12 February, Wednesday): Reporting of the use of international market mechanisms under Article 6

(MC: Yuqing Yu, IGES)

Time	Content (All titles are to be confirmed)	Speakers/participants (TBC)
9:30-9:45	Summary of Day 1	Jens Radschinski, UNFCCC-RCC
Session 4: Setting the scene for reporting under Article 6 <i>Article 6 topics were intensively discussed during the COP25. This session presents the up-to-date information on where we stand in terms of reporting the use of international market mechanisms under Article 6 and introduces some of related countries' initiatives and plans.</i>		
9:45-10:30	Outcomes from the COP25 on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Kentaro Takahashi, IGES
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-11:15	Japan's expectations of reporting, including the JCM	Kazumasa Nagamori, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
11:15-11:30	Indonesia's expectations of reporting, including the JCM	Hari Wibowo Indonesia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia
11:30-11:45	Thailand's expectations of reporting, including the JCM	Supanut Chotevitayatarakorn,

		Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization
11:45-13:15	Lunch at Cuisine Unplugged (Ground floor)	
13:15-13:30	Switzerland's piloting	Simon Fellermeier, Switzerland (Online participation)
Session 5: Understanding how to carry out reporting on the use of international market mechanisms <i>To deeply understand the technical aspects of reporting of the use of international market mechanisms under Article 6, this session discusses the topic in break-out groups.</i>		
13:30-13:45	Guidance to group exercises	Tomohiko Hattori, IGES
13:45-14:30	Group exercise (5 groups) Topic 1: Corresponding adjustments	All
14:30-15:15	Group exercise (5 groups) Topic 2: Reporting	All
15:15-15:45	Reporting back from each group and discussions	Country representatives (5min. each) Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam
15:45-16:15	Coffee break	
Session 6: Exchange ideas for enhanced regional collaboration for enhanced transparency <i>Regional collaboration can be one of effective approaches for supporting countries to move towards furthering enhanced transparency. This session explores options for moving such collaboration forward, based on participating countries' needs and priorities and learning from initiatives in other regions.</i>		
16:15-16:30	Regional collaboration in Asia: insights from analysis of GHG inventory reporting	Chisa Umemiya, IGES
16:30-16:45	Approaches of regional collaboration in other regions	Frederik Staun, UNEP DTU (Online participation)
16:45-17:00	Feedbacks and discussions	All

Day 3 (13 February, Thursday): Training for IPCC GHG inventory guidelines, workshop summary, next steps

(MC: Kentaro Takahashi, IGES)

Time	Content (All titles are to be confirmed)	Speakers (TBC)/participants
9:00-9:15	Summary of Day 2	Temuulen Murun, IGES
9:15-12:30 (incl. coffee break)	Special Session: Training for the 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines (**Parallel to this special session, IGES will hold a short bilateral meeting with one representative of each country. Further details will be provided at the end of Day 2.)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General lecture on national GHG inventory, 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 Refinements - Introduction of Inventory Software - Introduction and demonstration of EFDB 	Baasansuren Jamsranjav, Yurii Pyrozhenko, IPCC-TFI TSU
12:30-13:30	Lunch at Cuisine Unplugged (Ground floor)	
13:30-15:30	- Hands-on training on how to use the Inventory Software with focus on energy and agriculture sectors	Baasansuren Jamsranjav, Yurii Pyrozhenko, IPCC-TFI TSU

15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
Session 7: Workshop summary and next steps		
15:45-16:10	Workshop summary and next steps - Post-WS survey	All
16:10-16:15	Closing remarks	Yuqing Yu, UNFCCC-RCC

Annex 2: List of Participants

Country participants/experts:

#	Country name	Name	Organization	Title
1	Cambodia	Mr. Sophal Leang	General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment	Head of GHG Inventory and Mitigation Office
		Mr. Dara Doeun	Ministry of Environment	Deputy Chief of Office
		Mr. Reasey Phoeuk	General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief of GHG Inventory and Mitigation Office
2	Indonesia	Mr. Hari Wibowo	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Deputy Director Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Registry for Non-land Base Sector
		Mr. Irawan Asaad	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Deputy Director For Land Base GHG Inventory
		Mr. Arrozaq Ave	Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia	Analyst
3	Japan	Mr. Kazumasa Nagamori	Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Deputy Director
4	LaoPDR	Ms. Daovinh SOUPHONPACDY	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Deputy Director of Division
		Ms. Thounheuang BUIHAVONG	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Deputy Head of Division
		Mr. Bouathong THEOTHAVONG	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Technical Official
5	Malaysia	Mr. Muhammad Ridzwan bin Ali	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change	Senior Assistant Secretary
		Dr. Gary William Theseira	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change	Special Functions Officer to Minister
6	Mongolia	Mr. Ganbaatar Khurelbaatar	Environment and Climate Fund, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Director
		Ms. Chuluunkhuu Baatar	Environment and Climate Fund, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Carbon and Climate Finance Specialist
		Ms. Undarmaa Khurelbaatar	Environment and Climate Fund, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Project coordinator
7	Myanmar	Mr. Aung Thu Han	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	Assistant Director
		Ms. Aye Aye Nyein	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	Staff Officer
		Mr. Kyaw Soe Win	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	Staff Officer

8	Philippines	Mr. Rolando Jr. Abad	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Management Bureau	Science Research Specialist II
		Mr. Albert Magalang	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Management Bureau	Chief
9	RoK	Ms. Minyoung Kim	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea	Deputy Director
10	Singapore	Ms. Eleanor Soh	National Environment Agency	Assistant Director
11	Thailand	Dr. Kitiluk Thanomboonchai	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Environmental officer, professional level
		Ms. Seetala Chantes	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Environmental officer, professional level
		Mr. Suphat Phengphan	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Environmental officer, professional level
		Dr. Pongvipa Lohsomboon	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization	Deputy Executive Director, TGO
		Miss Sumon Sumetchoengprachya		Director of Strategy Office
		Mr. Chessada Sakulku		Director of Greenhouse Gas Information Center
		Dr. Puttipar Rotkittikhun		Director of Approval and Monitoring Office
		Miss Anothai Sangthong		Director of Carbon Business Office
		Mr. Supanut Chotevitayatarakorn		Technical expert of Strategy Officer (Legal Development & Negotiation)
		Mr. Wisanu Phonpho		Manager, Greenhouse Gas Information Center
		Dr. Paweena Panichayapichet		Manager, Approval and Monitoring Office
Mr. Nopparat Phromin	Manager, Carbon Business Office			
12	Viet Nam	Dr. Luong Quang Huy		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
		Mrs. Nguyen Van Anh	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Official
		Ms. Nguyen Dieu Huyen	Division of Climate change economics and information	Official

International experts:

1	Japan	Takashi Morimoto	Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd	Chief Analyst
2	Switzerland	Simon Fellermeier*	Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC, Federal Office for the Environment FOEN	Policy Adviser
3	Japan (TSU)	Baasansuren Jamsranjav	Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)	Senior Programme Officer
4	Japan (TSU)	Yurii Pyrozhenko	Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)	Programme Officer
5	UNFCCC	Jigme*	NC Support Unit, Non-Annex I Support, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme, UNFCCC	Team Lead
6	UNEP DTU	Frederik Staun*	UNEP DTU Partnership	Climate Change Expert
7	Japan	Yoshinori Suga	Embassy of Japan	First Secretary
8	Japan	Koji Fukuda	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Chief Advisor

IGES/UNFCCC-RCC:

1		Kentaro Takahashi	IGES	Programme Manager
2		Chisa Umemiya	IGES	Research Manager
3		Tomohiko Hattori	IGES	Researcher
4		Temuulen MURUN	IGES	Researcher
5		Reiko Ito	IGES	Programme Coordinator
6		Jens Radschinski	UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre	Head
7		Yuqing Ariel Yu	IGES	Deputy Director
8		Siyapah Surathumrong	IGES	Programme Associate