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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Indonesia

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party, and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 15 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 46, the third workshop for the FSV, open to all Parties, for 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Indonesia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 10 March 2017.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result Indonesia received 10 written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised two three-hour sessions covering five Parties in alphabetic order.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

6. This record of the FSV for Indonesia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Indonesia.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, Indonesia made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation, Indonesia provided an overview of its national circumstances, institutional arrangements and national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, support needed and received. It highlighted that, for the years 2000 and 2012, the total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector and from peat fires, were 1,001,422 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq) and 1,453,957 Gg CO₂ eq, respectively. For the same years, Indonesia presented total GHG emissions amounting to 496,053 Gg CO₂ eq and 758,979 Gg CO₂ eq excluding the LULUCF sector, representing an increase of 53 per cent from 2000 to 2012. According to Indonesia, the LULUCF sector was the most significant source of GHG emissions for both 2000 and 2012, representing 50.5 per cent and 47.8 per cent, respectively, of GHG emissions. When net emissions from LULUCF are not included in the national totals, then the energy sector contributed 66.9 per cent of total GHG emissions in 2012. Indonesia presented information on its GHG emission trends which indicated that the energy, agriculture and waste sectors increased at annual rates of 4.5 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, while the rate of increase in emissions from the industrial sector was less than 1 per cent during the period 2000–2012.

9. Information was also presented on three categories of mitigation actions and their effects, namely: national action plans (covering the forestry, energy and transport, agriculture, waste and industry sectors); the clean development mechanism (CDM), which included 242 projects with 13.5 million certified emission reduction units issued; and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), two of which are registered. The NAMAs cover sustainable urban transport and smart street lighting, with estimated GHG reductions of 0.7–1.5 Mt CO₂ eq in 2020 and 0.425 Mt CO₂ eq in 2020. Further, the Party indicated that its GHG emission reductions achieved up to 2013 was estimated to reach up to 4.74 Mt CO₂ eq annually. Further, the institutional arrangements for Indonesia's domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) process was presented, including information on its legal basis, scope and coverage, both at the national and subnational levels.

10. Indonesia presented information on the barriers and associated challenges encountered in the preparation of its BUR, such as the limited capacity to prepare the GHG inventory and to measure and monitor the effects of mitigation actions. Further, the Party outlined the additional challenge of implementing its domestic MRV system. The information presented on support received and needed, highlighted the support received for NAMAs and the capacity-building needs and support required for the implementation of those NAMAs. Information on the positive impact of the ICA process for Indonesia, in particular the value of the technical analysis in enhancing the transparency of reporting and identifying areas of improvement was also presented.

11. Over the course of the presentation, Indonesia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Indonesia for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Brazil, China, Czechia, the European Union, Germany, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: the sharing of experiences on the institutional arrangements for the

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TASR.1/IDN.

preparation of BURs; the priority areas for improvement in the preparation of Indonesia's GHG inventory and the need to overcome the challenges encountered; whether the existing mitigation actions and policies would be sufficient to reach the 2020 target to reduce GHG emissions by 26 per cent compared with the 'business as usual' scenario; the role of the CDM in achieving the Party's mitigation targets; the challenges and needs associated with the domestic MRV process; and whether the capacity-building needs identified in the summary report reflect their national priorities for implementation in subsequent BURs.

13. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available in the YouTube broadcast of this workshop.⁵

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Indonesia for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Indonesia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXlZt>.