



6 August 2019

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Thailand

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 ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. 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 teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.¹
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including Thailand, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Thailand received 8 written questions in advance from the following Parties: European Union, Germany, Turkey and United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Thailand summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR³ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Thailand.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 19 June, Thailand made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation Thailand provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, 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, and support needed and received.
8. Thailand highlighted that total GHG emissions, excluding land use, land-use change and forestry, were 318,662 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq) in 2013, which represents an increase of 41 per cent compared with the 2000 level. The biggest contributor to emissions is the energy sector (74

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

² The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/THA.

per cent), followed by the agriculture (16 per cent), industrial processes (6 per cent) and waste (4 per cent) sectors.

9. Thailand provided an overview of its mitigation actions and targets. Some progress has been made by Thailand towards achieving its nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) target of reducing GHG emissions by 7–20 per cent in the energy sector compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario by 2020. Specifically, in 2015 there was a reduction in energy sector emissions of 40.14 Mt CO₂ eq, which represents an 11 per cent reduction in the emissions of that sector. This was achieved through the implementation of several measures such as energy efficiency and labelling for electrical equipment, energy efficiency improvement by clean technology power plants and thermal power plants, ethanol consumption for transportation, heat generation from bio-renewable energy, heat generation from natural renewable energy, electricity generation from bio-renewable energy and electricity generation from natural renewable energy.

10. In addition, Thailand provided information on support received in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and capacity-building and of international cooperation with other entities and Parties. Thailand also highlighted the areas where support is still needed: enhancing the preparation of the GHG inventory, carrying out climate science studies, research and assessment for the identification of mitigation actions, operation and maintenance of the observation station and enhancing the reporting for the transparency framework and mitigation tracking under the Paris Agreement.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Thailand for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Japan, Switzerland and United States of America. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: challenges in collecting the data for preparing the GHG inventory, lessons learned and potential improvements identified during the technical analysis, and capacity-building support needed for the preparation of the GHG inventory.

12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.⁴

13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Thailand for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Thailand and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ <https://attend-emea.broadcast.skype.com/en-US/2a6c12ad-406a-4f33-b686-f78ff5822208/029ac941-1d62-4073-8cb2-a6ad4413f345/player?cid=37s4i2d7jzdoynthbkojx5lonzmbdncrblsibuwyuav5zxuhna&rid=EMEA>