



Distr.: General  
4 January 2023

English only

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## Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Thailand

Note by the secretariat

### Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
F-gas	fluorinated gas
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>2</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 7 and 8 June 2022 in Bonn at SBI 56 the twelfth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the following nine

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 21 March 2022 : Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Singapore, Thailand and Zambia.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised two two-hour sessions and one 90-minute session.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Thailand received 15 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from Australia, European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland and United States of America. This FSV record for Thailand summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 8 June 2022 Thailand made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Thailand was represented by Phirun Saiyasitpanich from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning.

8. Thailand presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and actions relating to the transition to the ETF.

9. Thailand also presented its NAMA pledge and NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which are to reduce GHG emissions from the ‘business as usual’ level by 7–20 per cent by 2020 and 20–25 per cent by 2030, respectively, subject to adequate and enhanced access to finance, technology and capacity-building support. The Party indicated that it is on track to meeting the milestones of its NAMA road map. The Party presented information on key initiatives for enhancing its institutional and technical capacities to meet the reporting requirements of the ETF. The initiatives relate to revising its GHG emission inventory system and implementing various projects to strengthen its institutional and technical capacities with a view to developing a measurement, reporting and verification system and reporting tools and systems.

10. Thailand highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 354,357.61 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 2000 and 2016 by 2.31 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 2.27 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to emissions from the energy sector. The Party explained that the main driver of the emissions trend was fuel combustion for grid-connected electricity and heat production in the energy sector.

11. Thailand presented key policies and measures for achieving its targets, including the Climate Change Master Plan 2015–2050; national plans for developing power generation and smart grids; promoting energy efficiency; scaling up the use of alternative energy sources; setting up an environmentally sustainable transport system; and drawing up a road map for waste management. Mitigation measures identified in the NAMA road map and the NDC mainly target the energy, transport, industrial processes and product use and waste sectors. Thailand reported GHG emission reductions of 57.84 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018, representing a 15.7 per cent reduction in relation to the ‘business as usual’ level. This emission reduction was achieved mainly by using biomass and biogas for electricity and heat generation.

12. Furthermore, Thailand provided information on support needed for the national GHG inventory (e.g. developing and updating country-specific emission factors, improving data collection and quality assurance/quality control procedures); mitigation measures (e.g. developing advanced clean technologies); adaptation measures (e.g. integrating adaptation measures into national plans, developing appropriate tools for information-sharing and

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<sup>4</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports>, respectively.

<sup>5</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.3/THA.

decision-making and setting up a monitoring and evaluation system for the national adaptation plan); creating an enabling environment to raise public awareness of climate change; and developing a measurement, reporting and verification system and long-term climate economic models. The Party also presented information on the financial, technology and capacity-building support received from some Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and international funding agencies for climate change related activities.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Thailand on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to further details of experience gained by Thailand in using its Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System; Thailand's plan or any progress made for developing country-specific emission factors in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and any support received in this regard; and challenges faced by Thailand in estimating F-gas emissions and any plans to overcome them.

15. In response, Thailand explained that its Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System has enabled it to effectively estimate GHG emissions and removals and report the estimates in tabular and graphic format. The system is compatible with existing data formats in the country and reduces human error when entering and analysing data. The system also generates useful information to support decision-making processes and the formulation and implementation of climate change policies, strategies and plans. In addition, Thailand is developing country-specific emission factors for estimating emissions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and has received support from some countries and international agencies. The Party also explained that the main challenge in estimating F-gas emissions is the limited availability of data and difficulties in the data collection process to estimate the amount of refrigerants used in air-conditioning and refrigeration appliances. The Ministry of Industry, in active cooperation with the relevant private sector entities, has started to collect data on the consumption, import and export of refrigerants. F-gas emissions will be reported in the next submission.

16. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to success factors for substantial GHG emission reductions in the energy sector; information on lessons learned from the initiatives aimed at reducing open burning of agricultural biomass; specific measures planned for reducing emissions from solid waste and industrial and domestic wastewater; and specific examples of mitigation actions that received international support and lessons learned from their implementation for the preparation and implementation of mitigation actions identified in the NDC.

17. In response, Thailand explained that the increased use of biomass and biogas for generating electricity and heat contributed to the reduction in emissions in the grid-connected energy sector. Success factors include enabling plans and policy measures, awareness-raising and knowledge management, which contributed to the large emission reductions. The best way of reducing GHG emissions from open burning of agricultural biomass is to establish an efficient biomass collection system in order to collect agricultural residues from fields before the start of the open burning season. The Party further explained that it intends to improve its data collection process and develop emission factors and methodologies to estimate emissions from solid waste and industrial and domestic wastewater. Such information will help the country to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures in the waste sector. Thailand received international support to develop and implement its NAMA on rice cultivation. The experience gained from this NAMA helped the Party to assess and plan various mitigation actions under the NDC, including undertaking mitigation assessment, developing country-specific emission factors and applying appropriate methodologies for estimating potential emission reductions for mitigation actions.

18. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to its needs and the plan to strengthen its institutional and technical capacities to comply with the ETF.

19. In response, Thailand explained that it needs support in the areas of the national GHG inventory, and adaptation and mitigation assessment. Through the Capacity-building

