# THAILAND'S EXPERIENCE OF FSV IN ICA PROCESS


OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND PLANNING (ONEP)
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
THAILAND


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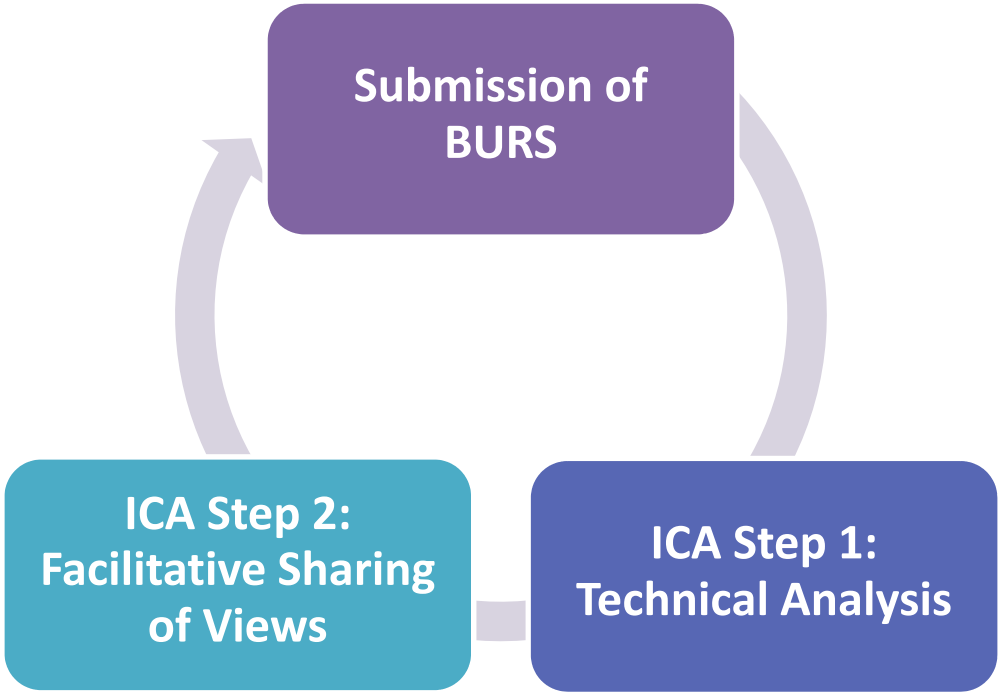
# ICA Process




## International consultation and analysis (ICA)

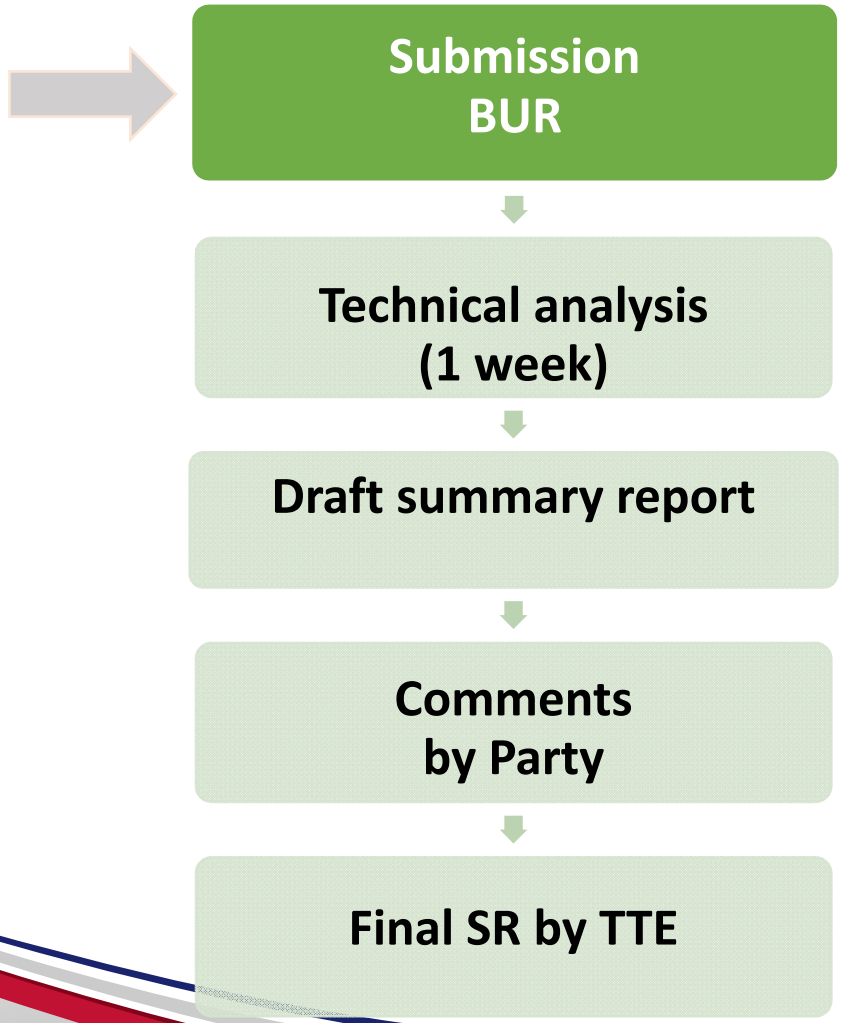
- The process of ICA commences within six months of the submission of BURs from non-Annex I Parties.

- The process has two steps:
  1) Technical analysis of BURS by TTE
  2) Facilitative sharing of views in the form of workshop under the SBI.

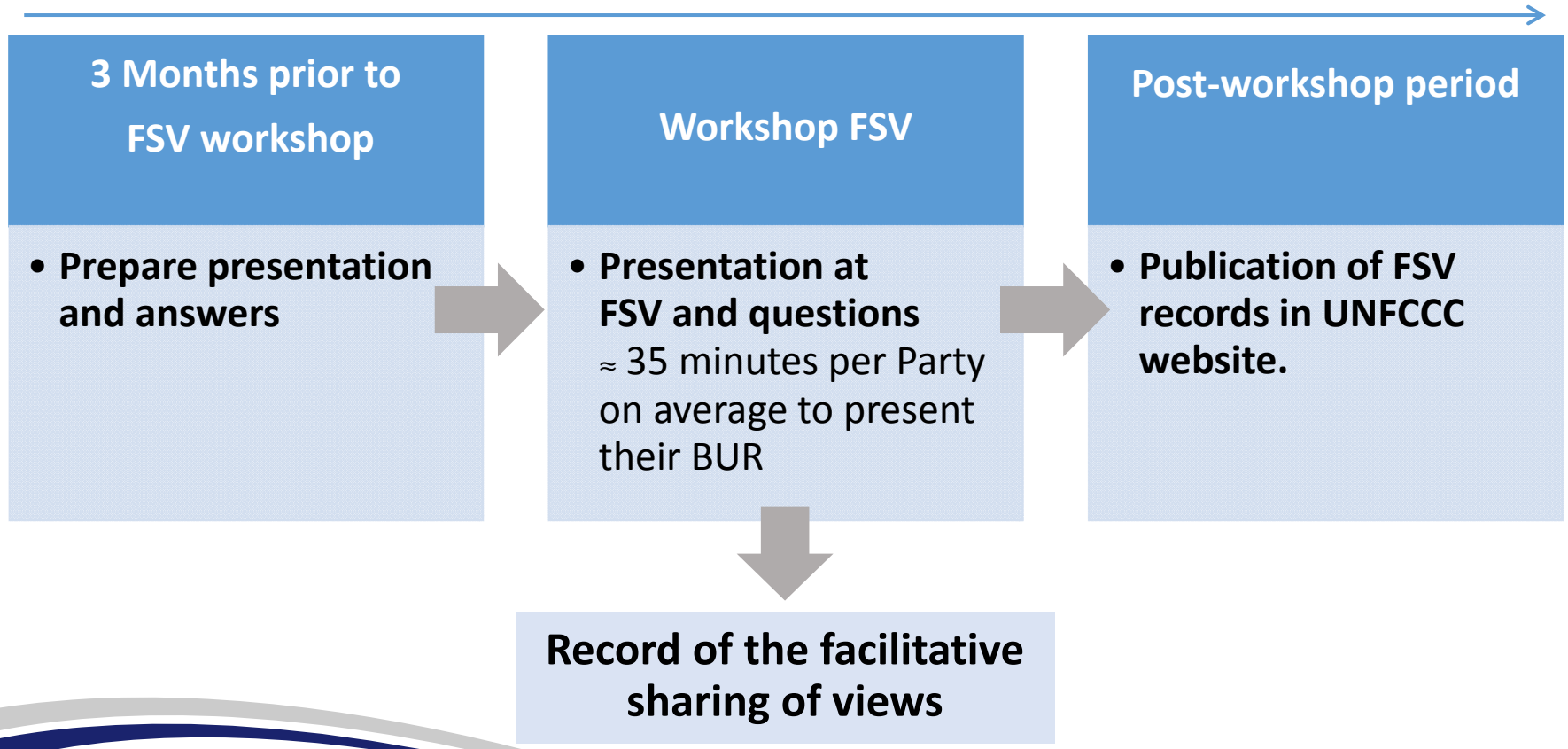
# ICA Step 1: Technical Analysis

## Procedure of the technical analysis

- Identifying the extent of information in the BUR.
- Undertaking a technical analysis.
- Identifying, capacitybuilding needs



# ICA Step 2: Facilitative Sharing of Views



# ICA Process:Thailand's Experience and Lessons learned

## Response to questions received from technical review

- **Has participation in the ICA process raised the profile of climate actions at the domestic level?**
- **Answer : Yes, because of this process, Thailand start to establish the structure of reporting system so all related agencies have been engaged by this process.**

- **Has the BUR preparation enhanced domestic coordination/ domestic MRV in providing climate related information? If so, how?**
- **Answer : Yes, the BUR preparation enhanced domestic MRV because Thailand has already set up the MRV for both GHG inventory and mitigation. The MRV we have been set up will be in places for all activity data and mitigation action provided from related agencies.**

**Preparing for the ICA process**

# ICA Process:Thailand's Experience and Lessons learned

## Response to questions received from technical review

- **What's the value addition of the technical analysis of BURs by the team of technical experts?**
- **Answer : The value addition of the technical analysis of BURs are**
  - **Identifying the gaps and needs for reporting GHG inventory estimation ,mitigation actions for the parties.**
  - **Capacity building for the parties who participated in the process.**
  - **Improving the accuracy of their GHG inventory and mitigation actions.**
  - **Enhancing the transparency of reporting**

**Enhancing transparency of reporting and areas for improvement**

# Examples: Response to questions received from all Parties (FSV)

## From : USA

❖ Could Thailand explain why the LULUCF sink grew between 2004 and 2005?

Answer : The rubber plantations were added in the GHG emission estimation under sub-category "Changes in Forest and Other Woody Biomass Stocks" since 2005. However, Thailand did not report the emission estimation of the rubber plantation before 2005 due to lack of data.

Questions

## From : Switzerland

- In Table 4 of Thailand's first BUR, information is presented on fuel consumption of the different transport modes from the year 2008 on. However, no separate data are given for international aviation and water transport for the most recent years (2012, 2013). Could Thailand elaborate on the reason for the unavailability of these data and the challenges in presenting a full time series for fuel used in, and emissions related to, international transport?

Answer : For both domestic and international transports were reported by Ministry of Transport. During 2012-2015, two organizations, Civil aviation authority of Thailand and Marine department, who are responsible for reporting these data were restructuring. Thus, the data of these two sub-sectors were missing during that period of time. Currently, the two organizations have been officially launched so we expect to report the fuel consumption of these two sub-sectors in the near future. However, a full time series for fuel used in, and emission related to, international transport has been reporting to ICEAO & IMO.

## Questions

## From : New Zealand

- What processes and institutional arrangements does Thailand have in place to assess the level of uncertainty associated with GHG inventory data and underlying assumptions?
- Has Thailand identified any capacity-building needs to assess uncertainty levels and report these in its next BUR?

Answer : ONEP, as a focal point, will responsible for compiling the related activity data from five leading agencies of each sector and then estimating GHG inventory for each sector. The five leading agencies will compile activity data from their related agencies before submitting to ONEP. Then ONEP will estimate GHG emission base on activity data provided from five leading agencies.

Currently we are designing the templates for activity data reporting from each agency. The MRV guidelines for each sectors have also been prepared at the same time to improve data collections, quality control, and quality assurance. Consequently, the level of uncertainty of GHG inventory data should be minimized. Thailand will report uncertainty assessment in the next BUR. Uncertainty will be incorporated into TGEIS.

## Questions

## From : EU

- Thailand was provided to the TTE, clarifying that the tier 2 approach was adopted in all subsectors in the LULUCF sector. Thailand also summarized the sources of the activity data and emission factors used. Could the country provide more information on the assumptions and methodologies used in the estimation of emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector?

Answer : The methodologies used were based on the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines and the 2003 Good Practice guidance for LULUCF. GHG estimations were calculated for 3 subcategories, including 5A Changes in forest and other woody biomass stock, 5B Forest and grassland conversion, 5C Abandonment of Managed Lands. Methodology tiers were chosen according to the decision trees in the GPG 2003. As a result, Tier 1 and tier 2 methods were applied. Activity data (AD) were obtained from the published reports from the relevant government agencies. Supporting data for estimating Tier 2 emission factors (EFs) were also acquired from the published data and expert judgments in the country. All ADs and EFs were verified by LULUCF GHG Inventory Working Group under NCCC comprising of representative from 7 agencies.

## Questions

## From : EU

- Could you provide some information on the processes to enable the data collection and the application of tier 2 methodologies for LULUCF sector?

**Answer** : Forest area used in the calculation was from Remote Sensing data reported by Royal Forestry Department. Area of planted forests were reported by responsible organizations.

## Questions

## From : EU

- In its BUR, Thailand has recalculated its GHG emissions and removals for the year 2000 so that it could be compared with the data in 2011. Could the country provide information on additional improvements in data collection and research that are currently being considered to improve the estimates in the LULUCF sector for the upcoming GHG inventory?

**Answer : More research works have been carried out in the country especially on aboveground biomass and carbon contents of natural forests and plantations. Activity Data template and MRV are being done in this year.**

## Questions

# From : EU (Examples of questions)

- Could the country provide more information on your experience of using IPCC 2006 guidelines?

- Could you also clarify whether in a near future you are planning the implementation of 2006 IPCC guidelines for the GHG inventory? What are the opportunities and remaining challenges?

## Questions

# From : EU (Examples of questions)

- What are the gaps and remaining challenges of moving to higher tier methodologies for key emission sectors and other key emission sectors in agricultural sector ?

- What are experiences and lessons learned with the application of the BUR guidelines? In the preparation of the BUR, did you find any areas of the guidelines not sufficiently clear or detailed? Which areas should or could be improved in your view?

## Questions

# Q & A

**Thank you very much for your kind attention.**