Twenty-third Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change
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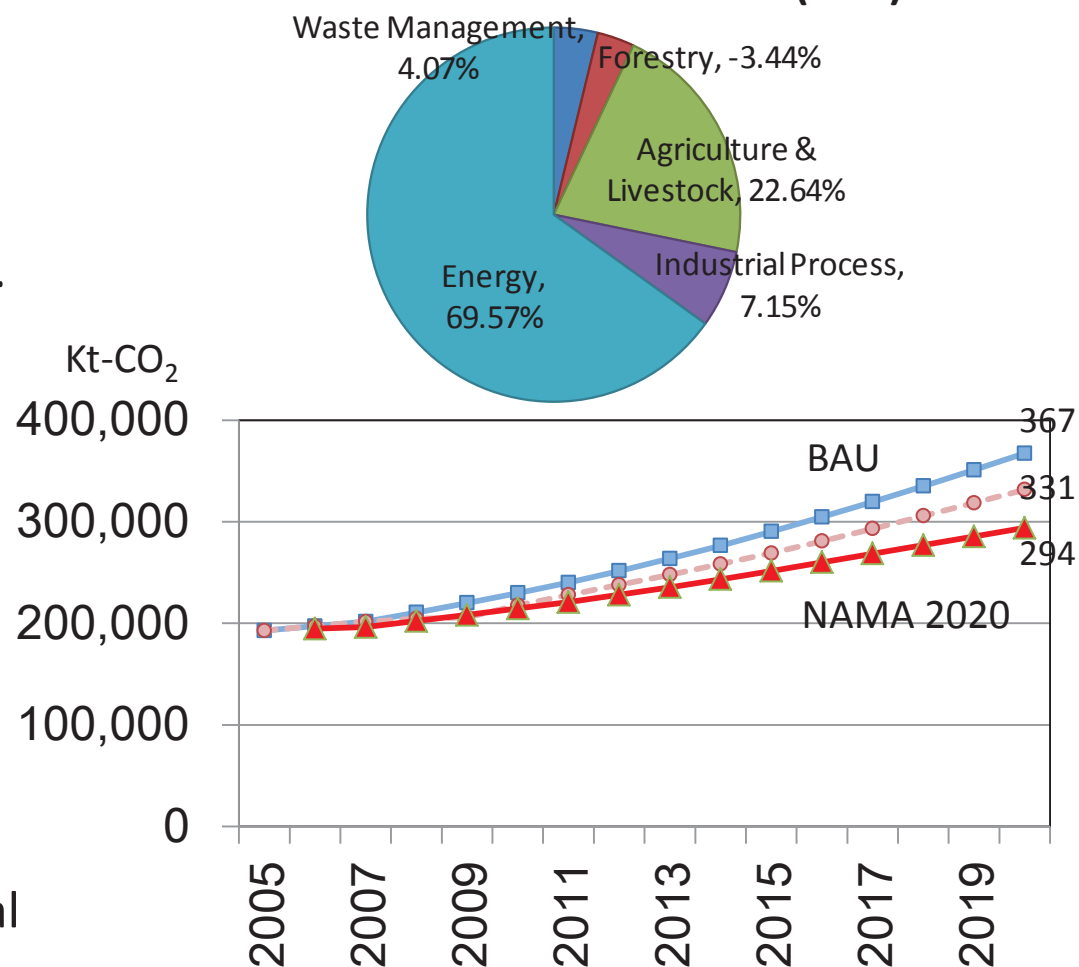# Preparation of Thailand's INDCs

By
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Highlights

- **Lessons learned from Thailand's NAMAs 2020**
- **Key considerations in preparing robust, realistic and achievable contributions to post-2020 GHG reduction**
- **Ex-ante clarification and analyses of data**
- **Thailand's institutional framework for climate change**
- **Thailand's INDCs approval process**

Lessons learned from Thailand's NAMAs

Ex-Ante vs. Ex-Post

- Thailand's NAMAs 2020 was developed on the basis of GHG reduction targets of the BAU2020.

- The base year is 2005.

- The target year is 2020.

- The baseline emissions for BAU2020 had been estimated on the basis of optimization modeling.

- The GHG countermeasures in Thailand's NAMAs 2020 are obtained from the official national policies & plans.

Thailand GHG emission in 2000 (SNC)

Waste Management, 4.07%

Forestry, -3.44%

Agriculture & Livestock, 22.64%

Industrial Process, 7.15%

Energy, 69.57%

Kt-CO$_2$

400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000

0

367

331

294

BAU

NAMA 2020

2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

2

Lessons learned from Thailand's NAMAs

Potential data challenges for iNDCs preparation:

- Access to sectoral data is sometimes difficult.
- Institutional arrangement is not clearly defined for both ex-ante assessment and for MRV.
  - Mandates for relevant agencies need to be agreed for data input in ex-ante assessment.
  - Mandates and framework for data collection, reporting and verification (MRV).
- Capacity building in MRV is needed in all relevant sectors.

Possible improvements:

- Early institutional arrangement is required with clearly defined mandates. (i.e. institutional arrangement should be discussed in the iNDCs study phase and decided upon in the iNDCs approval process.)
- Early start of capacity building activities in key sectors. (i.e. capacity building should continue from NAMAs and expand to other key relevant sectors.)

Preparation of Thailand's iNDCs

Key considerations for Thailand in preparing robust, realistic and achievable contributions to post-2020 GHG reduction
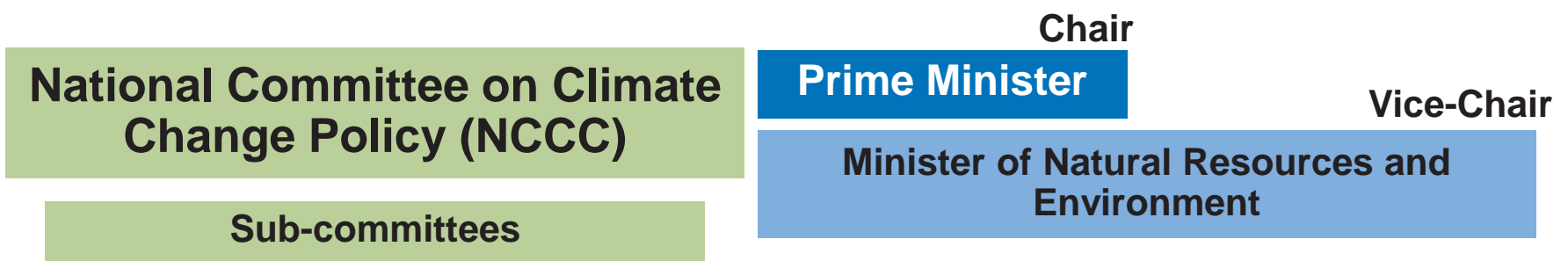
- Thailand's iNDCs will be developed based on NAMAs and will likely be on the basis of GHG reduction targets of the BAU.

- The base year will be selected.

- The target year will be developed.

- The baseline emissions for BAU will be estimated on the basis of optimization modeling.

- The GHG countermeasures in Thailand's iNDCs will be obtained from the official national policies and plans. (e.g. Renewable Energy Plan, Energy Efficiency Development Plan, Environmentally Sustainable Transport System, and others)

- GHG countermeasures will be ranked according to their MACs.

- **Ex-Ante Clarification is necessary and under formulation**

1. Baseline Scenario vs. iNDCs Scenario

2. Realistic policy/actions (RE, EE, low carbon/low emissions)

3. Projection methodology/modeling (MARKAL, LEAP, AIM etc.)

4. Data sources (Official National Statistic Reports, Gov't policies)

5. Sectoral Approach for emission/reduction.

6. Land-use and forestry will not be included in INDC.

7. Annual GHG reduction as well as cumulative emission reduction until the end year of iNDCs will be quantified.

8. Double counting/double claiming will be avoided.

- **Thailand's iNDCs should be robust, realistic and achievable.**

- **Additional effects of Thailand's iNDCs will be investigated such as co-benefits, energy security, social and economic impacts to ensure sustainable development.**

- **The GHG countermeasures in Thailand's iNDCs will be determined domestically, subject to available domestic information.**

- **Additional international support mechanisms will enhance GHG countermeasure efforts by Thailand.**

Institutional Framework for Climate Change Policy in Thailand

National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC)

Sub-committees

Chair

Prime Minister

Vice-Chair

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

NCCC members:
1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Ministry of Finance
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
4. Ministry of Transport and Communications
5. Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
6. Ministry of Energy
7. Ministry of Commerce
8. Ministry of Interior
9. Ministry of Science and Technology
10. Ministry of Education
11. Ministry of Public Health
12. Ministry of Industry
13. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
14. Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board
15. Bureau of Budget
16. 5-9 Experts

Secretariat

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
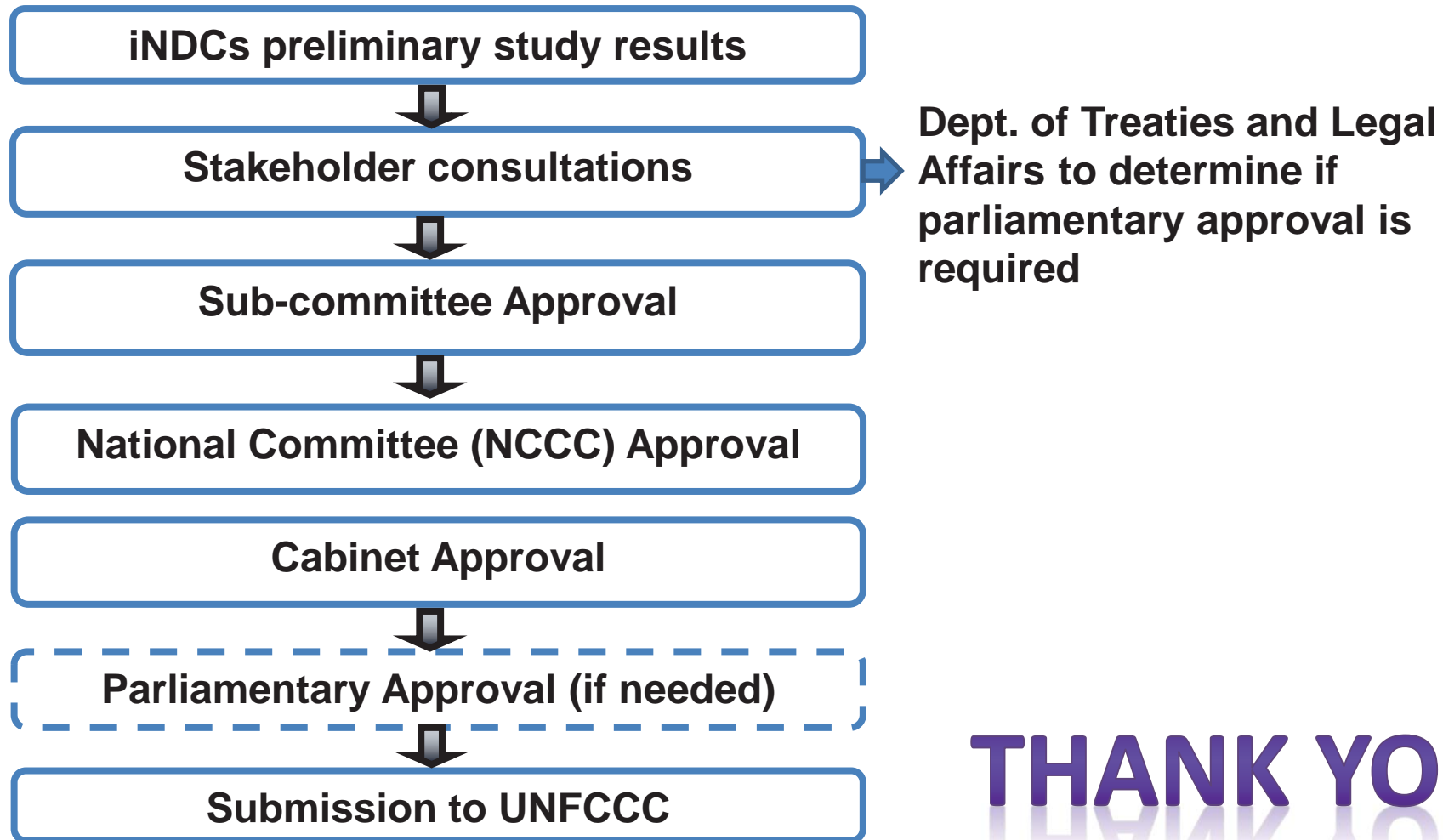
ONEP/CCMC

(Policy formulation and National Focal Point)

TGO

(DNA (for CDM) / Technical support and services to project developers)

Thailand's iNDCs Approval Process

iNDCs preliminary study results

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Stakeholder consultations ➡ **Dept. of Treaties and Legal Affairs to determine if parliamentary approval is required**

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Sub-committee Approval

⬇

National Committee (NCCC) Approval

⬇

Cabinet Approval

⬇

Parliamentary Approval (if needed)

⬇

Submission to UNFCCC

THANK YOU