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๗ December B.E. 2566 (2023)

Dear Executive Secretary,

Subject: Thailand's Article 6, paragraph 2, initial report

In accordance with Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18, of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), Thailand is pleased to communicate its Article 6, paragraph 2, initial report, as attached.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(Mr.Somsak Sappakosonkul)
Director General

Mr. Simon Stiell
Executive Secretary
UNFCCC secretariat
P.O. Box 260124
D-53153 Bonn
Germany

Initial report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.A (Initial report)

Party	Thailand
NDC period	2021 – 2030
Report number for the NDC period	1
Report type	
Initial report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Updated initial report	<input type="checkbox"/>
Updated initial report number	1
Version	1.0
Date	07/12/2023
Name(s) of cooperative approach(es) included in this report <i>(Include a line for each additional cooperative approach)</i>	Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation

I. Participation responsibilities (para. 18(a))

A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(a), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Thailand ratified the Paris Agreement on 21 September 2016 and is a Party to the Paris Agreement as from 4 November 2016.

B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18(a), para. 4(b), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Thailand communicated its 2nd Updated NDC on 20 October 2022 which was recorded and published on the NDC Registry maintained by the UNFCCC secretariat.

C. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated by para. 21(a))

The Carbon Credit Management Guideline and Mechanism (CCMGM) was adopted by the National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC) on 16 March 2022 and subsequently acknowledged by the Cabinet on 10 May 2022. The CCMGM includes guideline and mechanism on the use of carbon credits for an international objective. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)¹ issues a letter of authorization, with the approval of the Cabinet, for projects which comply with the eligibility criteria referred to in the CCMGM following the procedure prescribed in Clause 12 of the CCMGM.

The CCMGM can be found on <https://www.dcce.go.th/news/project.aspx?p=2155>.

¹ Please note that after 19 August 2023, a letter of authorization will be issued by the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) in light of the Ministerial Regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment announced on 18 August 2023 which transferred climate change policy and coordination mandates from ONEP to DCCE.

D. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place that are consistent with the Article 6, paragraph 2, guidance and relevant decisions of the CMA for tracking ITMOs (para. 18(a), para. 4(d), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Thailand uses the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry administered by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) for the purpose of tracking and recording of ITMOs. The Thailand Carbon Credit Registry records issuance of mitigation outcomes in a form of carbon credits (in blocks) with unique identifiers and records transactions relating to carbon credits, including any transfer, acquisition, cancellation, and use. The authorization status is recorded and tracked through the unique identifiers of the carbon credits. The first transfer is executed by applying a cancellation-to-recreation method for use towards NDC and a cancellation for OIMPs.

The Thailand Carbon Credit Registry operates in accordance with the regulation of the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization re: rules on registration of sale, purchase and transfer of carbon credit and any relevant orders and notifications.

Further information can be found on <https://registry.tgo.or.th/en/>.

E. Information on whether the most recent national inventory report required in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided (para. 18(a), para. 4(e), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Thailand provides its most recent national inventory in the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat on 28 December 2022 which provides a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs from 2000 – 2019.

F. Information on how the Party ensures participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(f), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Thailand intends to achieve the unconditional mitigation under the NDC through domestic efforts, while recognizing the important role of international market-based cooperation in contributing to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. Thailand welcomes discussion to explore international market-based cooperation in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, that promotes development and transfer of advanced technologies and innovation and provides access to financial resources that support Thailand's achievement of NDC and LT-LEDS (Thailand's 2nd Updated NDC). Thailand's LT-LEDS provides Thailand's long-term mitigation actions and pathway towards Carbon Neutrality in 2050 and Net Zero GHG Emission in 2065, contributing to the achievement of the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

The CCMGM further sets a requirement for the project eligible for authorization to be a project that supports mitigation in order to achieve the goals of NDC and Thailand's LT-LEDS.

II. Description of the Party's NDC, as referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 64, where a participating Party has not yet submitted a biennial transparency report (para. 18(b), to be updated by para. 21(b))

A. Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(a))

Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 40 percent, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources, and capacity building support.

Target type: Emission reduction relative to a Business-as-Usual baseline

B. Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(b))

Target year: 2030, Single-year target

C. Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(c))

Baseline: Business-as-usual projection from reference year 2005 in the absence of major climate change policies (BAU2030: approx. 555 MtCO₂eq)

D. Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(d))

2021 – 2030

E. Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(e))

Sectors: Economy-wide (excluding land use, land-use change, and forestry)

Gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆

F. Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(f))

Thailand intends to achieve the unconditional mitigation target under this NDC through domestic efforts.

G. Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(g))

n/a

III. Information on ITMO metrics, method for applying corresponding adjustments and method for quantification of the NDC (para. 18(c–f))

A. ITMO metrics (para. 18(c))

Mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are measured in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq).

B. Method for applying corresponding adjustments as per chapter III.B (Application of corresponding adjustments) (para. 18(c))

1. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustment for multi- or single year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation, if applicable (para. 18(c))

Thailand will apply corresponding adjustments by using the averaging method specified in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7 (a)(ii). Thailand reserves the right to change the applicable method of corresponding adjustments, which will be applied consistently throughout the NDC period, in consideration of further guidance in relation to corresponding adjustments.

2. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustments where the method is a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget, if applicable (para. 18(c))

Thailand will apply corresponding adjustments by using the averaging method, and will reserve the right to change the applicable method of corresponding adjustments. Hence, a multi-year emission trajectory method will not be applicable at this time.

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO₂ eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in tCO₂ eq (para. 18(d))

	<i>Description</i>
<i>Sector and sources covered by the NDC</i>	Economy-wide (excluding land use, land-use change, and forestry)
<i>GHG covered by the NDC</i>	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆
<i>Time period covered by the NDC</i>	2021 – 2030
<i>Reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period</i>	BAU2030: approx. 555 MtCO ₂ eq
<i>Target level for the NDC</i>	Unconditional target: Reduction by 30 percent from the BAU2030 (approx. 166.5 MtCO ₂ e) Conditional target: Reduction up to 40 percent from the BAU2030 (approx. 222 MtCO ₂ eq) ²

D. Quantification of the Party's NDC, or the portion in the relevant non-GHG indicator, in a non-GHG metric determined by each participating Party, if applicable (para. 18(e))

n/a

E. For a first or first updated NDC consisting of policies and measures that is not quantified, information on quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from the policies and measures that are relevant to the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party pursuant to paragraph 10, and the time periods covered by the NDC (para. 18(f))

n/a

IV. Information on each cooperative approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19)

² Subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support.

Note: For the initial report and the updated initial report, chapters A–H below should be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the information referred to in para. 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 19).

A. Copy of the authorization by the participating Party (para. 18(g))

The Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation was approved by the Cabinet on 17 May 2022 and signed on 24 June 2022.

Copy of the letter(s) of authorization issued by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)³ can be found on:

- 1) Website of the Department of Climate Change and Environment, at <https://www.dcce.go.th/news/project.aspx?p=2155>.
- 2) Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, at <https://registry.tgo.or.th/en/>.

The copy of the letter of authorization for the pilot mitigation activity titled Bangkok e-bus Program: “Operation of e-buses on privately owned, scheduled public bus routes in the Bangkok Metropolitan area by Energy Absolute” can be found using the above links. (Note: Bangkok e-bus Program is registered with TGO under the project ID: S0333 and S0334.)

B. Description of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

The Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation establishes a voluntary cooperative framework for the implementation and/or recognition of international transfers of mitigation outcomes for use towards NDC achievement or for other international mitigation purposes in the context of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement.

The mitigation outcomes are generated from mitigation activities which comply with minimum environmental integrity and sustainable development requirements and implement in accordance with the Implementing Agreement.

Mitigation activities in Thailand apply the standards of Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (T-VER) program administered by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). The pilot mitigation activity (Bangkok e-bus Program) applies “Standard T-VER” standard with modifications to align with the requirements of the Implementing Agreement and consistent with the guidance under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement (further information can be found in the Mitigation Activity Design Document (MADD)), while subsequent mitigation activities will apply “Premium T-VER” standard.

C. Duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

The cooperative approach covers mitigation outcomes representing mitigation generated from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2030. Thailand and Switzerland may agree to the extension of this period upon mutual agreement of both Parties.

D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

Thailand has authorized a pilot mitigation activity (Bangkok e-bus Program) under the cooperative approach. The expected mitigation from the pilot mitigation activity for each year is provided in a table below. The total maximum amount eligible for international transfer is 500,000 tCO₂eq.

Duration	Expected mitigation (tCO ₂ eq)
1 October 2022 – 31 December 2022	10,383
1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023	61,411
1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024	80,712
1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025	79,554
1 January 2026 – 31 December 2026	78,407
1 January 2027 – 31 December 2027	77,273
1 January 2028 – 31 December 2028	76,149

³ Please refer to footnote 1.

1 January 2029 – 31 December 2029	75,037
1 January 2030 – 31 December 2030	73,935

The above information will be updated to include additional expected mitigation from further mitigation activities (if any) and will be reported as part of the next due BTR.

E. Participating Parties involved in the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

The Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation

F. Authorized entities (para. 18(g))

Thailand has authorized a pilot mitigation activity (Bangkok e-bus Program) under the cooperative approach. The authorized entities in relation to the pilot mitigation activity are as follows:

<i>Entity name</i>	<i>Country of registration</i>	<i>Scope of authorization</i>
Energy Absolute Public Company Ltd.	Thailand	Authorized to participate; authorized to request international transfer
Carbon Coordinating Managing Entity Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Authorized to participate

The above information will be updated to include authorized entities from further mitigation activities (if any) and will be reported as part of the next due BTR.

G. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 18(h), to be updated by para. 22(b))

1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (para. 18(h)(i), to be updated by para. 22(b)(i))

The T-VER standard requires that the activity can measure real greenhouse gas reduction without double counting and must be additional according to the rules prescribed by the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization. Furthermore, the CCMGM sets a requirement for the project eligible for authorization to be a project that leads to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from sources or enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks or reservoirs in addition to those prescribed in the national greenhouse gas mitigation plans.

The Implementing Agreement between Thailand and Switzerland requires that the vintage year of the mitigation outcome and its use should be in the timeframe of the same NDC implementation period.

2. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below ‘business as usual’ emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (para. 18 (h)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(ii))

<i>Description</i>	
<i>Robust, transparent governance</i>	The mitigation activities shall be implemented in accordance with the Implementing Agreement and the relevant regulations of the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization. Information on the mitigation activities, including the mitigation activity design document and the verified monitoring report is made publicly accessible.

<i>Conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections</i>	<p>The baseline applied by the mitigation activities must be set in a conservative manner below business-as-usual emission projections.</p> <p>The baseline emissions applied to the Bangkok e-bus Program can be found in the MADD.</p>
<i>Taking into account all existing policies</i>	The mitigation activities must be projects that lead to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from sources or enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks or reservoirs in addition to those prescribed in the national greenhouse gas mitigation plans.
<i>Addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage</i>	<p>T-VER program requires that the materiality threshold resulted from validation and verification of the T-VER project must not exceed 5 percent of the project's emission reduction.</p> <p>Where leakage is relevant, the T-VER methodologies require that leakage be addressed to a reasonable extend in the context of each type of project.</p>
<p>Relevant regulations and announcements of the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization governing consideration of T-VER projects can be found on https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/.</p>	

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (para. 18(h)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(iii))

Where there is a risk of non-permanence which is relevant in forestry, agricultural and other removal projects, the mitigation activities must apply the rules and procedures concerning buffer credits which shall be withheld from issued carbon credits of the activities and may be released in accordance with the relevant announcement of the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization.

The risk of non-permanence is not applicable to the Bangkok e-bus Program.

H. Additional description of the cooperative approach (para. 18(i))

1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts (para. 18(i)(i), to be updated by para. 22(f))

The mitigation activities must be implemented in accordance with the applicable law of Thailand.

The Bangkok e-bus Program pilot project conducts Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) assessment developed by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). The mitigation activity developer proposes measures to mitigate unavoidable negative impacts identified from the ESMF. The ESMF is part of the MADD and is made publicly accessible on the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry.

Further mitigation activities will apply the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project. Where negative impacts are found, the project developer must propose safeguard measures and periodically monitor results of the application of safeguard measures.

The Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project can be found on <https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/en/premium-t-ver.html>.

2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and

the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 18(i)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(g))

Consideration of human rights is part of the assessment of negative environmental, economic, and social impacts and contribution of the mitigation activity to sustainable development objectives of the Party.

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives (para. 18(i)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(h))

The Bangkok e-bus Program pilot project applies a co-benefit checklist developed by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization). The co-benefit report is part of the MADD and is made publicly accessible on the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry.

Further mitigation activities will apply the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards. The project must contribute to the promotion of no fewer than two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in addition to SDG Goal 13: Climate Action. The project participant must set relevant targets and have in place a systematic monitoring approach throughout the project period.

The Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project can be found at <https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/en/premium-t-ver.html>.

4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D (para. 18(i)(iv), to be updated by para. 22(i))

n/a

5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(v), to be updated by para. 22(j))

Currently, Thailand does not require adaptation contribution from mitigation activities under this cooperative approach.

6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k))

The mitigation activities implemented under the cooperative approach must be projects that lead to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from sources or enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks or reservoirs in addition to those prescribed in the national greenhouse gas mitigation plans. Additionally, the baseline applied by the mitigation activities must be set in a conservative manner below business-as-usual emission projections.

Currently, Thailand does not apply mandatory cancellation of mitigation outcomes under this cooperative approach.
