

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

Party	Thailand
NDC period	2021 - 2030
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Date	
Name(s) of cooperative approach(es) included in this report (Include a line for each additional cooperative approach)	1. Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation 2. The Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of Japan

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 “International Carbon Credit Guideline” (hereinafter referred to as the “Guideline”) sets out Thailand’s procedures for the consideration and issuance of Letters of Authorization (LoAs) and related processes.

The Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) is responsible for reviewing the authorization requests and assess the mitigation activities against the criteria and conditions specified in the Guideline, including conformity with the country’s NDC Action Plan and appropriate sharing of benefits.

Mitigation outcomes eligible for authorization must come from project types listed in the Guideline and meet the required characteristics. These include, for example, project that result in greenhouse gas reduction or removal additional to the NDC Action Plan, supports achievement of Thailand LT-LEDS, and contributes to capacity enhancement in Thailand.

In considering the aforementioned criteria, DCCE consults with relevant agencies responsible for the implementation of the NDC Action Plan. Following positive review, Director-General of DCCE issues a letter of authorization. Mitigation activities must then be implemented in line with the applicable procedures and the international transfer of mitigation outcomes must be approved by the DCCE.

The Guideline is available both in Thai and English languages (unofficial translated version) and can be found on <https://www.dcce.go.th/article6/policies/>.

Note: A letter of authorization provided prior to the adoption of this Guideline was issued by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) in accordance with the Carbon Credit Management Guideline and Mechanism (CCMGM). From 18 August 2023, climate change policy and coordination mandates were transferred from ONEP to DCCE in light of the Ministerial Regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

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. Where the mitigation outcomes are not issued in the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, the registry will track associated information relating to ITMOs for Article 6.2 purpose, including authorization and first transfer.

The Thailand Carbon Credit Registry records unique serial number configuration which covers the minimum elements under paragraph 5 of annex I to decision 6/CMA.4. For credits issued under the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, the unique identifiers comprise of identification of the originating registry and host country, program or cooperative approach ID, project ID, batch number, vintage year, serial number, authorized use and additional certification code (label).

The first transfer through the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry is executed by applying a cancellation-to-recreation method for use towards NDC and a cancellation for OIMPs. The cancellation-to-recreation method is implemented by transferring the carbon credits from the holding account to a dedicated ITMO cancellation account in the Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, after which TGO communicates the cancellation notification including the serial numbers and relevant details which are used by the counterpart to recreate corresponding ITMOs in the acquiring registry. TGO registrar conducts regular check and close coordination with the counterpart to ensure consistency of information communicated and corresponding actions between connecting registries.

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 First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat on 26 December 2024 which provides a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs from 2000 – 2022.

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 International Carbon Credit Guideline further sets a requirement for the project eligible for authorization to be a project that leads to mitigation in addition to those prescribed in the country's NDC Action Plan and supports the achievement Thailand's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (Thailand LT-LEDS).

The use of Article 6 allows Thailand to enhance its NDC ambition and align with Net Zero GHG emission pathway, contributing to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, by promoting greater involvement of the private sector in Thailand, facilitating early deployment of low carbon technologies and innovation in sectors such as energy, transportation and agriculture, decarbonizing carbon-intensive industries, as well as promoting bio, circular and green economy, leading to strengthening Thailand's capability to enhance the ambition of subsequent NDCs.

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)

"In the absence of major climate change policies" means that in 2005, no major climate change policies had been adopted by Thailand.

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. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Action Plan on Mitigation 2021–2030 sets a target of reducing GHG emissions by up to 3% through carbon credit management mechanisms under the international cooperation frameworks. This reduction is in addition to the unconditional target (of 30%) that Thailand aims to achieve 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 and any updates to the NDC target. Where change to the corresponding adjustments method is applied, Thailand will implement such change consistently with the relevant guidance adopted by the CMA.

Currently, no change to the method of corresponding adjustments is foreseen.

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 t CO₂ 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 The emissions for the reference year 2005 were recorded at 279,129 GgCO ₂ eq. The baseline projections to 2030 were developed using the Asia-Pacific Integrated Assessment (AIM) model, which considers social and economic factors influencing the growth of the country's greenhouse gas emissions.
<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_{2eq})¹

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)

IV.1 Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation

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 can be found on:

- 1) Website of the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) at <https://www.dcce.go.th/article6/>; or the public repository of authorization as part of the Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP);
- 2) Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, at <https://registry.tgo.or.th/en/> (under each relevant registered project page).

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

¹ Subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support.

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.

The pilot mitigation activity (Bangkok e-bus Program)’s authorized crediting period is from 1 October 2022 to 31 December 2030.

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

The updates of the above information which include additional expected mitigation from further mitigation activities will be provided in the MADD and related documents of the respective mitigation activities which are publicly available on Thailand Carbon Credit Registry.

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 updates of the above information which include authorized entities from further mitigation activities will be provided in the letters of authorization. The names of the project participants are also included in the MADD and related documents for the respective mitigation activities which are publicly available on Thailand Carbon Credit Registry.

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))

Thailand understands that there is “no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods” where:

(1) Within NDC implementation periods: (a) Mitigation outcomes generated and authorized for transfer during a given NDC implementation period are not counted more than once. This is ensured through the application of corresponding adjustments to ITMOs authorized and first-transferred; and (b) ITMOs represents real and verified mitigation outcomes.

(2) Between NDC implementation periods: ITMOs shall be used within the same NDC implementation period in which they are generated.

Based on the above:

(1)(a) Thailand will not count the ITMOs which have authorized and first transferred towards its NDC achievement by applying corresponding adjustments consistently with the relevant guidance adopted by the CMA. Under the Implementing Agreement, Thailand will examine the mitigation outcomes and ensure that no double claiming of mitigation outcomes with other domestic mitigation programmes or systems.

(1)(b) The International Carbon Credit Guideline requires that an eligible project must be a project that generates mitigation outcomes which are measurable, reportable and verifiable in Thailand, and are certified in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Under the Implementing Agreement, only mitigation outcomes monitored using the approved methodologies and verified by a verified approved by both Parties will be recognized for transfer.

(2) Thailand and Switzerland agree that the vintage year of the mitigation outcome and its use will be in the timeframe of the same NDC implementation period. Based on the aforementioned, ITMOs from the pilot mitigation activity (Bangkok e-bus Program) which are achieved within the first NDC implementation period of Thailand (up to the vintage year 2030) can only be used towards Switzerland’s first NDC for the same NDC implementation period (until 2030). This ensures that there cannot be a net increase in global emissions between NDC implementation periods.

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>	The baseline applied by the mitigation activities must be set in a conservative manner below business-as-usual emission projections. The Guideline for the Development of Premium T-VER Methodology describes the applicable baseline scenario approaches which include (1) best available technology; (2) ambitious benchmark approaches; and (3) adjusted downwards approach. TGO mandates a review of the baseline determination approach for each T-VER Methodology at least every three years, starting from the first year of its adoption, in encourage ambition over time. The baseline emissions applied to the Bangkok e-bus Program have been adjusted to be below Business-As-Usual (BAU) levels. Further information can be found in the MADD.

Taking into account all existing policies

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.

Addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage

In developing Premium T-VER methodologies, TGO requires uncertainty analysis to assess various factors affecting the calculation of GHG emission reductions. Where the proposed methodology exhibits an uncertainty level exceeding the specified limits, the methodology must propose appropriate measures for managing the quantified GHG emission reductions in accordance with the applicable tools.

TGO requires that the T-VER methodology for the Premium T-VER must prevent the occurrence of leakage. The Guideline for the Development of Premium T-VER Methodology specifies that the T-VER methodology must apply appropriate approaches to minimize leakage, including by identifying potential sources of leakage, conducting assessment of GHG emissions occurring outside the project boundary, and specifying requirements or procedures for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) when there is a potential significant leakage.

For the Bangkok e-bus Program, leakage in the fuel switch scenario is considered negligible.

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/>.

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). ESMF is a tool for evaluating city greenhouse gas mitigation projects for T-VER eligibility and stakeholder involvement. 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. The Bangkok e-bus Program has been assessed by using the ESMF's assessment forms, including assessing project location sensitivity, environmental impacts, and social impacts. TGO also conducts monitoring by on-site visits or online meetings to review the activity data and any potential negative impacts of the project in accordance with the ESMF assessment.

Further mitigation activities will apply the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project. The assessment covers areas of environment and natural resources (such as air pollution, land use, biodiversity), society (such as health and safety, traditions, cultures, race, religion and ethnic group) and economic (such as local economy, employment, major industry and services). The project participant must provide a comprehensive description of the assessment and submit the Sustainable Development and Safeguards Assessment Report (SDSAR) at the time of registration. Where

negative impacts are found, the project participant must propose safeguard measures and periodically monitor results of the application of safeguard measures. At every request for issuance, the project participant must submit the Sustainable Development and Safeguards Monitoring Report (SDSMR).

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.

Additionally, under the Implementing Agreement between Thailand and Switzerland, ITMOs will not be recognized in case of evidence for violation of human rights during the implementation of the activity.

The ESMF assessment covers consideration relating to human rights, including quality of life, health, employment and workforce, as well as race, religion and ethnic group impact. The ESMF also assess co-benefits relating to health and safety, job creation and poverty alleviation, community participation, women, children and disabled organisation potential development, as well as support for social and cultural development, and sufficient economy philosophy.

From ESMF assessment of the Bangkok e-bus Program, the project demonstrates social benefits such as inclusion, job creation, poverty alleviation, health and safety benefits, cooperation, and people empowerment and there is no indication of negative human rights impact from the Bangkok e-bus program activities.

For further mitigation activities, the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project builds on the ESMF and covers consideration relating to human rights such as health and safety, traditions, cultures, vulnerable places, race, religion, and ethnic group and others.

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.

Thailand acknowledges Switzerland's voluntary contribution to the Adaptation Fund.

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. Thailand acknowledges that Switzerland may decide to implement specific measures for voluntary cancellation of ITMOs acquired from Thailand.

IV.2 The Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of Japan

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

The Memorandum of Cooperation on the Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of Japan was signed on 8 July 2024 and can be found on the JCM website at <https://www.jcm.go.jp/th-jp>.

Copy of the letter(s) of authorization can be found on:

- 1) Website of DCCE, at <https://www.dcce.go.th/article6/>; or the public repository of authorization as part of the Centralized Accounting and Reporting Platform (CARP);
- 2) Thailand Carbon Credit Registry, at <https://registry.tgo.or.th/en/> (under each relevant registered project page);
- 3) Thailand-Japan JCM website, at <https://www.jcm.go.jp/th-jp>

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

The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) aims to promote investment and deployment of leading decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions and innovations, as mutually consented by both governments, thereby contributing to greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals and sustainable development in the Kingdom of Thailand, and the achievement of NDCs of Japan and Thailand.

The JCM is implemented through investment by Thai entities in partnership with Japanese entities and implemented consistently with the guidance on cooperative approaches, referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement (Article 6.2 guidance), contributing to the achievement of both countries' NDCs while ensuring the avoidance of double counting through corresponding adjustments.

Both sides establish a Joint Committee (JC) consisting of representatives from both governments.

The JCM between Thailand and Japan is implemented in two tracks:

- (1) The JCM track under the Premium Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (Premium T-VER) Program, which is applied to all JCM projects except the projects listed as existing projects under the Rules of Implementation for the JCM for Existing Projects.
- (2) The JCM track for existing projects, which is applied to JCM projects listed as existing projects under the Rules of Implementation for the JCM for Existing Projects.

Information in subsequent chapters applies to both tracks, unless otherwise specifically specified.

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

The cooperation covers the period for issuance of credits covers GHG emission reductions or removals from JCM projects until 31 December 2030. Both governments may consider possible extension of the above-mentioned period and reach a decision by 2030.

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

Estimated emissions reductions in each year until 2030 will be included in the Project Design Document (PDD), a document that includes monitoring methods and estimated emission reductions. Actual reductions will be recorded in the monitoring reports based on the methodology agreed upon for each project.

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

The Kingdom of Thailand and Japan

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

Thailand authorized project participants in Thailand to participate in the JCM projects. The list of project participants in Thailand can be found on Thailand Carbon Credit Registry and the country page of the JCM website.

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))

Thailand understands that there is “no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods” where:

(1) Within NDC implementation periods: (a) Mitigation outcomes generated and authorized for transfer during a given NDC implementation period are not counted more than once. This is ensured through the application of corresponding adjustments to ITMOs authorized and first-transferred; and (b) ITMOs represents real and verified mitigation outcomes.

(2) Between NDC implementation periods: ITMOs shall be used within the same NDC implementation period in which they are generated.

Based on the above:

(1)(a) In accordance with the bilateral cooperation, both governments mutually recognize that part of credits issued from emission reductions and removals achieved by the JCM projects may be used towards the achievement of Japan’s NDC and the rest of the said credits may contribute to the achievement of the Thailand’s NDC, while ensuring that double counting is avoided on the basis of corresponding adjustments, consistent with the Article 6.2 guidance. The corresponding adjustments are applied to authorized credits from both the JCM track under the Premium T-VER program and the JCM track for existing projects.

(1)(b) Mitigation outcomes from JCM projects must be monitored using the mutually approved methodologies and verified by an accredited verifier. Only verified mitigation outcomes can be issued and subsequently first transferred as ITMOs.

(2) Consistently with paragraph 8 (b) of the annex of Decision 2/CMA.3, JCM credits acquired by the government of Japan will be used towards the achievement of Japan’s NDC within the same NDC implementation period as when they occurred.

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))

JCM is established by a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) signed between both governments and implemented in line with the relevant domestic laws and regulations. In accordance with the MoC, the JC is established, consisting of government officials from the government of Thailand and the government of Japan.

(1) The JCM track under the Premium T-VER Program

The JCM projects under the Premium T-VER program track are implemented in accordance with the rules of implementation agreed between Thailand and Japan and the applicable rules and guidelines of the Premium T-VER program, which is governed by the Board of Directors of Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization. Information relating to relevant rules and guidelines and the registered mitigation activities, including the mitigation activity design documents and the verified monitoring reports, are made publicly accessible.

According to the regulations, the baseline applied by the projects under the Premium T-VER program must be set in a conservative manner below business-as-usual emission projections. The Guideline for the Development of Premium T-VER Methodology describes the applicable baseline scenario approaches which include (1) best available technology; (2) ambitious benchmark approaches; and (3) adjusted downwards approach. TGO mandates a review of the baseline determination approach for each T-VER Methodology at least every three years, starting from the first year of its adoption, in encourage ambition over time.

In developing Premium T-VER methodologies, TGO requires uncertainty analysis to assess various factors affecting the calculation of GHG emission reductions. Where the proposed methodology exhibits an uncertainty level exceeding the specified limits, the methodology must propose appropriate measures for managing the quantified GHG emission reductions in accordance with the applicable tools. TGO also requires that the T-VER methodology for the Premium T-VER must prevent the occurrence of leakage. The Guideline for the Development of Premium T-VER Methodology specifies that the T-VER methodology must apply appropriate approaches to minimize leakage, including by identifying potential sources of leakage, conducting assessment of GHG emissions occurring outside the project boundary, and specifying requirements or procedures for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) when there is a potential significant leakage.

(2) The JCM track for existing projects

The JC adopted relevant rules and guidelines which are made publicly available on the JCM website. In addition, all calls for public inputs on proposed methodologies and proposed projects are informed on the same website.

The methodologies are developed in accordance with “JCM Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology”, which explains the key concepts such as reference emissions and eligibility criteria under the JCM. The JC assesses and considers the approval of the proposed methodologies. The list of approved JCM methodologies can be found in the JCM website (<https://www.jcm.go.jp/th-jp/methodologies/approved>).

The JCM Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology stipulates that the reference emissions are calculated to be below business-as-usual (BaU) emissions which represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project. Therefore, the baselines are to be set in such a way that emission reductions would not over-estimate mitigation from an activity.

Furthermore, existing policies are taken into account in the consideration of authorization as reflected in the International Carbon Credit Guideline which 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. Uncertainties are also addressed in the applicable methodologies and/or verification requirements, while where leakage is relevant, the applicable methodologies describe how the leakage is to be addressed and accounted.

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, arrangements to minimize the risk of non-permanence and address the reversals will be established.

For JCM projects under the JCM track under the Premium T-VER, for project types which are susceptible to the risk of non-permanence, the projects 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.

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 project participants of the JCM projects must apply the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project, which are applied to both the JCM track under the Premium T-VER program and the JCM track for existing projects. The assessment covers areas of environment and natural resources (such as air pollution, land use, biodiversity), society (such as health and safety, traditions, cultures, race, religion and ethnic group) and economic (such as local economy, employment, major industry and services). The project participant must provide a comprehensive description of the assessment and submit the Sustainable Development and Safeguards Assessment Report (SDSAR) at the time of registration. Where negative impacts are found, the project developer must propose safeguard measures and periodically monitor results of the application of safeguard measures. At every request for issuance, the project participant must submit the Sustainable Development and Safeguards Monitoring Report (SDSMR).

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))

Thailand monitors each project's compliance with the domestic laws and regulations, ensuring that the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement is respected by the JCM projects.

Additionally, 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 under the Guidelines for Assessment and Monitoring the Sustainable Development & Safeguards of T-VER project. The guidelines covers consideration relating to human rights such as health and safety, traditions, cultures, vulnerable places, race, religion, and ethnic group and others.

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 contribution to sustainable development objectives is ensured through the JC, which comprises of government representatives from Thailand and Japan.

Additionally, by applying 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))

Not applicable.

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))

In accordance with the bilateral document, both governments aim for contributions to assist adaptation efforts of developing countries. Further arrangements may be determined between the government of Thailand and the government of Japan. Any updates will be communicated by updates to the information provided in this initial report.

At present, Thailand does not require adaptation contribution from mitigation activities under the JCM.

Thailand also acknowledges that Japan does not require adaptation contribution from mitigation activities under the JCM.

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 JCM aims to promote concrete actions for global greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals. Further arrangements may be determined between the government of Thailand and the government of Japan. Any updates will be communicated by updates to the information provided in this initial report.

Additionally, the mitigation activities implemented in Thailand 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.

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

Thailand also acknowledges that Japan does not require the cancellation of a certain amount of JCM credits for delivering overall mitigation of global emissions.
