



The NDC and JCM status in Thailand

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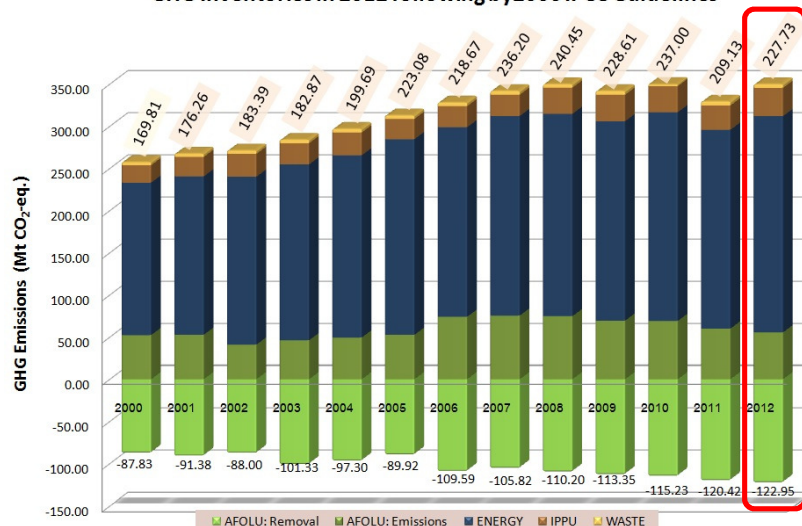
Workshop on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)
22 August 2017



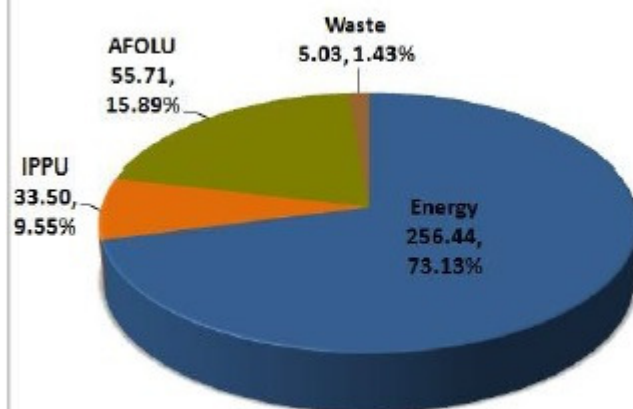
Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization): TGO

Thailand's greenhouse gas emissions in year 2000-2012

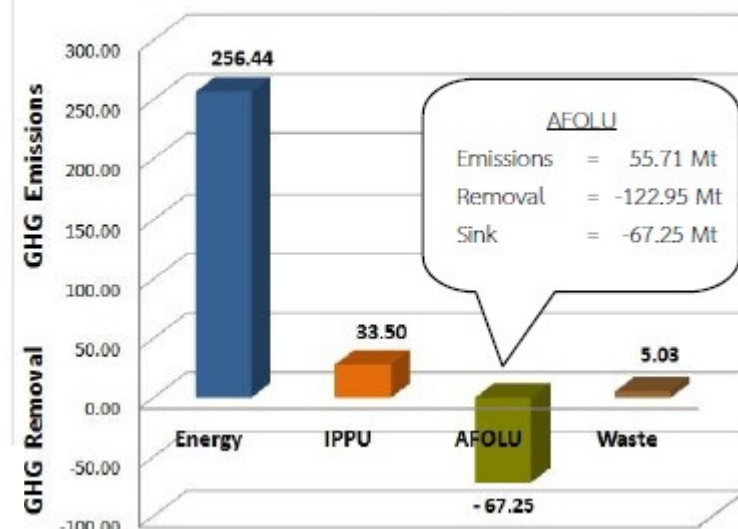
GHG Inventories in 2012 following by 2006 IPCC Guidelines



GHG Emissions in 2012 (MtCO₂-eq., %)



GHG Emissions and Removal in 2012 (MtCO₂-eq.)





Thailand's GHG Mitigation goal

Pre-2020

❖ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)



“Thailand will endeavor, on a voluntary basis, to reduce its GHG emissions in the range of 7 to 20 percent below the Business as Usual (BAU) in energy and transportation sectors by 2020, subject to the level of international support provided [...]”

Coverage:

RE

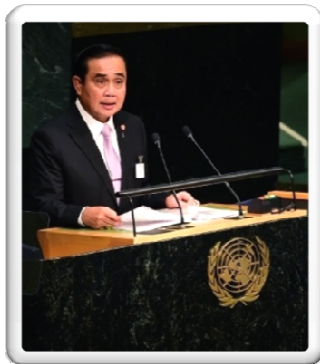
EE

Bio-fuels

Transport

Post-2020

❖ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)



“Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 25 percent, subject to adequate and enhanced [support] through a balanced and ambitious global agreement [...]”

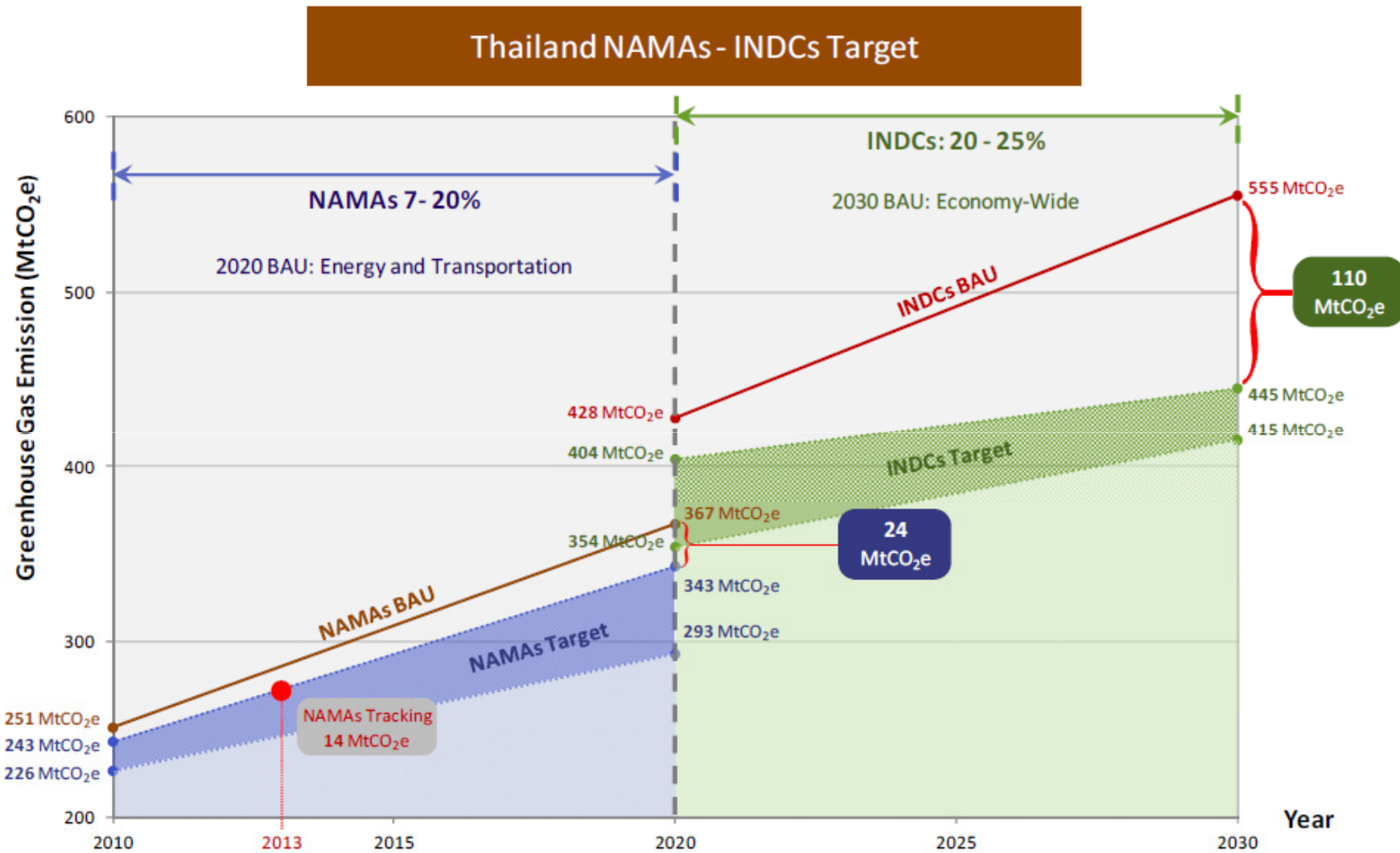
Coverage:

Economy-wide

Inclusion of LULUCF will be decided later



Thailand NAMAs – INDCs Target



ที่มา: องค์การบริหารจัดการก๊าซเรือนกระจก (องค์การมหาชน)

Role of JCM in achieving NDC target

Environmental integrity		JCM
Robust accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoid double counting - avoid double claiming - accounted for NDC targets and emission reduction 	✓
Quality of units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 tCO₂eq directly leads to an emission reduction of at least 1 tCO₂eq in the transferring country - additional - not over estimated - permanent 	✓
Scope of NDC target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thailand's NDC covers economy wide and the target is more stringent than BAU emissions 	RE, EE

Joint Committee Meetings

➤ **TGO organized Thai JC meetings for 5 times as;**

Date	Purpose of Meeting
3 rd December, 2015	To prepare readiness for the first JC meeting between Thailand and Japan on 29 th January, 2016.
5 th January, 2016	
31 st March, 2016	To summarize the results of the first JC meeting between Thailand and Japan.
5 th July, 2016	To summarize the issue on Carbon Credit Allocation for Japan.
8 th August, 2016	To prepare readiness for the second JC meeting between Thailand and Japan on 23 rd August, 2016

➤ **TGO organized JC meetings for 2 times as;**

Date	Purpose of Meeting
29 th January, 2016	Appointment of Co-chair, Adoption of Rules and Guidelines
23 th August, 2016	Adoption of Rules and Guidelines, Methodologies, Designation as a Third Party Entities

The extension of MoC

Date	Action
27 Jun 2016	Embassy of Japan in Thailand sent a letter to TGO asking for the extension of MoC.
1 Aug 2016	TGO sent a letter to the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs asking for comments on the extension of MoC.
23 Aug 2016	The Japanese side presented about the extension of MoC in the 2nd Joint Committee meeting.
22 Sep 2016	Board of Director of TGO approved the extension of the MoC until 2030.
26 Oct 2016	Stakeholder consultation meeting was held; as a result, the termination date of MoC is fixed on 31 December 2030. The revision of MoC was sent to the Japanese side.
29 Nov 2016	TGO sent a letter to the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment asking for the approval of MoC extension.
4 Jan 2017	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand forwarded a letter from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan to TGO. The letter details about the acceptance of the Japanese side.
27 Jan 2017	National Subcommittee on Climate Change agreed with the extension of the MoC until 31 December 2030.
10 Feb 2017	National Committee on Climate Change approved the extension of the MoC until 31 December 2030.
20 Jun 2017	Cabinet approved the extension of the MoC until 31 December 2030.
20 Jul 2017	The Royal Thai Embassy submit a mutual written consent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Bilateral Cooperation on the Joint Crediting Mechanism
for the Low Carbon Growth Partnership between the Kingdom of Thailand
and Japan**

1. The Thai side and the Japanese side (hereinafter referred to as "both sides"), in pursuit of the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") as stated in its Article 2 and of achieving sustainable development, and in order to continue to address climate change in cooperation, promote the Low Carbon Growth Partnership as follows.

2. Both sides hold close policy consultations at various levels for cooperation toward low carbon growth under the United Nations, at the regional and bilateral frameworks, including the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership.

3. Both sides, in order to promote investment and deployment of low carbon technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure to achieve low carbon growth in Thailand, establish a Joint Crediting Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the "JCM") and implement it in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and regulations in force in respective countries.

4. Both sides establish the Joint Committee to operate the JCM.
(1) The Joint Committee consists of representatives from both sides.
(2) Rules of procedures of the Joint Committee, including its membership, are formulated through consultations between both sides.
(3) The Joint Committee develops rules and guidelines regarding the JCM, methodologies to quantify the amount of greenhouse gases emission reductions or removals, requirements for the designation of third-party entities, and other matters relating to the implementation and administration of the JCM as necessary.
(4) The Joint Committee convenes meetings on regular basis to evaluate the implementation of the JCM.

5. Both sides mutually recognize that verified reductions or removals from the mitigation projects under the JCM can be used as a part of their own internationally pledged greenhouse gases mitigation efforts.

6. Both sides ensure the robust methodologies, transparency and the environmental integrity of the JCM and maintain the JCM simple and practical, to promote concrete actions for global greenhouse gases emissions reductions or removals.

7. Neither side uses any mitigation projects registered under the JCM for the purpose of any other international climate mitigation mechanisms to avoid double counting on greenhouse gases emission reductions or removals.

8. Both sides will work in close cooperation to facilitate financial support necessary for the implementation of the JCM. The Japanese side will facilitate technological and capacity building support to the Thai side for the implementation of the JCM.

9. The JCM starts its operation as the non-tradable credit type mechanism. Both sides continue consultation for the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion of such consultation at the earliest possible timing, taking into account the implementation of the JCM.

10. Both sides aim for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries through the JCM after the JCM is converted to the tradable credit type mechanism.

11. This Bilateral Cooperation covers the period until a possible coming into effect of a new international framework under the Convention. Both sides consider possible extension of this bilateral cooperation and reach a conclusion before its termination, taking into account, *inter alia*, the progress made in the United Nations negotiations on climate change.

12. Any content of this Bilateral Cooperation is modified only by mutual written consent between both sides.

13. This Bilateral Cooperation is not legally binding and does not create any obligations.

Signed in Tokyo on 19 November 2015, in two originals in the English language.


General Surasak Karijanarat
Minister of Natural Resources
and Environment
The Kingdom of Thailand


Yamayo Marukawa
Minister of the Environment
Japan

Seminars and workshops

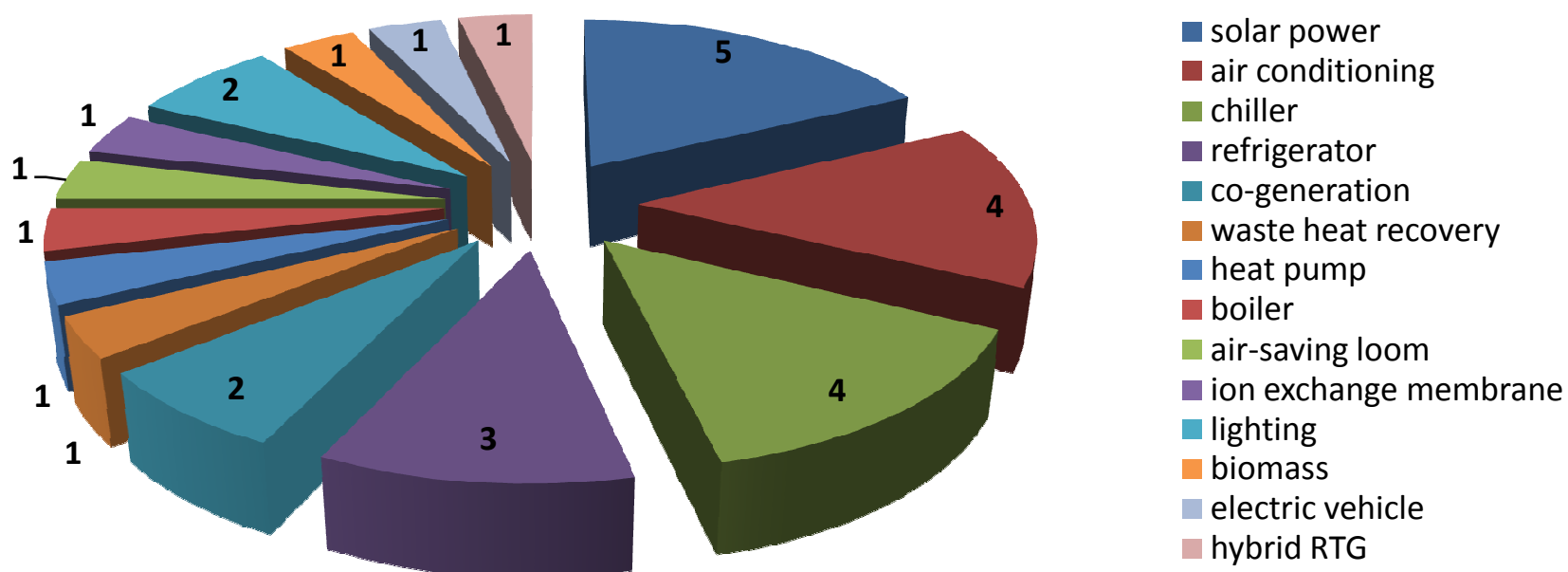
Date	Title of Meeting	Organizer
6 th Nov 2015	JCM capacity building in Thailand	TGO and IGES
25 th Jan 2016		
26-27 th Jan 2016	A training for JCM TPE	TGO and IGES
7 th Apr 2016	Opportunities and Development of JCM for the private sector (give information of the MOEJ funding for FY 2016 – First call)	TGO
6-7 th Jul 2016	Japan-Thailand Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	TGO and METI
27 th Sep 2016	Developing JCM Projects in Thailand	TGO and ADB
30 th Sep 2016	Workshop on writing PDD	TGO and IGES
5 th Oct 2016	Opportunities and Development of JCM for the private sector (give information of the MOEJ funding for FY 2016 – Second call)	TGO
7 th Apr 2017	Opportunities and Development of JCM for the private sector (give information of the MOEJ funding for FY 2017 – First call)	TGO

Methodology code	Title	Submission	Completeness check	Public input	Received inputs
TH_AM001	Installation of Solar PV System	25 July 2016	28 July 2016	29 July to 12 August 2016	0
TH_AM002	Energy Saving by Introduction of Multi-Stage Oil-Free Air Compressor	3 August 2016	5 August 2016	6 August to 20 August 2016	0
TH_PM003	Energy Saving by Introduction of High Efficiency Centrifugal Chiller	5 August 2016	8 August 2016	9 August to 23 August 2016	1
Energy Saving by Introduction of High Efficiency Non-Inverter Type Centrifugal Chiller					
Installation of Displacement Ventilation Air Conditioning Unit in the Cleanroom of Semiconductor Manufacturing Factory (Sony semiconductor)					
Installation of energy saving air jet loom at textile factory					

Type of JCM Model Projects

Project type	Number of projects	GHG reduction (tCO ₂ /y)
energy demand	17	69,200
energy industries	6	27,499
	23	96,699

number of project categorized by technology



Introduction of Solar PV System on Factory Rooftop



Office building 195.84 kW



Factory building 798.72 kW

JCM Model Project

Energy Saving at Convenience Stores with High Efficiency Air-Conditioning and Refrigerated Showcase



Ready Thailand to Combat Climate Change

Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization): TGO

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