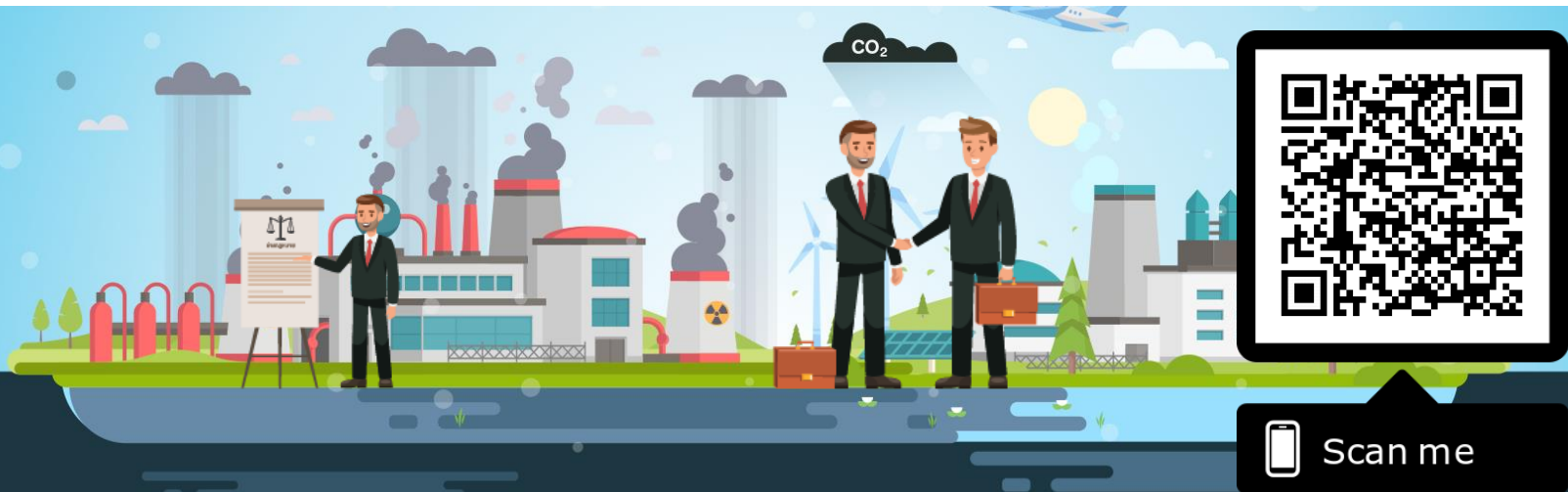


The 2nd Seminar on “Sharing Experiences on Legal Development and Implementation of Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)”

10 – 11 JUNE, 2019

Siam@Siam Design Hotel Bangkok, Rama 1 Rd., Patumwan, Bangkok, Thailand





โครงการเตรียมความพร้อมด้านกลไกตลาดเพื่อสนับสนุนการลดก๊าซเรือนกระจก
(Partnership for Market Readiness)

Overview of the international climate regime and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

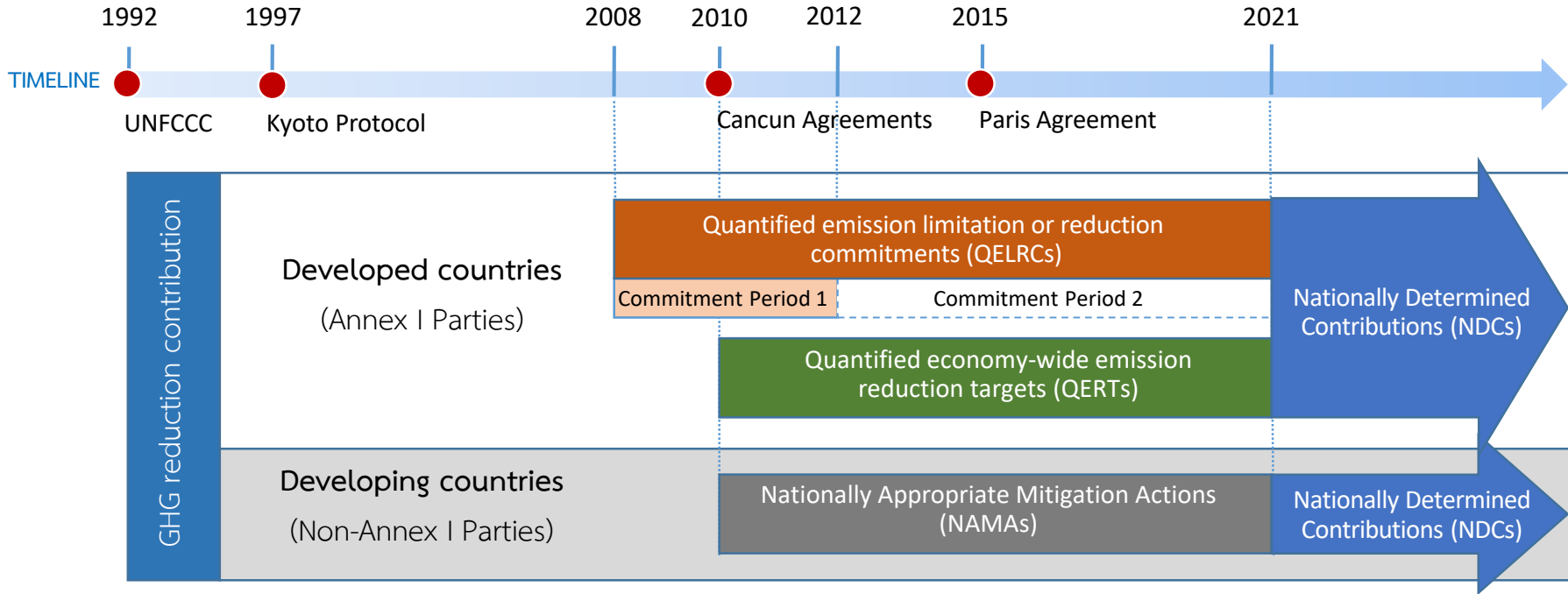


Strategy Office
Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization)

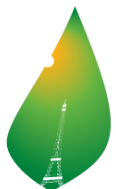
Development of international climate regime on mitigation



United Nations
Climate Change



The Paris Agreement



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11


Adopted

12 December 2015
at COP 21 (Paris, France)

Entered into
force

4 November 2016

Number of
Parties

 **186** from 197 Parties to the
UNFCCC

Supreme body

The Conference of the Parties serving
as the Meeting of the Parties to the
Paris Agreement (CMA)

3 Main Objectives

- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to **well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels** and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

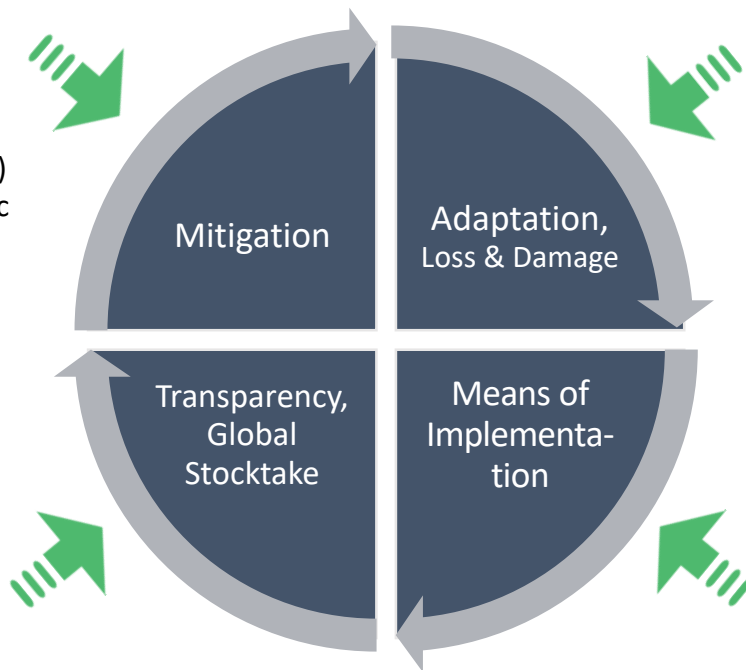
Components of the Paris Agreement



- Countries to communicate their GHG reduction plans: “**Nationally Determined Contributions**” (**NDC**) every 5 years and pursue domestic measures
- Successive NDCs will represent a “**progression**” beyond the current NDC



- Parties to submit “**Biennial Transparency Reports**” (**BTR**) starting from 2024
- Take stock of implementation of the Paris Agreement (“**Global Stocktake**”) every 5 years (starting from 2023)



- Countries to engage in **adaptation planning processes/implementation** and strengthen international cooperation
- Countries to enhance cooperation on loss & damage



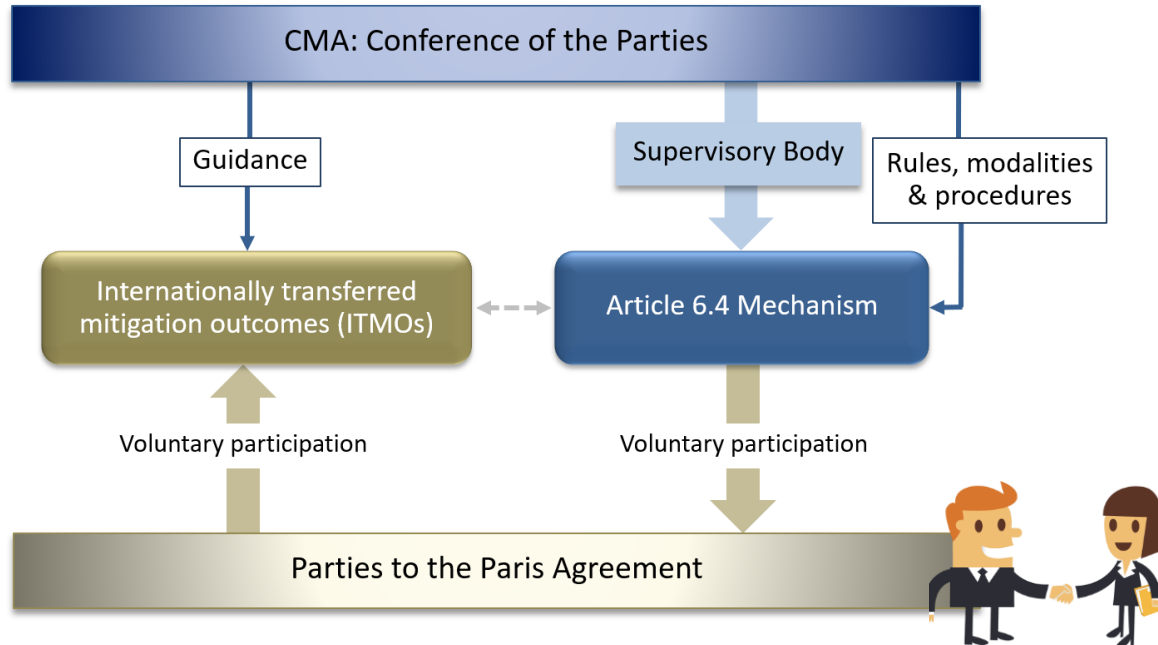
- Support to be provided to developing countries
 - Climate finance**
 - Technology**
 - Capacity building**

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (Cooperative Implementation)



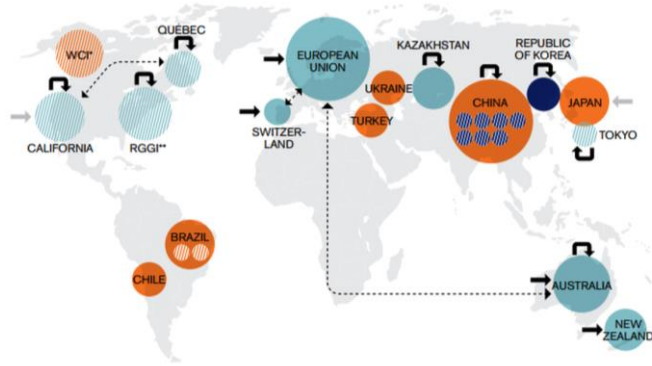
Parties may cooperate in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

Overview of potential international market mechanism's structure in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement



Potential forms of cooperation falling under Article 6

Linking of ETS / Use of int'l offsets



GMBM (ICAO)



CORSIA

Bilateral/multilateral project-based cooperation (e.g. JCM)



UN centralized mechanisms



Responsibilities when engaging in cooperative approaches involving ITMOs

Parties

On a voluntary basis
Engage in
“cooperative approaches”
that involve the use of
ITMOs towards NDCs

Use of ITMOs to achieve
NDCs

Obligations

- Promote **sustainable development**
- Ensure **“environmental integrity”** and transparency, including in governance
- Apply robust accounting to avoid **“double counting”**
on the basis of **“corresponding adjustment”** by Parties
- Be voluntary
- “Authorized”** by participating Parties

Guidance (under consideration)

- International governance
- Participation responsibilities
- Tracking ITMOs
- Corresponding adjustments
- Reporting & Review
- Infrastructure
- Safeguards & limits



Possible linkages to the ETS

- How the ETS contribute to NDC implementation and promote higher ambition
- Robust accounting and avoiding double counting when linking ETS
- Opportunities and challenges of international offsets

