



3. Cool cloth for warm weather

It is accepted that clothing is a key factor that can reduce the use of electricity for air conditioning and consequently reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in energy sector. This concept also encourages domestic textile industry to take the concern over climate. Coolmode, a TGO

certified textile follows this concept and hence, provides effective heat transfer and safety without any toxic materials. It possesses strong quality and environmentally friendly characteristics.



The fabric used for producing the CoolMode clothing must be comfortable to wear and the material should be breathable in order to decrease energy consumption used for air conditioning. Furthermore, the fabric should be easy to clean in order to reduce water consumption. The fabric should be made of natural or manufactured fibers, or through combination of non-woven materials, to allow sweat to evaporate quickly so that the wearer of CoolMode clothing can feel more comfortable in hot weather. CoolMode's innovative fiber technology, or biotech finishing technology, decreases the skin's temperature. The fabric needs to be durable and comfortable in order to achieve the CoolMode standard.



As of August 2017, there are 72 fabrics from 16 companies which are qualified for the CoolMode label. Demand for CoolMode label is still continuing to grow due to increased concern from manufacturers and consumers both within the country and abroad on climate change mitigation.



Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization

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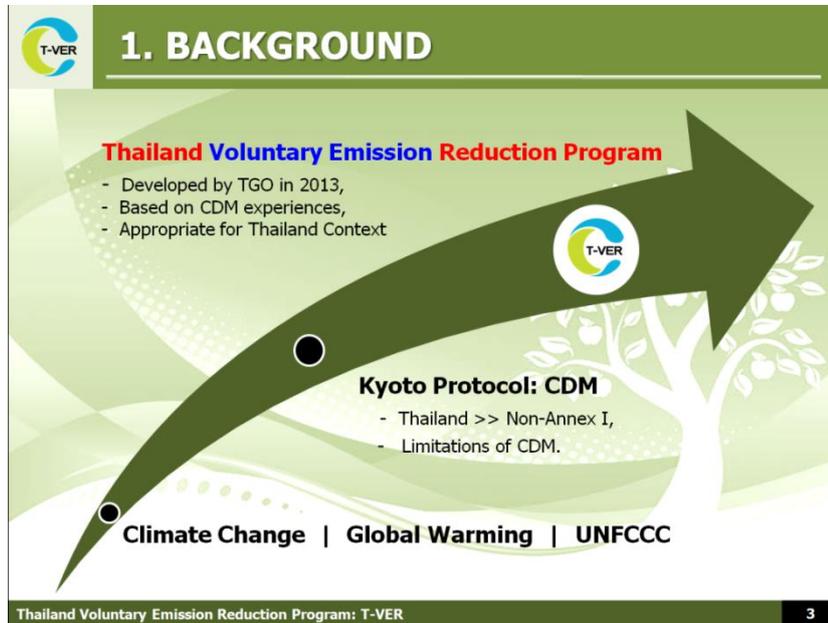
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Background of T-VER



T-VER is a domestic GHG mitigation scheme which aims to promote cooperation of all relevant sectors. TGO has responsibility to define criteria, project development process, methodology, registration, and credit certification.

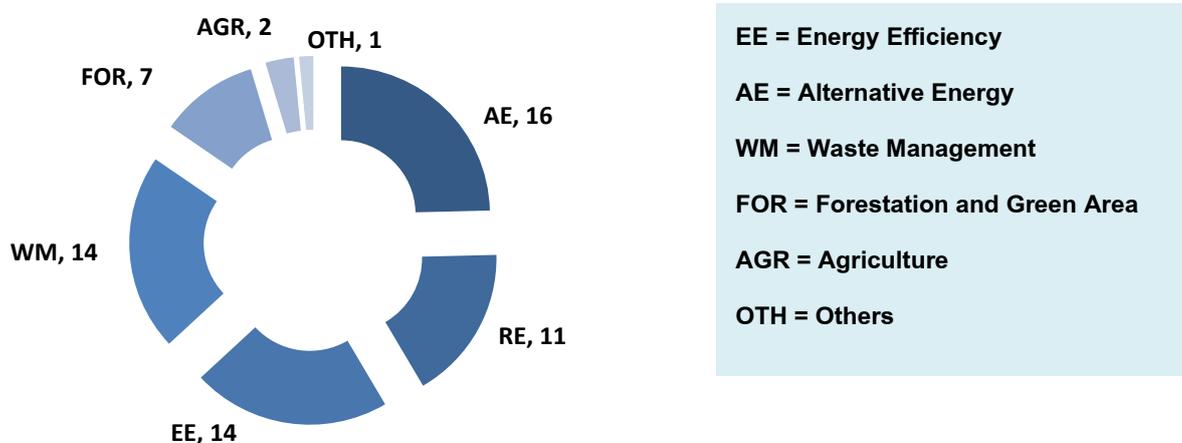
Objectives of T-VER

1. To promote participation for domestic voluntary GHG mitigation in Thailand,
2. To promote domestic carbon market for carbon credit trading in the future,
3. To prepare readiness of all sectors in cope with GHG mitigation commitment.

❖ **Current Status of T-VER Projects in Thailand (as of 31 August 2017)**

| Year | Registered Projects | | Issued Projects | |
|--------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | Number of Project | Quantity of GHG Reduction/Absorption (tCO ₂ e/y) | Number of Project | Quantity of Certified GHG Reduction (tCO ₂ e) |
| 2014 | 12 | 193,467 | - | - |
| 2015 | 8 | 510,945 | 7 | 339,537 |
| 2016 | 26 | 823,415 | 20 | 287,124 |
| 2017 | 19 | 300,857 | 9 | 377,552 |
| Total | 65 | 1,828,684 | 36 | 1,004,213 |

❖ **Number of T-VER Registered Projects, Classified by Project type**



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Low Emission Support Scheme (LESS)

Why is LESS?

Thailand Greenhouse gas management Organization (Public organization) has been developed the GHG mitigation scheme via social incentive in order to promote and support government sector, private sector, and people to mitigate the GHG. This is able to drive Thailand to low carbon society.

What is LESS?

LESS's idea of project development is to raise awareness of the GHG mitigation using evaluation of GHG reduction via analysis and technical method. In addition to, it integrates "Support approach", which the supporter meaning as private sector or the business gives both knowledge and budget for the GHG mitigation to social or community as the recipient. To praise, the Letter of Recognition (LoR) has been issued to the GHG mitigation by oneself, supporter for GHG mitigation, and recipient for GHG mitigation support.

Objective

- To recognize agency carrying out the GHG mitigation.
- To promote the development of the GHG mitigation and also to support the activities of GHG mitigation.
- To encourage the non-market mechanism.

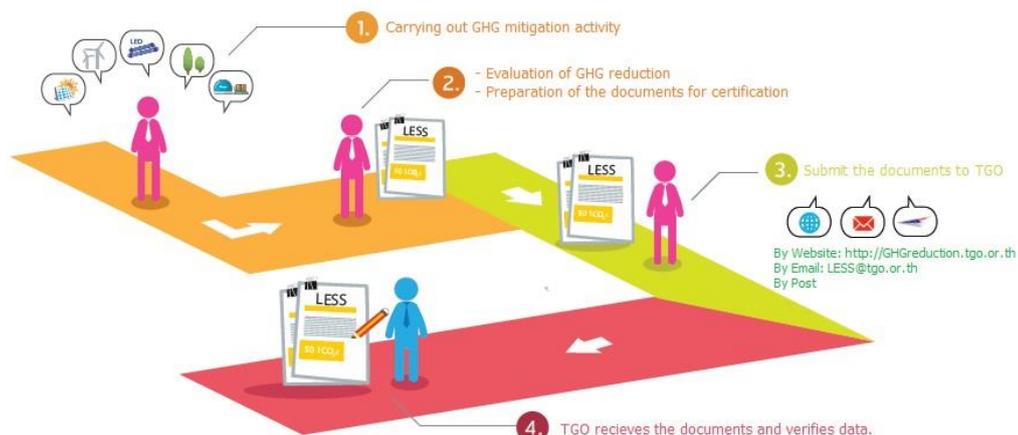
Who joins LESS?

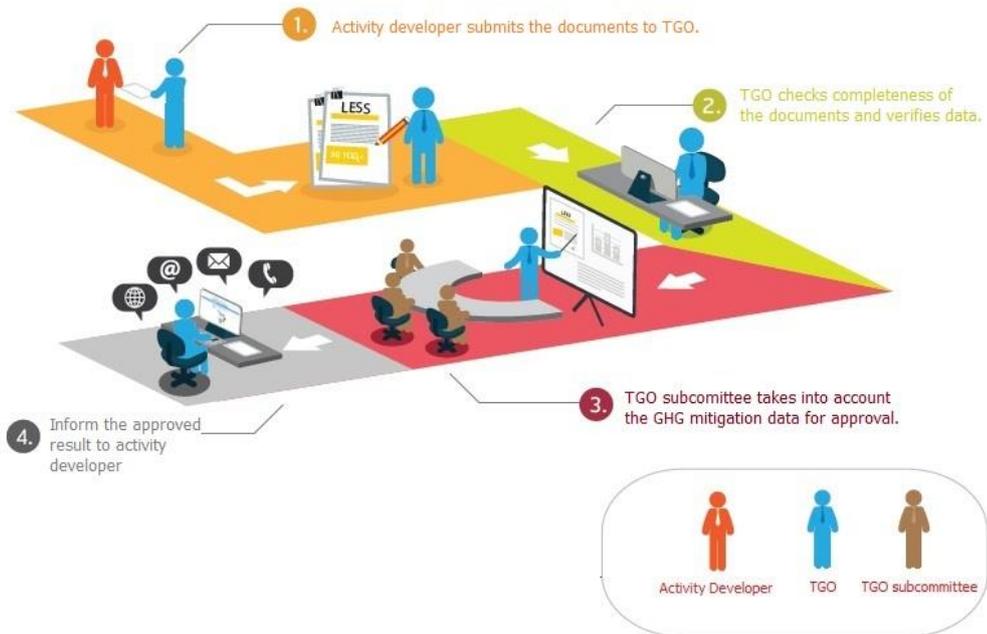
- GHG mitigation by oneself
- Supporter for GHG mitigation
- Recipient for GHG mitigation support

Benefit of the LESS

1. Agency has Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity via GHG mitigation project.
2. Community is likely to gain the supports both budget and technology as well as potential improvement of GHG mitigation project.
3. To make employment and income by GHG mitigation activity.
4. To raise awareness to organization, agency, and community in order to participate GHG

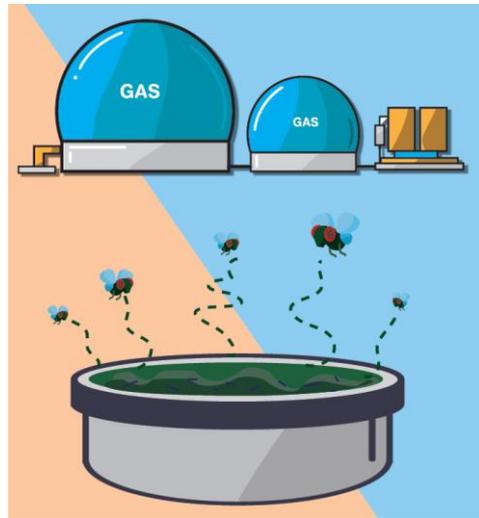
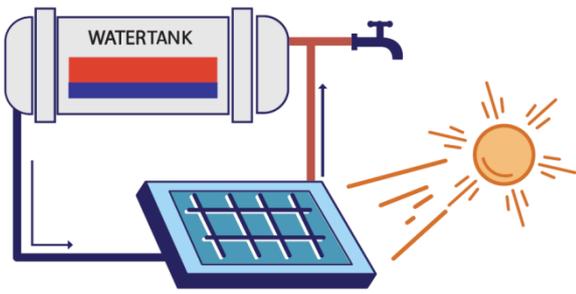
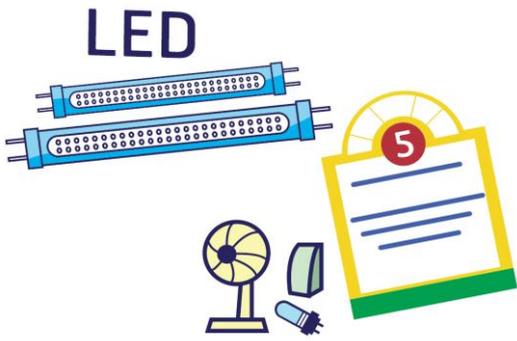
Procedure of project development





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Thailand Voluntary Emission Trading Scheme (Thailand V-ETS)

Thailand Voluntary Emission Trading Scheme, or the so-called “Thailand V-ETS”, is one of the TGO mechanisms under the domestic voluntary carbon market. Based on the cap and trade concept, Thailand V-ETS helps industries to reduce their Greenhouse Gases emissions in cost-efficient manner. The MRV system for Thailand V-ETS has been developed in accordance with ISO 14064-1, 14064-3, and 14065 as well as similar ETS MRV methodologies and rules.

Since 2010, TGO initiated and conducted several research studies in identifying appropriate industrial GHG emissions quantification methodologies, options for cap-setting and allowance allocation, institutional framework, policy, operating rules and appropriate models for Thailand V-ETS. As a result, the research studies show that the outcome were shared among relevant stakeholders - such as steel, cement, glass, petrochemical and plastic, power, refinery, pulp and paper, and others, via consultation meetings for seeking comments and recommendations since 2012.

2013, TGO developed the MRV system for Thailand V-ETS project and organized several consultation meetings among energy intensive industries in order to engage, receive comments and recommendations as well as to disseminate knowledge on ETS, prior to finalizing the design features, operational rules, and institutional framework for Thailand V-ETS.

In 2015, TGO conducted the Thailand V-ETS pilot implementation project (1st Phase), which is aimed at testing its MRV system, in line with improvement of the Thailand V-ETS monitoring and verification Guidelines as well as its operating rules. Initially, the project involved engaged greenhouse gas intensive sectors like electricity generation and petrochemical industries with engagement of 18 organizations for the 1st year of the project.

In 2016, the 2nd year of Thailand V-ETS pilot implementation project phase 1 has been continually conducted for the 12 new comer pilot plants from other energy intensive sectors which are 1) cement, 2) iron and steel and 3) pulp and paper and aimed to expand of testing MRV among the selected pilot sectors include 1 existing sector (7 petrochemical plants) and 3 new selected sectors (12 plants). The proposal on cap setting and allowance allocation will be discussed and decided among those pilot organizations during a consultation meeting in order to find appropriate target setting and allocation for each sector. Based on the Terms of Reference and framework of this 2nd year of Thailand V-ETS pilot implementation project (1st Phase), the testing result on MRV, Cap- setting, allowances allocation as well as development of specific MRV guideline and improvement of the Scheme rule shall be assessed and demonstrated to complete the output among stakeholders in consensus manner.

In 2017, the 3rd year of Thailand VETS pilot implementation project phase I, the 5 additional sectors as of 21 pilot organizations had been engaged and continually test the MRV system as well as improved and developed 5 additional MRV guideline includes plastic, ceramic, glass and refinery. The capacity building on T-VETS MRV in line with the cap setting and allocation exercises were conducted. The outcome has shown remarkable result in consensus manner as well as practices in the domestic carbon preparedness and awareness.

