

SINGAPORE AND THAILAND LAUNCH APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON CREDIT PROJECTS UNDER BILATERAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT

Singapore, 31 March 2026 – Singapore and Thailand have launched an application call for carbon credit projects under their Implementation Agreement on carbon credits cooperation. This is Singapore’s fifth call for project applications, following the call for project applications with Ghana, Peru, Bhutan and Rwanda.

2 Authorised projects will unlock additional carbon mitigation options in Thailand and advance both countries’ climate ambitions. Through targeted financing, these projects will also promote sustainable development and benefit local communities through job creation and reduced environmental pollution.

3 Authorised projects will generate carbon credits aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Under Singapore’s International Carbon Credit (ICC) framework, these credits may be eligible for use by Singapore-based carbon tax-liable companies to offset up to 5% of their taxable emissions.

4 Interested parties may submit applications for their carbon credit projects in Thailand to be authorised. The applications will be jointly reviewed by the Singapore and Thailand governments on a rolling basis upon receipt.

Application Process

5 The application process comprises three stages, each corresponding to a different stage of implementation for the carbon credit project (See **Annex A**). The first two stages require the applicant to submit details on the design and implementation plan for the carbon credits project in the lead-up to project authorisation. The final stage is for corresponding adjustments to be applied to the carbon credits generated from the authorised project, in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement. Detailed steps on the application process can be found at Singapore’s Carbon Markets Cooperation website, at www.carbonmarkets-cooperation.gov.sg/overview-thailand/.

6 Singapore and Thailand will assess applications against each country’s respective requirements. For Singapore, these projects must meet Singapore’s eligibility criteria for ICCs. The eligibility criteria, and the list of eligible carbon crediting programmes and methodologies under the Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement, are at **Annex B**, and published in the Carbon Markets Cooperation website.

Annex A: Flowchart of Application and Authorisation Process

Annex B: Singapore’s Eligibility Criteria and the Eligibility List under the Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement

Annex C: Information on the Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement

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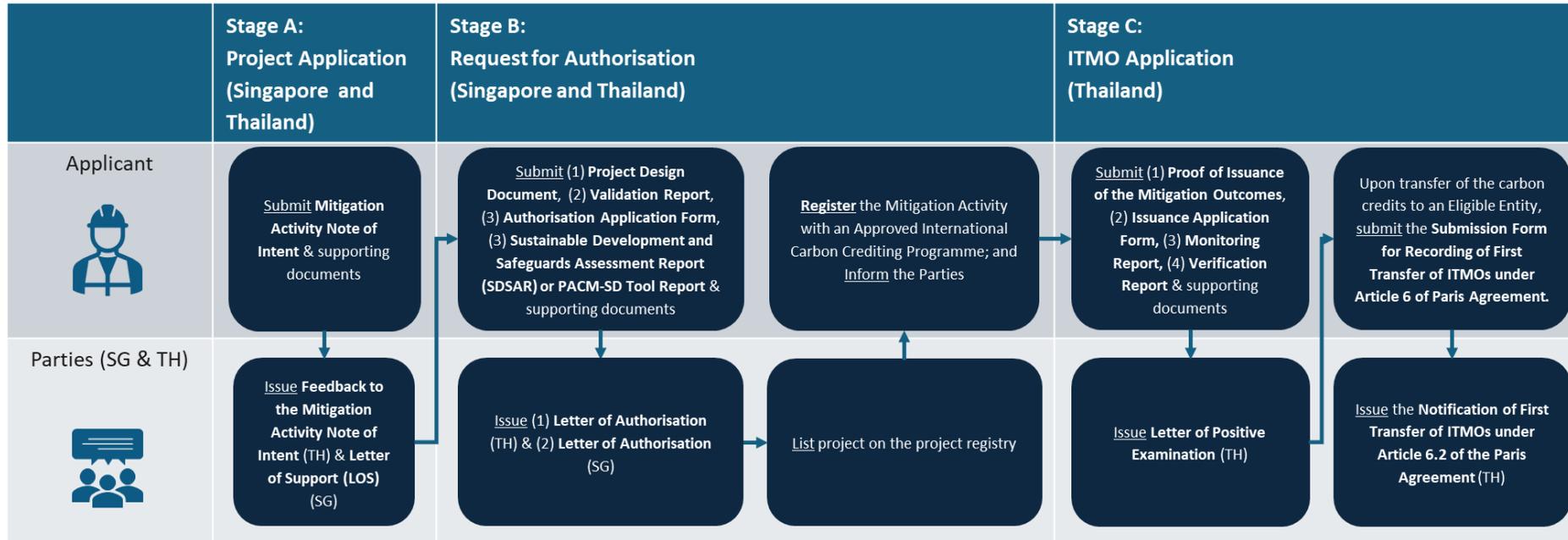
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Flowchart of Application and Authorisation Process



Stage A: Project Application	Applicants are to submit a concept note on the intended project, indicating the programme and methodology under which the project will be developed, and broadly how the project will be implemented to uphold environmental integrity (e.g. explanations on how the project will demonstrate additionality).
Stage B: Request for Authorisation	Applicants are to submit a Project Design Document (PDD) and a validation report from a third-party auditor confirming that the project design meets all the rules and requirements of the intended methodology and carbon crediting programme. After receiving Letters of Authorisation from both Singapore and Thailand, the applicant should register the project with the intended carbon crediting programme and proceed to implementation.

Stage C: ITMO Issuance Application	After the emission reductions and removals are verified by a third-party auditor, the carbon crediting programme will issue carbon credits to the project. Applicants are to submit a Proof of Issuance from the carbon crediting programme accompanied by the verification report from the third-party auditor. After receiving the Letter of Positive Examination from Thailand, and transfer of carbon credits to an Eligible Entity, applicants are to submit to Thailand the Submission Form for Recording of First Transfer of ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Applicants will be issued the Notification of First Transfer of ITMOs under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement confirming that corresponding adjustments are applied to the issued carbon credits, in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
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**Singapore's Eligibility Criteria and the Eligibility List under the
Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement**

Eligibility Criteria

1 The eligibility criteria for International Carbon Credits (ICC) is prescribed in Singapore's Carbon Pricing (Carbon Tax and Carbon Credits Registry) (Amendment) Regulations 2023. ICCs must meet seven principles to demonstrate environmental integrity (see Table B-1 below).

Table B-1: Eligibility Criteria for ICCs

Principle	Definition
	To comply with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the certified emissions reductions or removals must have occurred between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2030.
Not double-counted	The certified emissions reductions or removals must not be counted more than once in contravention of the Paris Agreement.
Additional	The certified emissions reductions or removals must exceed any emissions reduction or removals required by any law or regulatory requirement of the host country, and that would otherwise have occurred in a conservative, business-as-usual scenario.
Real	The certified emissions reductions or removals must have been quantified based on a realistic, defensible, and conservative estimate of the amount of emissions that would have occurred in a business-as-usual scenario, assuming the project or programme that generated the certified emission reductions or removals had not been carried out.
Quantified and verified	The certified emissions reductions or removals must have been calculated in a manner that is conservative and transparent, and must have been measured and verified by an accredited and independent third-party verification entity before the ICC was issued.
Permanent	The certified emissions reductions or removals must not be reversible, or if there is a risk that the certified emissions reductions or removals may be reversible, there must be measures in place to monitor, mitigate and compensate any material reversal of the certified emissions reductions or removals.
No net harm	The project or programme that generated the certified emissions reductions or removals must not violate any applicable laws, regulatory requirements, or international obligations of the host country.
No leakage	The project or programme that generated the certified emissions reductions or removals must not result in a material increase in emissions elsewhere, or if there is a risk of a material increase in emissions elsewhere, there must be measures in place to monitor, mitigate and compensate any such material increase in emissions.

Eligibility List

2 The eligibility list of carbon crediting programmes and methodologies in Table A-2 adhere to the eligibility criteria and must meet the requirements of both Singapore and Thailand.

3 Additional environmental integrity safeguards may be imposed for specific project types and/or methodologies. For more information, refer to the Singapore Carbon Markets Cooperation (SCMC) website¹.

4 Projects utilising the methodologies marked with an asterisk are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Table A-2: Eligibility List under the Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement

Carbon crediting programmes	Methodologies
Gold Standard for the Global Goals (GS4GG)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methane Emissions Reduction from Enteric Fermentation in Beef Cattle through Application of Feed Supplements v1.0 2. Methodology For Animal Manure Management and Biogas Use for Thermal Energy Generation v1.1* 3. Soil Organic Carbon Framework Methodology v1.0* 4. Methane Emission Reduction by adjusted Water management practice in rice cultivation v1.0* 5. Gold Standard Agriculture Smallholder Dairy Methodology v1.0 6. Indicative Program, Baseline and Monitoring Methodology for The Large-Scale Supply & Distribution of Efficient Light Bulbs, Shower Heads and Other Water Saving Devices to Households v2.0* 7. Two And Three Wheeled Personal Transportation v1.0* 8. Emission Reduction by Shore-Side or Off-Shore Electricity Supply System v1.0* 9. Gold Standard Reduction in Methane Emissions from Landfills Through Decentralised Organic Waste Processing v1.0* 10. Gold Standard Methodology for Reducing Methane Emissions from Combustion Engine Exhaust v1.0 11. Methodology For Marine Fuels and Bio Bunkers v1.0* 12. Retrofit Energy Efficiency Measures in Shipping v2.0* 13. GS-ACM0001 Flaring or use of landfill gas v19*

¹ <https://www.carbonmarkets-cooperation.gov.sg/additional-environmental-integrity-safeguards/>

Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)	<p>14. VM0008 Weatherization of Single-Family and Multi-Family Buildings, v1.2*</p> <p>15. VM0018 Energy Efficiency and Solid Waste Diversion Activities within a Sustainable Community, v1.0*</p> <p>16. VM0025 Campus Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency, v1.0*</p> <p>17. VM0032 Methodology for the Adoption of Sustainable Grasslands through Adjustment of Fire and Grazing, v1.0</p> <p>18. VM0033 Methodology for Tidal Wetland and Seagrass Restoration, v2.1</p> <p>19. VM0038 Methodology for Electric Vehicle Charging Systems, v1.0*</p> <p>20. VM0039 Methodology for Use of Foam Stabilized Base and Emulsion Asphalt Mixtures in Pavement Application, v1.1*</p> <p>21. VM0041 Methodology for the Reduction of Enteric Methane Emissions from Ruminants through the Use of 100% Natural Feed Supplement, v2.0</p> <p>22. VM0042 Methodology for Improved Agricultural Land Management, v2.1*</p> <p>23. VM0043 Methodology for CO2 Utilization in Concrete Production, v1.1*</p> <p>24. VM0046 Methodology for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, v1.0</p> <p>25. VMR0004 Improved Efficiency of Fleet Vehicles, v2.0*</p> <p>26. VMR0007 Revision to AMS-III.AJ.: Recovery and Recycling of Materials from Solid Wastes v1.0</p> <p>27. VMR0008 Revision to AMS-III.BA.: Recovery and Recycling of Materials from E-waste v1.0</p> <p>28. VMR0009 Revision to AM0057: Avoided Emissions from Biomass Wastes through Use as Feedstock in Pulp and Paper, Cardboard, Fiberboard or Bio-oil Production, v1.0*</p> <p>29. VMR0010 Electricity Supply for Ships, v1.0*</p> <p>30. VMR0012 Production of Geopolymer Cement, v1.0</p> <p>31. Scenario 2a of VCS JNR framework v4.1</p> <p>32. Scenario 3 of VCS JNR framework v4.1</p> <p>33. Verra-ACM0001 Flaring or use of landfill gas v19*</p> <p>34. VM0047 Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation, v1.1*</p> <p>35. VM0048 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, v1.0*</p> <p>Where any VCS methodology is used, the Project Participant will be required to demonstrate the sustainable development contributions or co-benefits of the relevant Mitigation Activity by submitting to</p>
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	Thailand and Singapore, its verification report under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB Standards), the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (SD VISta) or another standard recognised by VCS for such purpose.
Global Carbon Council (GCC)	<p>36. GCCM002 Methodology for Energy Saving in Pumping Systems v1.0*</p> <p>37. GCCM003 Methodology for Energy Generation from Animal Manure and Waste Management Projects v2.0*</p> <p>38. GCCM004 Methodology for Water Grid Connected Renewable Energy Based Desalination Plant v1.0*</p> <p>39. GCC-ACM0001 Flaring or use of landfill gas v19*</p>
Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART)	<p>40. The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard (TREES) - Version 2.0</p> <p>Note: HFLD approaches for REDD/REDD+ activities and projects are not eligible.</p>

Information on the Singapore-Thailand Implementation Agreement

1 Singapore and Thailand signed an Implementation Agreement on carbon credits cooperation aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on 19 August 2025. It was Singapore's first Implementation Agreement with an ASEAN country. Since the signing, Singapore has been working with Thailand to operationalise the Implementation Agreement.

2 The Implementation Agreement sets out a legally binding bilateral framework for the international transfer of correspondingly adjusted² high-integrity carbon credits that are aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

3 Correspondingly adjusted carbon credits authorised under this Implementation Agreement may be used for various purposes, such as:

- a. To offset up to 5% of a company's taxable emissions under Singapore's International Carbon Credits (ICC) framework from 1 January 2024, subject to eligibility.
- b. To comply with binding mandates such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other international mitigation purposes.

4 As a contribution towards a net reduction of global emissions, Singapore is committed to having 2% of the correspondingly adjusted carbon credits authorised under this Implementation Agreement cancelled at first issuance. These carbon credits that are cancelled cannot be sold, traded, or counted towards any country's emission targets.

5 Singapore has signed 10 Implementation Agreements on carbon credits collaboration to date. This includes Implementation Agreements with Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Bhutan, Chile, Peru, Rwanda, Paraguay, Thailand, Vietnam, and Mongolia.

6 Effective international cooperation in carbon markets is an important part of Singapore's efforts to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, given Singapore's national circumstances as an alternative-energy disadvantaged country with limited domestic mitigation potential.

² Corresponding adjustment prevents the double counting of emissions reductions or removals in both buyer and host country's national greenhouse gas inventories. For example, when Country X (buyer) receives five tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) of carbon credits from Country Y (host country), Country Y (host country) has to add five tCO₂e to its greenhouse gas inventory while Country X (buyer) will reduce five tCO₂e from its greenhouse gas inventory.