

New tax laws and regulations update

14 November 2023



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1

Electronics



Electronics

1.1 Exemption tax for investment of e-tax system

**100% additional expense deduction for a company
Paid from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025**



1. Assets for e-tax invoice/receipt



2. Assets for e-submission of WHT/certain VAT



3. Expenses which are paid to

3.1 E-tax invoice/receipt service provider

3.2 E-submission of WHT/certain VAT service provider

To be used for

- **At least three consecutive accounting periods** from the first accounting period of acquisition or to be ready for use
- The actual amounts paid in the accounting period started for the depreciation

Conditions

- The investment and payment details must be submitted via the website of RD before submission of the CIT return for the accounting period in which this tax benefit has been used, but no later than **31 May 2026**

The closing date for the additional deduction under **Royal Decree 718** has been extended from 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2025.

Royal Decree 766, DGNI 435

Electronics

1.1 Exemption tax for investment of e-tax system

**100% additional expense deduction for a company
Paid from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025**

1. Assets for e-tax invoice/receipt

- Preparation and receiving systems
- Computer software
- Equipment for storing e-certificates
- Other equipment used with computers

Prepare, deliver, receive or store e-tax invoices/receipts for the business

2. Assets for e-submission of WHT/certain VAT

- Tax remittance systems
- Computer software
- Equipment for storing e-certificates
- Computers or other equipment used with computers.

Remit taxes for the business

Royal Decree 766, DGNI 435

Assets

Must be a **brand new asset**

- Asset in Thailand
- Ready for use by 31 December 2025

To be used for

- **At least three consecutive accounting periods** from the first accounting period of acquisition and ready for use

The additional deduction equals the actual amount paid and can be used in the accounting period the depreciation is started.



The closing date for the additional deduction under **Royal Decree 718** has been extended from 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2025.

Electronics

1.1 Exemption tax for investment of e-tax system

**100% additional expense deduction for a company
Paid from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025**

3. Expenses which are paid to

3.1. E-tax invoice/receipt service provider

- Prepares and remits e-information
- Expenses for e-certificates and for use of cloud storage services

Preparation, delivery, receipt or storage of e-tax invoices/receipts for the business

3.2 E-submission of WHT/certain VAT service provider

- Expenses which are paid to a service provider that remits tax
- Expenses for e-certificates and for use of cloud storage services

E-withholding tax method used for remittance

Conditions

- The investment and payment details must be submitted via the Revenue Department (RD) website before submission of the corporate income tax (CIT) return for the accounting period in which this tax benefit has been used, but no later than **31 May 2026**.
- Keep documentation for the installation and/or cancellation of equipment or evidence of payment for services (e.g. receipt) for examination by the RD as may be requested.

Royal Decree 766, DGNI 435

The closing date for the additional deduction under **Royal Decree 718** has been extended from 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2025.

Other issues – e-Withholding tax

1.2 e-Withholding tax – reduction of withholding tax rate



Payer – corporate entities



3 types of payee

1. A Company established in Thailand (except foundations and associations under section 47[7][b])
1. A company established by a foreign law; carrying on business in Thailand through a permanent branch office
1. Individuals who are residents in Thailand (for income under section 40(6))

Ministerial Regulation No.389

Reduce WHT rate to 1%



40(2)

Hire of work, service



40(3)

Goodwill, copyright



40(5)(a)

Rental of property income



40(6), 40(7)

Income from liberal professions (e.g. law, medicine), construction service



40(8)

Prizes, discounts for purposes of sales promotion

From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025



2

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG)



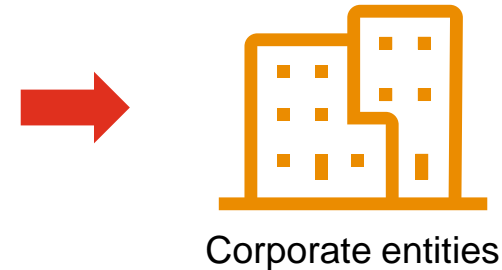
ESG

2.1 Carbon credits

‘Net profit from the sale of **carbon credits** in Thailand for participation in the voluntary greenhouse gas reduction project.’

CIT exemption for **three consecutive accounting periods**

The **first accounting period** for tax exemption starts when the TGO has issued a certificate to sell carbon credits to project participants.



Projects need to be registered with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation (TGO).
For the period from **20 March 2023** to **31 December 2027**.

Royal Decree 760, DG Notification 433

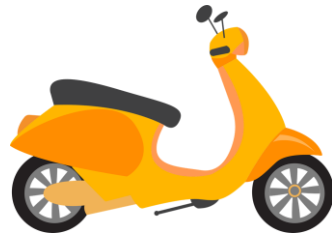
ESG

2.2 Electric motor vehicle (EV)

CIT exemption for subsidies income received under the measures supporting the use of EVs



and



Car
(passenger car
and pick-up truck)

Motorcycle

- Subsidies received from the Excise Department for battery electric vehicles (BEVs)
- Exemption granted in the accounting period receiving the subsidies

Entered into force on 16 August 2023

Royal Decree 773, DG Notification 436



3

Exchange of information



Exchange of information



GLOBAL FORUM ON TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA)

MCAA is in the Article 6 of Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (“the Convention”)

Provides a standardised and efficient mechanism to facilitate the **automatic exchange of information (AEOI)** in accordance with the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Information in Tax Matters (“the Standard”) for multiple jurisdictions as well as confidentiality and data protection

Thailand joins the Inclusive Framework on BEPS and participates in first joint programme for the implementation of international tax standards

02/06/2017 – Thailand has become the 98th jurisdiction to join the [Inclusive Framework on BEPS](#) (“IF”) and will participate on an equal footing with all other IF members at the next plenary meeting of the IF that will be held on 21-22 June 2017 in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

The IF was established in January 2016, after the G20 Leaders urged the timely implementation of the [BEPS package](#) released in October 2015 and called on the OECD to develop a more inclusive framework with the involvement of interested non-G20 countries and jurisdictions, including developing economies.

Thailand’s commitment to join the Inclusive Framework was communicated by His Excellency Mr. Apisak Tantivorawong, Minister of Finance of Thailand, during the first joint induction visit of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS and of the [Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) (“Global Forum”), held on 31 May – 2 June 2017 in Bangkok. Thailand became a member of the Global Forum in January 2017.

This on-site visit launched the first joint induction programme for the implementation of the international standards on exchange of information and of the BEPS measures. The programme will assist Thailand to implement new international tax standards with a focus on Country-by-Country Reporting and the other BEPS minimum standards, and the standards for exchange of information on request and for the automatic exchange of financial account information (the “Common Reporting Standard”).

The full list of members of the IF can be found at: www.oecd.org/tax/beps/inclusive-framework-on-beps-composition.pdf.

Media queries should be directed to [Pascal Saint-Amans](#) (+33 1 45 24 91 08), Director of the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (CTPA) or the [CTPA Communications Office](#).



Thailand joins international efforts against tax evasion and avoidance

03/06/2020 - Today, at the Thai Embassy in Paris, His Excellency Sarun Charoensuwan, Ambassador of Thailand in France, signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (the Convention). Thailand is the 137th jurisdiction to join the Convention.

พระราชกำหนด การแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลเพื่อปฏิบัติตามความตกลงระหว่างประเทศ เกี่ยวกับ ภาษีอากร พ.ศ. 2566

Royal Ordinance: exchange of information to comply with international agreement

Effective from 31 March 2023 onwards

Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)



What is MCAA CRS?

The CRS is an internationally agreed standard for the automatic exchange of financial account information between the competent tax authorities for tax purposes.

Thailand development

พระราชกำหนด การแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลเพื่อปฏิบัติตามความตกลงระหว่างประเทศ เกี่ยวกับภาษีอากร พ.ศ. 2566

It empowers the Thai Revenue Department to force **financial institutions** to collect and disclose information on the accounts held directly or indirectly by their customers who are tax residents of the CRS participating countries.

Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Concept



Who are the reporting entities?



Who are the reportable persons?



What is the information needed to be reported?



Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Reporting entities



มาตรา 15 ให้บุคคลดังต่อไปนี้ เป็นผู้ที่มีหน้าที่รายงานข้อมูลบัญชีทางการเงินที่ต้องถูกรายงานต่ออธิบดี

- 1) สถาบันการเงินตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยธุรกิจสถาบันการเงิน
- 2) บริษัทหลักทรัพย์ตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยหลักทรัพย์และตลาดหลักทรัพย์
- 3) สถาบันการเงินของรัฐที่มีกฎหมายเฉพาะจัดตั้งขึ้น
- 4) ผู้ได้รับใบอนุญาตประกอบธุรกิจประกันชีวิตตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยการประกันชีวิต
- 5) ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจสัญญาซื้อขายล่วงหน้าตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยสัญญาซื้อขายล่วงหน้า
- 6) ผู้ดูแลผลประโยชน์ของคู่สัญญาตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยการดูแลผลประโยชน์ของคู่สัญญา
- 7) ผู้ประกอบธุรกิจบัตรเครดิตติดตามประกาศของคณะปฏิวัติ ฉบับที่ 58 ลงวันที่ 26 มกราคม พุทธศักราช 2515
- 8) ทริสต์ตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยทริสต์เพื่อธุรกรรมในตลาดทุน
- 9) บุคคลอื่นใดซึ่งมีข้อมูลบัญชีทางการเงินตามที่รัฐมนตรีประกาศกำหนด

Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Reportable persons

“ผู้ที่ต้องถูกรายงาน” หมายความว่า ผู้ซึ่งมีถิ่นที่อยู่ทางภาษีในดินแดนของคู่สัญญาหรือกองมรดกของเจ้ามรดกซึ่งมีถิ่นที่อยู่ทางภาษีในดินแดนของคู่สัญญา

Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Information to be reported

- 1) ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับเจ้าของบัญชีหรือผู้มีอำนาจควบคุมของเจ้าของบัญชี ได้แก่ ชื่อ ที่อยู่ หมายเลข ประจำตัวผู้เสียภาษี วัน เดือน ปี เกิด และสถานที่เกิด หรือข้อมูลอื่นตามที่อธิบดีประกาศกำหนด
- 2) ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับบัญชีทางการเงิน ได้แก่ เลขที่บัญชี ยอดเงินในบัญชีหรือมูลค่าเงินสดในกรมธรรม์ ดอกเบี้ยที่ได้รับ หรือผลประโยชน์อื่นใดตามที่อธิบดีประกาศกำหนด
- 3) ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับผู้มีหน้าที่รายงาน ได้แก่ ชื่อและหมายเลขระบุตัวตนของผู้มีหน้าที่รายงานทั้งนี้ ให้ใช้ข้อมูล ณ วันสิ้นปีปฏิทิน หรือ ณ วันอื่นตามที่อธิบดีประกาศกำหนด

Remark

- The information to be reported is the information available at the end of each calendar year
- The reported information due date is every 30 June of each year (starting from 30 June 2024)

ประกาศอธิบดีกรมสรรพากร เรื่องหลักเกณฑ์ วิธีการ เงื่อนไข และรูปแบบการส่งข้อมูลบัญชีทางการเงิน แบบอัตโนมัติตามความตกลงระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ผู้มีอำนาจในการแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลบัญชีทางการเงินแบบอัตโนมัติ



Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Key CRS principles

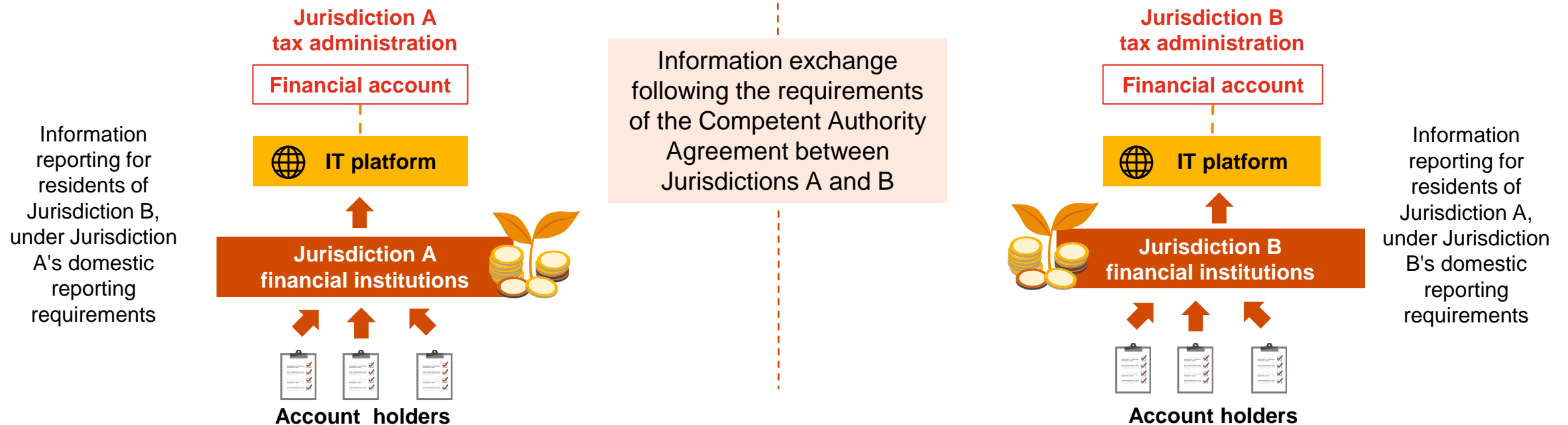


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Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The reciprocal automatic exchange framework



Exchange of information

3.1 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The difference between FATCA and MCAA CRS

The difference	US FATCA	MCAA CRS
Taxation Identification	Focus on citizenship (US)	Focus on tax residency (of all jurisdictions that have implemented the CRS)
Indicia	US citizenship (i.e. US persons)	Residence based indicia
Registration	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Thai Revenue Department (RD)
Penalties	Domestic law penalties and 30% withholding tax on non-compliance person	Domestic law penalties, no withholding tax
Minimum reporting threshold - pre-existing accounts	Individual accounts: exemption for accounts with value lower than USD50,000 Corporate accounts: exemption for accounts with value lower than USD250,000	Individual accounts: no exemption Corporate accounts: exemption for accounts with value lower than USD250,000
Documentation requirements	Forms W-8BEN/ W-8BEN-E /W-8IMY/ W9	Self-certification forms

Exchange of information

3.2 Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR)



Thai HQ group

- CbCR filing is mandatory



Foreign HQ group

- CbCR notification encouraged
- CbCR filing upon request

Exchange of information

3.2 Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR)

CbCR notification (foreign HQ group)



Through TPDF (not official channel)

TPDF - Part C



Notification through CbCR portal (official)

RD website - CbCR e-filing portal

Timeline: Encouraged within 12 months from financial year-end (one representative entity for group companies in Thailand)

Deadline: 158 days for online submission from financial year-end

ส่วน ก รายละเอียดอื่นๆ (Part C Other Information)		
1. ผู้ยื่นแบบรายงานฯ อยู่ในกลุ่มบริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลข้ามชาติที่อยู่ในบังคับต้องแจ้งข้อความตามรายงานข้อมูลรายประเทศ (Country-by-Country Report) (Taxpayer is a part of a multinational companies or juristic partnerships group obliged to file Country-by-Country Report.)	<input type="checkbox"/> ใช่ (Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ใช่ (No)
ถ้าใช่ บริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลใดในกลุ่มบริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลข้ามชาตินั้นเป็นผู้แจ้งข้อความ (If yes, which company or juristic partnership in the group is designated to file report:		
ชื่อ (Name)	ประเทศหรือเขตเศรษฐกิจที่แจ้งข้อความ (Jurisdiction of Filing)	ประเทศไทย อื่น ๆ (ระบุประเทศหรือเขตเศรษฐกิจ) (Thailand) (Other, please specify the jurisdiction)
2. ผู้ยื่นแบบรายงานฯ มีการปรับโครงสร้างธุรกิจ (Business Restructuring) ระหว่างบริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลที่มีความสัมพันธ์กันในรอบระยะเวลาบัญชี (Taxpayer had involved in business restructuring with the associated company or juristic partnership during the accounting period.)	<input type="checkbox"/> มี (Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่มี (No)
3. ในรอบระยะเวลาบัญชี ผู้ยื่นแบบรายงานฯ มีการจำหน่าย จ่าย โอนทรัพย์สินไม่มีตัวตนไปยังบริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลที่มีความสัมพันธ์กัน (During accounting period, taxpayer disposed/distributed/transferred intangible property(ies) to the associated company of juristic partnership.)	<input type="checkbox"/> มี (Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่มี (No)

Notification Accounting Period 2564 ?

Ultimate Parent Entity Country:

Ultimate Parent NID:

Name of Ultimate Parent Entity:

CbCR reporting Entity: Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) Surrogate (SPE)

Fiscal Year Concerned Starting: Ending:

List of Constituent Entity to be included in this Notification:

Exchange of information

3.2 Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR)

Exchange of CbCR

- On 9 December 2022, Thailand became the 95th signatory to the CbCR MCAA.
- The CbC MCAA will allow CbCR to be automatically exchanged with other jurisdictions and party to the MCAA once the exchange relationships have been activated.
- Exchange relationships have currently been activated with 69 other CbCR MCAA signatories (as of 11 October 2023).

SIGNATORIES OF THE MULTILATERAL COMPETENT AUTHORITY AGREEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE OF COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTS (CbC MCAA) AND SIGNING DATES

Last updated 05 September 2023

1. Andorra	18-10-2018	23. Croatia	06-07-2017	45. Ireland	27-01-2016	67. Morocco	25-06-2019	89. South Africa	27-01-2016
2. Anguilla	11-04-2019	24. Curaçao	30-06-2016	46. Isle of Man	21-10-2016	68. Netherlands	27-01-2016	90. Spain	27-01-2016
3. Argentina	30-06-2016	25. Cyprus	01-11-2016	47. Israel	12-05-2016	69. New Zealand	12-05-2016	91. Sweden	27-01-2016
4. Aruba	12-03-2020	26. Czech Republic	27-01-2016	48. Italy	27-01-2016	70. Nigeria	27-01-2016	92. Switzerland	27-01-2016
5. Australia	27-01-2016	27. Denmark	27-01-2016	49. Japan	27-01-2016	71. Norway	27-01-2016	93. Thailand	09-12-2022
6. Austria	27-01-2016	28. Dominican Republic	06-07-2023	50. Jersey	21-10-2016	72. Oman	16-07-2020	94. Tunisia	26-11-2019
7. Azerbaijan	12-03-2021	29. Estonia	27-01-2016	51. Kazakhstan	12-06-2018	73. Pakistan	21-06-2017	95. Türkiye	30-12-2019
8. The Bahamas	10-12-2018	30. Faroe Islands	17-05-2023	52. Kenya	09-09-2022	74. Panama	24-01-2019	96. Turks and Caicos Islands	21-06-2017
9. Bahrain	22-12-2019	31. Finland	27-01-2016	53. Korea	30-06-2016	75. Papua New Guinea	14-03-2023	97. United Arab Emirates	24-06-2018
10. Barbados	23-12-2021	32. France	27-01-2016	54. Latvia	21-10-2016	76. Peru	09-11-2018	98. United Kingdom	27-01-2016
11. Belgium	27-01-2016	33. Gabon	26-01-2017	55. Liberia	01-06-2022	77. Poland	27-01-2016	99. Ukraine	03-11-2022
12. Belize	20-06-2017	34. Georgia	30-06-2016	56. Liechtenstein	27-01-2016	78. Portugal	27-01-2016	100. Uruguay	30-06-2016
13. Bermuda	15-04-2016	35. Germany	27-01-2016	57. Lithuania	25-10-2016	79. Qatar	19-12-2017		
14. Brazil	21-10-2016	36. Gibraltar	07-05-2020	58. Luxembourg	27-01-2016	80. Romania	19-12-2017		
15. British Virgin Islands	08-07-2019	37. Greece	27-01-2016	59. Macau, China	21-08-2020	81. Russian Federation	26-01-2017		
16. Bulgaria	17-11-2017	38. Guernsey	21-10-2016	60. Malaysia	27-01-2016	82. San Marino	10-10-2018		
17. Canada	11-05-2016	39. Haiti	22-06-2017	61. Maldives	12-08-2021	83. Saudi Arabia	06-08-2019		
18. Cayman Islands	21-06-2017	40. Hong Kong, China	26-07-2018	62. Malta	26-01-2017	84. Senegal	04-02-2016		
19. Chile	27-01-2016	41. Hungary	01-12-2016	63. Mauritius	26-01-2017	85. Seychelles	09-07-2019		
20. China (People's Republic of)	12-05-2016	42. Iceland	12-05-2016	64. Mexico	27-01-2016	86. Singapore	21-06-2017		
21. Colombia	21-06-2017	43. India	12-05-2016	65. Monaco	02-11-2017	87. Slovak Republic	27-01-2016		
22. Costa Rica	27-01-2016	44. Indonesia	26-01-2017	66. Montserrat	31-03-2023	88. Slovenia	27-01-2016		

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4

PIT (foreign-sourced income rule)



PIT: foreign-sourced income rule

PIT liability for a Thai resident who has brought foreign-sourced income into Thailand (Paw.161/2566)

Old interpretation



PIT liability will arise only if the Thai resident earns foreign-sourced income and brings such income into Thailand **in the same taxable year**.

Note: PIT exemption applies to the foreign-sourced income brought into Thailand in a different year in which the income was earned.

New interpretation

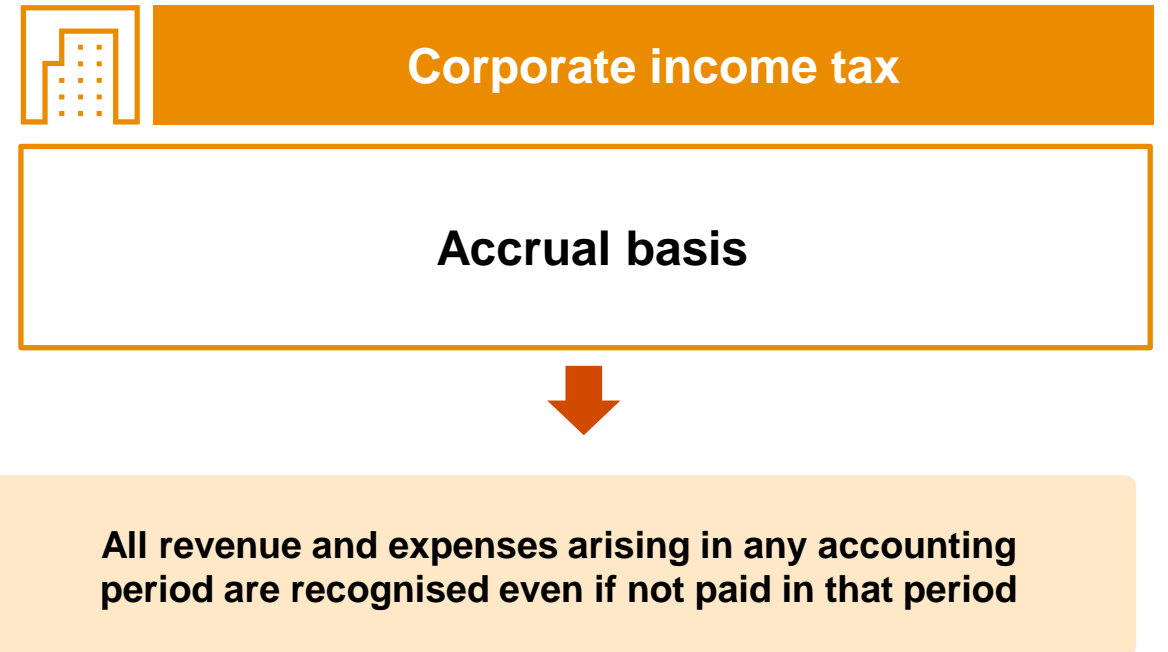
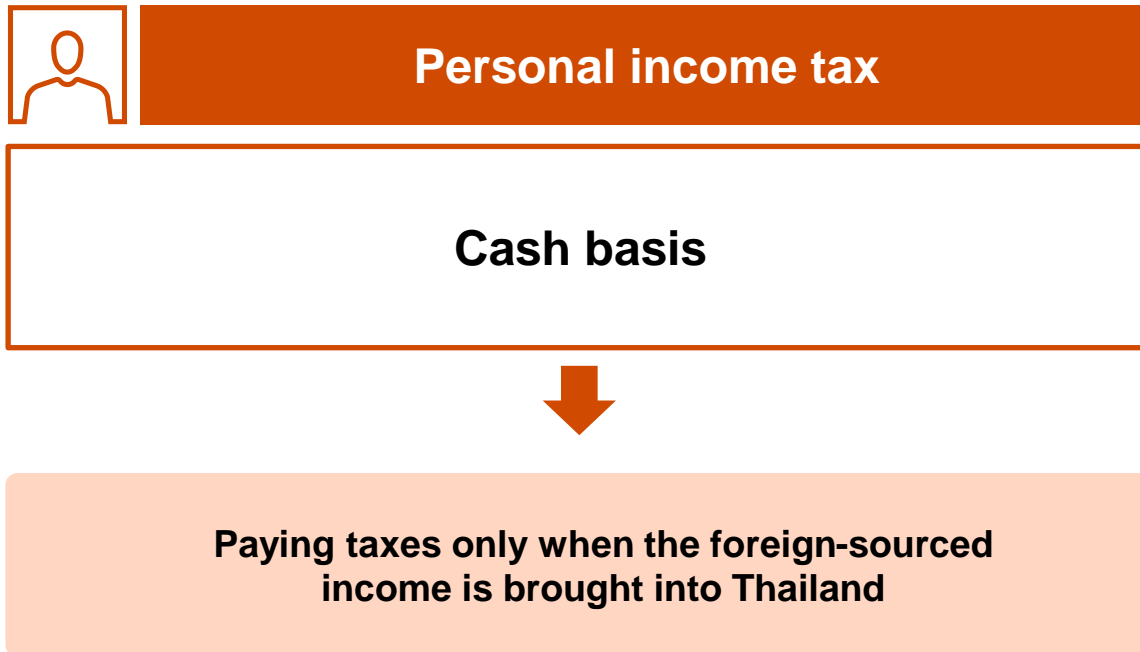


PIT liability will arise for foreign-sourced income brought into Thailand by a Thai resident **from 1 January 2024 onwards**.

Affected persons: A Thai resident with an offshore investment, seconded expatriate, retiree, etc.

PIT: foreign-sourced income rule

Worldwide income basis



PIT: foreign-sourced income rule

Tax credit method



Personal income tax

Currently only DTA is applicable



Corporate income tax

Either domestic law (Royal Decree 300)
or DTA will be applicable

No tax credit method for PIT under the Thai Revenue Code

PIT: foreign-sourced income rule

Tax exemption rule for dividend income



Personal income tax

No exemption rule for dividend income









Corporate income tax

Exemption rule for dividend income is granted under the domestic rule (Royal Decree 442)

PIT: foreign-sourced income rule

Points of concern

-  Evidence proving the nature/amount of a foreign-sourced income 
-  Applicability and calculation method for foreign tax credits 
-  Evidence proving the amount of foreign-sourced income 



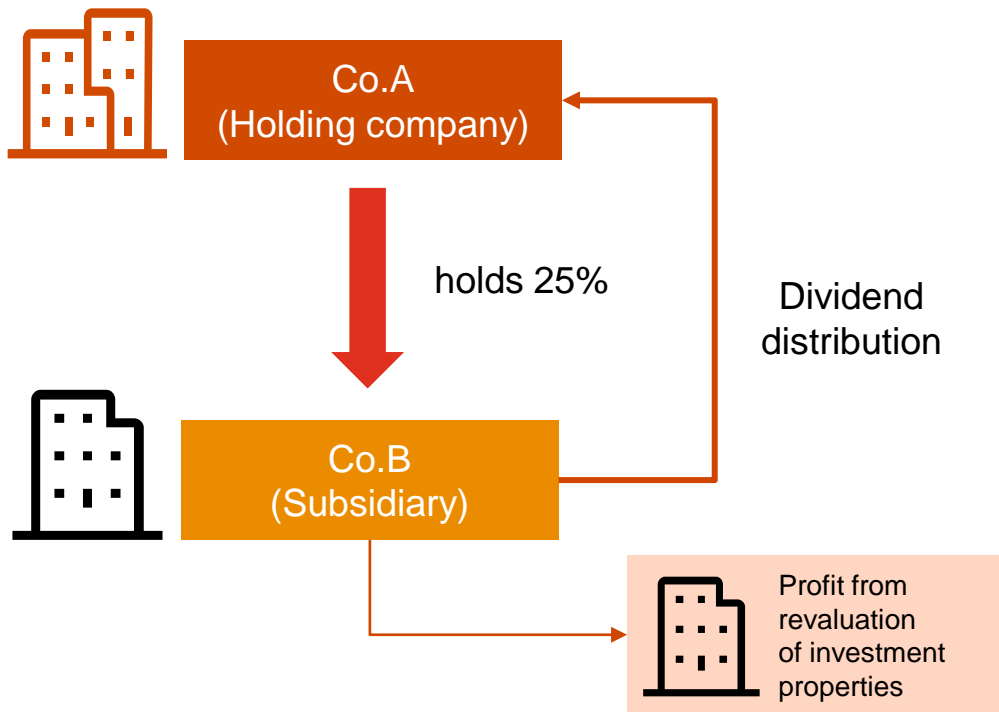
5

Interesting tax ruling



Interesting ruling – Section 65(10)

Ruling Gor.Khor 0702/1683 dated 28 March 2023



Facts

- **Co.A** - a Thai public company holding 25% of the ordinary shares in Co.B
- **Co.B** - a limited company and a subsidiary company of Co.A.
- The accounting policy of Co.A requires subsidiaries to conduct fair valuations of their investment properties.
- Co.B had to change the method of recognising the value to the fair value method. Co.B readjusted the fair value of its investment properties. This resulted in gains in the fair value of the properties.
- Co.B distributes dividends to Co.A based on the profits derived from such revaluation.

Interesting ruling – Section 65(10)

Ruling Gor.Khor 0702/1683 dated 28 March 2023

RD's view

1. Co.B increases the appraisal value of its investment properties, resulting in a profit from changes in the fair value of immovable properties. This appears to be a property appraisal under Sec. 65 bis (3), **excluded** from the computation of net profit or net loss for CIT purposes.
2. Co.B has taken the profit from the increase in the property valuation, which is a profit that has not yet been subjected to CIT tax under Sec. 65. This is due to the exclusion of the increased property valuation from the computation of net profit under Sec. 65 bis (3). Therefore, when paying dividends to **Co.A**, the dividends are **not exempt** from CIT under Sec.65 bis (10).

The purpose of the exemption under Sec.65 bis (10) is to **eliminate or alleviate the problem of double taxation on corporate dividends**. Therefore, when the dividends received by **Co.A** are derived from the profits gained through an increase in the property valuation, which is the part that Co.B has not yet included in the computation of net profit to pay CIT, **Co.A must include these dividends as income in the computation of its net profit for the payment of CIT under Sec. 65.**

Interesting ruling – Section 65(10)

Point of concern



Whether the RD will apply this concept to other profits that are not subject to CIT?



6

Customs audit trend and areas of focus



Customs audit trend and areas of focus

Customs Audit trends

- More aggressive in auditing companies after the pandemic
- Increased frequency of audits (both from headquarter and port levels)
- Shift burden to importers to appeal cases instead of settling them at the Customs level
- Prove of no intention (under the duty evasion offence) will be at Legal Affair Division (LAD)



What're new?

Customs valuation

- ❖ **Customs valuation implications of transfer pricing** following developments at international (EU) and WCO level
- ➔ Thai Customs is more active and companies should review their position and take these issues seriously

Customs privileges

- ❖ **BOI compliance** issues on raw materials and machines are always complicate
- ❖ JTEPA (automotive parts) recent court case as a result of **trading transaction** flow



7

Updates on CBAM



Updates on CBAM

- ❑ **CBAM implementation**
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has entered into a transition period on **1 October 2023**. EU importers in six pilot industries have to **report the carbon emissions of the imported goods** without being subject to financial payments yet. Financial obligation will start on 1 January 2026.
- ❑ **Report submission**
The carbon emission report will be submitted through a **database called CBAM Transitional Registry** on a quarterly basis. The report has to include details about the imported goods and their production, carbon emission levels, and the carbon prices paid in the third countries (if applicable).
- ❑ **Thai national plan**
Various organisations such as Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), Department of Trade Negotiation (DTN), Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) and the Excise Department have been **actively developing guidelines** for carbon emission reporting to **align with the standards accepted by the EU**.
- ❑ **What to monitor**
Potential scope expansions to other industries and the similar measurements and implementation by other countries e.g. Canada and Australia

- **Aluminium**
- **Fertilisers**
- **Cement**
- **Metal and Steel**
- **Electricity**
- **Hydrogen**

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Thank you

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