

# Session SB64 (2026)

**Session starts:** 08-03-2026

## Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Thailand**  
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**Title:** Measures related to biomass energy

**Question From Party:** Japan

**Question raised on:** 07.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** In Table 3-7 of Thailand's BTR1, biomass energy is expected to achieve substantial emission reductions. Could you share more details about the specific measures and approaches in implementation that have contributed to this outcome?

**Answer:**

Thailand uses a renewable and alternative energy development plan as its core, with a key mechanism being the Feed-in Tariff (FiT), which offers incentivized purchase prices for electricity from small (VSPP) and very small (SPP) renewable power plants. In 2022, the share of total renewable electricity increased to 13.43% in total electricity generation

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**Title:** Question to Thailand on their modelling

**Question From Party:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

**Question:** Thank you Thailand for the opportunity to comment on your first Biennial Transparency Report. In your technical expert review, the team asked for clarification on the methodology used to construct the baselines for tracking progress towards your NDC, especially on business-as-usual modelling. Can you please share more detail on any plans to updating the model referred to in the LT-LED dated from 2022?

**Answer:**

The AIM Enduse model, developed by the National Institute Environmental Studies, Japan, was applied to develop the mitigation target of Thailand. It is referred in Page 3-3 of the BTR.

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**Title:** Capacity-building for ETF implementation

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Reporting related capacity-building needs

**Question:** How has transparency capacity-building support, notably from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), helped your country with ETF implementation? How does your country plan to build on your successes in ETF implementation so far? Are there specific capacity gaps that your country is prioritizing?

**Answer:**

1. Thailand's participation in ICAT helps the country implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF):
  - 1.1 Data systems: Supports laying the foundation for systematic, continuous, and internationally compliant greenhouse gas data collection and management, which is necessary for preparing the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).
  - 1.2 Policy assessment: Provides tools and methodologies to evaluate how various climate policies affect GHG mitigation and sustainable development, helping to clearly identify progress toward NDC targets.
  - 1.3 Technical capacity building: Trains national staff and experts in necessary technical skills, such as sectoral GHG emission calculations and tracking support received.
2. Good practices and lessons learned from the BTR are applied to the NDC and LT LEDS processes for Net Zero 2050.
3. Although progress has been made on the biennial transparency reporting, Thailand continues to focus on resolving three main issues to make reports as complete and transparent as possible:
  - 3.1 Sectoral activity data compilation: Deep data collection in some sectors (e.g., waste, energy, IPPU) remains fragmented and difficult to collect and manage.
  - 3.2 Country specific emission factors: Develop Thailand's emission factors instead of relying on IPCC default, so calculations better reflect national realities.
  - 3.3 Building understanding among relevant agencies: Improve understanding among staff involved in GHG inventory preparation at both central and provincial/local levels so they can correctly collect & QC data.

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**Title:** Capacity development for improving inventory completeness and consistency

**Question From Party:** New Zealand

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Reporting related capacity-building needs

**Question:** Thailand has applied flexibility in relation to inventory reporting. The technical expert review identified a number of areas where additional capacity would support improved completeness, transparency and consistency of Thailand's greenhouse gas inventory. Could Thailand share any updates on capacity-building activities undertaken or planned to address these areas, including timelines or priority areas for improvement?

**Answer:**

Thailand held a workshop titled "**Development of Reporting Guidance for Preparing National Reports and BTR under the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines: MPGs.**" The workshop aimed to give agencies involved in greenhouse gas inventory compilation and greenhouse gas mitigation an understanding of the MPGs framework, the importance of developing report submissions under the transparency framework to strengthen climate action, and to plan the development of reporting under the MPGs as well as consider recommendations from the Technical Expert Review Team (TERT).

Planned improvements for the GHG inventory and mitigation reporting expected to be implemented in the BTR2 report include:

1. **Improving the use of Notation keys** to ensure consistency across all categories and providing details on the use of the Notation keys "NE and IE."
2. **Providing additional explanation of the QA/QC process**, especially the QA/QC procedures for activity data, such as abnormal increases/decreases and missing data.
3. **Aligning the reporting structure in TGEIS** to match the CRT.

4. **Giving more detailed explanations of national-level circumstances**, which are the main drivers affecting greenhouse gas emissions and removals over time.
  5. **Calculating emission reductions for N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>**.
  6. **Providing more detail on the indicators used to assess greenhouse gas mitigation**, and further explaining calculation details for the “With measure” and “With additional measure” scenarios.
  7. **Compiling historical GHG emissions** dating back to 1990–2000.
  8. **Establishing a QA/QC plan for activity data** used in preparing the GHG inventory and mitigation reporting.
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