On October 26, 2020, Thailand submitted its Updated NDC to the UNFCC.

Thailand’s NDC does not enhance ambition of mitigation targets, which remain unchanged. It presents an Adaptation Component with clear objectives and makes generic mentions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nature-based Solutions. Public participation in the NDC update is also mentioned.

Considering that Thailand is a small emitter and highly vulnerable middle-income country, our analysis concludes that the updated NDC has Some Way to Go to become the NDC We Want.

**Advances**

**Adaptation:** The updated NDC presents a strong adaptation component that defines 6 priority sectors: water resources management, agriculture and food security, tourism, public health, natural resources management and human settlements and security. The NDC also mentions that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was developed through a participatory process involving Government agencies, technical experts, academia, civil society, international organizations and private sector, as well as vulnerable groups. The NAP also takes into account linkages with other international instruments, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

**Participation and inclusiveness:** The NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030, Sectoral Action Plans, and Supportive Action Plan were carried with a wide range of stakeholder consultations and public participation at national and local levels. In addition, stakeholder consultations were conducted through the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector. Subnational actors were also included in consultations.

**Gaps**

**Level of Ambition:** The main gap of Thailand’s NDC is that the updated NDC does not enhance the country’s ambition. Art. 4.3 of the Paris Agreement states that “each Party’s successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition”, and that was not the case of the updated NDC. The target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030 (unconditional), up to 25% subject to international support (conditional) remains the same of the 2015 NDC.