

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Has mandatory building codes for residential and commercial buildings
- 6th lowest energy intensity from the agricultural sector
- Has a mandate for large industrial facilities to employ onsite energy managers
- Low fuel economy from light-duty vehicles

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Make more energy efficiency data publicly available
- Increase investments in energy efficiency
- Reduce energy intensity from residential and commercial buildings
- Pass fuel economy/emissions standards for passenger vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

Thailand has energy intensity and greenhouse gas reduction goals, along with tax incentives and loan programs encouraging energy efficiency investments in the buildings, equipment, and manufacturing sectors. Although Thailand tracks its spending on energy efficiency, the value amounts only to \$1.51 per capita (2025 U.S. \$). Thailand had data available for only 77% of the metrics in the scorecard. To improve its score, the country should expand data availability.

**BUILDINGS**

Thailand has substantial room for improvement in energy efficiency in buildings. The country does have mandatory building energy codes for both residential and commercial buildings, both covering some requirements related to building shells and systems (e.g., insulation, lighting, heating and cooling). The country does not have any key appliance groups that meet minimum energy performance standards. Additionally, it is not clear whether Thailand's building rating and disclosure policies are mandatory or voluntary. To improve its score, Thailand should work to reduce energy intensity from residential and commercial buildings.

**INDUSTRY**

Thailand reported the sixth-lowest agricultural energy intensity. Thailand's industrial energy efficiency strengths include voluntary agreements with manufacturers to advance energy efficiency, financial incentives for manufacturers to make efficiency improvements, and mandatory energy audits of large facilities. The country should complement these efforts by also requiring large industrial facilities to employ onsite energy-use or sustainability managers. Thailand should also consider establishing a national commitment to industrial decarbonization or an electrification target.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Thailand does not have goals for limiting emissions from passenger vehicles or reducing emissions from heavy-duty tractor trailer trucks by 2030. Thailand lacked data for several transportation metrics, including 2024 EV market sales share for commercial vans, trucks, and buses, as well as investments in rail and road infrastructure. However, Thailand did report that 13% of 2024 passenger car sales were EVs.