



Department of Alternative
Energy Development and Efficiency
MINISTRY OF ENERGY

Thailand's BCG Model for Green energy towards Carbon Neutrality

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Outline

- Energy Situation and CO₂ Emission from Energy Consumption in Thailand
- National Energy Plan
- BCG Model



Production

↓ **18.9%**

721 KBPD*

Primary energy production decreased, except hydropower had risen for 51.1%

Final energy consumption soared in every energy forms, particularly oil accounted for 52% had risen from last year for 12.3%. Similarly, electricity consumption also increased for 4.1%

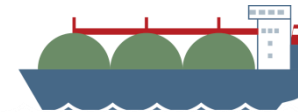
Primary Energy

Import (net)

↑ **0.6%**

1,566 KBPD*

Energy import (net) had increased in every energy sources, consist of crude oil, electricity and natural gas. Coal import, however, remained steady.



Final Energy

↑ **10.3%**

1,571 KBPD*

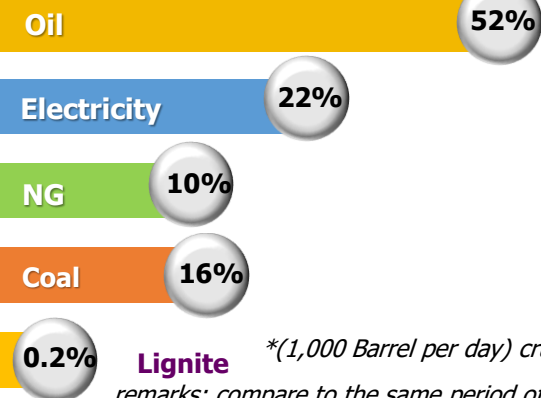


Consumption

↑ **1.3%**

2,077 KBPD*

Energy consumption had increased compare to the same period of previous year. Consumption of natural gas, coal, hydropower and imported electricity were risen.



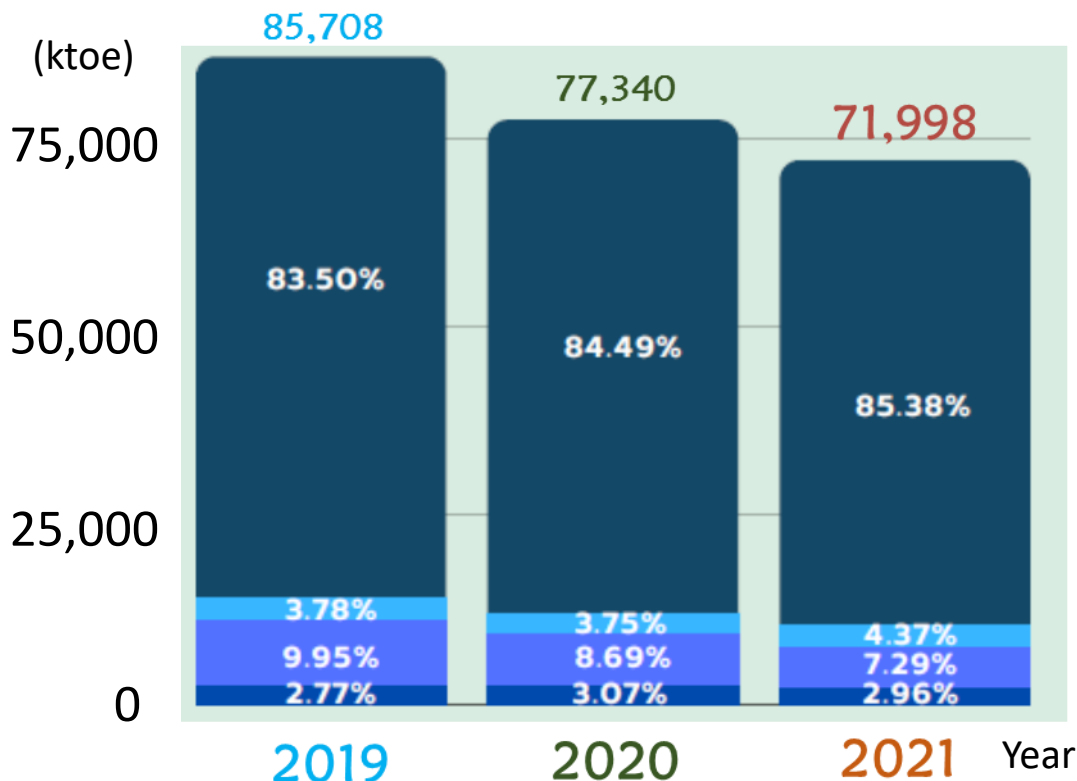
**(1,000 Barrel per day) crude oil equivalent
remarks: compare to the same period of last year*





Renewable Energy Status

Thailand's Final Energy Consumptions



- Fossil Energy / Traditional RE / Imported Hydropower
- RE Power
- RE Thermal
- Biofuels

	RE's applications	
	Electricity (MW)	Thermal (ktoe)
1. Solar	3,027.68	10.90
2. Wind	1,546.32	-
3. Small Hydropower	190.39	-
4. Biomass	3,773.67	4,405.00
5. Biogas	572.72	688.00
6. Waste to Energy	348.48	144.00
7. Large Hydropower	2,919.66	-
8. Geothermal	0.30	-
Total	12,379.22	5,248
Biofuels		
1. Ethanol	3.71 million liters per day	
2. Biodiesel	4.58 million liters per day	

	2020	2021
%RE share to the final energy consumption	15.51% (11,997 ktoe)	14.62% (10,527 ktoe) ▼

CO₂ Emission from Thailand Energy Consumption

as of 2020

remark: compared to the same period of last year

CO₂ Emission by sector

244.8 MT CO₂ ↓ 0.5%

Power
37%

90 MT CO₂

Transport
29%

70.6 MT CO₂

Industry
28%

69 MT CO₂

Others*
6%

15.2 MT CO₂

*consist of household, agriculture, commerce, etc.



CO₂ emission per energy consumption

2,030 Tonne CO₂/KTOE

Thailand CO₂ emission per energy consumption is below global, Asian countries, USA, China, and EU average

CO₂ emission per capita

3.68 Tonne CO₂/capita
as of 2020

Thailand CO₂ emission per capita is below global, USA, EU and China average, however, above Asian countries average

CO₂ emission per GDP

23.85 kg. CO₂/Million Baht
as of 2020

Thailand CO₂ emission per GDP is below China and Asian countries average, but higher than global, USA, and EU average

CO₂ emission per electricity generation

0.437 kg. CO₂/kWh

Thailand CO₂ emission per electricity generation is below China and Asian countries average, but outweigh EU and developed countries in America

Energy consumption means primary energy consumption which includes renewable energy



Thailand's measures to achieve Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero GHG Emission

Power and Transport Sector

- Energy efficiency improvement/adjustment of new technologies such as EV, CCS, CCUS, BECCS
- Increase RE proportion in electricity and heat production
- Increase energy performance in power sector
- Development of infrastructure to cope with technology transition toward 4D1E policy
- RE utilization in vehicles (Ethanol and Biodiesel)



EV = Electric Vehicles
 CCS = Carbon Capture Storage
 CCUS = Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage
 BECCS = Bio-Energy with CCS

Industrial Process and Product Utilization

- Replacement of clinker in hydraulic cement and ready mixed concrete production, and utilization of low CO₂ emission technology in cement production process
- Methane management in industry
- Low GWP refrigerant, such as Hydrocarbon (HCs) refrigerant
- Wastewater management in industry sector by increasing biogas production from its wastewater



Waste Management

Municipal Waste Management

- reduce waste
- utilization of gas for waste landfill
- application of biowaste to fertilizer

Municipal Water Management

- accumulation of wastewater into the system
- increase community wastewater treatment system



Agriculture

- Manure management
- Sustainable agriculture
- low GHG emission plant implantation




Forestry and Land Utilization

- Reforestation and forest rehabilitation
- Forestation of economic forest
- Increase green area in urban and rural
- Forest invasion and wildfire safeguard

Strategic Direction of National Energy Plan 2022

01



Energy for economic growth

Reduce the burden of energy costs and promote investments in energy infrastructure


02



Energy for jobs & income

Support SMEs and vulnerable groups to overcome the economic hardship due to COVID-19. Also, strengthens the local economy

03



Energy infrastructure of the future

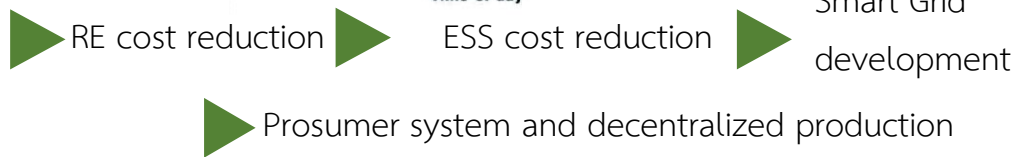
Transform energy sector with new innovation and environmental concern

Thailand Energy Policy Direction

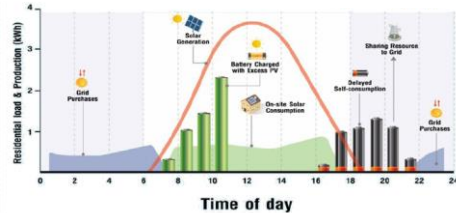
Energy Policy Adjustment towards Low Carbon Economy



RE >50%



Increase electricity generation from RE more than 50%

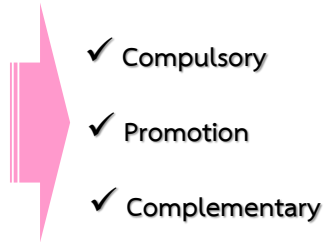


EE >30%

Increase EE target for more than 30% by utilization of high performance technology

5 sectors:

- Industry
- Building
- Household
- Agriculture
- Transport



Carbon Neutrality 2050



EV 30@30

Increase EV share at 30% by 2030

- Supporting measures
- ✓ EV promotion and battery industry
 - ✓ EV infrastructure development
- Benefits
- ✓ reduce PM 2.5, CO₂
 - ✓ clean energy promotion in transport sector
 - ✓ reduce energy cost



4D1E

- DIGITALIZATION**
- DE-CARBONIZATION**
- DECENTRALIZATION**
- DE-REGULATION**
- ELECTRIFICATION**

Energy Infrastructure for the future

Identify Key Energy innovation technology

- EV / Battery
- Smartgrid
- Smart Energy
- Hydrogen

Rearrange industry structure and management

Enable market-mechanism to increase competition in the energy sector

Innovation and new technologies

*De-carbonization
Grid modernization
EV/ESS to promote*

Smart energy management system

*Use of AI for grid management,
National Energy Information Center*

New energy businesses

New opportunities for energy business such as smart grid smart energy, network/business, peer-to-peer energy trading, distributed energy system

4D and 1E Policy



Digitalization

- Enhance the transmission system to be “Smart grid”
- Support development of ESS for increasing stability to community and large power plant

De-centralization

- Promote P2P power trading by supporting of electricity conveying through on-grid and off-grid system
- Promote community power plant, including proceeding for community power plant network mapping

De-carbonization

- Promote production and utilization of electricity from solar and bioenergies

De-regulation

- Originating of “Sandbox” Project for energy innovation development Promote “Energy Start-up” concept
- Conduct flexibility of ENCON fund utilization for promoting community’s energy business
- Increase opportunity for public for electricity purchasing (“Prosumer”)

Electrification

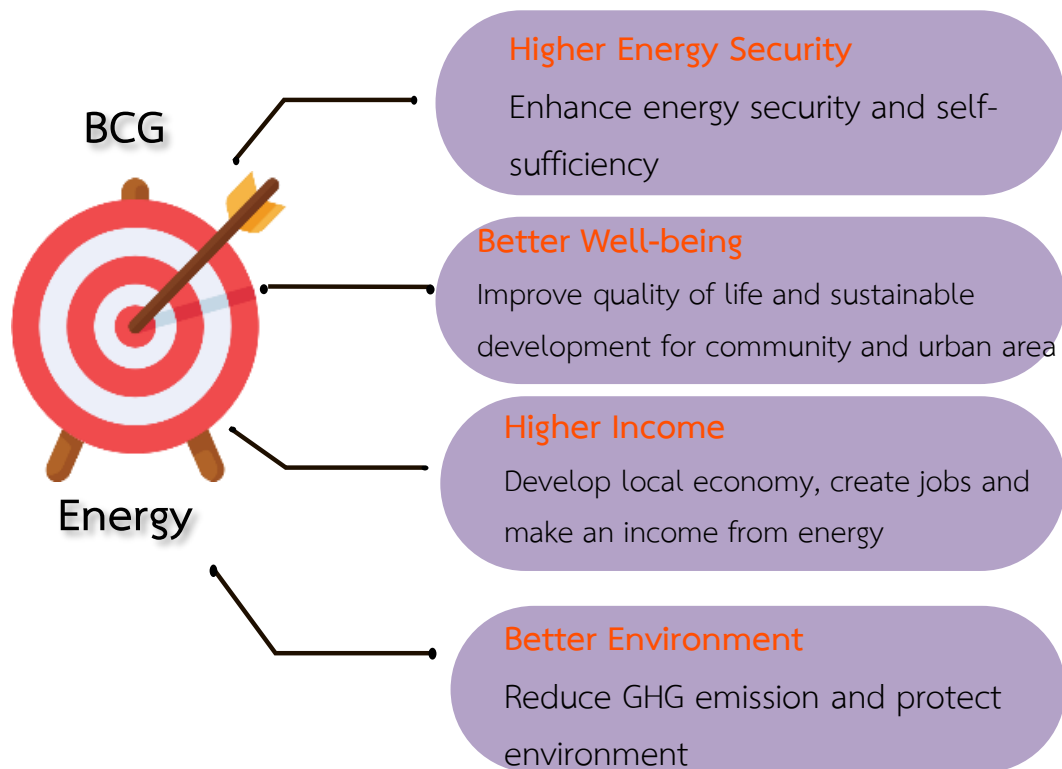
- Promote utilization of EV
- EV infrastructure

Driven Mechanism of MoEN's BCG

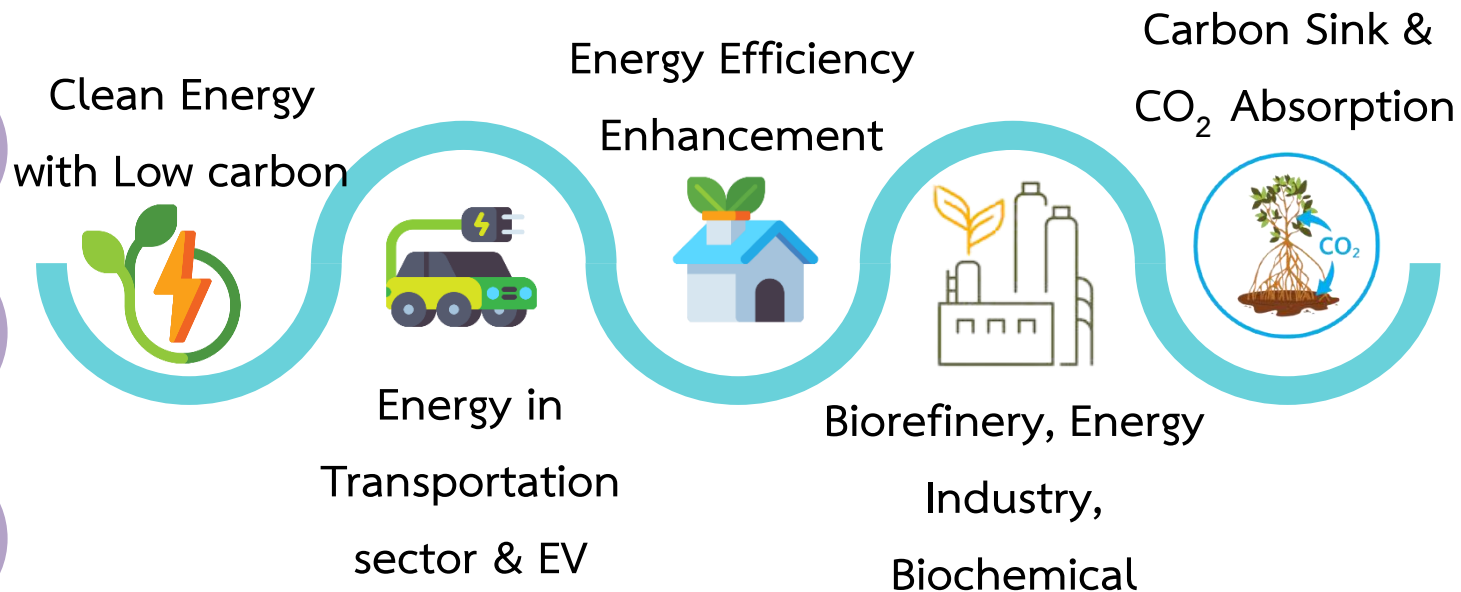
Vision :

Develop Green Energy according to BCG Model to achieve
Carbon Neutrality by 2050

Driven Mechanisms of BCG on Energy

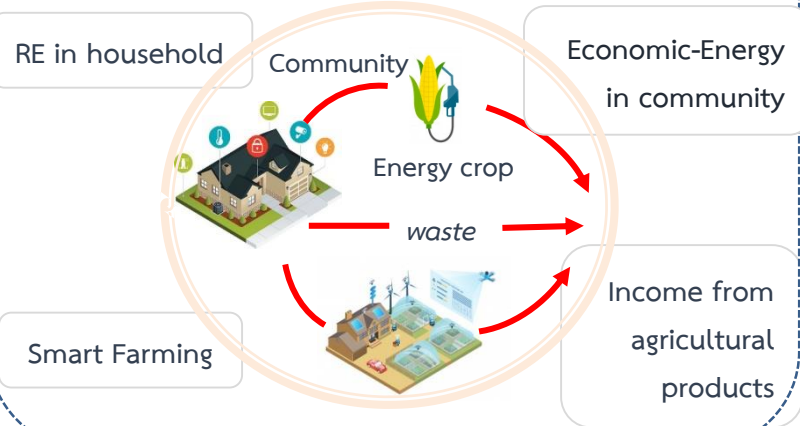


GREEN ENERGY - CARBON SINK



Driven Mechanisms of BCG on Energy

Develop energy in community, household and agriculture



1. Clean Energy with Low Carbon



Disseminate Community Power Plant Project



- Community Power Plant Project
- Community Power Plant Project integrating with water food and energy

Promote RE in industrial and commercial sector



- Reduce coal use and promote clean energy
- Circular Economy Organization
- Smart Business – Smart Energy

Waste to Value

Develop Pilot Area/Sandbox on Energy Trading

Pilot Community Power Plant on island/remote area

Wangchan Valley



Hydro-floating Solar Hybrid

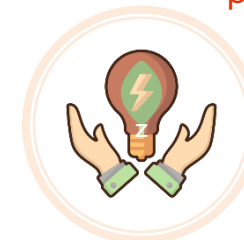
Bangkrui Green Community

Smart Grid – Energy Trading Platform : ETP (Srisaengtham Model)

Energy learning center

TU-EGAT Energy Sandbox

Develop infrastructure and regulation to promote green energy



- Power trading market in pilot area
- Power system management to support decentralized power system

Driven Mechanisms of BCG on Energy (cont'd)

2. Energy in Transportation Sector & EV

Develop Infrastructure for EV, power system, charging station, regulation/safety



Develop value added industry for biofuel's raw material to reduce impact from the transition to EV

Develop and promote new energy technology; hydrogen

3. Energy Efficiency Enhancement

Increase energy efficiency in government organization

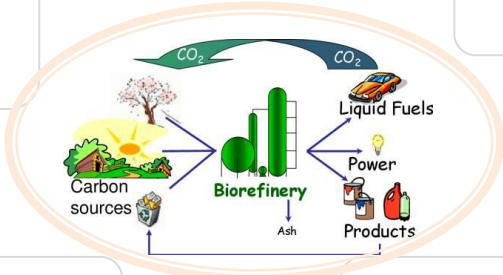


Promote energy saving in SMEs and household

Promote technology, innovation and high efficiency equipment

4. Biorefinery

Improve base-technology on entired biochemical industry

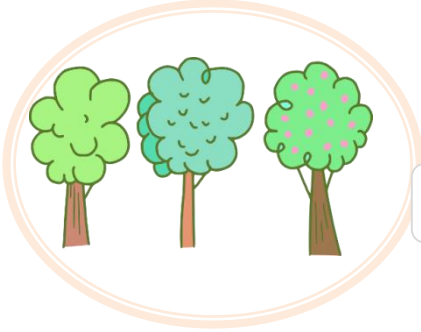


Develop Olechemical on EEC area

Become the leader of Biorefinery in the region

Nakornsawan Biocomplex Phase 1 - Phase 2

5. Carbon Sink & CO₂ Absorption

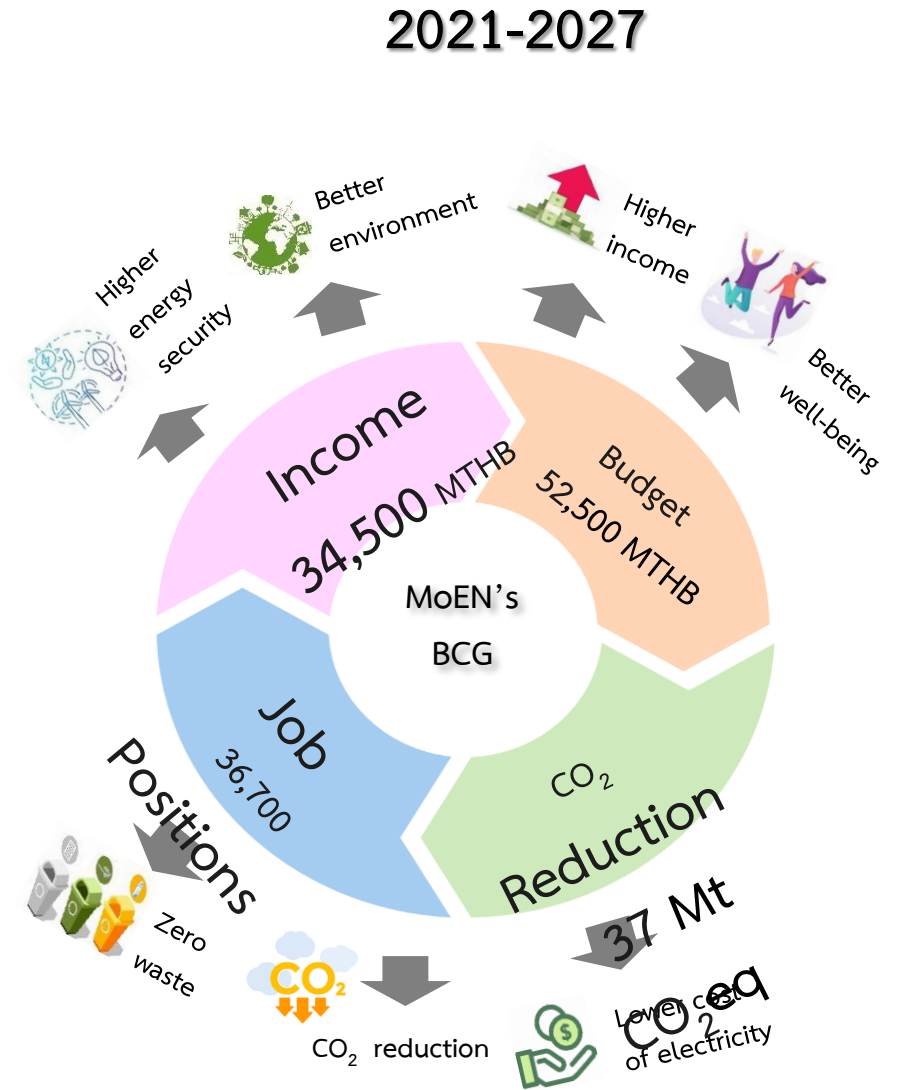


Afforest to increase carbon absorption

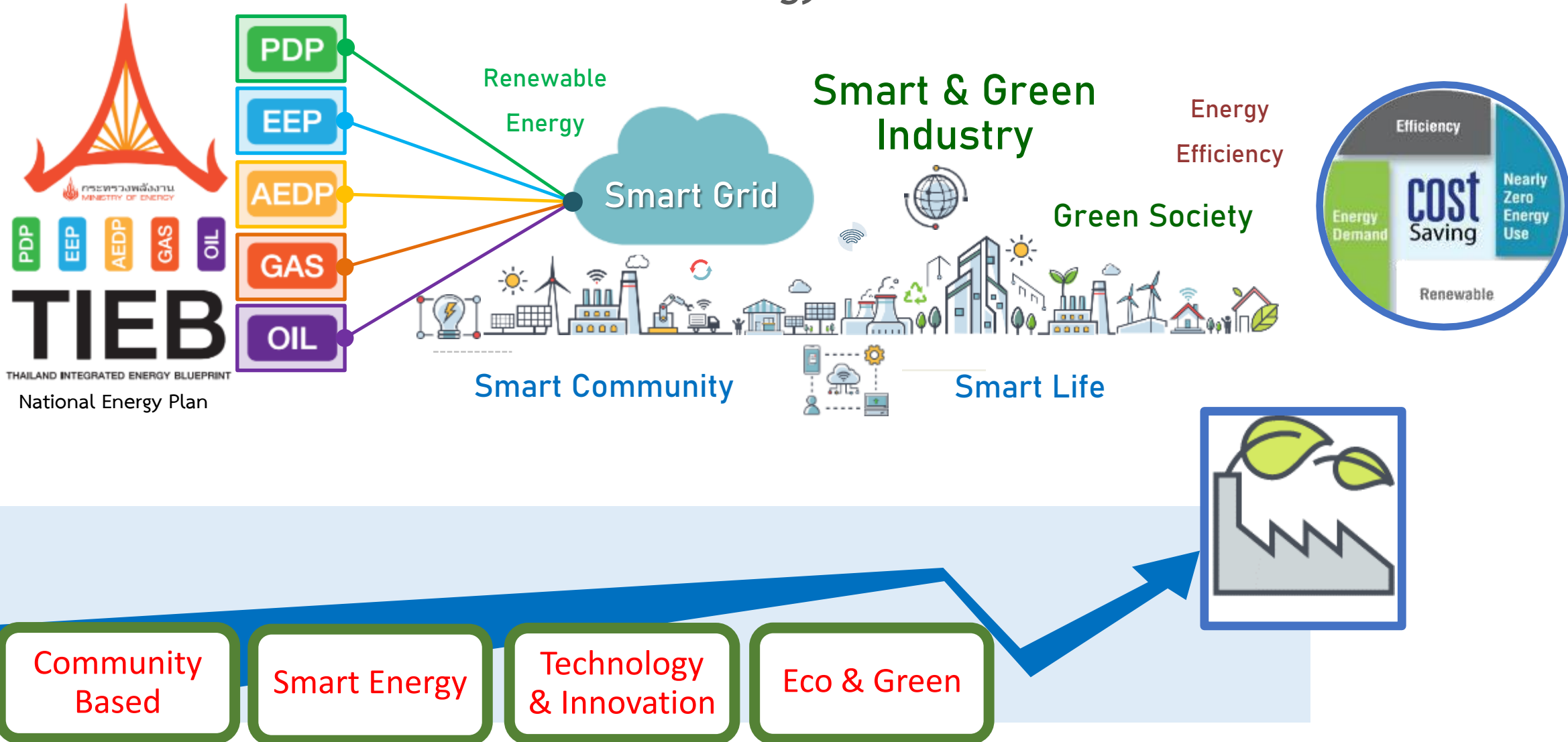
Develop carbon pricing and carbon credits

MoEN's BCG 2021-2027

- Smooth ENERGY TRANSITION according to National Energy Plan
- Support national development to have high-income and pass over middle-income trap
- Develop based economic and social and sustainable growth of community
- Protect environment for next generation and achieve Carbon Neutrality target



Energy Transition



Thank you for your attention



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