



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

Energy Situation Overview

* January-May 2022



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.

Oil

52%

Electricity

22%

NG

10%

Coal

16%

0.2%

Lignite

*(1,000 Barrel per day) crude oil equivalent

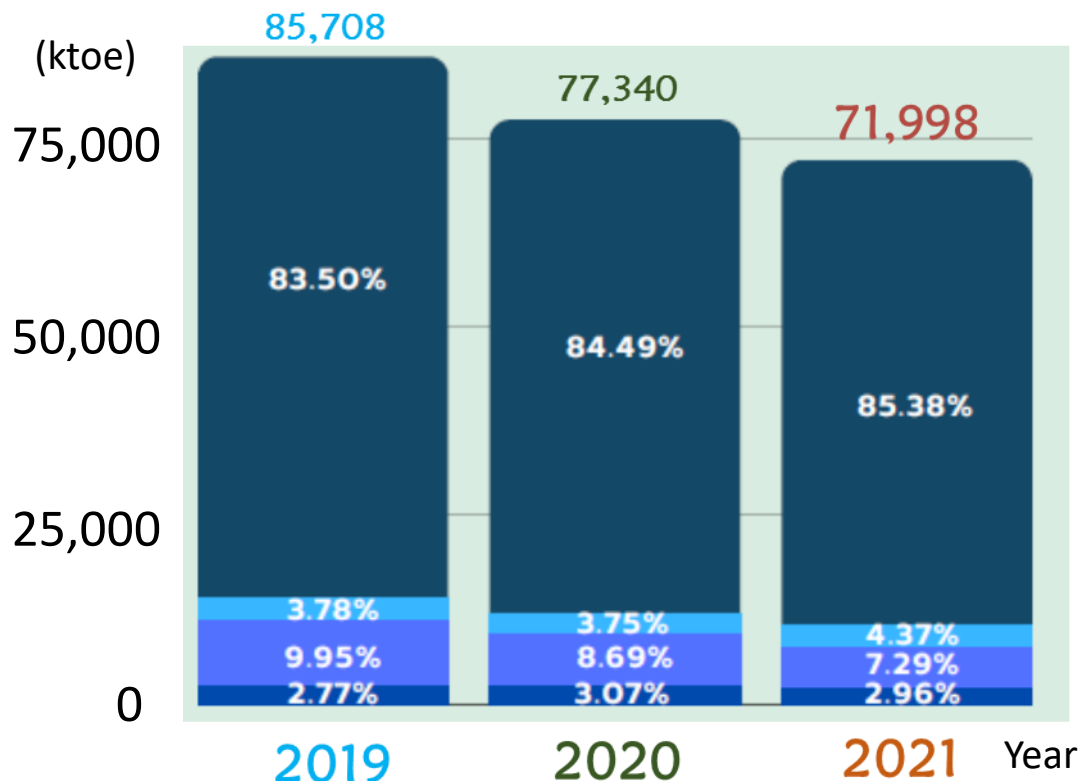
remarks: compare to the same period of last year





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



Energy for
economic
growth

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



Energy for jobs
& income

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



Energy
infrastructure
of the future

**Transform energy sector
with new innovation
and environmental
concern**

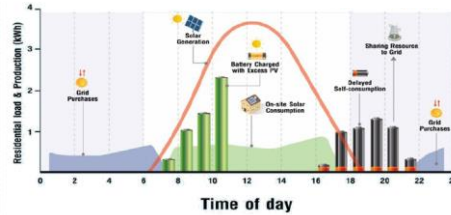
Thailand Energy Policy Direction

Energy Policy Adjustment towards Low Carbon Economy



RE >50%

Increase electricity generation from RE
more than 50%

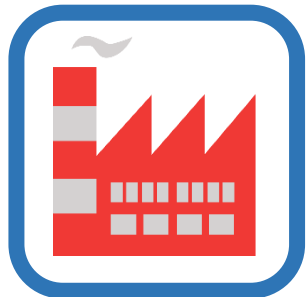


RE cost reduction

ESS cost reduction

Smart Grid
development

Prosumer system and decentralized production



EE >30%

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

5 sectors:

Industry
Building
Household
Agriculture
Transport

- ✓ Compulsory
- ✓ Promotion
- ✓ Complementary

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-REGULATION

DECARBONIZATION

ELECTRIFICATION

DECENTRALIZATION

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

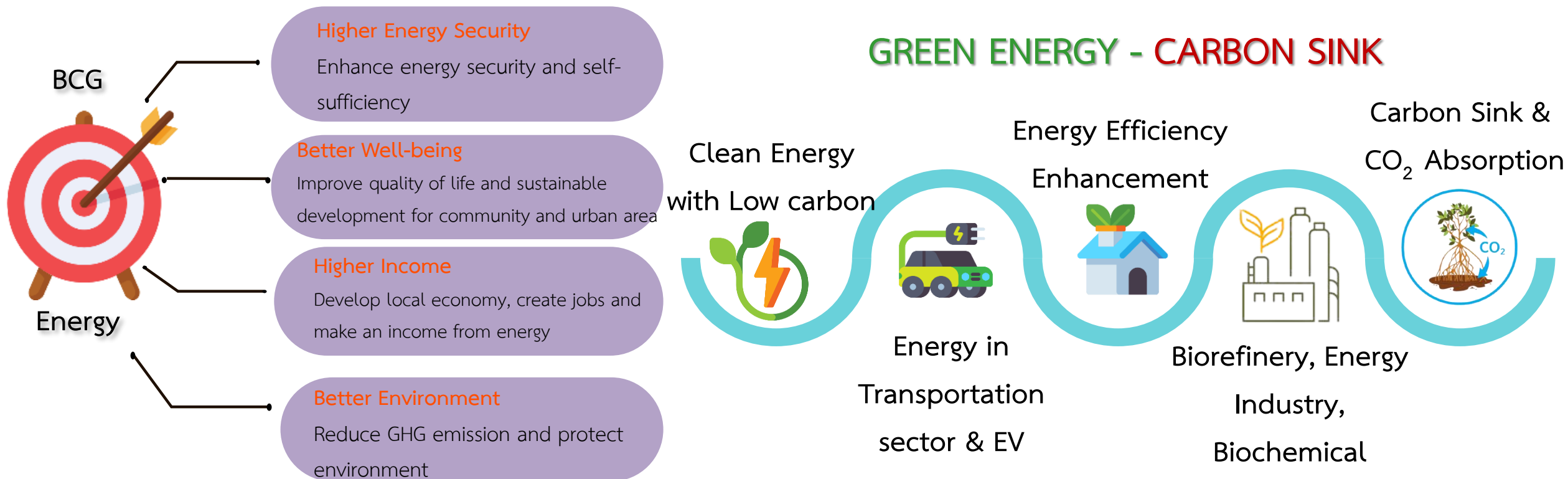
- Promote utilization of EV
- EV infrastructure

Driven Mechanism of MoEN's BCG

Vision :

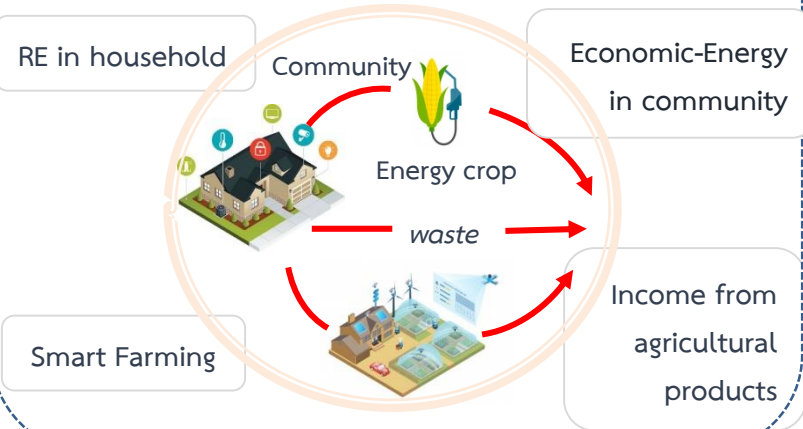
Develop Green Energy according to BCG Model to achieve
Carbon Neutrality by 2050

Driven Mechanisms of BCG on Energy



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

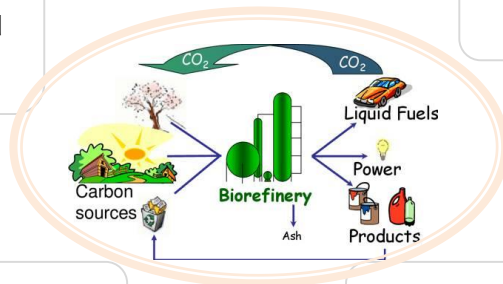


Promote energy saving in
SMEs and household

Promote technology,
innovation and high
efficiency equipment

4. Biorefinery

Improve base-
technology on entired
biochemical industry

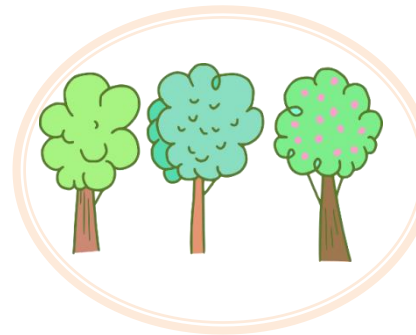


Develop Olechemical
on EEC area

Become the leader of
Biorefinery in the region

Nakornsawan Biocomplex
Phase 1 – Phase 2

5. Carbon Sink & CO2 Absorption



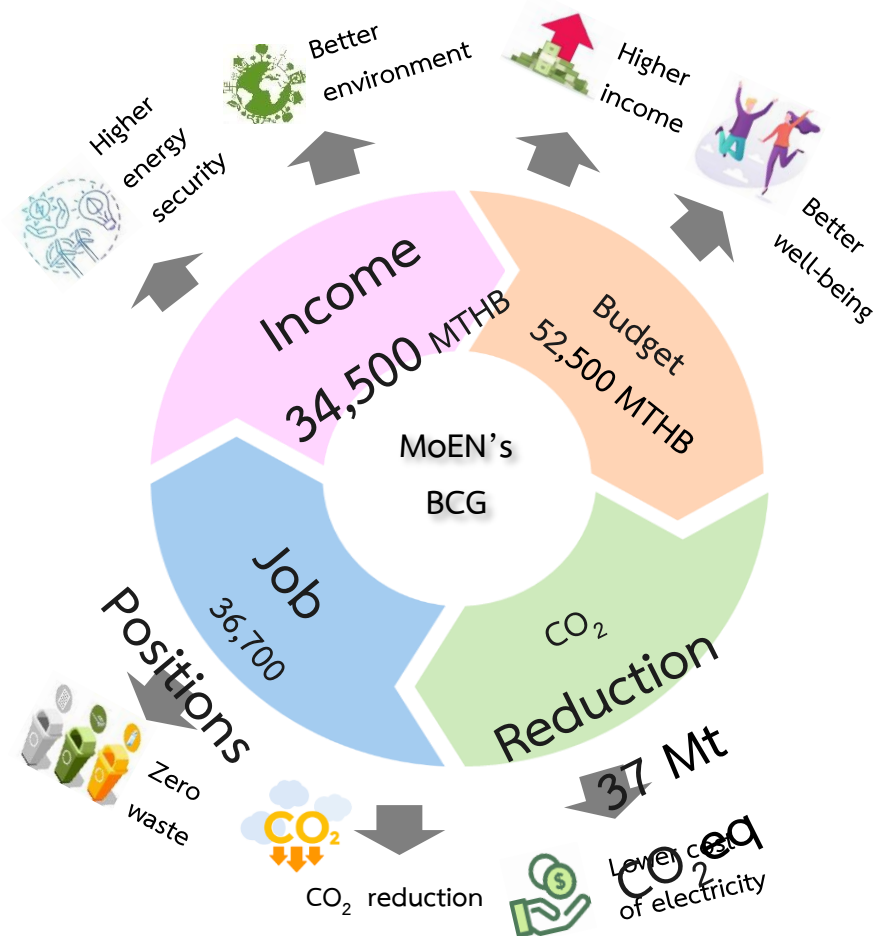
Afforest to increase carbon absorption

Develop carbon pricing and carbon credits

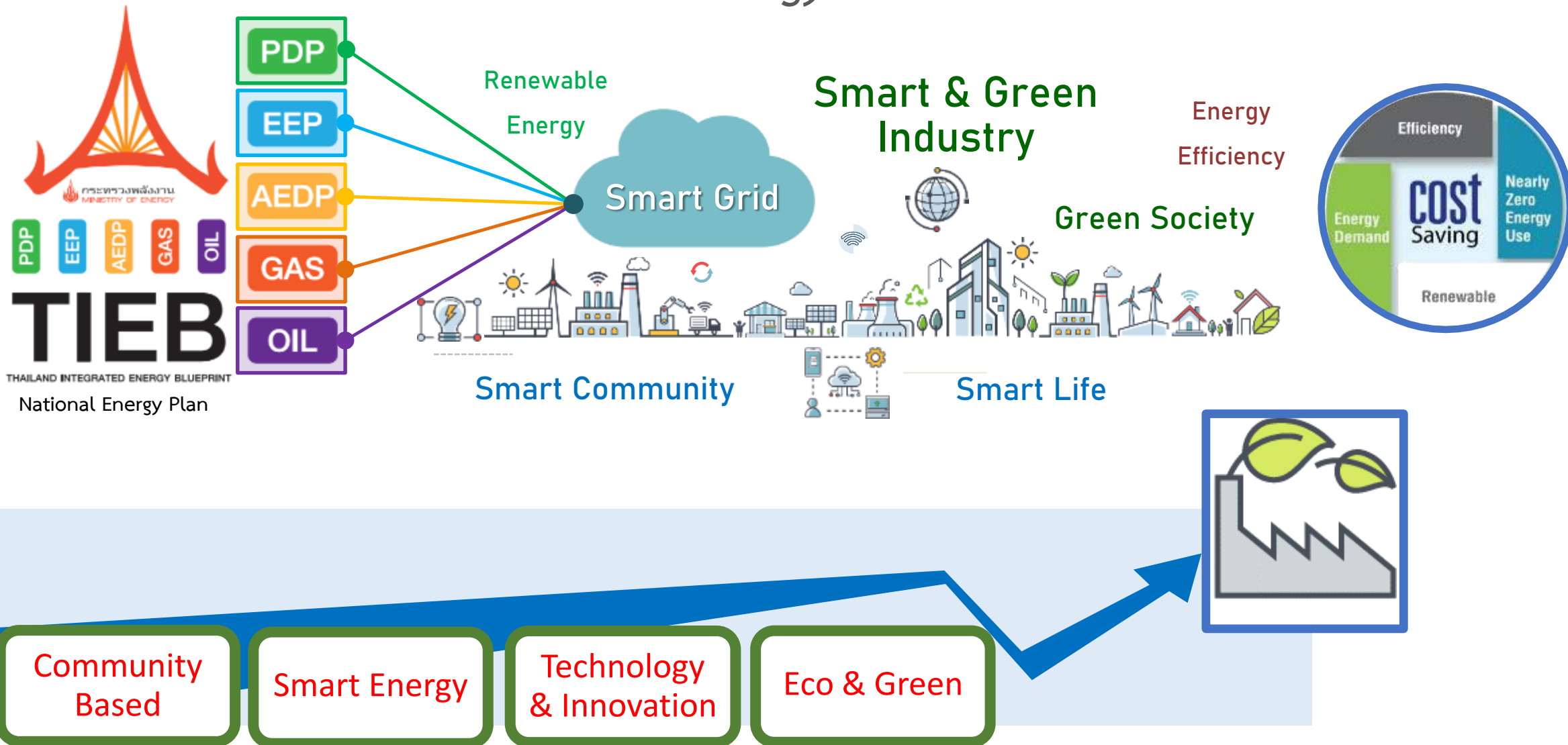
MoEN's BCG 2021-2027

- 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

2021-2027



Energy Transition



Thank you for your attention



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Department of Alternative
Energy Development and Efficiency
MINISTRY OF ENERGY