

Lessons learned from development of the SDG 7 Roadmap for Thailand

NEXSTEP
National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning

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Objective of this Presentation

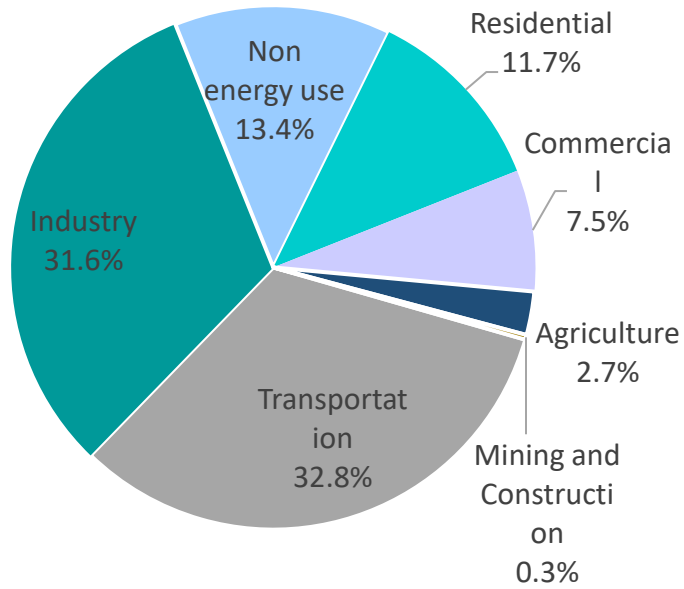
- Energy sector overview of Thailand
- Targets and commitments for the energy sector
- The need to develop the SDG 7 Road Map
- Activities undertaken so far
- Highlights from the SDG 7 Road Map
- Way forward



Energy sector overview

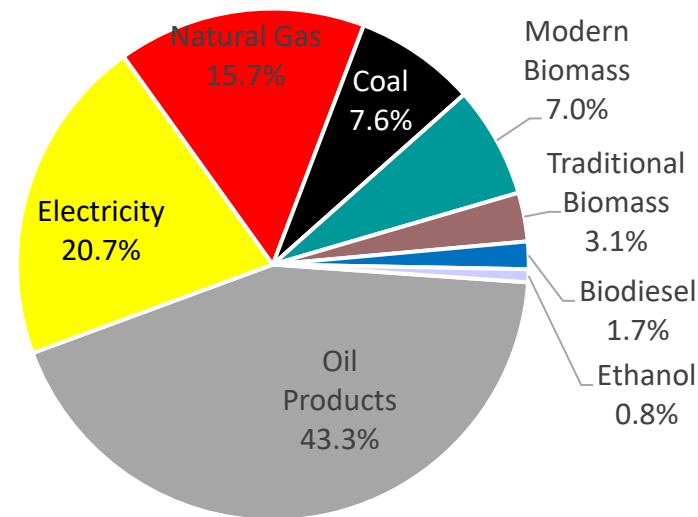
Total final energy consumption (TFEC) in 2021 by Sector

83,342 ktoe



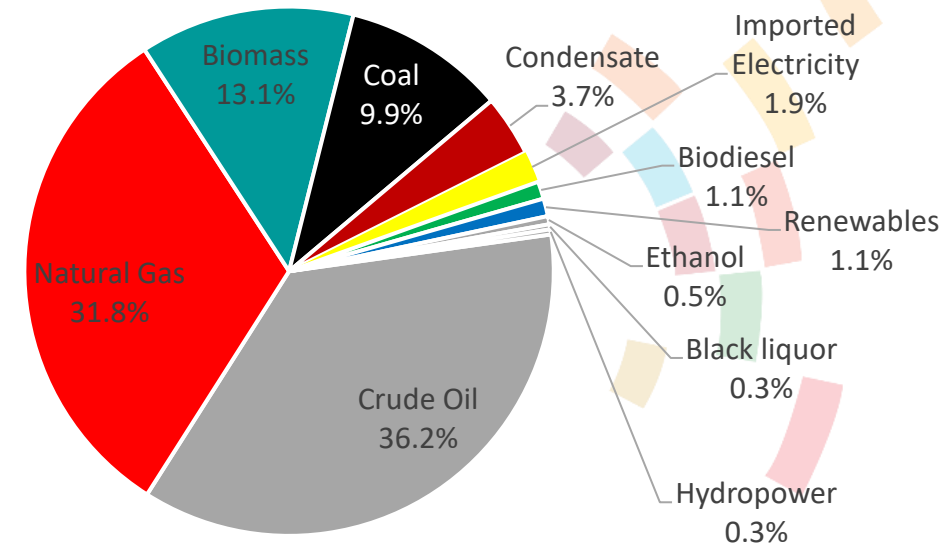
Total final energy consumption (TFEC) in 2021 by Fuel

83,342 ktoe



Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) in 2021

124,460 ktoe



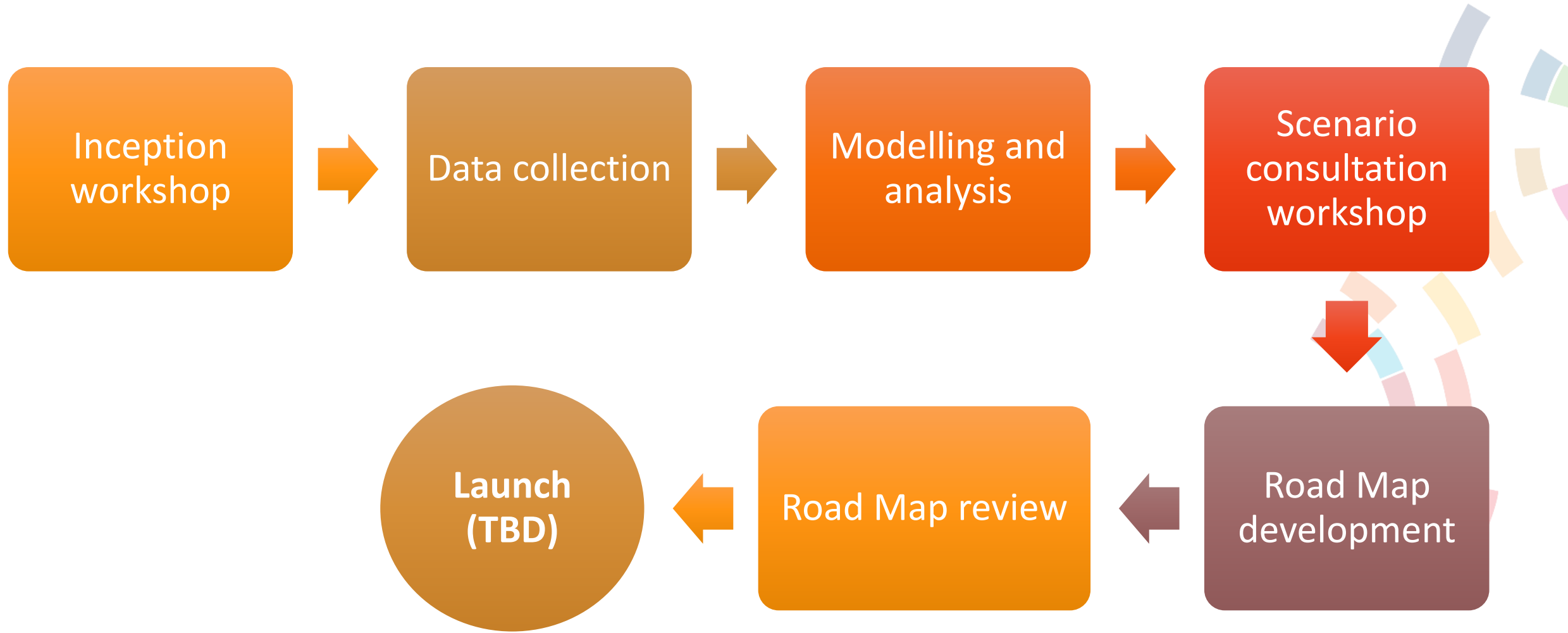
Targets and commitments for the energy sector

- The Energy efficiency plan (EEP): 36% energy intensity reduction by 2037 and 40 per cent reduction by 2050
- The Ministerial regulation on energy conservation: energy efficient buildings with a total floor area in all stories of 2,000 sqm more.
- MEPS: implemented for refrigerators and air conditioners, and to be implemented for washing machines.
- AEDP 2018-2037: 30% RE in final energy consumption by 2037
- PDP 2018-2037: aimed at improving energy efficiency and energy security. The new PDP 2022-2037 is under formulation process.
- NDC: Unconditional and conditional targets are 30% and 40% reduction, respectively from the projected BAU level
- Carbon Neutrality by 2050 and Net Zero Emissions by 2065

Development of SDG 7 Road Map

- Thailand is at the forefront of the sustainable energy transition and has been making a significant progress
- Government needed to assess if the current policies and plans are sufficient to achieve the targets of SDG 7 and NDC
 - This would also help put Thailand on the track to achieve carbon neutrality and net zero emissions plan
- MoE requested ESCAP to support this exercise with the help of NEXSTEP
- MoE collaborated with ESCAP and have completed the Road Map

SDG 7 Road Map – the journey



Assessment of the SDG 7 targets

- **NEXSTEP's preliminary analysis indicates that Thailand is largely on track to achieve the SDG 7 and NDC targets by 2030.**
- **The analysis underscores the need for stronger governmental support to bridge the clean cooking gap.**
- **Thailand is on track to achieve renewable energy under the AEDP renewable of 30 per cent under both the current policy and SDG scenarios.**

Assessment of the SDG 7 targets ...contd

- Energy efficiency measures include
 - Switching to electric cookstoves
 - Increasing the adoption of electric vehicles
 - Fuel switching in the industry sector



Assessment of the NDC targets

- Able to achieve the unconditional NDC target by 2030
- Several measures helping to reduce emissions, including
 - Higher share of RE in electricity as per the PDP
 - Higher share of heat and biofuel mix based on the AEDP
 - Energy savings as per the EEP



Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero emissions by 2065

- **To move forward towards carbon neutrality and net zero emissions targets, two strategies will be essential**
 1. **Decarbonizing the power sector, and**
 2. **Switching all energy consuming technologies to electricity**



Policy recommendations

- Adopt electric cookstoves to close the clean cooking gap
- Further strengthen the energy efficiency in the transport and industry sectors to achieve the SDG 7 target
- Accelerate transport electrification and biofuel blending strategies to gain multi-fold benefits
- Decarbonise the power supply by 2050 to set the path for net zero emissions by 2065

Thank you

