



“Thailand’s Experience in Clean Energy and Vision for the Future”

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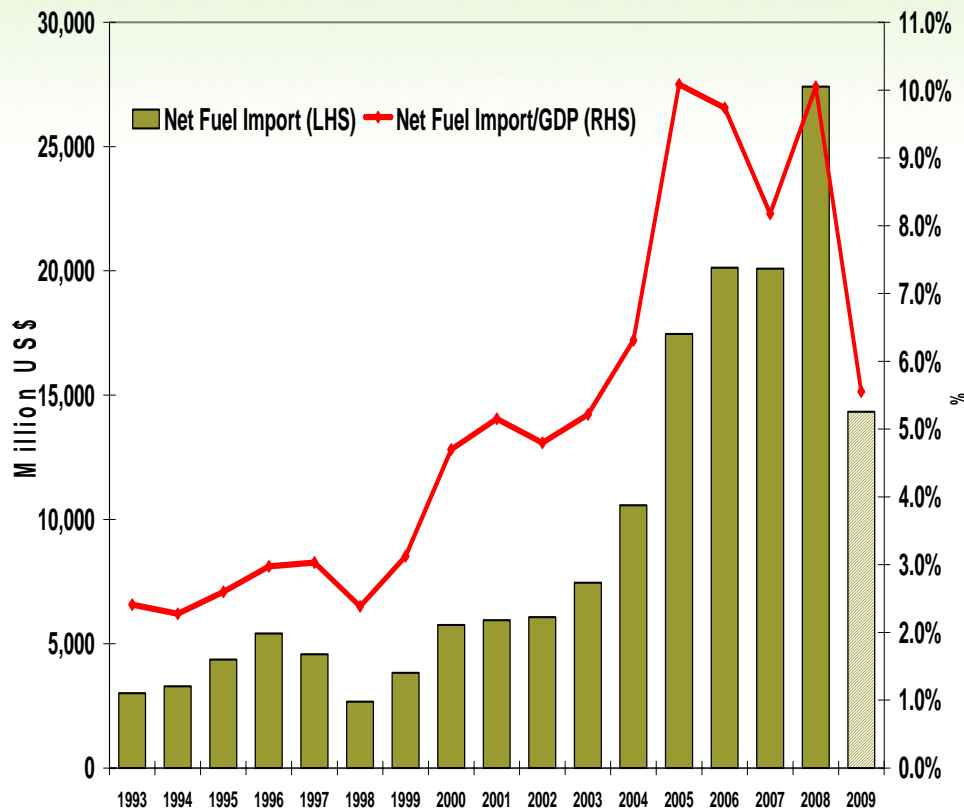
19 June 2009



Energy security is the main reason for EE and RE promotion

Thailand has no national policy on climate change

NET FUEL IMPORT



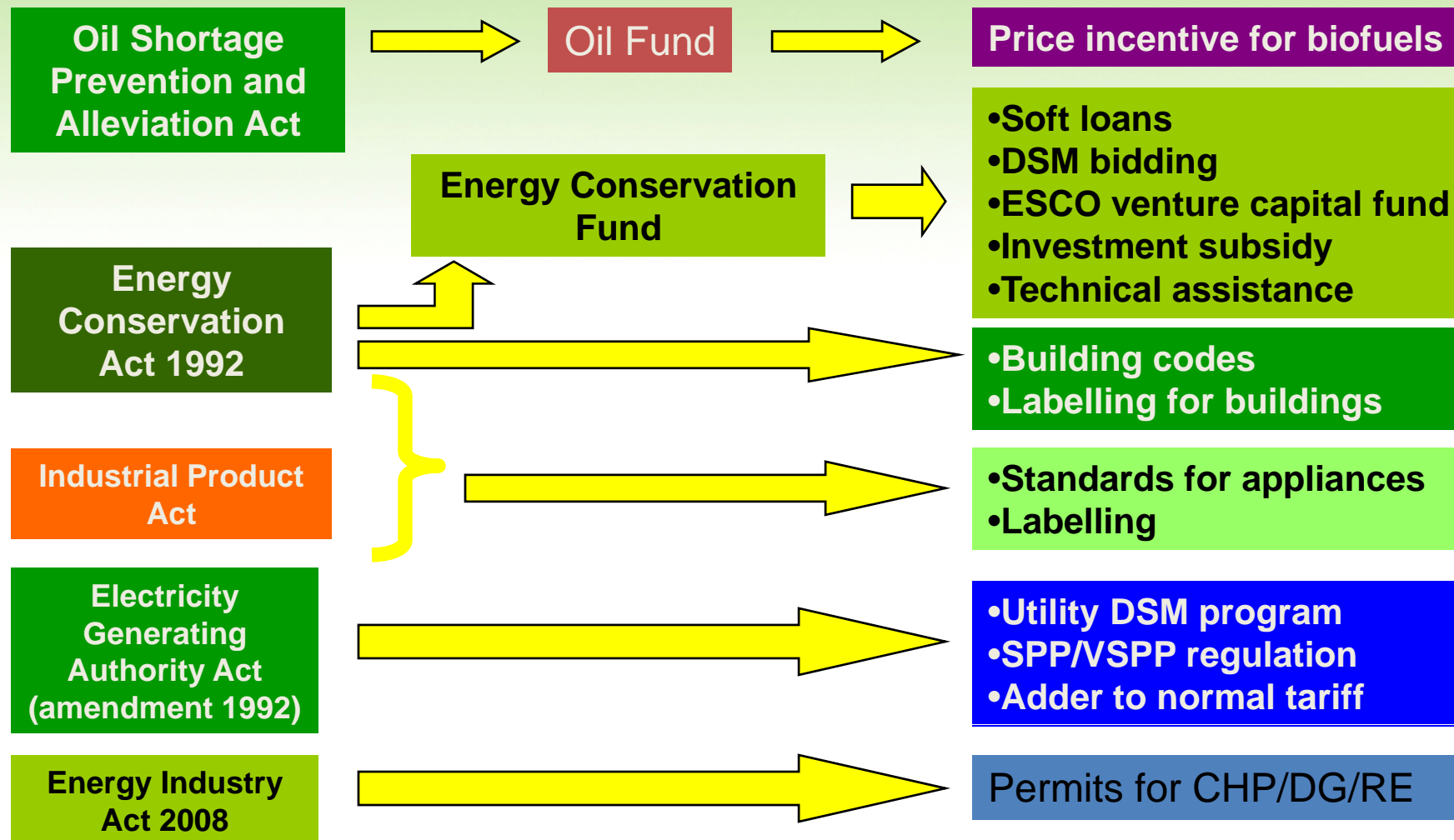
EMISSION OF CARBON DIOXIDE FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN 2005
& PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (PEC) IN 2007

| | CO2 Emissions | | PEC |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total (M.Tons) | Per capita (Tons/person) | Per Capita (Tons/person) |
| Australia | 407 | 20.24 | 6.05 |
| USA | 5,957 | 20.14 | 7.98 |
| Netherlands | 270 | 16.44 | 5.59 |
| Russia | 1,696 | 11.88 | 4.85 |
| S.Korea | 450 | 10.27 | 5.34 |
| Germany | 844 | 10.24 | 3.77 |
| Japan | 1,230 | 9.65 | 4.06 |
| UK | 577 | 9.55 | 3.57 |
| France | 415 | 6.59 | 4.05 |
| Malaysia | 156 | 6.49 | 2.39 |
| China | 5,327 | 4.07 | 1.42 |
| Thailand | 234 | 3.65 | 1.33 |
| India | 1,166 | 1.07 | 0.37 |
| World | 28,193 | 4.37 | 1.72 |

Source: US DoE and BP



Most vital instruments: Energy Conservation Act and SPP/VSP regulation





Building codes and standards

- **Mandatory standards for refrigerators and air conditioners**
- **Standards for > 20 products in process**
- **New building codes recently issued for large buildings**
- **Incentive program for replacement of incandescent bulbs by CFL**
- **Incentive program for replacement of T8 by T5**
- **Local production of CFL and T5 started in recent years**
- **Use of CFL and T5 will reduce power demand by 2,300 MW (10%)**

| Proposed Energy Efficiency Standards in New Very Large Buildings (> 10,000 sq.m.) | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| kWh/sq.m./year | Current average | New Standard | Future Standard | %New/Current |
| Office | 146.4 | 98.7 | 82.3 | -32.6% |
| Hotel | 173.2 | 117.0 | 101.7 | -32.4% |
| Hospital | 148.8 | 123.9 | 112.0 | -16.7% |
| Shopping Centre | 556.0 | 438.6 | 394.7 | -21.1% |
| Educational Institute | 94.0 | 79.3 | 67.2 | -15.6% |
| Condominium | 118.4 | 105.3 | 92.7 | -11.1% |
| Hypermarket | 394.7 | 300.9 | 248.7 | -23.8% |
| Others | 139.7 | 117.2 | 100.0 | -16.1% |

Note: New standard was approved by the Cabinet in December 2007 and is expected to become law soon



Soft loans for EE and RE

| Phase | Period | Total Budget from ECF (m.baht) | Number of Projects | | | | Total Investment (m.baht) | Funding approval from ECF (m.baht) | Energy savings | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Factories | Buildings | ESCO | Total | | | Energy (ktoe/year) | Cost (m.baht/year) |
| EE 1 | 30 Jan. 2003-29 Jan. 2006 | 2,000 | 63 | 13 | 2 | 78 | 3,427 | 1,908 | 1,349 | 1,403 |
| EE 2 | 17 Mar. 2006-16 Mar. 2009 | 2,000 | 80 | 13 | 1 | 94 | 4,778 | 1,998 | 1,380 | 1,511 |
| EE 3 | 2 Aug. 2007-1 Aug. 2010 | 1,943 | 67 | 11 | 2 | 80 | 4,026 | 1,899 | 909 | 1,231 |
| RE 1 | (data as of 12 June 2009) | 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 6,943 | 210 | 37 | 5 | 252 | 12,231 | 5,805 | 3,638 | 4,145 |

- Lending through commercial banks
- Interest rate: < 4% p.a.
- Loan period: < 7 years
- Loan size from ECF: up to 100% of project cost per measure but < 50 m.baht



DSM bidding

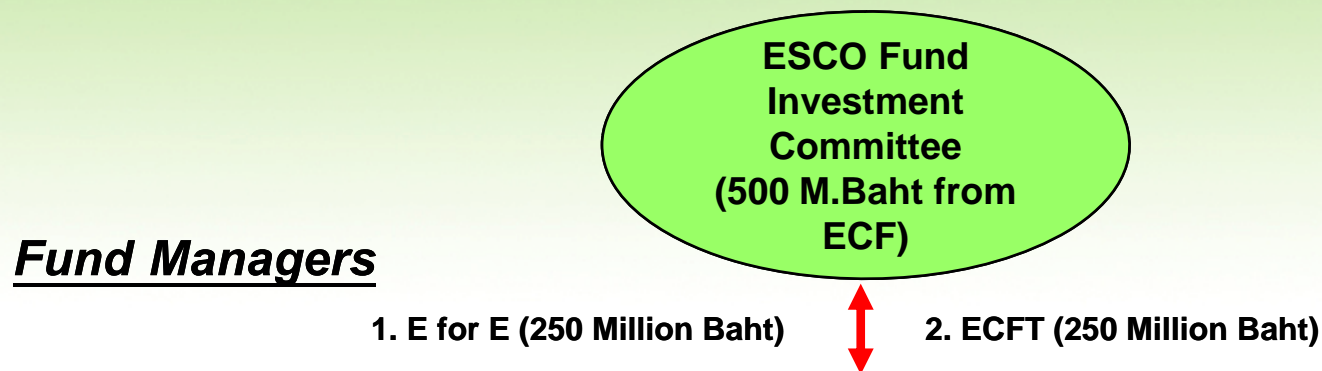
| Bidding round | Date of submission of proposal | Date of result announcement | Number of proposals | Number of accepted proposals | Energy savings | | Request for funding (M.baht) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | Heat (MMBTU/year) | Electricity (kWh/year) | |
| 1 | 20 Dec. 2007 | 24 Jan. 2008 | 10 | 8 | 662,751 | 5,379,969 | 25.1 |
| 2 | 10 Apr. 2008 | 21 May 2008 | 10 | 8 | 108,667 | 26,870,432 | 32.8 |
| 3 | 21 Jul. 2008 | | 60 | 51 | 2,580,077 | 92,121,266 | 201.1 |
| 4 | 29 Apr. 2009 | 17 Jun. 2009 | 31 | 30 | 300,813 | 29,753,380 | 38.8 |
| 5 | 24 Jun. 2009 | 19 Aug. 2009 | NA | NA | | | |
| 6 | 26 Aug. 2009 | 21 Oct. 2009 | NA | NA | | | |
| Total | | | 111 | 97 | 3,652,308 | 154,125,046 | 297.8 |

Requirements

- Buildings and factories: saving from all measures of > 300,000 kWh/year or 400 MMBTU/year
- Hotels: saving from all measures of > 100,000 kWh/year for hotel>150 rooms, and saving>50,000 kWh/year for hotel<150 rooms
- Maximum support: 1.00 baht/kWh for electricity, 75 baht/MMBTU for heat from liquid fuels, 15 baht/MMBTU for heat from solid fuels



ESCO Venture Capital Fund



ESCO Venture Capital

Equity Investment

Equipment Leasing

Carbon Credit Market

Technical Assistance

Credit Guarantee Facility

- **Equity investment:** 10-50% of investment cost but < 50 m.baht
- **Venture with ESCO:** 10-30% of registered capital but < 50 m.baht
- **Duration of investment:** prefer period 5- 7 years
- **Equipment leasing:** 100% of cost but <10 m.baht, repayment < 5 years, interest rate 4% pa



Measures to promote biofuels

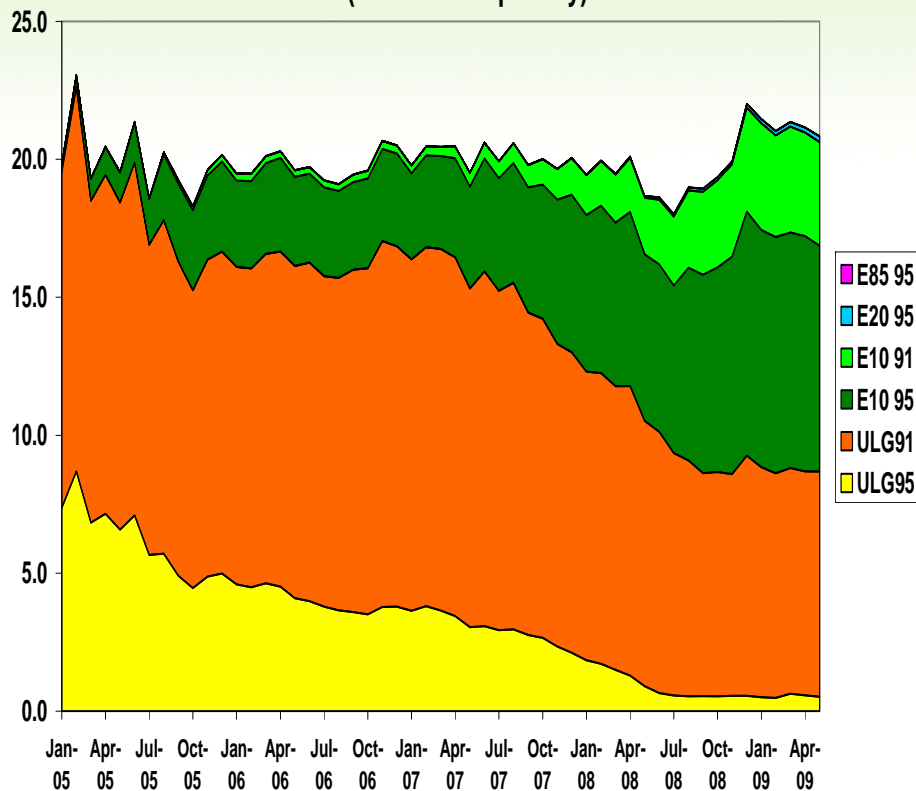
- **Gasohol: E10 95 RON, E10 91 RON, E20 95 RON, E85 95 RON**
- **Biodiesel: B2 compulsory, B5 optional**

- **Tax incentive to make biofuels cheaper**
- **Strict enforcement of standards**
- **Clear time table for compulsory standards acceptable to oil companies, automobile industry and producers of biofuels**
- **Assurance/guarantees provided by oil companies and automobile manufacturers on quality and impacts on engines**
- **Public information campaign**
- **Financial assistance for oil palm plantation**

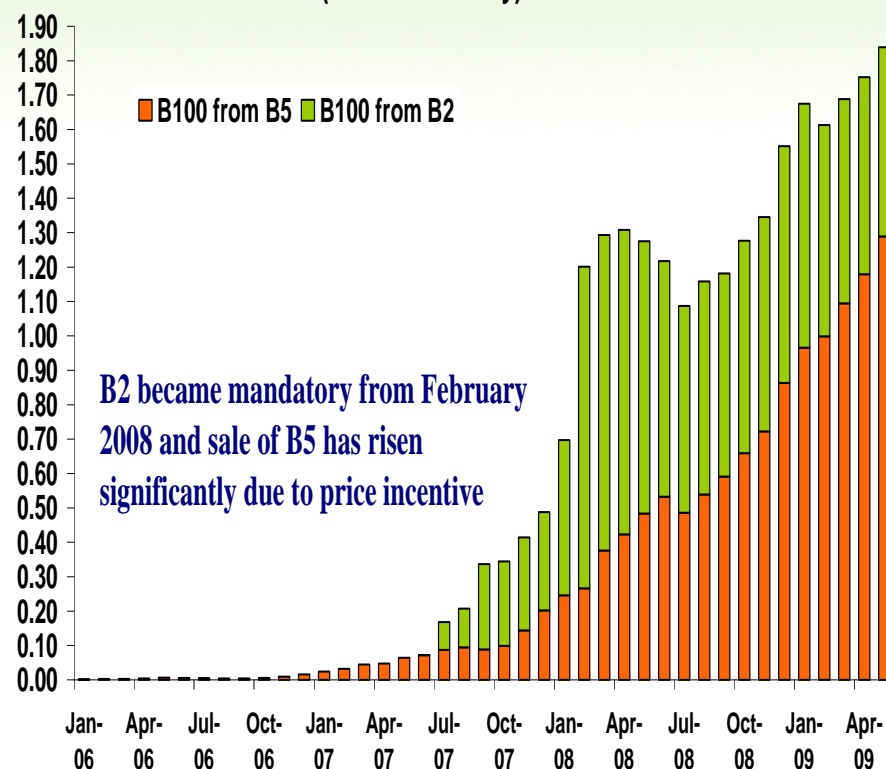


Biofuels now account for 3.8% of gasoline & diesel demand

Gasoline Consumption
(million litres per day)



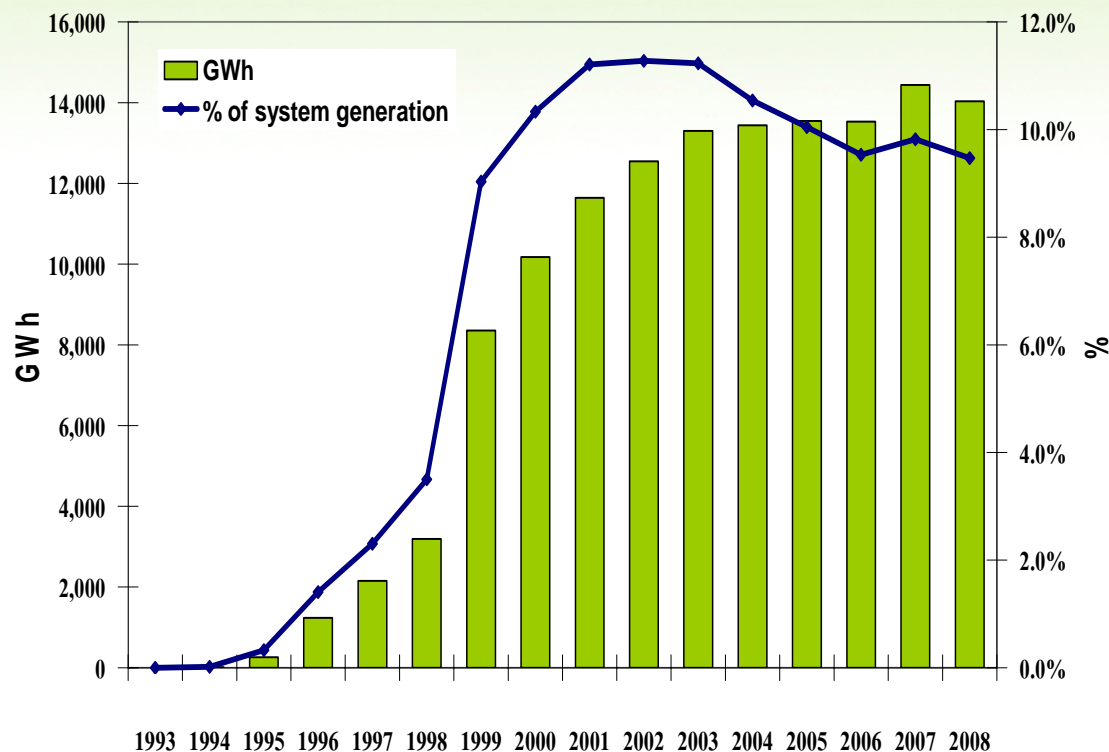
Demand for Biodiesel (B100) in Thailand
(million litres/day)





CHP/DG has grown significantly in Thailand over the past 17 years

Power Purchase from SPP/VSP



- **SPP/VSP**: regulations issued in 1993
- **SPP/VSP**: cogeneration or generation of power from RE
- Most SPP/VSP are CHP/DG
- **SPP**: sale of excess power to grid 10-90 MW
- **VSP**: sale of excess power to grid < 10 MW
- Direct sale without using utility's wires allowed
- 183 projects in operations with sale to grid of 2,606 MW
- 10% of national power supply is from SPP. But if direct sale is included, power generation from SPP/VSP accounts for 16% of total electricity generation



“Adder” from normal tariff (~ 2.0-2.5 baht/kWh)

| Unit: baht/kWh | Original Adder | New Adder (9/3/09) | Special Adder for 3 Southern provinces or remote areas | Duration (years) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|------------------|
| Biomass ≤ 1MW | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Biomass > 1MW | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Biogas ≤ 1MW | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Biogas > 1MW | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Wastes – Landfill/anaerobic digestion | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Wastes - Thermal Process | 2.50 | 3.50 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Wind ≤ 50 kW | 3.50 | 4.50 | 1.50 | 10 |
| Wind > 50kW | 3.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 10 |
| Hydro 50- <200 kW | 0.40 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Hydro < 50 kW | 0.80 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 7 |
| Solar | 8.00 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 10 |



Price response by renewable energy is remarkable

| Status of SPP/ VSPP Mar.2009 | Projects Submitted | | | Projects Approved | | | Projects in Operation | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Number | Gen. Capacity (MW) | Power Sale (MW) | Number | Gen. Capacity (MW) | Power Sale (MW) | Number | Gen. Capacity (MW) | Power Sale (MW) |
| Cogeneration/Fossil fuels | 57 | 5,426 | 3,417 | 52 | 5,401 | 3,403 | 29 | 3,041 | 1,736 |
| Non-conventional | 1,321 | 10,007 | 8,318 | 656 | 4,126 | 3,019 | 150 | 1,252 | 637 |
| Biomass | 370 | 4,234 | 2,788 | 193 | 2,487 | 1,517 | 69 | 1,192 | 601 |
| Wastes | 55 | 249 | 219 | 26 | 139 | 118 | 4 | 6.4 | 3.5 |
| Biogas | 110 | 220 | 192 | 83 | 134 | 113 | 25 | 27.6 | 20.6 |
| Solar | 656 | 3,007 | 2,840 | 333 | 1,260 | 1,173 | 47 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Wind | 118 | 2,269 | 2,258 | 10 | 78.4 | 78.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hydro | 9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Others | 3 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 3 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 2 | 21.0 | 7.7 |
| SPP- mixed fossil+non-conventional | 4 | 476 | 233 | 4 | 476 | 233 | 4 | 476 | 233 |
| Total non-conventional | 1,325 | 10,483 | 8,551 | 660 | 4,602 | 3,252 | 154 | 1,728 | 870 |
| Grand total | 1,382 | 15,908 | 11,968 | 712 | 10,003 | 6,655 | 183 | 4,769 | 2,606 |



Biomass, biogas, MSW projects also have environmental benefits

1 MW landfill VSPP in
Nakorn Pathom



Palm wastes



9 MW rice husk power
plant



Biogas system at palm
oil factory



Biogas in pig farm



Woodchips becoming
popular





Will all these wind and solar farms materialize?

1.3 MW solar farm
in Chachoengsao

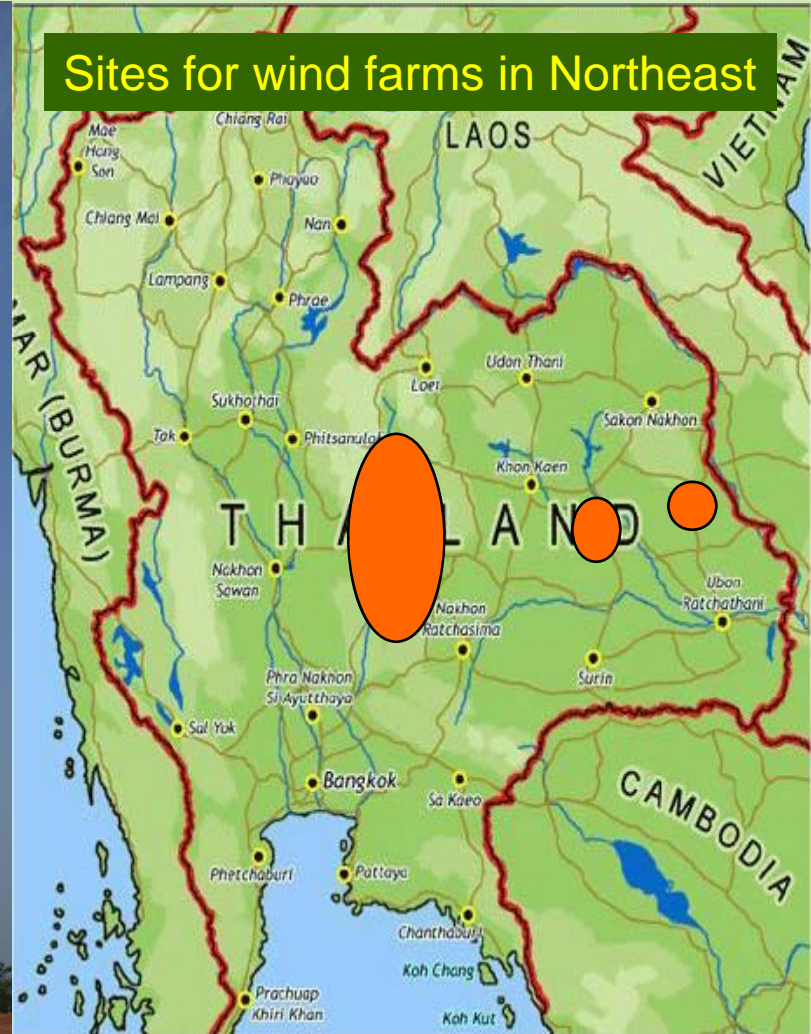


Solar farm in Petchaburi



Wind project
at Lamtakong

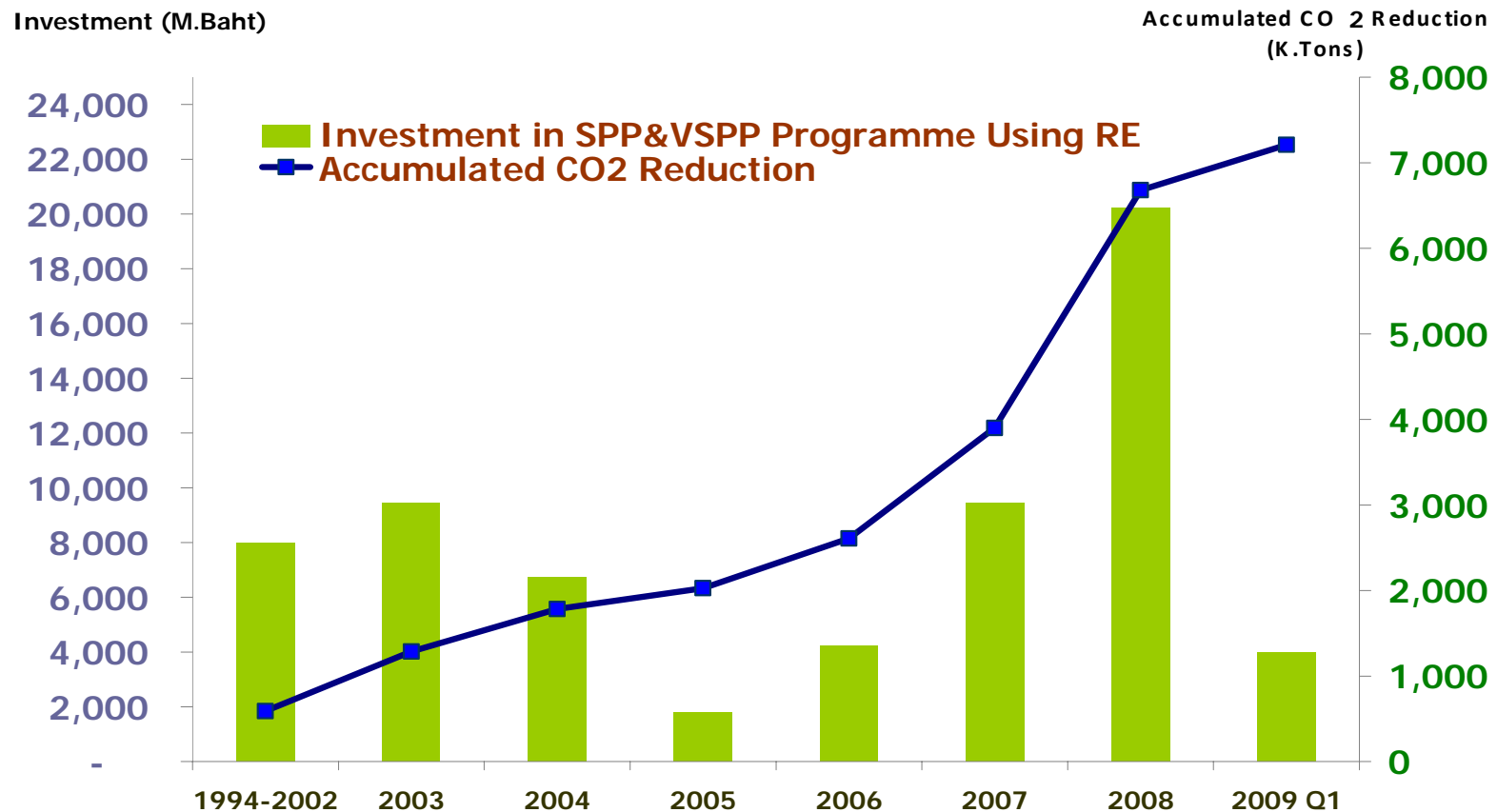
Sites for wind farms in Northeast





Boom in RE investment in the midst of economic recession

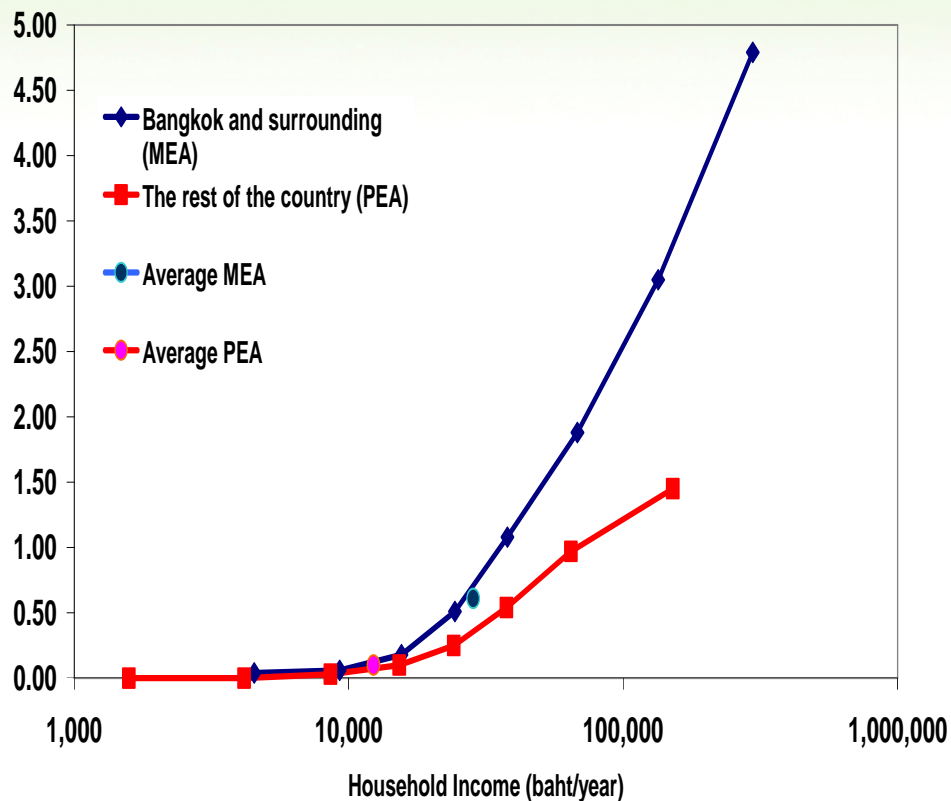
Investment and CO₂ Reduction in SPP&VSPP RE





Thailand's GHG emission is likely to rise significantly

Ownership of Air-Conditioners per Household



Thailand's Primary Energy Consumption

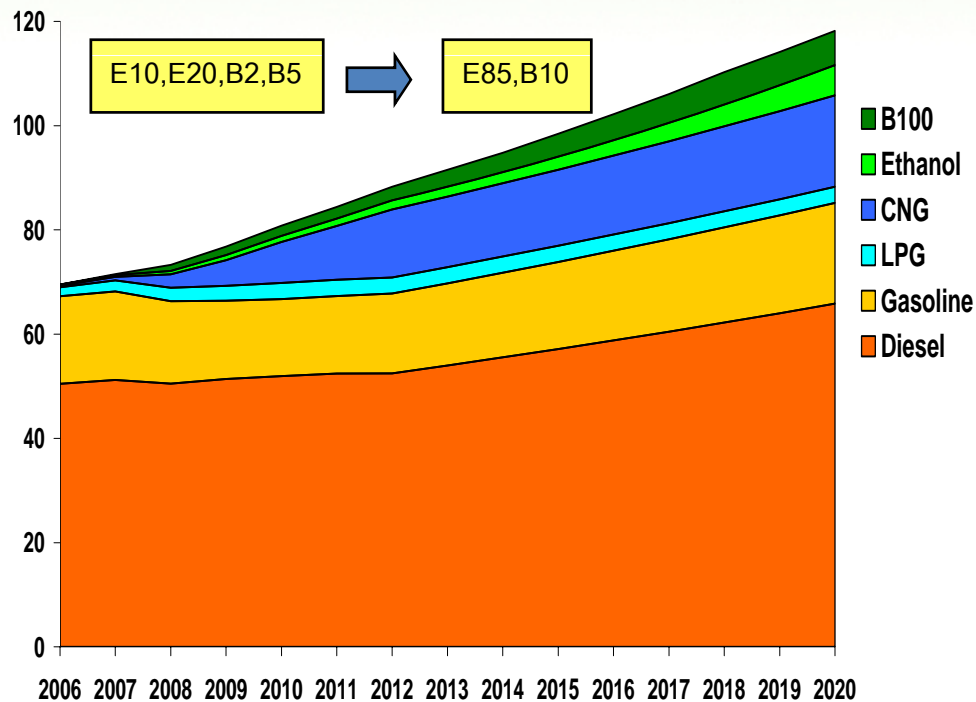




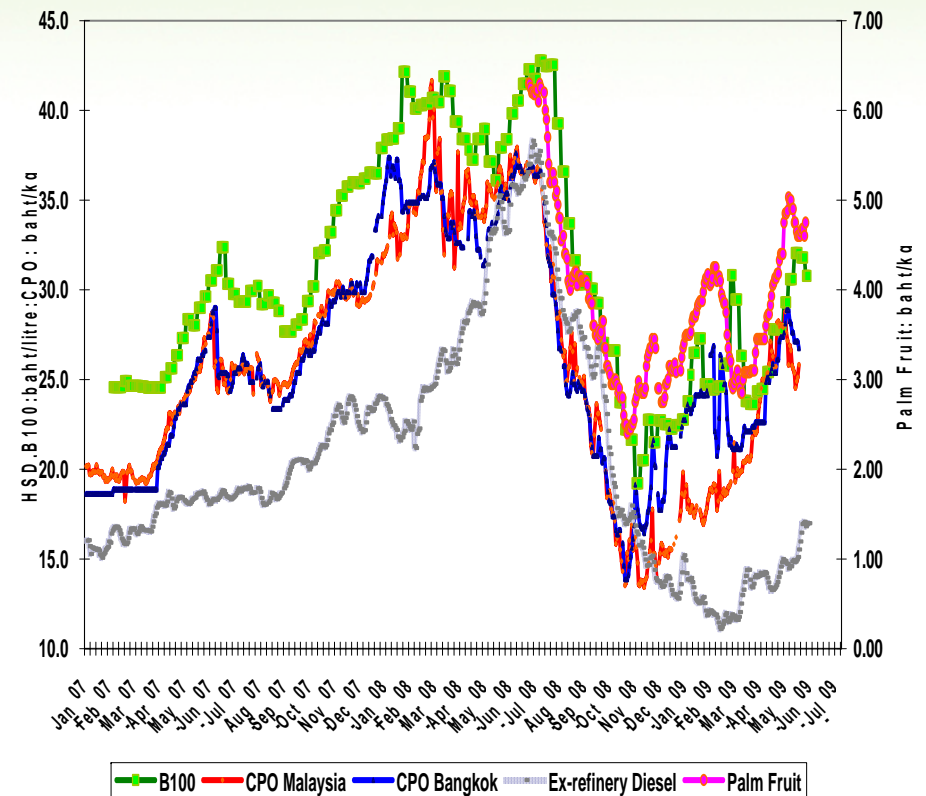
Second generation biofuels essential

Biodiesel is already facing supply constraint

Thailand's Demand for Transport Fuels
(million litres per day of crude oil equivalence)



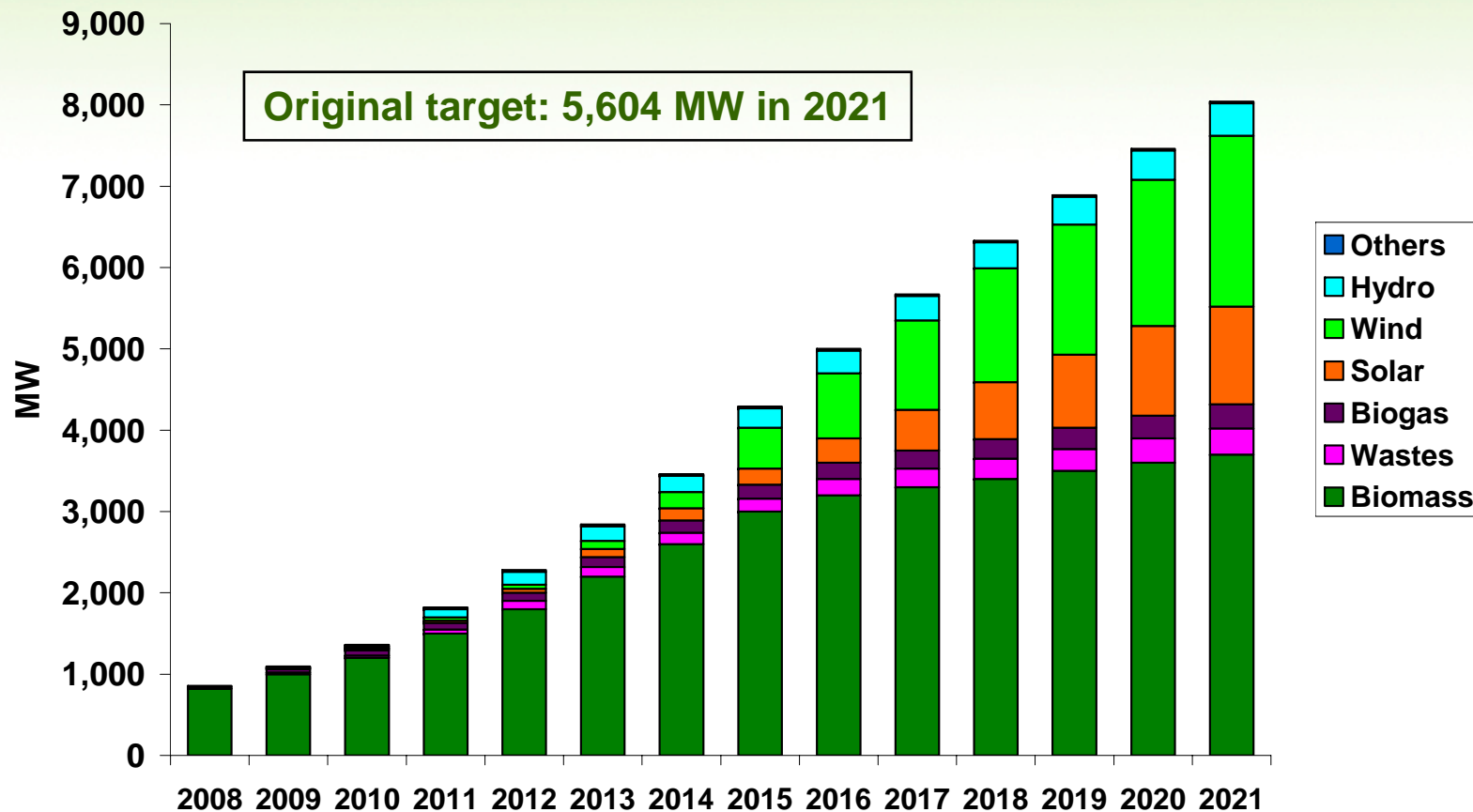
Prices of Diesel, Biodiesel, Palm Oil and Palm Fruit





RE Target is far too low: 8,000 MW RE capacity is possible

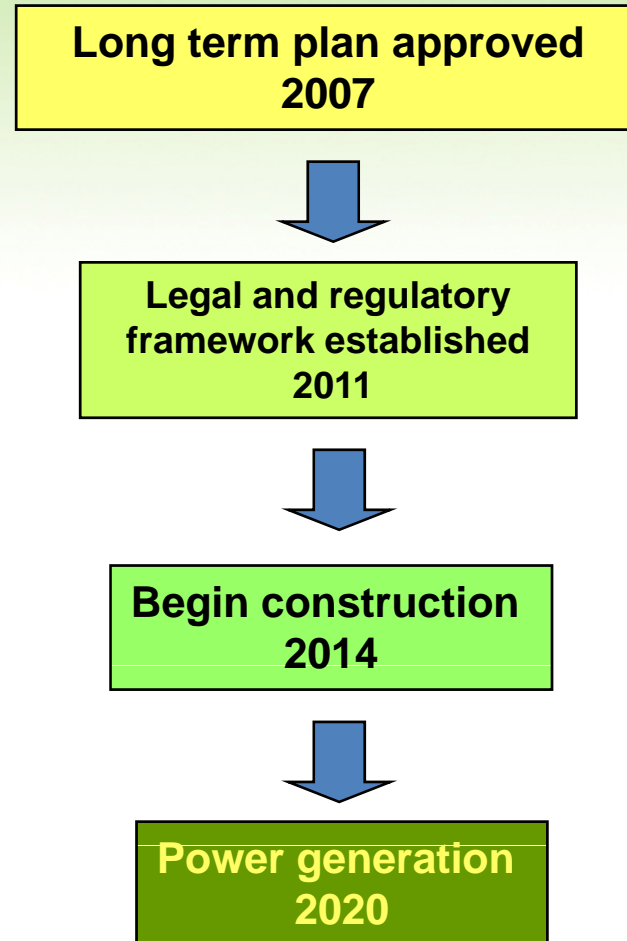
Proposed Power Purchase from SPP/VSP RE





Nuclear energy is inevitable

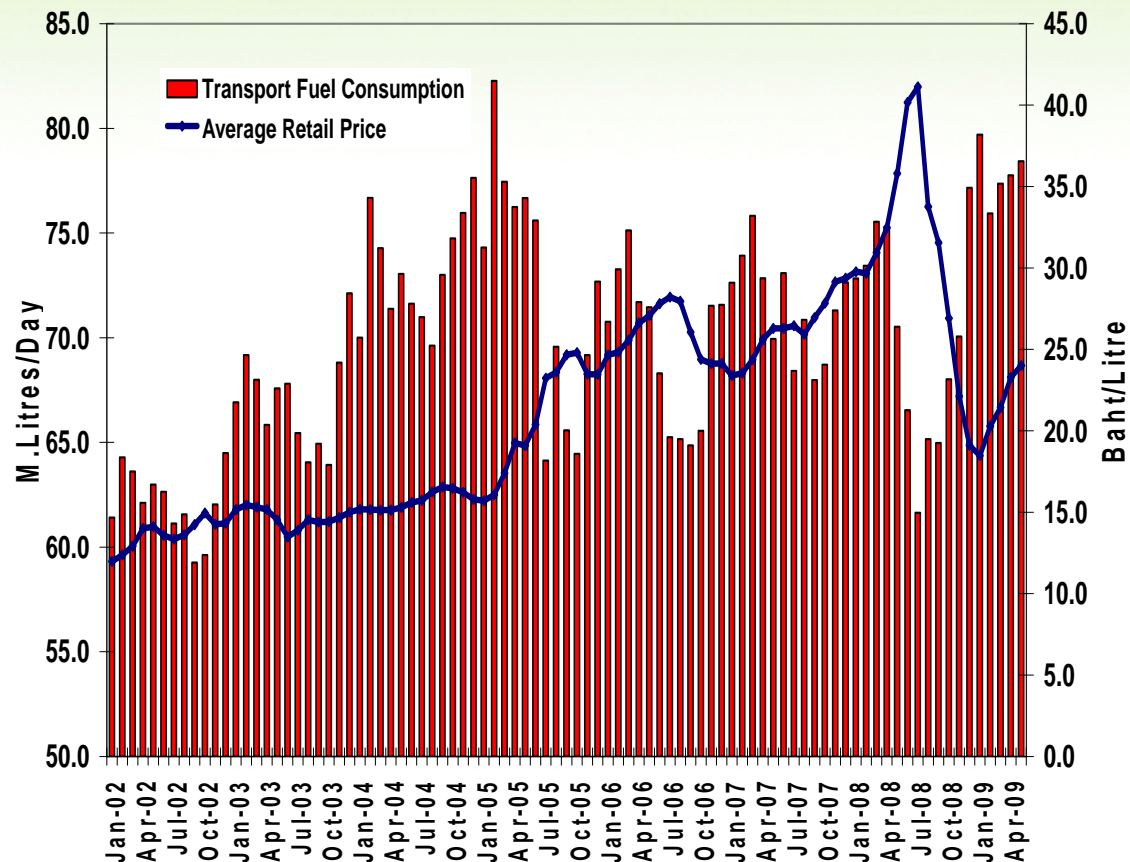
- Training, manpower
- Feasibility study (wastes disposal, decommissioning, fuel supply etc.)
- Location
- Safety/technical standards
- Establishment of legal and regulatory framework
- International treaties
- Establishment of supporting industries
- Public acceptance





Lessons from Thailand's experience

Transport Fuel Consumption and Retail Price



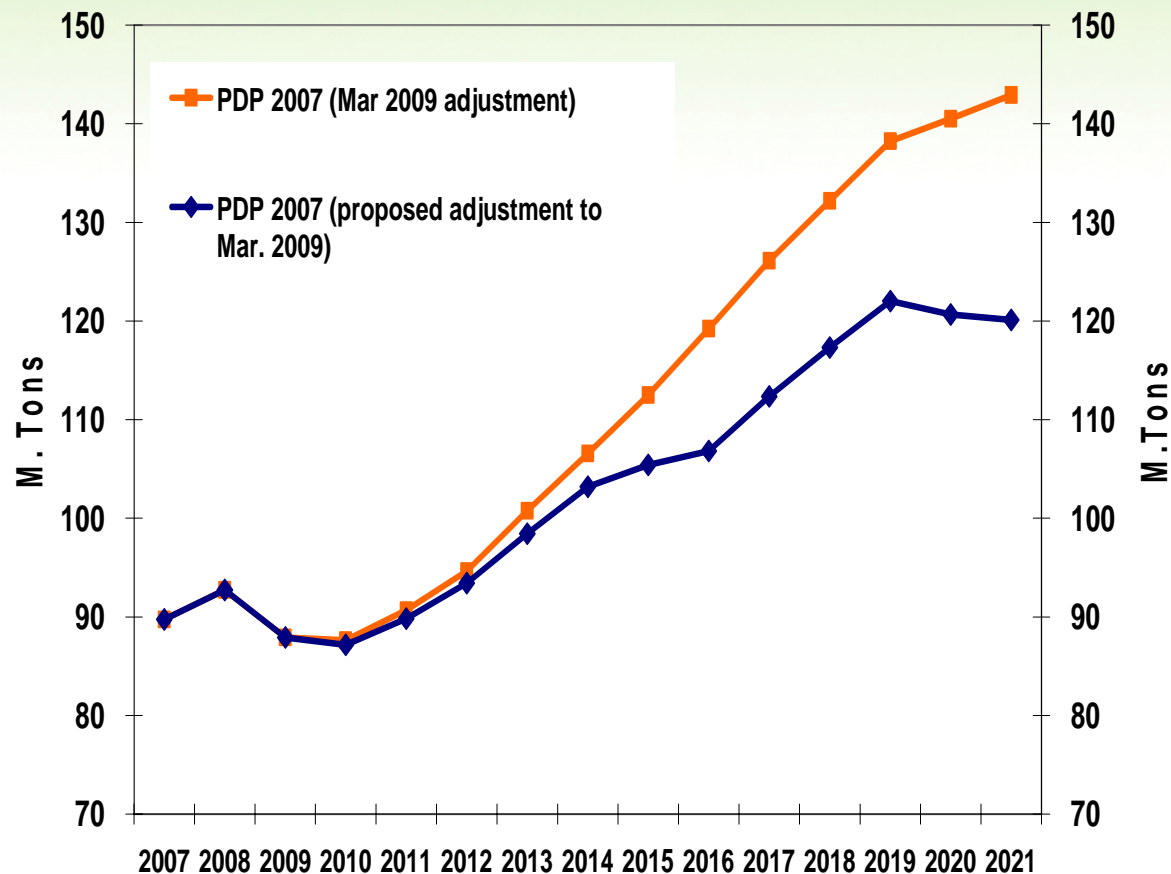
Essential requirements
for successful EE and RE
program

- Cost reflective energy price
- Use of market forces and incentive program
- Clear rules, regulations, standards, incentives
Creation of competition
- Human resources and training



Decline in GHG emission from power sector is possible

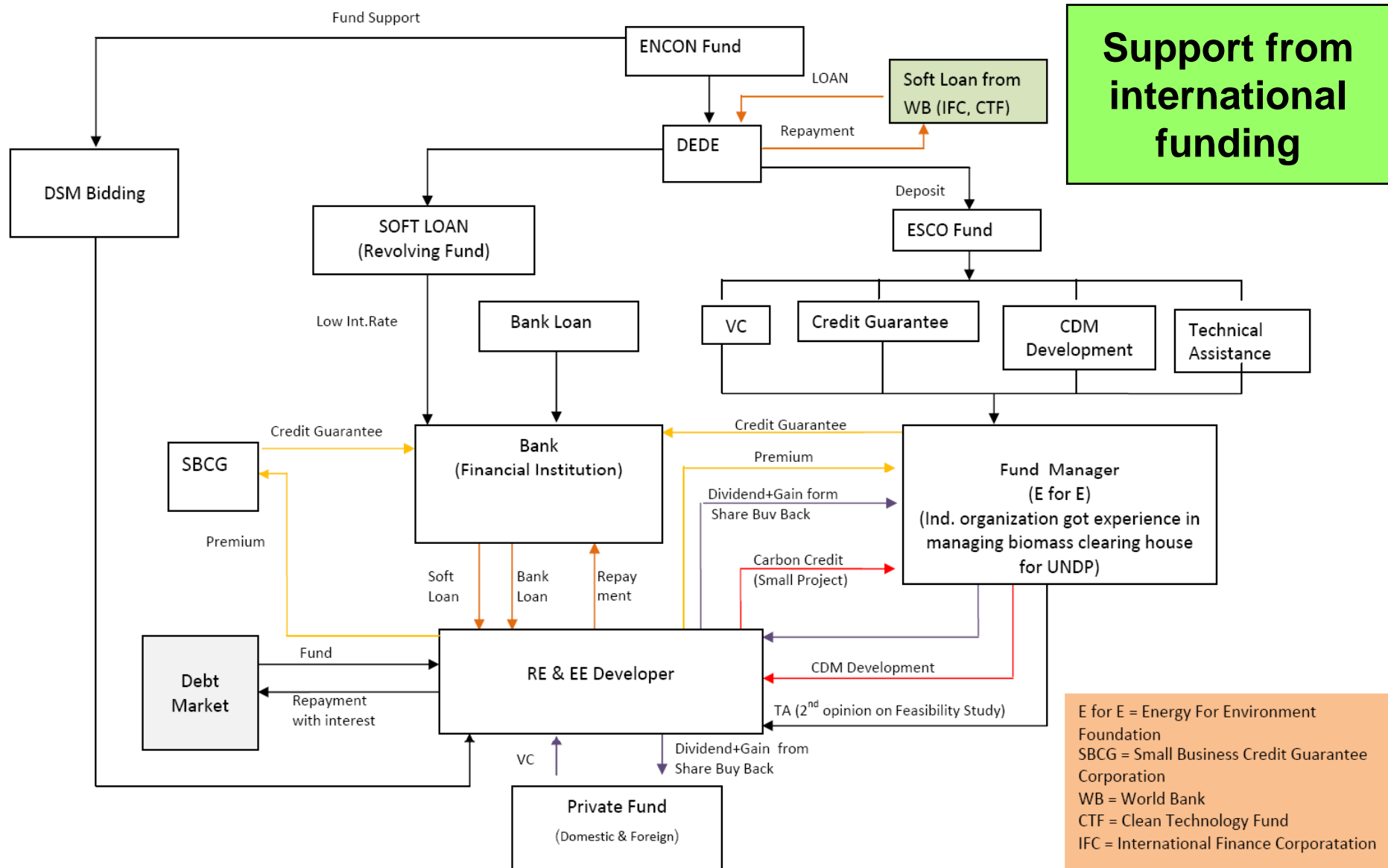
Carbon Dioxide Emission from Electricity Generation



Although under the current power development plan approved on 9 March 2009 GHG emission from power sector will rise substantially. Decline in GHG is possible if

- Much higher RE and CHP
- Speed up of nuclear program
- Higher hydropower development in neighbouring countries

Government must create awareness, consensus and drive changes which will involve unpopular measures





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