

“Assessing Co-benefits from Policies in Thailand”

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Advisory Group Meeting

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Thailand's NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030

Thailand's NDC



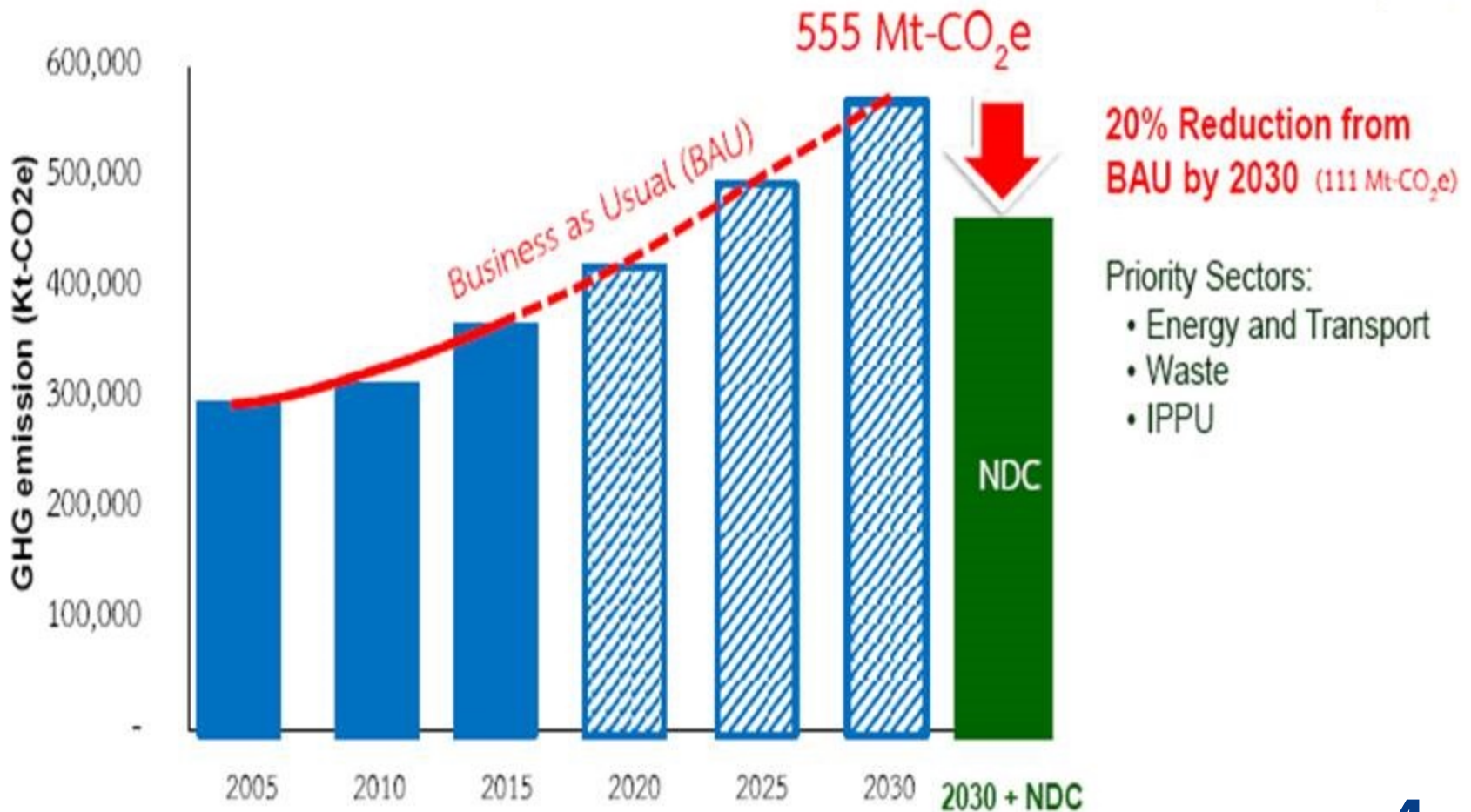
Statement by H.E. General Prayut Chan-o-cha (Ret.), Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand
at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
New York, 29 September 2015



"THAILAND INTENDS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 20% FROM BAU LEVEL BY 2030"

The level of contribution could increase up to 25% subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the UNFCCC

Thailand's NDC



Thailand's NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021 - 2030



The Cabinet endorsed on 23th May 2017

- Main agencies develop sectoral action plans
- ONEP provide supportive action plan and MRV guideline
- Bureau of the Budget support and allocate budget for implementing
- Implementing agencies report the progress to ONEP every 6 months
- Monitoring and report once a year (according to the MRV guideline)

0.6 MtCO₂eq

- Clinker substitution
- Replacement of refrigerants



IPPU



20.8%



Waste

2 MtCO₂eq

- Waste reduction
- Municipal wastewater management
- Industrial wastewater management



Energy & Transport

113 MtCO₂eq

- Increase power generation efficiency
- Energy efficiency in buildings/households
- Energy efficiency in transport
- Renewable energy generation
- Promote biofuels etc.



115.6 MtCO₂eq



20.4%

0.3%

Thailand's NCD Formation



Thailand's NDC Formulation

Planning processes

- Consistent with the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and the Principle of Sustainable Development
- Integration of national policies and plans
- Focus on plans which be driven by the government
 - support remodel towards sustainable development
 - lead to the actual implementation and evaluation
- Continue on the NAMAs activities



Preparatory Phase



Developing the corresponding action plans to ensure the achievement of Thailand pledged targets of a 20% reduction from the 2030 BAU



(draft) Supportive Action Plan for NDC Roadmap on Mitigation

- participatory processes:
 - 5 stakeholder consultations in 5 regional areas
 - 1 national consultation
- consists of 5 strategies

Appropriate research and development to support GHG reduction in the context of Thailand



Strategy 1

Development of economic mechanisms and incentives to support GHG reduction



Strategy 2

Supportive Action Plan

Cooperation from all stakeholders and capacity building in GHG reduction



Strategy 5

Development of MRV system



Strategy 4

Development and improvement of laws or regulations to support GHG reduction

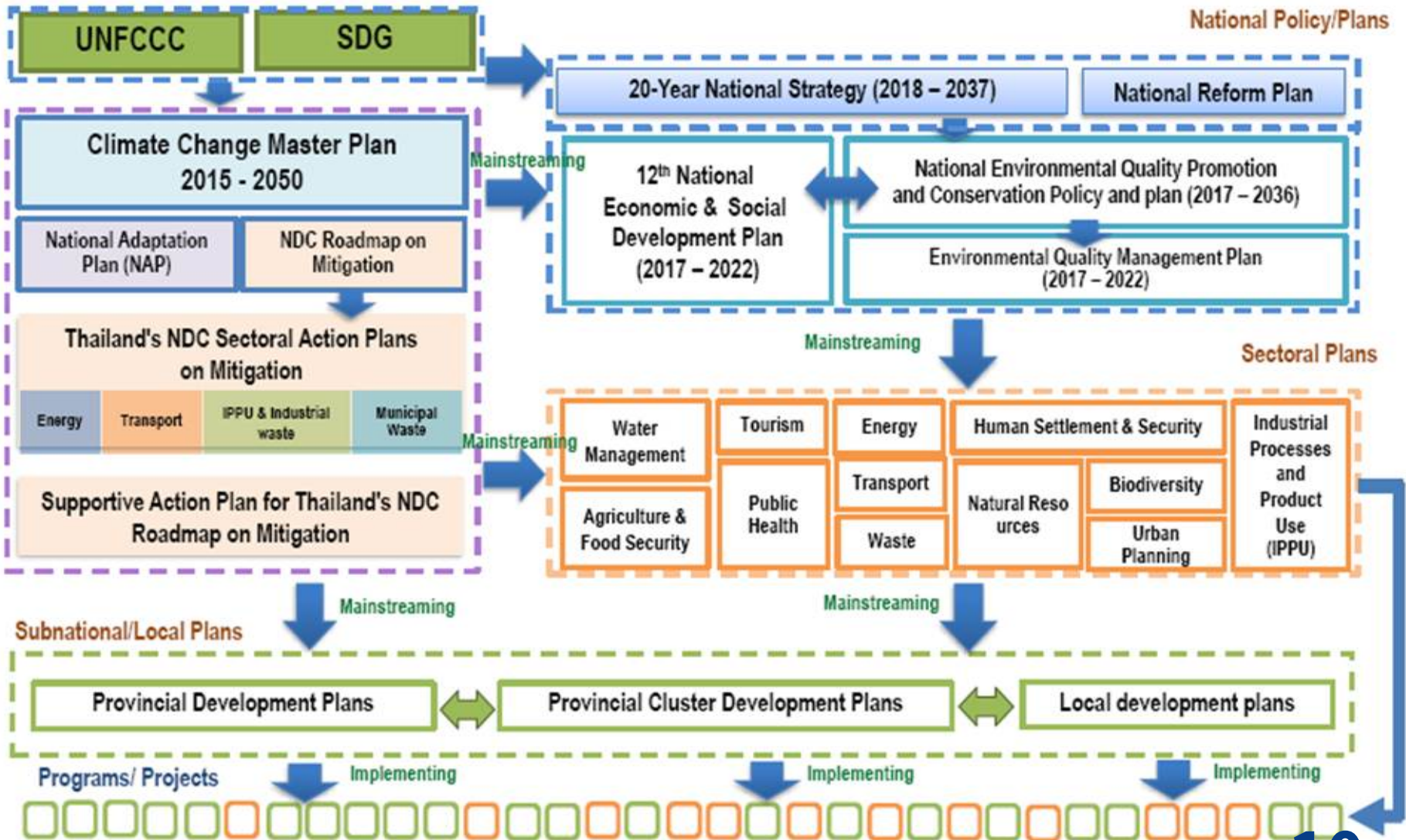


Strategy 3

NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030



Co-benefits from Policies in Thailand



Case study : Policy & Co-benefits Approaches in Thailand

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Policy	Remarks
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	<p>The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM project)</p> <p>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p>	<p>-Thai-German Climate Programme : TGCP</p>
Pollution Control Department (PCD)	<p>Emission Standards</p> <p>PM2.5 National Agenda</p> <p>Food Waste Management</p> <p>Green Procurement</p>	<p>-Proposed to be Euro 5 and Euro 6 in 2021 and 2022 respectively</p> <p>-Update Emission Inventory (2018)</p> <p>-Develop Emission Inventory of PM2.5 and Black carbon from inland water transport in Bangkok</p> <p>-Collaborated with GIZ , Germany</p> <p>-Collaborated with GIZ , Germany</p>

Case study : Policy & Co-benefits Approaches in Thailand

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Policy	Remarks
Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP)	Green Office Program	Certificate
Ministry of Energy		
Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency	Alternative fuel promotion Waste to Energy Fuel Economy Standards Energy save building	
Ministry of Industry		
Thailand Industry Standards Institute (TISI)	Emission Standards Green & Energy Sticker	-Electric vehicle standards been regulated in Thailand
Office of Industrial Economics	Eco Sticker for vehicle products	
Department of Industry Works	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	GHG emissions Reduction

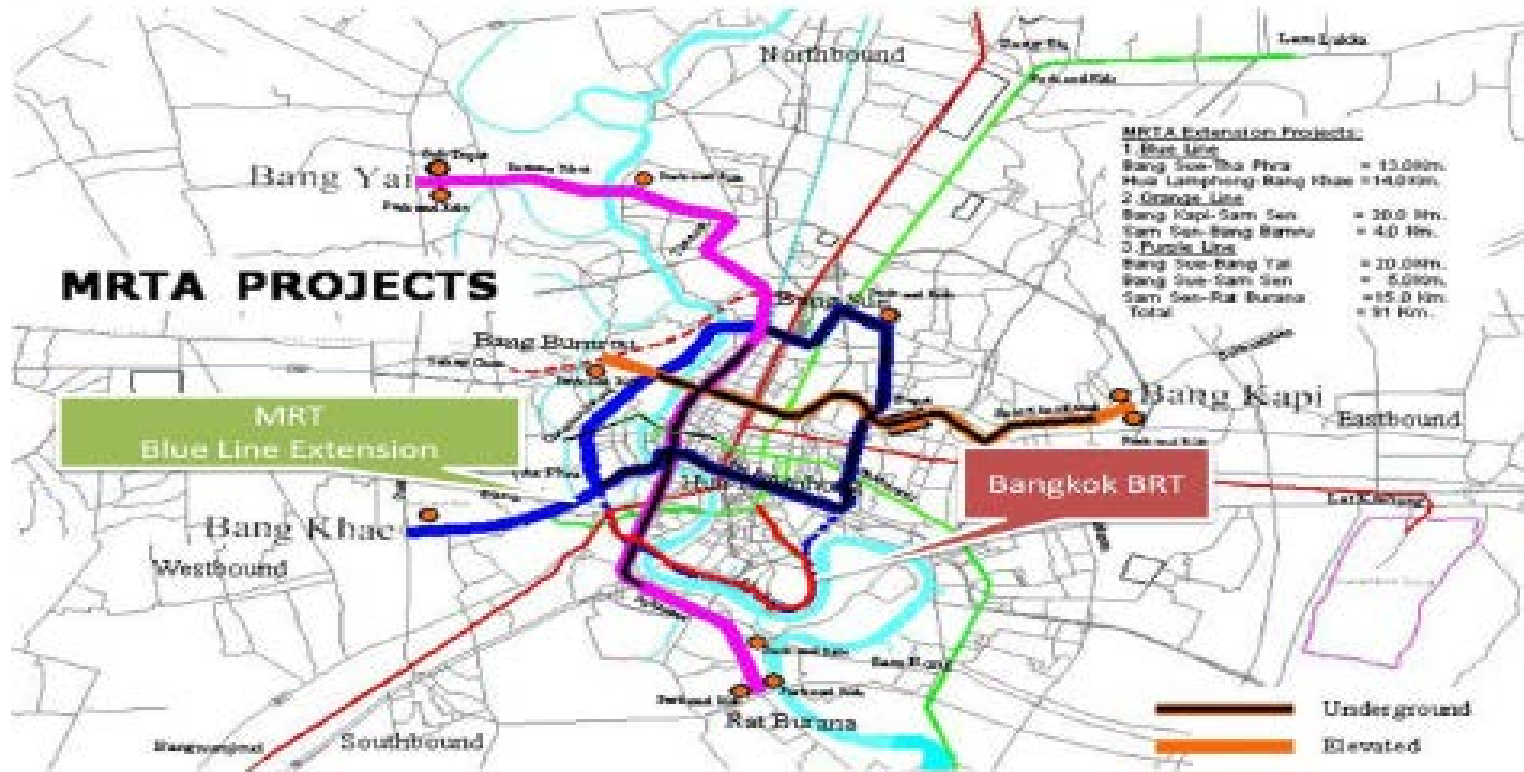
Case study : Policy & Co-benefits Approaches in Thailand

Ministry of Transport	Policy	Remarks
The Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and planning (OTP)	Mass Transportation System (BTS/MRT System) Congestion charge	-Research study with GIZ , Germany
Marine Department	Alternative energy for boats such as Electric and Solar energy MARPOL Convention	-Research study on Electric boat and Solar energy boat -Annex VI : Air Pollutants and GHGs
Ministry of Finance		
Excise Department	CO2/PM for Excise TAX No TAX for Electric vehicle	From 2020 to 2022
Prime Minister's Office		
The Board of Investment of Thailand (BOI)	Eco Car Phase I Project Eco car Phase II Project	2010 (Euro 4 Standards) 2019 (Euro 5 standards)

Lesson and Learned : Co-benefits Assessment

Bangkok BRT System

The Bangkok BRT System developed by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) covering 15.9 kms. with 12 stations by 12-m length CNG buses.



Estimated Co-benefits of Bangkok BRT

Items	2011 (Without BRT)	2011 (With BRT)	Savings (Without-With BRT)
Time Cost (baht/year)	372,519,519,162	369,352,291,793	3,167,226,369
Vehicle operating Cost (baht/year)	771,676,100,219	766,519,611,334	5,156,488,885
Loss by Traffic Accidents (Baht/year)	138,838,420,713	137,465,291,897	1,373,128,816
NOx (Baht/year)	89,622,738	89,223,337	399,401
CO (Baht/year)	-	-	-
PM (Baht/year)	10,925,647	10,913,821	11,826
CO2 (Baht/year)	14,744,613,000	14,651,757,000	92,856,000



**Thank you very much for your kind
attention**

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