

Energy Efficiency in Thailand (2011)



South-South Facility Development Outcome Story

From a high-carbon growth path towards green growth in Thailand

THE CHALLENGE:

The Thai economy has been growing at an impressive pace for four decades. While this has brought great benefits to many Thais, it also has significantly increased carbon dioxide and other

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which harm the environment and exacerbate climate change. A key challenge for Thailand is to shift from a high-carbon growth path toward low-carbon growth.

Improving energy efficiency is crucial as most of Thailand's GHG emissions come from burning fossil fuels for electricity generation.



AT-A-GLANCE

CHALLENGE

Thailand's fast economic growth has been plagued by significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with detrimental environment and climate effects. With the energy sector being Thailand's largest greenhouse gas emitter, improving energy efficiency is critical to achieve greener growth.

SSF GRANT

\$34,263

KNOWLEDGE RECIPIENT

Thailand

KNOWLEDGE PROVIDER

India

SDGS SUPPORTED



IMPACT

Inspired by the knowledge exchange with India, Thailand is currently developing Energy Performance Certificates. Once adopted and implemented, the policy scheme is expected to significantly reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions.

THE EXCHANGE:

In 2011, Thailand, highly committed to climate-friendly development, was studying policy options to reduce GHG emissions through energy efficiency measures. They were at a crucial stage and needed practical information on how to reduce energy consumption. Since India had been very successful in improving energy efficiency at considerable scale, the World Bank connected Thai officials with Indian peers. In face-to-face meetings and video conferences, experts from India's Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Bureau of Energy Efficiency shared their hands-on experience with Energy Saving Certificates (ESCs), a market-based approach recognized as a cost-effective way to reduce GHGs. During the knowledge exchange, Thai officials gained practical insights on how to establish a scheme to advance low-carbon goals and drive private-public collaboration.

THE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME SIX YEAR AFTER:

Thai officials are putting the lessons from the South-South knowledge exchange into practice. Through a US \$3million World Bank project entitled *Partnership for Market Readiness*, they are now working on their own Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) inspired by the Indian example. The exchange was crucial, and very timely, for including EPCs in the project. The new policy scheme is currently being developed, including a Monitoring Reporting and Verification System. Once the scheme is adopted and implemented, it is expected to boost energy efficiency and support climate-change mitigation. It will help Thailand achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution to reduction of GHGs, both as part of their obligations to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as for realizing their national development goals.