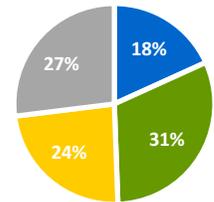
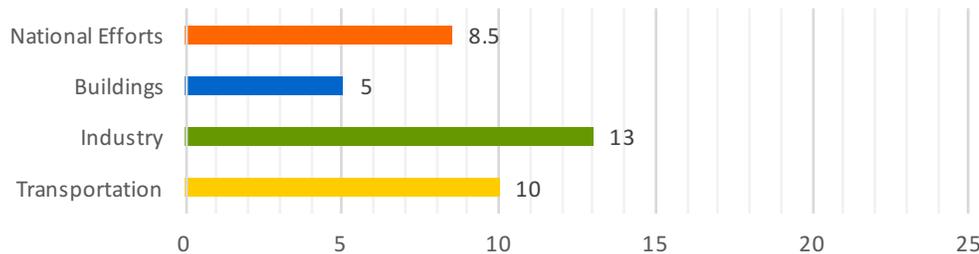


20 Thailand



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Thailand scored 36.5 points and ranked 4th from the bottom, above South Africa, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia.

Thailand earned the top score for energy efficiency of fossil fuel thermal plants, including distribution losses, and ranked fifth on the size of its ESCOs market relative to GDP. Thailand also earned points for having a national water savings strategy and for outlining an energy efficiency plan (EEP) in the INDC plan submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015. The EEP targets a 25% reduction in end-use energy intensity between 2010 and 2030. Thailand earned average scores for the presence of building energy codes in nonresidential buildings.

In the industrial sector Thailand is one of the few countries with mandates for energy managers, energy audits, and EnMS. In the transportation sector Thailand earned full points for average on-road fuel economy of light-duty vehicles. Information was not available on government and utility spending on energy efficiency or on energy efficiency R&D investment.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Thailand ranked at the bottom of the list in the buildings section and below average in the other sections. Thailand has just two appliance groups covered by performance standards and no appliances covered by mandatory labeling. There is great potential for improvement in these two categories

alone, as the top-performing countries have over 50 MEPS and 15 labeling standards for appliances. Thailand can also adopt mandatory building energy codes for residential buildings, as none currently exist. Furthermore the country can tighten energy performance of existing buildings and retrofits. Although some voluntary policies exist Thailand does not have any national standards for building labeling or disclosure of energy consumption.

Between 2000 and 2013 Thailand's energy intensity increased by 6.5%, more than that of any other country on the list. Thailand has no incentives to encourage private investment in energy efficiency. Other countries have various economic instruments in place such as tax incentives, loans, and grants.

In the industrial sector Thailand can improve its standing by undertaking government-led voluntary efficiency programs for various industries. Thailand could also adopt performance standards for motors and consider the benefits of CHP installation to further improve the efficiency of the power system. In the transport sector Thailand should focus on setting fuel economy standards for both light-duty passenger vehicles and heavy-duty freight trucks. Overall Thailand needs to improve its data collection and analysis of energy efficiency indicators.