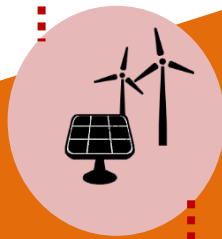
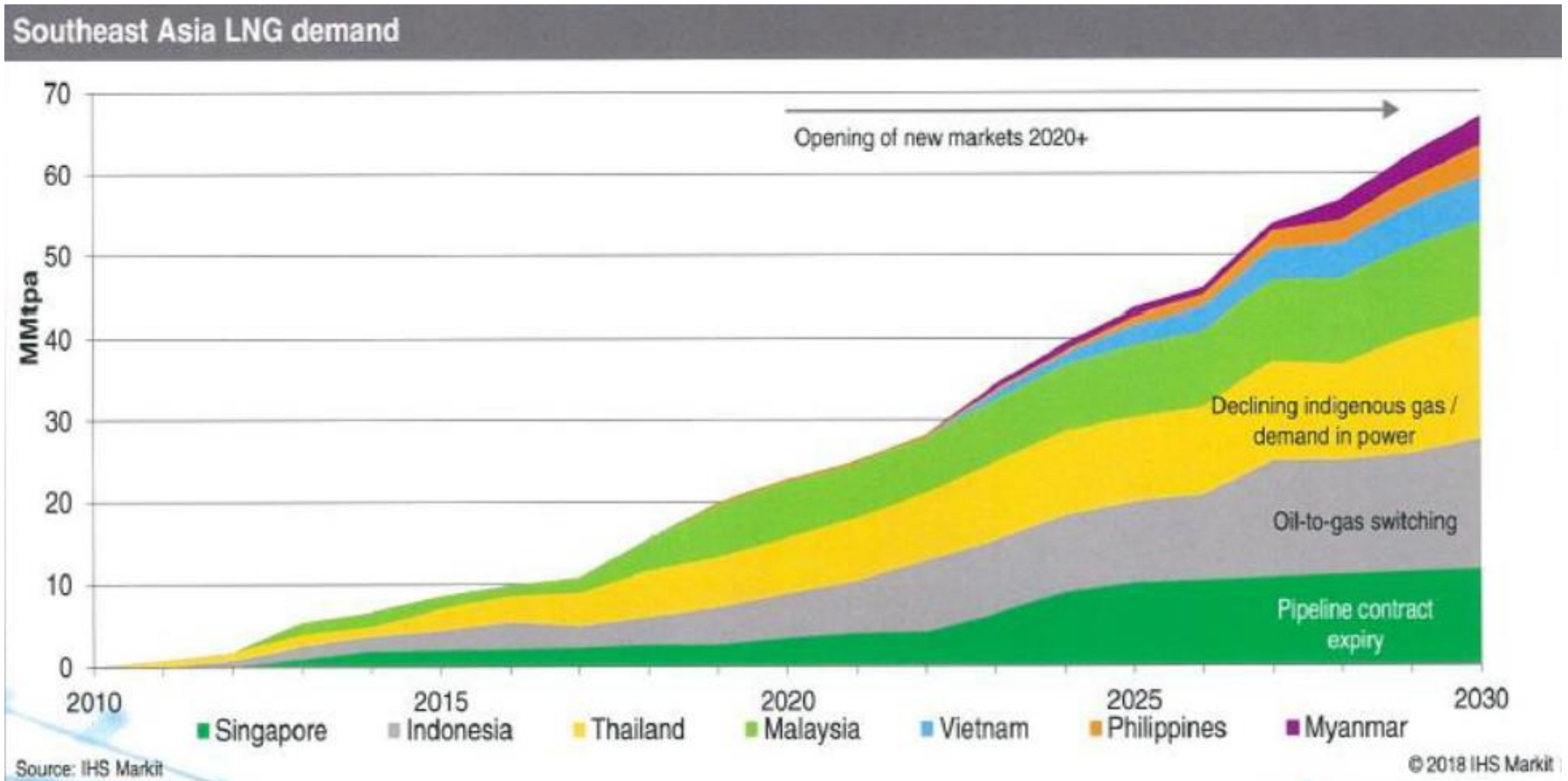


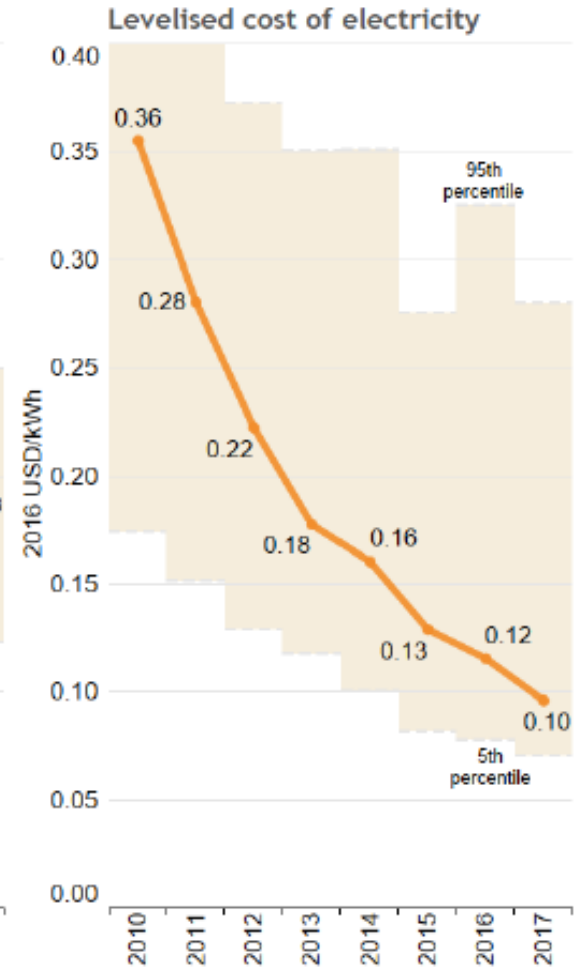
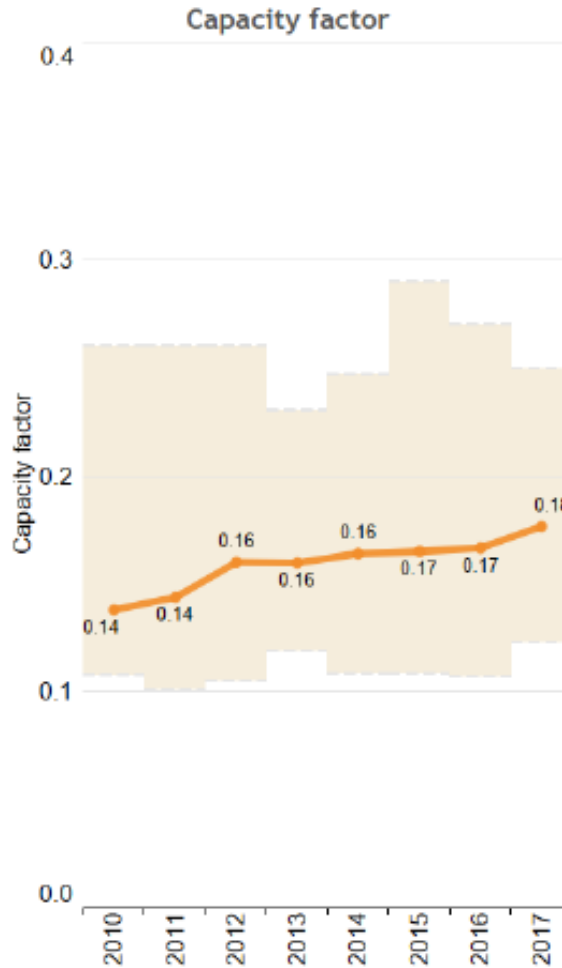
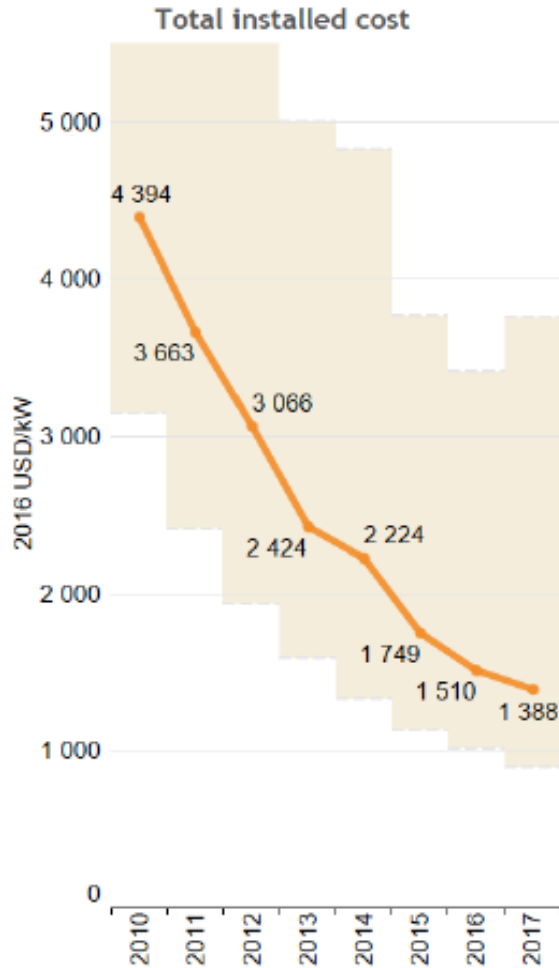
Global Energy Transition



- Geopolitical Hotspots
- Oil Market – approaching 100 MB/D
- Mobility: octane, electric, hydrogen
- Gas Market + Rising LNG Demand
- Renewable Energy & Storage
- Prosumer + Smart Grid
- Innovation, Internet of Things and Data Analysis, Big Data, AI, Digitalization
- Paris Agreement = Low Carbon Development

Southeast Asia LNG demand to reach 60 MMtpa by 2030





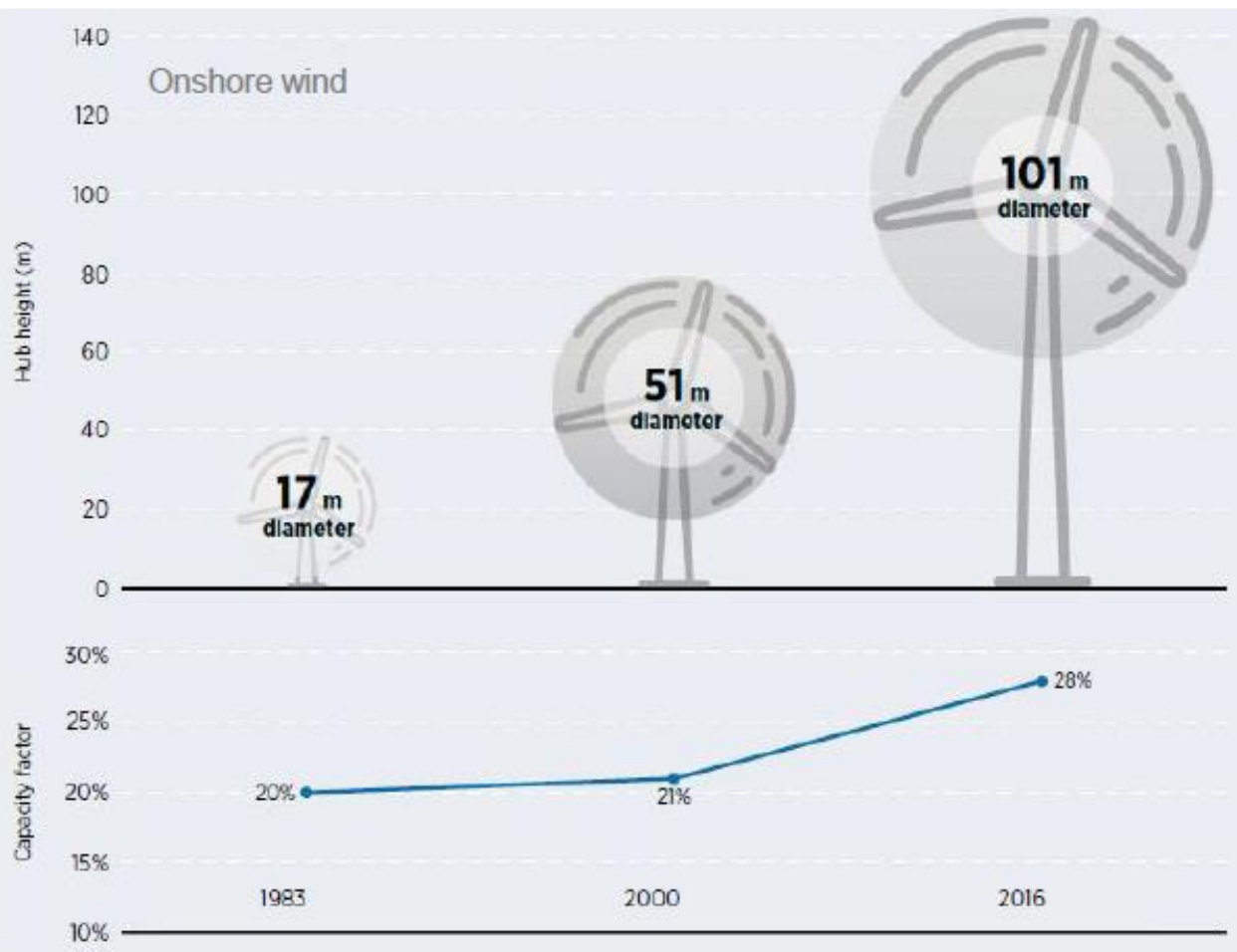
IC: High costs persist in some markets (e.g. Japan, United States)

CF: 28% relative increase

Dramatic fall in LCOE

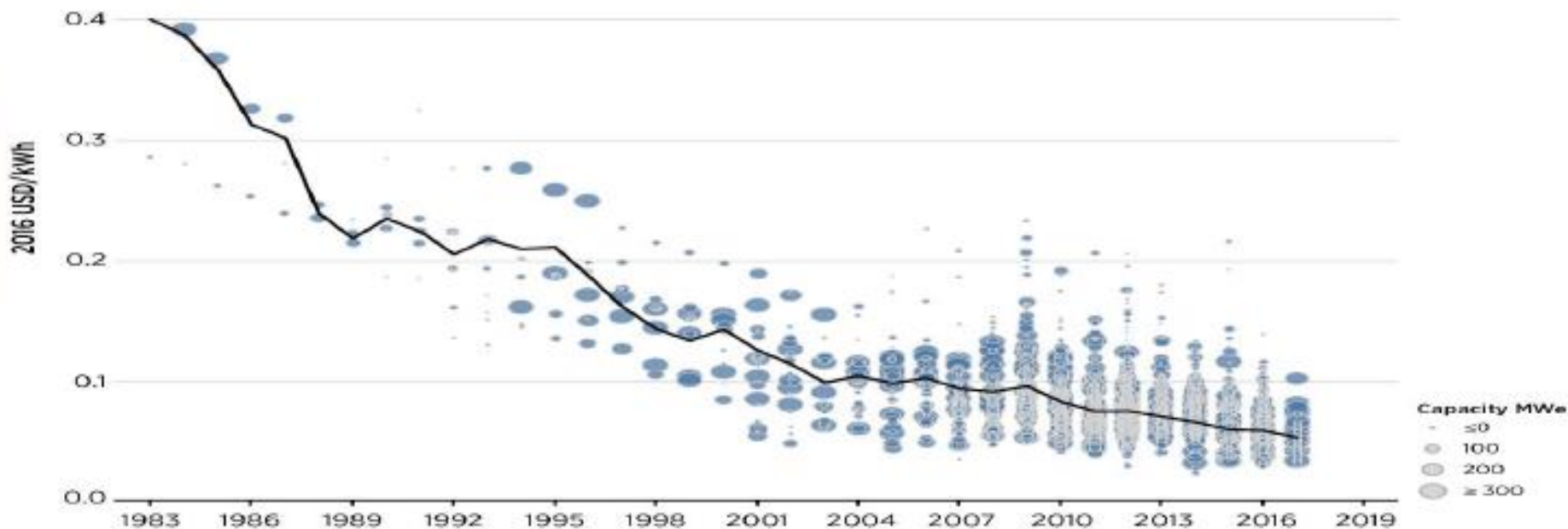
Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database

Wind turbine costs have declined while capacity factors have increased

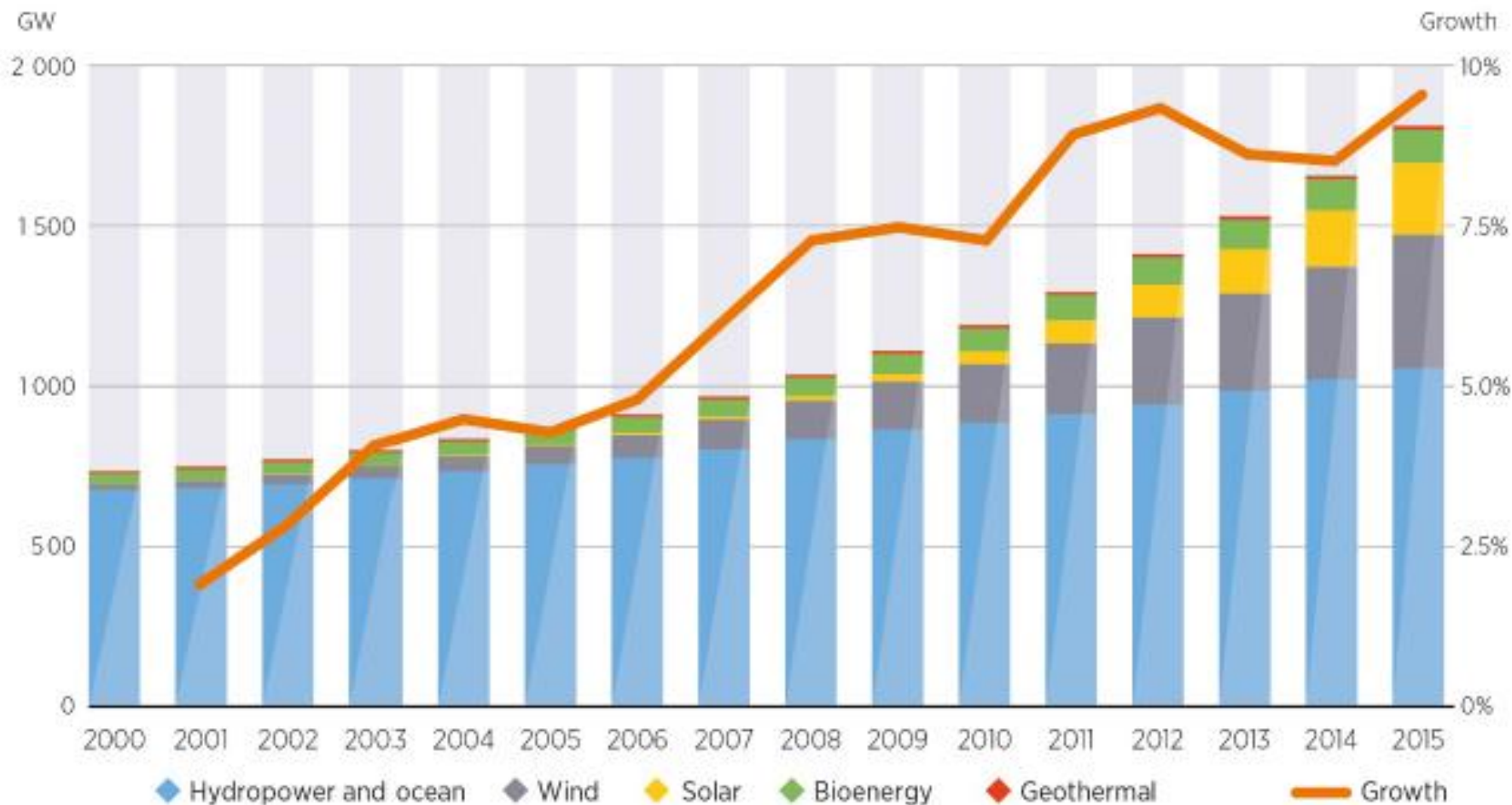


- Rotor diameters and hub heights have doubled from 2000 to 2016
- Capacity factors have increased by a third from 2000 to 2016
- Installed capacity increased by 26 times from 2000 to 2016

LCOE of onshore at USD 0.06/kWh in 2017,
offshore at USD 0.14/kWh



- Globally, the LCOE of onshore wind declined by 85% from 1983 to 2017



Renewable energy capacity in the power sector has been growing rapidly over the last decade with record growth in 2015

NDC Open for Clean Options

MYANMAR

20% electricity saving potential by 2030, increase hydropower generation 9.4 GW by 2030, and use 30% RE sources for electricity generation

LAO PDR

30% RE share of total energy consumption by 2025, 10% biofuel use in transport sectors by 2025

VIETNAM

8% GHG emission reduction by 2030 relative to BAU, 25% with international support

MALAYSIA

35%-45% emission intensity reduction based on GDP 05, in 2030

THAILAND

20% GHG reduction by 2030 relative to BAU and up to 25% with assistance

PHILIPPINES

70% CO₂ emission reduction by 2030 relative to BAU scenario

CAMBODIA

27% emission reduction, by 2030 relative to BAU in energy industry, industries, energy conservation

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

63% energy saving by 2035 relative to BAU

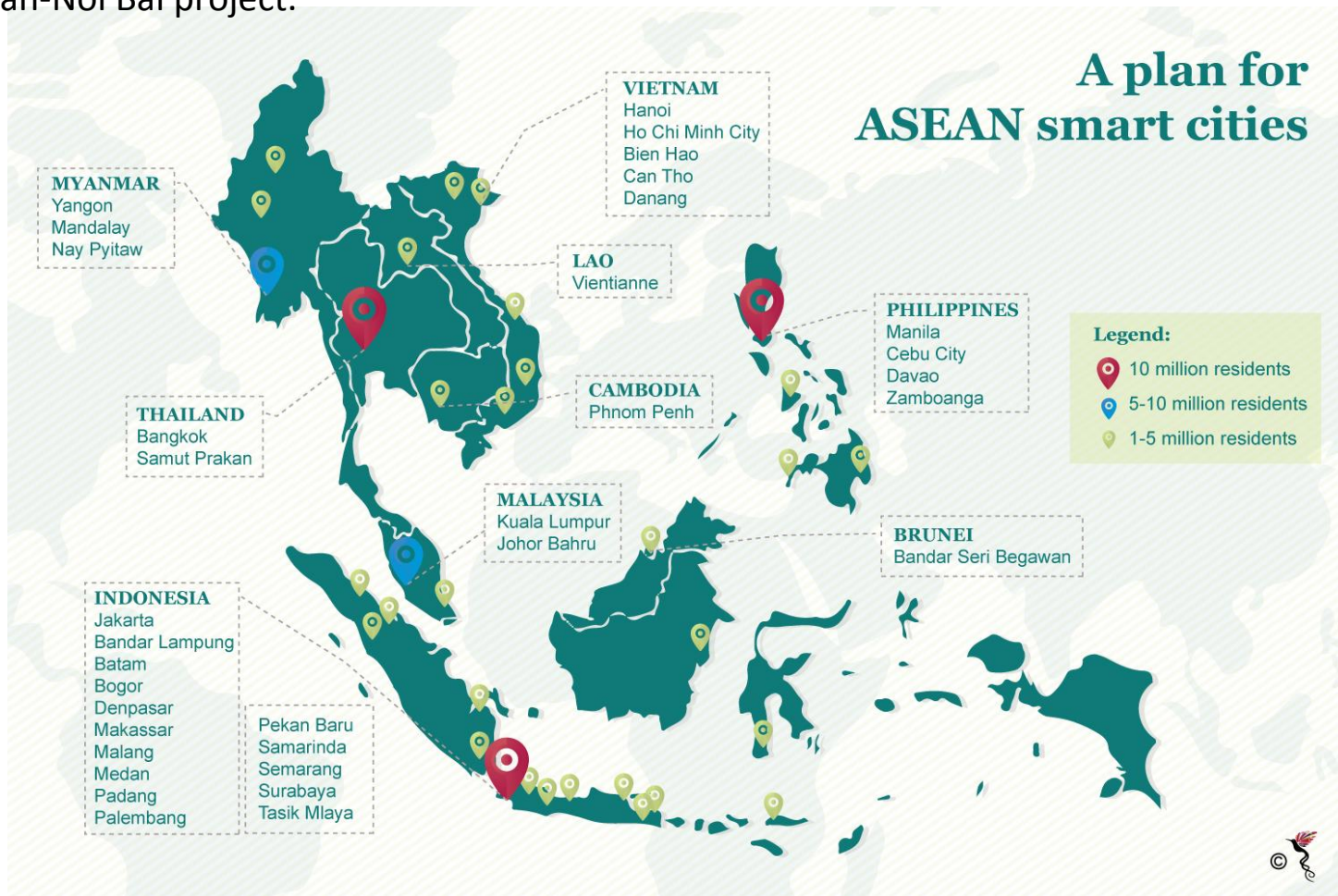
SINGAPORE

36% emission intensity reduction by 2030 from 2005 level

INDONESIA

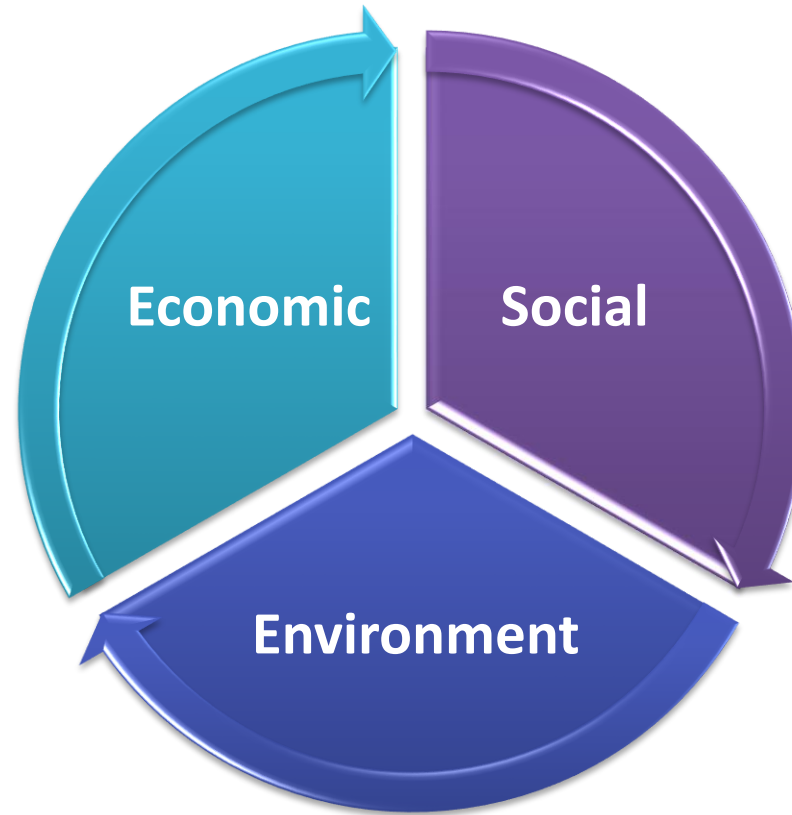
29% to 41% emission reduction by 2030, includes promotion clean and renewable energy and energy conservation

- A recent smart cities index ranking list was released by the EasyPark Group for the year 2017. Singapore was the country ranked 2nd, while Malaysia was ranked 84th.
- Indonesia for example has plans to develop at least a 100 smart cities over the next two years.
- Vietnam has various tentative smart city plans in development, of which most notably is the Nhat Tan-Noi Bai project.



Key Drivers for Energy Investment

- High growth of economic and energy demand
- Decrease in cost of RE
- Transform to competitive market structure
- Require significant investment in infrastructure



- Need to improve life quality
- Prosumer trend
- Untapped potential from agricultural activities

- Target of GHG mitigation (NDC)
 - Energy-Water Nexus

- Thank you -
www.energy.go.th

