

# IEA Findings: Thailand Electricity Security Assessment (TESA)

Florian Kitt, Bangkok, January 21-22



# The IEA – Who We Are

- **Autonomous organization** working to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its **29 member countries** and beyond.
- **Founded in 1974** and designed to help countries co-ordinate a **collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil** such as the crisis of 1973/4.
- The **IEA has evolved and expanded**. The four main areas of IEA focus are:
- Energy security: Promoting diversity, efficiency and flexibility within all energy sectors;
- Economic development: Ensuring the stable supply of energy to IEA member countries, promoting free markets to foster economic growth & eliminate energy poverty;
- Environmental awareness: Enhancing international knowledge of options for tackling climate change; and
- Engagement worldwide: Working closely with non-member countries to find solutions to shared energy and environmental concerns.

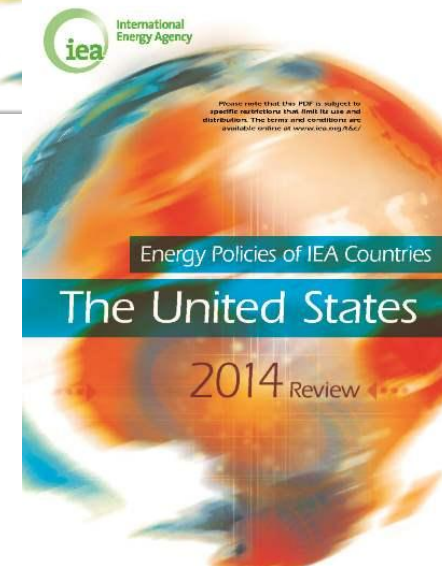
# The IEA – Why We Are Here

- Thailand is a key country for the IEA under our engagement with partner countries.
- Thailand and the IEA have worked closely together since 2007 on topics such as emergency policies and a collective response to oil supply disruptions, which are a core focus of the IEA.
- In 2014 Thailand and the IEA signed an MoU emphasizing cooperation on energy security, sustainable development, and energy statistics and energy policies, among other topics.
- In November 2015 Thailand agreed to join the IEA as association country together with China and Indonesia. Association includes regular participation of Thailand in IEA official meetings and closer cooperation on policy reviews, data and statistics, and emergency policies.

# IEA In-Depth Reviews – A Policy Tool

MC Reviews take place every five to six years

- Based on the three Es
  - ◆ energy security
  - ◆ economic development
  - ◆ environmental awareness
- Comprehensive appraisal of policy formulation and application
- Peer review process:
  - ◆ Member country experts
  - ◆ Key institutions (NEA, EU)
  - ◆ IEA experts
- Evidence-based

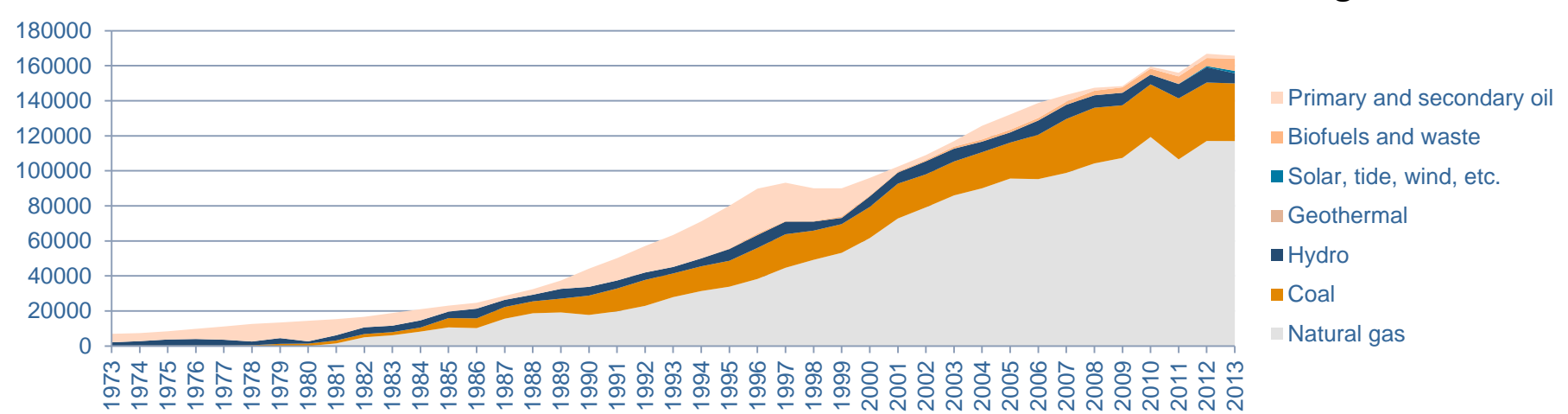


# Thailand Electricity Security Assessment (TESA)

- 1<sup>st</sup> in-depth policy review the IEA is undertaking jointly with Thailand and follows the peer review mechanism for IEA member states policy reviews.
- Builds on the joint 2013 power sector training which was held with MoE in Bangkok.
- TESA analyses Thailand's electricity in the framework of the IEA's Electricity Security Action Plan (ESAP). Thailand is the first association country to be involved in ESAP.
- TESA recommendations to support Thailand's objective to achieve reliable, affordable, and clean electricity supplies.
- Analysis based on IEA statistics, desktop research, and focus discussions during a review visit which included myself, Matthew Wittenstein (IEA), Sylvia Spruck (Germany), and Sopitsuda Tongsovit (ERI) as well as a full team from EPPO.
- The study is supported by the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Thailand.

# Why Focus on Thailand's Electricity Sector

- Modern societies are dependent on reliable and secure electricity supplies. Thailand's economic success story led to increasing electricity consumption. Electricity generation in Thailand amounted to 165.7 terawatt hours (TWh) in 2013. This is 41.7% higher compared to 2003.
- Rising dependency on imported fuels and associated exposure to international commodity prices.
- The dependence on imported fuels, and cost and safety concerns but also high emissions are serious obstacles means for continued reliance on traditional forms of generation.



- IEA and Thailand agreed to review Thailand's policies to ensure electricity security while pushing forward the de-carbonization of its power sector in line with the global transformation of electricity systems.