

タイ低炭素ビジョンの開発とステークホルダーを集めたモデル能力向上ワークショップ報告
Development of a low carbon vision in Thailand and low-carbon model capacity building workshop

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Research Area:

Energy technologies, Renewable energy, Energy efficiency, Energy economics, planning and policy,
Modeling of energy and environment systems, Low-carbon technologies, CO₂ mitigation.

Main publication:

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Abstract:

The Thailand's LCS scenario is the joint research of support and collaboration among SIIT-TU, AIT, NIES, Kyoto University, and MHIR. According to the proposed development, the GHG emission increase is estimated based on (i) 2030 BAU (business-as-usual) without mitigation measures, and (ii) 2030 with counter mitigation measures (CM) assumptions of employed technologies as well as the potential to reduce the GHG emissions by low-carbon measures available during 2005-2030. Only selected GHG mitigation options, which have been found to be cost effective, are included in the 2030 CM scenario. The main findings are as follows:

1) The annual GHG emissions of Thailand in the base year of 2005 are 185,983 kilo-ton (kt) of CO₂, 2) Under the BAU scenario the GHG emissions would increase to 563,730 kt-CO₂, that is, 3.0 times higher than the emission in the base year 2005, and 3) By adopting the selected feasible GHG mitigation measures available by 2030, the GHG emissions can be decreased approximately by 42.5% to 324,170 kt-CO₂.