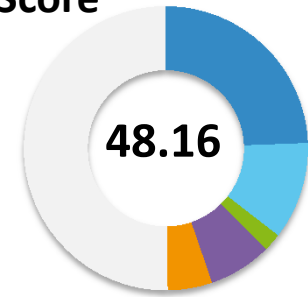
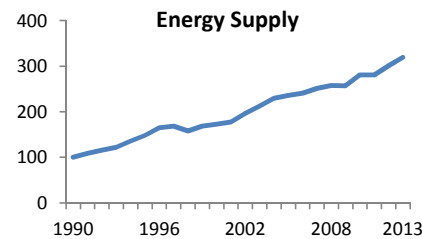
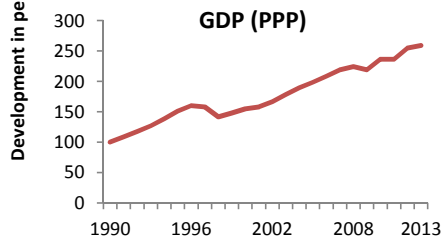
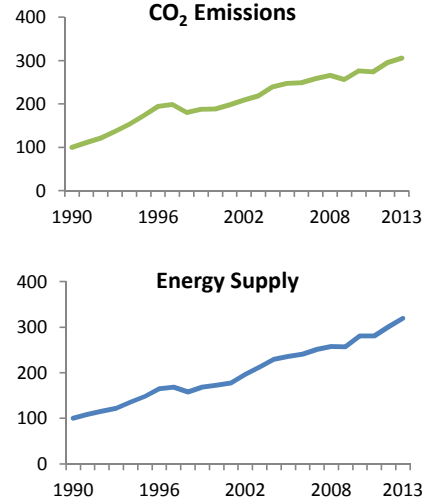
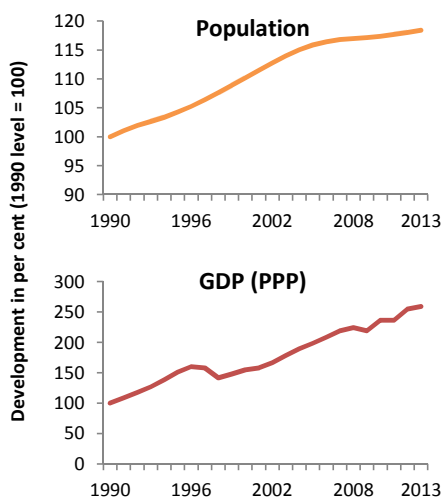


Score*



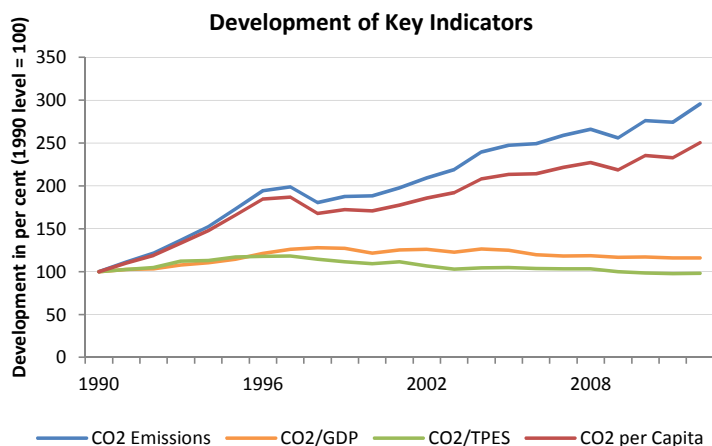
*Diagram shows sum of weighted partial indicators (see indicators table)



Key Indicators	2013
Population [million]	67.01
GDP per Capita (PPP) [US\$]	12404.12
CO ₂ per Capita [t]*	3.69
CO ₂ from Forests per Capita [t]	0.19
CO ₂ per GDP [t/1000US\$]*	0.30
TPES per GDP [MJ/US\$]	6.75
CO ₂ per TPES [t/TJ]*	44.08
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES	18.85%

TPES= total primary energy supply
 PPP= purchasing power parity in prices of 2005
 * energy related emissions only
 Source: IEA (2015) and FAO (2015)

Indicators	Weighting	Score	Rank
Emissions Level			
Primary Energy Supply per Capita	7.5%	84.56	14
CO ₂ Emissions per Capita	7.5%	88.16	11
Target-Performance Comparison	10%	83.33	15
Emissions from Deforestation per Capita	5%	31.06	56
Development of Emissions			
CO ₂ Emissions from Electricity and Heat Production	10%	41.50	43
CO ₂ Emissions from Manufacturing and Industry	8%	47.60	53
CO ₂ Emissions from Road Traffic	4%	32.32	50
CO ₂ Emissions from Residential Use and Buildings	4%	0.00	61
CO ₂ Emissions from Aviation	4%	42.23	43
Renewable Energy			
Share of Renewable Energy in Total Primary Energy Supply	2%	40.54	16
Development of Energy Supply from Renewable Energy Sources	8%	20.84	44
Efficiency			
Efficiency Level	5%	62.86	30
Efficiency Trend	5%	43.24	51
Policy			
International Climate Policy	10%	30.51	38
National Climate Policy	10%	35.42	49



Selected comments from national experts

- Thailand's Power Development Plan (PDP2015) contains the use of coal and nuclear technologies. Experts predict an increase of total CO2 emissions of 15.98% by 2036, compared to 2013 levels.
- Over the next 5 years, solar rooftop modules will be installed for 500,000 households with a total installed capacity of 5,000 megawatts (MW). In the next 20 years, the plan seeks to double the total amount of installed capacity from 5,000 to 10,000 MW. The residential Feed-in Tariff needs Cabinet approval this month. Experts suggest that it will be crucial to see who benefits from the new scheme in practice, and to make sure that those people least able to pay are prioritized.
- Experts criticize missing implementation of policies regarding the transport sector and emphasize the need to upgrade current forest protections acts.
- Thailand's National Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action plan (NAMA) proposes action in the energy and transportation sectors to reduce emissions between 7 to 20 percent below projections for 2020.