



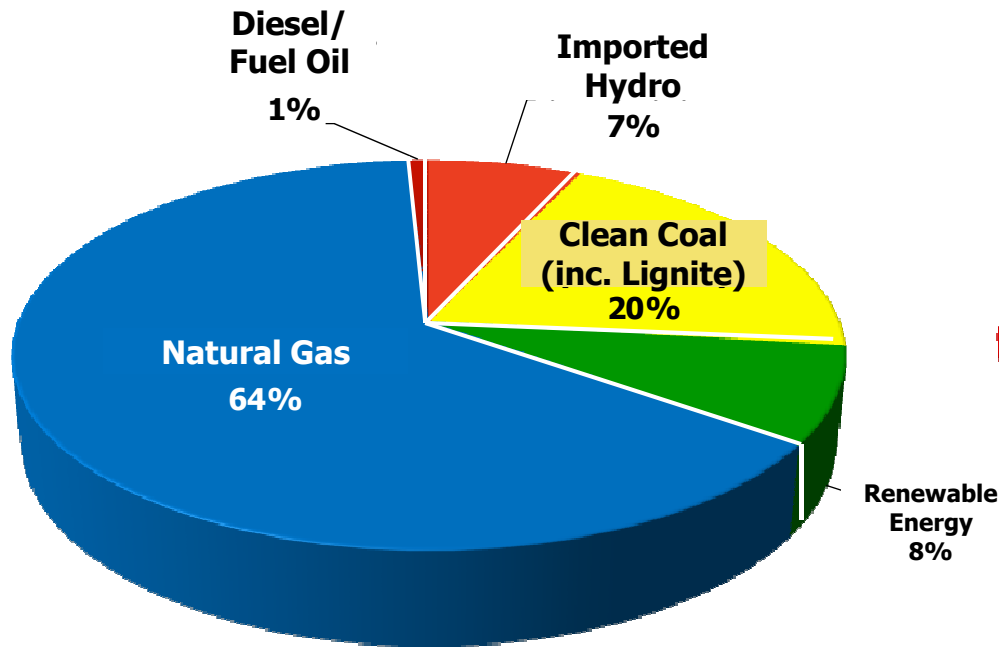
Thailand's Power Development Plan 2015 (PDP 2015)

Mr. Chavalit Pichalai
Director General, Energy Policy and Planning Office

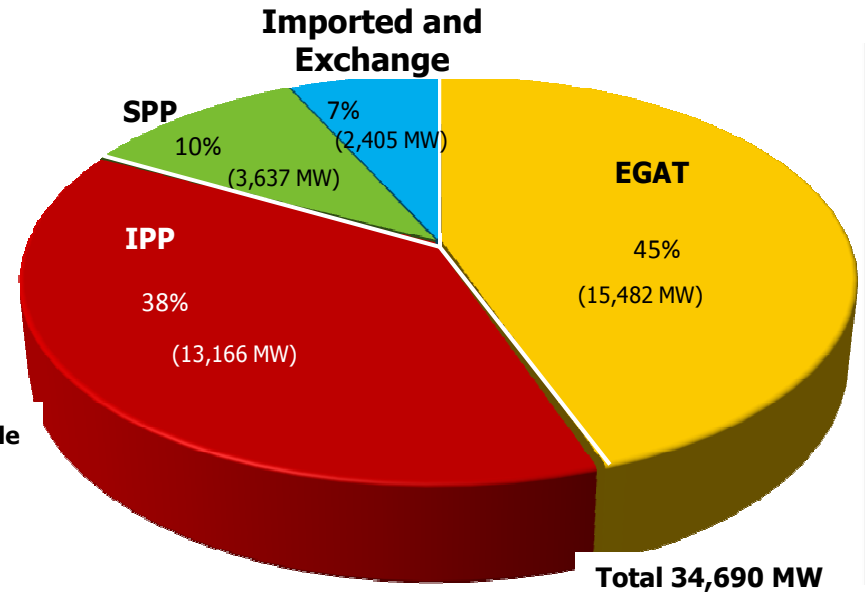


Current Power Generation Status

Power Generation by Fuel Type in 2014

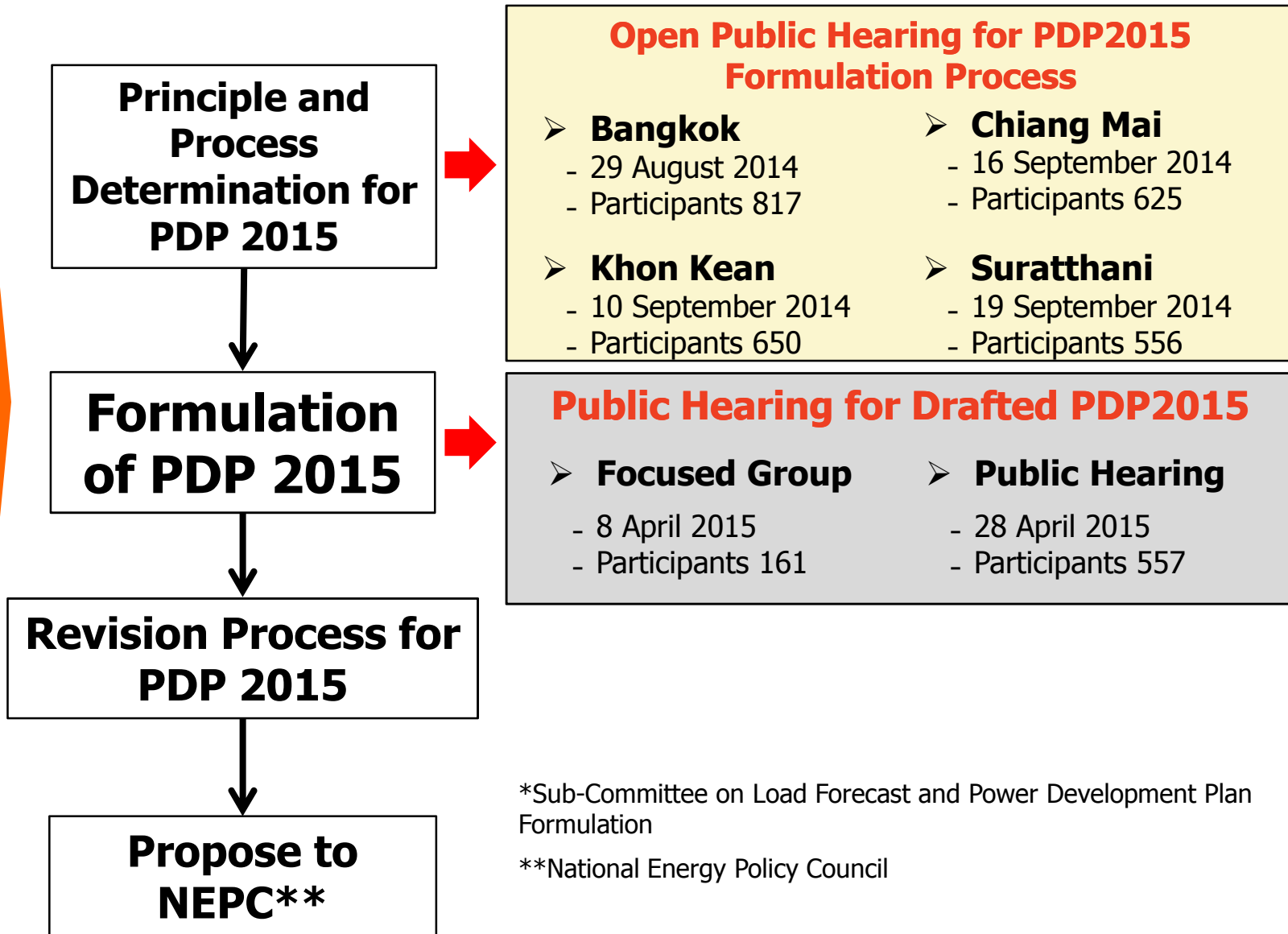


Power Generation by Fuel Type



Power Generation by Producers

Sub-Committee*



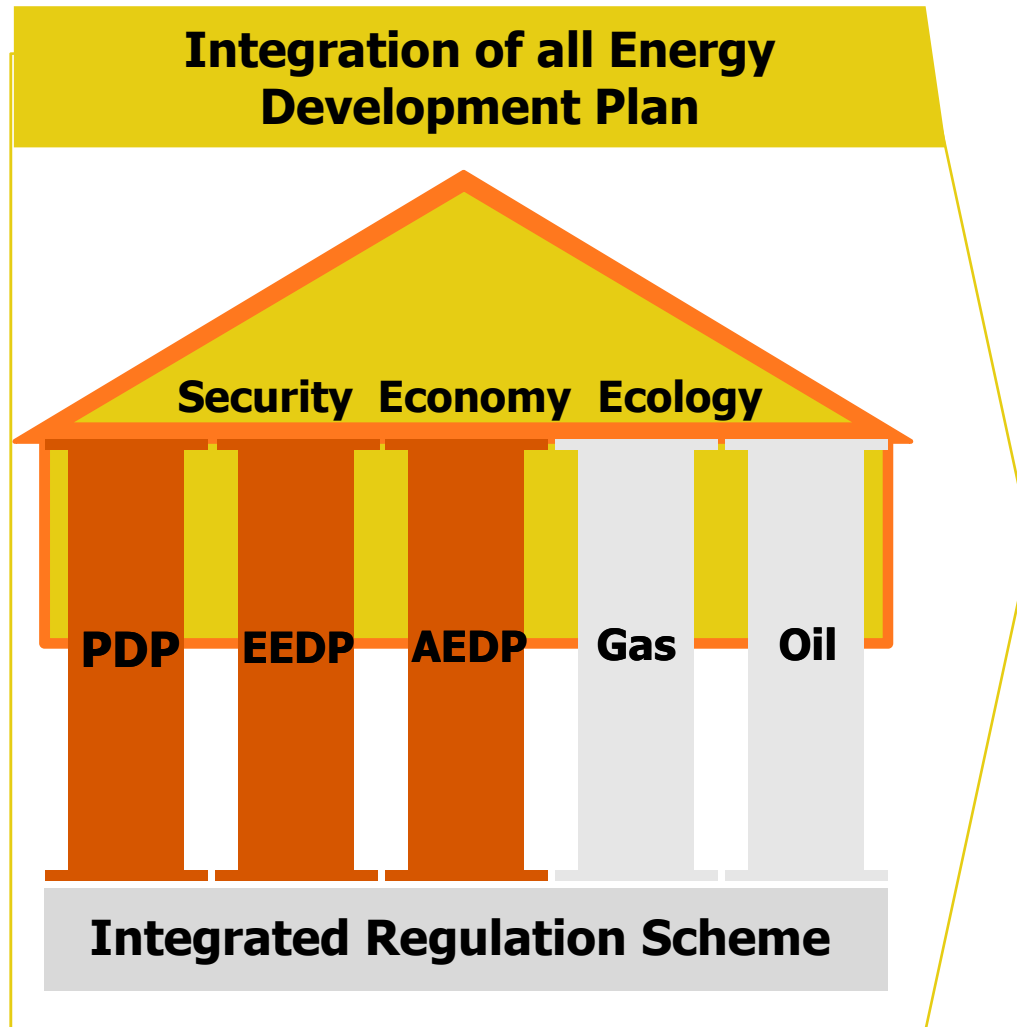
*Sub-Committee on Load Forecast and Power Development Plan Formulation

**National Energy Policy Council

➤ **Consideration Factors**

1. Regional and Domestic economic situation which affect domestic energy consumption in Thailand such as Government's transportation infrastructure investment projects and the commencement of ASEAN Economic Community, AEC, in late 2015.
2. - National Energy Policy Council, NEPC, approved the Framework and Assumption as a principle for the formulation process of PDP2015 on the 22nd October 2014.
 - Formulation of PDP2015 in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan
 - Integration with the formulation of Energy Efficiency Development Plan, EEDP, and Alternative Energy Development Plan, AEDP.

3. Main Objectives



1) Security

- Ensure the Security of all Power System Components
- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
- Fuel Diversification to reduce the risk of fuel dependency

2) Economy

- Appropriate determination of Power Tariff to reflect the primary cost

3) Ecology

Reduce / Minimize Ecological Impact to Environment and Community

1. Fuel Diversification

- Reduce fuel dependence on Natural Gas
- Increase the fuel mixed proportion for Clean Coal Technology
- Higher proportion of Imported Power from Neighboring Countries
- Improved Renewable Energy Sources Percentage in fuel mix
- Nuclear Power Plant Projects at the end of PDP2015

2. Appropriate Reserve Margin at above 15 percent of peak power demand

3. Power System Infrastructure Investment Projects

- Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure to support the development of AEC and GMS power integration
- Development of Smart Grid Technology to optimize the integration of Renewable Energy Sources

4. Integration with EEDP and AEDP

Energy Efficiency Target for Power Sector

Measure	Residential	Industrial	Business	Government	Total (GWh)
1. ENCON Act for Designated Factories and Buildings + Specific Energy Consumption	-	10,814	5,654	3,180	19,648
2. Building Energy Code (BEC)	-	-	11,975	1,711	13,686
3. High and Minimum Energy Performance Standards (HEPs & MEPS)	8,936	6,226	7,609	-	23,760
4. Financial Incentive	-	9,133	5,941	-	15,074
5. Promoting Greater Use of LED	3,354	3,303	3,711	1,264	11,632
6. Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)	1,343	2,367	2,162	-	5,872
Total (GWh)	13,633	31,843	37,052	7,144	89,672

GWh

100,000

90,000

80,000

70,000

60,000

50,000

40,000

30,000

20,000

10,000



89,672 GWh

Government
7,144 GWh (8%)

Residential
13,633 GWh (15%)

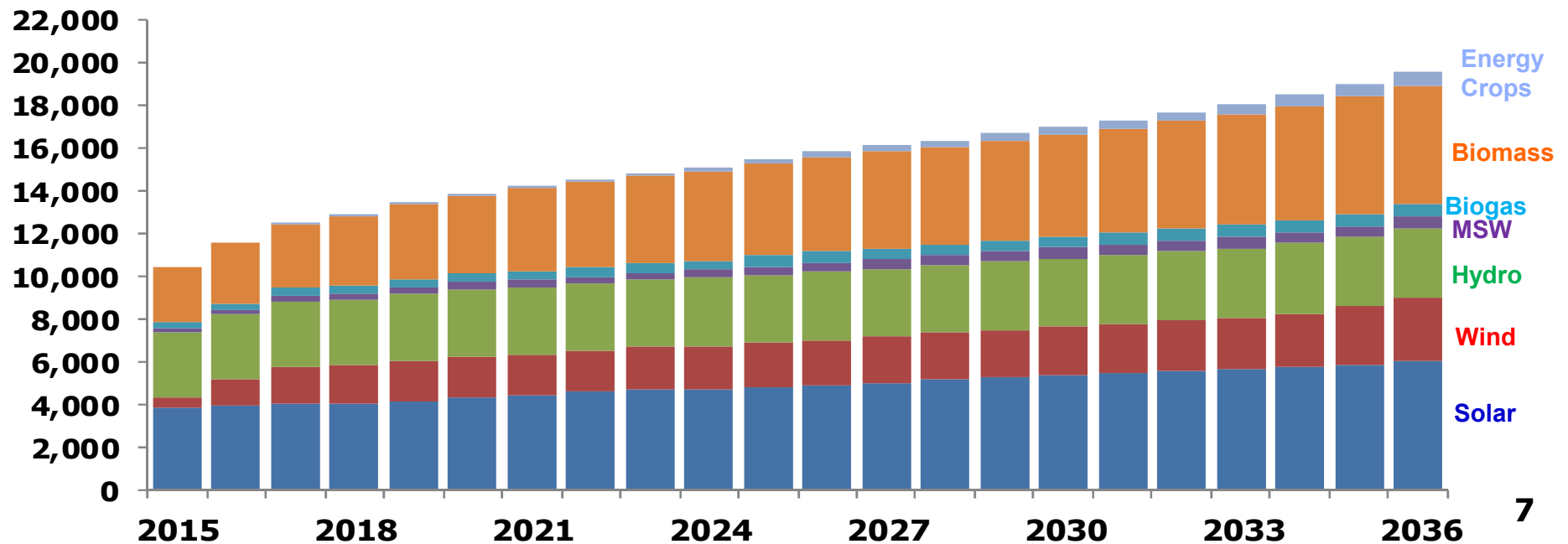
Business
37,052 GWh (41%)

Industrial
31,843 GWh (36%)

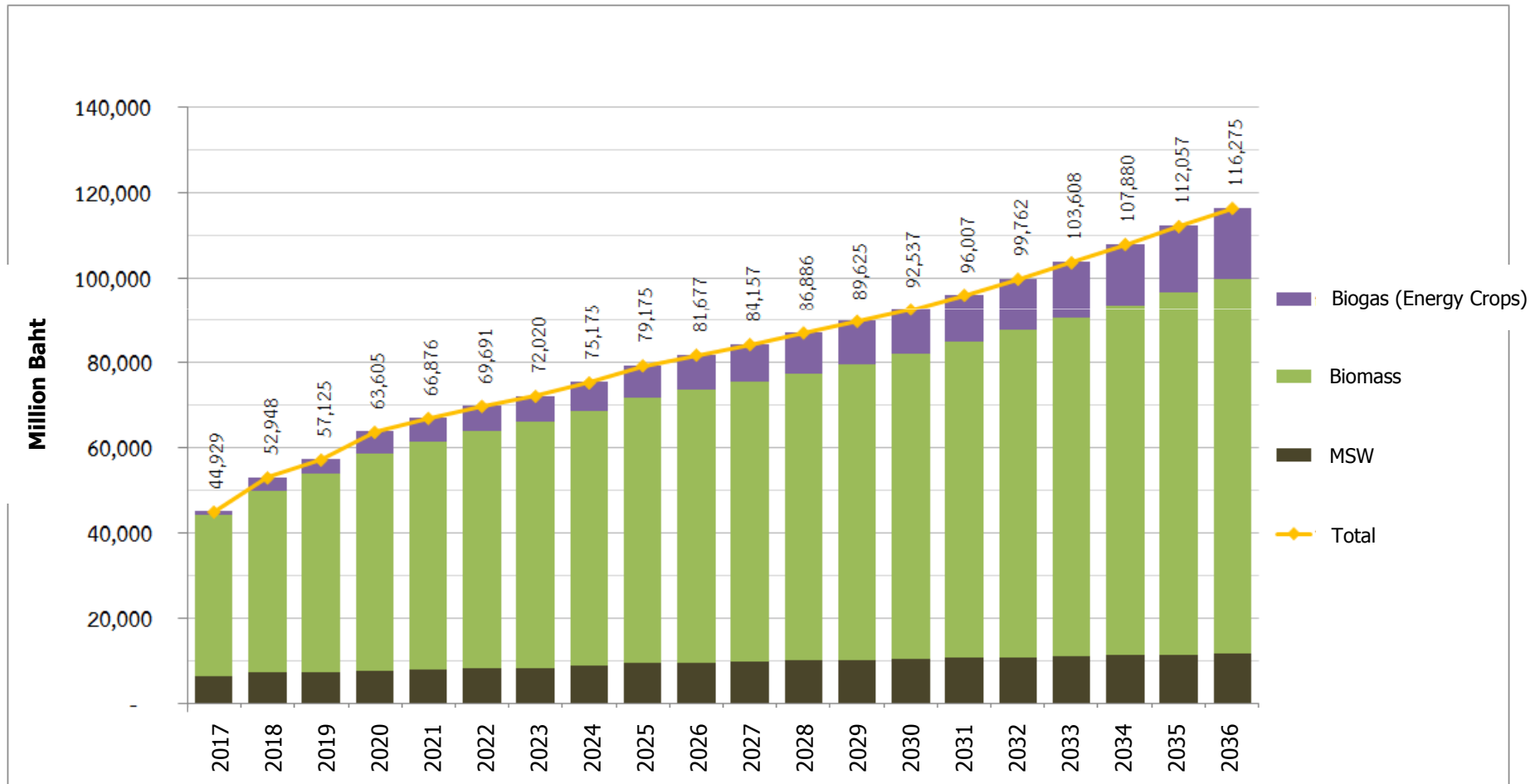
Alternative Energy Target

Type	Solar	Wind	Hydro	Mini Hydro (<12MW)	MSW	Biogas	Energy Crops	Biomass	Total
Installed Capacity 2014	1,298.5	224.5	2,906.4	142	65.7	311.5	-	2,541.8	<u>7,490.4</u>
Installed Capacity 2036	6,000	3,002	2,906.4	376	500	600	680	5,570	<u>19,634.4</u>

Megawatts



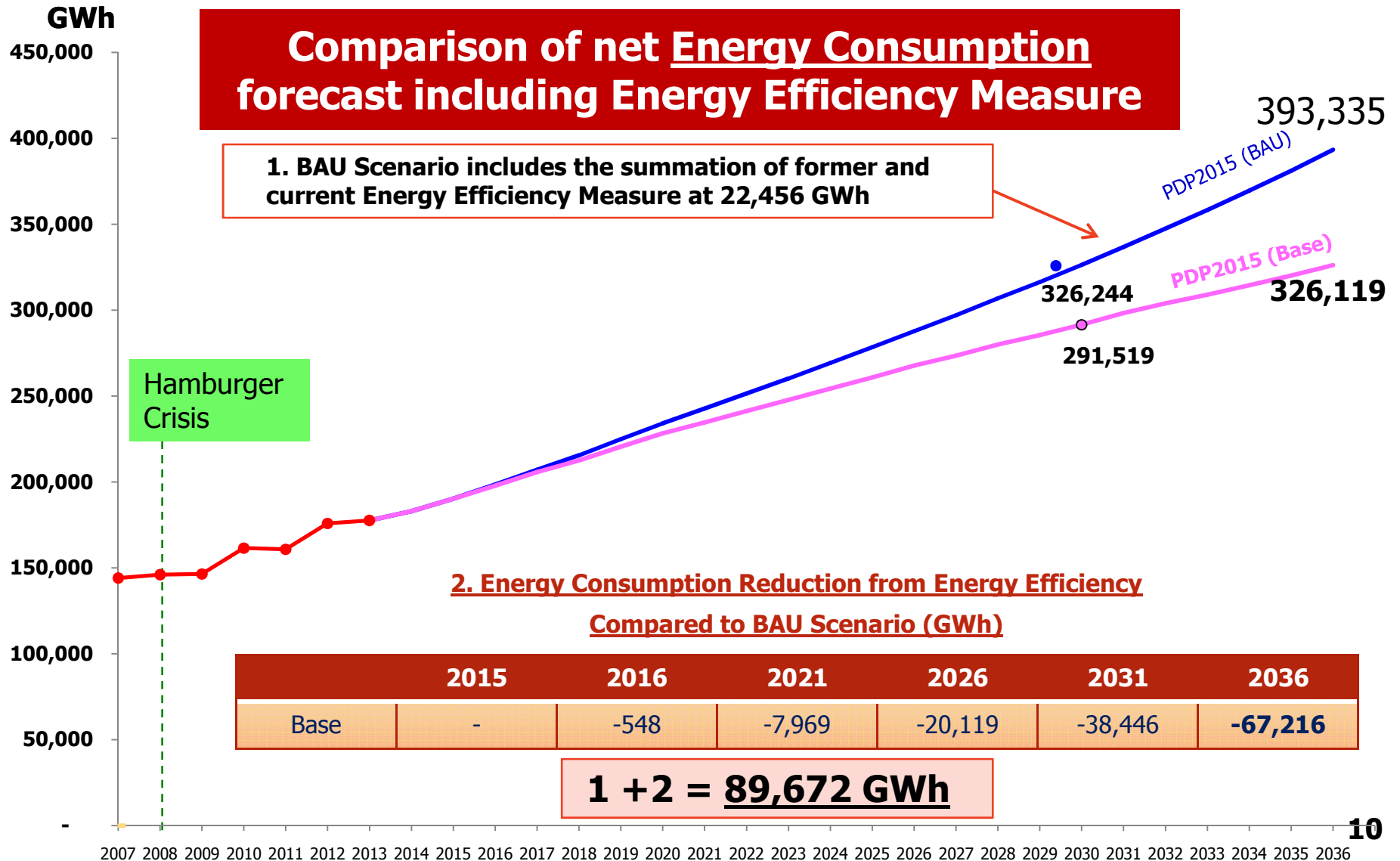
Benefit of RE fuel cost to community economy



❖ Estimation of Fuel Mix for Power Generation in PDP2015

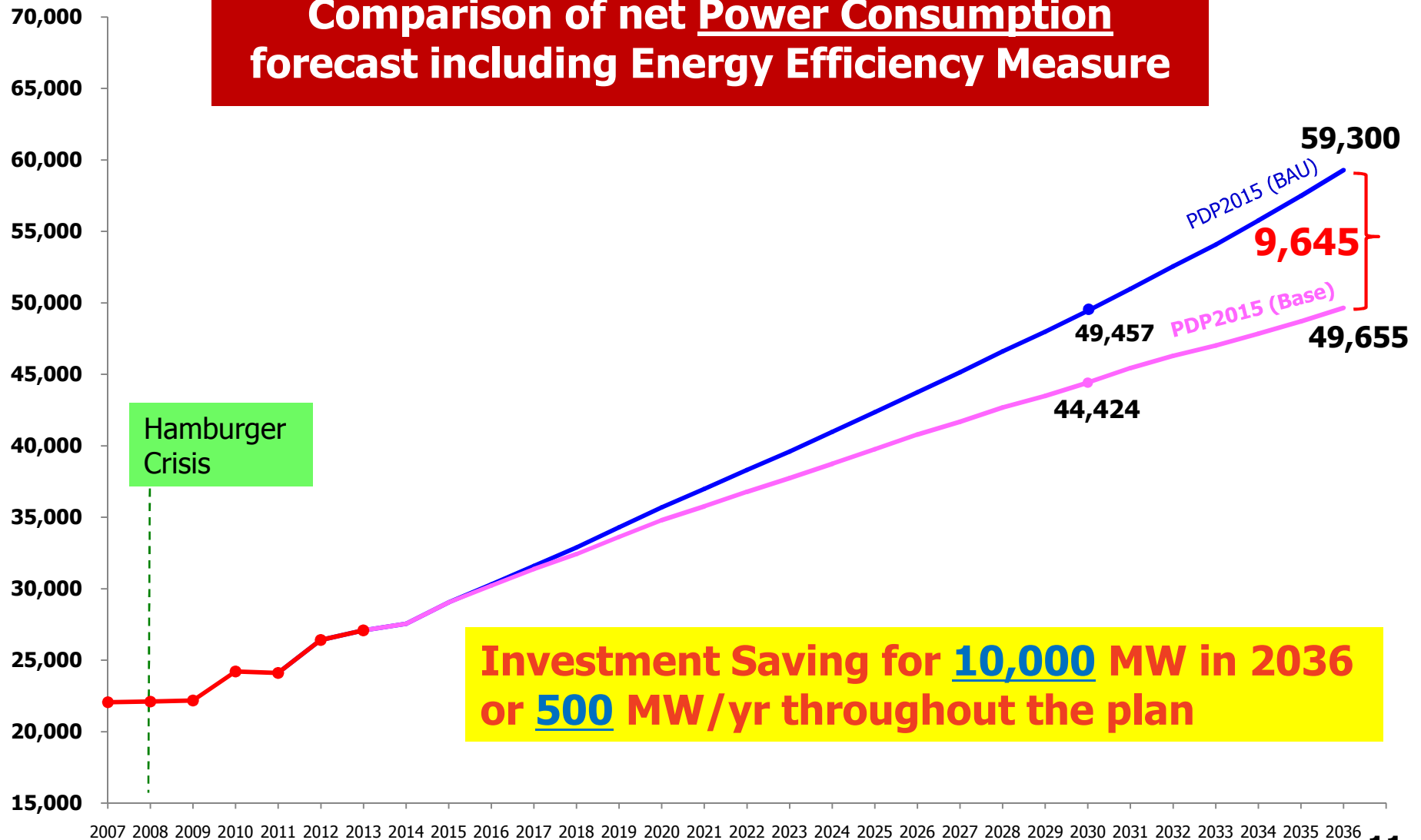
PDP 2015				PDP2010 rev3
Fuel Type	Sep 2014 (percentage)	2026 (percentage)	2036 (percentage)	2030 (percentage)
Imported Hydro	7	10-15	15 – 20	10
Clean Coal (inc. Lignite)	20	20-25	20 – 25	19
Renewable	8	10-20	15 – 20	8
Natural Gas	64	45-50	30 – 40	58
Nuclear	-	-	0 – 5	5
Diesel / Fuel Oil	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Load Forecast from 2015 - 2036



Megawatts

Comparison of net Power Consumption forecast including Energy Efficiency Measure



Investment Saving for 10,000 MW in 2036 or 500 MW/yr throughout the plan

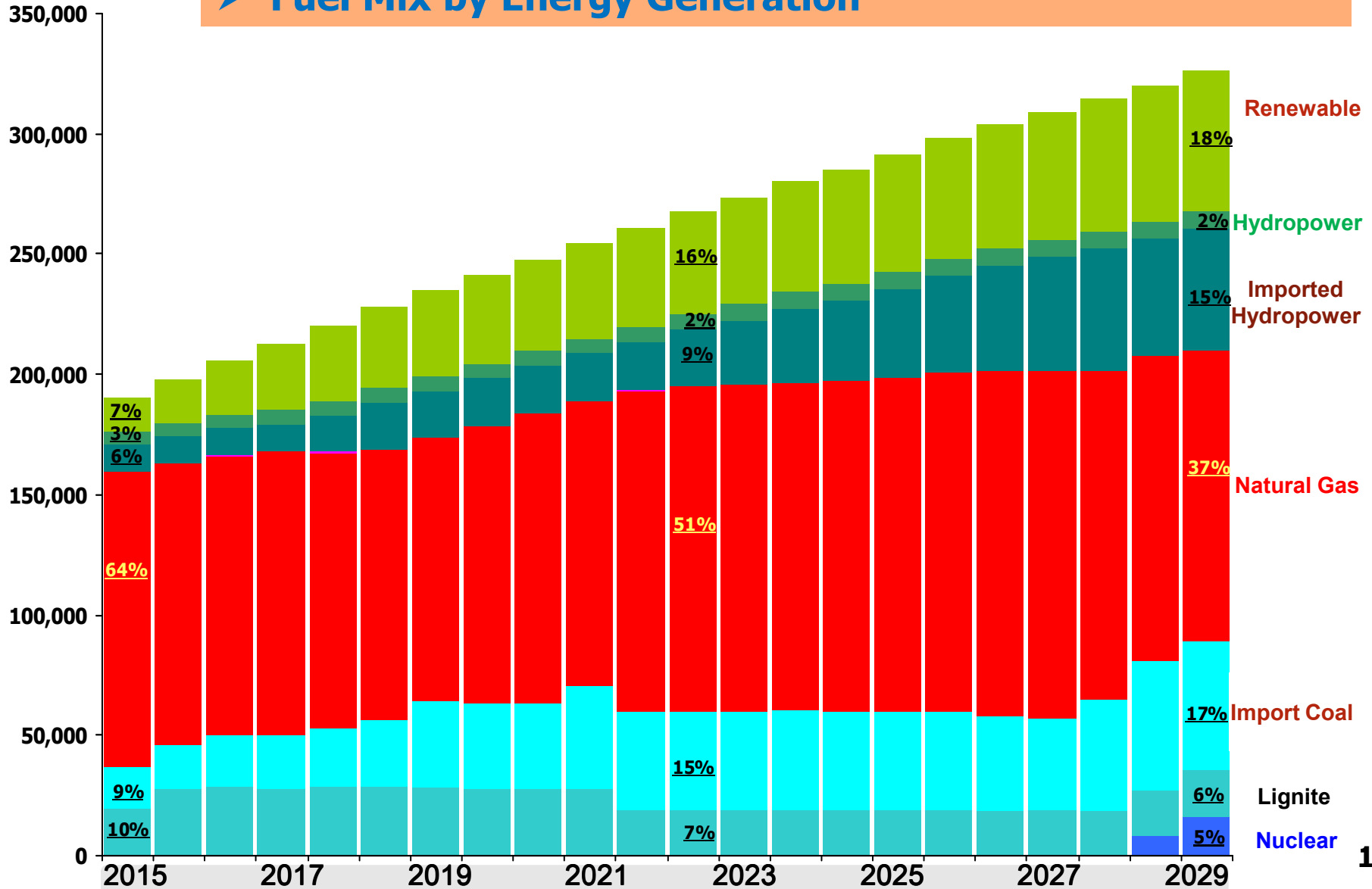
Unit : Megawatts

<u>Installed Capacity 2015-2036</u>	PDP2015
Installed Capacity at the end of 2014	37,612
New Installed Capacity	57,459
Retired	-24,736
Installed Capacity at the end of 2036	<u>70,335</u>

<u>New Installed Capacity 2015-2036</u>	Total
Clean Coal Technology	7,390 (9 Plants)
Natural Gas	17,478 (15 Plants)
Nuclear	2,000 (2 Plants)
Gas Turbine	1,250 (5 Plants)
Cogeneration	4,119
Renewable	12,105
Pumped Storage Hydropower	2,101
Imported	11,016
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>57,459</u>

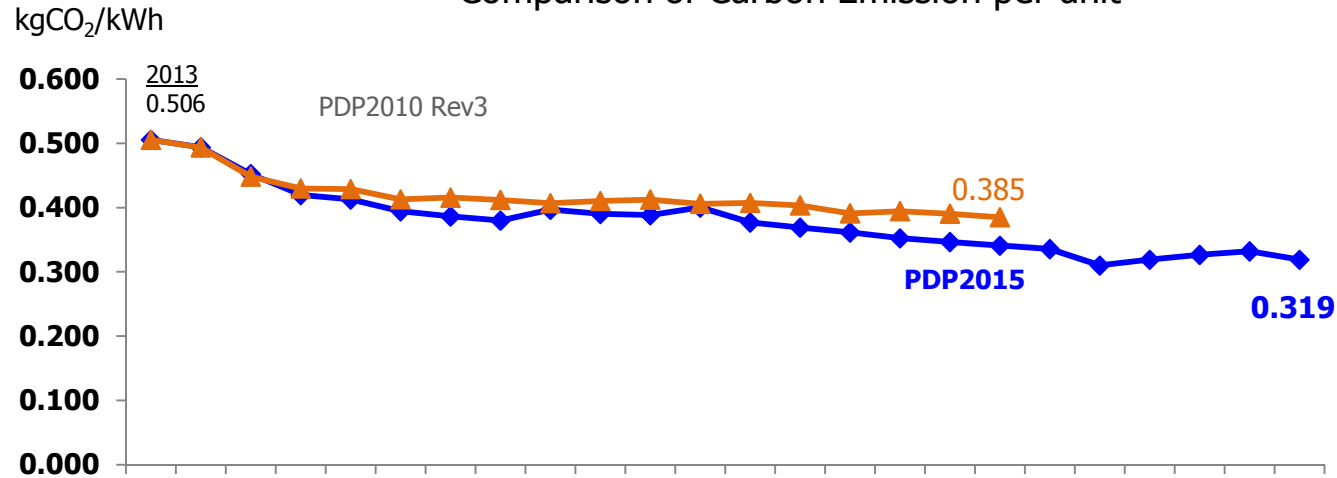
MWh

Fuel Mix by Energy Generation

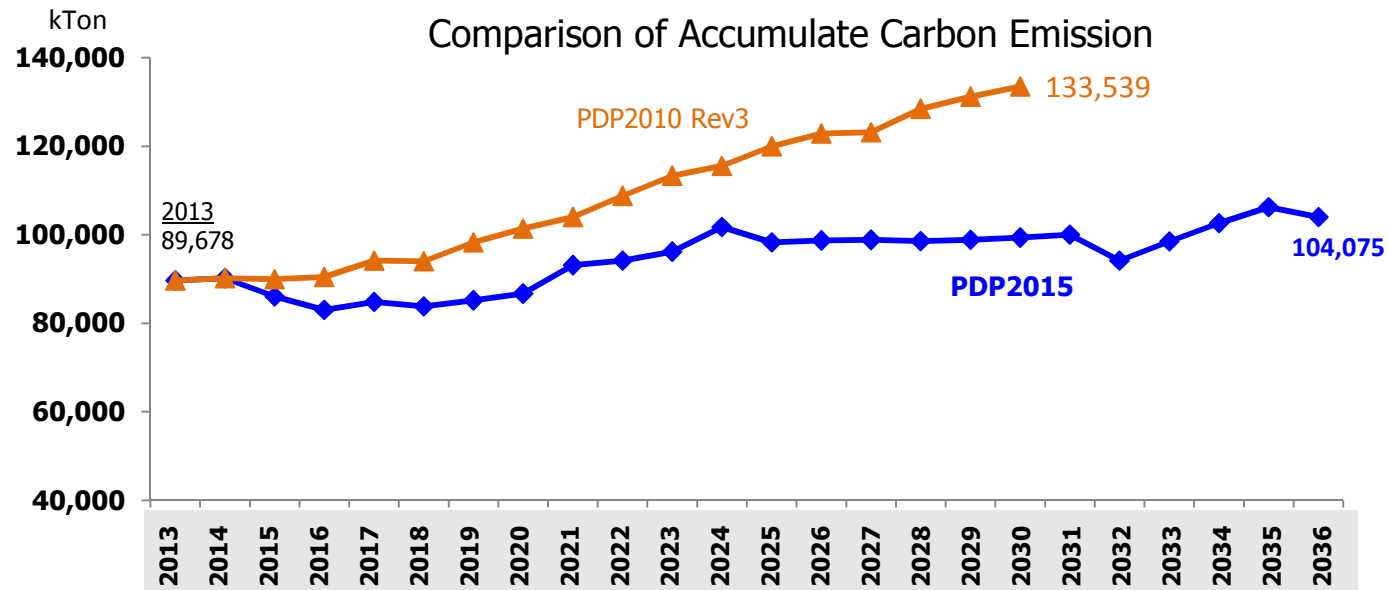


Carbon Emission

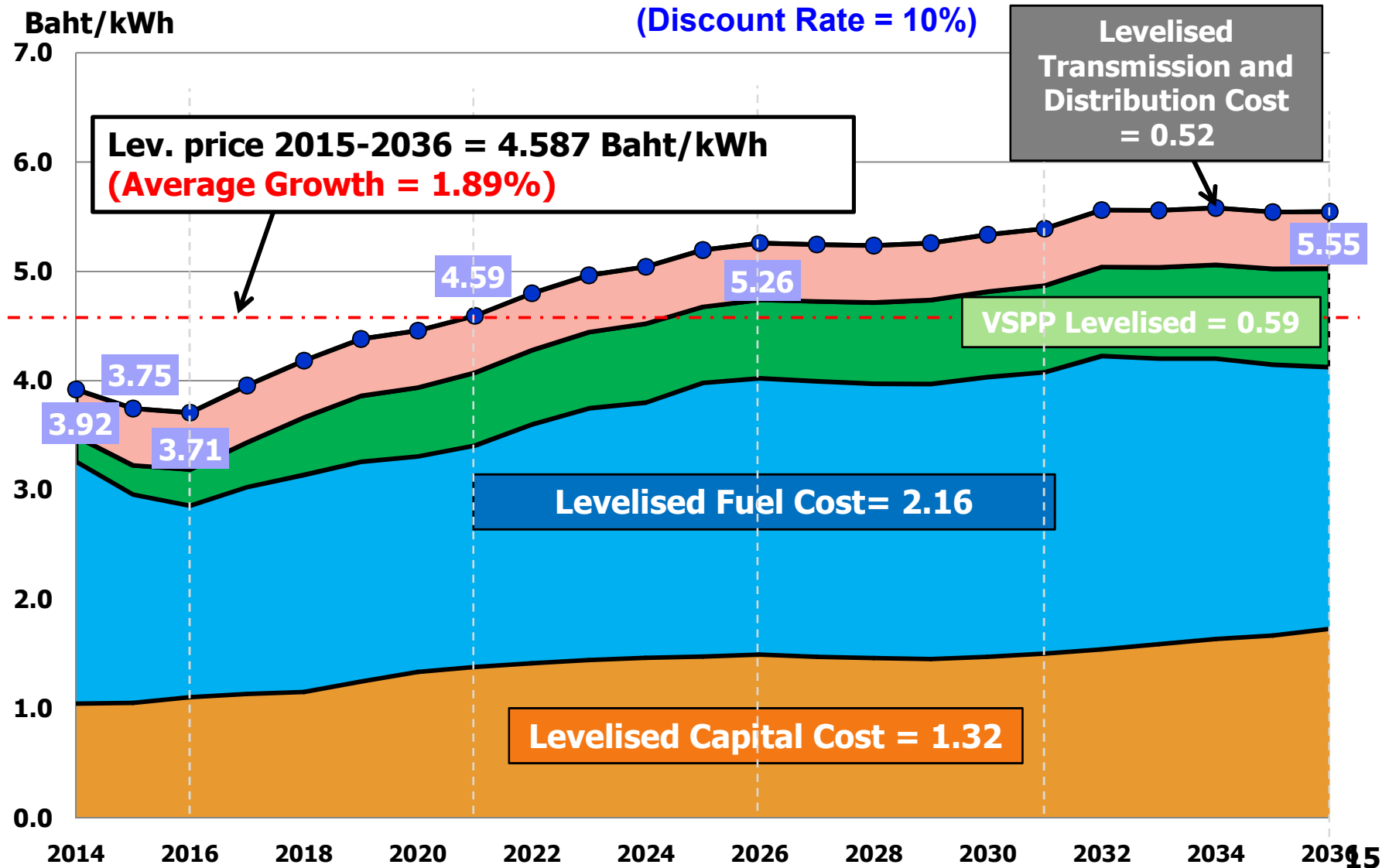
Comparison of Carbon Emission per unit



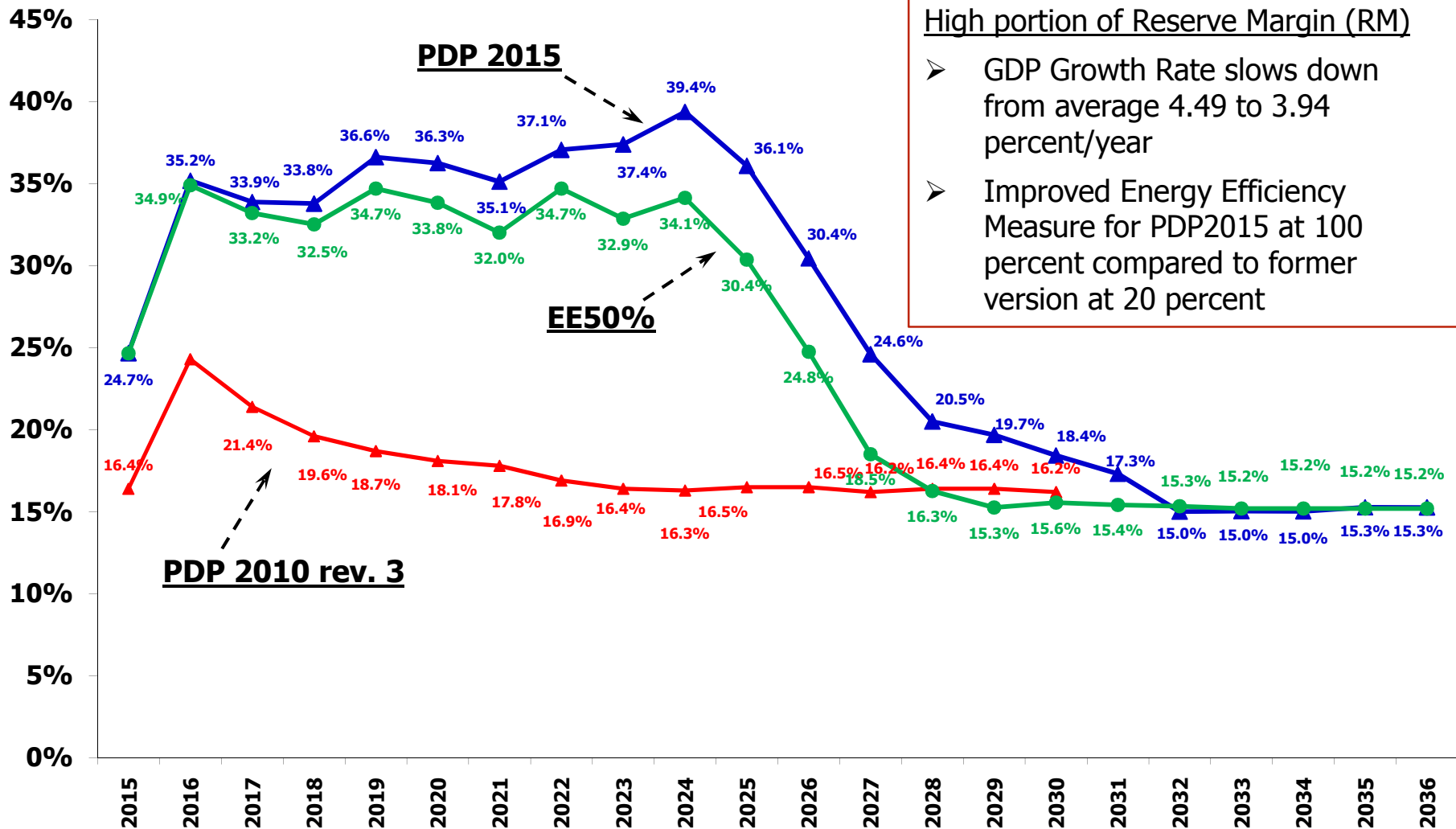
Comparison of Accumulate Carbon Emission



Estimation of retailed power tariff



➤ Reserve Margin



1. Key measure to decrease reserve margin is so difficult because many projects are binded from the previous PDP plan.
2. Emphasize on energy efficiency, renewable energy and fuel diversification to increase security and decrease environmental impacts, especially the global warming.
3. Retailed power tariff is appropriated reflecting the primary cost.
4. The Committee on Energy Policy Administration is assigned by the National Energy Policy Council, NEPC, to find out the measure to solve high reserve margin.



สำนักงานนโยบาย
และแผนพลังงาน
กระทรวงพลังงาน

Thank you