

# 2014 : Thailand Submits NAMA

Thailand has submitted its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action plan to lower greenhouse gas emissions below business as usual by 2020. NAMAs are gaining momentum as a key instrument for developing countries to contribute to the global call for climate action.



In 2009, developing countries agreed to take Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to address the urgent need to reduce global emissions.

NAMAs are defined in two ways; at the national level as a voluntary, over-arching pledge for mitigation and as individual actions prepared under the umbrella of the National NAMA.

## Thailand Targets Energy and Transport

Thailand is the 58th developing country to voluntarily submit its National NAMA through a formal letter declaring its intent to achieve ambitious mitigation in line with national development plans. NAMAs are unique in that they aim to lower emissions based on the countries' unique characteristics while also stimulating economic growth.

The NAMA model is proven to prompt transformational social, environmental and economic change and deliver critical co-benefits for enhanced food security, improved public health, and more.

Thailand's National NAMA proposes action in the energy and transportation sectors to reduce emissions between 7 to 20 percent below projections for 2020. The named measures include renewable and alternative energy sources, energy efficiency improvements, bio-fuels in transportation, and a sustainable transit system.

Following submission of its National NAMA, Thailand will design specific actions aimed at local, regional, and sectorial greenhouse gas mitigation as noted in its National NAMA, pending global support for their preparation and implementation.

## National Plans Can Get Support via UN Registry

Subsequently, Thailand may enter the actions into the UNFCCC NAMA Registry as a means to obtaining technical and financial support from the international community.

In addition to measurably lowering emissions, NAMAs continue to provide successful models of low-emissions development that can be replicated worldwide.

Ref. [unfccc.int/news/thailand-submits-nama](http://unfccc.int/news/thailand-submits-nama)



## **2015 : Submission by Thailand**

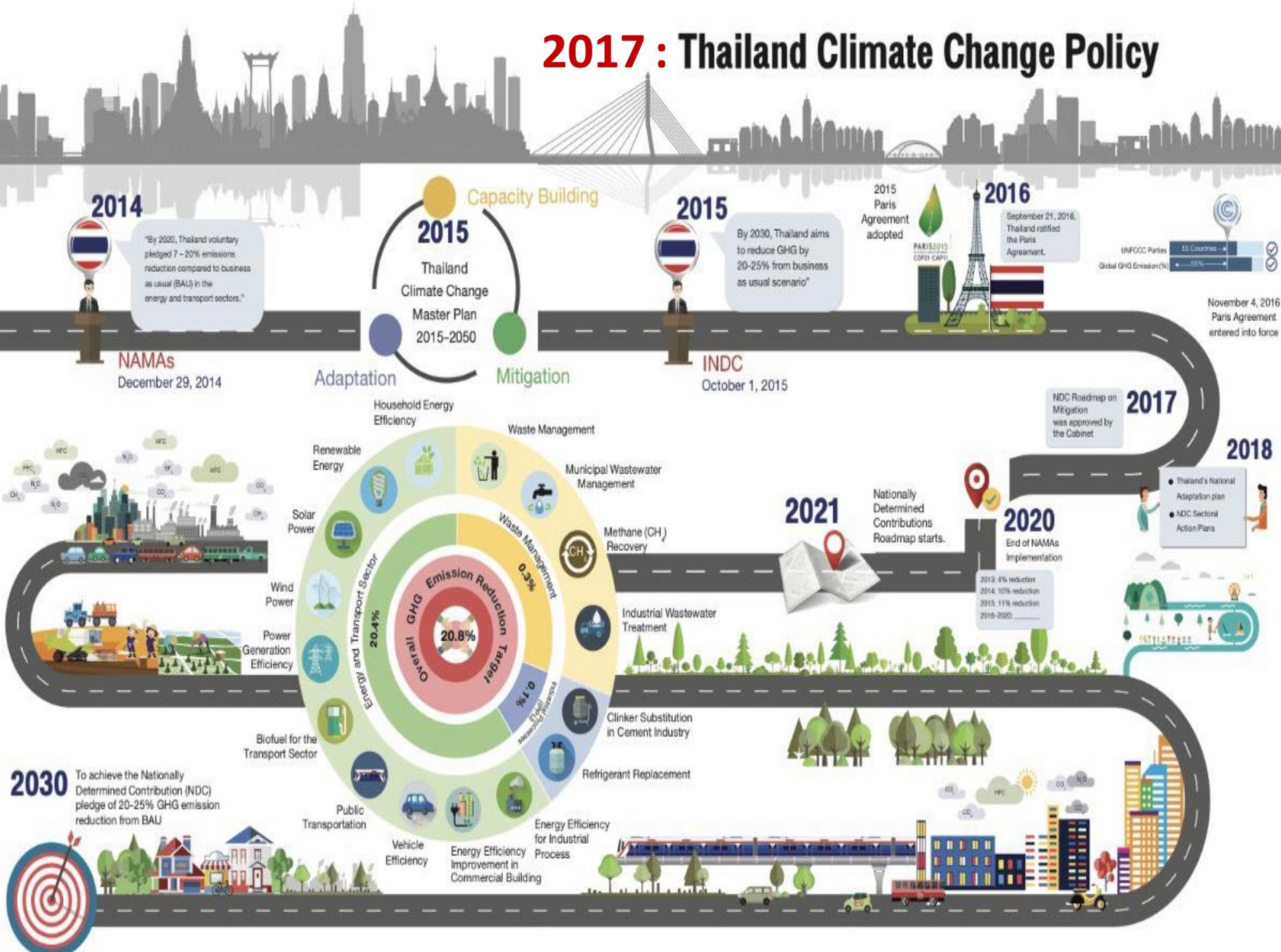
### **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution and Relevant Information**

As a developing country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, Thailand attaches great importance to the global efforts to address this common and pressing challenge. Pursuant to decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20, Thailand hereby communicates its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) and the relevant information.

**Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030.**

**The level of contribution could increase up to 25 percent, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**

# 2017 : Thailand Climate Change Policy



2014

"By 2020, Thailand voluntary pledged 7-20% emissions reduction compared to business as usual (BAU) in the energy and transport sectors."

**NAMAs**  
December 29, 2014

2015

Thailand Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050

Adaptation

Mitigation

2015

By 2030, Thailand aims to reduce GHG by 20-25% from business as usual scenario"

**INDC**  
October 1, 2015

2015 Paris Agreement adopted

2016

September 21, 2016, Thailand ratified the Paris Agreement.



November 4, 2016 Paris Agreement entered into force

2017

NDC Roadmap on Mitigation was approved by the Cabinet

2018

- Thailand's National Adaptation plan
- NDC Sectoral Action Plans

2020

End of NAMAs Implementation

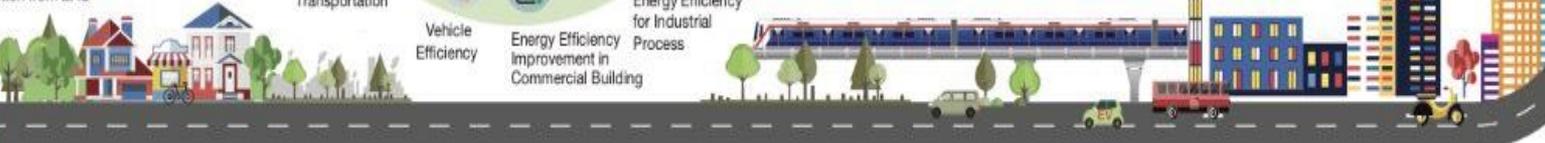
2013: 4% reduction  
2014: 10% reduction  
2015: 11% reduction  
2016-2020: \_\_\_\_\_

2021

Nationally Determined Contributions Roadmap starts.

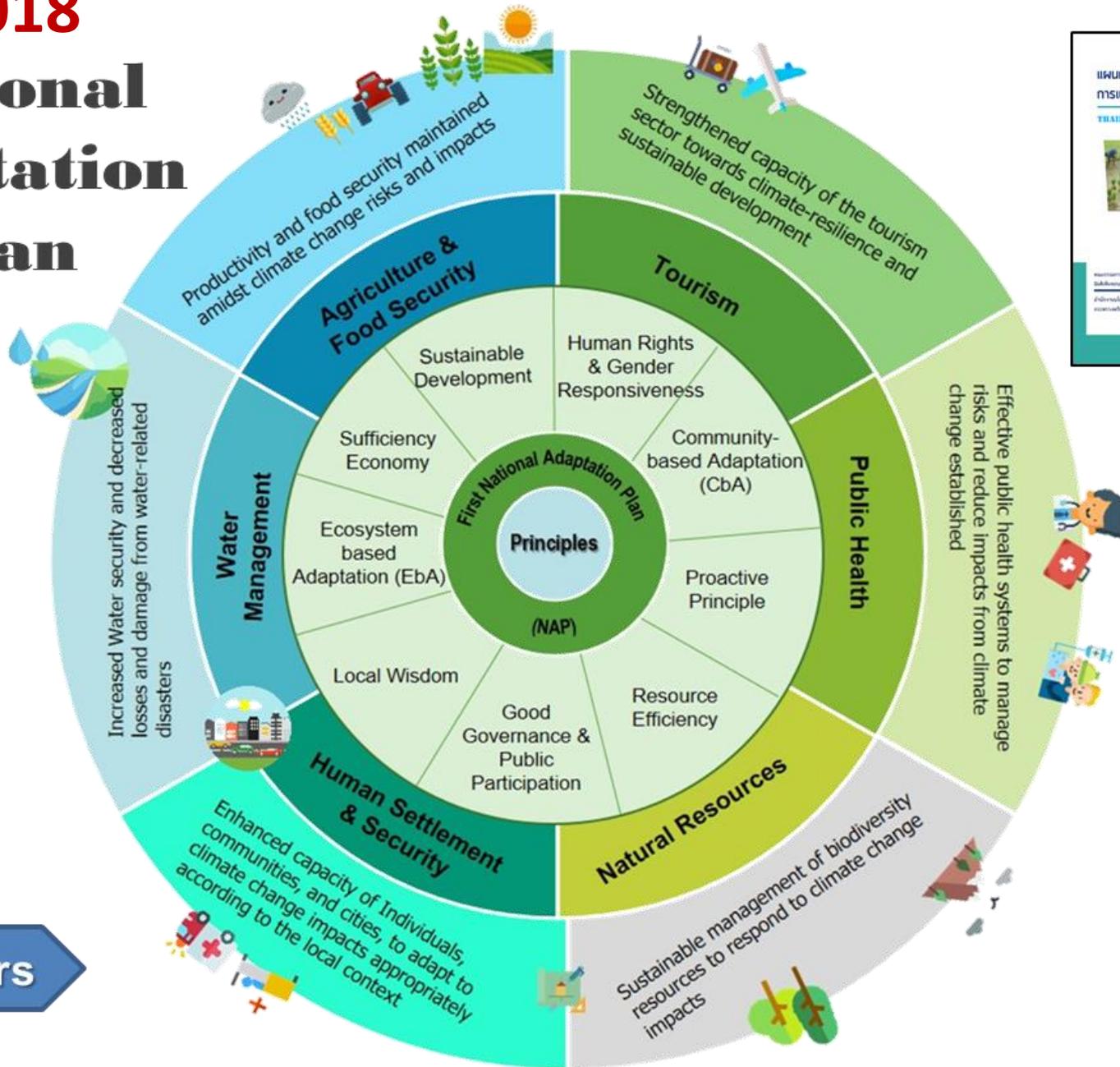
2030

To achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pledge of 20-25% GHG emission reduction from BAU

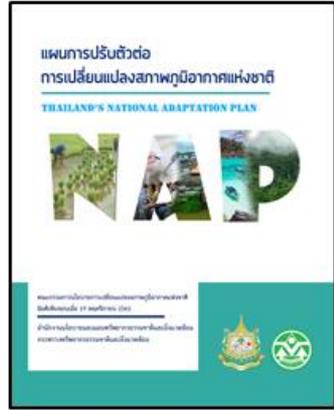




# 2018 National Adaptation Plan



6 Sectors



# Thailand's Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management 2018 – 2030

## Target 1

Reduce and stop using single-use plastic targets by replacing with environmental friendly products

## Target 2

100% of target plastic waste to Circular Economy

- Adopted "Bangkok 3R Declaration towards Prevention of Plastic Waste Pollution through 3R and Circular Economy"
- Adopted "Bangkok 3R Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in Asean Region"
- Develop plastic waste recycling system through circular economy

## Stop using in 2019

- Cap seal
- Oxo
- Microbead

2018



2019

0.5 million tons utilization

2 million tons or 12% of the total waste generation

1.5 million tons disposed by landfill or incinerator

Partially remain in Environment

2018

2021

2020

2022

2023  
2026

2027

2030

## SDGs

- Summary of implementation in according to SDGs
- Continuously working to meet the target of Roadmap
- Law enforcement on plastic waste management

## Phase 3

100% of target plastic wastes will be recycled by applying Circular Economy Principle



- Reducing and stop using other single-use plastics

## Phase 2

## Stop using in 2022

- Plastic bag < 36 micron
- Foam food container
- Plastic cup < 100 micron
- Plastic straw
- Monitoring, evaluation and review Roadmap and Action Plan
- Develop recycling plastic waste system through circular economy

- Develop guidelines/ requirements/ standard for environmental friendly plastic products

- Establish Subcommittee/Working groups
- Develop Roadmap for Plastic Waste Management 2018 – 2030



Problems of Plastic Waste in Thailand



2019



# Low Carbon and Resilience to Climate Change Society

## Environmentally Friendly

- ⚙️ Awareness
- ⚙️ Mindset
- ⚙️ Way of Life



## Accelerate Action and Outcome



ACE : Action for Climate Empowerment Implementation Plan





# Land-to-Sea Waste Management

## Policy & approach

- ◆ Apply 3R / circular economy
- ◆ Set national target, by 2027
  - Reduce 50% of marine plastic debris
  - Reduce and recycle 100% of target plastics
- ◆ Ban specific items of single-use plastics,
  - By 2019 : cap-seal, plastics micro-bead, oxo-degradable plastics
  - By 2022 : shopping plastic bag, Styrofoam box, plastic cup, plastic straw

## Upstream

- ◆ Increase efficiency in solid waste management throughout the processes of collecting, sorting, and disposing of discarded solid materials.
- ◆ Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for Plastic and Waste Management

## Downstream

- ◆ Coastal Cleanup Program
- ◆ Smoke-free and Zero Waste Beach
- ◆ Remove floating debris in rivers/canals, by using:
  - garbage boom
  - garbage interceptor
  - garbage trap
  - garbage collection boat



# 1 มกราคม 2563

## ห้างสรรพสินค้า ซูเปอร์มาร์เก็ต และร้านสะดวกซื้อ

### งดให้ถุงพลาสติกหูหิ้ว



# Start on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020



# No Plastic BAG ►►► Bring Your Own



คุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมคือคุณภาพชีวิต  
#CampaignDEQP รณรงค์ลดใช้ถุงพลาสติกหูหิ้ว