

Green Deal Country Fiche Thailand

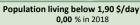
Population in 2019 69,63 million habitants Projected population in 2050 65,94 million habitants

Population density (2019)

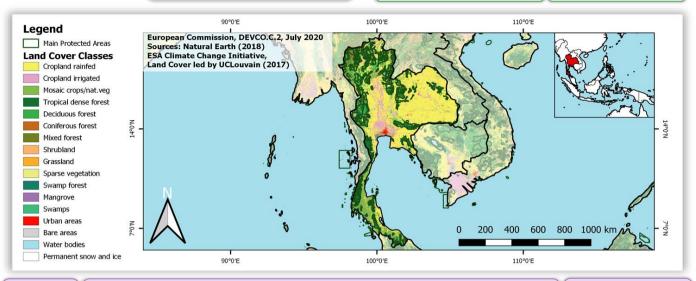
513,1 thousands km² 136 habitants per km²

7.806,74 US\$ (2019)

GDP per capita



Human Development Index 0,78 (2019, UN target: >0,8)



Share of global emissions (2018) 0,788%

NDC: Mitigation Summary

(NDC from 2020)

Thailand unconditionally commits to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% by 2030 from the business-as-usual scenario of 555 MtCO2eq (excluding LULUCF). Conditionally (in particular regarding cooperation on energy and waste management), this could go up to 25%.

INTPA "NDC Group"

Group 2 - Suggested EU focus on both Mitigation and Adaptation

| Pillar | Indicator Name and Unit | Value | Interpretation |
|--|--|--------------|--|
| Green, circular and low- carbon economy | Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017) | 2,58 gh/cap | Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita |
| | Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017) | 15% | Low recycling and composting rate (overall EU-27 value = 45%) |
| | Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2017) | 7,21 \$/m³ | Low water productivity (minimum EU MS value : 10 \$/m³) |
| | Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010) | 2,44 kg/\$ | Larger footprint than all EU-27 Member States |
| | Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017) | C2 | No SCP policy instrument or coordination mechanism reported |
| | Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017) | +20% / +73% | Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP |
| Biodiversity & Forests | Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020) | 18,78% | CBD Target has been met for terrestrial ecosystems (17% by 2020) |
| | Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019) | 9,82% | High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5 |
| | Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015) | 19,42% | Important share of population - consider landscape approach |
| | Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020) | -0,94 % | SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020) |
| | Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020) | NA | No Data |
| | Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015) | 216550 FTE | Medium share of employment (0,5%-1% of total labor force, 2015) |
| Green and Smart Cities | Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016) | 24,60% | Further efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030) |
| | Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018) | 77,04% | High satisfaction with public transport (UN SDSN interpretation) |
| | Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017) | 63% | Significant efforts are needed to meet SDG Target 11.6 |
| | Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total) | 22,10% | Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment |
| | Urban air pollution (μg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016) | 26,58 μg/m³ | Above EU 2020 target (18μg/m³) but below US Standard (35μg/m³) |
| | Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1, 2018) | 0,58 | Moderate alignment with the Sendai Framework (0,5 to < 0,75) |
| Sustainable Energy | Access to electricity (% of population, 2018) | 100,00% | SDG Target 7.1 has been achieved |
| | Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016) | 21,84% | Higher share of renewables than the EU 2020 target of 20% |
| | Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015) | 8,54% | Very low share of renewables, low contribution to SDG Target 7.2 |
| | Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018) | 75,50% | Further efforts still needed for universal access to clean cooking |
| | Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015) | 0,00% | No fossil-fuel subsidies, SDG Target 12.C achieved |
| | Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017) | 5,13 MJ/\$ | Energy Intensity above EU average, but still within range of EU MS |
| Food systems: from Farms to Forks | Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1\$90 a day, 2018) | NA | No Data |
| | Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019) | NA | No Data |
| | Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2016) | 10,50% | Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030 |
| | Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016) | 161,71 kg/ha | Above EU rate (153 kg/ha), but within range of EU MS values |
| | Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013) | 13,43% | Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030 |
| | Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017) | 16,32% | Medium share of emissions - Relevant for climate mitigation |
| Water & Oceans | Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017) | 99,93% | Some progress still needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030) |
| | Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017) | 98,80% | SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030) is on track for achievement, but |
| | Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014) | 3281 m³/cap | Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m³/capita) |
| | Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014) | 17,49% | Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction) |
| | Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020) | 1,92% | Significant efforts needed to achieve CBD Target of 10% by 2020 |
| | Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014) | 55,59% | SDG Target 14.4 (0% by 2020) not met, significant efforts needed |

