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# Thailand's National Climate Policies

By

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# Thailand's National Climate Policies



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Partner



## Experience:

2023 - Present	Partner, The Creagy Co., Ltd.
2023 - Present	Director, Climate Finance Network Thailand (CFNT)
2016 - 2023	CEO, Ritta Company Limited (Retired)
2008 - 2016	PTT Public Limited Company (Executive VP, VP)
2004 - 2007	Siam Cement Group (SCG)

## Qualification:

- ✓ Over **25 years of experience** in management and technology
- ✓ Was the Director of PTT Innovation Center
- ✓ Was a founding member and a Managing Director of the Thailand Energy Academy
- ✓ Was the VP of PTT Energy Policy and Stakeholders Relations
- ✓ Attended several WEFs in Davos and also COP 16

# Agenda

1. Thailand's Climate Change Ambition: Targets and Strategies
2. Thailand's Climate Policy for Mitigation and its Potential Impact to Thailand Post
3. Thailand's National Adaptation Plan and its Relevance to Thailand Post
4. Key Take-aways

## Section I

# Thailand's Climate Change Ambition: Targets and Strategies

# Why ?

## Climate Change is ranked among the top global risks in the past 5 years

Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

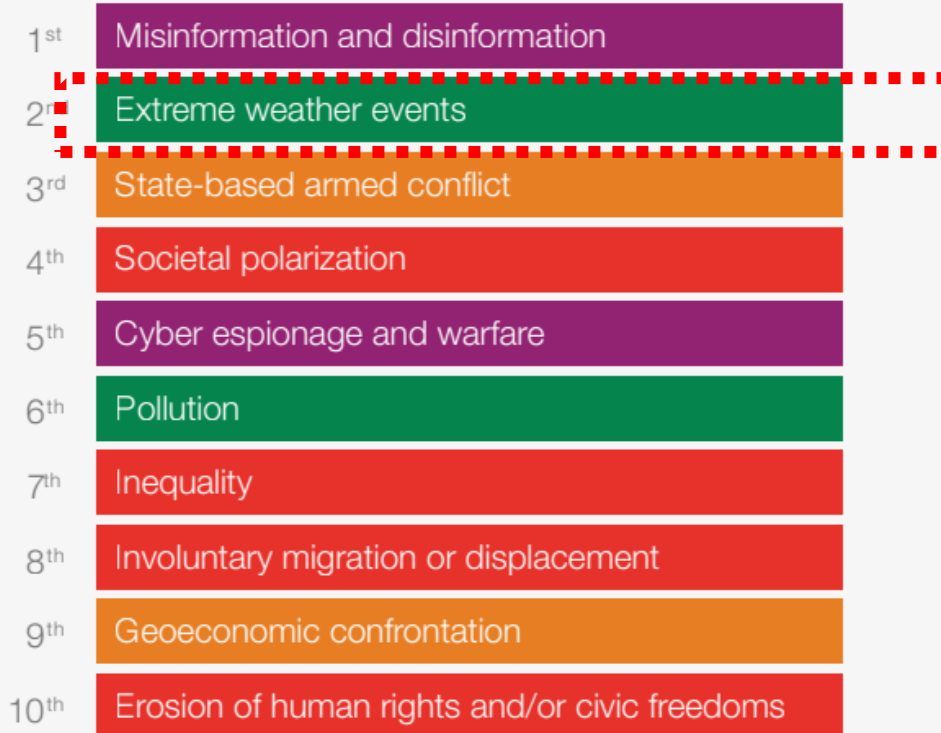
Survey interviewed more than 1,000 CEOs worldwide

### Risk categories

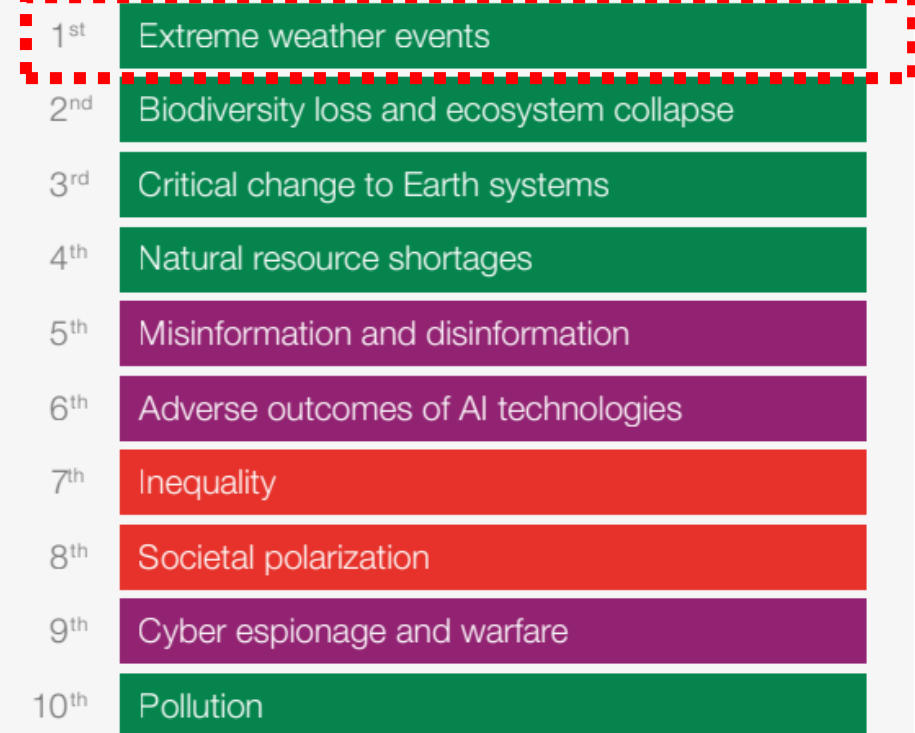
- Economic
- Environmental
- Geopolitical
- Societal
- Technological

In 10 years =>  
Mostly “Green”  
Risks at the TOP !

### 2 years



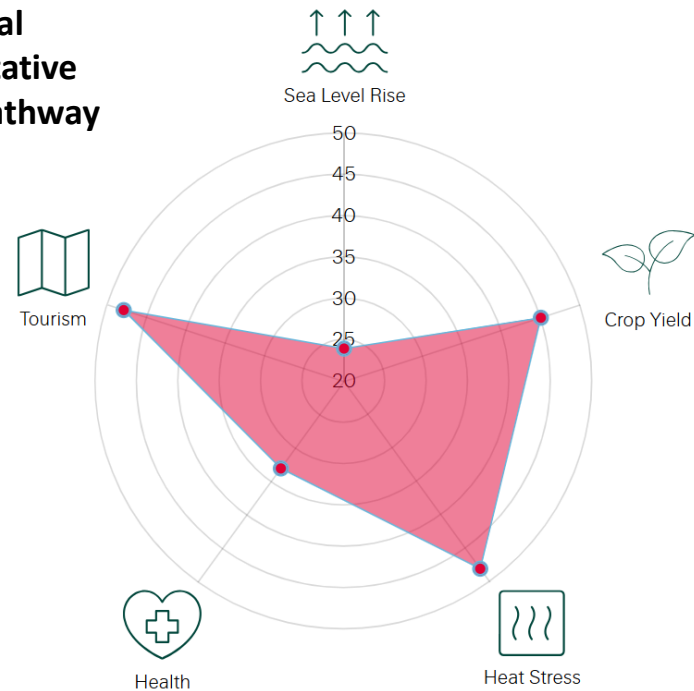
### 10 years



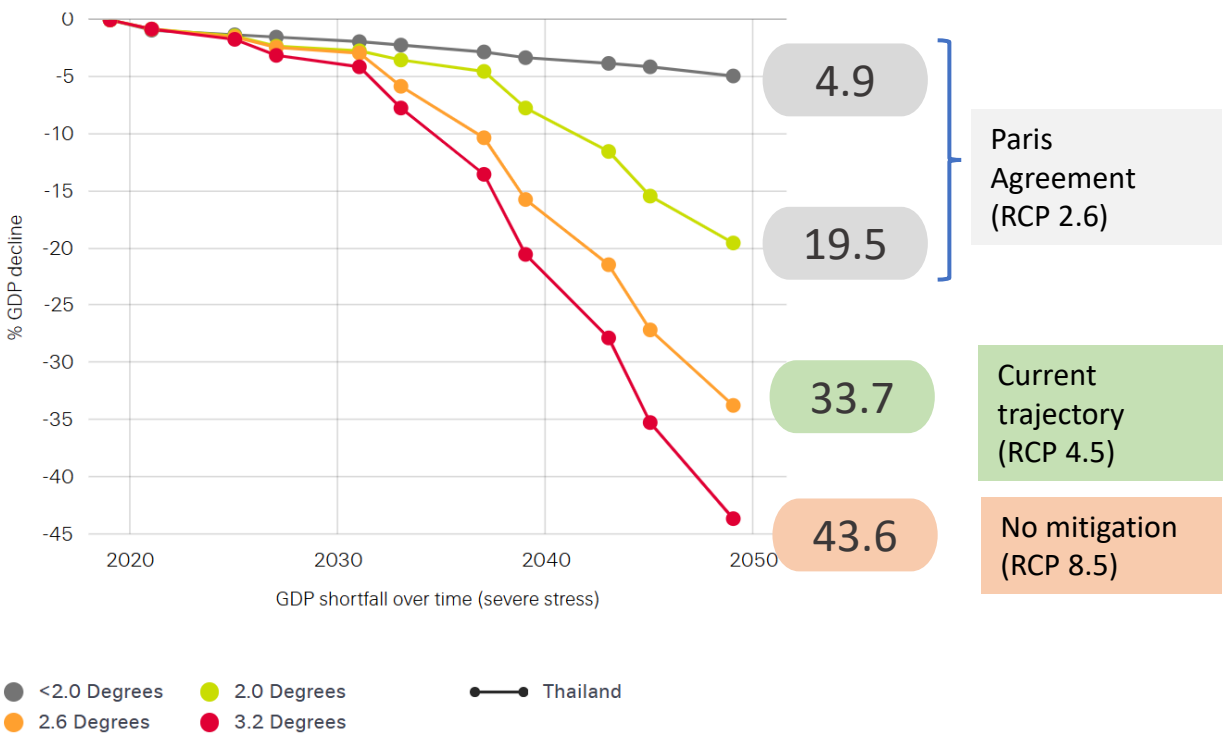
Source: World Economic Forum: Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025

# Thailand is estimated to lose up to 43.6% of its GDP in 2048 if global temperatures rise by 3.2°C.

GDP loss potential  
Under Representative  
Concentration Pathway  
(RCP) 4.5



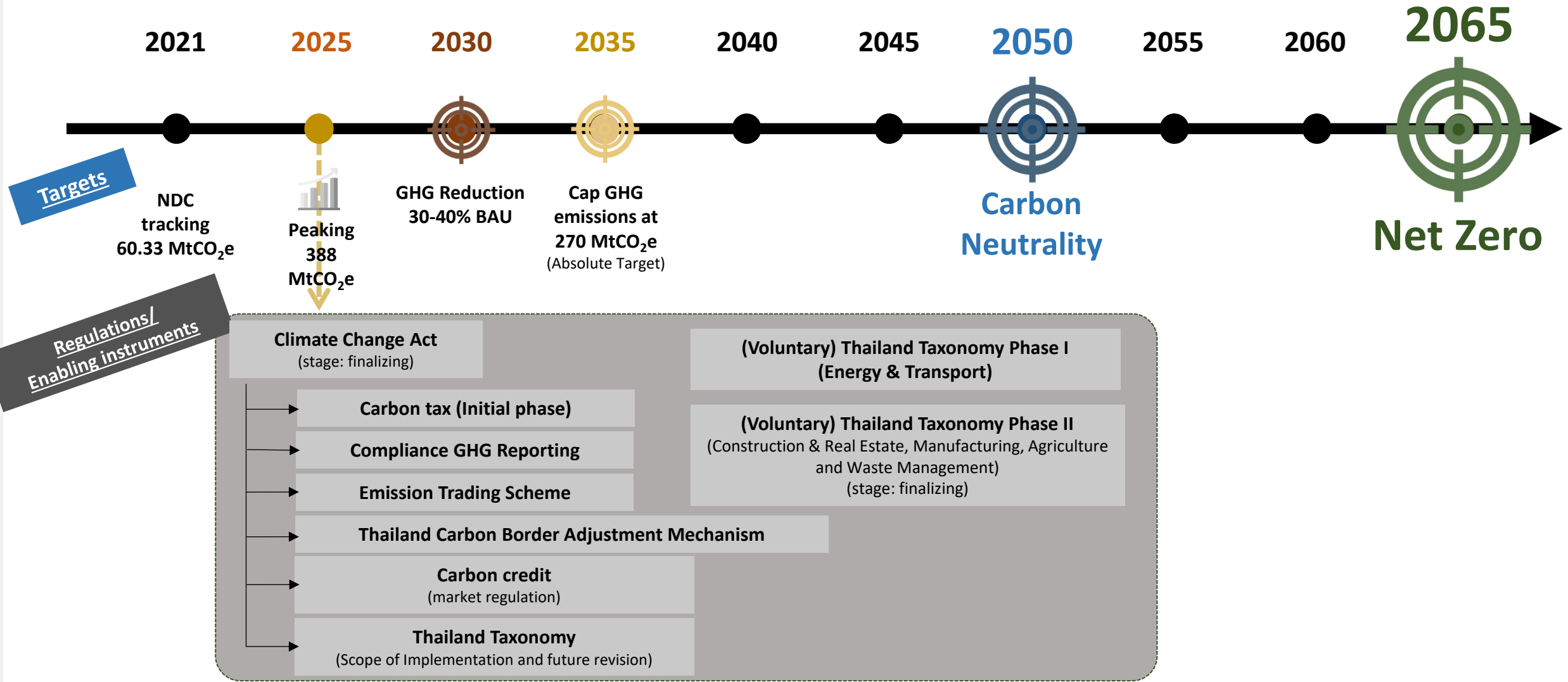
- The greatest impact on Thailand's economic losses are on tourism and labor productivity (heat stress). These are followed by agricultural productivity, health, and sea level rise, respectively.



- Lowest estimated GDP impact of climate change when the world follows the Paris Agreement mitigation pathway.
- Economic impact to Thailand can reach up to 43% of GDP if the world does not that any mitigation action.

Source: Swiss Re Institute (2021)

# National Long-term Decarbonization Targets



# What is the difference between Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero?

## Carbon Neutrality

Carbon neutrality describes a state in which the GHG emissions released to the atmosphere by a stakeholder (individual, organization, company, country, etc.) have been reduced or avoided and the remaining ones are compensated with carbon credits. To achieve carbon neutrality, carbon credits from projects that **reduce, avoid or temporarily capture** GHGs are accepted.

## Net Zero

Net Zero is a state where a balance between anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals is achieved. This can be achieved through reducing and avoiding emissions, and then implementing solutions to capture the remaining ones at the point of generation, or by removing them from the atmosphere.

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (n.d.).



# Energy sector - the Core Challenge

The energy sector's deep reliance on fossil fuels, especially natural gas, is the primary obstacle to decarbonization

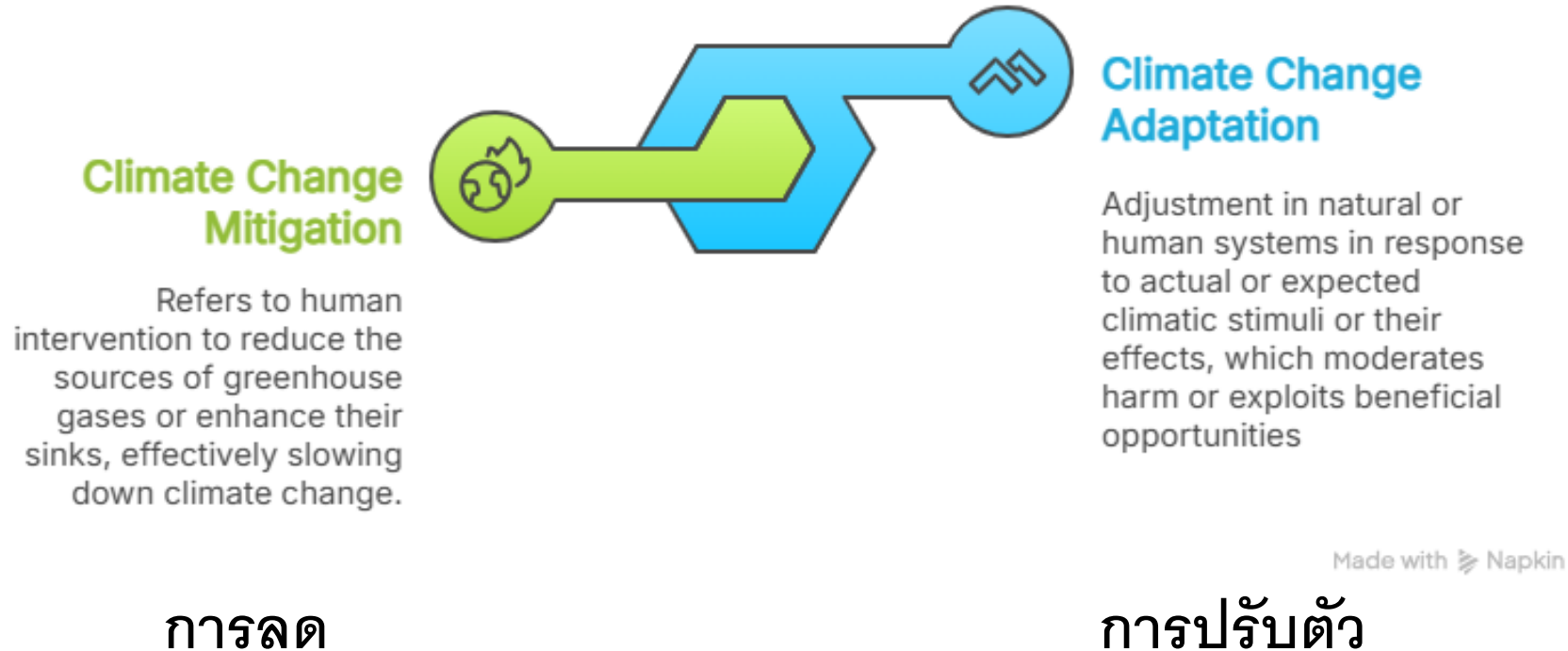


- **Dominance:** ~66-69% of national GHG emissions; Power mix reliant on Gas (60-66%) and Coal (~17-20%).
- **Renewables Lag:** Targets aim for 50% new renewable energy capacity by 2050 (Long-term Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies or LT-LEDS), but deployment (~12-18% generation recently) is slow despite high solar potential.
- **Fossil Fuel Lock-in:** Current planning favors expanding gas infrastructure, contradicting long-term goals and requiring risky carbon capture and storage (CCS) reliance.
- **Grid & Market Barriers:** Infrastructure needs upgrades for variable renewable energy (VRE); market structure limits independent producers.
- **Critical Juncture:** Revision of National Energy Plan/Power Development Plan (PDP) is key to shifting trajectory

## Section II

# Thailand's Climate Policy for Mitigation and Its Potential Impact to Thailand Post

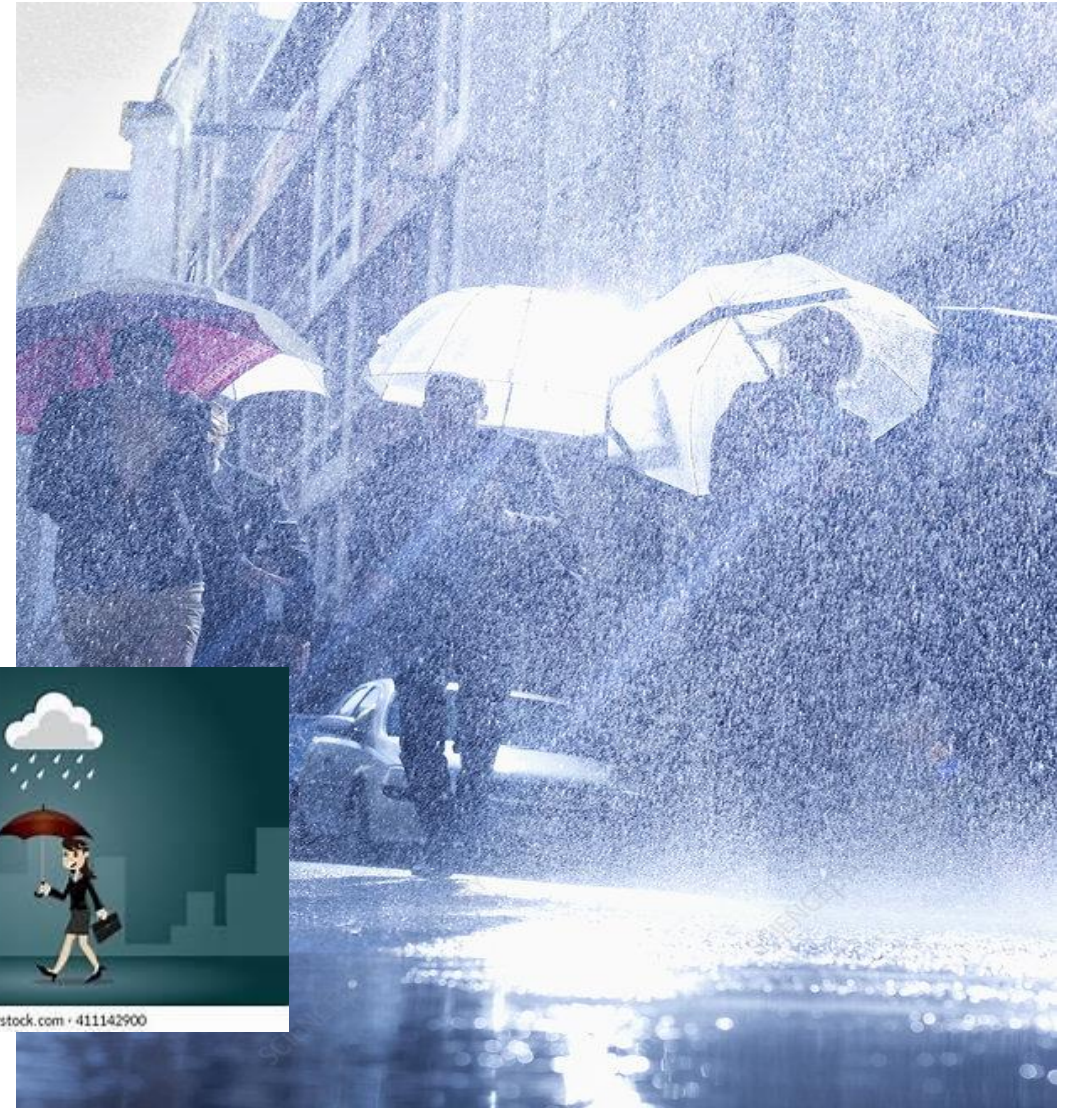
# What do we mean by climate change mitigation and adaptation?



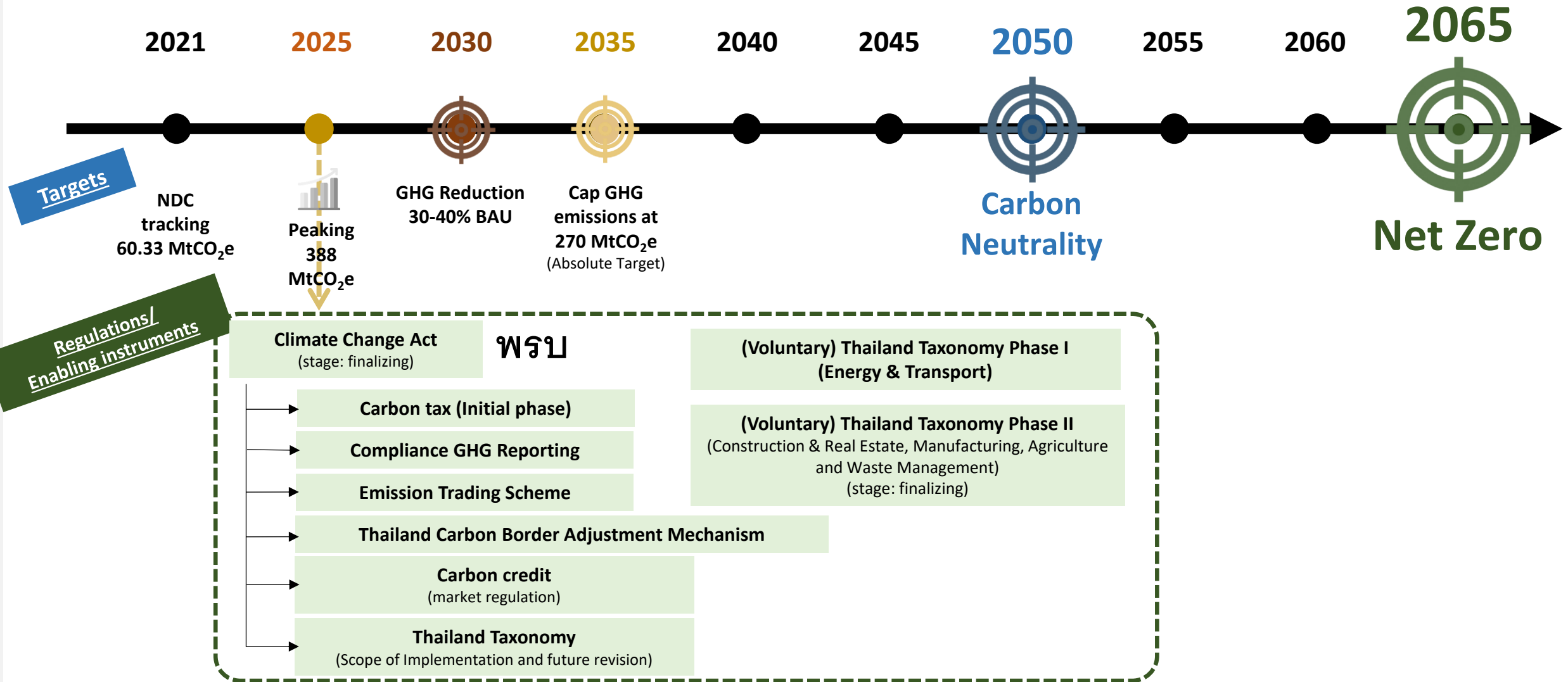
Source: Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2001).



# Analogy อุปมาอุปไมย



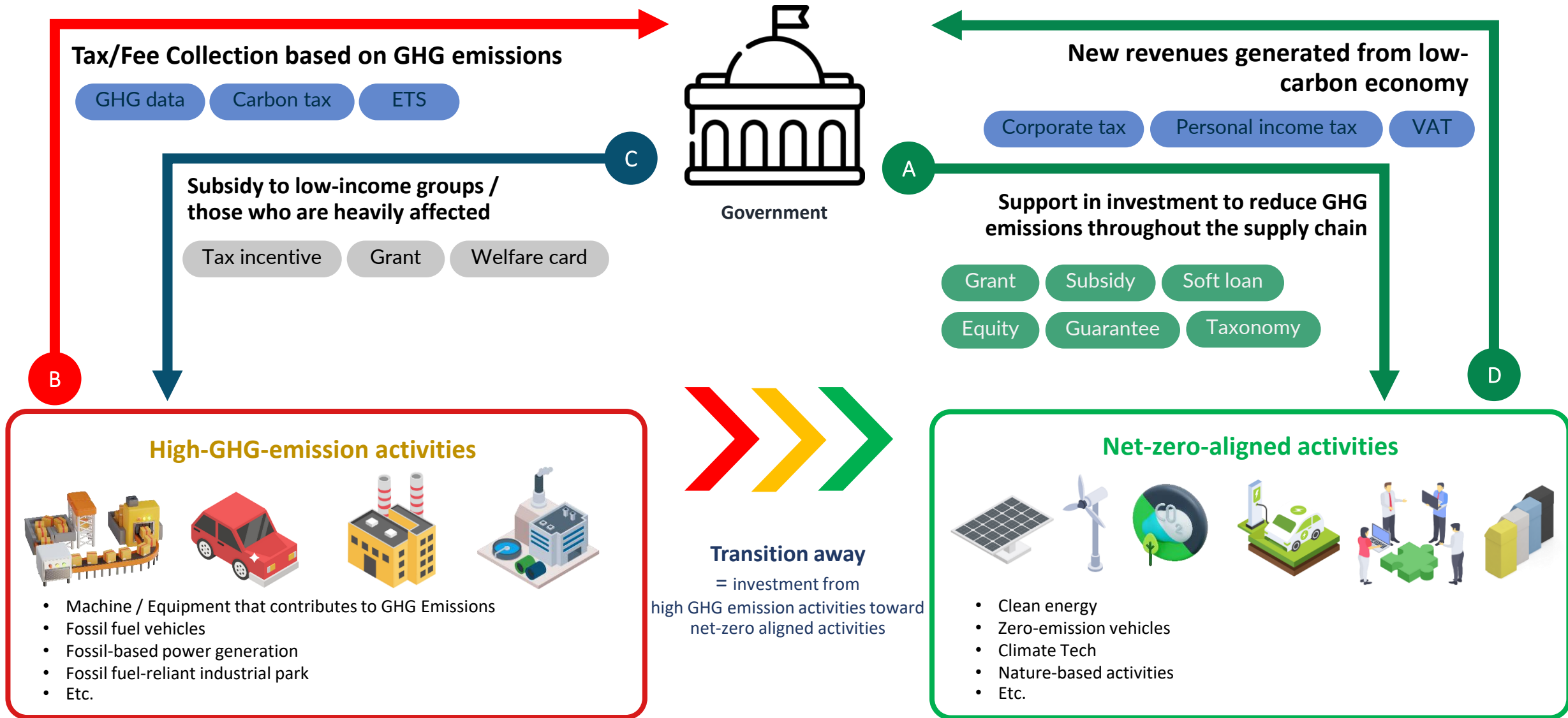
# National Long-term Decarbonization Targets



GHG = Greenhouse Gas



# The Transition to a Sustainable and Low-Carbon Economy and Society



# Climate mitigation policies to impact Thailand Post's transport and logistic services unit.

Unit: million baht

Business groups	2021		2022 (Revised)		2023	
	Value	% of the total revenues	Value	% of the total revenues	Value	% of the total revenues
Transport and logistics services	10,206.17	47.62	8,433.05	42.90	9,900.68	47.11
Mail services	6,700.19	31.26	7,152.88	36.38	7,086.96	33.72
International services	3,417.16	15.94	3,038.35	15.46	2,811.13	13.38
Financial business	381.04	1.78	371.98	1.89	472.80	2.25
Retail business	586.23	2.74	515.47	2.62	552.37	2.63
Other businesses	141.84	0.66	147.50	0.75	190.64	0.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,432.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>19,659.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21,014.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- Climate mitigation policies will have a big impact on Transportation and logistics services and Mail services, especially with the introduction of carbon pricing instruments in the future. They comprise 47% and 34% of Thailand Post's revenue, respectively,
- Thailand Post needs to strengthen its ability to cope with climate mitigation by making its operations more sustainable. This includes adopting cleaner technologies, improving service efficiency, and recycling packaging materials.

## Product Information

THP products can be divided into 6 groups according to the service groups as follows:



### Transport and logistics services

- Domestic postal parcels
- Domestic EMS service
- Logistics post service



### Retail business

- Postage stamps for collection
- Collectibles and collection equipment
- Postal goods



### Mail services

- Letters/Postcards/Printed matters
- Domestic registered mails
- Special service



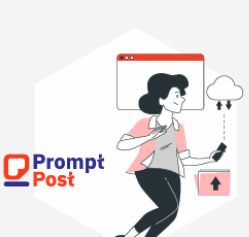
### Financial business

- Domestic money order service
- Online money order service
- Pay at Post service
- Agency Banking service



### International services

- Letters/Postcards/Printed matters
- International registered mails
- International postal parcels
- International EMS service
- Western Union money order service



### Other businesses

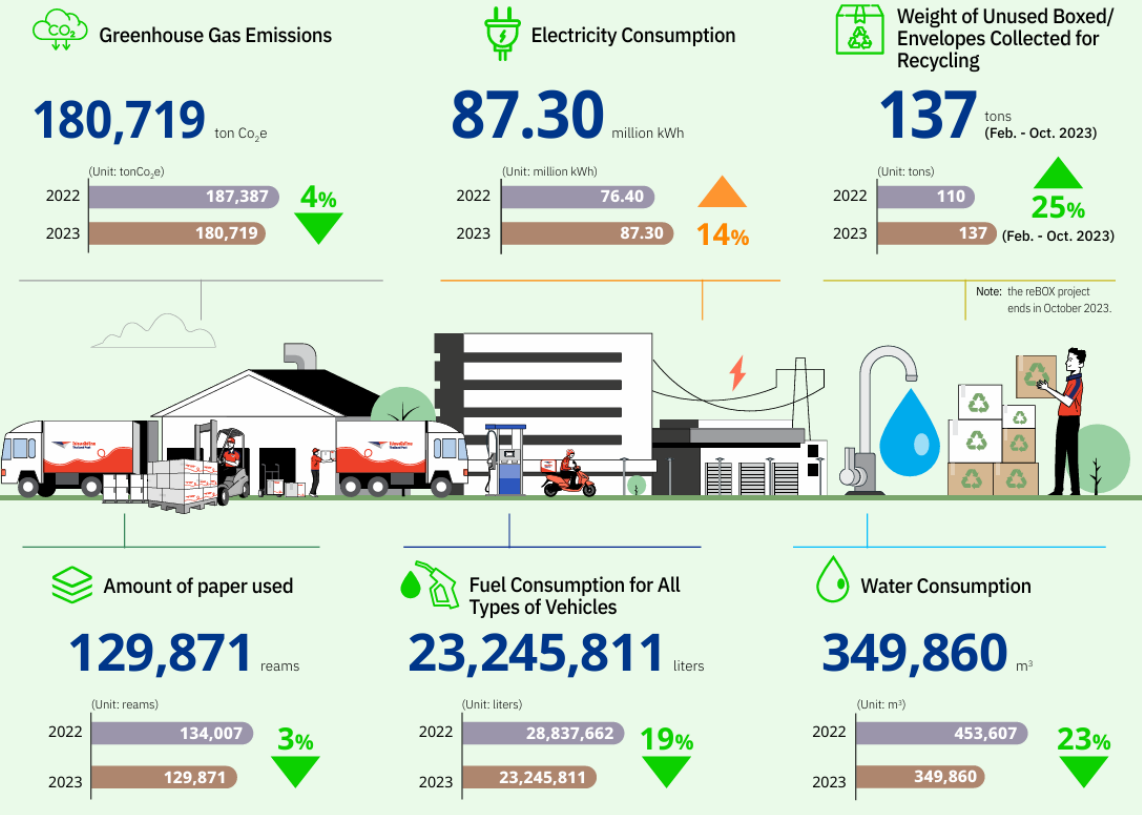
- Income from place and equipment lease
- Income from employment fees

Source: Thailand Post 2023 Annual Report

Thailand Post can build on its existing sustainability initiatives to navigate Thailand’s evolving climate mitigation policies.

Non-financial operation

Environment Dimensions

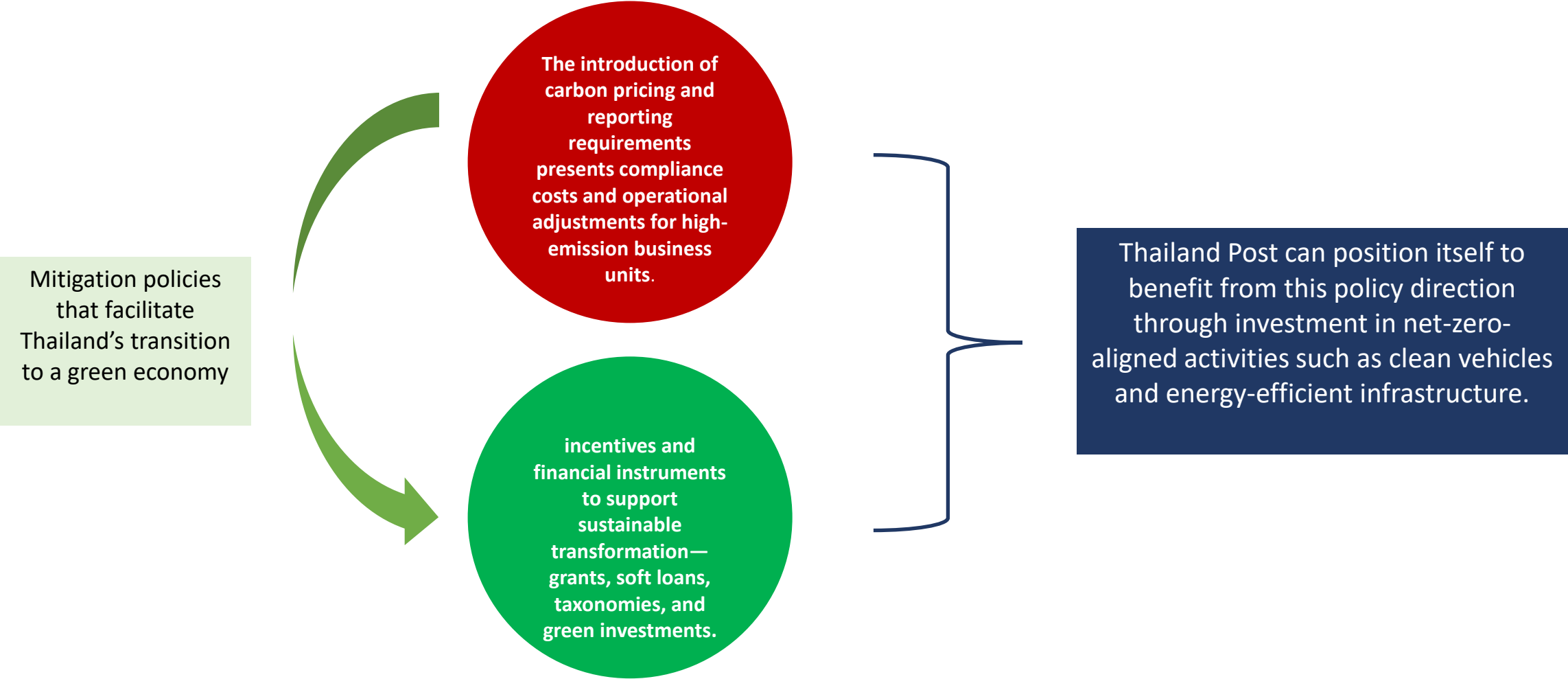


Source: Thailand Post 2023 Annual Report

- Thailand Post is actively reducing its environmental footprint, cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 4% and water use by 23% in 2023 compared to the previous year.
- Electricity consumption rose by 14%, which highlights the need for more energy-efficient operations or renewable energy sources as part of future sustainability strategies.
- Thailand Post improved its recycling efforts, collecting 137 tons of unused boxes and envelopes—a 25% increase from 2022.
- A key step forward is the adoption of electric vehicles in its postal operations. In 2023, Thailand Post reported an approved budget of THB 544.5 million to investment in electric vehicles for its postal operation system.



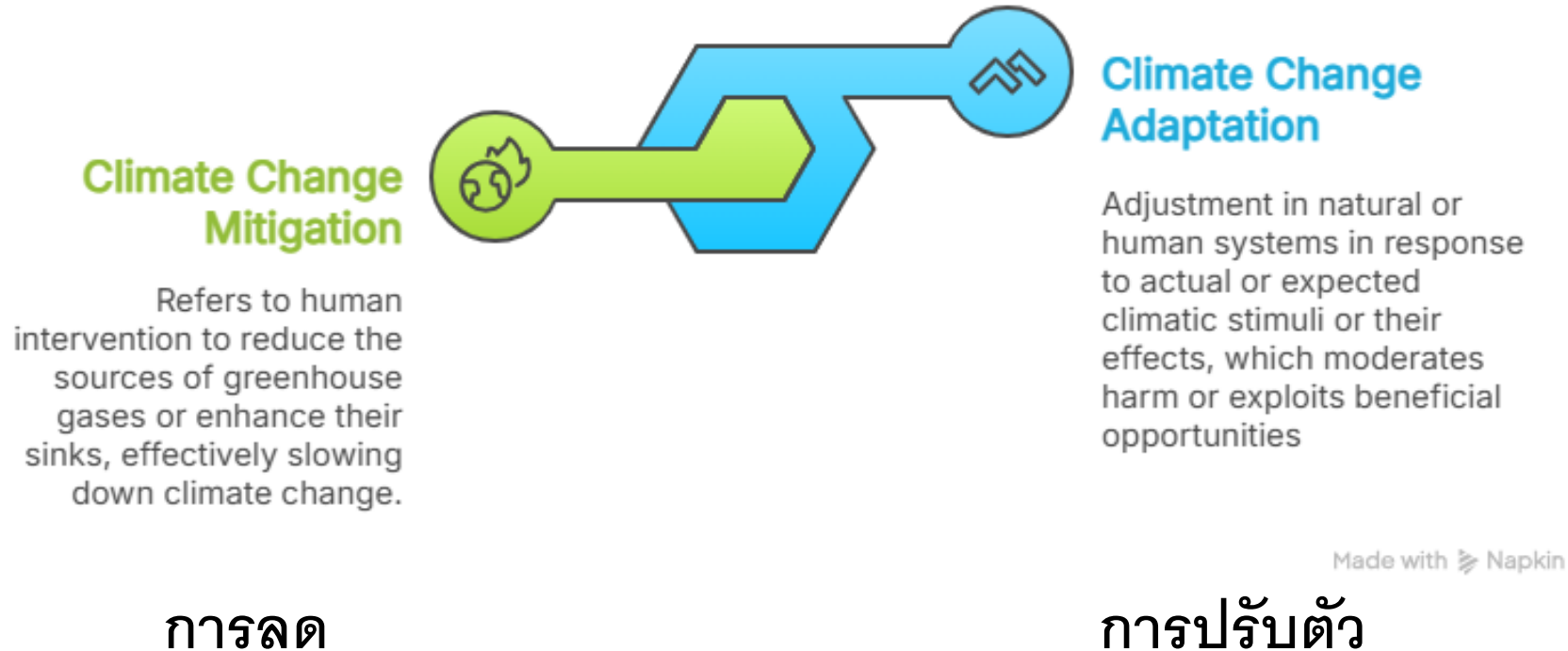
Thailand’s shift to a low-carbon economy creates new opportunities for Thailand Post to innovate, attract sustainable investment, and strengthen its market position.



### Section III

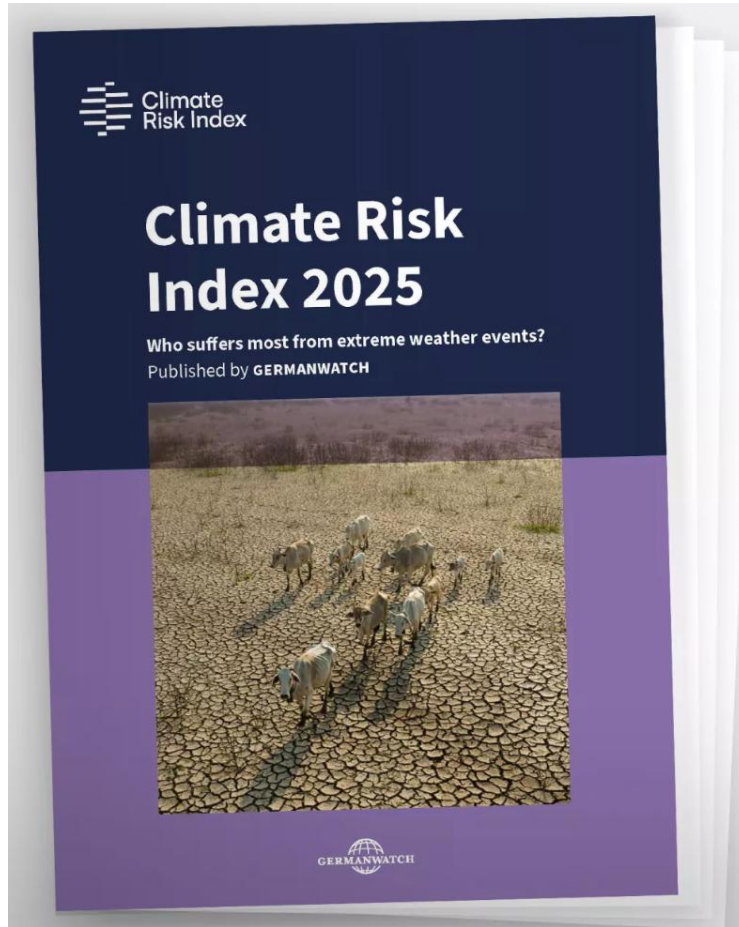
## Thailand's National Adaptation Plan and Its Relevance to Thailand Post

# What do we mean by climate change mitigation and adaptation?



Source: Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2001).

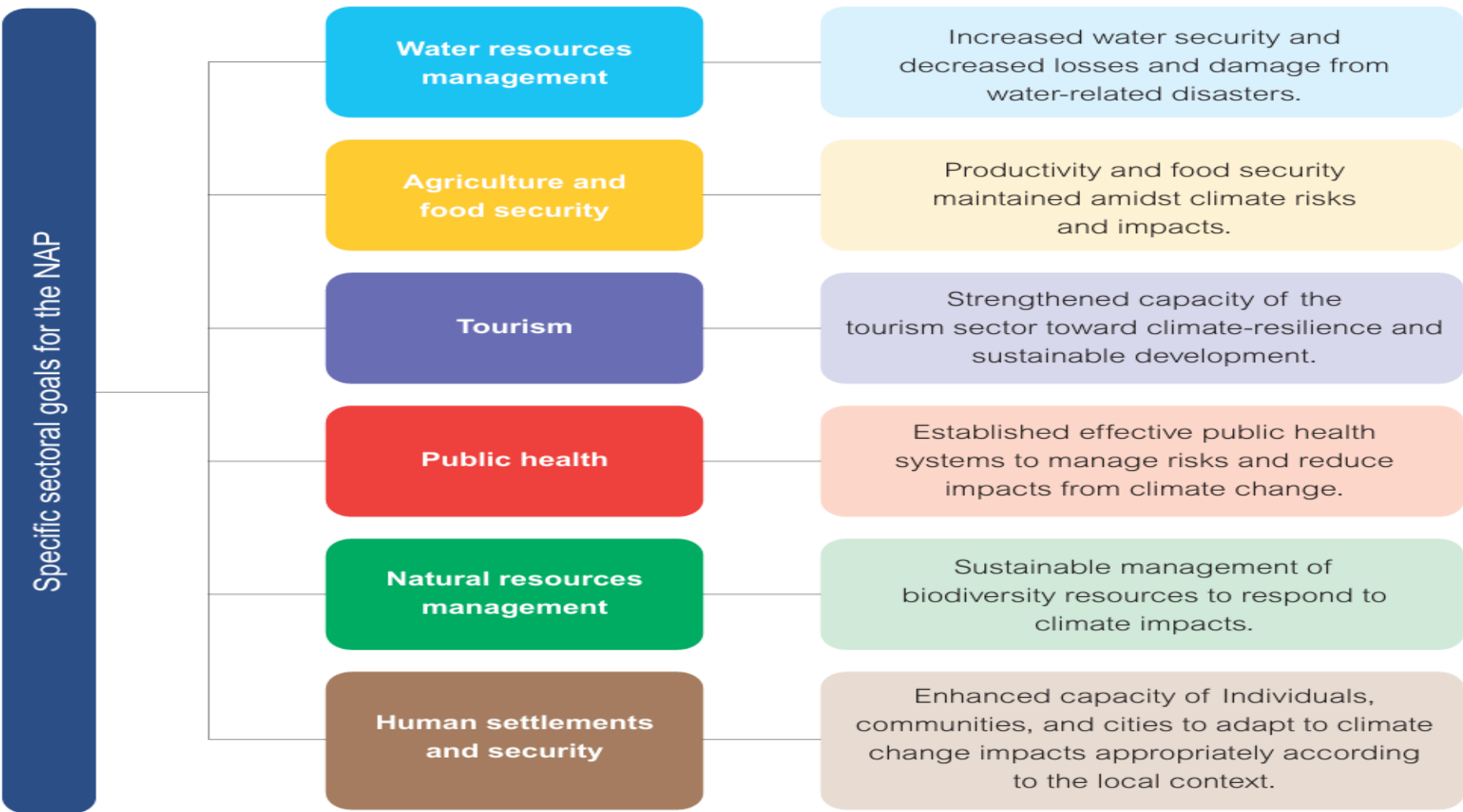
# High climate vulnerability, despite moderate global emissions share, drives Thailand's decarbonization imperative



- For the period 2000-2019, Thailand was ranked as the 9<sup>th</sup> most affected country by climate change.
- In the most recent 2025 edition of the Climate Risk Index (CRI), covering the period 1993-2022, Thailand's position improved to 30<sup>th</sup> place.
- **Threats:** Floods, droughts, sea-level rise impacting key economic zones like Bangkok (Physical Risks)
- Emissions dominated by the energy sector (~66-69%), with a historical upward trend needing urgent reversal.

Thailand’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is the country’s strategic framework for climate change adaptation.

The NAP prioritizes 6 key sectors:

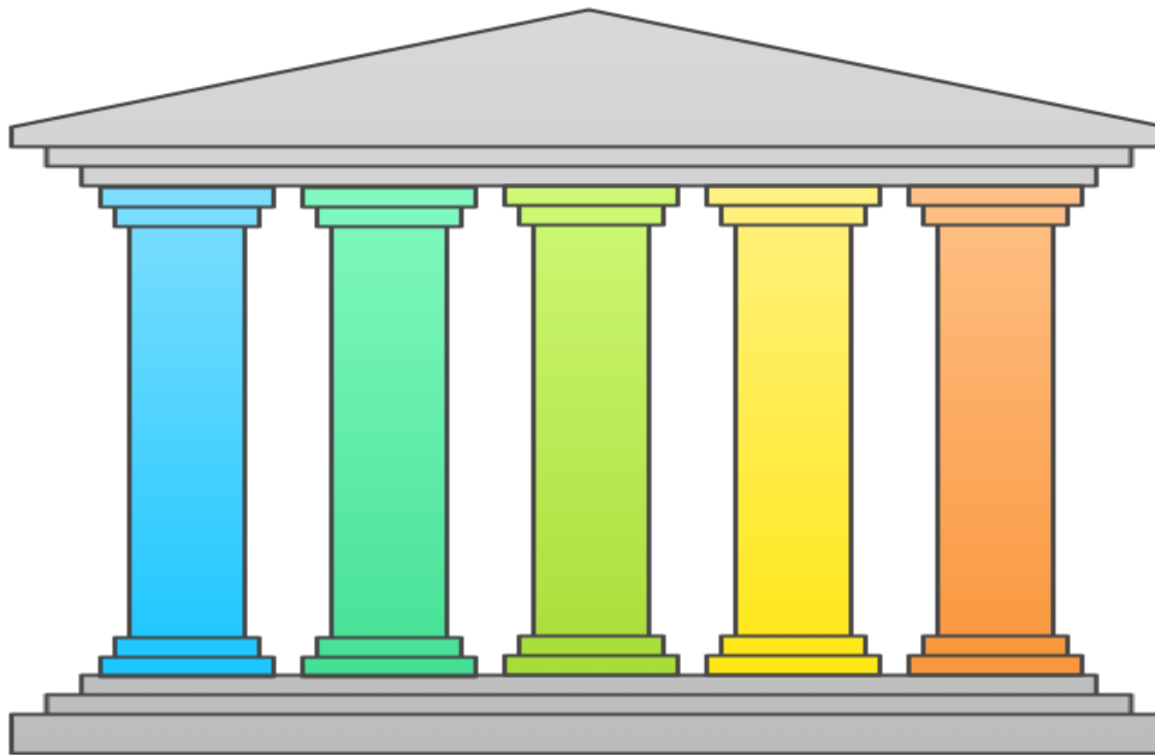


Source: Thailand’s National Adaptation Plan

Figure 3-1: Specific sectoral goals for the Thailand’s NAP.

The NAP can provide guidance to Thailand Post when developing its resilience strategies while aligning with the national climate adaptation goals.

## Thailand Post's Climate Adaptation Strategy



### Operational Resilience

Ensuring service continuity through climate risk assessments and adaptation measures.



### Infrastructure Protection

Climate-proofing facilities to withstand extreme weather events.



### Workforce Health

Managing health risks for frontline staff due to climate-related hazards.



### Digital Innovation

Adapting services through digital solutions to meet climate-induced demands.



### Stakeholder Engagement

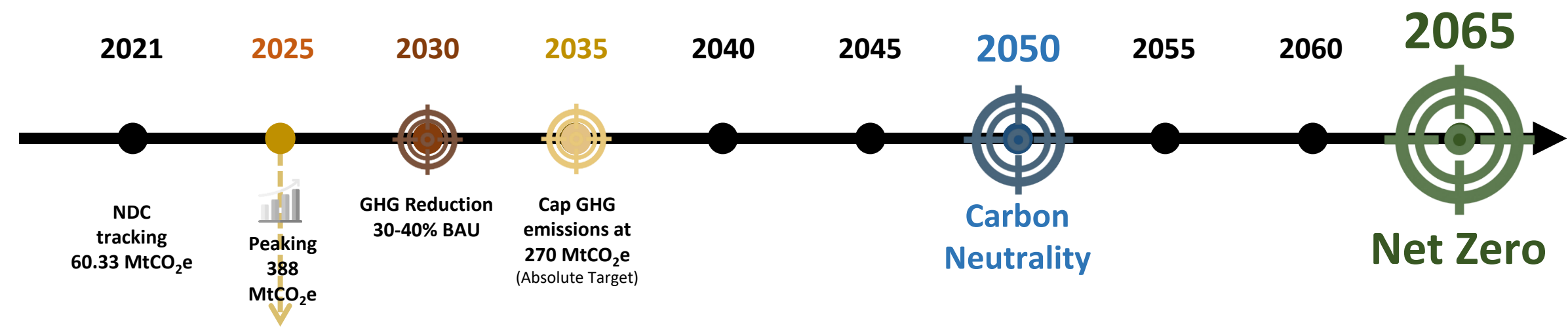
Raising climate awareness through public campaigns and initiatives.

## Section IV

# Key Take-aways

# Key Take-aways

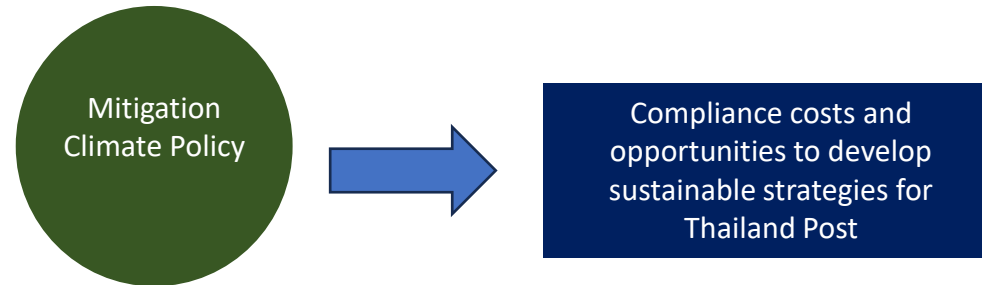
Thailand's climate strategy sets a medium-term goal to cap emissions at 270 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2035 (under the draft NDC 3.0), carbon neutrality by 2050, and achieve net zero by 2065.



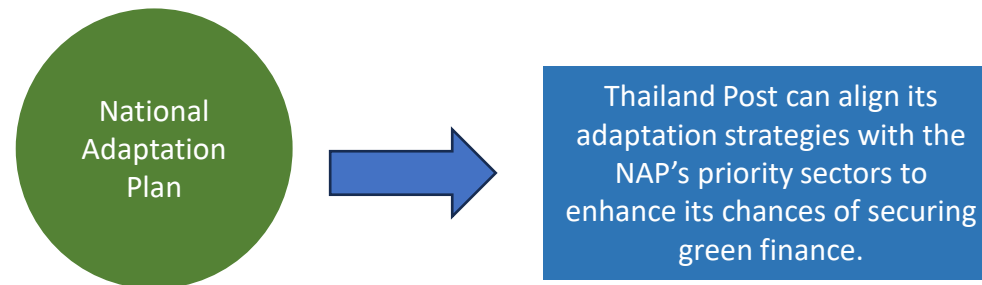


# Key Take-aways

Thailand's mitigation climate policy poses compliance risks but also offers Thailand Post a chance to invest in green solutions and strengthen its market position.

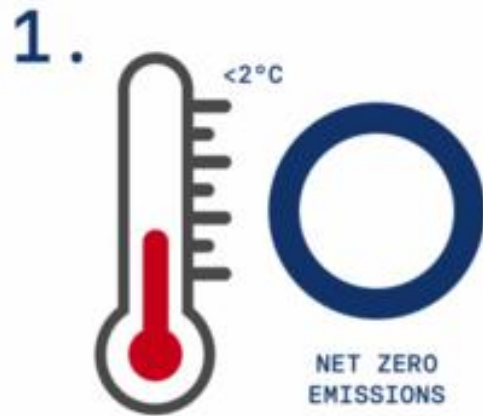


By aligning with national adaptation priorities or strategies, Thailand Post can reduce climate vulnerability while improving access to public and green adaptation funding.



# Climate Finance plays a crucial role in supporting Thailand to meet targets on both mitigation and adaptation

## Mitigation\*



- Reduce 30-40% from BAU by 2030
- Carbon Neutrality by 2050 and Net-zero GHG emissions by 2065

## Adaptation\*



Build adaptive capacity and enhance climate resilience across six priority sectors

## Climate Finance



Get the money flowing to support Thailand's climate actions in both mitigation and adaptation

Source: Thailand's second updated NDC (UNFCCC, 2022)

BAU = Business as usual  
GHG = Greenhouse Gas

Thank you!