Thailand

	5,426	67.9 million	10:38:52	0.726 High	4.63	4.38	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st2nd:3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location



- Thailand's eco-innovation capacity and performance are high. However, eco-innovation supporting environment and activity are low.
- CO₂ Emission Intensity (indicator no. 4.2) and Level of Environmental Impact on Society (indicator no. 4.1) of Thailand are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Green Patents (indicator no. 3.4) and Country's Energy Sustainability (indicator no. 4.3) of Thailand are lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

National plan and	Sustainability	-				
strategy	Eco-innovation	Thailand's green and inclusive innovation policy				
		Thailand 20-Year Energy Efficiency				
		Development Plan (2011 - 2030)				
		Environmental Quality Management Plan (1999- 2006)				
Programmes and	National	Carbon Reduction Labeling				
actions		Carbon Footprint Program				
	International	-				
Legislation		 Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (1975) 				
Finance		Energy Conservation Promotion Fund (ECPF)				
Information		Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development				
		■ The 9 th Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum (SEE Forum) 2012				
		Thailand country development partnership-environment (2004)				
		Science and Innovation for Sustainable Development Forum				
		■ A Quest for Sustainable Development: Goals for Asia and Europe (Asia-Pacific Ministerial Dialogue) (2013)				
		 The Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (E Forum in Asia (2010) 				
		Pilot project on waste exchange programs				

Table 15 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Thailand

The annual average economic growth rate of Thailand is 3.9% and the GDP ratio of key industries, agriculture, manufacture and service is, 1:4:5. Since the tourism is well developed, the added value of the service industry is high. Although the leading export, manufacture and agricultural goods, are mainly exported, the imported goods outnumber that of the exports by 4 times, and the influence of foreign investment is tremendous in the vitalization of Thailand economy. Especially in the manufacturing business where most of its shares belong to the Japanese or other foreign corporations, they acknowledge that their weakness is in the field of science. Hence the scientific technologies are considered as one of the core elements that enable improvement in not only the eco-innovation fields, but also in general competitiveness of the country. Although agriculture takes up one of the most important parts in their economy, most products are exported as primary manufactured products. Most Eco-Innovation policies are focused on the energy-related field. With the development of tourism business for the environmental goods, the carbon footprint program has been progressing alongside with the environmental policies. The country's development plans include those for improving science and technology fields and the recent national policy for 2012-2021 specifies innovation in the building

capacity. Many pilot programs about long-term plans and eco-innovation for each category are in action. These pilot programs include waste management, recycling, and eco-labeling. Thailand is not only concerned about the green-production of manufacturers, but also about the improvement in greencommunication with the consumers. This shows that the development of the tourism industry increased the level of awareness in their citizens as well as that of the tourists.

Most funding support has been made by energy preservation funds, research funds, and the small and medium industry bank. Funds from the small and medium industry bank have been invested by the Ministry of Finance. The Small and Medium Business Corporation is an organization that manages and controls the general affairs of universities, organizations, corporations, and small and medium enterprises that seek to support a small and medium enterprise. It proposes visions for the small and medium enterprises, but does not provide any supporting policies¹⁹ for eco-innovation. Most eco-innovation is focused on the energy field, and the current national development plan is working to improve the underdeveloped technologies. Although the current progress of technological development is not complete, technology transfer activities like eco-labeling and environment improvement businesses in pilot project form will act as catalysts for the eco-innovation of Thailand.

International cooperation is taking place in network actions, as done in other countries. Since many separate organizations have been established for the conservation of environment and sustainable development, the promotion of eco-innovation is anticipated, for which science and technical fields and infrastructures are being supported as part of the long-term strategy. The environment research institute is a NGO that provides consultation about the responsive strategy to the environmental problems for the country, local government, corporations, and civic groups. This institution has been awarded as the world's 70th environmental sink tank for two consecutive years in 2013 and 2014, and received positive feedback from the Ministry of Science and Technology in 2012 about their systemic approach to innovation. Although it is in an introductory stage of the innovation policy, they will be able to aim for a more rapid development on eco-innovation by building capacity to implement eco-innovation through short-term manufacturing and agricultural technology transfer projects.

¹⁹ SME Promotion Plan