



グループ別発表 3  
発表 1

「バンコクメガリージョンのゴミ問題をめぐる政治」  
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タイ

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# Politic of waste management in Thailand

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)



## Structure of presentation

- 
- Overview of MSW management in Thailand
  - System of MSW management in Bangkok
  - Environmental Inequality
  - Technology change

# MSW (municipal solid waste) management in Thailand

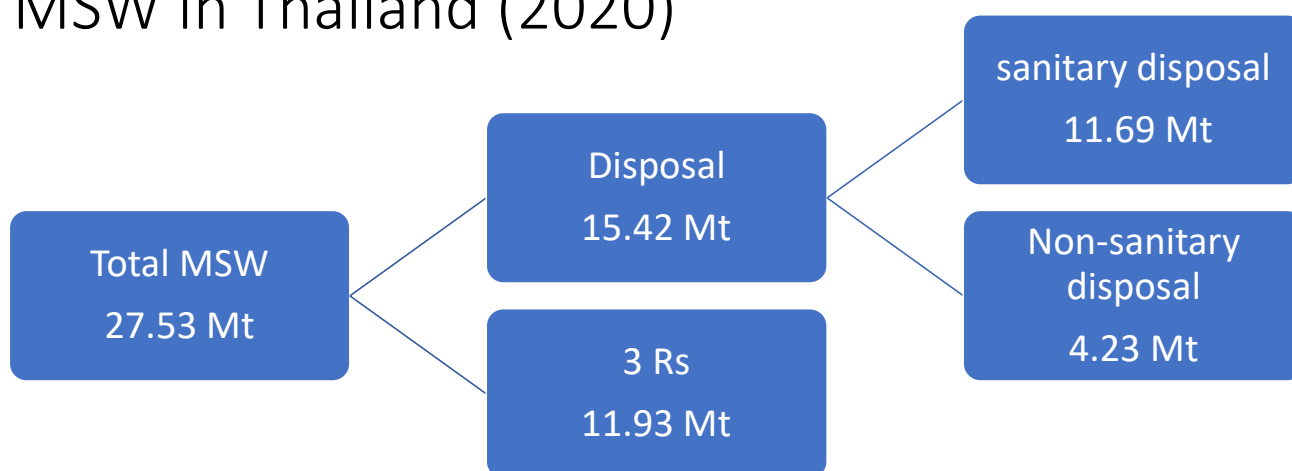
MSW management is operated by local administrative organizations (provincial and subdistrict government)

Generally, the waste collection and transportation are operated by sub-district governments.

Waste disposal systems are different in each area they can be managed by

- 1) operated by provincial administrative organization (e.g. Nonthburi PAO, Lampang PAO, Rayong PAO)
- 2) operated by Municipalities ( e.g. Phuket Municipality, Loei Municipality, Khon Kaen Municipality) and might provide service to near by small municipality
- 3) Operated by private companies ( e.g. Kamphangsan and Panomsarakham waste treatment center)

## MSW in Thailand (2020)

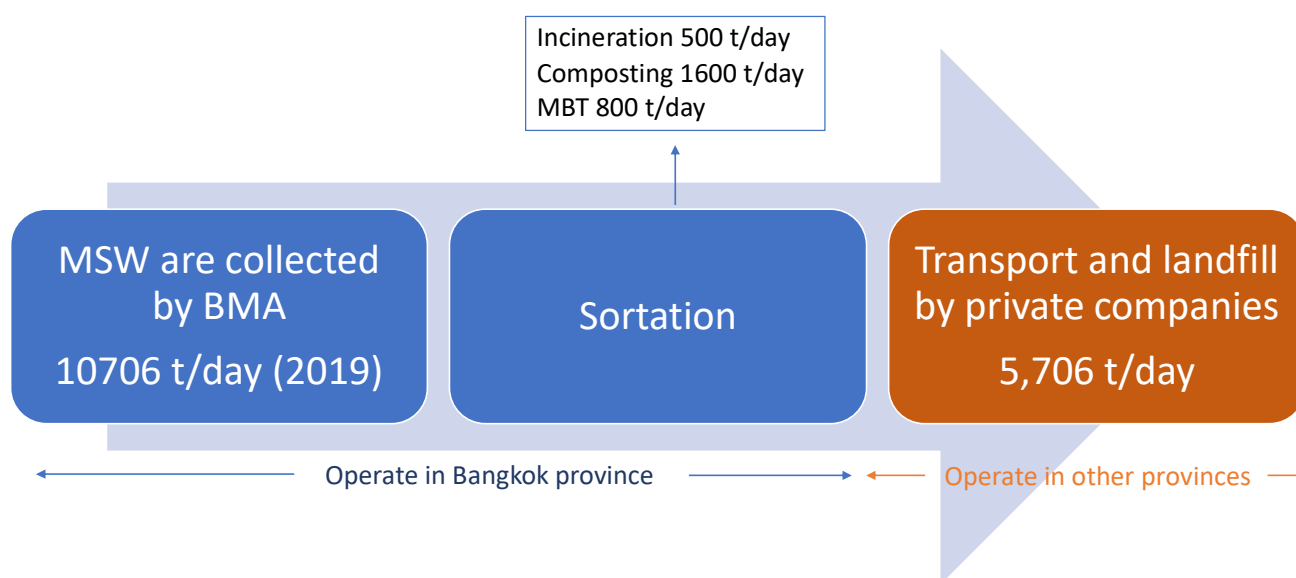


\*The total Volume of MSW does not change much between 2015 -2020

\*The volume of non-sanitary disposal MSW decrease from 11.68 Mt in 2015 to 4.23 Mt in 2020

Source: Pollution control department, 2020

# MSW management system in Bangkok

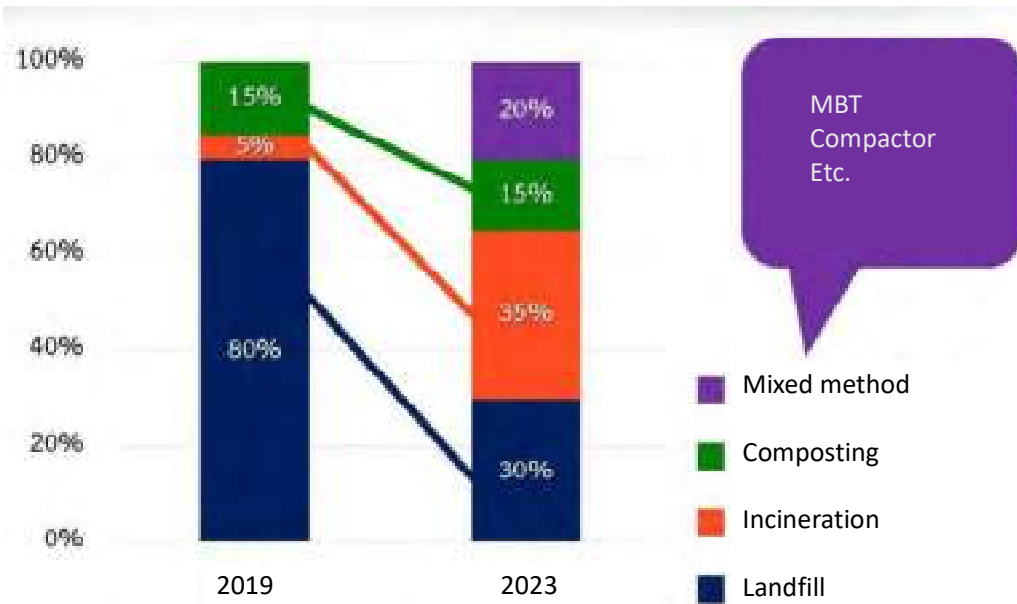


\* Source (BMA, 2020)

## Environmental Inequality

- In 2019 Bangkok exported at least 5,706 tonnes of MSW (53.29%) to rural areas in Chachoengsao and Nakhon Pathom Provinces.
- Sanitary Landfill is used to dispose MSW from Bangkok because the construction and operation cost is cheaper than incineration technology.
- Sanitary landfills and open dump landfills can cause some burdens
  - E.g. smell, dogs, wastewater, a drop of land price, health, dangerous, contamination
- Landfill technology = a tool for exporting negative impact from urban to rural areas

# The Plan of BMA for MSW disposal



## Technology change

- Landfill → incineration – higher cost
- Take back disposal process into the teritories where MSW is created
- Reduce environmental inequality between rural and urban areas
- Private sector become an important actor
- Other benefits: clean energy, reduce some negative impact, save transportation cost



## Remark

- Incineration technology comes with high costs. Some municipalities cannot afford the technology.
  - According to PCD, only Bangkok and Phuket provinces can manage 100% of their MSW every day.
- volume/day of MSW in small municipalities cannot attract private companies to joint venture
- Related businesses with landfill technology might be suffered including low-income people who work for this kind of business.

## Reference

- BMA. 2020. *BMA Waste management*. Retrieved from <http://203.170.248.248/coe-2/newsPic/N-20201102174115-5.pdf>
- Pollution control department. 2020. *Clean and Green City report 2020*. Retrieved from [http://www2.pcd.go.th/Info\\_serv/File/Clean\\_%20and\\_%20Green\\_City63.pdf](http://www2.pcd.go.th/Info_serv/File/Clean_%20and_%20Green_City63.pdf)

