

# Disruptive Technology และผลกระทบต่อทิศทางธุรกิจในอนาคต



ธนาวิชญ์ จินดาประดิษฐ์

จากสถิติข้อมูลของโลก ทำให้ทราบ  
ว่าทรัพยากรด้านพลังงานในโลกนี้มี  
ค่อนข้างจำกัด ดังนั้นจึงต้องเร่ง  
หาทางรับมือกับวิกฤติพลังงานที่จะ  
มาถึงในไม่ช้านี้ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง  
ธุรกิจอุตสาหกรรมทุกประเภทจะ  
ได้รับผลกระทบเป็นอย่างมาในเรื่อง  
ของต้นทุนการผลิตและการขนส่งที่  
จะสูงขึ้นเป็นอย่างมาก

ถึงแม้จะมีทางเลือกของพลังงานอยู่  
หลากหลายแต่ประเทศทั่วโลกก็เริ่ม  
ตื่นตัวกับความไม่มั่นคงทางด้าน  
พลังงานมากขึ้นเรื่อยๆ จนมีความ  
จำเป็นจะต้องเตรียมความพร้อม  
อย่างเร่งด่วนเพื่อรองรับวิกฤติ  
พลังงานที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต

## worldometers

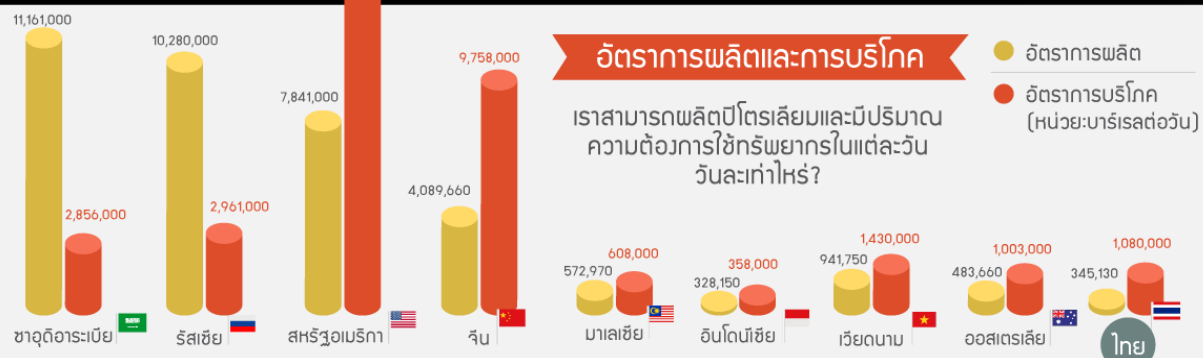
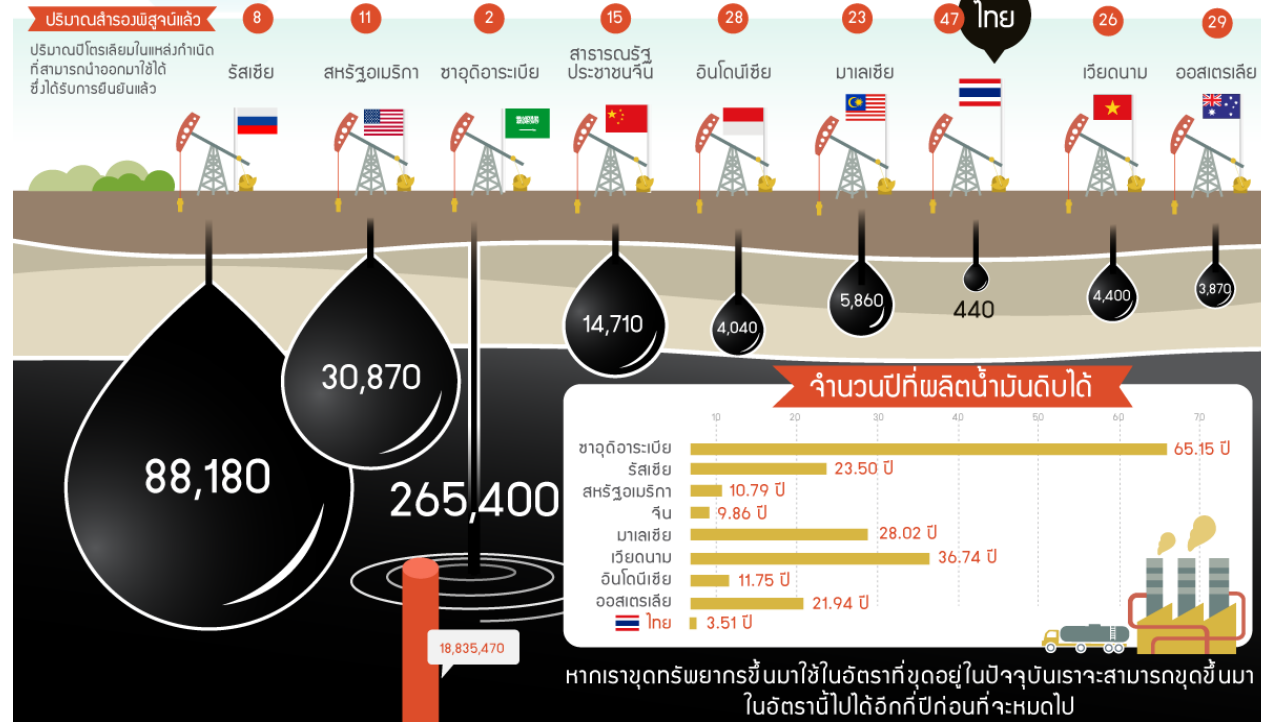
### ENERGY

355,049,843	Energy used today (MWh), of which:	[+]
287,588,810	- from non-renewable sources (MWh)	[+]
67,461,034	- from renewable sources (MWh)	[+]
2,650,902,891,318	Solar energy striking Earth <b>today</b> (MWh)	[+]
75,981,605	Oil pumped today (barrels)	[+]
1,141,932,524,005	Oil left (barrels)	[+]
13,594	Days to the end of oil (~37 years)	[+]
1,121,375,674,158	Gas left (boe)	[+]
59,020	Days to the end of gas	
4,355,482,847,804	Coal left (boe)	
150,189	Days to the end of coal	

เรามีก๊าซธรรมชาติและน้ำมันดิบเยอะแค่ไหน?

## น้ำมันดิบ

● ปริมาณน้ำมันดิบ  
หน่วย : ล้านบาร์เรล ● ลำดับ  
เทียบตามปริมาณสำรอง



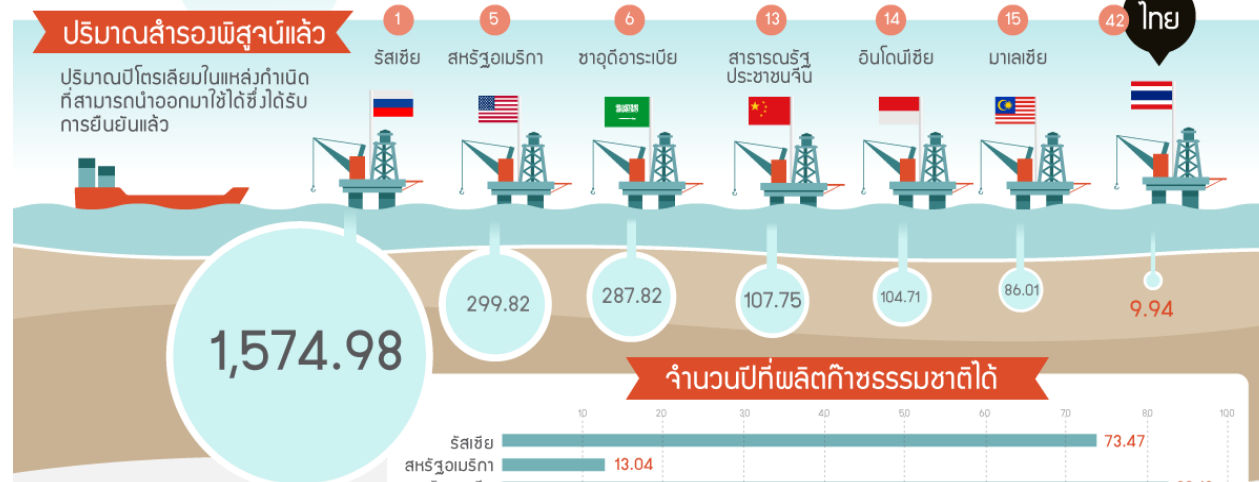
เรามีก๊าซธรรมชาติและน้ำมันดิบเยอะแค่ไหน?

## ก๊าซธรรมชาติ

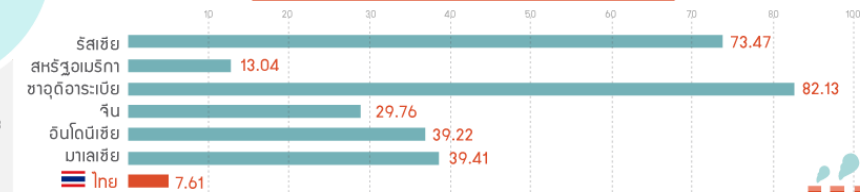
ปริมาณก๊าซธรรมชาติ หน่วย : ล้านลูกบาศก์ฟุต  
ลำดับ เทียบตามปริมาณสำรอง

### ปริมาณสำรองพิสูจน์แล้ว

ปริมาณสำรองที่ยืนยันแล้วที่สามารถนำออกมาใช้ได้ซึ่งได้รับการยืนยันแล้ว



### จำนวนปีที่ผลิตก๊าซธรรมชาติได้

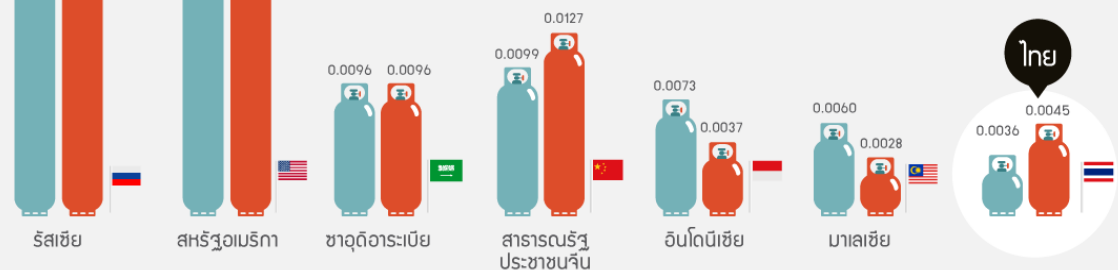


หากเราขุดทรัพยากรขึ้นมาใช้ในอัตราที่ขุดอยู่ในปัจจุบันเราสามารถขุดขึ้นมาในอัตรานี้ได้อีกกี่ปีก่อนที่จะหมด

### อัตราการผลิตและการบริโภค

เราสามารถผลิตได้หรือไม่มีความต้องการใช้ทรัพยากรในแต่ละวันจะเท่าไร?

อัตราการผลิต อัตราการบริโภค  
หน่วย : ล้านลูกบาศก์ฟุตต่อวัน



# ด้านหิน

## ฐานพลังงานที่มั่นคงของอาเซียน



# ASEAN 2035

31%

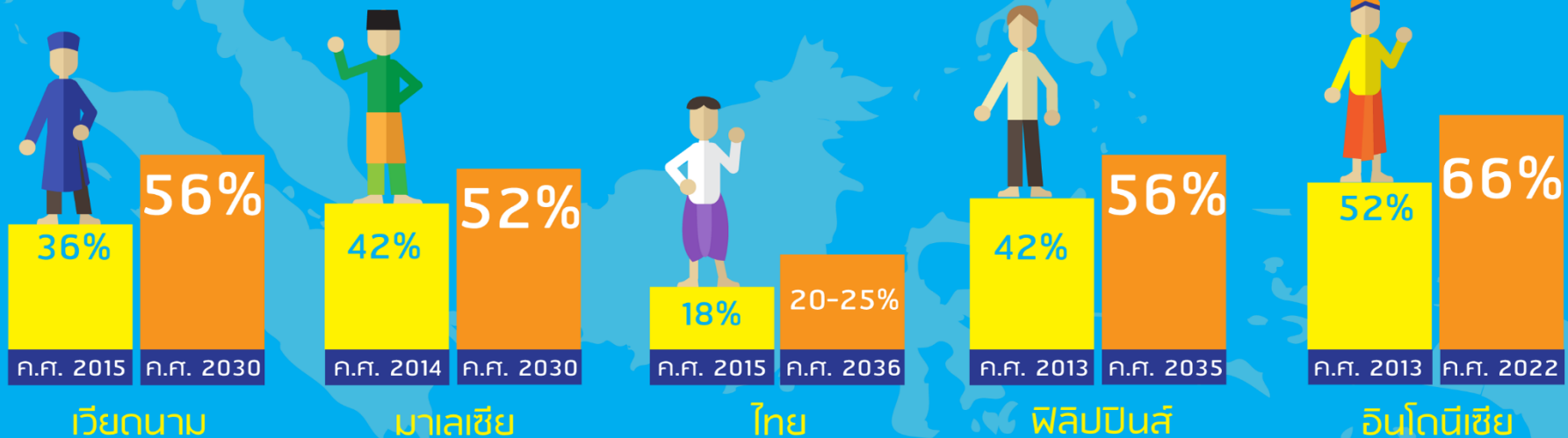
ค.ศ. 2011

49%

ค.ศ. 2035

สัดส่วนการใช้ถ่านหินผลิตไฟฟ้า

- 10 ประเทศอาเซียน มีประชากรราว 600 ล้านคน
- 130 ล้านคน ยังเข้าไม่ถึงระบบไฟฟ้า
- ความต้องการไฟฟ้าเพิ่มขึ้นเฉลี่ยร้อยละ 6 ต่อปี
- อีก 20 ปี ประชากรจะเพิ่มเป็น 750 ล้านคน
- ความต้องการไฟฟ้าจะเพิ่มขึ้นเกือบ 3 เท่าตัวจาก 179,000 MW เป็น 460,000 MW
- 3 ใน 4 ของโรงไฟฟ้าพลังความร้อนที่กำลังก่อสร้างใช้ ถ่านหิน

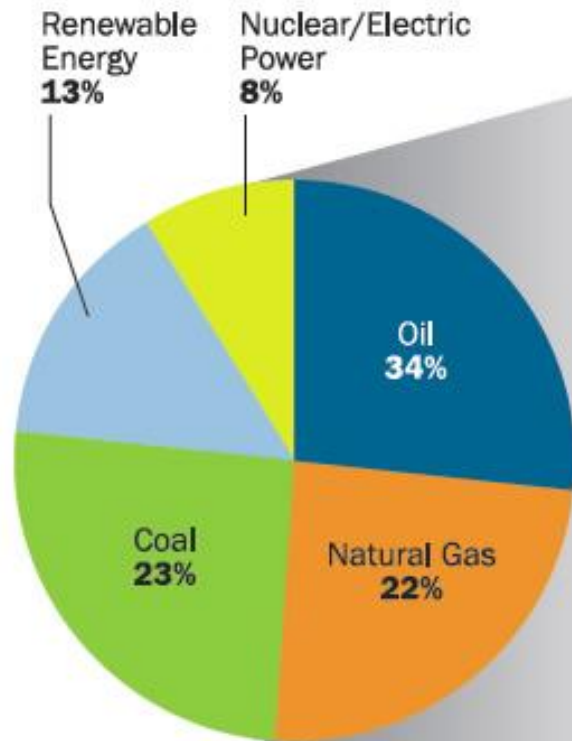


สัดส่วนการใช้ถ่านหินผลิตไฟฟ้าของประเทศอาเซียน ปัจจุบันและอนาคต

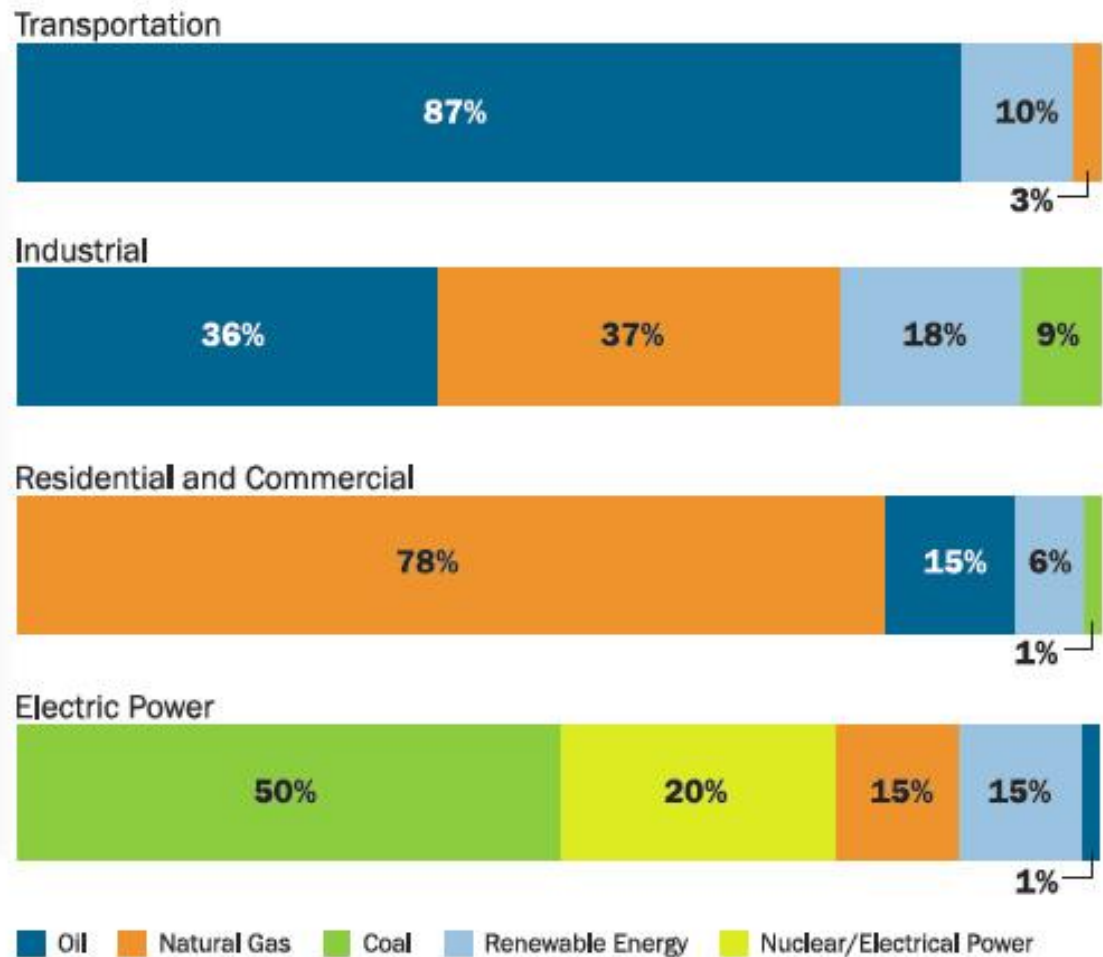


### Energy Consumption by Sector, 2030

#### Total Energy Consumption by Fuel



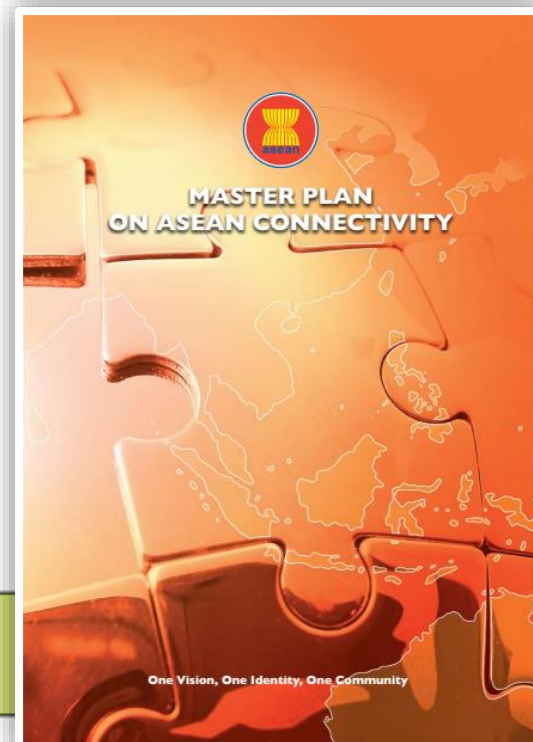
#### Sector Energy Consumption by Fuel Type



Source: Updated AEO 2009 Tables A1, A2 and A17

จากส่วนแบ่งของการบริโภคพลังงานในโลกนี้ การคมนาคมใช้น้ำมันมากที่สุดถึง 87% ... ดังนั้นหากเกิดวิกฤตการณ์น้ำมันขาดแคลนขึ้น การคมนาคมขนส่งทั่วโลกจะหยุดชะงักลงอย่างรุนแรง

The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity is envisaged to connect ASEAN through enhanced physical infrastructure development (physical connectivity), effective institutional arrangements (institutional connectivity) and empowered people (people-to-people connectivity). Building an enhanced ASEAN Connectivity requires not only the development of new strategies and institutions, but also investment in more effective implementation of existing and future initiatives.



## Key Strategies to Enhance Physical Connectivity

Strategy 1	Complete the ASEAN Highway Network
Strategy 2	Complete the implementation of the Singapore Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) project
Strategy 3	Establish an efficient and integrated inland waterways network
Strategy 4	Accomplish an integrated, efficient and competitive maritime transport system
Strategy 5	Establish integrated and seamless multimodal transport systems to make ASEAN the transport hub in the East Asia region
Strategy 6	Accelerate the development of ICT infrastructure and services in each of the ASEAN Member States
Strategy 7	Prioritise the processes to resolve institutional issues in ASEAN energy infrastructure projects

## ASEAN'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

ASEAN NEEDS  
**\$100 BILLION  
EVERY YEAR**  
FOR INVESTMENTS



ASEAN IS  
CURRENTLY INVESTING  
**LESS THAN HALF  
THAT AMOUNT**  
LEADING TO  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
BOTTLENECKS



## GROWING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS IN ASEAN

ASEAN countries are expected to experience double-digit growth within the next 10 years, coupled with robust GDP increase. With the growing middle-class pushing for better infrastructure and improved governance, an estimated USD60 billion a year will be needed to fulfill infrastructural needs. How can the public and private sector work together to catalyze this expansion, and what initiatives should be put in place?



POWER  
USD228bn



ROADS  
USD128bn



WATER & SANITATION  
USD26bn



PORTS  
USD33bn



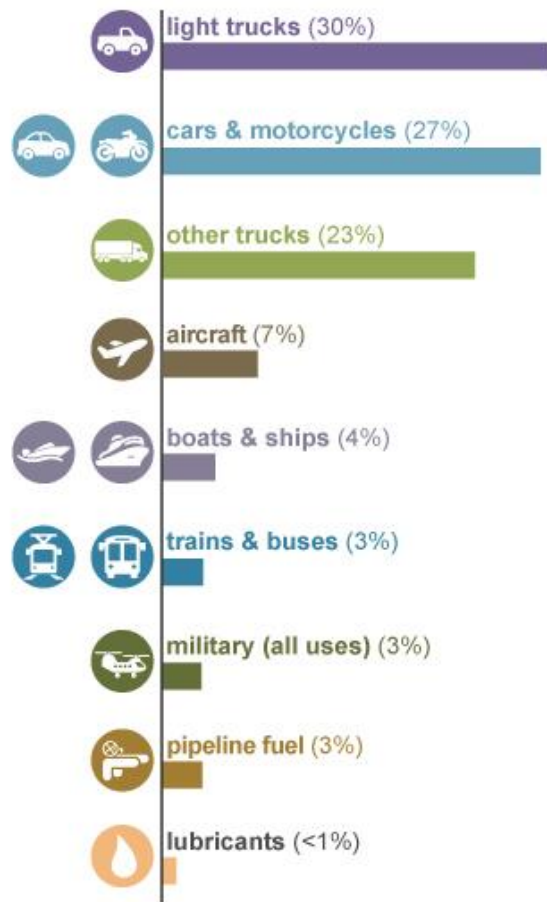
RAILWAYS  
USD119bn



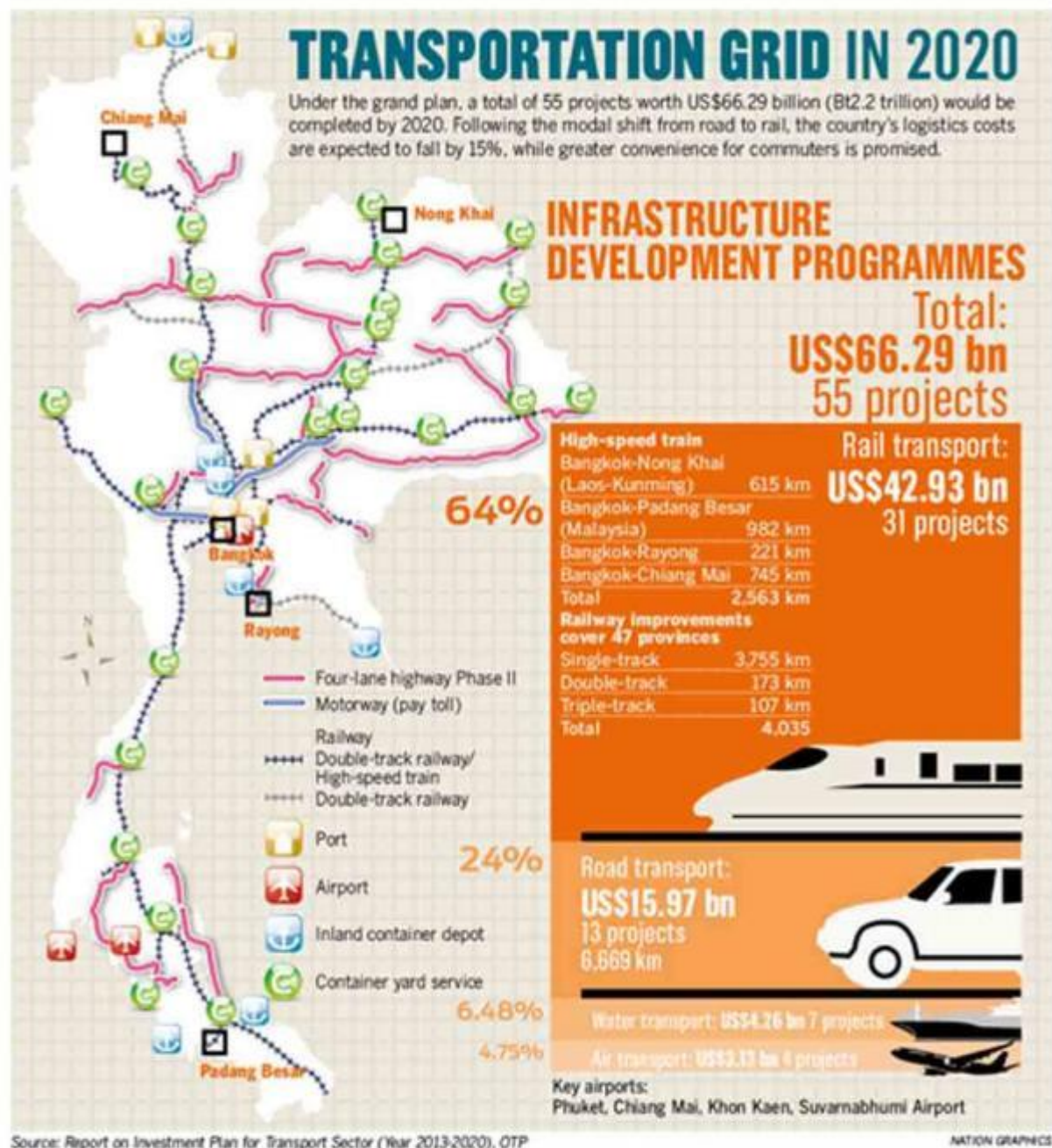
AIRPORTS  
USD16bn



## Transportation energy use by type



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2015*, Reference case, Table 36, estimates for 2014





## SCENARIOS FOR ASEAN ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN 2030

### Key energy challenges in each ASEAN country

-  Improving rural electrification
-  Increasing hydropower to earn export revenue
-  Diversifying power-generation mix
-  Increasing power-generation capacity
-  Exploiting energy resources to jump start economy
-  Reducing subsidies and diversifying power-generation mix to ensure energy security
-  Developing LNG to improve diversity of supply
-  Reducing subsidies and increasing energy investment
-  Investment in power generation
-  Diversifying economy away from energy sector

### Existing and proposed ASEAN Power Grid Interconnections

- |    |                           |          |
|----|---------------------------|----------|
| 1  | P. Malaysia - Singapore   | Existing |
| 2  | Thailand - P. Malaysia    | Existing |
| 3  | Sarawak - P. Malaysia     | 2015     |
| 4  | P. Malaysia - Sumatra     | 2012     |
| 5  | Batam - Singapore         | 2015     |
| 6  | Sarawak - West Kalimantan | 2012     |
| 7  | Philippines - Sabah       | 2015     |
| 8  | Sarawak - Sabah - Brunei  | 2015     |
| 9  | Thailand - Lao DPR        |          |
|    | - Roi Et - Nam Theun 2    | 2009     |
|    | - Udon - Nabong           | 2010     |
|    | - Mae Moh - Hoi Sa        | 2013     |
| 10 | Lao DPR - Vietnam         | 2010     |
| 11 | Thailand - Myanmar        | 2014     |
| 12 | Vietnam - Cambodia        | 2009     |
| 13 | Lao DPR - Cambodia        | 2010     |
| 14 | Thailand - Cambodia       | Existing |



**Source:**  
Energy Prospects in Southeast Asia,  
World Energy Outlook 2009, OECD/IEA.

[www.trendsoutheast.org](http://www.trendsoutheast.org)  
contact@trendsoutheast.org  
<http://twitter.com/trendsoutheast>  
<http://facebook.com/trendinnovationsoutheast>



### DEMAND

Expansion of ASEAN primary energy demand between 2007-2030

**76%**

Proportions of Fossil fuels in 2030 ASEAN primary energy mix

**2.5%**

ASEAN's average annual rate of growth of primary energy demand much faster than in the rest of the world

Coal's share of total demand rising – the biggest increase

**24%**

**15%**

**Oil and natural gas decline**

### FLOW

**Export**

**Import**

ASEAN now - a net energy exporter

**Oil Export**

**Oil Import**

Malaysia - a net oil importer after 2015

### ACCESSIBILITY

People lacking access to electricity

**NOW 160 MILLION**

**2030 63 MILLION**

### INVESTMENT

Cumulative energy investment needed in ASEAN to 2030

**\$1.1 TRILLION**

- ◆ **55%** of this investment needed in POWER SECTOR, even though the financial crisis has reduced the need for new generation capacity
- ◆ If realized, expansion of cross-border connections, by developing i.e. an ASEAN Power Grid (See the map), would offer economic and security gains through more efficient and diversified utilization of resources.

### CARBON FOOTPRINT

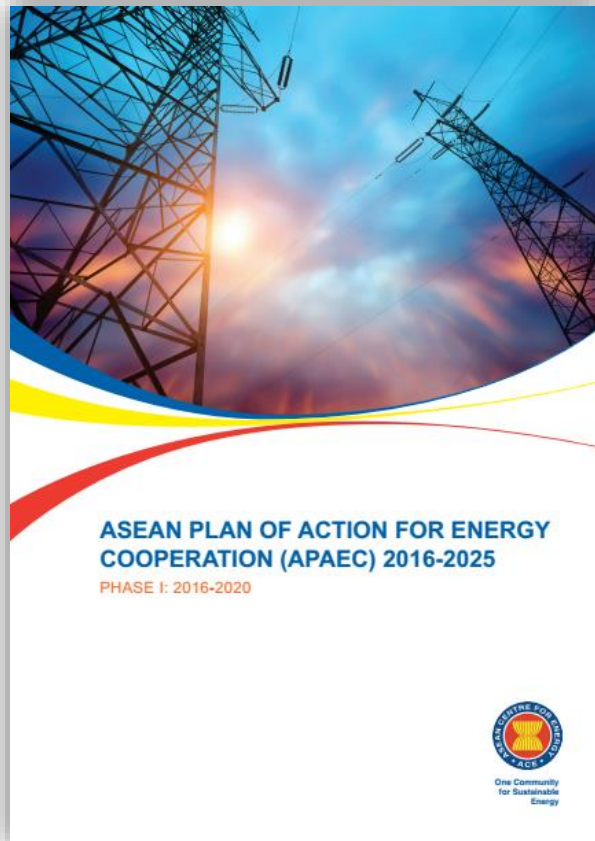
- ◆ ASEAN's share of global energy-related, carbon-dioxide emissions

**5%**  
2030

**3.5%**  
today

**A factor of 6**  
2007

**Per-capita emissions**  
**A factor of 3**  
2030

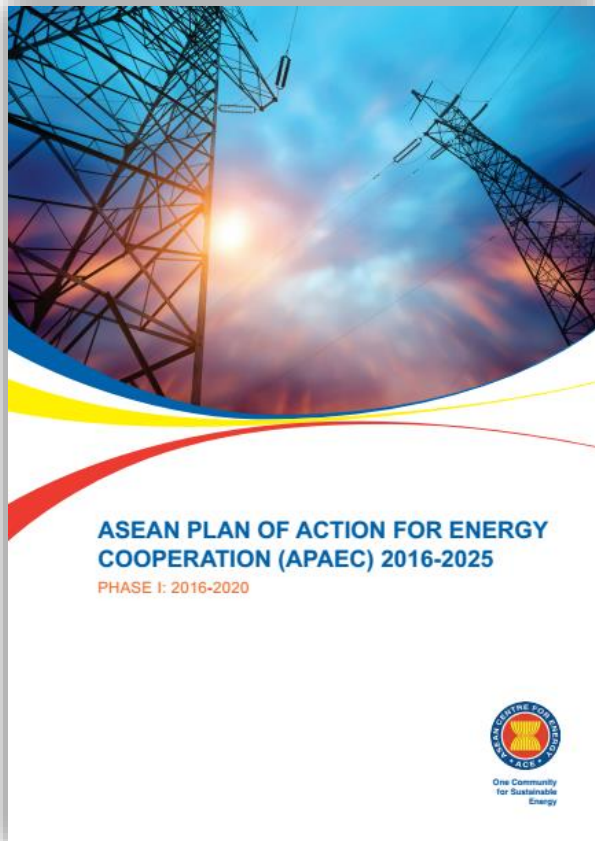


Energy is key to the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) which calls for a well-connected ASEAN to drive an integrated, competitive and resilient region.

The key initiatives under this APAEC include embarking on multilateral electricity trading to accelerate the realisation of the ASEAN Power Grid (APG), enhancing gas connectivity by expanding the focus of the Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline (TAGP) to include Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification terminals as well as promoting clean coal technologies. It also includes strategies to achieve higher aspirational targets to improve energy efficiency and increase the uptake of renewable energy (RE) sources, in addition to building capabilities on nuclear energy. Plans to broaden and deepen collaboration with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners (DPs), International Organisations (IOs), academic institutions and the business sector will be stepped up to benefit from their expertise and enhance capacity building in the region.



# Disruptive Energy Tech.



## ASEAN Power Grid

To initiate multilateral electricity trade in at least one sub-region by 2018.

## Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline

To enhance connectivity for energy security and accessibility via pipelines and regasification terminals.

## Coal & Clean Coal Technology

To enhance the image of coal through promotion of clean coal technologies (CCT).

## Energy Efficiency & Conservation

To reduce energy intensity<sup>3</sup> by 20% in 2020 based on 2005 level.

## Renewable Energy

Aspirational target to increase the component of renewable energy<sup>4</sup> to 23% by 2025 in ASEAN Energy Mix<sup>5</sup>.

## Regional Energy Policy & Planning

To better profile the energy sector internationally.

## Civilian Nuclear Energy

To build capabilities in policy, technology and regulatory aspects of nuclear energy.



**1 NO POVERTY**



**2 ZERO HUNGER**



**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**



**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**



**5 GENDER EQUALITY**



**6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**



**7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**



**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**



**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**



**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**



**THE GLOBAL GOALS**  
For Sustainable Development

**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**



**13 CLIMATE ACTION**



**14 LIFE BELOW WATER**



**15 LIFE ON LAND**



**16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS**



**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



## Our energy to 2040: Seven things to know

Modern energy is one of mankind's most complex endeavors, and its path is shaped by countless forces. However, we see seven key themes that will play a major role in defining our global energy landscape through 2040.

### Energy is fundamental to standards of living

As incomes rise, billions of people in developing nations will rise into the middle class; many of them will be able to afford amenities that already are commonplace elsewhere, such as temperature-controlled homes, cars, and appliances like refrigerators, washing machines and computers.

In 2014, there were about 10 cars per 100 people in China. By 2040, this is expected to rise to about 30.



### Developing nations will lead gains in GDP and living standards

While developed economies still enjoy the world's highest standards of living, we expect that China, India and many other nations will see strong growth in GDP and living standards to 2040. Not coincidentally, developing nations also are expected to lead the world in energy demand growth.

Per capita income in OECD nations is expected to rise by almost 60 percent 2014-2040; non-OECD nations rise about 135%.



### Economics and policies will impact the energy mix

Increasingly, the mix of fuels that consumers use to meet their energy needs will be reshaped by economics and government policies, especially those aimed at reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with energy use. In general, demand will shift toward cleaner fuels like natural gas, renewables and nuclear.

The share of the world's electricity that is generated by coal will likely drop to about 30 percent in 2040, from over 40 percent in 2014.





## Natural gas grows more than any other energy source

Demand for natural gas is growing rapidly in part because it is the cleanest-burning major fuel. Gas also is abundant and versatile; it is used heavily in the power generation and industrial sectors, and also is emerging as a fuel for certain types of transportation.

40%

of the growth in global energy demand from 2014-2040 is projected to be met by natural gas.

## Oil will remain the world's primary fuel

We expect oil to continue to be the world's leading fuel, driven by demand for transportation fuels and by the chemical industry, where oil provides the feedstock to make plastics and other advanced materials.

1/3

of the world's energy is expected to be provided by oil in 2040.



## CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of the global economy to be cut in half

We expect that as economies continue to grow, improved efficiency and lower-carbon fuels will mean that by 2040, the amount of energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with a dollar of global GDP will have dropped by half.

Global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to peak by about 2030 and then begin declining.

CO<sub>2</sub>

## Technology has the highest potential and the greatest uncertainty

Advances in technology have tremendous potential to help meet our energy and environmental goals, but the pace of change is difficult to predict. Recent breakthroughs in unconventional oil and gas production are already reshaping the world's energy supply. There is also significant emphasis on technology advances to improve energy efficiency and the prospects for batteries, renewables and nuclear power.

Global average fuel economy for light-duty vehicles is expected to improve by 80%.



# THE CHANGING ELECTRICITY SECTOR: CURRENT TRENDS

“Generating electricity with small, modular, renewable energy units at the point of consumption makes much more sense than the present system in which electricity is produced in centralized large stations (usually based on fossil fuels and nuclear energy) and distributing it to millions of consumers.”

—Prof. José Goldemberg, *Energy and Environment Institute,  
University of São Paulo*





Urbanization –  
City as a  
Customer



Bricks and Clicks



Future  
Infrastructure  
Development



Smart is the New  
Green



Innovating to  
Zero



Health, Wellness  
and Well Being



Social Trends: Gen Y,  
Middle Bulge, She-  
conomy,  
Geosocialization



New Business  
Models: Value  
for Many













Future of  
Mobility



Connectivity and  
Convergence

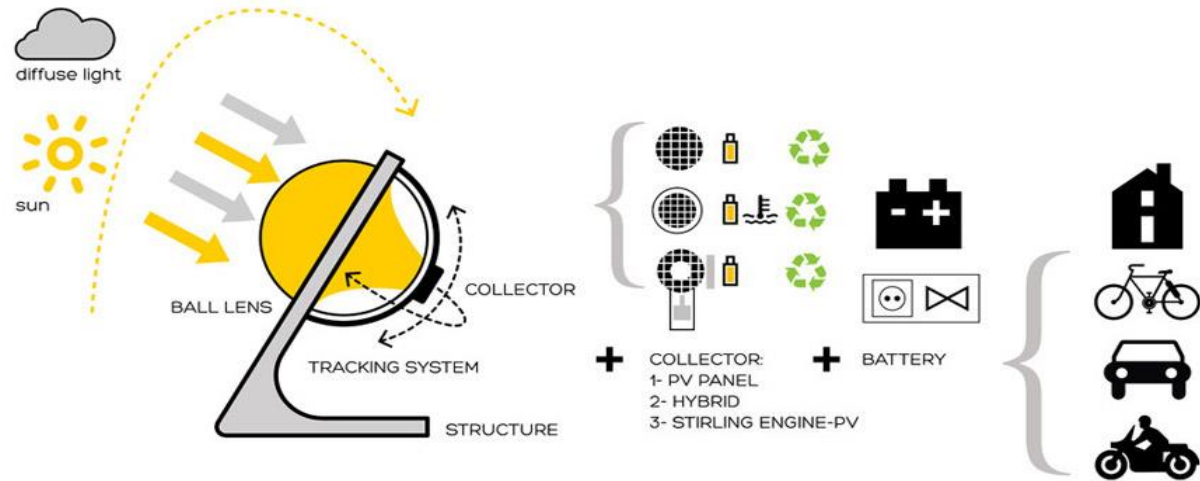


Economy:  
Beyond BRIC: The  
Next Game  
Changers

- 1  Smart Home
- 2  Wearables
- 3  Smart City
- 4  Smart grid
- 5  Industrial internet
- 6  Connected car
- 7  Connected Health
- 8  Smart retail
- 9  Smart supply chain
- 10  Smart farming



German Architect Andre Broessel believes he has a solution that can “squeeze more juice out of the sun”, even during the night hours and in low-light regions. His company [Rawlemon](#) has created a spherical sun power generator prototype called the beta.ray. His technology will combine spherical geometry principles with a dual axis tracking system, allowing twice the yield of a [conventional solar panel](#) in a much smaller surface area.



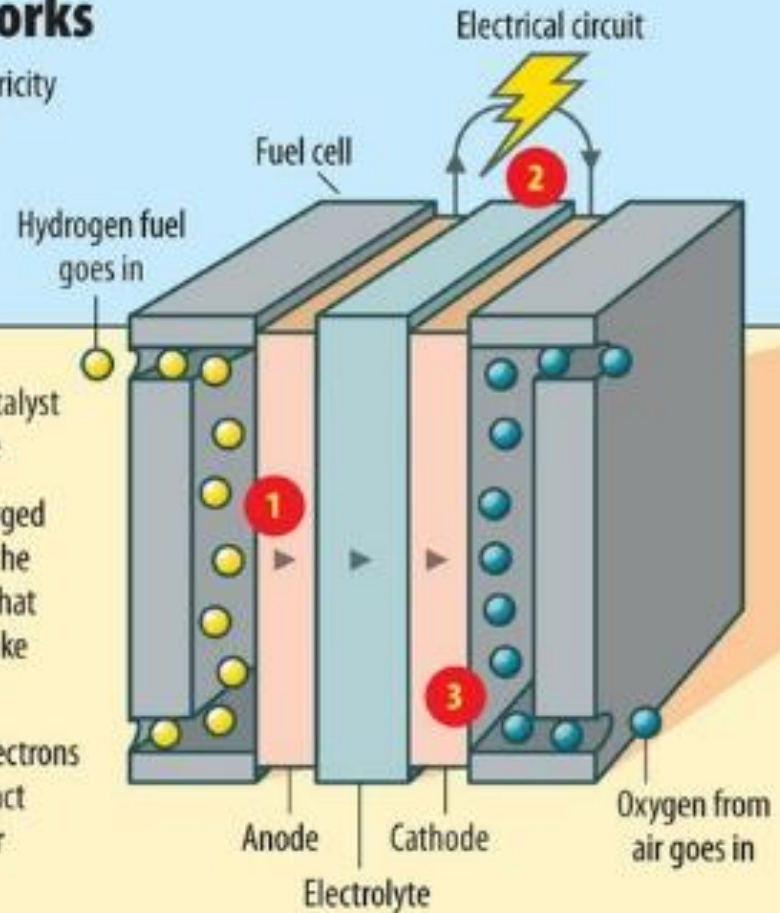


A fuel cell is a device that converts chemical potential energy (energy stored in molecular bonds) into electrical energy. A PEM (Proton Exchange Membrane) cell uses hydrogen gas ( $H_2$ ) and oxygen gas ( $O_2$ ) as fuel. The products of the reaction in the cell are water, electricity, and heat.

## How a fuel cell works

Fuel cells generate heat and electricity from an electrochemical reaction between hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen is the most common element in the universe

- 1 Hydrogen reacts with a catalyst when it reaches the anode
- 2 This makes positively-charged particles that go through the electrolyte and electrons that travel along a circuit to make an electrical current
- 3 When the particles and electrons reach the cathode they react with oxygen to form water and useable heat



Graphic: JOHN McCANN Data source: FUEL CELLS 2000, PLATINUM POWER FUEL CELL



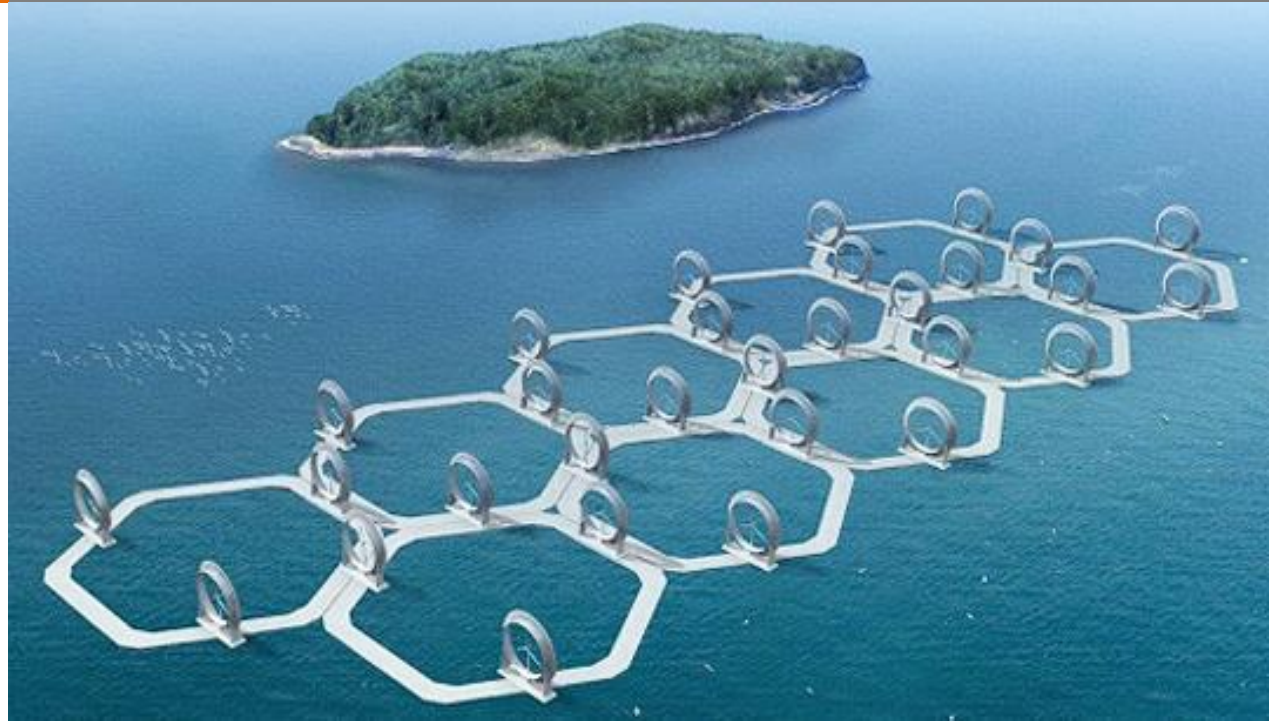




## ROAD CHARGING

Equipment installed beneath the road surface could soon be wirelessly charging EV vehicles as they travel along UK motorways.

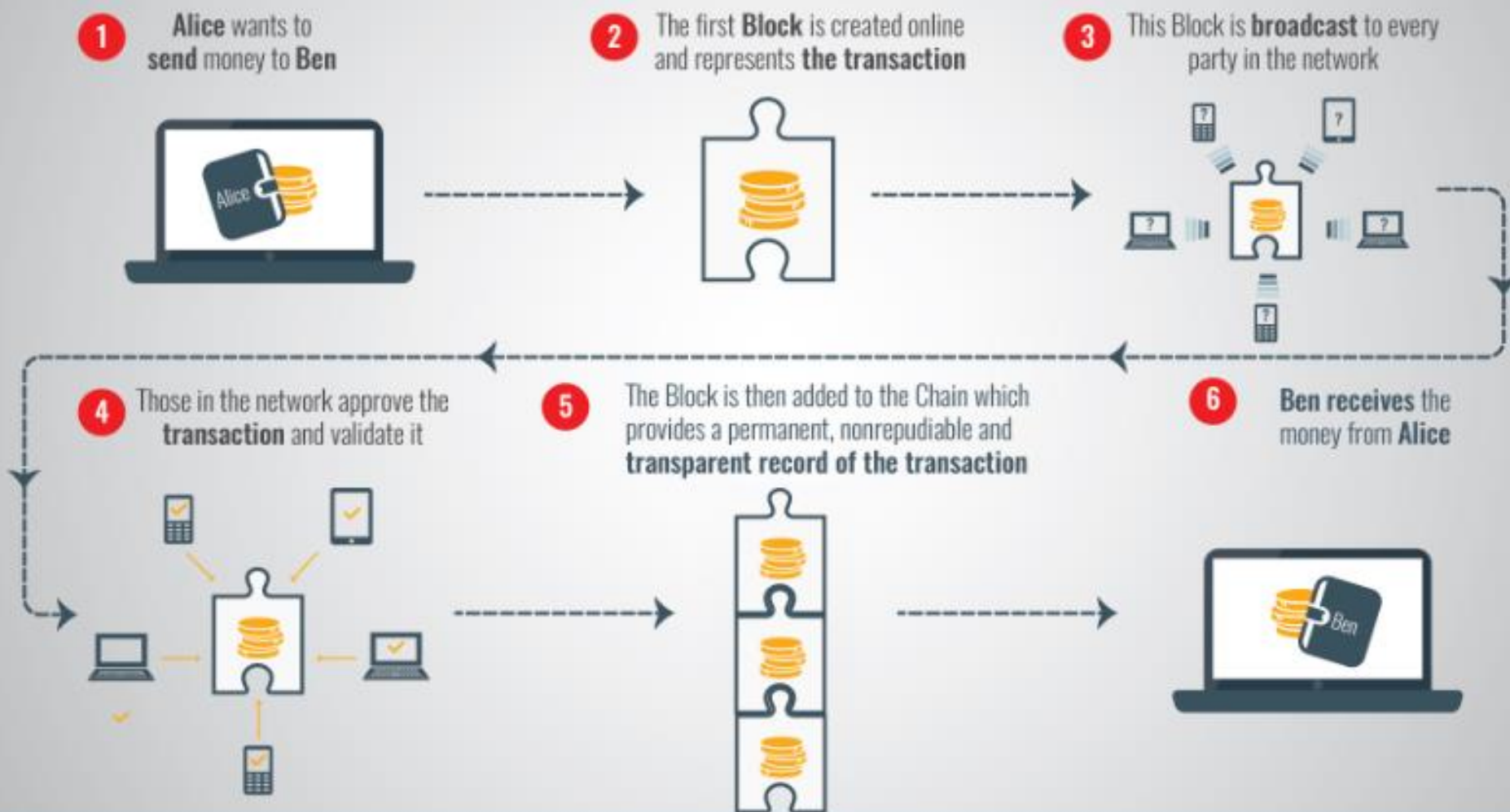
The wind lens is a modification on the [wind turbine](#) created by Professor Ohya from the [Kyushu University](#) as an attempt to be more efficient in production of electricity and less invasive to both humans and nature. While still in progress, the wind lens has a few changes in design which have led to impacts on how wind energy can be used and harnessed while changing how it impacts the world around us.





# HOW BLOCKCHAIN WORKS

“ A Blockchain is a cloud based database shared by every participant in a given system, in the case of this exemplar, its a currency trade. The Blockchain contains the complete transaction of the cryptocurrency or other record keeping in other applications. Think of it as a cloud based peer to peer ledger. ”



**Notes:** Transactions are not valid until added to the Chain.  
Tampering is immediately evident.

The Blockchain is regarded as safe as everyone in the network has a copy.  
The Source of any discrepancies are usually evident immediately.

How RDA can influence efficiency?



no impact



low



somewhat



important



significant



very high



HEALTHCARE



INSURANCE



UTILITIES



BANKS



TELECOMS



MANUFACTURING

Targeted processes

- reporting automation  
- claim & billing  
- reconciliation

- enrollment  
- claim processing

- account opening  
- billing  
- claim management

- account opening  
- card activation  
- fraud claims

- service-desk  
- ordering process  
- reporting  
- enrollment

- billing

Contact Center



Finance & Accounting



Procurement



Human Resources







## Transit Oriented Development

“Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is moderate to higher density development, located within an easy walk of a major transit stop, generally with a mix of residential, employment and shopping opportunities designed for pedestrians without excluding the auto. TOD can be new construction or redevelopment of one or more buildings whose design and orientation facilitate transit use.”

Source: Technical Advisory Committee to the Statewide Transit-Oriented Development Study



# Disruptive Technology และผลกระทบต่อทิศทางธุรกิจในอนาคต



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