



Piyasvasti Amranand

Personal Data

Date of Birth: 11 July 1953

Marital Status: Married with two children

Education

- ❖ 1975 B.A. (First Class Honours) in Mathematics, Brasenose College, Oxford, U.K.
- ❖ 1977 M.Sc. (Distinction) in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics, London School of Economics, U.K.
- ❖ 1979 Ph.D., Economics, London School of Economics, U.K.

Positions

- ❖ 1994 - May 2000 Secretary General of the National Energy Policy Council; National Energy Policy Office (NEPO), Office of the Prime Minister, Royal Thai Government.
- ❖ June 2000 Inspector General, Office of the Prime Minister
- ❖ October 2000 Director General, Public Relations Department
- ❖ May 2001 Secretary General of the National Energy Policy Council, NEPO
- ❖ June 2002 Deputy Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister
- ❖ April 2003 Chairman, Kasikorn Asset Management Co.,Ltd.
- ❖ 9 October 2006 – 6 February 2008 Minister of Energy
- ❖ 2 April. 2008 – May 2009 Chairman of the Advisory Panel to the CEO., Kasikornbank.

Other Responsibilities

- Member of Council, Sirindhorn International Environmental Park Foundation
- Chairman of Advisory Panel, Energy for Environment Foundation
- Member of the Council of Trustee, Thailand Development Research Institute
- Member of the Council, Thailand Environment Institute

Previous Responsibilities

- Chairman, Energy for Environment Foundation
- Board member of Bangkok Aviation Fuel Services Co.,Ltd.

- Board member of Fuel Pipeline Transportation Co.,Ltd.
- Board member of Phatra Insurance Co.,Ltd.
- Board member of Bangchak Petroleum Public Co.,Ltd.
- Board member of Thai Petroleum Pipeline Co.,Ltd.
- Board member of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
- Board member of Thai LNG Power Co.,Ltd.
- Board member of the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority
- Board member of Mass Communications Authority of Thailand
- Member of State Enterprises Performance Evaluation Committee
- Member of the Monetary Policy Board

Experience

Piyasvasti Amranand was Thailand's Energy Minister between 9th October 2006 and 6th February 2008. During the 1990's, Piyasvasti played a key role in formulating and implementing Thailand's energy policy, particularly the introduction of competition and deregulation of the oil market and prices, the reform and privatization of a number of energy-related state enterprises like PTT and power generation business. During his term as Energy Minister he implemented wide ranging reforms in the energy sector, for instance end of oil price subsidy and repayment of oil fund's massive debt due to the previous government's subsidy program; implementation of very aggressive policy to promote renewable energy (including biofuels), cogeneration and distributed generation; adoption of Euro 4 fuel qualities and introduction of vapour recovery systems for petrol stations; adoption of a number of standards and incentive programs for energy efficiency; awards of a large number of petroleum concessions; IPP solicitation; conclusion of a number of power purchase agreements for projects in Lao PDR; establishment of nuclear power program with a target for 4,000 MW of nuclear capacity in 2020-21; and enactment of a number of energy related laws. The most important law to be passed during his term as Energy Minister was the Energy Industry Act to establish an independent regulatory body for electricity and natural gas industry.