

Recent Development of the JCM

Achieving Net Reductions by Simplifying
Monitoring through the JCM methodologies

March 2015

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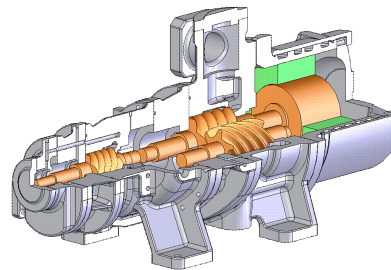
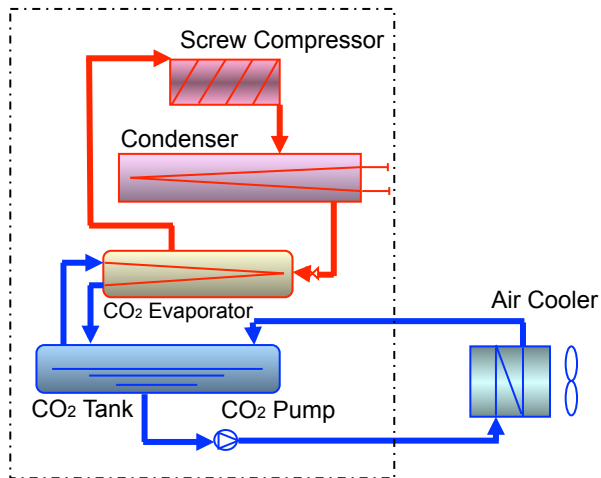
Approved JCM methodologies

Country	Methodology	Sector	Public input/ comment	Approved Date
Mongolia	Installation of energy-saving transmission lines in the Mongolian Grid	Energy distribution	4 Feb 14 - 18 Feb 14	20 Feb 14
	Replacement and Installation of High Efficiency Heat Only Boiler (HOB) for Hot Water Supply Systems	Energy industries	18 Nov 14 - 2 Dec 14	28 Jan 15
Viet Nam	Transportation energy efficiency activities by installing digital tachograph systems	Transport	19 Nov 14 - 3 Dec 14	14 Jan 15
	Introduction of room air conditioners equipped with inverters to public sector buildings	Energy demand	5 Dec 14 - 19 Dec 14	14 Jan 15
	Improving the energy efficiency of commercial buildings by utilization of high efficiency equipment	Energy demand	5 Dec 14 - 19 Dec 14	14 Jan 15
Indonesia	Power Generation by Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Industry	Energy industries	1 May 14 - 15 May 14	19 May 14
	Energy Saving by Introduction of High Efficiency Centrifugal Chiller	Energy demand	1 May 14 - 15 May 14	17 Sep 14
	Installation of Energy-efficient Refrigerators Using Natural Refrigerant at Food Industry Cold Storage and Frozen Food Processing Plant	Energy demand	10 Sep 14 - 24 Sep 14	30 Oct 14
	Installation of Inverter-Type Air Conditioning System for Cooling for Grocery Store	Energy demand	10 Sep 14 - 24 Sep 14	30 Oct 14
Palau	Displacement of Grid and Captive Genset Electricity by a Small-scale Solar PV System	Energy industries	22 Jan 15 - 5 Feb 15	20 Feb 15

JCM methodologies under consideration by JCs

Country	Methodology	Sector	Public input/ comment
Indonesia	Installation of LED Lighting for Grocery Store	Energy demand	10 Sep 14 - 24 Sep 14
	GHG emission reductions through optimization of refinery plant operation in Indonesia	Energy demand	10 Sep 14 - 24 Sep 14
	GHG emission reductions through optimization of boiler operation in Indonesia	Energy demand	16 Oct 14 - 30 Oct 14

- High efficient secondary loop cooling system:
 - ✓ Refrigerant: Non-fluorocarbon
(primary: NH_3 , secondary: CO_2)
 - ✓ COP: for individual quick freezer - more than 1.5
for cold storage - more than 2.0



Screw Compressor

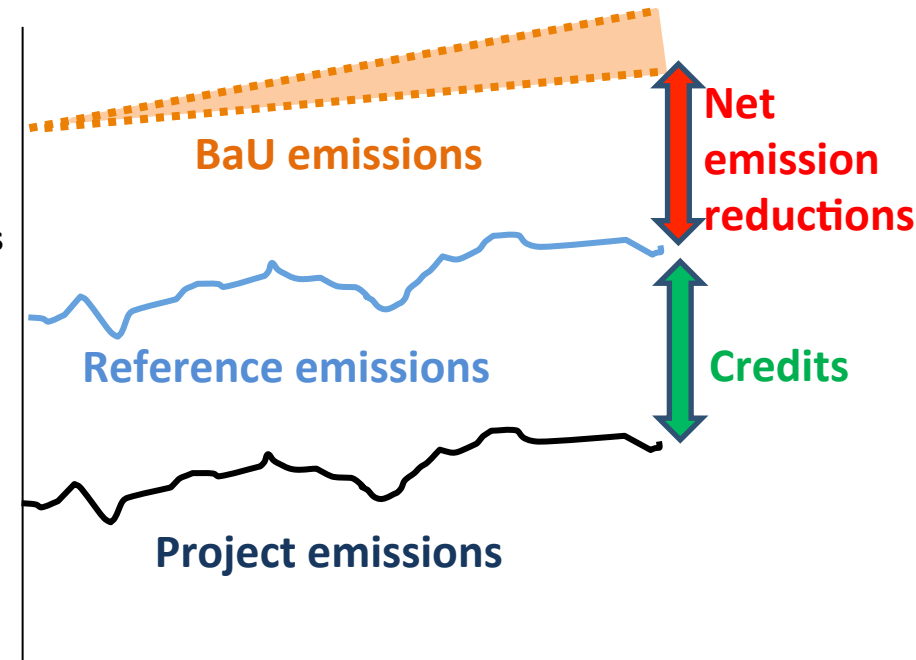
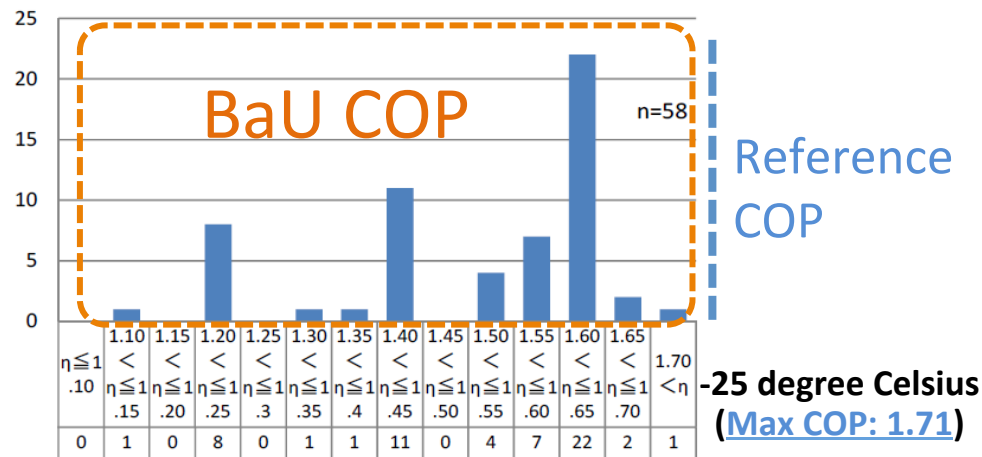
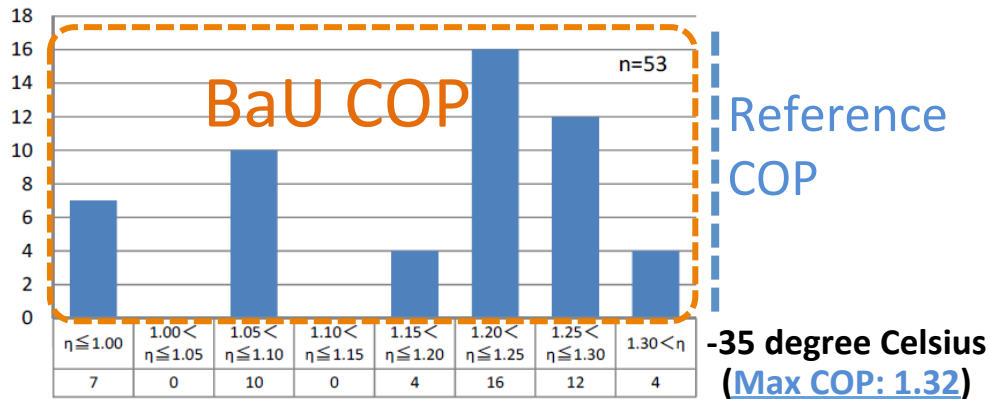


Condensing Unit

- The reference emissions are calculated based on the **maximum COP of commercially available** chillers.

Methodology for High Efficiency Refrigerators Using Natural Refrigerant (2/2)

COP value of the possible refrigerators



- Simplified monitoring: three parameters to be monitored
 - ✓ Amount of electricity consumed by project refrigerator
 - ✓ Electricity imported from the grid, where applicable
 - ✓ Operating time of captive electricity generator, where applicable

- High efficient HOB (Heat Only Boiler) for hot water supply system:

- ✓ 80% or higher boiler efficiency (catalog value)
- ✓ feeding coal on the stoker uniformly
- ✓ dust collector equipped

Conventional HOBs



High efficient HOBs



- Efficiency of both reference HOBs and project HOBs are set as default value based upon actual measurement.

- Net emission reductions by setting default values as :
 - ✓ Higher possible efficiency of reference HOBs
 - ✓ Lower possible efficiency of project HOBs

Boiler Efficiencies

Reference HOBs:

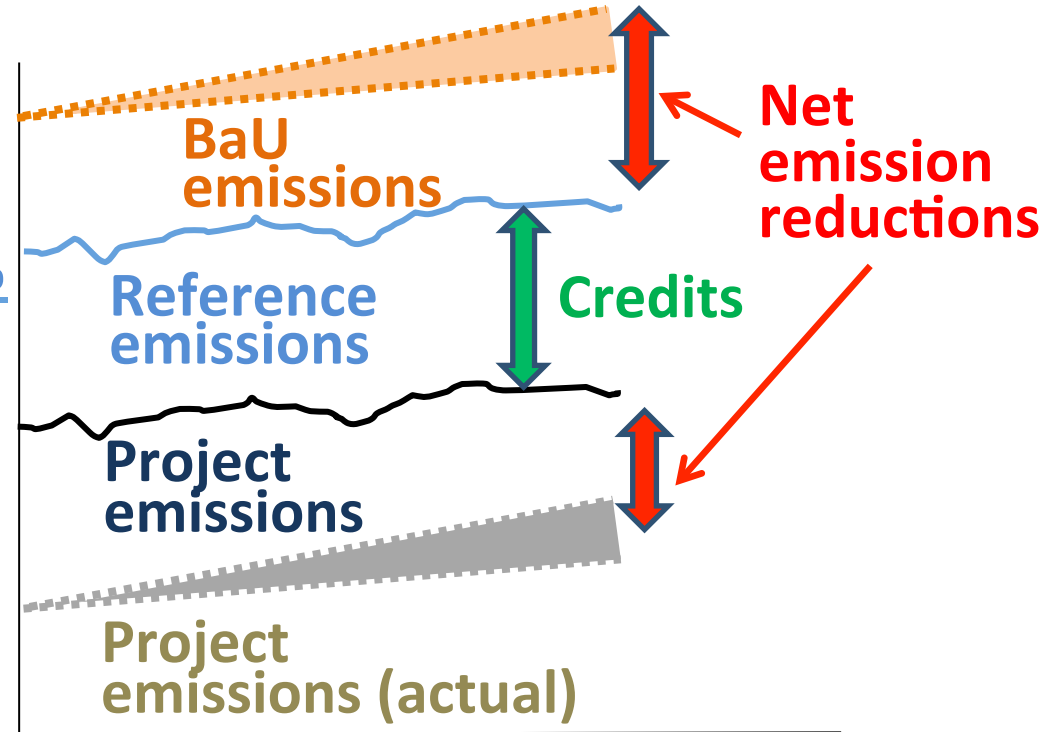
37.1-60% (measured)
35-63% (literature)

53.3%

Project HOBs:

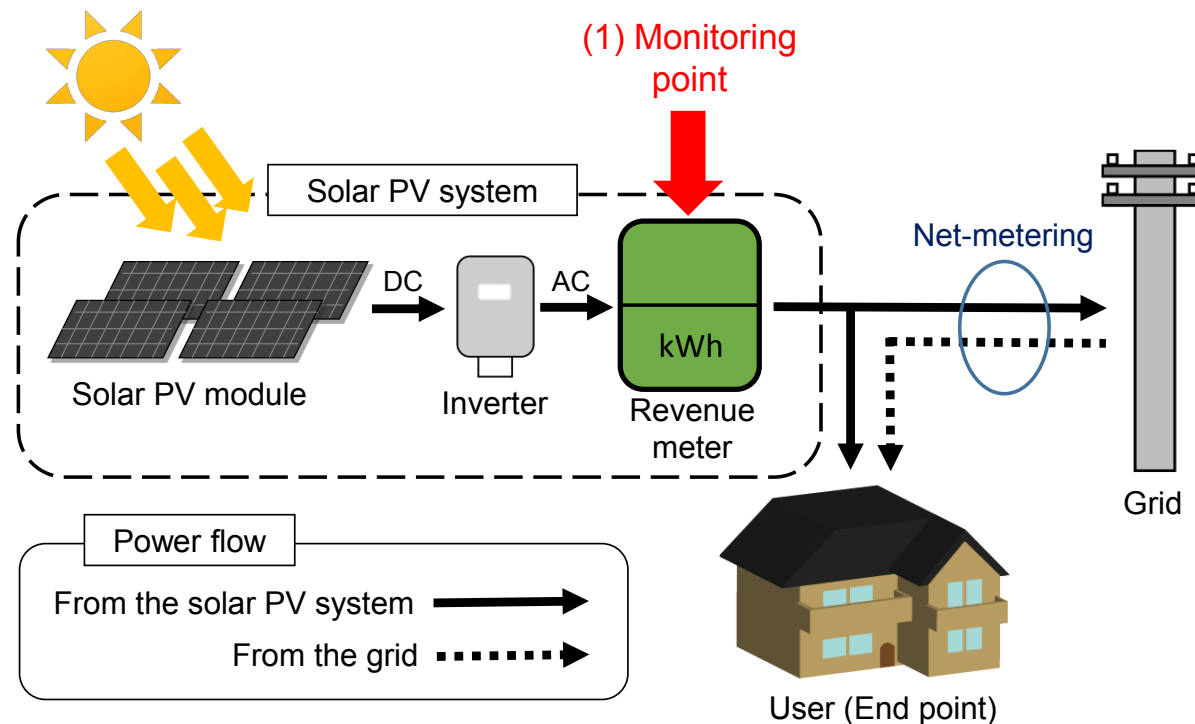
56.2-69.1% (measured)
75-85% (literature)

61%



- Monitoring is simplified as only two parameters are to be monitored:
 - ✓ Net heat quantity supplied by the project HOB
 - ✓ Total hours of the project HOB operation during the monitoring period

- Solar PV system to displace grid electricity and/or captive electricity using diesel fuel as power source
- Solar PV system certified with:
 - ✓ Design qualifications (IEC 61215, IEC 61646 or IEC 62108)
 - ✓ Safety qualification (IEC 61730-1 and IEC 61730-2)



- The quantity of the electricity generated by the project solar PV system and irradiance are monitored for checking the operational status of the installed solar PV system

- Project emissions are zero
- Reference emissions are calculated from [AC output of solar PV system (monitored value)] X [emission factor (tCO₂/MWh)]

BaU: **Existing diesel generators**

33-41% (power generation efficiency)

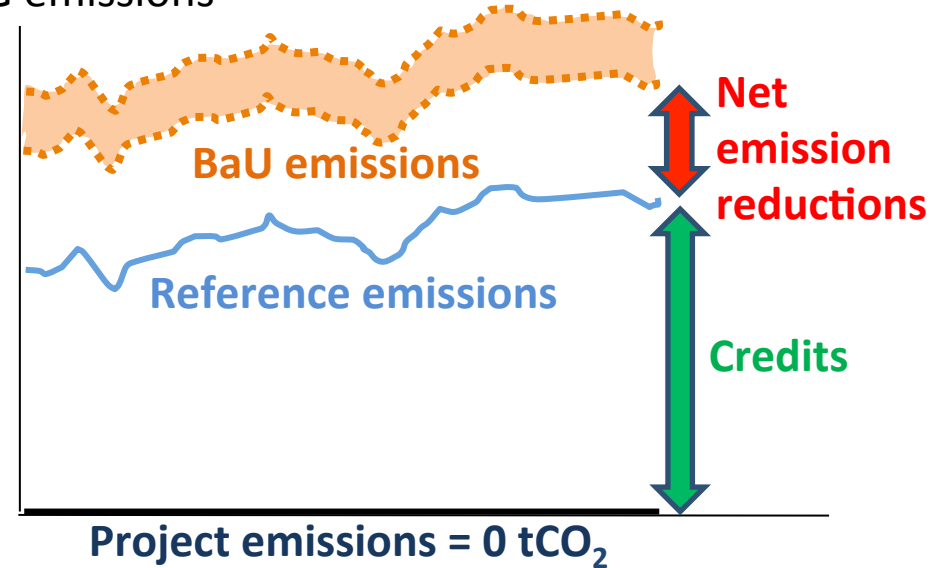
0.805-0.631 tCO₂/MWh (emission factor)

Reference: **Hypothetical state-of-the-art diesel generators:**

49% (power generation efficiency)

0.533 tCO₂/MWh (emission factor)

GHG emissions



- The grid emission factor provided by this methodology;
 - ✓ ensure net emission reductions;
 - ✓ eliminates the burden to calculate emission factor by finding out field data;
 - ✓ avoids confusion as to which data vintage should be used when calculating emission reductions;
 - ✓ is applicable in countries where necessary field data are not available;
 - ✓ has potential to be applied widely.

Contents

- General information page
- Individual JCM Partner countries-
Japan page

Function

- **Information sharing** to the public, e.g.,
 - the JC decisions,
 - rules and guidelines,
 - methodologies,
 - projects,
 - call for public inputs/comments,
 - status of TPEs, etc.
- **Internal information sharing** for the JC members, e.g.,
 - File sharing for electric decisions by the JC

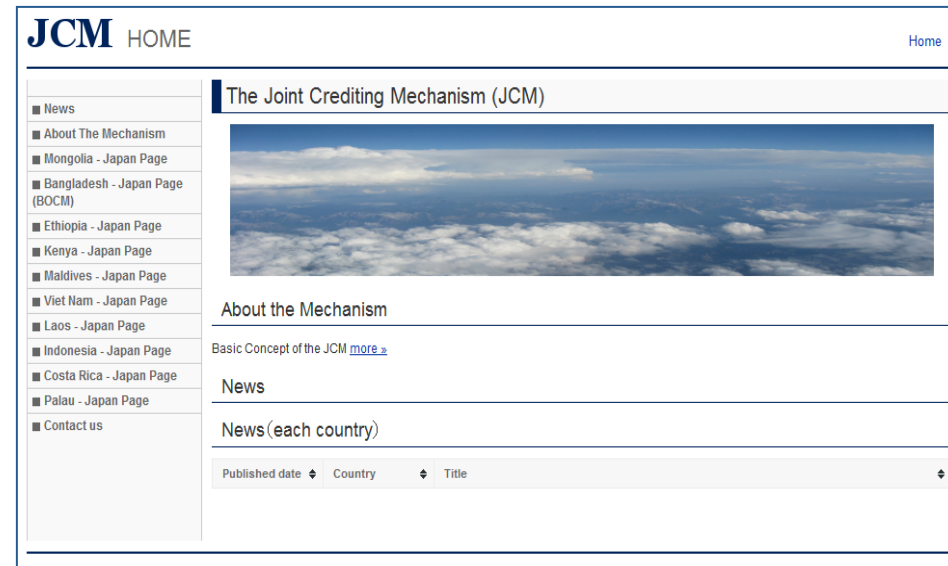


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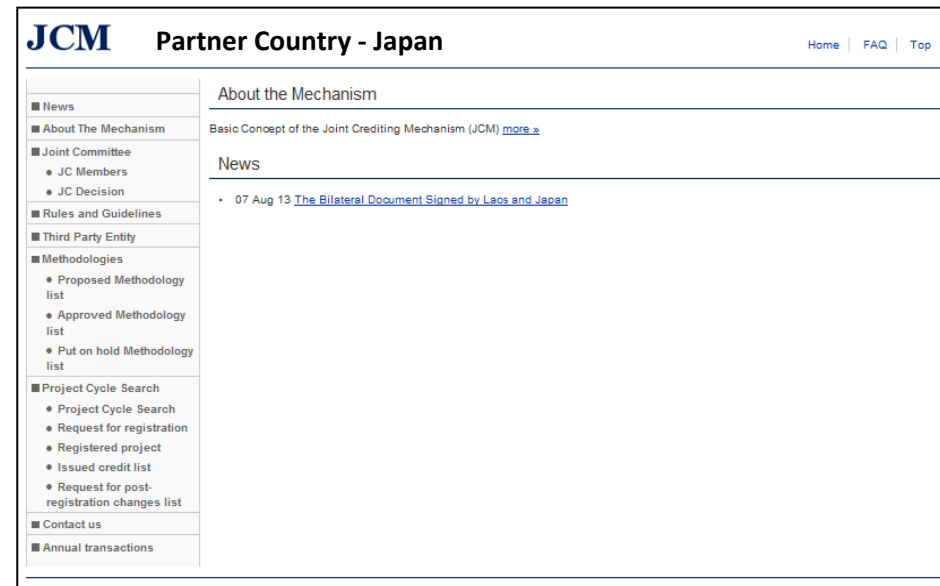
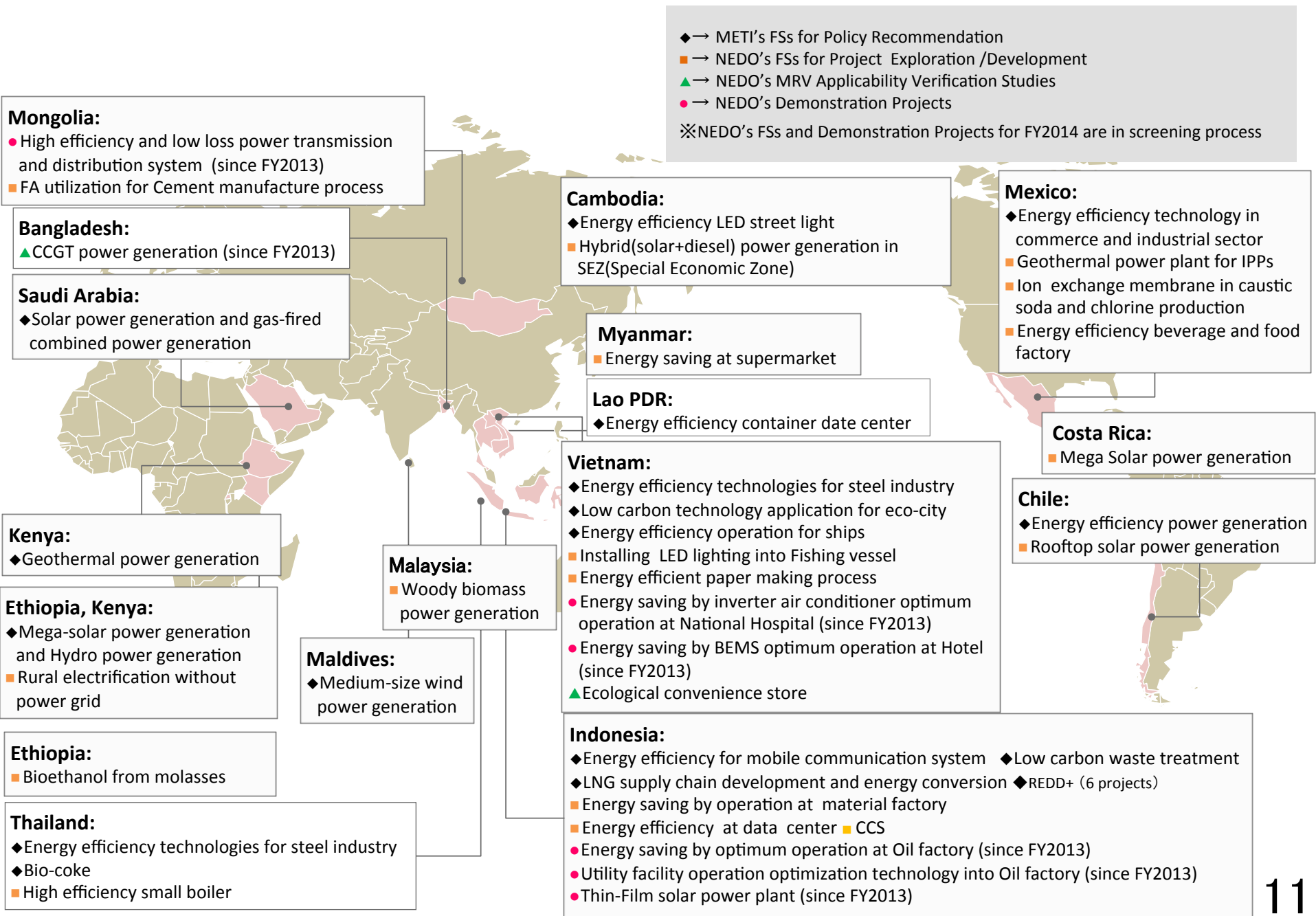


Image of the individual JCM Partner countries-Japan page

JCM Feasibility Studies, MRV Applicability Verification Studies and Demonstration Projects by METI & NEDO in FY2014



JCM Model Projects in 2013 and 2014 by MOEJ

