

Transport Operation Management System Using Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) between Abu Dhabi, UAE and Japan



Project to reduce GHG emissions in the UAE (Abu Dhabi) by introducing low-carbon emission vehicles for public transportation and by introducing a SMOC system for monitoring and improving the efficiency of operations

Zenmov Inc.

JCM Webinar
5 March, 2024

We develop IT solutions that power the public transportation and the shared mobility.

Zenmov Inc.

- Developing IT Service for Smart Transportation
- Headquartered in Tokyo

100%

Subsidiary

Zenmov Philippines Inc.

S M O C (Smart Mobility Operation Cloud)

For sharing services



〈Car sharing〉



〈Micromobility〉

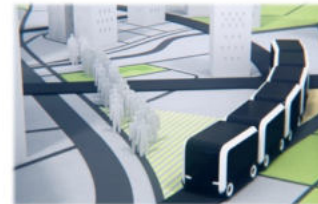


〈Company car rental〉



〈Company car sharing〉

For transportation operators



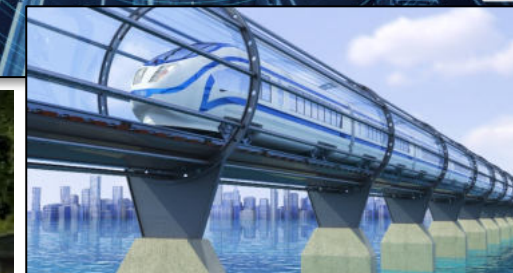
PRT (Primary Rapid Transit)

Transportation of goods and services



〈Logistics〉

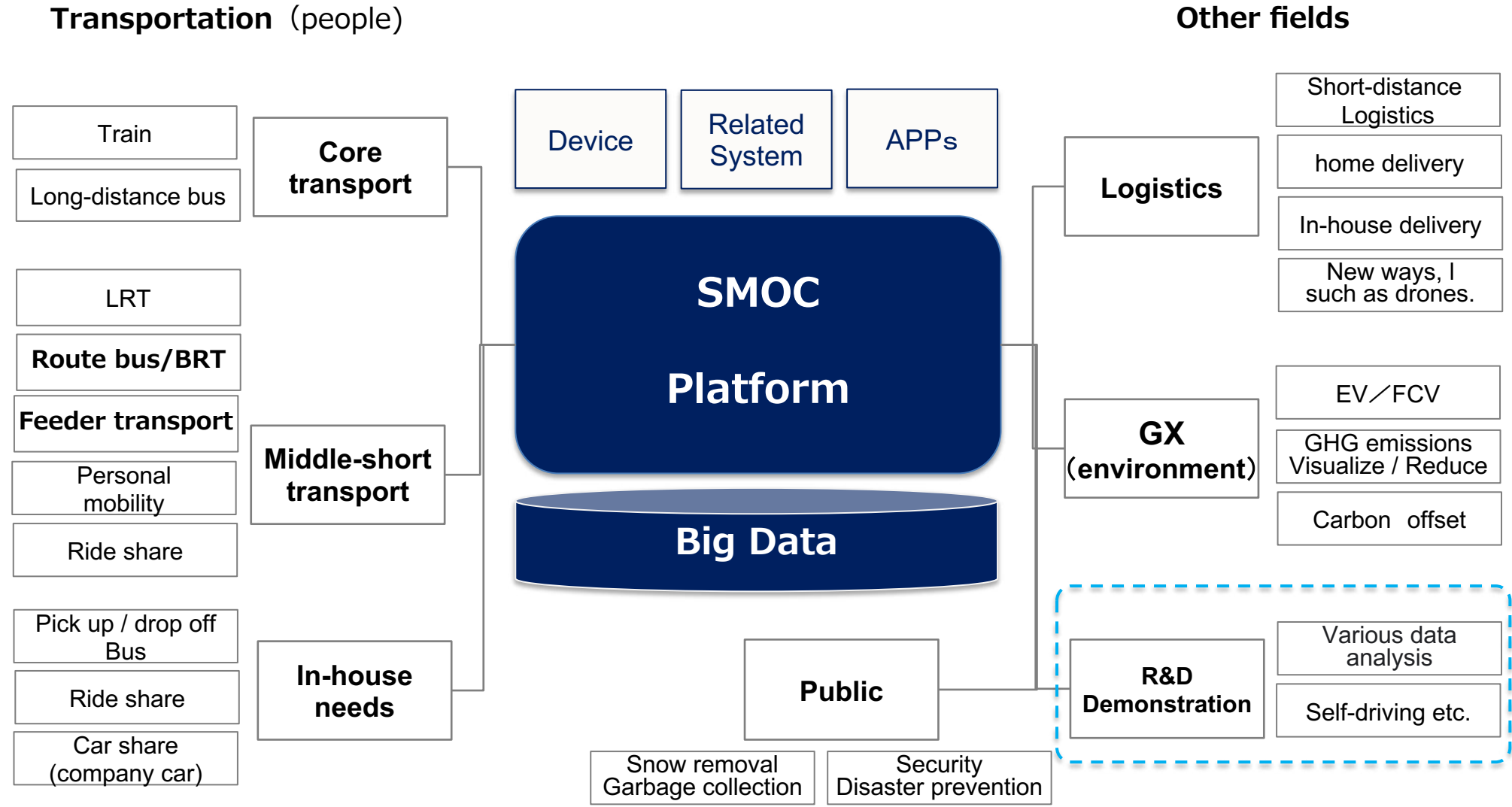
Realizing a world without the stress of travel



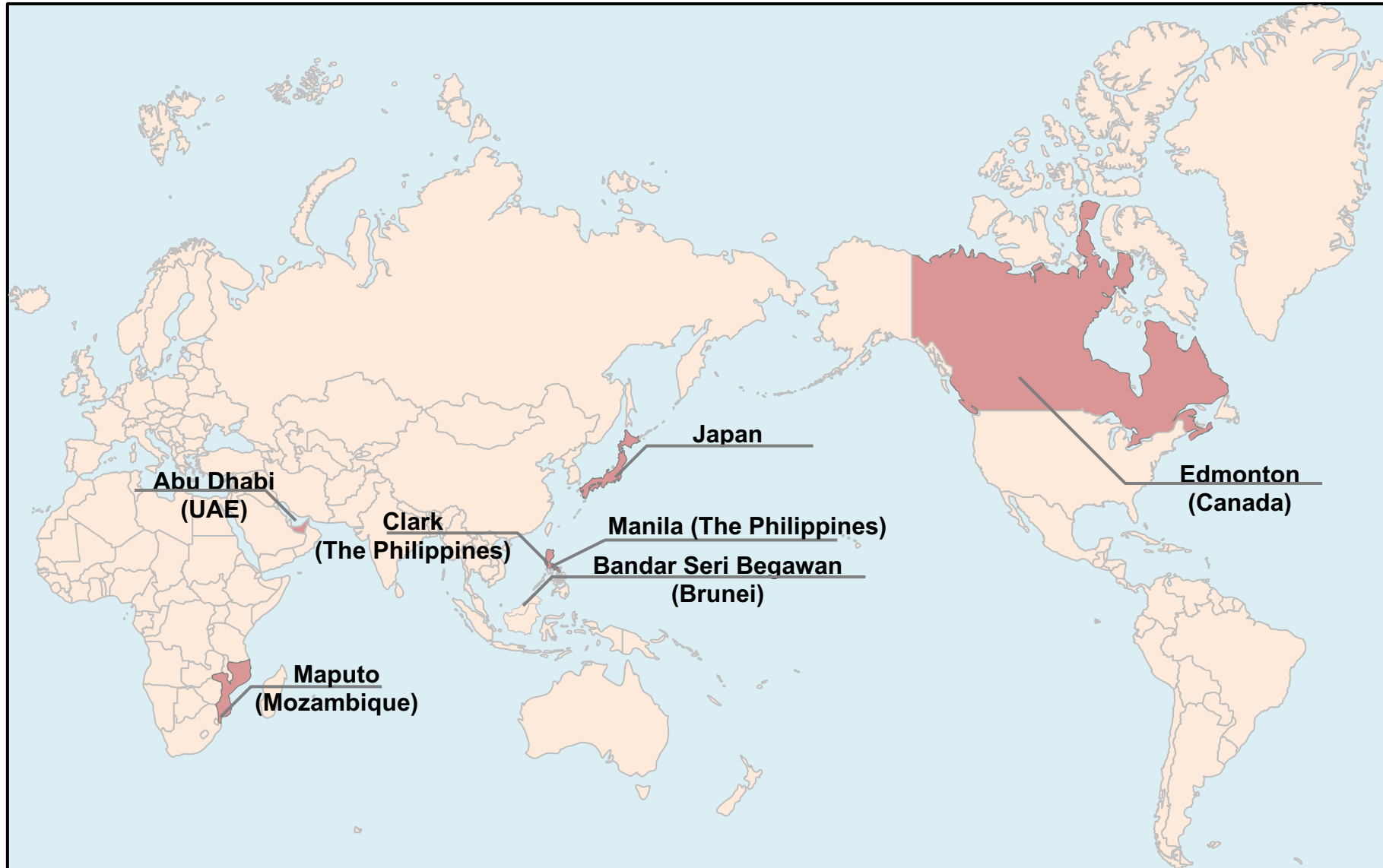


Benefits of SMOC

One software platform for multiple applications in mobility area

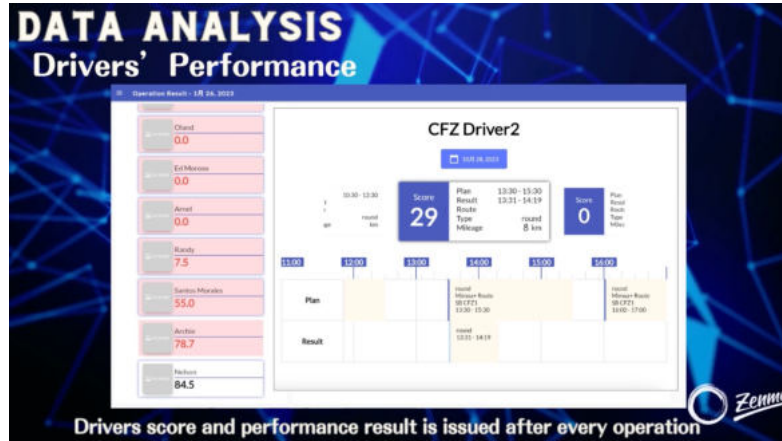
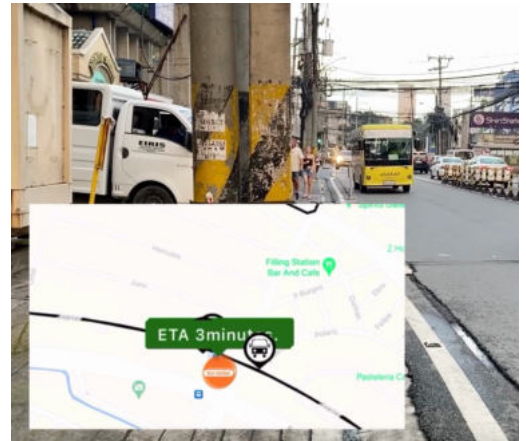


Current Areas of our Projects





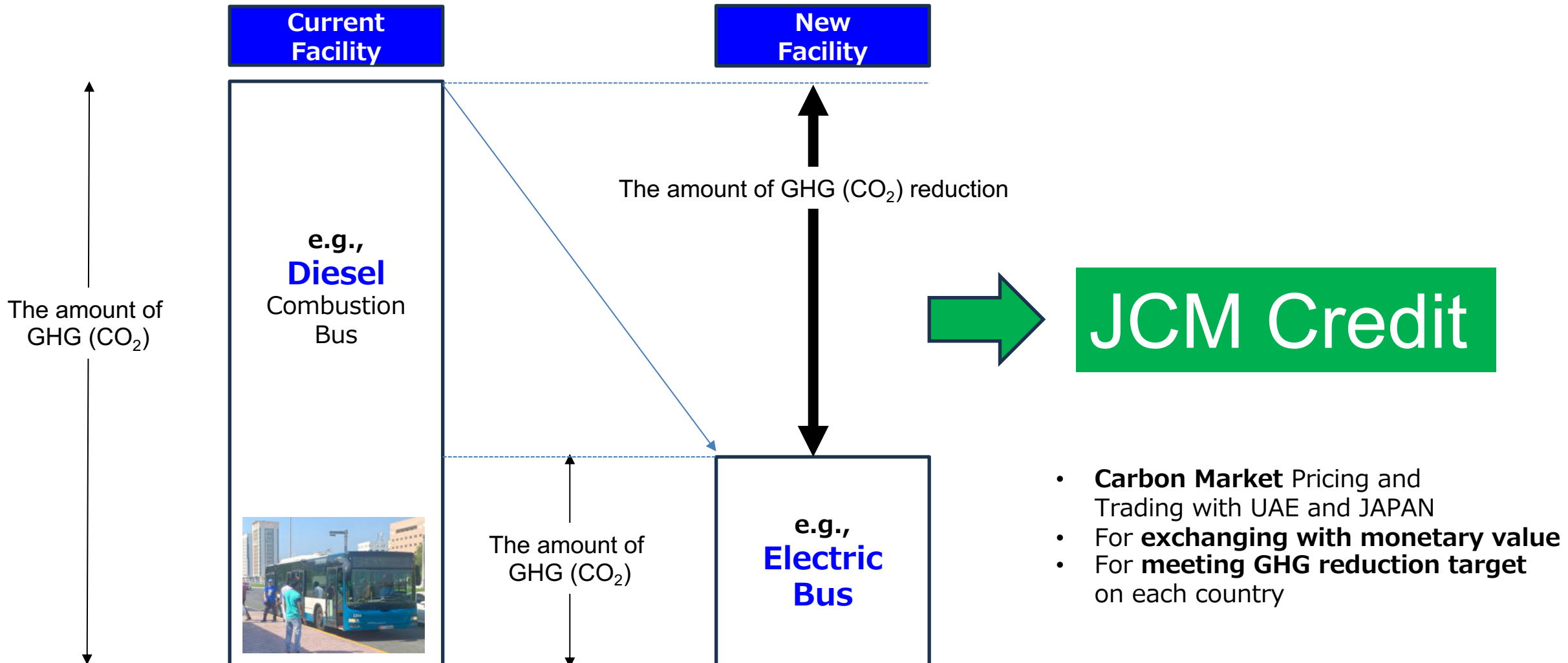
Operation examples in cities



Application of JCM to the transportation sector



Generation of credits through EV conversion and operational efficiency



Project Period : October 2023 – February 2024

Project Objective :

1. To make a **Methodology** for generating JCM credits in UAE
2. To make a **Plan of how to implement the methodology** in real operation
3. To make **scenarios for next steps** after the FS

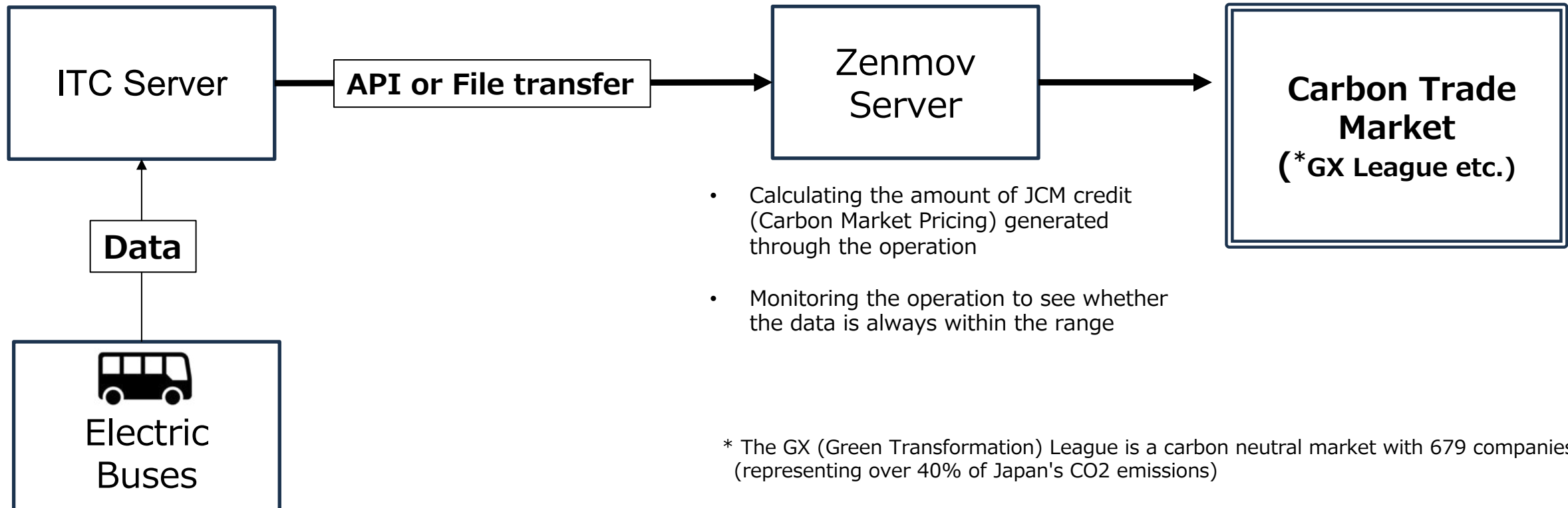
<Requirement>

- Calculation of GHG (CO₂) reductions
- Output Carbon Price to GX League (Carbon Market Trading)
- Monitor Operation Patterns



ITC has all necessary data for the system.

(e.g.)



* The GX (Green Transformation) League is a carbon neutral market with 679 companies (representing over 40% of Japan's CO₂ emissions)

Three main benefits for Abu Dhabi and UAE to proceed with this JCM project

1. It will **showcase Abu Dhabi** as a **pioneer** in carbon neutrality to the world.
2. Possibilities for acquiring **additional revenues** through selling JCM credits (Carbon Market Pricing and Trading)
3. **Know-how and experience** demonstrated in Abu Dhabi could be **exported** to other surrounding regions

Effects of EV Conversion for GHG Reduction - Definition of the Calculations -



The calculation of GHG emission reductions (Erp) is obtained from the difference between reference and project emissions.

■ $ER_p = RE_p - PE_{elec,p}$

Option1: In case of converting **270 diesel buses** to electric ones based on 2030 target ITC conversion plan

Option2: In case of converting **815 diesel buses** to electric ones based on the value of ITC owned vehicles

• $RE_p = \text{Reference Emissions (Before conversion) (tCO}_2\text{)}$

Reference emissions are the **GHG emissions from diesel buses** traveling on a specific bus route.
(The data for 'Fuel consumption (liters) of diesel buses', 'Distance of diesel buses operating on specified bus routes (km)' was provided by ITC)

• $PE_{elec,p} = \text{Project Emissions (After conversion) (tCO}_2\text{)}$

Project Emissions are the **GHG emissions derived from the supply of grid electricity to the electric buses** that are the subject of the project.

(The data for 'CO₂ emission factor for grid electricity' was provided by EAD (Projected 'CO₂ intensity attributed to electricity production' 0.264 [KgCO₂/kWh] for 2026, 'CO₂ emissions per vehicle' are derived from the default values of IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UN body))

Effects of EV Conversion for GHG Reduction

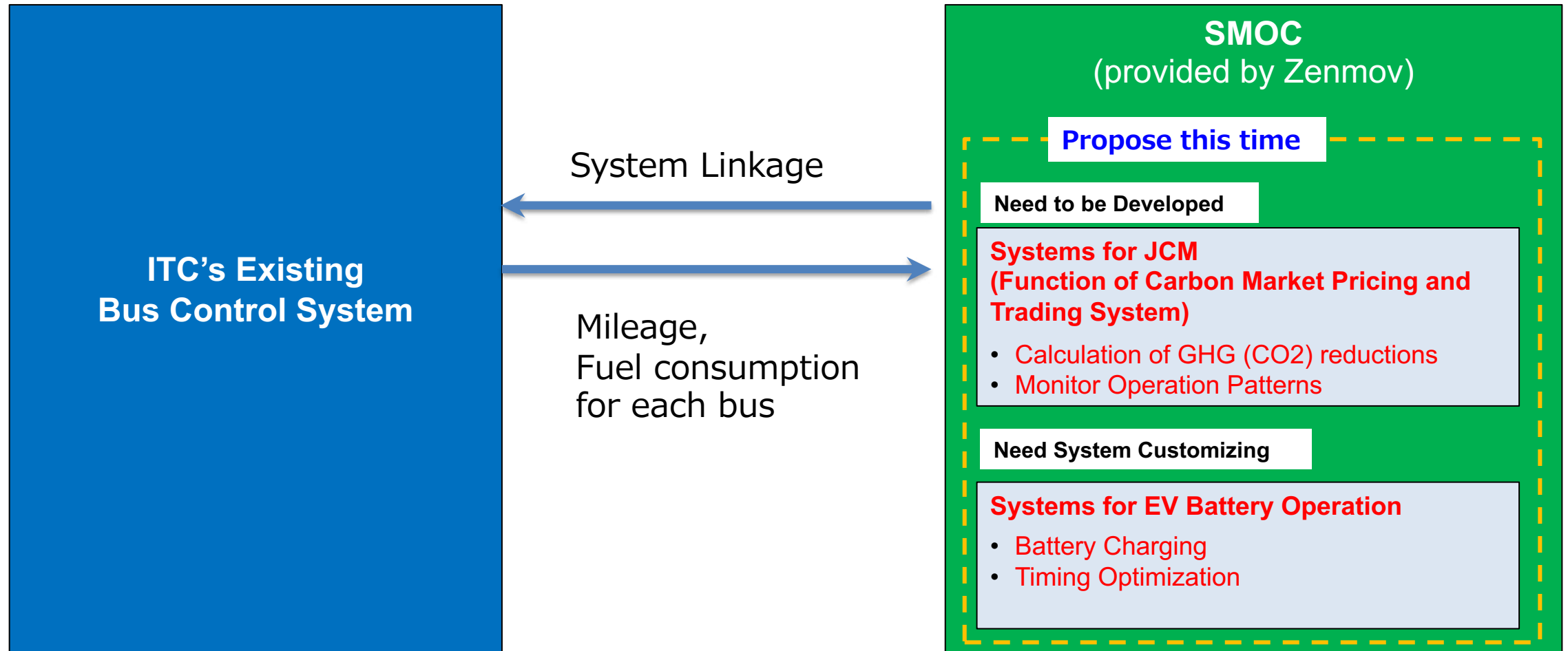
- Estimated results for Option1 and 2



GHG reductions were estimated for the conversion of ITC's fleet of diesel buses to electric buses.

	Option1 EV conversion based on the 2030 target ITC current plan [270 vehicles]	Option2 EV Conversion for ITC-owned vehicles [815 vehicles]
(1) Reference Emissions (tons CO2/year)	32,696	98,819
(2) Project Emissions (tons CO2/year)	6,905	20,844
(3) CO₂ Reduction (tons CO2/year) [(1)-(2)] (will be split between UAE and Japan by JCM project)	25,791	77,975
(4) CO ₂ Reduction rate (%) [(3)/(1)*100]	78.9	78.9

Provide the System for **JCM (Carbon Market Pricing and Trading System)** and **EV Battery Operation** by linking the SMOC system with ITC's Bus Control System.

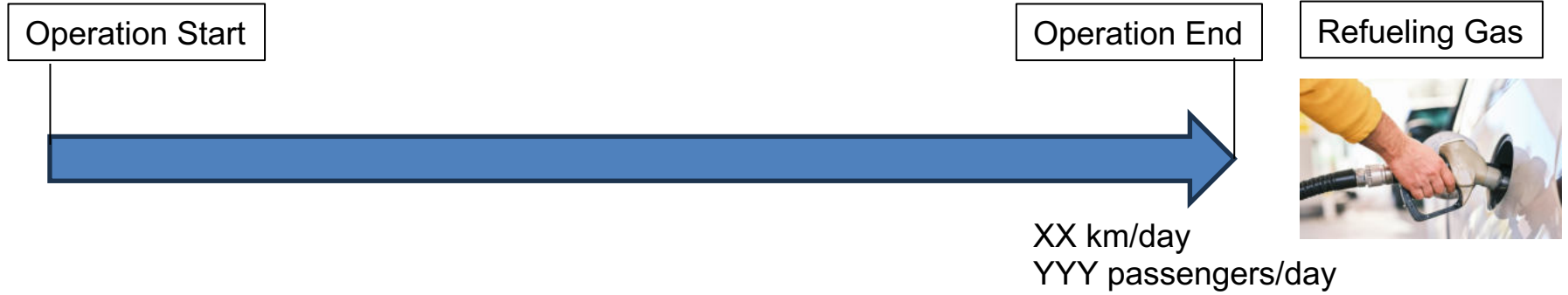




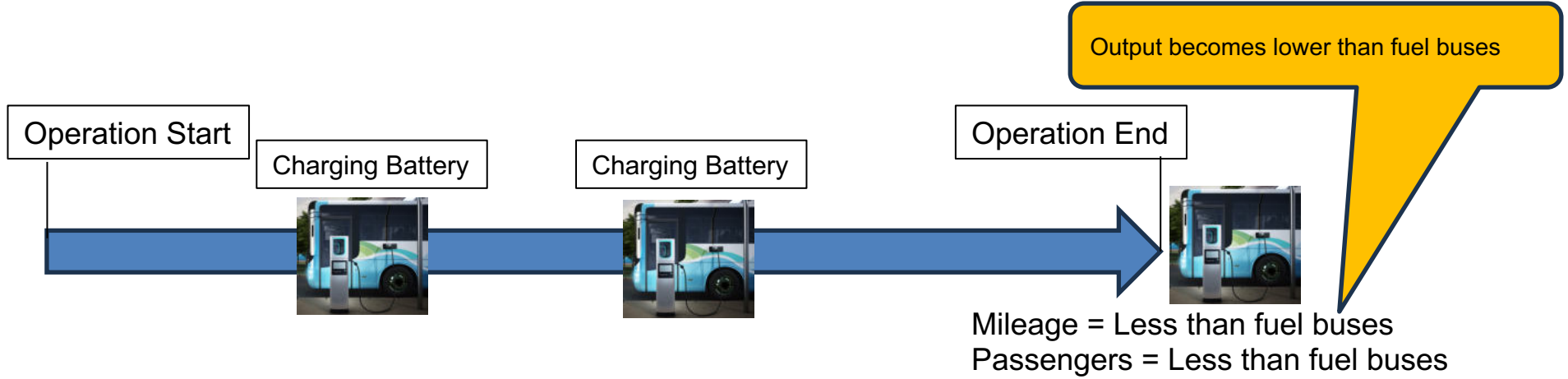
Difference between fuel buses and EV buses

Generally, EV requires charging time during the operation, which is an issue in terms of productivity.

Fuel Buses



EV Buses





Difference between fuel buses and EV buses

A buses with a large battery capacity can be utilized. However, there are some issues.

Fuel Buses



Operation Start

Operation End

Refueling Gas



XX km/day
YYY passengers/day

- Lots of charging facilities are necessary.
- Low utilization rate of larging facilities.
- Congestions for charging

EV Buses



Operation Start

Operation End

Charging Battery



Mileage = Less than fuel buses
Passengers = Less than fuel buses

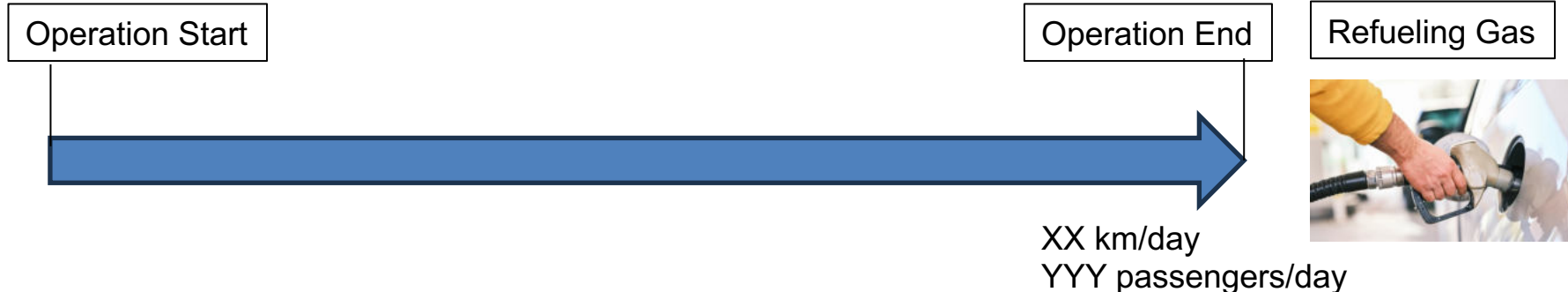
With a large battery capacity



Difference between fuel buses and EV buses

Optimization of charging timing is necessary from the perspective of effective use of facilities and maximizing the workload of transporting passengers.

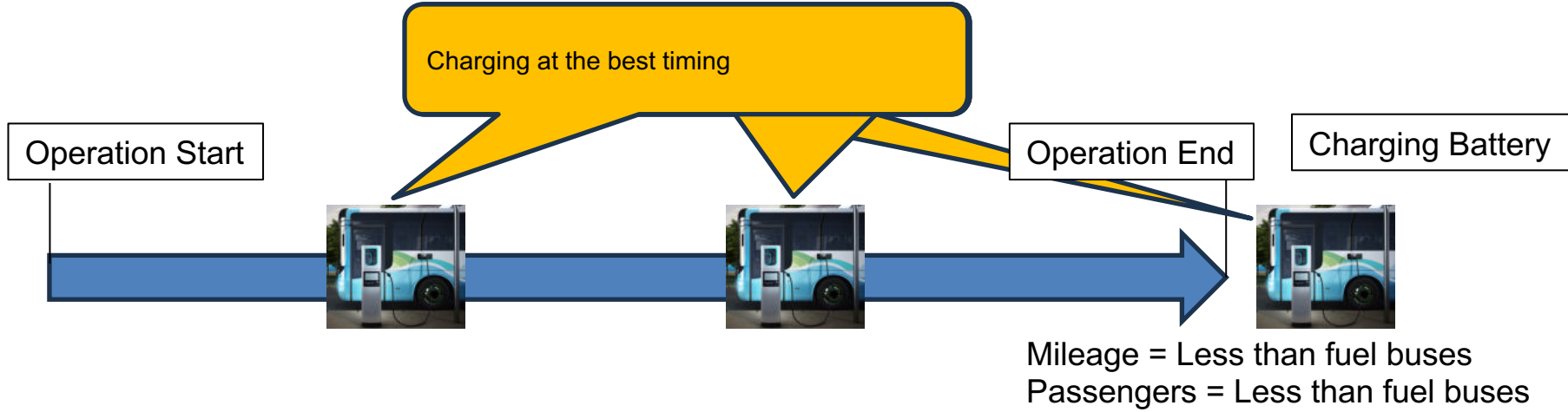
Fuel Buses



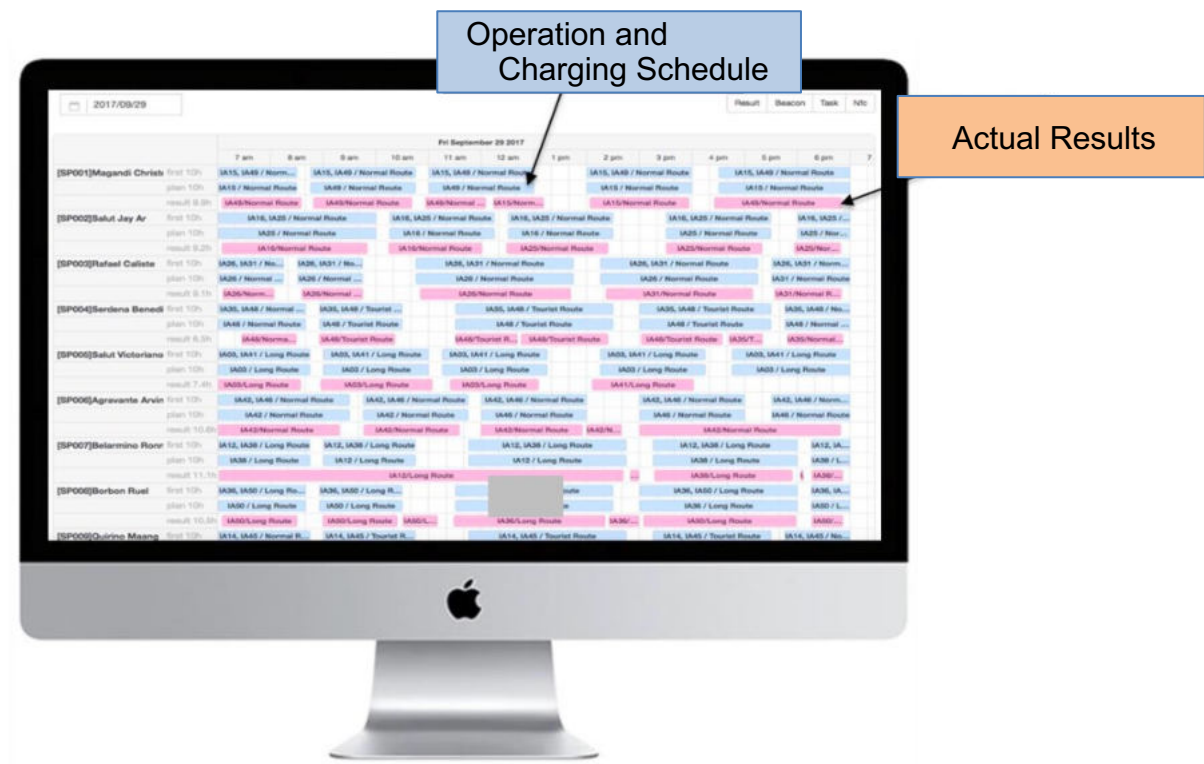
EV Buses



With a large battery capacity

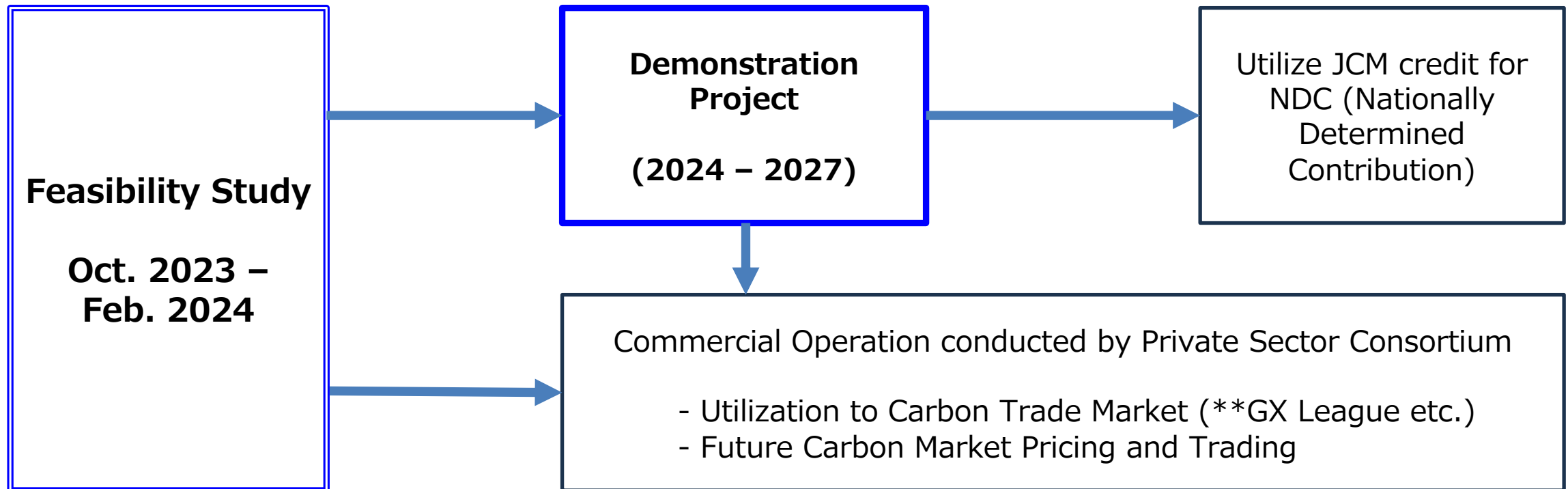


Optimized Scheduling of EV Charging



- Generating the **best schedule for EV buses**, taking into account the **charging time**.
- Charging times are planned to avoid peak travel times.
- Actual operation results can be reviewed.
- The schedules are updated based on the actual operation results.
- Accuracy of schedule gets better, the more data are accumulated.

Next step is a demonstration phase before commercial operations.



**) The GX (Green Transformation) League is a carbon neutral market with 679 companies (representing over 40% of Japan's CO2 emissions)