



Renewable Energy for NAMA

OECC

Masayoshi Futami

Outline

- Introduction
- Proposal of MRV
- Additional technology proposal

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Introduction

- NAMA submission (2010)
 - 1-a: PV and Solar heating
 - 1-b: Wind power generators and wind farms
 - 1-c: Hydropower plants

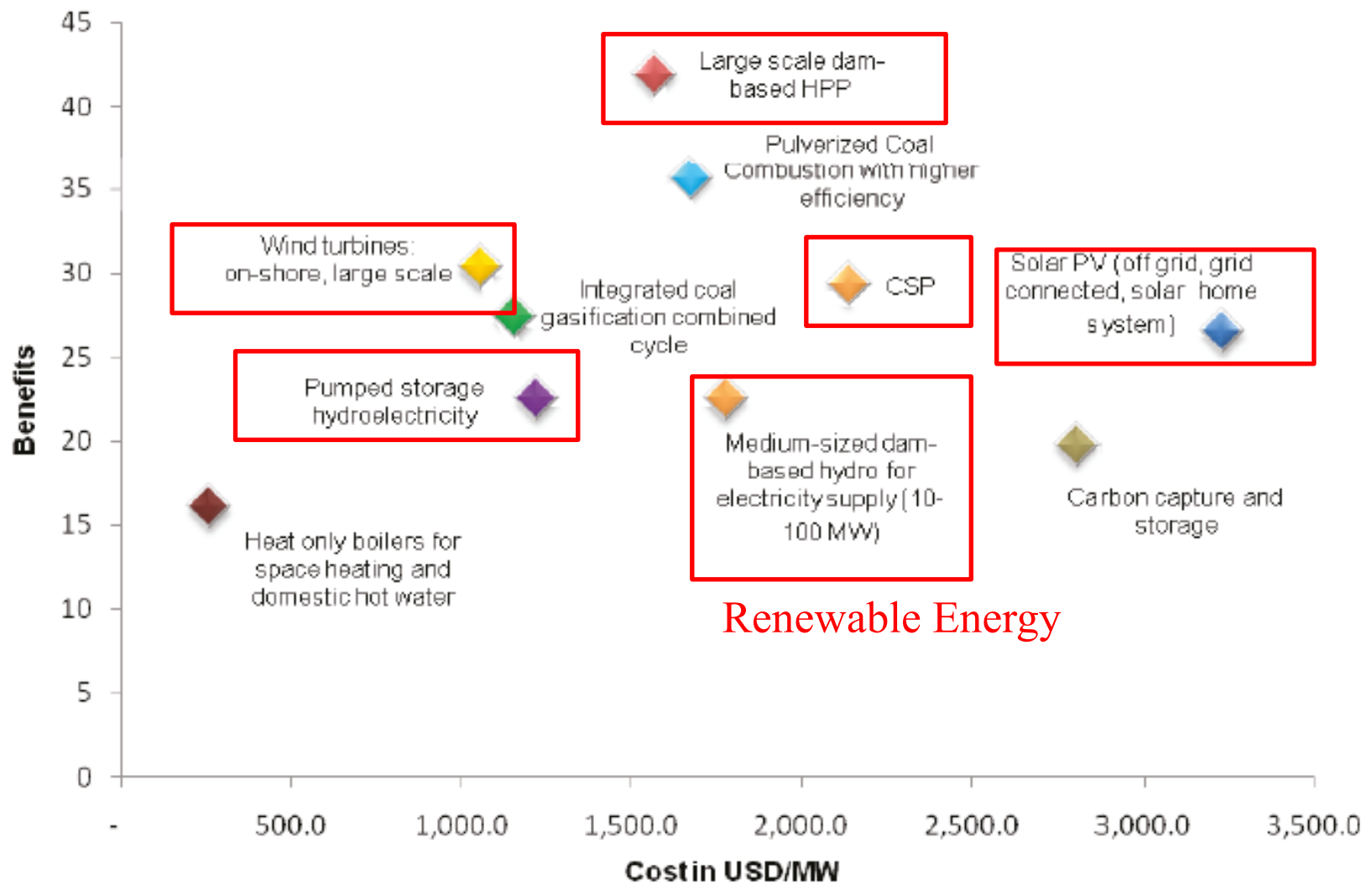
- Technology Needs Assessment
 - (1) Concentrated Solar Power (Electricity and Heat)
 - (2) Pumped storage hydroelectricity
 - (3) Wind turbines etc

- Law of Mongolia on Renewable Energy
 - (1) License for RE provider
 - (2) Stipulation of Feed In Tariff

- National Renewable energy program
 - RE share in the total generation to 20-25 percent by 2020



Salkhit Wind park
(Gobitec and ASG for RE)



Cost benefit comparisons of the energy industry subsector technologies for climate change mitigation (TNA 2013)

Near renewable term projects (2014-2017)

Ministry of Energy

Grid	Project location	Capacity	Annual electricity generation	Project implementing company	Feasibility study
HYDRO POWER PLANT					
CES	Khutag-Undur soum, Bulgan province (Egin HPP)	220 MW	500 mil kWh	(Ministry of energy)	Yes
CES	Tsagaannuur soum, Selenge province (Shuren HPP)	300 MW	1'100 mil kWh	(Ministry of energy)	Ongoing
CES	Songinokhairkan district, Ulaanbaatar city	Pumped storage HPP, 100 MW	82 mil kWh	“Morit impex”LLC	Yes
SOLAR POWER PLANT					
CES	Sainshand city, Dornogovi province	30 MW	52 mil kWh	“M&P international” LLC	Yes
CES	Bayanteg bag, Nariinteel soum, Uvurkhangai province	8 MW	13 mil kWh	Hyosung group, South Korea	Yes
WIND POWER PLANT					
CES	Choir city, Govisumber province	50 MW	123 mil kWh	“Aydiner global”LLC	Yes
CES	Khanbogd soum, Umnugovi province	102 MW	300 mil kWh	“Qleantech”LLC	Yes
CES	Sainshand city, Dornogovi province	50 MW	130 mil kWh	“Sainshand wind park”LLC	Yes

Long term renewable term projects (2018-2025)

Ministry of Energy

Grid	Project location	Capacity	Annual electricity generation	Project implementing company	Feasibility study
HYDRO POWER PLANT					
CES	Erdenet city, Orkhon province	Pumped storage HPP, 100 MW	-	(Ministry of energy)	Pre-FS
CES	Darkhan city, Darkhan province	Pumped storage HPP, 100 MW	-	(Ministry of energy)	
SOLAR POWER PLANT					
CES	Khurmen soum, Umnugovi province	30 MW	-	“Clean energy asia” LLC	Pre-FS
WES	Taishir soum, Govi-Altai province	10 MW	-	Japanese company	
CES	Dalanzadgad city, Umnugovi province	Concentrated SPP, 10-20 MW	-	(Ministry of energy)	Preparing Pre-FS
WIND POWER PLANT					
CES	Bulgan soum, Umnugovi province	100 MW	-	“Clean energy asia” LLC	Preparing Pre-FS
CES	Tsogttsetsii soum, Umnugovi province	50 MW	-	“Clean energy asia” LLC	Preparing Pre-FS
CES	Argalant soum, Tuv province	50 MW	-	“Khiimori salkhi” LLC	Preparing Pre-FS

Outline

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- **Proposal of MRV**
- Additional technology proposal

Proposal of MRV

MRV= Measure, Report, Verification

京都議定書目標達成計画

(平成17年4月28日 策定)

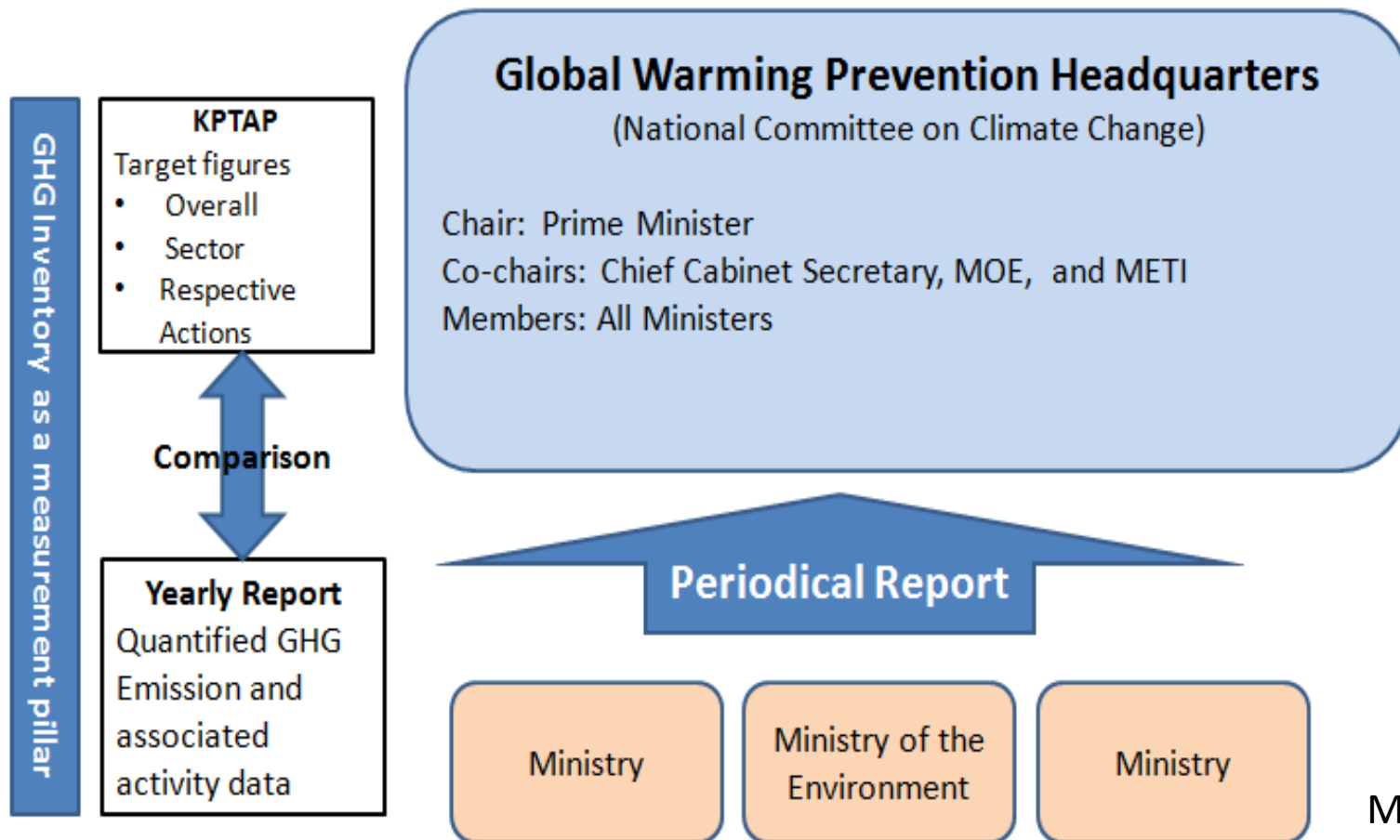
(平成18年7月11日 一部改定)

平成20年3月28日 全部改定

“Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan (KPTAP)” was formulated which carries on the Outline in order to stipulate the measures necessary by Japan under the Kyoto Protocol. KPTAP considers what to measure, how to measure, when to measure and who should measure, report and verify ex-post effect of the measures.

NAMA ≡ KPTAP

Every year (2008-2012) the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (GWPH) under the cabinet of Japan have evaluated the progress of countermeasures and considered the policies as necessary with reference to the evaluation indicators.



Makoto Kato

Components of KPTAP

KPTAP provides mitigation measures information in a tabular format by responsible ministries.

- Individual countermeasures
= **Planned RE project (capacities)**
- Their evaluation indicators
= **Total introduced capacity in target year**
- Expected GHG emissions reduction
= **Electricity generation × EF**
- Policies of the government
= **Renewable Energy law, National Action Program on Climate Change, National Renewable Energy Program, Mongolia's Strategy Low of Mongolia on Energy etc**

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Case study

- Individual countermeasures = **Planned RE project (capacities)**

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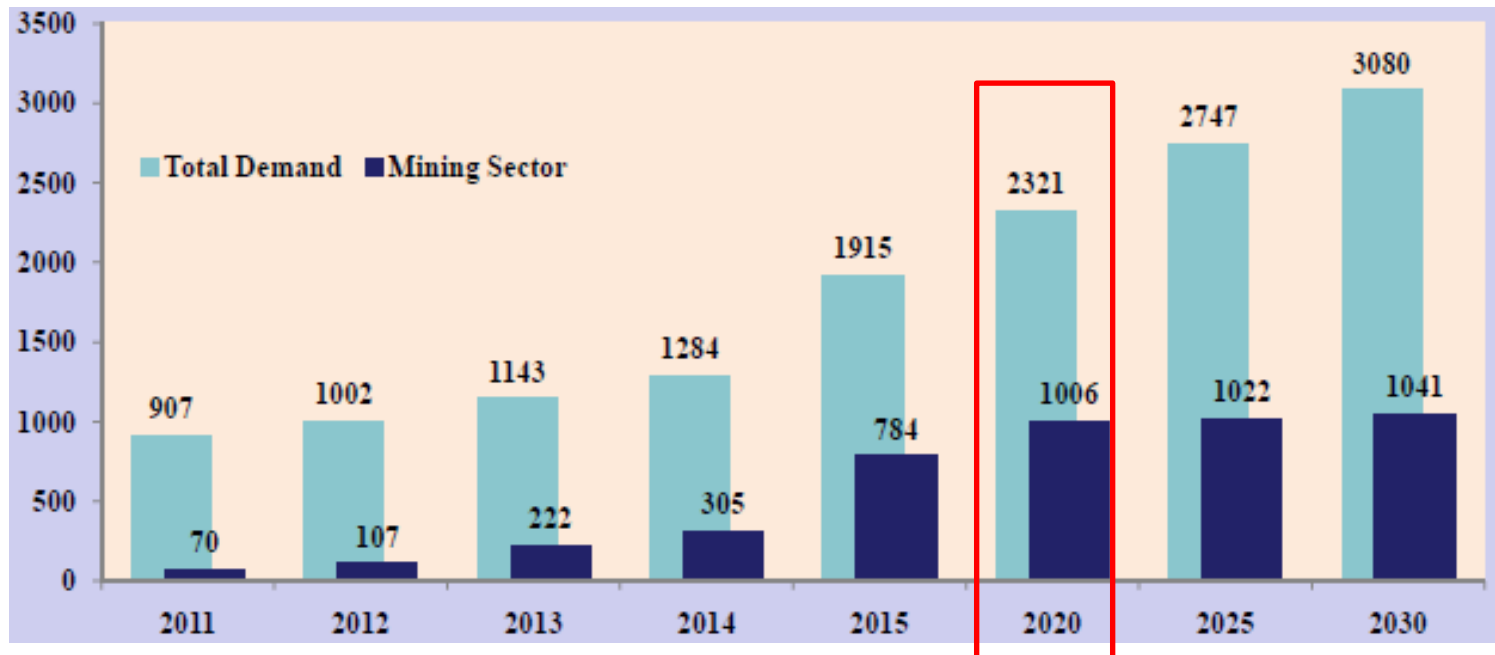
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- Their evaluation indicators= **Total introduced capacity in target year**

National overall target for the share of Renewable Energy in 2020 is 20-25% according to the National Renewable Energy Program

Target of electricity from renewable sources in total electricity production in 2020	20-25%
Expected total electricity consumption in 2020 (million kWh)	7800.0
Expected amount of electricity from renewable sources corresponding to 2020 target (million kWh)	1560.0

(TNA 2013)



Energy demand MW (Ministry of Energy)

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(TNA 2013)

Evaluation Indicator

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2300 million kWh

Planned RE project attain the target if it will be constricted and generated by 2020

2300 million kWh > Target (1560 million kWh)

It should be reviewed by Mongolia government (in cross cutting manner) comparing with evaluation indicators in target year or break down of EI in planned initial year of the facilities

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Case study

- Expected GHG emissions reduction= **Electricity generation × EF**

Emission Factor (EF)

Regional Grid	2009-2010	
	OM*	BM*
Central Energy System	1.1501	1.0559

*(unit: tCO₂/MWh)

CDM National Bureau, Mongolia

Combined Margin (CM) is used by MEGD for the estimation of project

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EF} &= \text{CM} = \{ \text{OM (Operating Margin)} + \text{BM (Build Margin)} \} / 2 \\ &= (1.1501 + 1.0559) / 2 = \mathbf{1.103 \text{ (tCO}_2\text{/MWh)}} \end{aligned}$$

Expected GHG emissions reduction

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathbf{2300 \text{ million kWh /year} \times 1.103 \text{ tCO}_2\text{/MWh}} \\ &= \mathbf{\underline{2,536,900 \text{ tCO}_2\text{/year}}} \end{aligned}$$

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Case study

- Policies of the government

Renewable Energy law

- Article 11.3 Feed in Tariff

US\$/kWh

Type of renewable energy generation	Capacity	Connected to electricity grid	Independent power generation
Wind power source	-	0.08-0.095	0.1-0.15
Hydropower station	Up to 5,000 kW	0.045-0.060	-
	Up to 500 kW	-	0.08—0.10
	501-2,000 kW	-	0.05-0.06
	2,001-5,000 kW	-	0.045-0.05
Solar power source	-	0.15-0.18	0.20-0.30

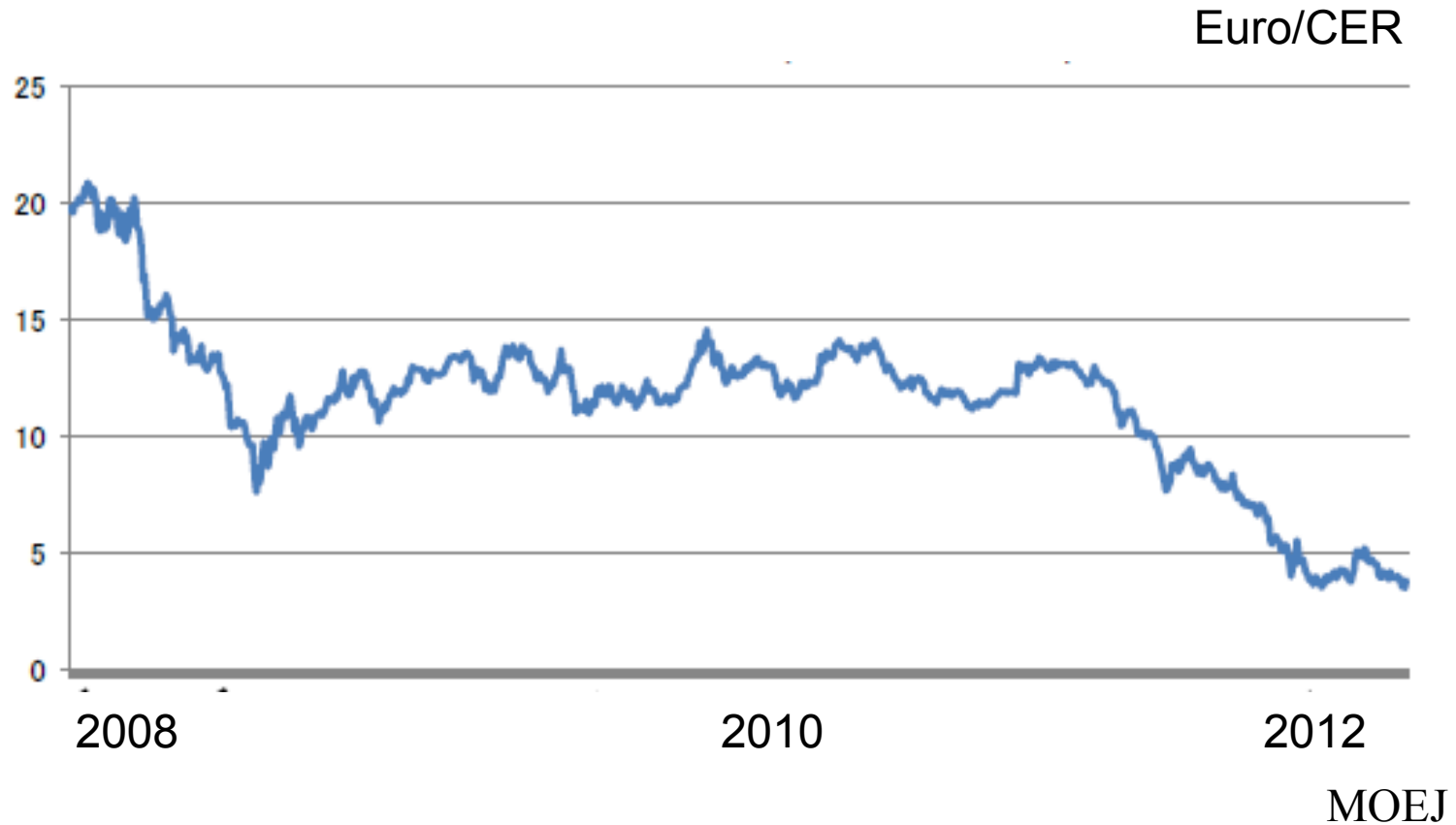
SNC 2010

Renewable Energy law

- Article 13 Renewable Energy Fund

Renewable Energy Low (Article 21)

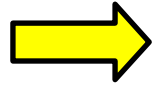
50% of proceeds assigned to state and local property entities and institutions from selling the certified greenhouse gas reduction to other countries in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



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Additional technology proposal



Promotion of Renewable Energy (Wind and Solar)

Capacity in 2013

Power Plant	Capacity	Share
Thermal PPs	877.3 MW	87 %
Renewable power	81.7 MW	8 %

Ministry of Energy

Capacity of the energy system in Mongolia
 \cong 1000MW

The national dispatching center recommends that share of wind parks in the energy system should be no more than 10% of total installed capacity of the system due to the electricity fluctuation (TNA 2013).



Limitation \cong 100MW

However:



Clean Energy Co., Ltd

Already installed

- 50MW Salkhit Wind farm

Annual net electricity production of the wind farm is estimated at around 140-170 million kWh equivalent to 4-5% of the CES

5 companies have already gotten the construction license (Article 7 of RE law)

Company name	WP Capacity, MW	WP Location (aimag and soum)	Permission from energy ministry (Date and number)	License from Energy Regulatory Committee (Date and term)	Remark
"Glean Energy"	50	Tuv, Sergelen	2007-03-02, a/304	2007-03-27, 5 years 2012, 1 year	To be connect to central grid
"Glean tech"	250	Umnugovi, khanbogd	2008-10-13, a/82	2008-12-18, 5 years	102 MW to be connected to central grid, 148 Mw to export to China
"Sainshand wind park"	52	Dornogovi, Sainshand	2010-11-01, a/3418	2011-03-19, 5 years	To be connect to central grid
"AB solar and wind"	100	Dornogovi, Dalanjargalan	2008-10-13, a/81	2011-11-22, 5 years	To be connect to central grid
"Idiner global"	50.4	Govisumber, Sumber	2011-11-18 a/4059	2011-12-13, 5 years	To be connect to central grid

500MW (by 2020)

TNA 2013

Grid Limitation $\hat{=}$ 100MW < 550MW (Salkhit + planed Wind)



Even though the installed capacity of energy systems is expected to increase in the future, it will still limit the number of wind parks that can be connected to the grid (TNA 2013).



Expected solution

In order to reduce or overcome these technical difficulties, it is necessary to improve the energy generation mix increasing the share of manageable or flexible sources for generation in the energy system. Especially if CES connect large hydro power plants into the current energy system, system stability will increase which create suitable condition for more wind parks to be connected to the system (TNA 2013).



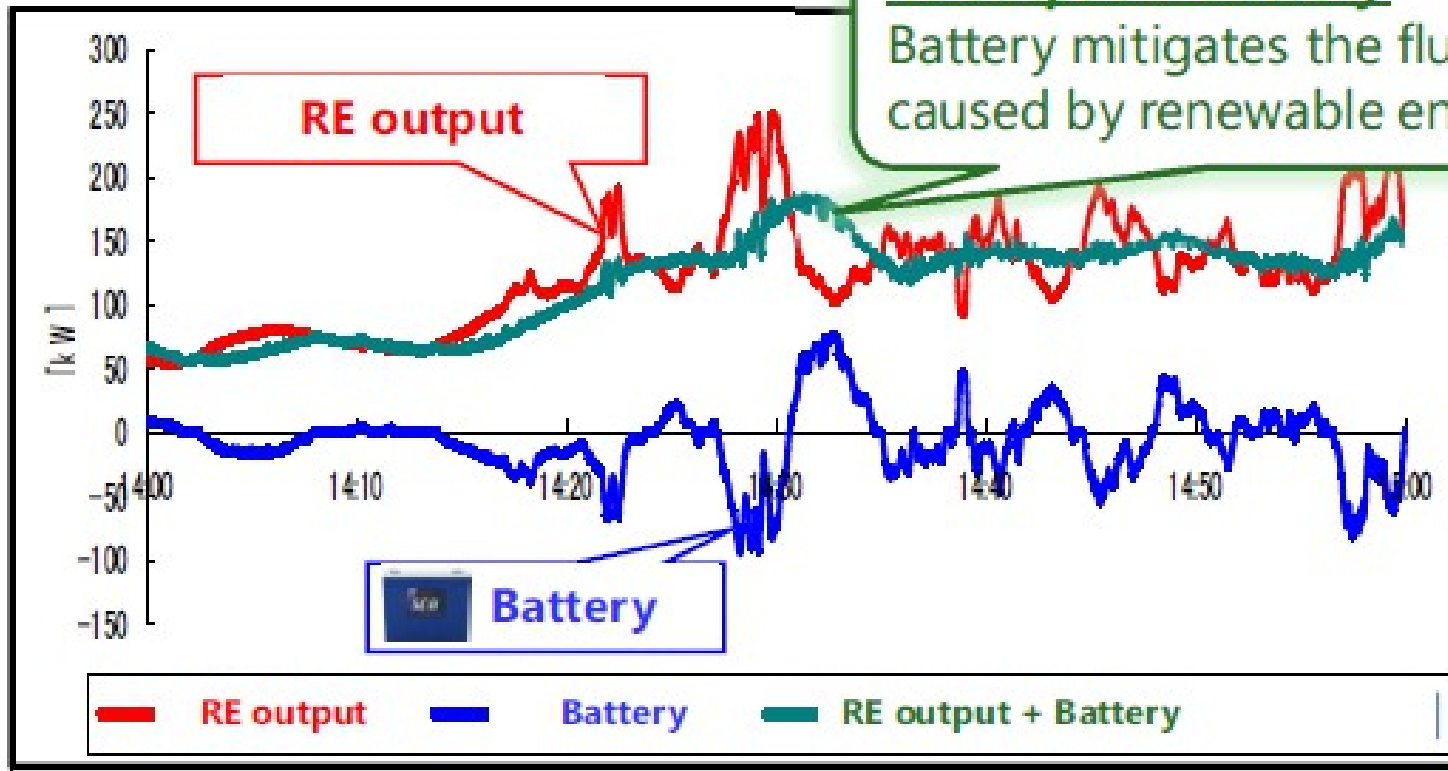
It is necessary to wait until EgiinHPP and Shuren HPP construction

Taking several years more

Additional technology proposal

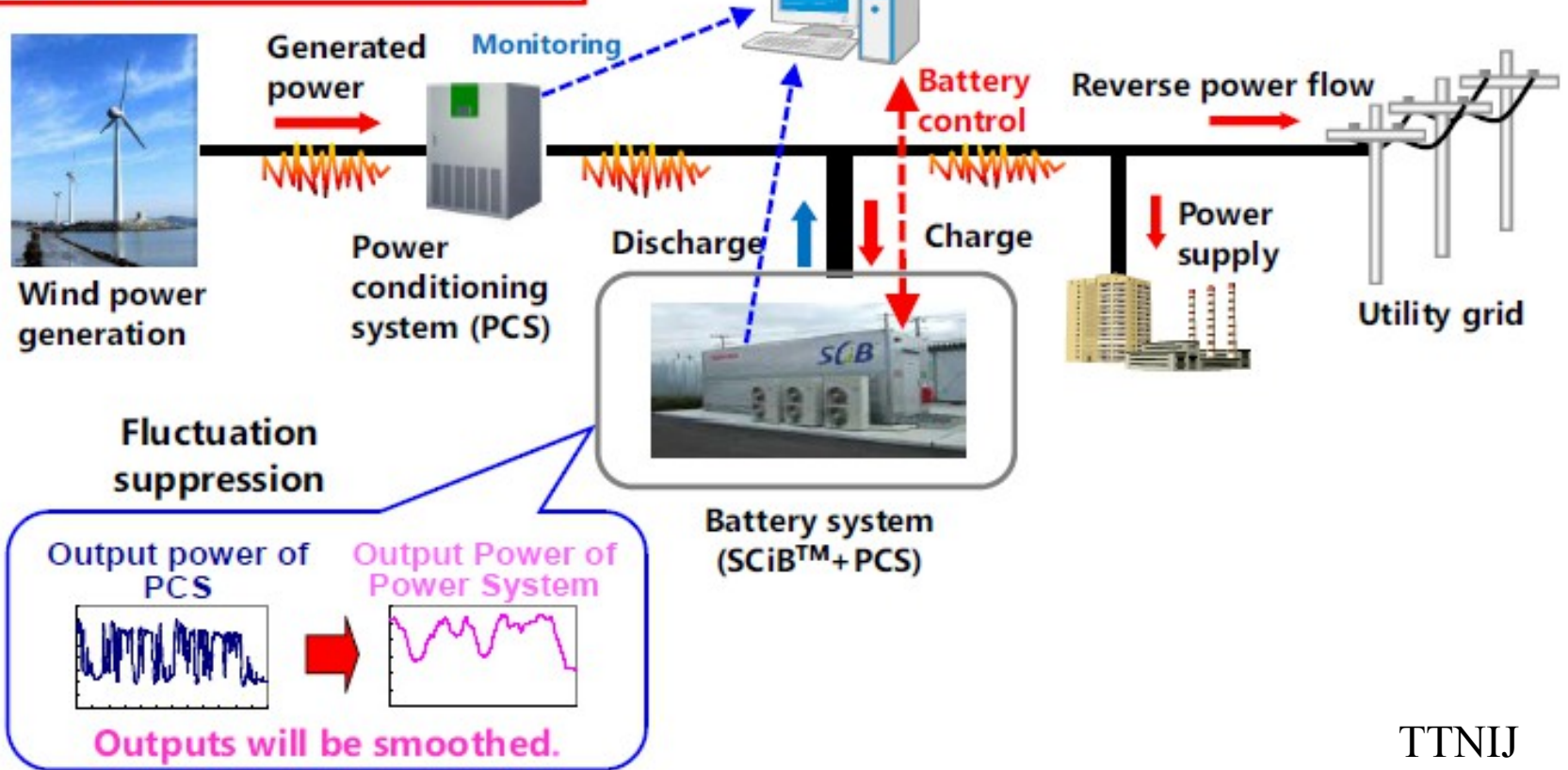
solves this future issue.

RE output + Battery
Battery mitigates the fluctuation caused by renewable energies.



Fluctuation Suppression Control

SGiB™=Super Charge ion Battery
μEMS™=Micro Energy Management System

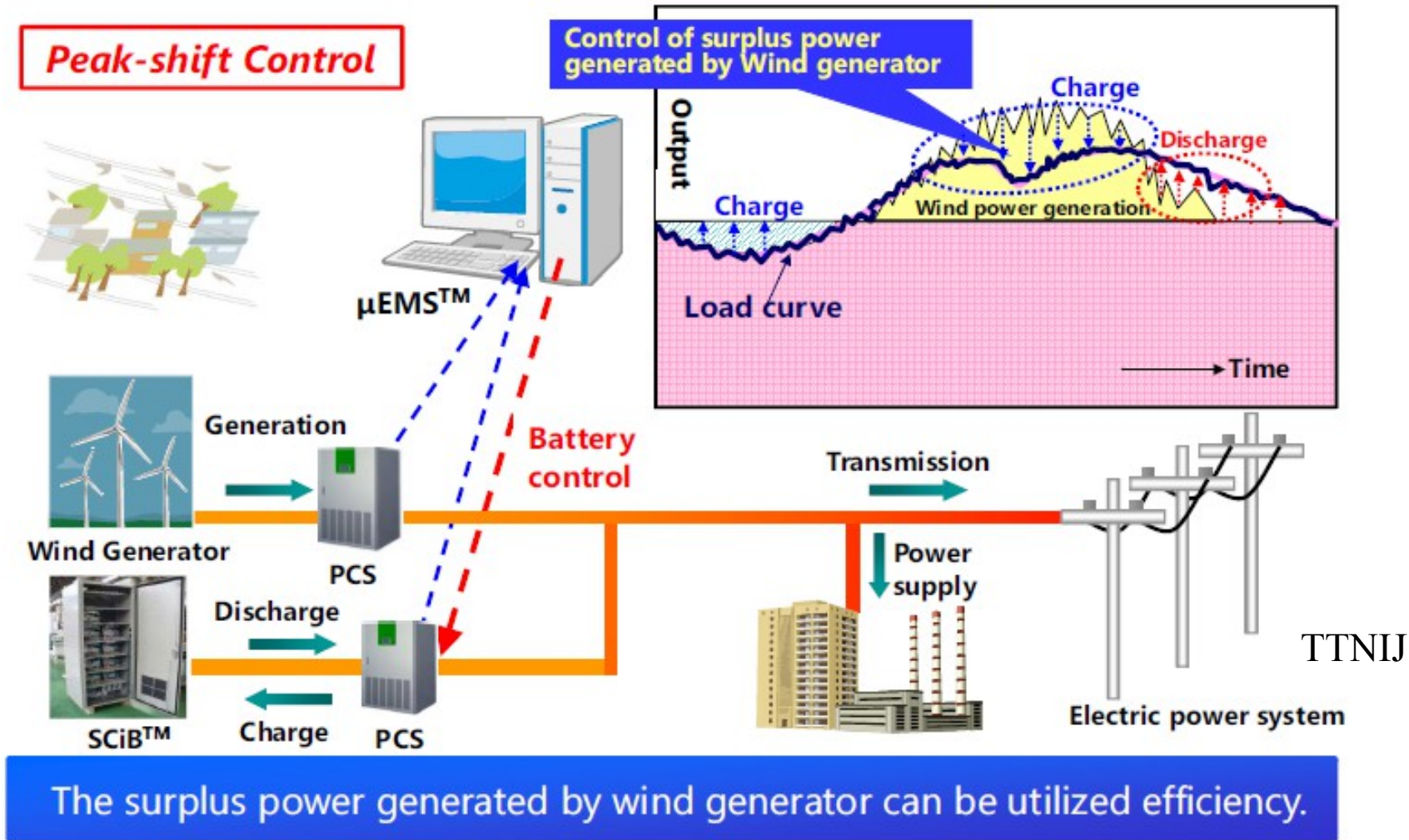


TTNIJ

The output of WF is smoothed by controlling a battery system.








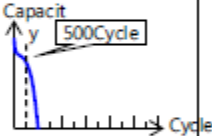
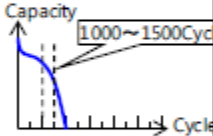
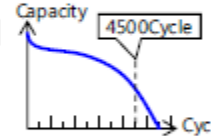
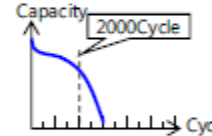
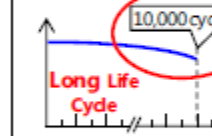

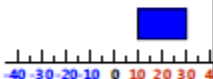
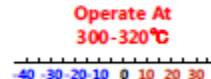
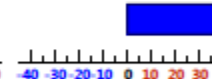
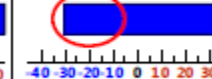
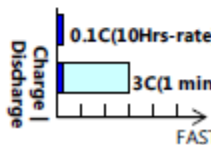
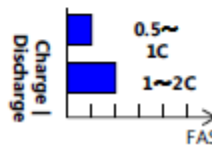
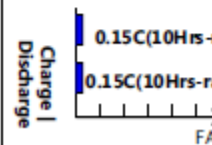
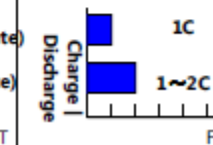

The battery supports introduction of Wind and Solar facility to connect with CES



It is possible to use night time generated electricity by RE supplying charged electricity during peak time to reduce the rate of electricity import from Russia or to reduce coal consumption

Fin

TOSHIBA

	Lead-Acid	Ni-MH	NaS	Conventional Lithium-ion	SCiB™
Capacity/Weight (Energy Density)	 <p>Big & Heavy</p>	<p>1/2 of Lead-Acid</p> 	<p>1/3 of Lead-Acid</p> 	<p>1/4 of Lead-Acid</p> 	<p>1/4 of Lead-Acid</p> 
Life-Cycle	 <p>Capacity vs Cycle (500 Cycle)</p>	 <p>Capacity vs Cycle (1000~1500 Cycle)</p>	 <p>Capacity vs Cycle (4500 Cycle)</p>	 <p>Capacity vs Cycle (2000 Cycle)</p>	 <p>Capacity vs Cycle (10,000 Cycle) Long Life Cycle</p>
Working Temperature			<p>Operate At 300-320°C</p> 		 <p>Operate in low-temp</p>
Charge/Discharge Performance	 <p>Charge: 0.1C (10Hrs-rate) Discharge: 3C (1 min) FAST</p>	 <p>Charge: 0.5~1C Discharge: 1~2C FAST</p>	 <p>Charge: 0.15C (10Hrs-rate) Discharge: 0.15C (10Hrs-rate) FAST</p>	 <p>Charge: 1C Discharge: 1~2C FAST</p>	 <p>Charge: 3C Discharge: 3C FAST Rapid charge/discharge</p>