

Final Report

Research Grant 2015

ATRANS
ASIAN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH SOCIETY

**FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE
IMPLEMENTATION IN SAMUI ISLAND**

**Dr. Nuwong Chollacoop
Dr. Yossapong Laonual
Dr. Peerawat Saisirirat
Mr. Rachen Chumueang**

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE IMPLEMENTATION IN SAMUI ISLAND



902/1 9th Floor, Glas Haus Building, Soi Sukhumvit 25 (Daeng Prasert),
Sukhumvit Road, Klongtoey-Nua, Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Tel. (66) 02-661-6248 FAX (66) 02-661-6249

<http://www.aTRANSociety.com>

List of Members

• Project Leader •

Dr. Nuwong Chollacoop

Renewable Energy Laboratory, National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC), Thailand

• Project Members •

Dr. Peerawat Saisirirat

Renewable Energy Laboratory, National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC), Thailand

Dr. Yossapong Laonual

Mr. Rachen Chumueang

Department of Mechanical Engineering, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT), Thailand

• Advisors •

Prof. Atsushi Fukuda

Dr. Tuenjai Fukuda

Department of Transportation Engineering and Socio-Technology, College of Science and Technology, Nihon University, Chiba, Japan

Dr. Yasuki Shirakawa

Climate Consulting, LLC, Japan

Table of Contents

	Page
List of Members.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
Lists of Figures.....	iii
List of Tables.....	iv
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	v
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Objectives.....	1
1.3 Methodology	2
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	3
2.1 National Plan on Energy Efficiency	3
2.2 APEC LCMT Study	8
2.3 Recent Initiatives on Electric Vehicle	11
2.4 JCM	14
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH PLAN.....	16
3.1 Project Schedule	16
3.2 Project Expenditure	16
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS	17
4.1 Surveys.....	17
4.2 Analysis	24
4.3 Conclusion.....	27
References.....	28

Lists of Figures

	Page
Figure 1: Evolution of Thailand Plan on Energy Efficiency	3
Figure 2: Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP: 2011-2030)	4
Figure 3: (a) Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP: 2015-2036) with (b) targeted measures and economic sectors.....	7
Figure 4: Characteristics of Samui Island	9
Figure 5: Analysis and recommendaitons from APEC LCMT study.....	10
Figure 6: Recent (June 2016) activites on Samui Island toward LCMT	11
Figure 7: Statistics of electric motorcycle registration.....	12
Figure 8: Related EV national plan: (a) Thailand EV Promotion Roadmap, (b) R&D Action Plan to Support EV Industry in Thailand and (c) EV Action Plan.....	14
Figure 9: Detail of JCM.....	15
Figure 10: Example of JCM methodology on EV	15
Figure 11: Initital meeting with related stakeholders in Samui Island	17
Figure 12: Follow-up survey on various data collection	19
Figure 13: Follow-up survey with introduction of personal mobility.....	20
Figure 14: Follow-up survey on questionnaires collection	22
Figure 15: Finaly survey with drivers of public transportation	24
Figure 16: Questionnaires results for (a) mix participants and (b) driver of public transportation only	25
Figure 17: (a) Environmental and (b) financial assessment of EV	27

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1: (a) Share of EEDP (2011-2030) target in each economic sector with (b) specific approach, where energy conservation potential from fuel economy from (c) new and (d) on-road vehicles are identified.....	4
Table 2: Breakdown of EEP measure and energy saving target	7
Table 3: Project planning schedule.....	16
Table 4: Project expenditure.....	16
Table 5: Assumptions for environmental and financial assessment	26

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
BMS	Battery Management System
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DEDE	Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency
EEDP	Energy Efficiency Development Plan
EEP	Energy Efficiency Plan
EI	Energy Intensity
EMM	Energy Ministers Meeting
EV	Electric Vehicle
EWG	Energy Working Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
KTOE	Kiloton(s) of oil equivalent
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
LCMT	Low Carbon Model Town
PEA	Provincial Electricity Authority
PWA	Provincial Waterworks Authority
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTW	Well-To-Wheel

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

In September 2007, Leaders of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) accounting for 41% of world population [1] have convened in Sydney to discuss about economic growth, energy security and climate change. One of the conclusion among APEC Leaders are the target to improve energy efficiency by reducing energy intensity, calculated as units of energy per unit of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) [2], of at least 25% by 2030 (with 2005 as the base year). The higher the energy intensity implies high price or cost of converting energy into GDP. As a member of APEC, Thailand has adopted this APEC Declaration target of reducing energy intensity into Thailand 20-Year Energy Efficiency Development Plan or (EEDP: 2011-2030) [3] by focusing on various sectors, such as industry, transportation, commercial building and residential. Within transportation sector, various approaches have been proposed, namely

- improvement of energy efficiency on motor vehicles (including explicitly an introduction of electric motorcycle and eco-driving behavior),
- shifting modes of travel and goods transport
- travel demand management

In addition to (EEDP: 2011-2030), Thailand, by Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) of Ministry of Energy, has successfully nominated Samui Island in the south to be accepted as APEC Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project Phase II in October 2011 [4], where overall feasibility study and policy review were conducted. Within area of 227 km² to accommodate 50,000 local population, 100,000 immigrants and 1,000,000 tourists/year, submarine cables from mainland were sources of electricity with 71% used in business/industry (hotel) sector and 24% used in household sector in 2010. In addition, 62% of petroleum products consumed was diesel; whereas, 17% and 12% were gasoline and fuel oil, respectively. The report proposed electric vehicle (EV) for more efficient public transportation and personal use.

In 2015, Ministry of Energy has revised all national energy plans as Thailand Integrated Energy Blueprint with the revision of (EEDP: 2011-2030) to Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP: 2015-2036) [5] where APEC target of energy intensity reduction was projected from 2030 to 2036. This (EEP: 2015-2036) has extended the emphasis from electric motorcycle to electric personal car and electric bus with a target of 1.2 million electric vehicles (inclusive of hybrid, plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles) by 2036 [6].

1.2 Objectives

In order to explore possibility of EV implementation in Samui, feasibility study must be conducted focusing on the remaining issues as follows.

- Survey on potential sectors, both local authority and private sectors) with interest on using EV in Samui
- Identify potential funding mechanism to start EV demonstration and implementation
- Assessment on environmental and financial impact of EV introduction

1.3 Methodology

The following 3 approaches will be used

- Survey and meeting with various stakeholders on potential EV implementation followed by questionnaires
- Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) will be explored as potential funding mechanism
- Impact assessment on EV will be evaluated from surveyed data on the following 2 aspects
 - Environmental aspect using W2W (Well-To-Wheel) life cycle analysis (LCA) of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle compared to EV
 - Financial aspect using Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) analysis

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 National Plan on Energy Efficiency

From agreement among APEC Leaders in 2007, the target to reduce Energy Intensity (EI), which is defined as final energy consumption divided by GDP, by 25% in 2030 compared to 2005 level, as shown in Figure 1. On the national context, Thailand Ministry of Energy has conducted an analysis of energy efficiency situation in Thailand in order to lay out master plan in compliance with APEC target, In 2011, Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP: 2011-2030) was approved by the government to set a target to reduce Energy Intensity 25% (or equivalently 30,000 ktoe) by 2030 compared to 2005, as shown in Figure 2, where each economic sector has been investigated to estimate the technical potential for energy savings toward the 30,000 ktoe goal. The transportation sector has been identified to contribute about 45% to the target, as shown in Table 1. For the transportation sector, Table 1(b) shows approaches to energy efficiency improvement including the use of energy efficient vehicles, which is estimated to account for 77% of the efficiency improvement through improvement in fuel economy of both new and on-road vehicles, as shown in Table 1(c) and Table 1(d), respectively. For new motorcycles, much energy efficiency improvement potential is identified through the introduction of new electric powertrains (Table 1(c)).

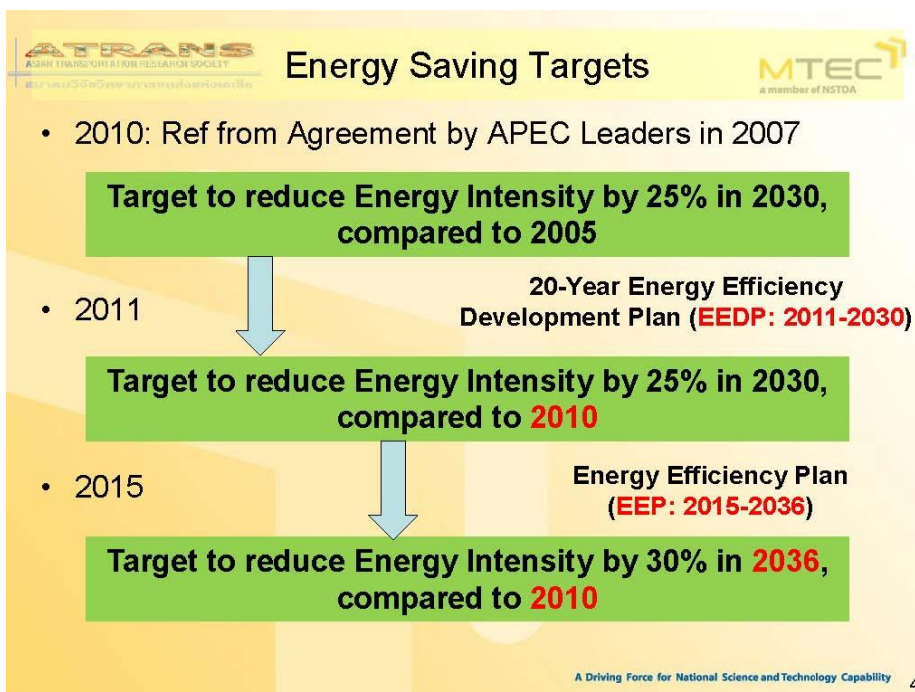


Figure 1: Evolution of Thailand Plan on Energy Efficiency

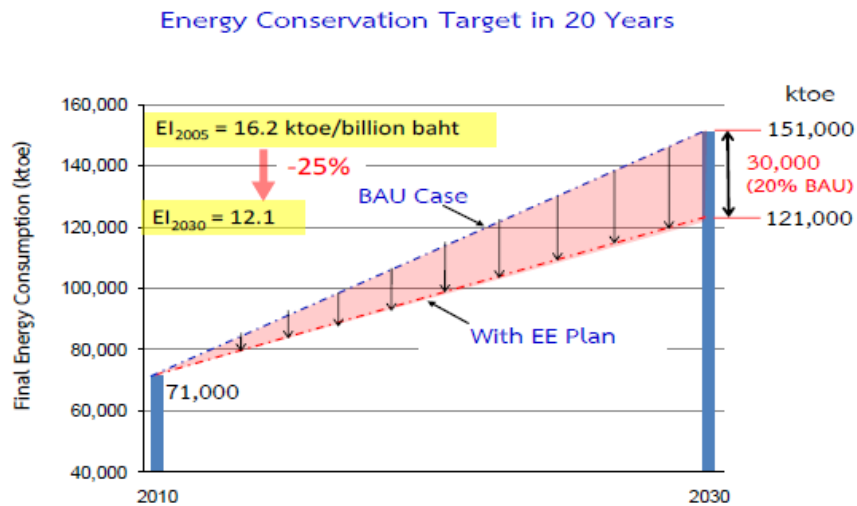


Figure 2: Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP: 2011-2030)

Table 1: (a) Share of EEDP (2011-2030) target in each economic sector with (b) specific approach, where energy conservation potential from fuel economy from (c) new and (d) on-road vehicles are identified

(a) Economic sector	Technical Potential			Specified Target (ktoe)	Share %
	Heat (ktoe)	Electricity (GWh)	Total (ktoe)		
Transportation	16,250	-	16,250	13,400	44.7
Industry	10,950	33,500	13,790	11,300	37.7
Commercial Building & Residential					
-Large commercial building	410	27,420	2,740	2,300	7.6
-Small commercial building & Residential	1,690	23,220	3,670	3,000	10.0
Total	29,300	84,140	36,450	30.000	100.0

(b) Approach to Energy Efficiency Improvement	Energy Conservation Potential in 2030 (ktoe)	Share (%)
Use of higher energy-efficient vehicles and efficient use of vehicles	12,470	77
Travel and goods transport mode shift	2,770	17
Application of Travel Demand Management (TDM)	1,010	6
Total	16,250	100

(c) Type of New Vehicle	Fuel Economy Current (km/l)	Fuel Economy Potential (km/l)	Energy Conservation Potential in 2030 (ktoe)
Private car	11.4	14.3	1,357

(c) Type of New Vehicle	Fuel Economy Current (km/l)	Fuel Economy Potential (km/l)	Energy Conservation Potential in 2030 (ktoe)
Van & Pick-up	10.9	13.6	2,399
Fixed-Route Bus	3.2	4.0	99
Non Fixed-Route Bus	3.6	4.5	46
Truck	3.8	4.8	1,722
Motorcycle	28.7	95.8	2,791
Total			8,413

(d) Type of On-road Vehicle	Fuel Economy Current (km/l)	Fuel Economy Potential (km/l)	Energy Conservation Potential in 2030 (ktoe)
Private car	11.52	12.80	1,229
Van & Pick-up	11.06	12.29	1,603
Fixed-Route Bus	3.52	3.91	104
Non Fixed-Route Bus	4.28	4.75	28
Truck	3.80	4.22	1,089
Total			4,053

After (EEDP: 2011-2030), the Ministry of Energy revised the Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP: 2015-2036) to align with all other national energy plans with the continued target to reduce energy intensity (EI) by 30% in 2036, as shown in Figure 3(a), where transportation sector now accounts for 58% of the EI target based on a 46% reduction in transportation energy consumption, as shown in Figure 3(b).

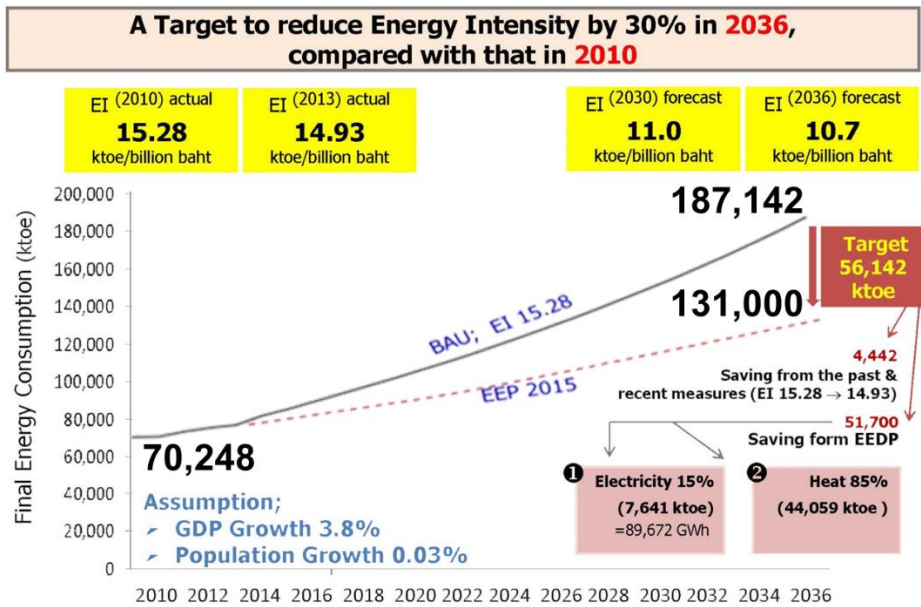
For transportation sector, Table 2 outlines ten measures together with estimated contribution or share towards the energy savings goal.

- First, fuel price structure should be adjusted to reflect true costs of fuel production, since the price of diesel fuel, which is deemed as key transportation fuel, has been closely monitored and often subsidized in order to keep it at an affordable level. This price manipulation has then caused an unbalance of diesel fuel usage – which is nowadays also reflected in the high share of diesel fuelled pick-up trucks.
- Second, the vehicle excise tax structure has been changed from an engine size based system to a CO₂ tailpipe emission based system, which directly correlates with vehicle fuel economy [7], from 2016 onwards.
- Third, vehicle tyre labelling scheme shall be introduced to help guiding the customer to choose suitable tyres for energy saving purposes.
- Fourth, logistic and transportation management personnel shall be systematically guided and trained by experts in order to help saving energy.

- Fifth, an eco-driving program shall be introduced to help changing the driver's behaviour and to raise awareness for the issue of energy saving.
- Sixth and seventh, financial mechanisms shall be introduced to spur investment in technology to improve energy efficiency.
- Eighth, the transportation infrastructure for both passenger (rail expansion, as well as non-motorized mode) and fuel (pipeline) shall be expanded in order to improve energy efficiency.
- Ninth, a double track train network shall be introduced nationwide to help reducing energy inefficiency from passing trains waiting for clearance.
- Tenth, an electric vehicle infrastructure program shall be prepared for introduction in Thailand, having a target of bringing 1.2 million EVs on the road by 2036.



EEP 2015 Saving Target



(a)

Summary of EEP 2015 Target by Measures and Economic Sectors

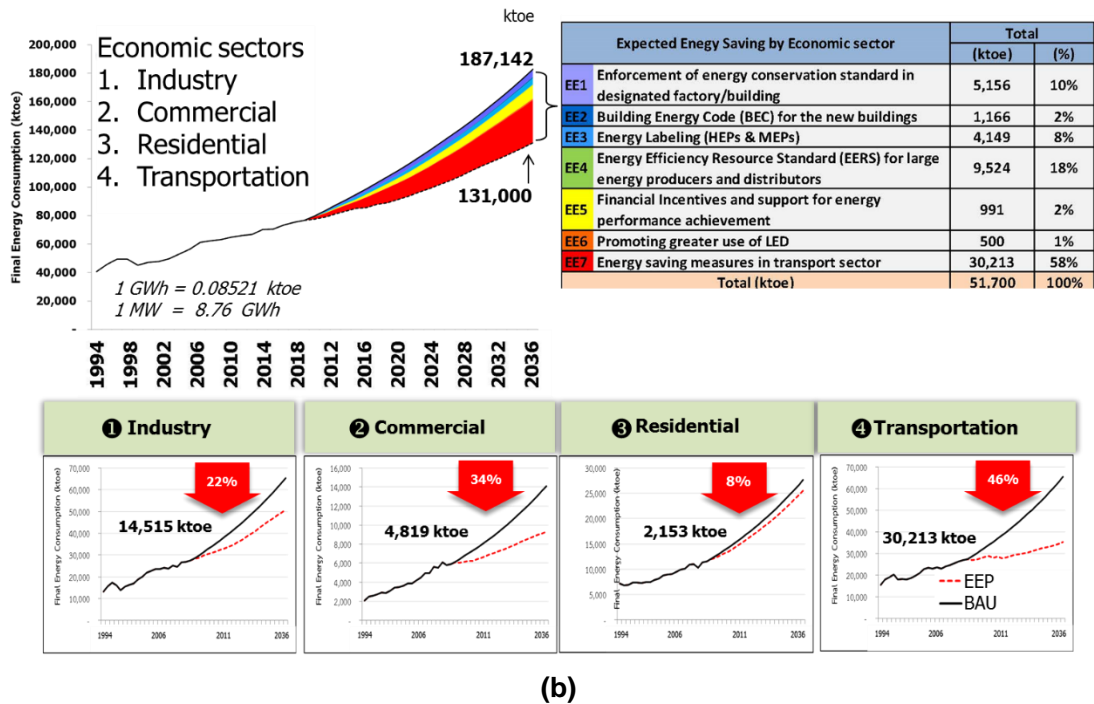


Figure 3: (a) Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP: 2015-2036) with (b) targeted measures and economic sectors

Table 2: Breakdown of EEP measure and energy saving target

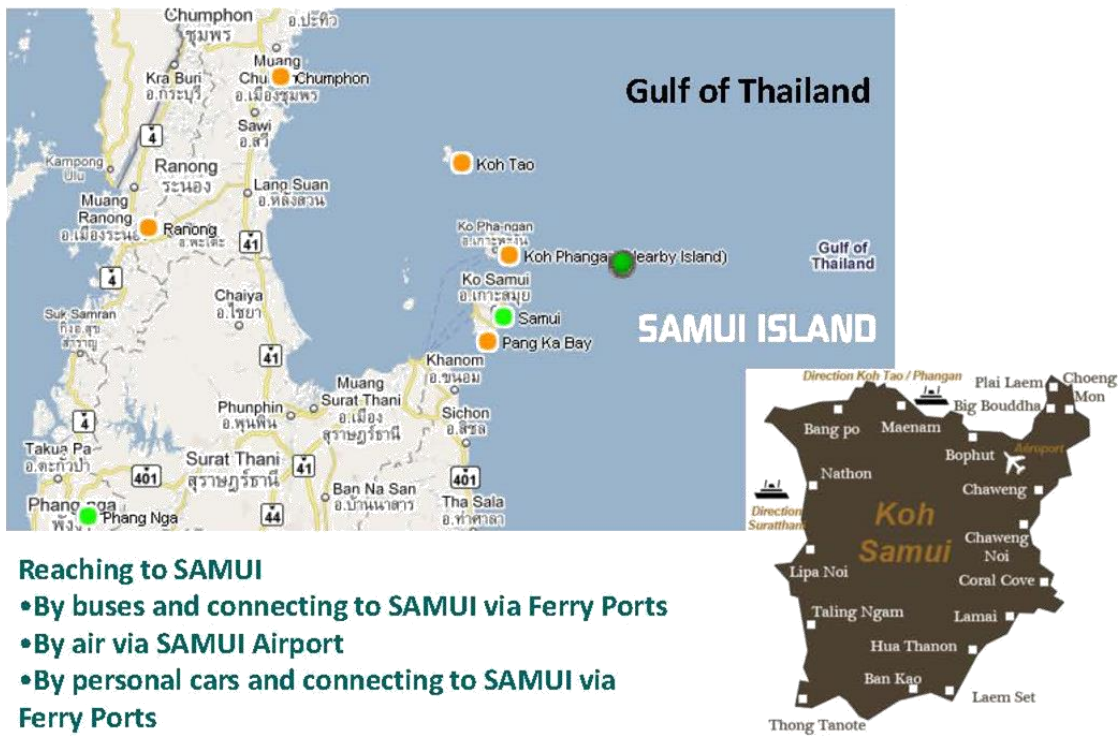
No	Measure with energy saving target in ktoe	2015	2021	2036	% share
1	Adjust fuel price structure		67	456	2%
2	Adjust vehicle excise tax structure	813	4,242	13,731	45%
3	Introduce vehicle tyre labelling		83	469	2%
4	Implement logistics and transportation management	9	160	1,360	5%
5	Expand ECO driving sill		22	1,491	5%
6	Provide revolving fund for transport sector		104	588	2%
7	Provide financial mechanism (transport) SOP+DSM		394	1,216	4%
8	Expand transportation infrastructure (passenger, fuel)	894	1,151	4,857	16%
9	Introduce double track train infrastructure		2,040	4,922	16%
10	Introduce electric vehicles		75	1,123	4%
		1,716	8,338	30,213	100%

2.2 APEC LCMT Study

The main purposes of LCMT Initiatives are to plan, develop and implement the concrete roadmap in order to lower the carbon emission from the selected town while the natural resources are effectively utilized and the economic growth still remains [8]. Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Initiatives were set out by APEC after the 9th APEC Energy Ministers Meeting (EMM9). The LCMT perspective is meant to be an effective model implemented to quantify how effective the local community performs and how much effect to the environment in terms of carbon emission as a main goal and targets in accordance with other indicators. LCMT initiatives will pave a way for long term sustainable development paralleling with the increase in economic values. Phase 1 was conducted at Yujiapu CBD in China; whereas, Samui Island was selected for Phase 2 at the Energy Working Group (EWG) 42 Meeting in Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei.

Characteristic of Samui Island is shown in Figure 4, where [9]

- **Area of 227 km² is composed of**
 - 54% mountain and hilly area in central part & uninhabitable
 - 33% plain area; 8% beaches and 5% low land
- **Inhabitant is composed of**
 - Local > 50,000: Immigration ~ 100,000: Tourists ~ 1,000,000/year
- **Climate: Tropical weather with ave temp 21 C**
- **Economy**
 - Rely on tourism industry with average spending of \$100/person.day yielding average revenue ~ \$300-350 million/year
 - Hotels/resorts 7,800 rooms with floor area 124,800 m² and average occupancy rate 60%
- **Infrastructure**
 - Electricity supply from mainland by Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) submarine cables
 - Water supply by Provincial Waterworks Authority (PWA) but shortage during dry season
 - Garbage ~ 100 ton/day (40% incombustible/plastic, 25% combustible, 30% food waste with high moisture, 5% others)



Reaching to SAMUI

- By buses and connecting to SAMUI via Ferry Ports
- By air via SAMUI Airport
- By personal cars and connecting to SAMUI via Ferry Ports

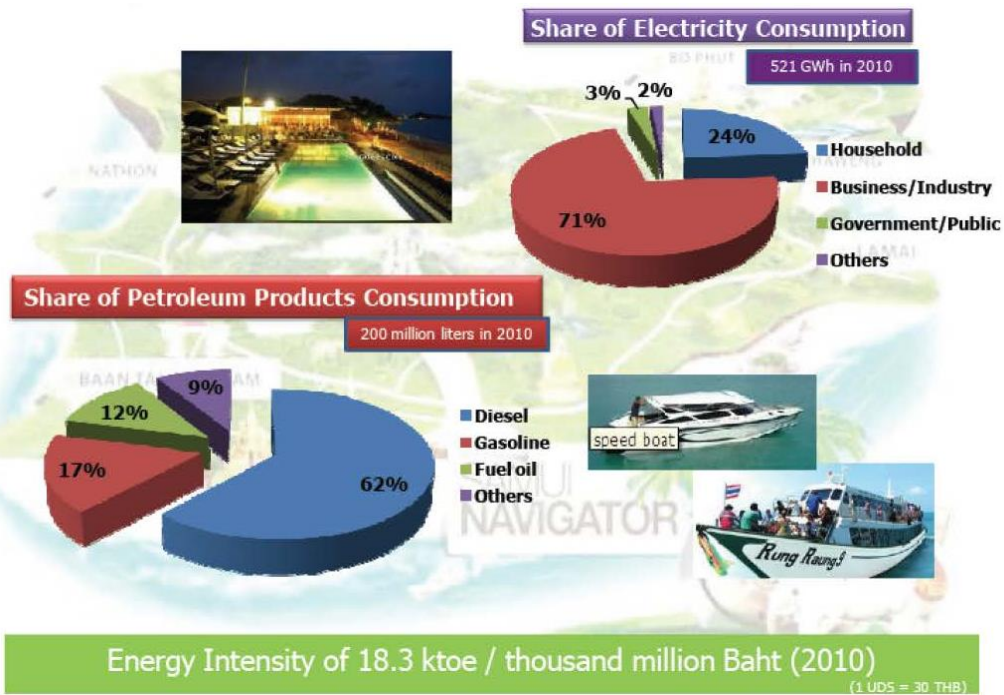
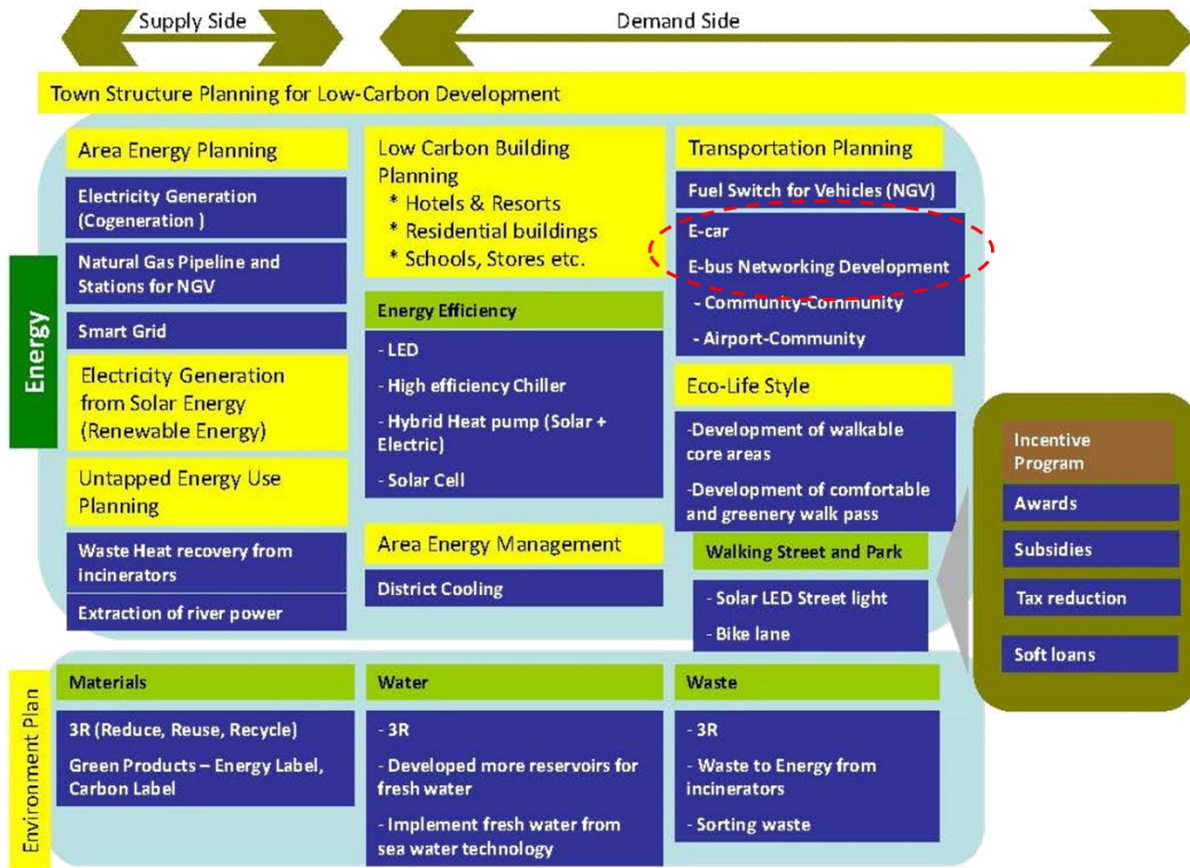


Figure 4: Characteristics of Samui Island

Figure 5 shows analysis and recommendations from APEC LCMT study especially on the transportation sector, where EV has been identified. Recently in June 2016, Ministry of Energy has follow-up activities on smart transportation in Samui Island, as shown in Figure 6.



Improvement of Road

1. Road surface
2. By-pass roads
3. Increase road networking
4. Bicycle lane
5. Improvement of pedestrian road network

Introduction of low carbon vehicles and Supply facilities

Improvement of Public transportation

For Residents

- Public bus network
- Improvement of bus terminal and bus stops

For Tourists

- Airport & port access public bus network
- Improvement of transportation terminal

1. E-Car, E-bus, E-bike
2. Bike-sharing
3. Car-sharing
4. Charging station (For E-vehicle, Bio-fuel vehicle)



Figure 5: Analysis and recommendations from APEC LCMT study

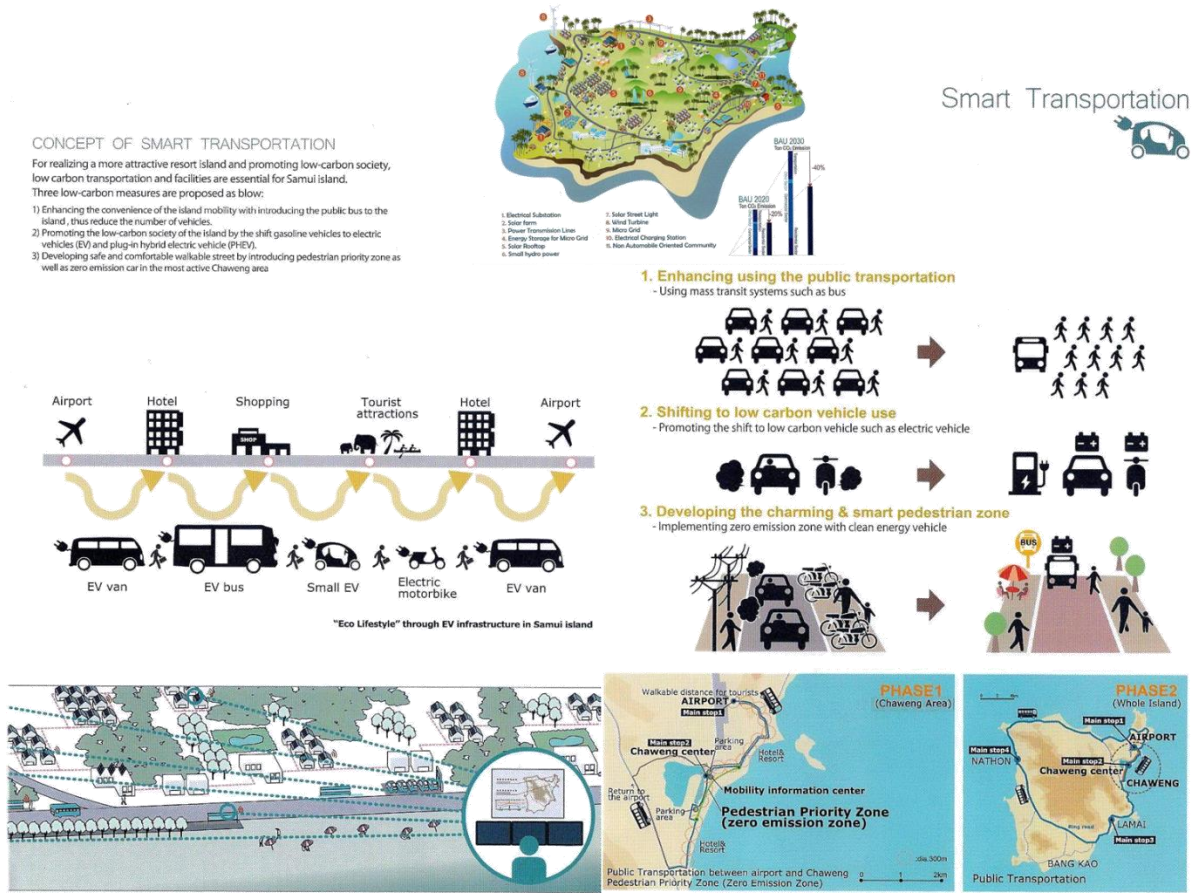


Figure 6: Recent (June 2016) activities on Samui Island toward LCMT

2.3 Recent Initiatives on Electric Vehicle

The introduction of electric vehicles is considered another solution to help improve vehicle energy efficiency. In Thailand, the introduction of electric motorcycles was proposed in (EEDP: 2011-2030) with the target to account for 70% of all new motorcycle sales in 2030, as shown in Table 2(c). Figure 7 shows that electric motorcycle became less attractive in the Thai market as the number of new registration of electric vehicles decreased over years. This is partly because of inferior performance of electric motorcycles compared to gasoline

motorcycles of similar price, the riding behavior of Thai motorcyclists, who claim to need higher speeds provided by gasoline motorcycles, and the poor battery performance after two-year period of use [10]. As a result, the current (EEP: 2015-2036) has excluded electric motorcycles but put emphasize on electric passenger vehicle instead.

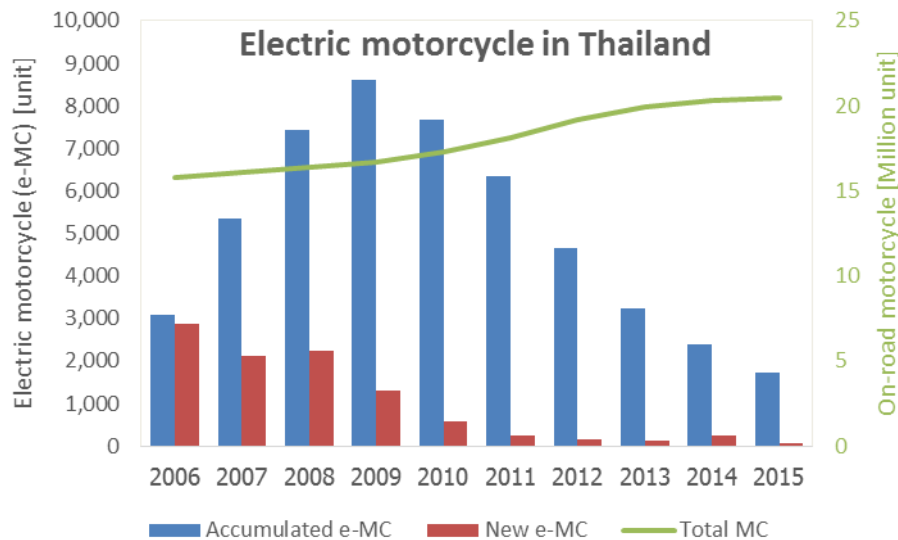
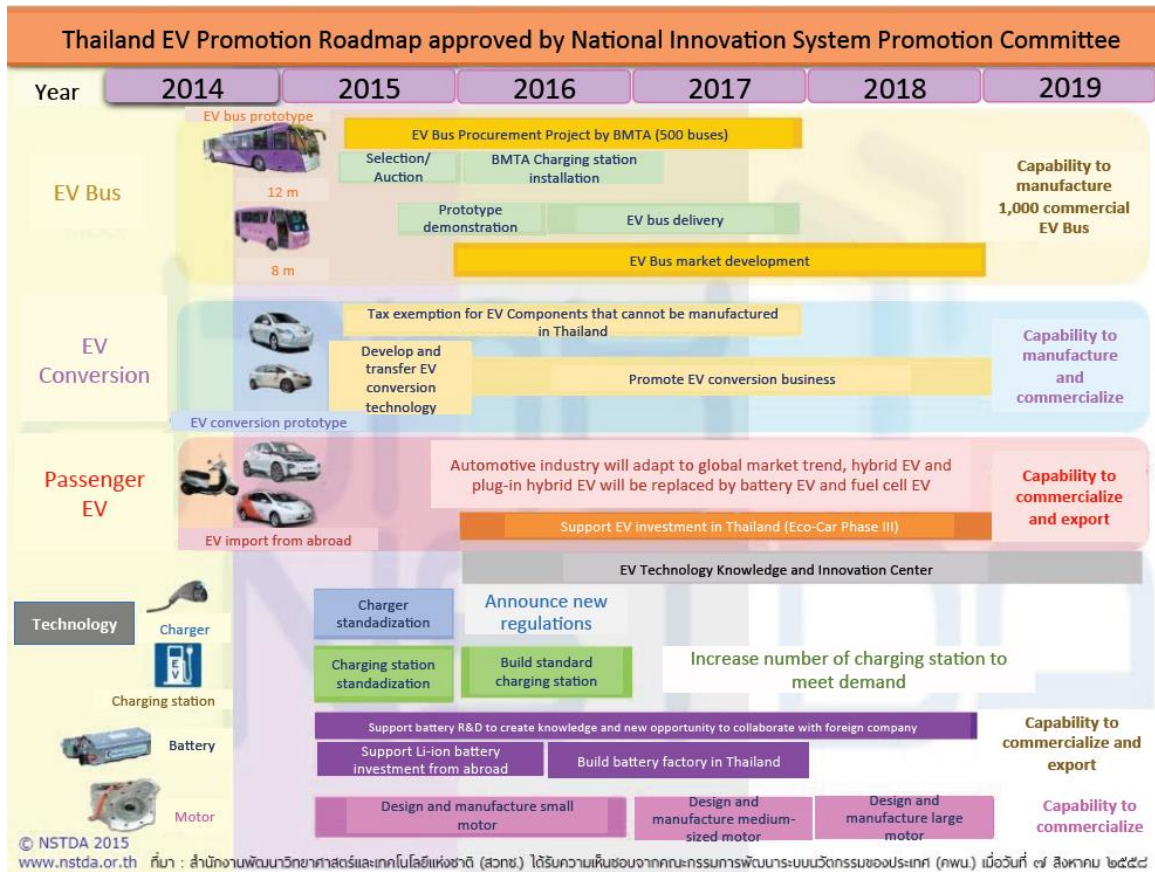


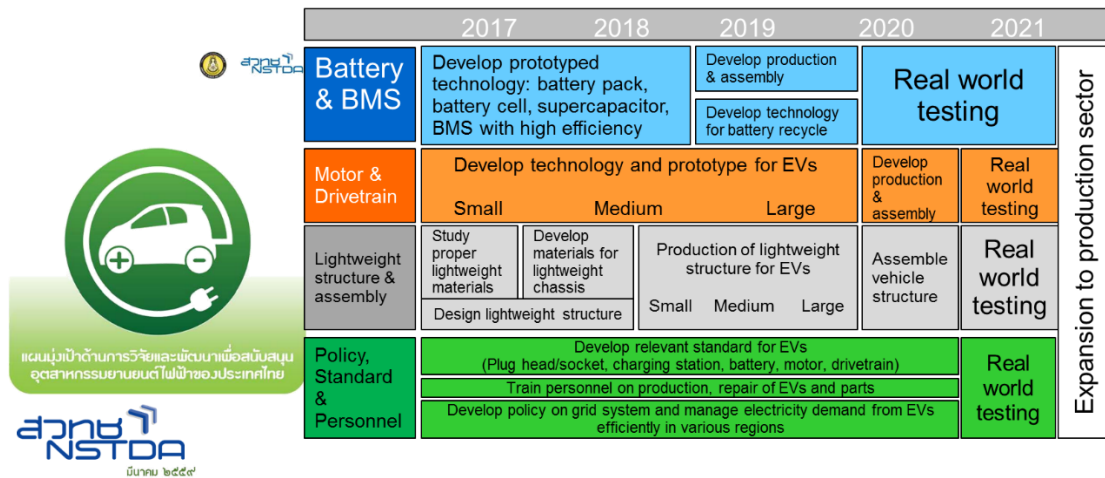
Figure 7: Statistics of electric motorcycle registration

Since 2015, Thailand has been active with the promotion of electric vehicles, as shown in Figure 8.

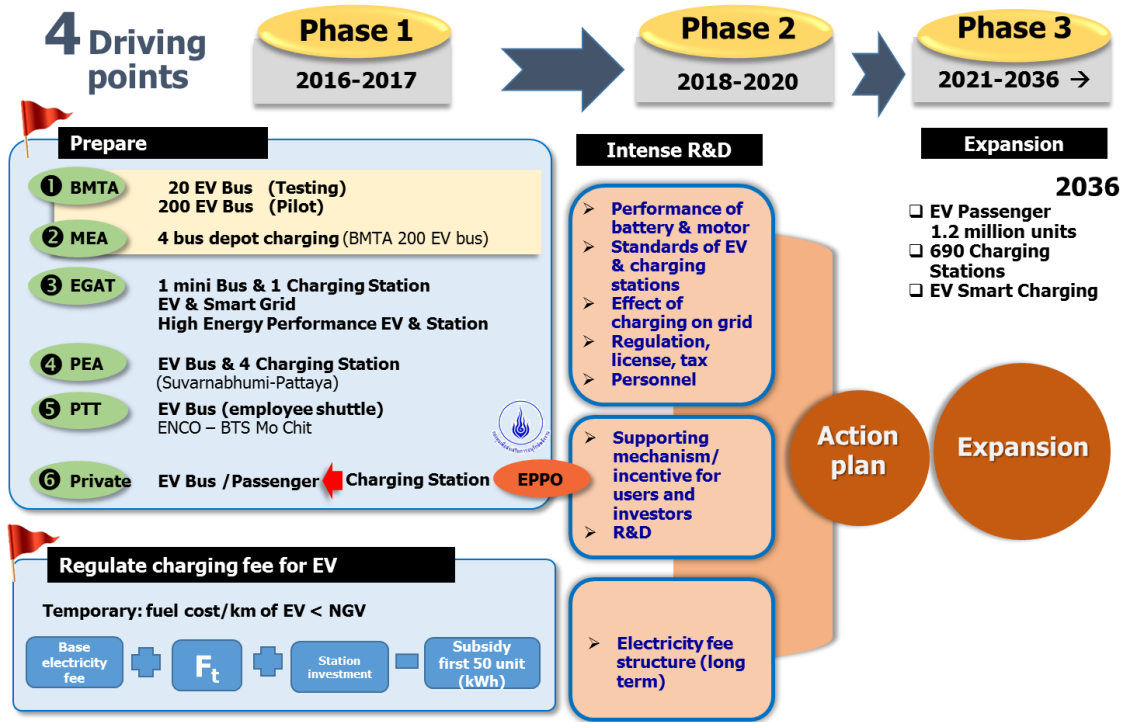
- First, the National Innovation System Promotion Committee chaired by the Prime Minister approved the Thailand EV Promotion Roadmap (7 August 2015), which identifies three EV products, namely EV buses, conversion passenger EVs and passenger EVs, as well as EV components, such as EV chargers, batteries and motors, as shown in Figure 8(a). This EV Promotion Roadmap further adopted a 1.2 million EV target to be on the road by 2036 (EEP: 2015-2036), in order to improve energy efficiency in the transportation sector, as shown in one of the measures in Table 2.
- Secondly in 2016, the R&D Action Plan was published to support the EV industry in Thailand with a particular R&D focus on battery and BMS (battery management system), motor and drivetrain as well as lightweight structure and assembly, as shown in Figure 8(b).
- Thirdly, an EV Action Plan has been announced (Figure 8(c)), to promote EVs in three phases of preparation (to demonstrate existing EV technology from abroad and raise public awareness), intense R&D (to initiate domestic research and development of EV with supporting mechanism for private investor) and expansion (to scale up EV utilization commercially).



(a)



(b)

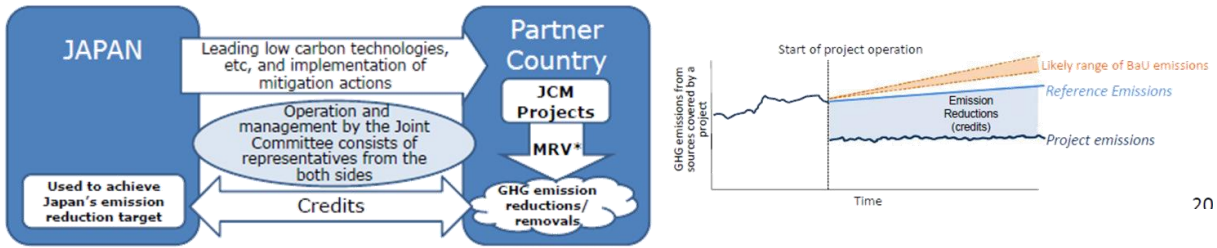


(c)

Figure 8: Related EV national plan: (a) Thailand EV Promotion Roadmap, (b) R&D Action Plan to Support EV Industry in Thailand and (c) EV Action Plan

2.4 JCM

After Kyoto Protocol, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries [11]. Such projects can earn carbon credit to be financed towards meeting Kyoto targets. However, since the certification system and methodology approval are rather lengthy and costly, the government of Japan has proposed the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) as a means to facilitate the diffusion of leading low-carbon technologies, systems, and so forth in developing countries [12]. Detail of JCM is shown in Figure 9, where Thailand and Japan has signed the agreement since November 19, 2015. Regarding JCM methodology, currently proposed methodology entitled “Emission reduction by electric vehicles, ver. 2.0” for Lao PDR case can be followed with details shown in Figure 10.



Thailand
Nov. 19, 2015
(Tokyo)

*measurement, reporting and verification

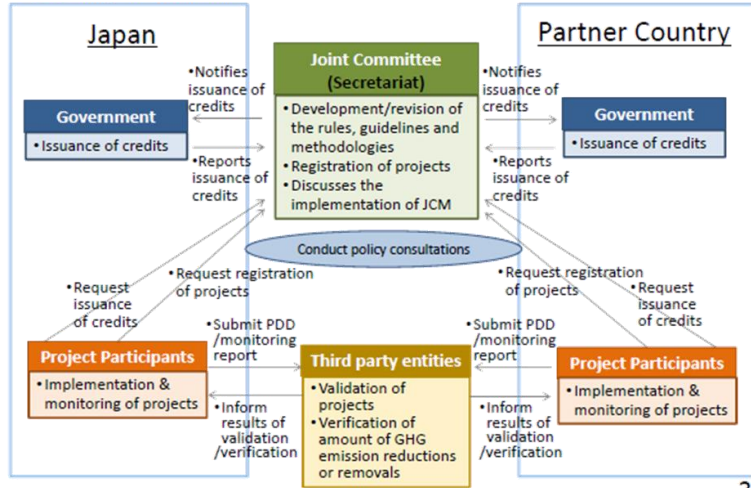


Figure 9: Detail of JCM

Cover sheet of the Proposed Methodology Form		
Form for submitting the proposed methodology		
Host Country	Lao PDR	
Name of the methodology proponents submitting this form	Yasuki Shirakawa, Mitsuo Yajima	
Sectoral scope(s) to which the Proposed Methodology applies	Transportation	
Title of the proposed methodology, and version number	Emission reduction by electric vehicles, ver. 2.0	
List of documents to be attached to this form (please check)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The attached draft JCM-PDD <input type="checkbox"/> Additional information	
Date of completion	2014/03/03	
History of the proposed methodology		
Version	Date	Contents revised
Version 1.0	2013/9/30	First edition of draft new methodology
Version 1.1	2013/10/16	Minor amendment on eligibility criteria and monitoring parameter list
Version 1.2	2014/1/16	Revision of the methodology
A. Title of the methodology		
Emission reduction by electric vehicles		
B. Terms and definitions		
Terms	Definitions	
Electric vehicles (EVs)	Electric vehicles refer to vehicles driven by electricity supplied from on-board battery. These vehicles that are supplied from energy from out of vehicles such as trolley bus or generator mount vehicles are excluded. Generally electric vehicles correspond to those vehicles that are charging electricity from grid to secondary battery and drive the motor during driving. The electric vehicles not charging electricity to battery but swap the battery is included in the EV category.	
ICE vehicles	ICE vehicles refer to vehicle using internal combustion engine that can replace human force for transportation such as motorcycle, motor vehicle, goods transport vehicle, bus.	
Motocycles	Motorcycle refers to two wheels, three wheel vehicles or motorcycle that has been converted to two wheels or three wheels moving by engine.	
General motor	General motor vehicles refer to vehicle that has been designed for especially transporting people moving by engine such as car for transport individual, utility which has 15 seats or less including driver such as minivan, pick-up car, sedan, SUV.	
Bus	Bus refers to vehicle that has been designed for carrying passenger which has 16 seats or more including driver.	
Goods transport vehicles	Goods transport vehicle refers to vehicle that has been designed for carrying goods especially transporting gravel, earth, sand, wood, cement, metal, water, fuel and other vehicles such as refrigerator truck, garbage truck and goods transport vehicle and vehicles for transporting other materials.	

C. Summary of the methodology	
Items	Summary
GHG emission reduction measures	This methodology is for project activities introducing new electric vehicles that displace the use of fossil fuel vehicles in passenger transportation.
Calculation of reference emissions	F1. Establishment of reference emissions The reference scenario is the operation of the comparable vehicles that would have been used to provide the same level of transportation service. F2. Calculation of reference emissions The reference emissions are calculated as per the formula below: $RE_j = \sum (SFC_i \times NCV_{ref,i} \times EF_{ref,i} \times DD_{i,j} \times N_{ref,i,j})$ Where: RE: Total reference emissions in year y (tCO ₂ /year) SFC: Specific fuel consumption of reference vehicle category i (l/Hm) NCV: Net calorific value of fossil fuel consumed by reference vehicle category i (MJ/l) EF _{ref} : Emission factor of fossil fuel consumed by reference vehicle category i (tCO ₂ /MJ) DD _{i,j} : Annual average distance travelled by project vehicle category j in the year y (km/year) N _{ref,i,j} : Number of reference vehicles in category i in year y
Calculation of project emissions	Project emissions are from the electricity consumption associated with the operation of project vehicles and calculated as per the formula below: $PE_j = \sum (SEFC_{i,j} \times EF_{elec,i} \times (1 - TD_{i,j}) \times DD_{i,j} \times N_{P,j,y})$ PE _j : Total project emissions in year y (tCO ₂ /year) SEFC _{i,j} : Specific electricity consumption by project vehicle category j per km in year y in urban conditions (kWh/km) EF _{elec} : CO ₂ emission factor of electricity consumed by project vehicle category i in year y (tCO ₂ /kWh) TD _{i,j} : Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity in the year y DD _{i,j} : Annual average distance travelled by the project vehicle category j in the year y (km/year) N _{P,j,y} : Number of operational project vehicles in category j in year y
Monitoring parameters	DD _{i,j} : Annual average distance travelled by the project vehicle category j in year y (km/year) SEFC _{i,j} : Specific electricity consumption by project vehicle category j per km in year y in urban conditions (kWh/km) N _{ref,i,j} : Number of operational project vehicles in category i in year y N _{ref,i,j} : Number of reference vehicles in category i in year y (equal to N _{ref,i,j} in most cases)
D. Eligibility criteria	
This methodology is applicable to projects that satisfy all of the following criteria.	
Criterion 1	This methodology is for project activities introducing new electric vehicles that displace the use of fossil fuel vehicles in passenger and freight transportation.
Criterion 2	Types of electric vehicles to be introduced include but are not limited to cars, buses, trucks, commuter vans, taxis, motorcycles and e-bikes. This methodology is not applicable to electric motor assist cycle (with pedal), hybrid vehicles and plug-in-hybrid vehicles.
Criterion 3	Project EVs must comply with the following conditions: a) Vehicle standards and electricity vehicle safety standard in Lao

Criterion 4	This methodology is not applicable to the vehicles possibly drive outside Lao under Road Transport Treaty (1949).
Criterion 5	Project EVs must use electricity only supply from national grid in Lao
E. Emission Sources and GHG types	
Reference emissions	
Emission from reference F1. vehicles due to internal combustion engine	CO ₂
Emission from displaced vehicles	CO ₂
Project emissions	
Emission from power generation of the electricity for project vehicles	CO ₂
F. Establishment and calculation of reference emissions	
F1. Establishment of reference emissions	
The reference scenario is the operation of the comparable vehicles that would have been used to provide the same level of transportation service. The comparability of reference and project vehicles should be confirmed by, for example, the seat capacity.	
F2. Calculation of reference emissions	
The reference emission is calculated as per the equation below: $RE_j = \sum (SFC_i \times NCV_{ref,i} \times EF_{ref,i} \times DD_{i,j} \times N_{ref,i,j})$ RE: Total reference emissions in year y (tCO ₂ /year) SFC: Specific fuel consumption of reference vehicle category i (l/Hm) NCV: Net calorific value of fossil fuel consumed by reference vehicle category i (MJ/l) EF _{ref} : Emission factor of fossil fuel consumed by reference vehicle category i (tCO ₂ /MJ) DD _{i,j} : Annual average distance travelled by project vehicle category j in the year y (km/year) N _{ref,i,j} : Number of reference vehicles in category i in year y	
The vehicle category shall be defined by fuel types, vehicle type, number of seat for passengers, with/without of an air-conditioner and the other characteristics which influence fuel consumption of vehicle. The specific fuel consumption for vehicle category (SFC) shall be determined in order of the following three options considering applicability and appropriateness for the proposed project:	
Option (1): Conservative default values based on field measurements	
Conservative values based on measurements of actual fuel consumption by vehicle categories in Laos shown in the following table can be used.	
Table: Conservative default values based on field measurements (1) (SFC)	
Vehicle types	Fuel economy (km/liter)
Motor bike	27.6
Tuk-tuk	14.2

Figure 10: Example of JCM methodology on EV

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH PLAN

3.1 Project Schedule

Table 3 shows the project planning schedule. All project members are scheduled to meet regularly to discuss the technical results performed by project research assistant, and directions of the project. Occasionally, the progress report will be presented to the advisors to further seek guidelines and comments of the results and future direction.

Table 3: Project planning schedule

Activity	2015									2016		
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Literature review												
Questionnaire design												
Collect data												
Economic analysis												
Inception report submission	30-Apr											
Progress report presentation			24-Jun									
Interim report presentation						9-Sep						
Interim report submission						30-Sep						
Final report presentation								9-Dec				
Roundtable discussion/workshop										27-Jan		
Final report submission												31-Mar

3.2 Project Expenditure

Table 4 shows the breakdown of the project expenditure including the expenses of secretariat's participation and report publishing.

Table 4: Project expenditure

No.	Item	Unit cost	Number of units	Sub total
1	Project leader & co-leader	3,000	12	36,000
2	Research assistants' expenses	15,000	12	180,000
3	Expenses for project meeting	2,500	12	30,000
4	Survey expense (flight/hotel/transportation)	176,000	1	176,000
5	Office & computer supply	3,000	6	18,000
6	Secretariat's participation portion	10,000	1	10,000
7	Publishing proportion of the report book	50,000	1	50,000
Total				500,000

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS

4.1 Surveys

First survey was conducted through various meetings with related stakeholders, as shown in Figure 11, such as

- Local municipality in order to inform local authority of potential EV demonstration project through JCM
- Potential EV operators from private sectors, such as Samui airport, Bangkok Airways PCL, affiliated car companies to airport and rental car, in order understand EV perception
- Potential EV promoters from private sectors, such as hotel association with interest for eco-tourism

These initial meetings went well since all related stakeholders are aware of benefits from EV technology and are positive about EV demonstration project. Some, such as airport operators, already have experiences with lead-acid EV; whereas, others, such as hotel association, are worried about charging infrastructure in terms of investment and maintenance.



Figure 11: Initial meeting with related stakeholders in Samui Island

Second survey was followed up with technical details such as

- data collection on existing private/public vehicles (Figure 12),
- demonstration of personal mobility (Figure 13),
- questionnaires collection (Figure 14)

Meeting with Bangkok Airways

- Survey for PGGS-PAB-05 (Shuffle Bus)
- Provide a guideline to conduct project emission
- Collected vehicle data for PGGS-PAB-05 such as fuel economy, fuel rate per month and etc. (shown on the next slide)

A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability 9

Meeting with Bangkok Airways (cont.)

Data for PGGS-PAB-05

Specification						
Engine	Max. velocity (km/hr)	Average velocity (km/hr)	Average distance (km/day)	Daily usage (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Max. load capacity (kg)
Diesel: 3000cc, 150 hp (max)	45	20	5	8	32	400

Energy consumption			Cost		
Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Vehicle price (Baht/car)	Fuel expense (Baht/month)	Maintenance cost (Baht/year)
Diesel	15	50	1,500,000	5,000	20,000

A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability 10

Meeting with car rental company (cont.)

Data for ACCOM

Specification							
Engine	Max. velocity (km/hr)	Average velocity (km/hr)	Average distance (km/day)	Daily usage (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)
① Diesel: 2500cc, 109 hp (max)	80	60-70	135	10	11	770	1,000
② Diesel: 3000cc, 171 hp (max)	80	60-70	80	7	4	280	300

Energy consumption			Cost		
Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Vehicle price (Baht/car)	Fuel expense (Baht/month)	Maintenance cost (Baht/year)
① Diesel	8.5	15.6	1,220,000	11,910	40,817
② Diesel	9.48	8.17	1,238,100	8,800	10,561

A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability 12

No	Car registration No.	Figure	Car type	Uses	Specification							Energy consumption			Cost			
					Engine	Max. Using average velocity (km/hr)	Using average car velocity (km/hr)	Using average distance (km/day)	Daily using average (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)	Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Car price (Baht/car)	Fuel rate (Baht/month)	Maintenance (Baht/year)
1	3no-3192		Passenger car	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.2 L	50	60-70	87	24	4	954	n/a	Gasoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	3n3475		Passenger car	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.6 L	50	60-71	87	24	5	n/a	n/a	Gasoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	3n6941		Passenger car	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.5 L	50	60-72	92	24	5	n/a	n/a	Gasoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	4nw4682		SUV (Fortuner)	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 2.7 L	50	60-73	26	24	6	n/a	n/a	Gasoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

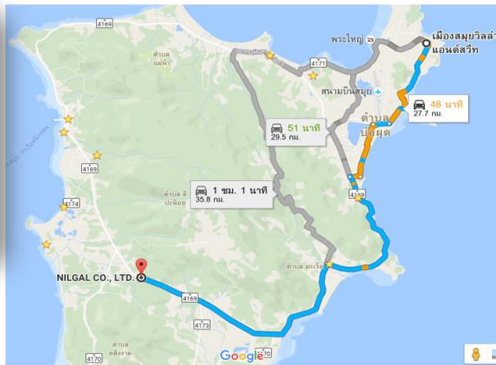
*Approximate *Approximate

No	Car registration No.	Figure	Car type	Uses	Engine	Specification						Energy consumption				Cost		
						Max. Using average velocity (km/hr)	Using average car velocity (km/hr)	Using average distance (km/day)	Daily using average (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)	Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Car price (Baht/car)	Fuel rate (Baht/month)	Maintenance (Baht/year)
1	n/a		Nissan March	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.2 L	60	40	30	12	4	100	n/a	Gasoline	12	20	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	n/a		Nissan Amara	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.2 L	60	40	30	12	4	100	n/a	Gasoline	12	20	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	n/a		Honda City	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.5 L	60	40	30	12	4	150	n/a	Gasoline	11	22	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	n/a		Toyota Aits	Rental car	Gasoline engine, 1.6 L	60	40	30	12	4	150	n/a	Gasoline	10	25	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	n/a		Toyota Commuter (Van)	Rental car	Diesel engine, 3.0 L	60	40	30	12	12	200	n/a	Diesel	10	30	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	n/a		SUV (Fortuner)	Rental car	Diesel engine, 3.0 L	60	40	30	12	7	200	n/a	Diesel	10	30	n/a	n/a	n/a

Survey for Samui public transportation



Public pick-up truck
(www.kohsamuitourism.org)



Public van
(www.mu-ku-ra.com)

No	Figure	Car type	Uses	Engine	Max. Using average velocity (km/hr)	Using average car velocity (km/hr)	Using average distance (km/day)	Daily using average (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)	Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Car price (Baht/car)	Fuel rate (Baht/month)	Maintenance (Baht/year)
1		Van	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	90	5	13	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	20	1,200,000	8,250	n/a
2		Modified pick-up truck	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	40	2	15	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	6	800,000	4,140	n/a

Specification													Energy consumption				Cost		
No	Figure	Car type	Uses	Engine	Max. Using average velocity (km/hr)	Using average car velocity (km/hr)	Using average distance (km/day)	Daily using average (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)	Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Car price (Baht/car)	Fuel rate (Baht/month)	Maintenance (Baht/year)		
1		Van	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	90	5	13	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	20	1,200,000	8,250	n/a		
2		Modified pick-up truck	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	40	2	15	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	6	800,000	4,140	n/a		

Specification													Energy consumption				Cost		
No	Figure	Car type	Uses	Engine	Max. Using average velocity (km/hr)	Using average car velocity (km/hr)	Using average distance (km/day)	Daily using average (hr/day)	Max. Passenger (person)	Load capacity (kg)	Max. load capacity (kg)	Fuel	Fuel consumption (km/liter)	Fuel quantity (liter/day)	Car price (Baht/car)	Fuel rate (Baht/month)	Maintenance (Baht/year)		
1		Van	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	90	5	13	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	20	1,200,000	8,250	n/a		
2		Modified pick-up truck	Passenger transportation	Diesel engine	80	60	40	2	15	n/a	n/a	Diesel	12	6	800,000	4,140	n/a		


Figure 12: Follow-up survey on various data collection

• Introduction of personal mobility by Dr. Kondo

Proposal on Extremely Ultra-Compact Mobility to support secure, safe and comfortable transportation

SMILE-First Project

Dr. Yoshinori Kondo, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)



Objectives and contents of the research

- To establish basic technology of the extremely ultra-compact mobility through prototype development and verification applying to elderly person.
- To establish practical application of the technology and ways of promotion.


Dissemination and business

Demonstration

Designing and development

Prototype model (right) and micro mobility (COMS) (left)

Establishment of MIMAMORI System to watch health status and any contingencies of elderly person



Picture of "harmony of human and machine" to be aimed - Realization of environmental, social and human friendly "Multi-Purpose Mobility"

- Adapting to a super-aging society, men and women of all ages can chose smart mobility, and can spend healthy and wonderful life.
- People can move in seamless and smooth ways under good connection with public transportation.
- Car accidents and social welfare costs can be reduced.
- CO₂ emissions can be reduced, thus prevent global warming.

Current status

Wheelchair → Difficulty in walking

Picture of "harmony of human and machine"

Use in home and facilities During to neighborhood

Drop and pick up → Queuing to neighborhood Carry into public transportation

Drive herself → ひとものバス

Multi-Purpose Mobility 10/2/2016 (Secure Mobility Robot with MIMAMORI function)



Meeting with Samui municipality and hotel association

- Discussion for EV demonstration project that following the APEC LCMT
- Worried about charging infrastructure investment and maintenance
- Demonstrate multi-purpose mobility to Samui municipality and hotel association




Meeting with car rental company

Provide a guideline to conduct project emission and collect vehicle type availability

- Avis Rent A Car
- S.M.T. Rent A Car
- Thai Rent A Car
- Airport Rent A Car (ACCOM)




A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability 11

Demonstration of multi-purpose mobility (mPm)



@ Samui palm beach (<http://www.samui.palmbeach.com/>)



@ Samui municipality



@ Anantara Bophut Koh Samui Resort (<http://samui.anantara.co.th/>)

A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability 16

Meeting with eBike rental shop and Eco-point Samui

- Visited the eBike shop as a member of Samui Eco-point program
- Survey for economic data such as rental rate per day and rental rate per week
- Demonstrate multi-purpose mobility to eBike shop owner






Figure 13: Follow-up survey with introduction of personal mobility

Questionnaire for electric vehicle

-Questionnaire for an electric vehicle-

Introduction of the electric car is one of effective measures in order to realize a low-carbon society. However, the price of EV is still high so that it is not feasible for local society. Thus we look at possibility to apply the Japanese government program which support 50% of the investment cost for the program to reduce CO2 emission to introduce EV in Koh Samui.

The main purpose of this survey is to investigate the possibility to introduce EV in Koh Samui. We will not use the contents that you have answered other than our purpose. If we will expose the outcome, it is only as statistics of the questionnaire result and we never expose your private information. We thank you for your cooperation.

Organization name: _____
 Name: _____ Tel: _____
 Address: _____ Email: _____

- How do you think introduction of Electric Vehicle in Koh Samui?
 - I'm quite sure that it will help to reduce emission and CO2 from a vehicle so that it is necessary to realize Eco-Island in Koh Samui.
 - It is not sure whether it will help to reduce environmental border or not. However, it may create good image as Eco-Island so that we welcome to introduce EV in Koh Samui.
 - EV might help to reduce operating cost of a vehicle by saving gasoline. So, we should use EV in terms of economy.
 - Since the price of EV is very expensive, it is not good attempt in terms of cost efficiency.
 - I don't have enough knowledge about EV so that I have no idea about it.
 - Other
- Do you think you or your company will consider to buy EV if you or your company will buynew car or replace existing car in future?
 - Even if total cost including the car price, taxes, fuel cost, etc. of EV will be higher than that of a gasoline car, we should buy EV.
 - Even if total cost of EV will be higher than that of a gasoline car, it is expected to have an impact on tourism significantly. In that case, we should buy EV.
 - If total cost will be cheaper than that of a gasoline car, we should buy EV.
 - If the price of EV will be almost same with that of a gasoline car, we may buy EV.
 - If the government/the local government will provide any economic incentive/subsidy for tourist business, we should buy EV.
 - Other
- Do you have any concern to use EV on your business?
 - Size is too small to carry passengers
 - Development of electric charging facilities (who will take care of this)
 - Maintenance and repair (who will take care of maintenance and repair.)
 - Life time of EV (It may be shorter than a gasoline car.)
 - Maximum driving distance (It may be shorter than a gasoline car.)
 - Other

ATRANS (<http://www.atransociety.com>) wish to express sincere thanks for your kind cooperation

21/09/59

E 3100

ชื่อ: นายสมชาย ใจดี
 ที่อยู่: บ้านเลขที่ 123 หมู่ 5 ตำบลท่าเตียน อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดชลบุรี

1. คุณคิดว่า การนำรถไฟฟ้าเข้ามาใช้ที่เกาะสมุยจะเป็นประโยชน์หรือไม่?

1. 1. เป็นประโยชน์
 2. ไม่เป็นประโยชน์
 3. ไม่แน่ใจ

2. ถ้าใช่ ช่วยระบุประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ

2. 1. ช่วยลดมลพิษทางอากาศ
 2. ช่วยลดค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทาง
 3. ช่วยส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว

3. มีข้อกังวลอะไรบ้างในการใช้รถไฟฟ้า?

3. 1. ขนาดรถเล็กเกินไป
 2. ค่าใช้จ่ายในการบำรุงรักษาสูง
 3. ระยะทางการขับขี่สั้น

4. คุณคิดว่า บริษัทของคุณจะพิจารณาซื้อรถไฟฟ้าหรือไม่?

4. 1. ใช่
 2. อาจจะ
 3. ไม่

5. ถ้าใช่ ประเภทของรถไฟฟ้าที่เหมาะสมที่สุดคืออะไร?

5. 1. รถไฟฟ้าส่วนบุคคล

6. กรุณาอธิบายเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับธุรกิจของคุณและยานพาหนะที่ใช้ในปัจจุบัน

6. ธุรกิจของฉันเป็นร้านอาหารและที่พัก มีรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์ส่วนตัวใช้สำหรับพนักงานและลูกค้า

7. กรุณาแนะนำข้อคิดเห็นอื่น ๆ

7. ไม่มีความเห็นเพิ่มเติม

ATRANS (<http://www.atransociety.com>) wish to express sincere thanks for your kind cooperation

Questionnaire for electric vehicle (cont.)

- If MOE (Ministry of Environment) will apply for the Japanese government's program which cover half of investment cost for EV and electric charging system in order to reduce CO2 emission, would you like to join this program?
 - Definitely join (You will buy EV or replace existing cars by EVs with half price).
 - At first we will replace some of existing cars and observe impacts of EVs.
 - We will not join this program
 - Other
- If you will purchase EV, which type of EV is most appropriate for your business?

Photo	TOYOTA AUTO BUY	MINI	NISSAN	NISSAN
Maker	TOYOTA	MINI	NISSAN	NISSAN
Car's name	i-MiEV	i-MiEV	LEAF	e-NV200
Lowest price	About 2,400,000 Baht	About 7,500,000 Baht	About 1,100,000 Baht	About 1,600,000 Baht
Price after the subsidy applied	About 1,200,000 Baht	About 3,750,000 Baht	About 550,000 Baht	About 800,000 Baht
Weight per one-line charge	5.0 hr	1.0 hr	2.3 hr	1.0 hr
Charging time (200V rapid)	6 hours	4.5-7 hours (15-30 minute)	8 hours (30 minute)	8 hours (30 minute)
Riding capacity	1 person	4 person	5 person	7 person

 - TOYOTA COMS
 - MINI i-MiEV
 - NISSAN LEAF
 - Other
- Please explain about your business and vehicles in use?
 - Type of your business: Hotel, Rent-A-Car, Taxi, Tourism, Other _____
 - How many vehicles do you use to operate? _____ cars
 - How long does each of car drive a month? _____ Km/month
 - How many years do you use each of vehicle? _____ Years
- How do you evaluate Koh Samui eco-island project?
 - It is very important project. We would like support this project.
 - We think the concept is acceptable. It is not easy to achieve targets.
 - We think this is not important project for Koh Samui.
 - We don't know anything about this project.
- Other suggestions? _____

ATRANS (<http://www.atransociety.com>) wish to express sincere thanks for your kind cooperation

4. ถ้าหากว่า MOE (กระทรวงสิ่งแวดล้อม) จะยื่นขอรับการสนับสนุนจากรัฐบาลญี่ปุ่น เพื่อลดการปล่อยก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์โดยการนำเงินอุดหนุนมาช่วยจ่ายค่าติดตั้งระบบรถไฟฟ้าและระบบชาร์จไฟฟ้าในอัตราครึ่งหนึ่งของมูลค่าการลงทุนเพื่อลดการปล่อย CO2 จะเข้าร่วมโครงการหรือไม่?

4. 1. เข้าร่วมโครงการอย่างแน่นอน (จะซื้อรถไฟฟ้าหรือจะนำรถยนต์ที่มีอยู่มาเปลี่ยนเป็นรถไฟฟ้าด้วยครึ่งราคา)

2. ก่อนอื่นจะนำรถยนต์บางส่วนมาเปลี่ยนเป็นรถไฟฟ้าและสังเกตผลกระทบของรถไฟฟ้า

3. จะไม่เข้าร่วมโครงการ

4. อื่นๆ _____

5. ถ้าจะซื้อรถไฟฟ้า ประเภทของรถไฟฟ้าที่เหมาะสมที่สุดคืออะไร?

Photo	TOYOTA AUTO BUY	MINI	NISSAN	NISSAN
Maker	TOYOTA	MINI	NISSAN	NISSAN
Car's name	i-MiEV	i-MiEV	LEAF	e-NV200
Lowest price	About 2,400,000 Baht	About 7,500,000 Baht	About 1,100,000 Baht	About 1,600,000 Baht
Price after the subsidy applied	About 1,200,000 Baht	About 3,750,000 Baht	About 550,000 Baht	About 800,000 Baht
Weight per one-line charge	5.0 hr	1.0 hr	2.3 hr	1.0 hr
Charging time (200V rapid)	6 hours	4.5-7 hours (15-30 minute)	8 hours (30 minute)	8 hours (30 minute)
Riding capacity	1 person	4 person	5 person	7 person

TOYOTA COMS MINI i-MiEV NISSAN LEAF NISSAN e-NV200 อื่นๆ _____

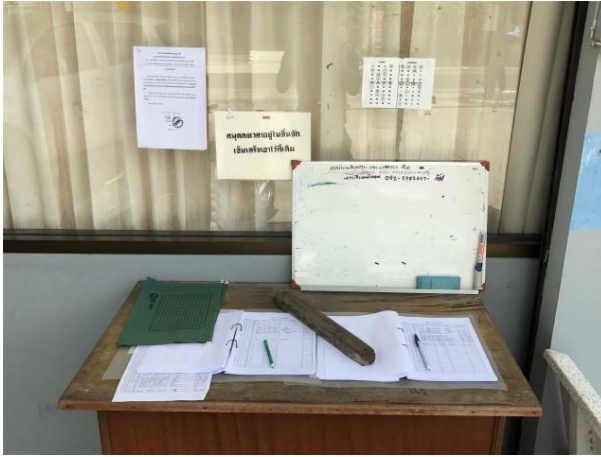
6. กรุณาอธิบายเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับธุรกิจของคุณและยานพาหนะที่ใช้ในปัจจุบัน

6. ธุรกิจของฉันเป็นร้านอาหารและที่พัก มีรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์ส่วนตัวใช้สำหรับพนักงานและลูกค้า

7. กรุณาแนะนำข้อคิดเห็นอื่น ๆ

7. ไม่มีความเห็นเพิ่มเติม

ATRANS (<http://www.atransociety.com>) wish to express sincere thanks for your kind cooperation



ชื่อผู้กรอกแบบสอบถาม.....หน้าบ้าน.....

แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับการนำรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (Electric Vehicle) มาใช้งานบนเกาะสมุย

1. คุณคิดอย่างไรหากนำรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) มาใช้งานบนเกาะสมุย
 - ก) ค่อนข้างมั่นใจ ว่ารถยนต์ไฟฟ้าจะสามารถลดมลพิษในอากาศ (CO₂) ได้
 - ข) ไม่น่าสนใจ ว่ารถยนต์ไฟฟ้าจะสามารถลดมลพิษในอากาศ (CO₂) ได้ แต่อาจสร้างภาพลักษณ์ที่ดีต่อเกาะสมุยได้
 - ค) รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าสามารถช่วยให้ประหยัดค่าใช้จ่ายด้านเชื้อเพลิง ได้มากกว่าการใช้น้ำมัน
 - ง) รถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามีราคาที่สูง ซึ่งไม่คุ้มค่าต่อการใช้งาน เมื่อเทียบกับรถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมัน
 - จ) ไม่สามารถตัดสินใจได้ เนื่องจากความไม่คุ้นเคยกับรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ยังไม่มีเพื่อนชอบ
 - ฉ) อื่น ๆ
2. โบนัสลดหย่อนภาษีของกรมสรรพากรที่จะซื้อรถยนต์คันใหม่ คุณคิดว่าบริษัทของคุณสนใจที่จะซื้อ รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) มาใช้หรือไม่
 - ก) มีความสนใจที่จะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า แม้ว่าค่าใช้จ่ายทั้งหมดโดยรวม จะมีค่าใช้จ่ายมากกว่ารถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมัน
 - ข) แม้ว่าค่าใช้จ่ายในการใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าทั้งหมดจะสูงกว่ารถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมัน แต่การเลือกใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า จะส่งผลต่อการเพิ่มปริมาณของนักท่องเที่ยว เพราะฉะนั้นจึงมีความสนใจที่จะซื้อไปใช้งาน
 - ค) ค่าใช้จ่ายของการใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ถูกกว่าค่าใช้จ่ายของรถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมันในปัจจุบัน จึงจะเลือกซื้อ
 - ง) ถ้าราคาของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า ใกล้เคียงกับรถยนต์ในปัจจุบัน จึงจะเลือกซื้อ
 - จ) ถ้ารัฐบาลหรือหน่วยงานท้องถิ่น สนับสนุนค่าใช้จ่ายสำหรับการใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า จึงจะเลือกซื้อ
 - ฉ) อื่น ๆ
3. คุณมีความกังวลหรือไม่ถ้าหากจะต้องใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) ในกิจการของคุณ
 - ก) จำนวนที่ซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า มีขนาดเล็กน้อยสำหรับจำนวนผู้โดยสาร
 - ข) สถานีประจุไฟฟ้ายังมีการพัฒนาไม่เพียงพอต่อความต้องการ
 - ค) มีความกังวลเกี่ยวกับการบำรุงรักษา
 - ง) อายุการใช้งานของรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (คาดว่าอายุการใช้งานอาจจะสั้นกว่ารถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมัน)
 - จ) ระยะทางสูงสุดที่รถยนต์ไฟฟ้าสามารถเดินทางได้ในแต่ละครั้งค่อนข้างน้อยการประจุไฟฟ้า (อาจไม่คุ้มค่ากับราคา เมื่อเทียบกับรถยนต์ที่ใช้ใช้น้ำมันแล้วก็ได้ระยะทางเท่ากัน)
 - ฉ) อื่น ๆ
4. ถ้ากระทรวงสิ่งแวดล้อมของรัฐบาลญี่ปุ่น สนับสนุนการลงทุนค่าใช้จ่ายสำหรับรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) และระบบการประจุไฟฟ้า ถึง 50% ของค่าใช้จ่ายทั้งหมด บริษัทสนใจที่จะเข้าร่วมโครงการ กับเราหรือไม่
 - ก) เข้าร่วมอย่างแน่นอน (โดยสามารถซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้าได้เอง ด้วยราคาถูกกว่าครึ่งหนึ่ง)
 - ข) ยังไม่แน่ใจ ต้องการให้บริษัทนำรถยนต์ไฟฟ้ามาทดลองใช้แทนรถยนต์ในปัจจุบันในบางส่วนก่อน จากนั้นจะพิจารณาถึงผลกระทบจากการใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า แล้วจึงตัดสินใจในภายหลัง
 - ค) ไม่สนใจที่จะเข้าร่วมโครงการ
 - ง) อื่น ๆ

5. หากบริษัทมีความสนใจที่จะซื้อรถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) คันไหนที่คุณสนใจมากที่สุด

รูปภาพ		
ผู้ผลิต	NISSAN	NISSAN
ชื่อรุ่นพาหนะ	LEAF	e-NV200
ราคาค่า (ที่ผู้ซื้อ)	1,100,000 บาท	1,600,000 บาท
ราคาส่งจากได้รับเงินสนับสนุนจากโครงการ	550,000 บาท	800,000 บาท
ระยะทางที่สถานีชาร์จได้ต่อการประจุไฟฟ้า 1 ครั้ง	230 กิโลเมตร	180 กิโลเมตร
ระยะเวลาในการประจุไฟฟ้า (ใช้ไฟ 220v)	8 ชั่วโมง (อย่างน้อย 30 นาที)	8 ชั่วโมง (อย่างน้อย 30 นาที)
ความสูงของที่นั่งผู้โดยสาร	 5 คน	 7 คน

NISSAN (LEAF) NISSAN e-NV200 อื่นๆ

6. ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับบริษัท และประเภทพาหนะที่ใช้งานอยู่ในปัจจุบัน
 - > จำนวนรถยนต์ที่ใช้งานในปัจจุบัน.....คัน
 - > ระยะทางของรถยนต์คันละคันที่ใช้เฉลี่ย(ใช้ในแต่ละวัน).....กิโลเมตร/วัน
 - > ระยะเวลาเฉลี่ยที่ใช้รถยนต์.....ปี
7. คุณคิดอย่างไรเกี่ยวกับโครงการ ลดหย่อนโดยสนับสนุนให้ใช้รถยนต์ไฟฟ้า (EV) ในเกาะสมุย
 - ก) คิดว่าโครงการมีความสำคัญอย่างมาก เราควรที่จะสนับสนุนโครงการนี้
 - ข) คิดว่าโครงการนี้มีแนวคิดดี แต่เป้าหมายที่ตั้งไว้อาจจะสำเร็จได้ยาก
 - ค) คิดว่าโครงการนี้ไม่มีความสำคัญต่อเกาะสมุย
 - ง) เราไม่ทราบรายละเอียดใดๆ เกี่ยวกับโครงการนี้
8. ข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ

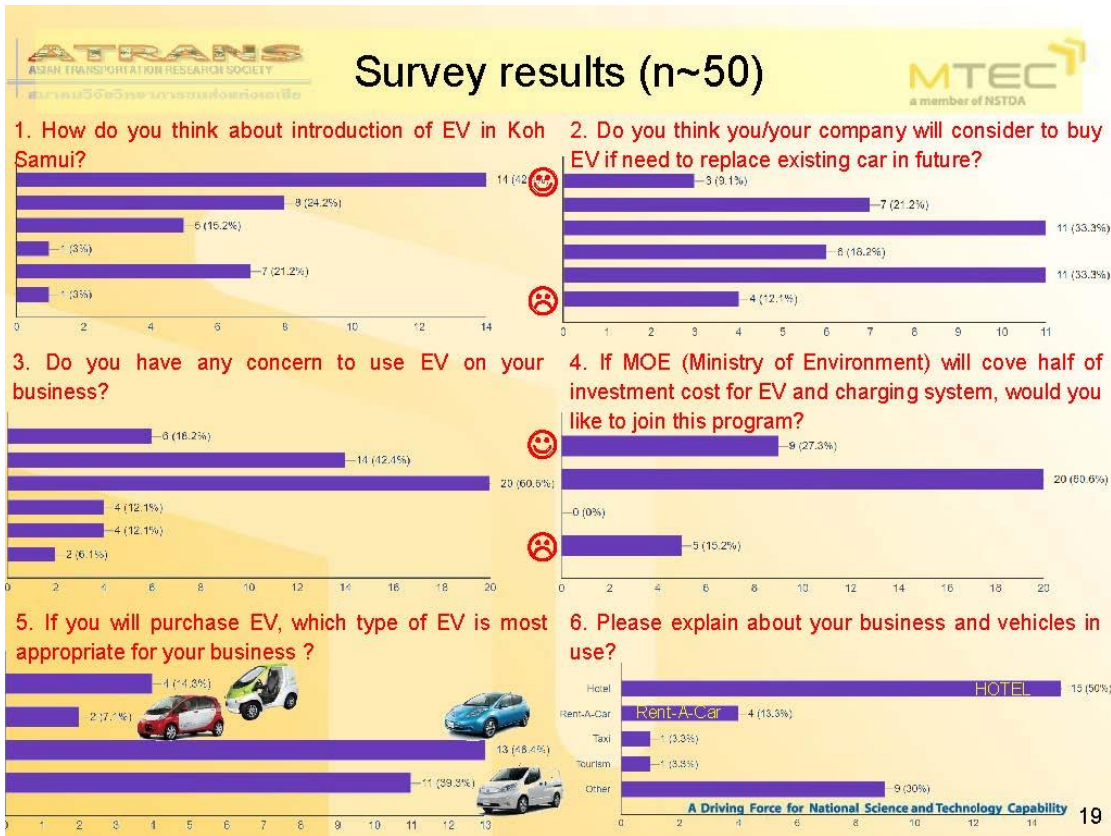
Figure 15: Finally survey with drivers of public transportation

4.2 Analysis

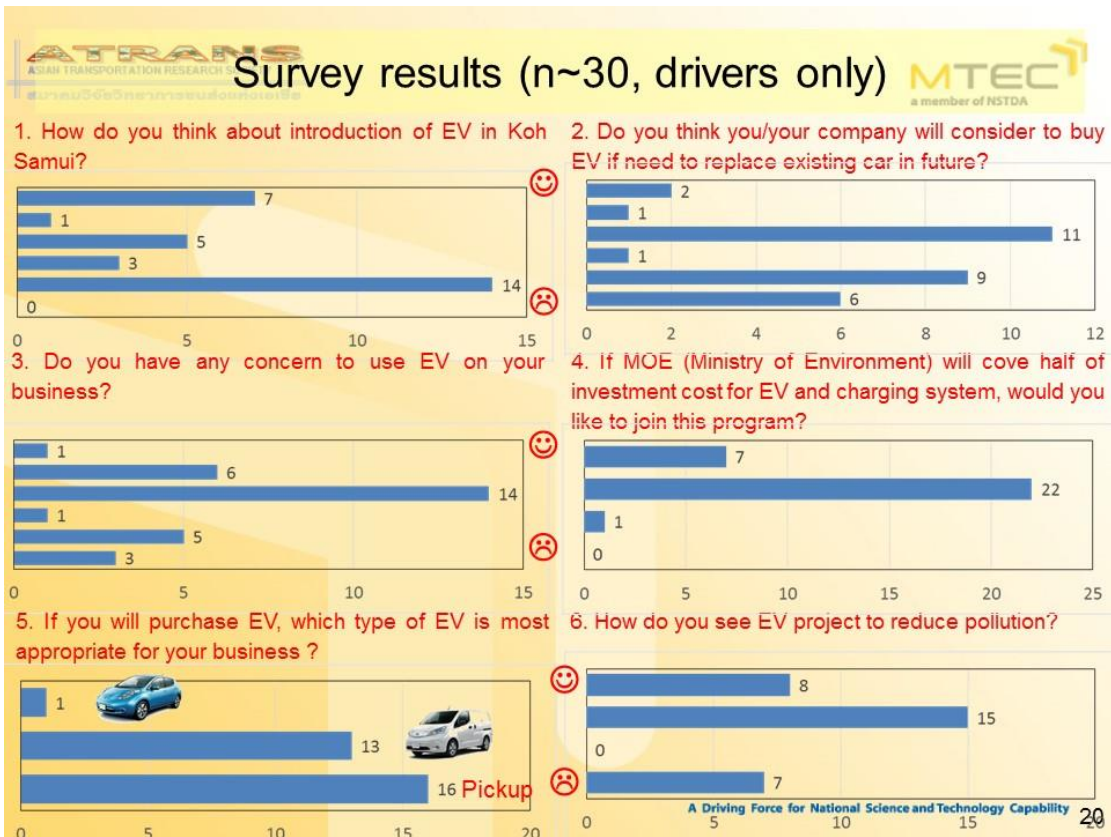
Data in Figure 12 will be used for environmental and financial assessment of EV impact; whereas, questionnaires data from Figure 14 and Figure 15 are analyzed below. Total of 30 drivers are composed of 3 committees, 5 van drivers and 22 Song-Thaew drivers, all belonging to Samui Transportation Cooperatives with the following characteristics.

- **Song-Thaew**
 - Total number of vehicles: 80
 - On the average, each vehicle is driven 4,500 km/month
 - On the average, each vehicle is used for 15 years
- **Van**
 - Total number of vehicles: 13
 - On the average, each vehicle is driven 3,000 km/month
 - On the average, each vehicle is used for 10 years

It is clear that drivers of public transportation has less confidence in EV demonstration mainly because they do not have enough knowledge to answer questionnaires, neither nor the willingness to try. Both segments still have concern regarding maintenance, lifetime and cost of EVs with preference on the larger size EVs.



(a)



(b)

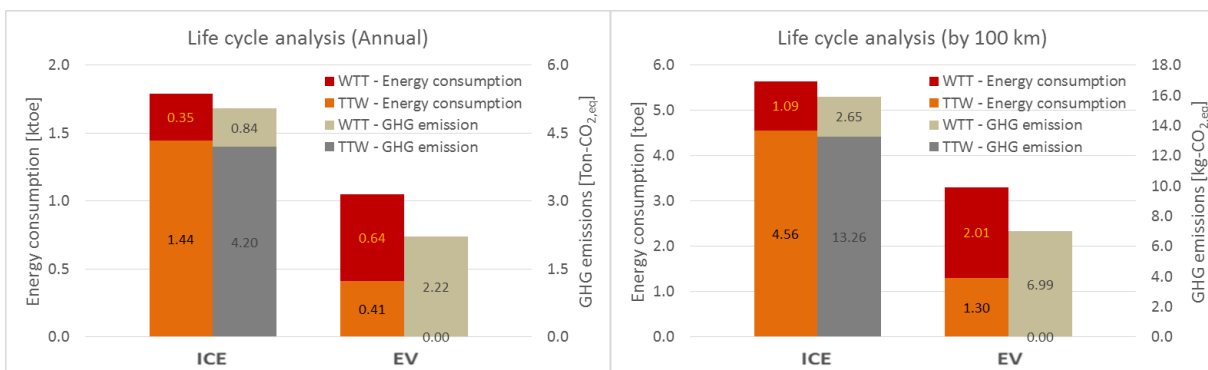
Figure 16: Questionnaires results for (a) mix participants and (b) driver of public transportation only

As for environment and financial assessment of EV, the assumptions are shown in Table 5. Life cycle analysis (WTT) yields benefits of EV over ICE in term of energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, as shown in Figure 17(a). Furthermore, economical analysis via Total Cost of Ownership reveals about 5% benefit for EV, as shown in Figure 17(b).

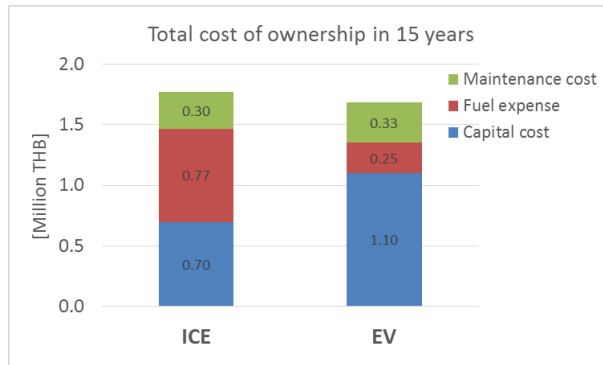
Table 5: Assumptions for environmental and financial assessment

Parameters		ICE	EV
Selected model		¹ Average from sub-compact car	Nissan LEAF
Capital cost		695,000 ¹	1,100,000
VKT		31,668 ² [km, annual]	
Fuel economy		6.14 [liter/100km] ¹	1.75 [literGE/100km] (15.31 kW-hr/100km)
Maintenance cost		20,000 ² [THB/year]	22,000 ³ [THB/year]
GHG emission factor [kgCO ₂ /MJ]	WTT	0.0137 ^{4,5}	0.1269 ^{4,7}
	TTW	0.0686 ^{4,6}	0.0000

¹Averaged from Eco-sticker data of sub-compact car (ex: Toyota Vios, Honda City)
²Calculated from survey value in this work
³Estimated in this work (assume maintenance cost is battery changing cost within 8 years / battery cost is 30% of capital cost)
⁴JSAE20169088 Saisirirat, P., Chollacoop, N, and Laoonual, Y., “Estimation of Life Cycle Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emission for Electric Vehicle in Thailand”, EVTec & APE 2016, Yokohama, Japan
⁵Thai National Life Cycle Inventory Database
⁶Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
⁷Power Development Plan 2015-2036



(a)



(b)

Figure 17: (a) Environmental and (b) financial assessment of EV

4.3 Conclusion

Electric vehicle shows potential benefit from the aspects of environment and total cost of ownership. However, public awareness and knowledge dissemination of EV should be properly handled before EV demonstration project can be launched. In addition, government should invest in charging infrastructure prior to application of JCM project.

References

1. http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2007/2007_aelm/aelm_climatechange.aspx
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_intensity
3. http://www.eppo.go.th/encon/ee-20yrs/EEDP_Eng.pdf
4. <http://esci-ksp.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Feasibility-Study-for-low-carbon-development-for-Samui-Island.pdf>
5. <http://www.eppo.go.th/encon/EEP2015/Draft-EEP2015.pdf>
6. http://www.eppo.go.th/encon/EEP2015/EEP2015_FG.pdf
7. ICCT (2016): The International Council on Clean Transportation: Correlation between CO₂ emission and fuel consumption, <http://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/info-tools/One%20table%20to%20rule%20them%20all%20v1.pdf>
8. Final Report for APEC Low Carbon Model Town Project Phase 2, http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1400
9. <http://esci-ksp.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Feasibility-Study-for-low-carbon-development-for-Samui-Island.pdf>
10. EGAT-NSTDA (2016): Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand-National Science and Technology Development Agency Joint Research Project, “Feasibility study of mass production and adoption of electric motorcycle and micro electric vehicles in Thailand”
11. http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/clean_development_mechanism/items/2718.php
12. <http://gec.jp/jcm/about/index.html>

Final Report

Research Grant 2016

ATRANS