Update on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and Financing Programme

January 2019

@Workshop on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Mr. Kentaro Takahashi, Programme Manager, Climate and Energy Area, IGES









The Joint Crediting Mechanism

- Facilitating diffusion of leading low carbon technologies through contributions from Japan and evaluating realized GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner to use them for achieving Japan's emission reduction target.
- > Japan will address the high initial cost barrier of introducing advanced low-carbon technologies in the Partner countries (17 countries) through the JCM (GoJ implements several supporting schemes)



Waste heat recovery in Cement Industry, JFE engineering, Indonesia



Eco-driving with Digital Tachographs, NITTSU, Vietnam



Energy saving at convenience stores, Panasonic, Indonesia



High efficiency airconditioning and process cooling, Ebara refrigeration equipment & systems, Indonesia



High-efficiency Heat only Boilers, Suuri-Keikaku, Mongolia



Upgrading air-saving loom at textile factory, TORAY etc., Indonesia, Thai, Bangladesh



Installing solar PV system, PCKK. Palau Maldives



Amorphous transformers in power distribution, Hitachi Materials, Vietnam



Co-generation system at factory, Toyota, Nippon Steel & Sumikin Engineering, Indonesia, Thai



High efficiency airconditioning system, Hitachi, Daikin, Vietnam



Solar PV System at Salt Factory, PCKK, Kenya



Waste to Energy Plant, JFE engineering, Myanmar



High efficient refrigerator, Mayekawa MFG. Indonesia

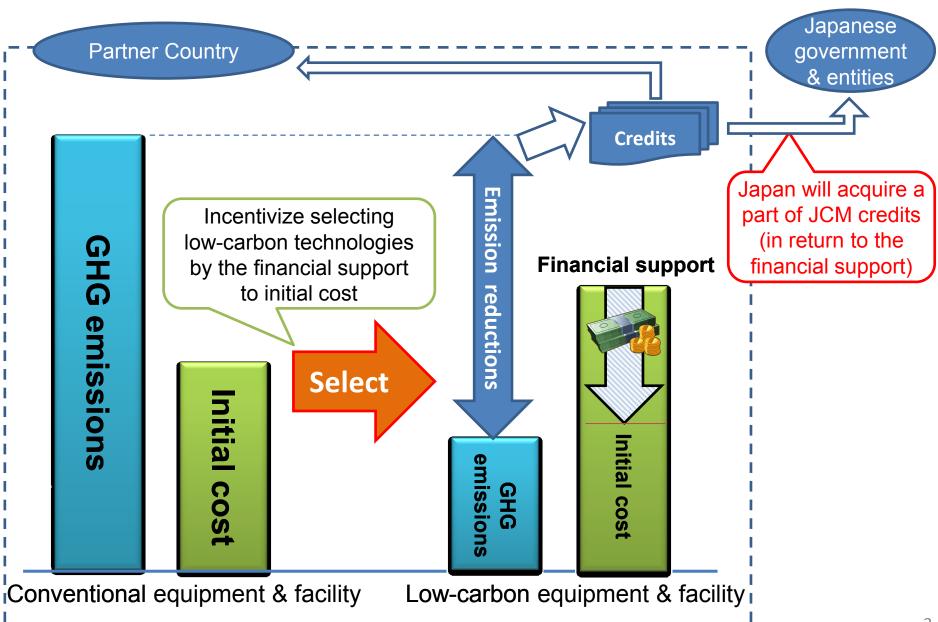


Regenerative Burners in industries, Toyotsu Machinery, Indonesia



LED street lighting system with wireless network control, MinebeaMitsumi, Cambodia

Contributions from Japan



JCM Partner Countries

➤ Japan has held consultations for the JCM with developing countries since 2011 and has established the JCM with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, Thailand and the Philippines.



Mongolia Jan. 8, 2013 (Ulaanbaatar)



Bangladesh Mar. 19, 2013 (Dhaka)



Ethiopia May 27, 2013 (Addis Ababa)



Kenya Jun. 12,2013 (Nairobi)



<u>Maldives</u> Jun. 29, 2013 (Okinawa)



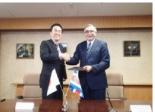
<u>Viet Nam</u> Jul. 2, 2013 (Hanoi)



Lao PDR Aug. 7, 2013 (Vientiane)



Indonesia Aug. 26, 2013 (Jakarta)



Costa Rica Dec. 9, 2013 (Tokyo)



Palau Jan. 13, 2014 (Ngerulmud)



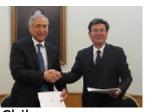
Cambodia
Apr. 11, 2014
(Phnom Penh)



Mexico Jul. 25, 2014 (Mexico City)



Saudi Arabia May 13, 2015



Chile May 26, 2015 (Santiago)



Myanmar Sep. 16, 2015 (Nay Pyi Taw)



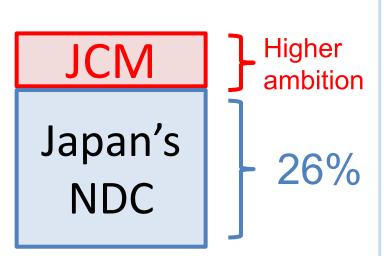
Thailand Nov. 19, 2015 (Tokyo)



the Philippines Jan. 12, 2017 (Manila)

Japan's emission reduction target and the JCM

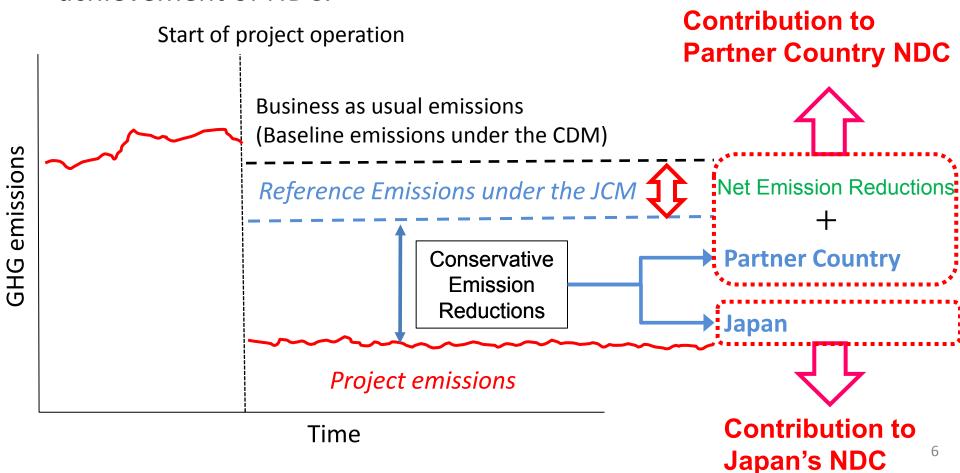
- ➤ Japan will achieve the target of 26% reduction through domestic emission reductions and removals without using international credits while the amount of credits acquired by Japan under the JCM will be appropriately counted as Japan's reduction.
- \succ 10 million tCO2 is expected to be realized by 2030 from the pipeline projects.
- > Implementation of JCM projects is to be scaled-up through further mobilization of private sector finance.



- "Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (Cabinet Decision, May 2016)"
- Apart from contributions achieved through privatesector based projects, accumulated emission reductions or removals by FY 2030 through governmental JCM programs to be undertaken within the government's annual budget are estimated to be ranging from 50 to 100 million t-CO2.
- The JCM is not included as a basis of the bottomup calculation of Japan's emission reduction target, but the amount of emission reductions and removals acquired by Japan under the JCM will be appropriately counted as Japan's reduction.

JCM's Contribution to NDC

- JCM's conservative emission reduction calculation (reference emissions below BaU emissions) will ensure a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions.
- This part of emission reductions will automatically contribute to the achievement of NDC.



Progress of the JCM in each partner country as of Dec 3 2018

Progress of the JCW in each partitle country as of Dec 3 2018					
Partner countries	Start from	No. of JC	No. of registered projects	No. of approved methodologies	Pipeline (JCM Financing Programme & Demonstration Projects in FY 2013-2018)
Mongolia	Jan 2013	6	5	3	9
Bangladesh	Mar 2013	4	1	3	6
Ethiopia	May 2013	3		3	2
Kenya	Jun 2013	3		3	2
Maldives	Jun 2013	3	1	1	2
Viet Nam	Jul 2013	7	9	14	22
Lao PDR	Aug 2013	4	1	3	4
Indonesia	Aug 2013	8	14	16	34
Costa Rica	Dec 2013	2		3	2
Palau	Apr 2014	5	3	1	4
Cambodia	Apr 2014	4	1	2	6
Mexico	Jul 2014	2		1	6
Saudi Arabia	May 2015	2	1	1	1
Chile	May 2015	2		1	2
Myanmar	Sep 2015	2		1	7
Thailand	Nov 2015	4	4	7	27

40

Philippines

Total

Jan 2017

17

62

8

144

63

JCM Model Projects by MOE

Draft budget for projects starting from FY 2019 is 9.9 billion JPY (approx. USD 99 million) in total by FY2021

Government of Japan

※Includes collaboration with projects supported by JICA and other governmental-affiliated financial institute.

Finance part of an investment cost (less than half)



Conduct MRV and expected to deliver at least half of JCM credits issued

International consortiums (which include Japanese entities)







- > Scope of the financing: facilities, equipment, vehicles, etc. which reduce CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion as well as construction cost for installing those facilities, etc.
- ➤ Eligible Projects: starting installation after the adoption of the financing and finishing installation within three years.

JCM F-gas Recovery and Destruction Model Project by MOE

Draft budget for FY 2019 40 million JPY (approx. 0.4 million USD) (1 USD = 100 JPY)

Government of Japan

Conduct MRV to estimate GHG emission reductions.

Finance part of the cost in flat-rate (up to 40 million JPY/year)

At least half or ratio of financial support to project cost (larger ratio will be applied) of JCM credits issued are expected to be delivered to the government of Japan

International consortiums (which include Japanese entities)

Manufacturers of equipment which uses F-gas

Users of equipment which uses F-gas

Entities for recovery and transportation of used F-gas (recycling or scrap entities)

Entities for destruction of used F-gas (may use existing facility for destruction)

Purpose

To recover and destroy F-gas (GHG except for energy-related CO2, etc) from used equipment instead of releasing to air, and reduce emissions

Scope of Financing

- Establish scheme for recovery and destruction
- Install facilities/equipment for recovery/destruction
- •Implementation of recovery, transportation, destruction and monitoring

Project Period

Three years in maximum (Ex. 1st year for scheme, 2nd year for facilities, 3rd year for recovery/destruction)

Eligible Projects

- After the adoption of financing, start implementation of recovery/destruction within three years
- Aim for the registration as JCM project and issuance credits

ADB Trust Fund: Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM)

Draft budget for FY2019

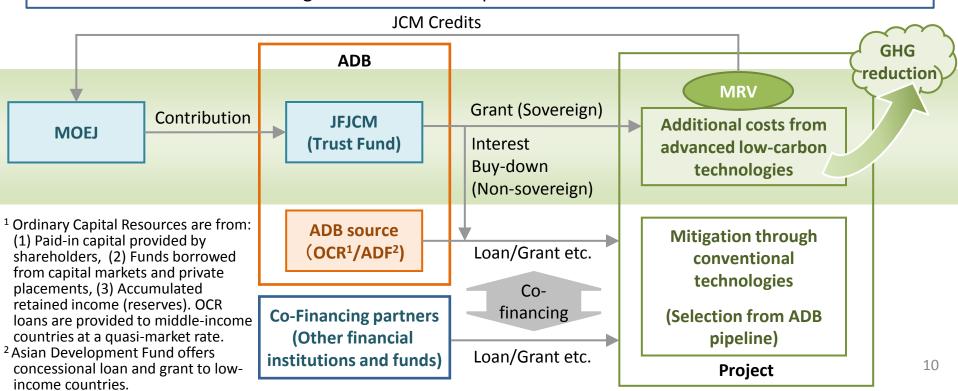
(1 USD = 100 JPY)

Scheme

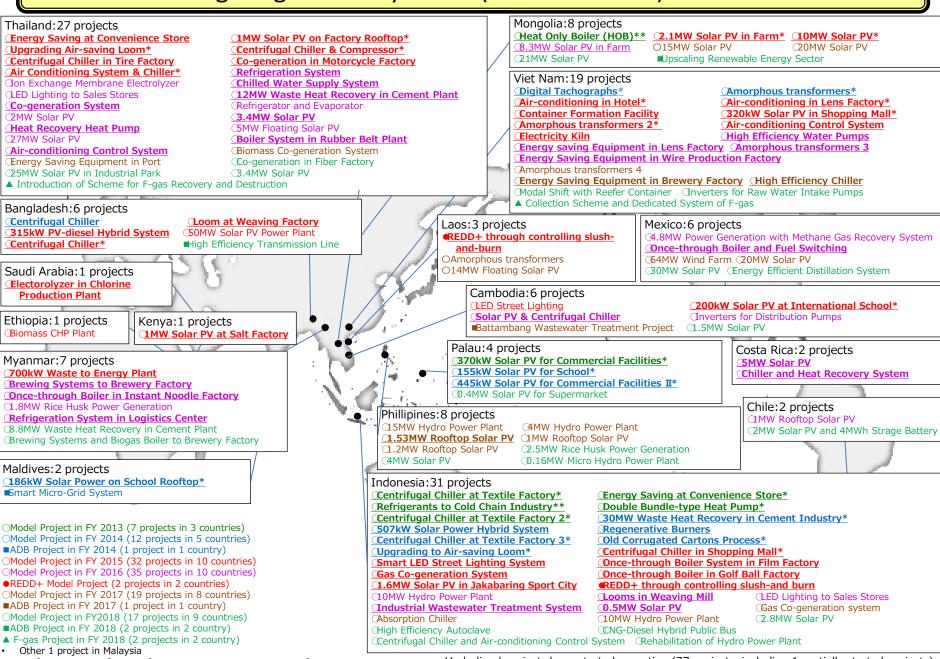
To provide the financial incentives for the adoption of advanced low-carbon technologies which are superior in GHG emission reduction but expensive in ADB(Asian Development Bank)-financed projects

Purpose

To develop ADB projects with sustainable and low-carbon transition perspective by introducing advanced low-carbon technologies as well as to acquire JCM credits



JCM Financing Programme by MOEJ (FY2013 ~ 2018) as of December 03, 2018



Total 134 projects in 17 partner countries

Underlined projects have started operation (77 projects, including 1 partially started projects) Projects with * have been registered as JCM projects (31 projects)

Technologies Transferred through JCM by MOEJ(FY2013-2018)

- ◆ Total of 134 JCM Model Projects being developed in 17 partner countries
- ◆ 53% are energy efficiency and 39% are renewable energy
- ◆ Transport, waste to energy, F-gas Recovery and Destruction and REDD+ project shares 8%

Transport 2%

- Digital Tachographs
- Modal Shift
- CNG-Diesel Hybrid

Waste 2%

Waste to Energy

REDD+ 2%

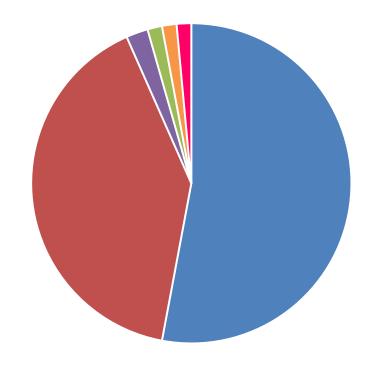
 Controlling slush and burn

F-gas counter measure 2%

 Recovery & Destruction

Renewable energy 40%

- Solar
- Micro hydro
- wind
- Biomass



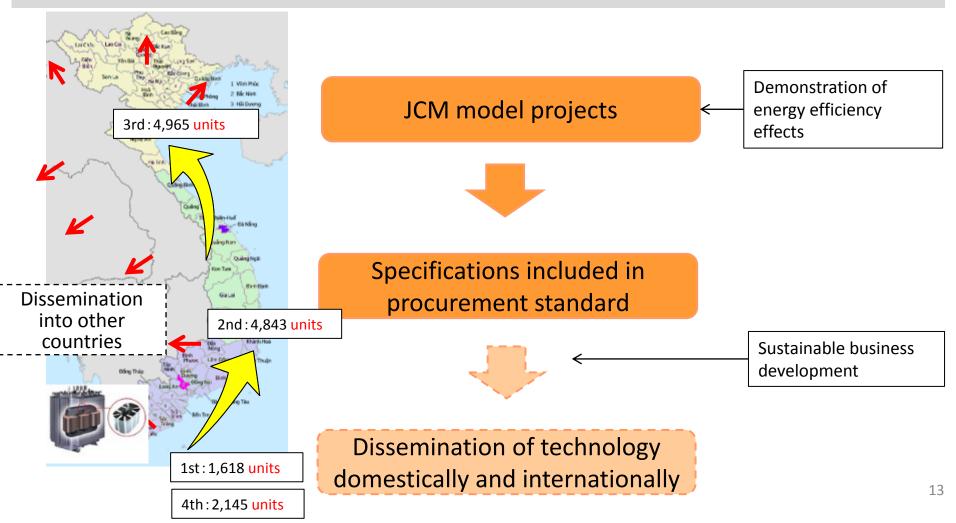
Energy efficiency 52%

- Boiler
- Air Conditioning
- Refrigerating
- Chiller
- Looms
- Transformer
- Gas Co-generation
- LED Lighting

As of Dec 3, 2018

Business Model Case(1): Replicating through specific actions

- Company succeeded to introduce amorphous high efficiency transformers all over Viet Nam through the JCM
- Local energy distribution company included specifications for hiring the technology in its procurement standard based on understanding on its effectiveness
- Further business development is happening in other countries (e.g. Lao PDR)



Business Model Case2: Replicating through Standard & Institutional Arrangement

- Company succeeded to implement leading low carbon technologies through the JCM
- Using the project as a showcase, their business was developed in ASEAN countries.
- Further business development is expected through the establishment of energy efficiency standards and relevant institutional arrangements

Myanmar: 2 JCM model projects (2016) Thailand:7 projects (2015,2016) JCM model project Viet Nam: 3 projects (2016,2017) Demonstration of energy efficiency effects Establish standards & institutional arrangements Regulations Standards Taxes Business development in other countries, sectors

Indonesia: 6 projects (2013-2017)

Chillers/Refrigerator

Thank you for your attention

