Recent Development of the JCM and JCM Model Project

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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 developing 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, Vietnam



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



High efficiency airconditioning system, Daikin, Vietnam



Waste to Energy Plant, JFE engineering, Myanmar



High efficient refrigerator, Mayekawa MFG, Indonesia



Regenerative Burners in industries, Toyotsu Machinery, Indonesia

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)



(Dhaka)



Ethiopia May 27, 2013 (Addis Ababa)



Jun. 12,2013

(Nairobi)

Maldives

Jun. 29, 2013 (Okinawa)



Jul. 2, 2013

(Hanoi)

Lao PDR Aug. 7, 2013 (Vientiane)



Saudi Arabia May 13, 2015



Indonesia Aug. 26, 2013 (Jakarta)



Chile May 26, 2015 (Santiago)



Costa Rica Dec. 9, 2013 (Tokyo)



Myanmar Sep. 16, 2015 (Nay Pyi Taw)



Jan. 13, 2014

(Ngerulmud)

Palau

Thailand Nov. 19, 2015 (Tokyo)



Cambodia Apr. 11, 2014 (Phnom Penh)



the Philippines Jan. 12, 2017 (Manila)

Mexico Jul. 25, 2014 (Mexico City)

Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the COP21 (Excerpt)





The second component of Japan's new set of contribution is innovation. The key to acting against climate change without sacrificing economic growth is the development of innovative technologies. To illustrate, there are technologies to produce, store and transport hydrogen towards realizing CO2–free societies, and a next-generation battery to enable an electric car to run 5 times longer than the current level. By next spring Japan will formulate the "Energy and Environment Innovation Strategy." Prospective focused areas will be identified and research and development on them will be strengthened. (snip)

In addition, many of the advanced low-carbon technologies do not generally promise investment-return to developing countries. Japan will, while lowering burdens of those countries, promote diffusion of advanced low carbon technologies particularly through implementation of the JCM.

Progress of the JCM in each partner country as of June 26 2017							
Partner countries	Start from	No. of JC	Registered projects	Approved methodologies	Number of Credit issuance	Project Pipeline (FY2013-2017)	
Mongolia	Jan 2013	4	4	3	2	6	
Bangladesh	Mar 2013	3		1		6	
Ethiopia	May 2013	3		3		2	
Kenya	Jun 2013	3		3		3	
Maldives	Jun 2013	2		1		3	
Viet Nam	Jul 2013	5	4	6		20	
Lao PDR	Aug 2013	2		1		4	
Indonesia	Aug 2013	6	7	12	2	29	
Costa Rica	Dec 2013	1				2	
Palau	Apr 2014	4	3	1	1	3	
Cambodia	Apr 2014	2		2		5	
Mexico	Jul 2014	1				4	
Saudi Arabia	May 2015	1				1	
Chile	May 2015	1				2	
Myanmar	Sep 2015	1				5	
Thailand	Nov 2015	2		2		23	
Philippines	Jan 2017					4	
Total	17	41	18	35	5	122 _Б	



Registered JCM Projects

Project Types



JCM Credits Issued

Partner country	Project title	lssuance Date	Amount (t-CO2) (Partner Country)	Amount (t-CO2) Japan)
Indonesia	Project of Introducing High Efficiency Refrigerator	2016/5/12	3	8
Indonesia	Project of Introducing High Efficiency Refrigerator	2016/5/12	6	23
Mongolia	Installation of high-efficiency Heat Only Boilers in 118th School of Ulaanbaatar City Project	2016/9/30	10	40
Mongolia	Centralization of heat supply system by installation of high-efficiency Heat Only Boilers in Bornuur soum Project	2016/9/30	22	85
Palau	Small scale solar power plants for commercial facilities in island states	2016/12/22	74	222
			115	378

JCM Model Projects by MOE

The budget for projects starting from FY 2017 is <u>6.0 billion JPY (approx. USD</u> <u>60million</u>) in total by FY2019

(1 USD = 100 JPY)

Finance part of an investment cost (less than half)



Includes collaboration with projects supported by JICA and other governmentalaffiliated financial institute.

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 Financing programme by MOEJ (FY2013~2017) as of June 26, 2017



Projects with * have been registered as JCM projects (16 projects)

JCM Financing Programme by MOEJ (FY2013-2017)

Total of 110 projects in 17 partner countries

