

The JCM Roles in the Japan INDC

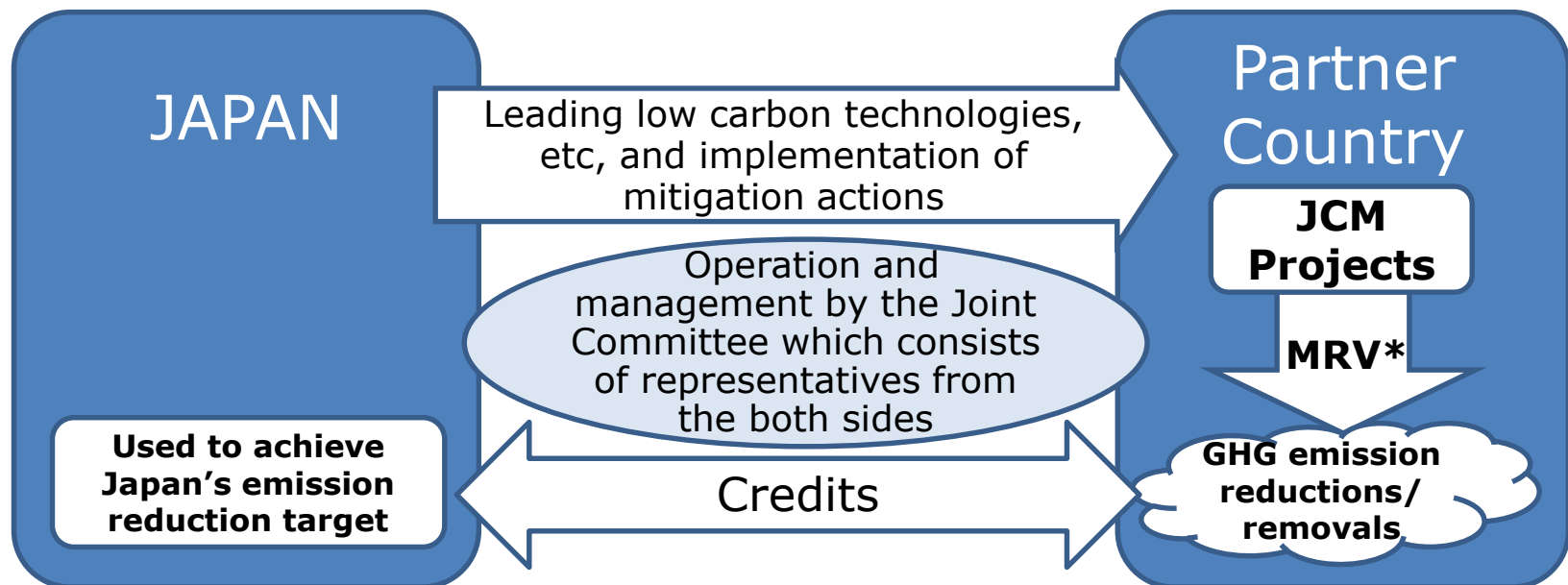
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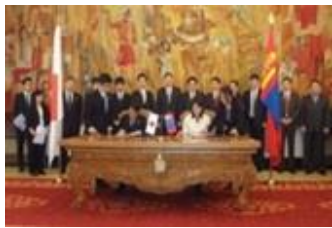
Basic Concept of the JCM

- Facilitating diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of developing countries.
- Appropriately evaluating contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target.
- Contributing to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for GHG emission reductions or removals.



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 and Thailand.



Mongolia
Jan. 8, 2013
(Ulaanbaatar)



Bangladesh
Mar. 19, 2013
(Dhaka)



Ethiopia
May 27, 2013
(Addis Ababa)



Kenya
Jun. 12, 2013
(Nairobi)



Maldives
Jun. 29, 2013
(Okinawa)



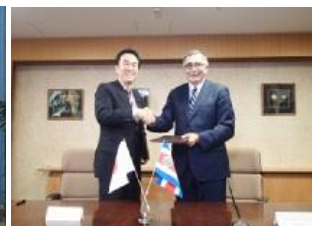
Viet Nam
Jul. 2, 2013
(Hanoi)



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)

➤ In addition, the Philippines and Japan signed an aide memoire with intent to establish the JCM.

Japan's INDC (Excerpt)

Japan's INDC

- Japan's INDC towards post-2020 GHG emission reductions is at the level of a reduction of 26.0% by fiscal year (FY) 2030 compared to FY 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to FY 2005) (approximately 1.042 billion t-CO₂eq. as 2030 emissions), ensuring consistency with its energy mix, set as a feasible reduction target by bottom-up calculation with concrete policies, measures and individual technologies taking into adequate consideration, *inter alia*, technological and cost constraints, and set based on the amount of domestic emission reductions and removals assumed to be obtained. .

Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding

- The JCM is not included as a basis of the bottom-up 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.

Reference information

GHG emissions and removals

JCM and other international contributions

- Japan establishes and implements the JCM in order both to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner achieved through the diffusion of low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target.
- Apart from contributions achieved through private-sector 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

Registered Projects (1/2)

No.	Country	Project Title	General description of project
MN001	Mongolia	Installation of High-Efficiency Heat Only Boilers in 118th School of Ulaanbaatar City Project	Introducing high-efficiency HOBs to fulfill the demand of new heat facilities for the school buildings. Optimizing boiler operation through the implementation of operation management and technical guidance.
MN002	Mongolia	Centralization of Heat Supply System by Installation of High-Efficiency Heat Only Boilers in Bornuur soum Project	Introducing high-efficiency HOBs to fulfill the demand for heat supply system in the public buildings. Optimizing boiler operation through the implementation of operation management and technical guidance.
VN001	Viet Nam	Eco-Driving by Utilizing Digital Tachograph System	Improving transportation fuel efficiency by installing digital tachographs, in which the quantity of fuel consumption and running distance are continuously analyzed and provide feedbacks and advices to the drivers based on the analyzed data.
VN002	Viet Nam	Promotion of green hospitals by improving efficiency / environment in national hospitals in Vietnam	Installing inverter room air conditioners (RACs) and Energy Management System (EMS) to optimize operation of multiple inverter RACs in national hospitals
VN003	Viet Nam	Low carbon hotel project in Vietnam: Improving the energy efficiency of commercial buildings by utilization of high efficiency equipment	Installing high-efficiency equipment of hot water supply, air conditioning management system and LED lighting for improving the energy efficiency of hotels
VN004	Viet Nam	Introduction of amorphous high efficiency transformers in power distribution systems in the southern part of Viet Nam	Introducing 1,618 amorphous high efficiency transformers which reduce transmission and distribution loss in the power distribution system of southern Vietnam.
ID001	Indonesia	Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning and Process Cooling by Introducing High-efficiency Centrifugal Chiller	Improving energy saving for air-conditioning and process cooling by introducing high-efficiency centrifugal chiller equipped with high-performance economizer cycle, and super-cooling refrigerant cycle in a textile factory.

Registered Projects (2/2)

No.	Country	Project Title	General description of project
ID002	Indonesia	Project of Introducing High Efficiency Refrigerator to a Food Industry Cold Storage in Indonesia	Introducing advanced energy efficient cooling system using natural refrigerant in the food industry cold storage.
ID003	Indonesia	Project of Introducing High Efficiency Refrigerator to a Frozen Food Processing Plant in Indonesia	Introducing advanced energy efficient cooling system using natural refrigerant in the frozen food processing plant.
ID004	Indonesia	Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning at Textile Factory by Introducing High-efficiency Centrifugal Chiller in Karawang, West Java	Improving energy saving for air-conditioning and process cooling by introducing high-efficiency centrifugal chiller equipped with high-performance economizer cycle, and super-cooling refrigerant cycle in a textile factory.
ID005	Indonesia	Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning at Textile Factory by Introducing High-efficiency Centrifugal Chiller in Batang, Central Java (Phase 2)	Improving energy saving for air-conditioning and process cooling by introducing high-efficiency centrifugal chiller equipped with high-performance economizer cycle, and super-cooling refrigerant cycle in a textile factory.
ID006	Indonesia	Installation of Inverter-type Air Conditioning System, LED Lighting and Separate Type Fridge Freezer Showcase to Grocery Stores in Republic of Indonesia	Introducing high-efficiency facilities to the grocery stores for saving energy as below; - Inverter-type air conditioner - LED lighting - Fridge freezer showcase with natural refrigerant
PW001	Palau	Small Scale Solar Power Plants for Commercial Facilities in Island States	Installing high quality solar cell modules with high conversion efficiency with a monitoring system which realizes appropriate operation and management.
PW002	Palau	Small Scale Solar Power Plants for Schools in Island States	Installing high quality solar cell modules with high conversion efficiency with a monitoring system which realizes appropriate operation and management.
PW003	Palau	Small Scale Solar Power Plants for Commercial Facilities in Island States II	Installing high quality solar cell modules with high conversion efficiency with a monitoring system which realizes appropriate operation and management.