

Potential for JCM in Indonesia

Sectors and Technologies

Promoting Bilateral Mechanisms in Asia and the Pacific:

A Workshop on the Joint Crediting Mechanism

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Outline

- Background
- Experience of the Clean Development Mechanism
- JCM Potential and Benefits
- Project Opportunities on JCM projects

Republic of Indonesia

- Area: 1,910,930 sq.km (2014)
- Forest area: 930,620 (2012)
- Population 2013 census: 249,865,631
- Population 2015 estimated: 255,461,700 (Central Bureau of Statistics)
- Growth rate 2013: 5.8%
- Total GDP in 2013: USD 868,345,652,475
- GDP structure:
 - 46% in Industry
 - 40% in Services
 - 14% in Agriculture
- GDP (nominal) per capita 2015 estimated: USD 3,511 (IMF)



Background

- Republic of Indonesia signed the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in July 1998 and ratified it in December 2004. Entry into force in March 2005
- Indonesia has proposed to cut emissions by 26% by 2020 from "business as usual" (BAU) levels. It proposed this target in September 2009 and submitted it to the Copenhagen Accord on 30 January 2010.
- In April 2011, Indonesia clarified that, in addition to its unilateral 26% target, it proposed a 41% reduction below BAU target conditional on international support for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).
- August 2013 – Indonesian Government signed a bilateral document with Government of Japan on the Joint Crediting Mechanism

GHG Emissions of Indonesia

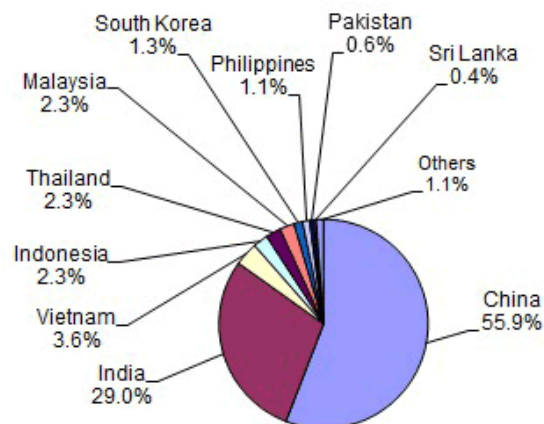
Sector Sektor	Year Tahun	
	2000	2005
Energy (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Energi (Gg CO₂e)</i>	280.937,58	369.799,88
Industrial Processes (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Proses Industri (Gg CO₂e)</i>	42.813,97	48.733,38
Agriculture (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Pertanian (Gg CO₂e)</i>	75.419,73	80.179,31
Forestry and Land Use Change (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Kehutanan dan Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan (Gg CO₂e)</i>	649.254,17	674.828,00
Peat Fires (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Kebakaran Gambut (Gg CO₂e)</i>	172.000,00	451.000,00
Waste (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Limbah (Gg CO₂e)</i>	157.327,96	166.831,32
Total (incl. Forestry and Land Use Change & Peat Fires) Gg CO ₂ e <i>Total (dengan Kehutanan dan Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan & Kebakaran Gambut)¹ (Gg CO₂e)</i>	1.377.753,41	1.791.371,892
Total (not incl. Forestry and Land Use Change & Peat Fires) (Gg CO ₂ e) <i>Total (tanpa Kehutanan dan Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan & Kebakaran Gambut)² (Gg CO₂e)</i>	556.499,24	665.543,89

Source: State of Environment Report Indonesia 2012

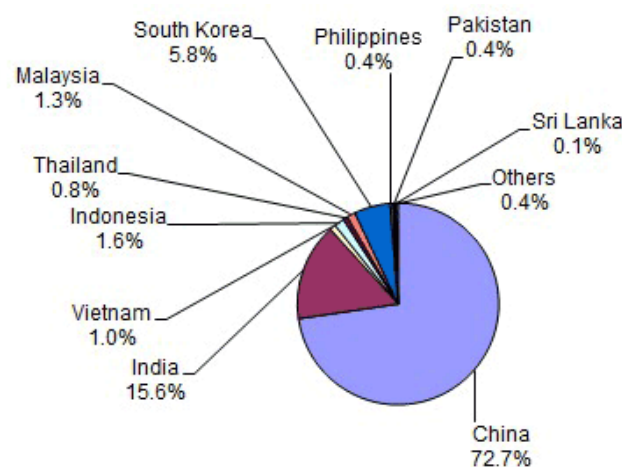
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- Total 7641 CDM Projects Registered under the UNFCCC; 146 Registered CDM Projects from Indonesia (Source: UNFCCC)
- 1,567,153,095 CERs have been issued; 1.6% is issued from Indonesian CDM Projects (7th in the world, 4th in Asia) (Source: CDM Pipeline)

Number of CDM Projects in Asia

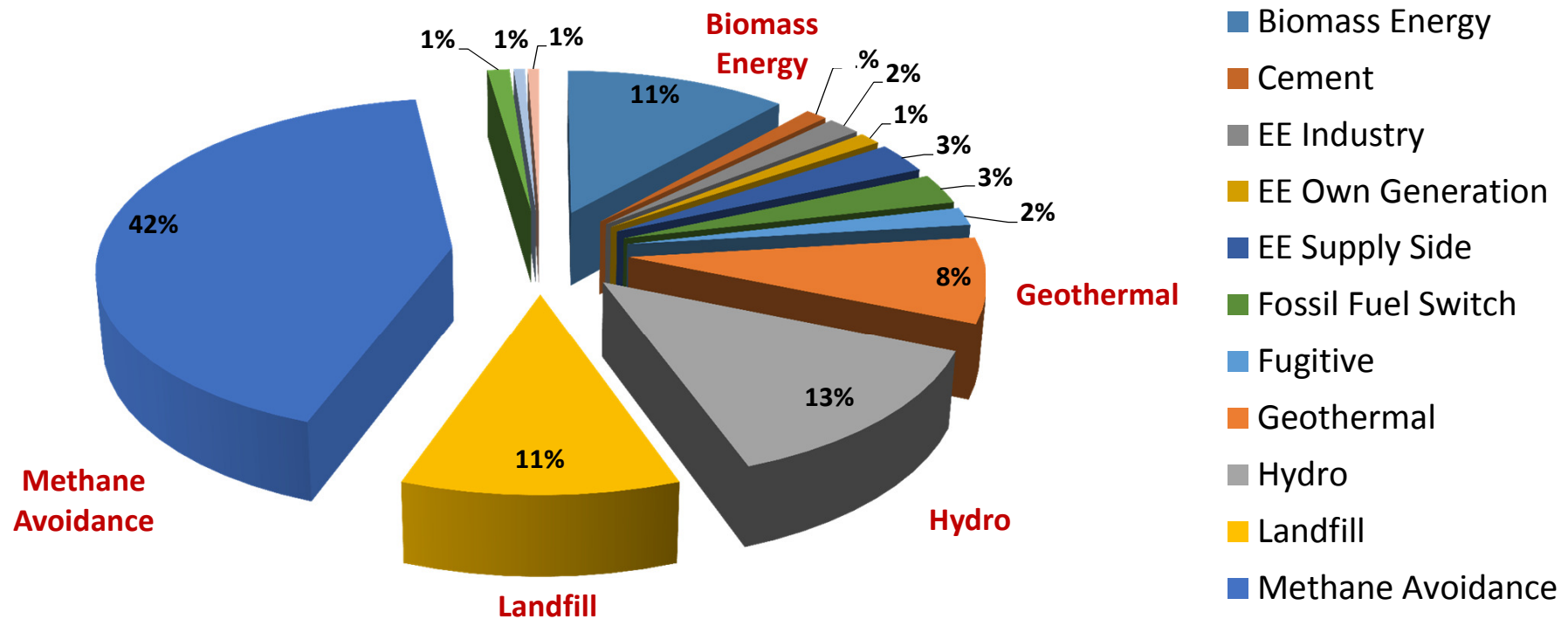


Volume of CERs until 2012 in Asia by country



*Data on 1st May 2015
Source: cdmpipeline.org*

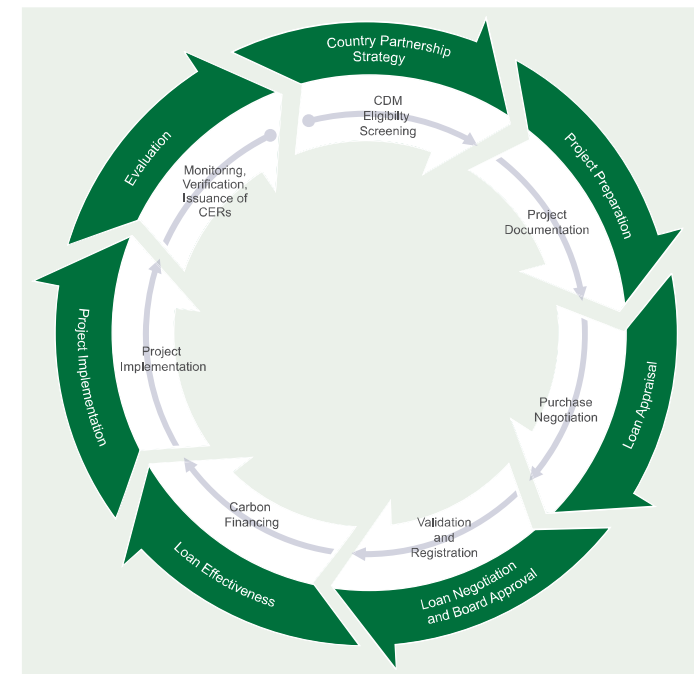
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Indonesia



Data on 1st May 2015
Source: cdmpipeline.org

Lessons-learnt from CDM

- Heavy validation, registration and issuance process within CDM cycle: up to 3-6 years from starting point/ submission prior consideration to the first issuance of CERs
- Very difficult and time-consuming for proposing and approving new/revised methodologies
- Additionality requirements of the UNFCCC
- Availability of the certified DOEs for validation and verification



JCM Solutions to CDM

- **Default value** can be used for calculating emission reductions while limit on monitored parameters
- Uses of **eligibility criteria** instead of *additionality*
- Less time-consuming for JCM procedure
- Shorter and more flexible procedure for JCM project
- Both Government can decide what technologies, products, etc. should be included in the eligibility criteria
- **ISO 14065 certification entities** can conduct validation & verification steps, beside Designated Operational Entities (DOEs)

⇒ Facilitate Low-carbon Technology Transfer

JCM Benefits

- To contribute on national target to reduce GHG emission in Indonesia
- To implement advanced low carbon technology with financial support from the JCM provided by the Japanese government
- To save energy consumption with an advanced technology
- To reduce waste which is one of the biggest urbanization issues
- To deliver real and measurable sustainable development
- To contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals

JCM Sectors

JCM Sectoral Scope

Energy industries (renewable/ non-renewable sources)	Fugitive emissions from production and consumptions of halocarbons and sulfur
Energy Distribution	Fugitive emissions from fuel
Energy Demand	Mining/ mineral production
Manufacture Industries	Transportation
Metal Production	Afforestation and reforestation
Solvent Use	Agriculture
Construction	Waste handling and disposal
Chemical Industries	

JCM Potential on Energy Industries (renewable and non-renewable sources)

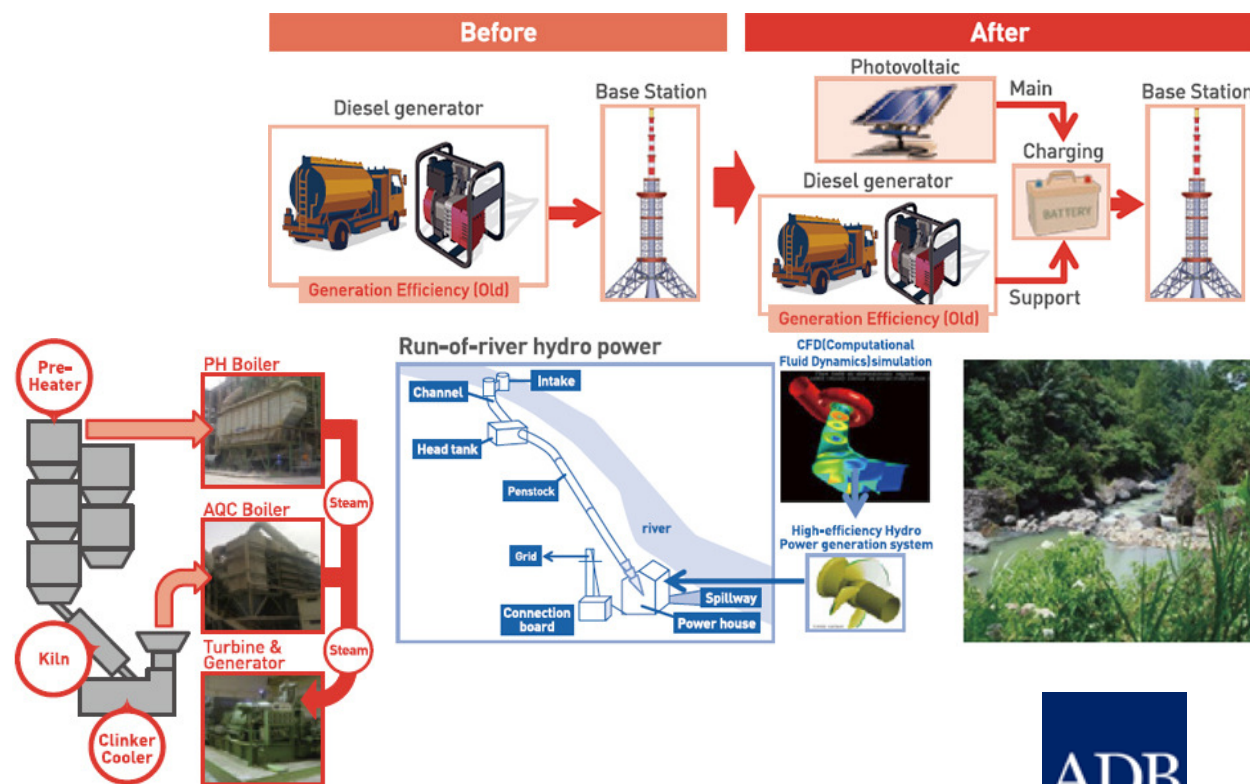
Renewable Energy Potential in Indonesia

No	Type of Renewable	Available Resources (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Hydro	75,000	8,671
2	Geothermal	28,910	1,344
3	Biomass	32,654	1,717
4	Solar	4.8 kWh/m ² /day	14.1
5	Wind	3 – 6 m/s	1.4

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 2014

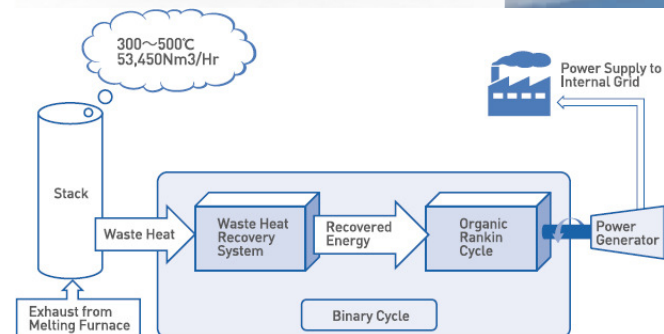
JCM Potential on Energy Industries (renewable and non-renewable sources)

- Solar power hybrid system installation in off-grid
- Run-of-river hydropower
- Power generation by waste heat recovery
- Geothermal



JCM Potential on Energy Industries (renewable and non-renewable sources)

- Solar-wind power hybrid system
- Thin film solar power
- Waste Heat Recovery and Electricity generation
- Advanced Gasification for Biomass Power

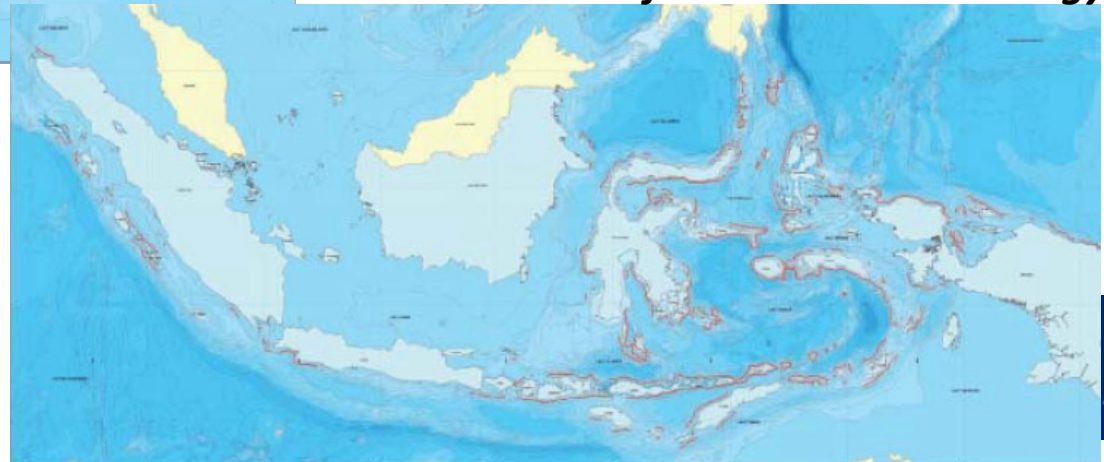


JCM Potential on Energy Industries (renewable and non-renewable sources)

Potential Source of Wave Energy

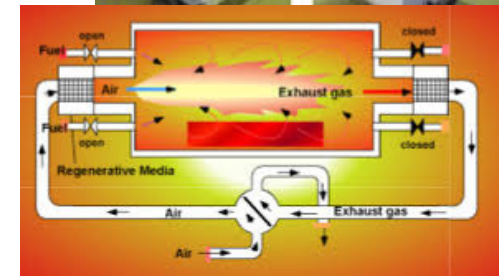
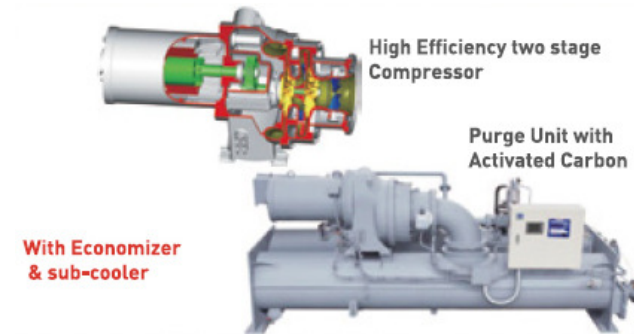


Potential Source of Ocean Thermal Energy



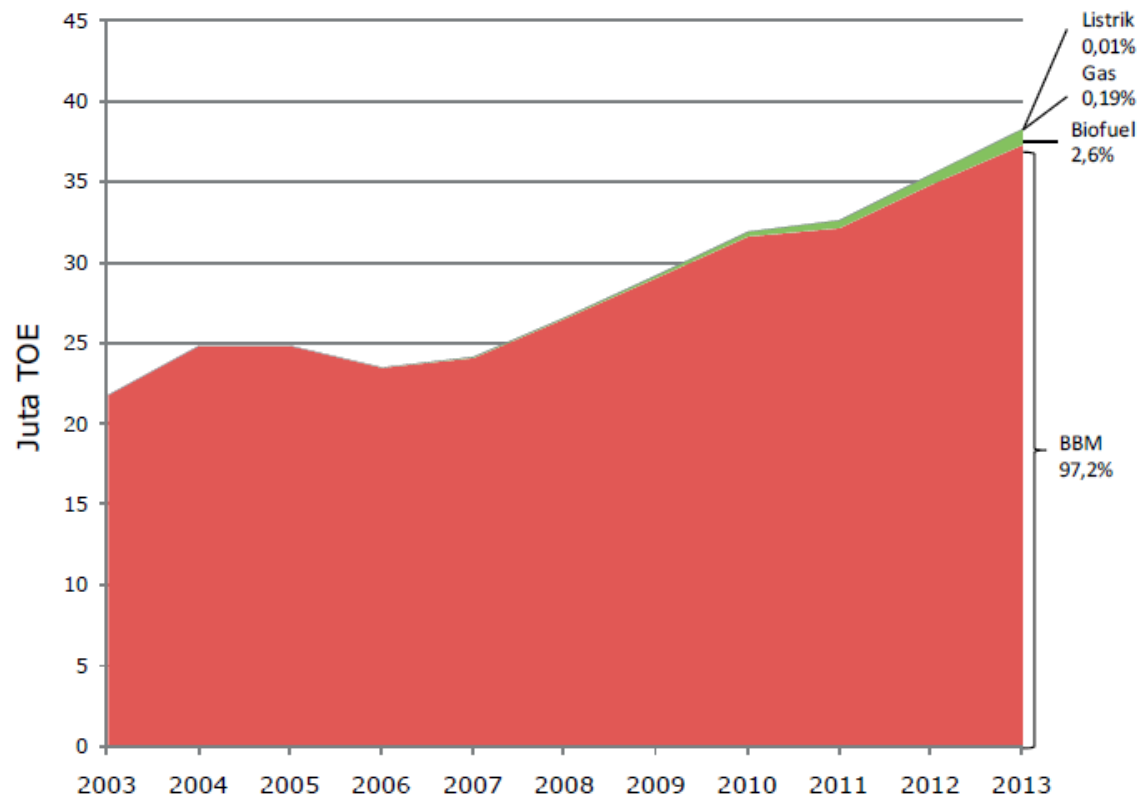
JCM Potential on Energy Demand

- High efficiency refrigerator for food industry
- Energy saving for factory cooling facility by high-efficiency centrifugal chiller
- Energy saving for air-conditioning and cooling process
- Energy saving by installation of double bundle type heat pump
- Energy efficiency at data center
- Energy efficiency for mobile communication system
- Regenerative burners to the aluminium furnaces



JCM Potential on Transportation

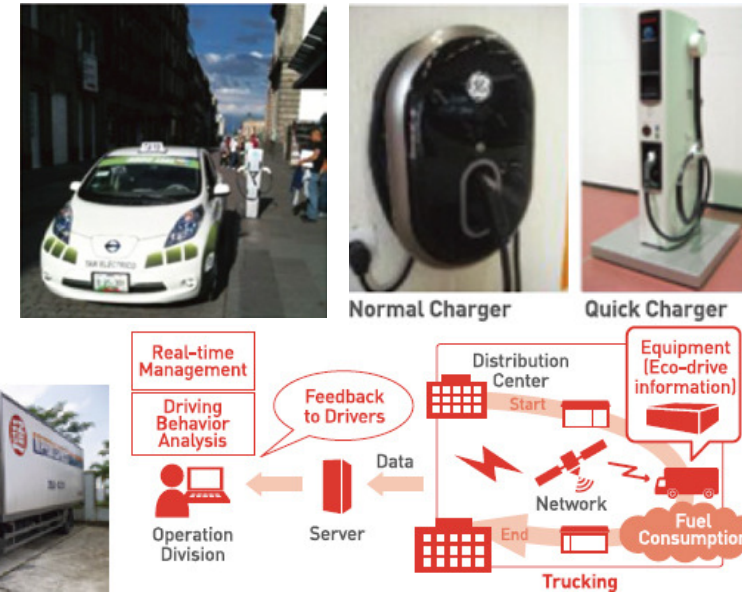
Energy consumption on Transportation sector



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 2014

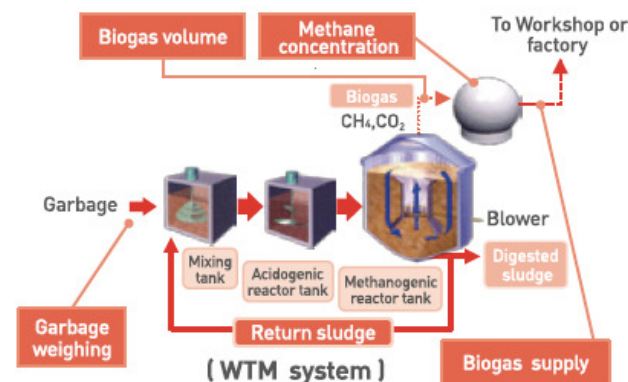
JCM Potential on Transportation

- Low carbon vehicle
- Electric vehicle
- Eco-driving by utilizing digital Tachograph system
- Mass Rapid Transport system



JCM Potential on Manufacture and Waste Handling

- High efficient old corrugated cartons process at paper factory
- City Low Carbon Waste Treatment
- Anaerobic Digestion of Organic Waste for Biogas Utilization at Market
- Anaerobic Treatment Implementation at Wastewater Treatment Systems



Terima Kasih!

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