The Potential of JCM Cooperation Between ASEAN Countries

Indonesia JCM Secretariat



for Economic Affairs Republic of Indonesia











Background

ASEAN was established on 8th August 1967 with original member countries are: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philipinnes, Singapore and Thailand

- In 2015, it is established the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
- Opportunities in the form of a huge market of US\$2.6 trillion and over 622 million people.



By 2014, the member countries has been increased to 10, and AEC has transformed to be the 7th biggest economy in the world







one vision

ASEAN Economic Community at a glance











AEC also have several challenges....

- It is estimated during the period 2013 to 2035, the aggregation of national targets will result in an economic growth of 6.1% on average every year
- Expand population at the yearly average growth rate of nearly 1%
- Coal supply is expected to have the highest increase among other fuel types with a yearly average growth rate of 7.0%
- ASEAN is expected to require more than 2.3 times of the current annual energy requirements to maintain the economic growth as targeted

- High population whereby many of its economic activities concentrated along the coastline
- High level of extreme poverty
- High dependency on the natural resources and agriculture
- Proven study stated that mean temperature in SE Asia has increased around 0.1 – 0.3 degree Celcius every decade between 1951 – 2000
- Sea levels have risen 1 to 3 millimetres per year
- Natural disasters such as heat waves, droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones continue to occur more frequent and extreme



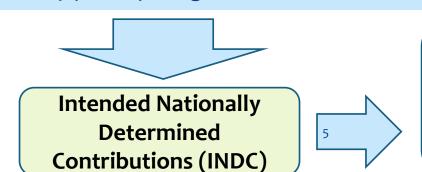




The Adoption of Paris Agreement

PARIS AGREEMENT (article 6 para 2-3)

- 1. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
- 2. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve nationally determined contributions under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.



AEC's target:

20% of energy intensity reduction by 2020 & increase renewable energy portion to 23% by 2025 in the region's energy mix.







Link between the AEC Member INDC and JCM

No	Country	Date of Bilateral Agreement	JCM eligibility in each country's INDC*
1	Japan	N/A	"The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) is not included as a basis of the bottom-up calculation of Japan's emission. Reductions and removal acquired by Japan under the JCM will be appropriately counted as Japan's reduction."
2	Indonesia	26 June 2013	"Indonesia welcomes bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms that facilitate and expedite technology development and transfer, payment for performance, technical cooperation, and access to financial resources to support Indonesia's climate mitigation and adaptation efforts towards a climate resilient future"







Link between the AEC Member INDC and JCM(2)

No	Country	Date of Bilateral Agreement	JCM eligibility in each country's INDC*
3	Thailand	19 November 2015	"recognises the important role of market-based mechanisms to enhance cost effectiveness of mitigation actions, and therefore will continue to explore potentials of bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms as well as various approaches that can facilitate, expedite and enhance technology development and transfer, capacity building and access to financial resources that support Thailand's efforts towards achieving sustainable, low-carbon and climate resilient growth, as appropriate"
4	Viet Nam	2 July 2013	States conditional contribution could increase 25% of emission reduction if international support is received through bilateral and multilateral cooperation







Link between the AEC Member INDC and JCM (3)

No	Country	Date of Bilateral Agreement	JCM eligibility in each country's INDC*
5	Lao PDR	7 August 2013	"Overall, in order to achieve maximum mitigation potential, further international support is required by Lao PDR."
6	Myanmar	16 September 2015	" Myanmar requires significant support from the international community for capacity building, technology development and transfer and financial resources to implement the actions proposed in this INDC."
7	Cambodia	11 April 2014	On the means of implementation, Cambodia states the need of international finance support. The support can be through bilateral, multilateral, including market-based mechanisms.







Mitigating the challenges with the JCM scheme

Basic concept of the JCM scheme



- ➤ 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 to GHG emission reductions or removals from Japan in a quantitative manner, by applying measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) methodologies, 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, complementing the CDM.







The JCM Scheme as an Opportunity for ASEAN

There are seven key programme areas stated in the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2016-2025 for enhancing energy security

ASEAN Power Grid	To initiate multilateral electricity trade in at least one sub-region by 2018
Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline	To enhance connectivity for energy security and accessibility via pipelines and regasification terminals.
Coal & Clean Coal Technology	To enhance the image of coal through promotion of clean coal technologies (CCT)
Energy Efficiency & Conservation	• To reduce energy intensity by 20% in 2020 based on 2005 level
Renewable Energy	Aspirational target to increase the component of renewable energy to 23% by 2025 in ASEAN Energy Mix.
Regional Energy Policy & Planning	To better profile the energy sector internationally.
Civilian Nuclear Energy	To build capabilities in policy, technology and regulatory aspects of nuclear energy.

JCM scheme can be used to facilitate AEC in achieving these targets by providing access to financial support as well as technology diffussion and capacity building







Possible options for JCM cooperation among ASEAN Countries

Knowledge and experience sharing

Developing communication and information platform

Intra ASEAN project implementation

Future regional carbon market







Thank you! Terima kasih!

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