



# The 4 Years of JCM Implementation in Indonesia and its evolution towards sustainable low carbon growth scheme

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# Flashback of JCM development

Its started by a piece of paper on 2010

That turn to an informal discussion of Bilateral Offset Mechanism or BOM

The BOM change to Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism after formal discussions were established

And finally we change the name of BOCM to Joint Crediting Mechanism or JCM when we signed the MOU

And now we are the top runner among 17 JCM countries in the world!!!

# Many things were happen, many experiences in 4 years



## Crediting Mechanism (JCM)



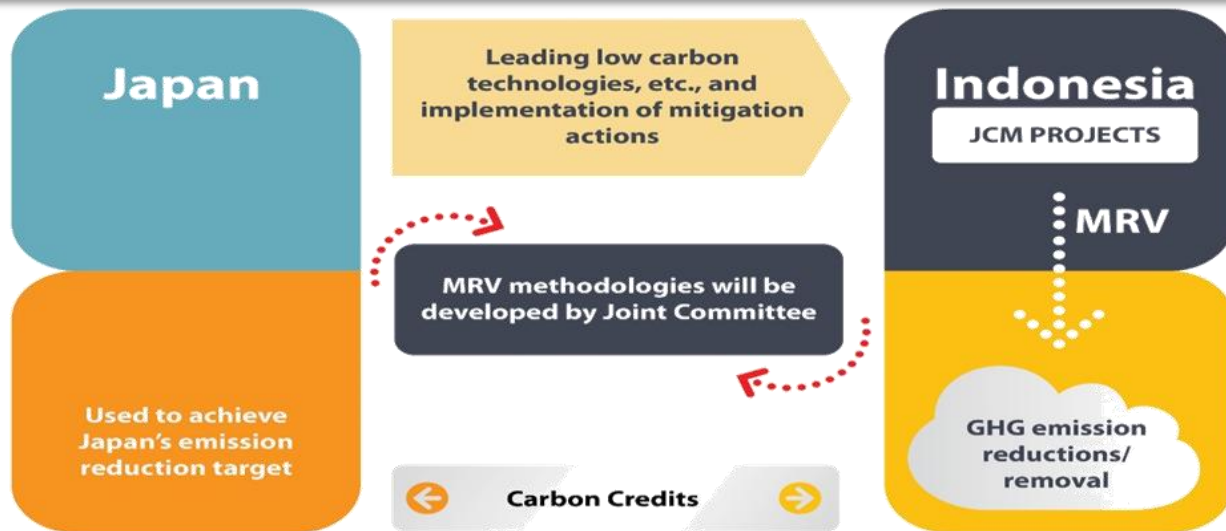
The Crediting Mechanism as a JCM scheme which encourages private sector investment in Low Carbon Development activities in Indonesia through Government of Japan.

A credit was issued in Indonesia and in the world.

It was not only conducted by Japan and Indonesia, but also with other 17 countries.



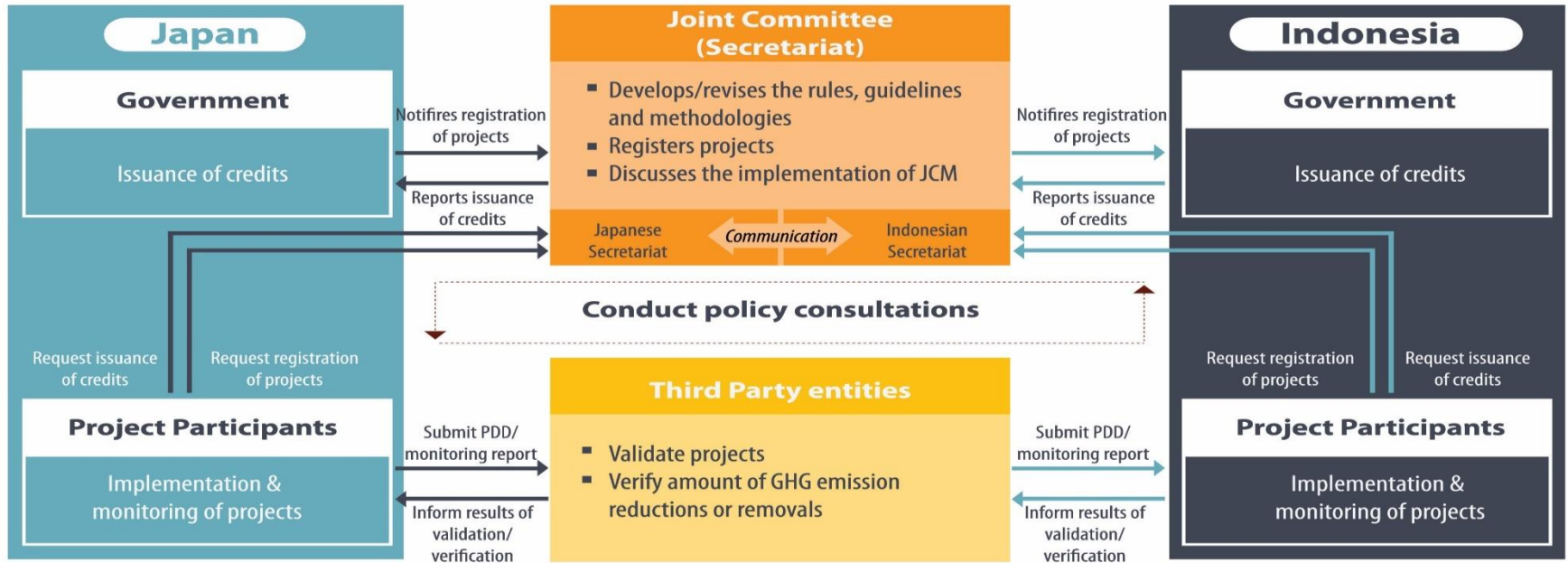
# Basic concept of JCM



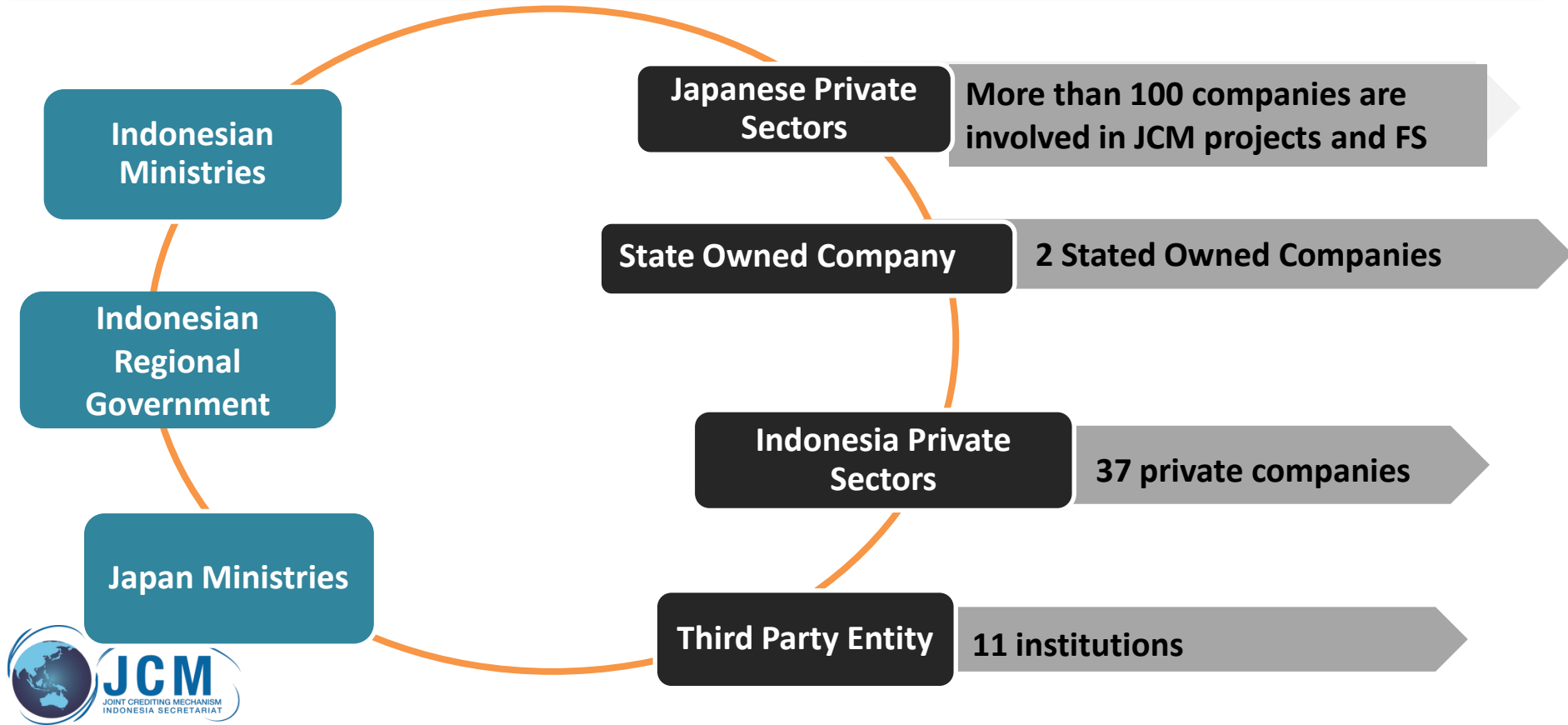
## The Objective of JCM

- Facilitate 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.
- Evaluate contributions to GHG emission reductions/removals from developed countries in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in developing countries and use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of the developed countries.
- Contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals

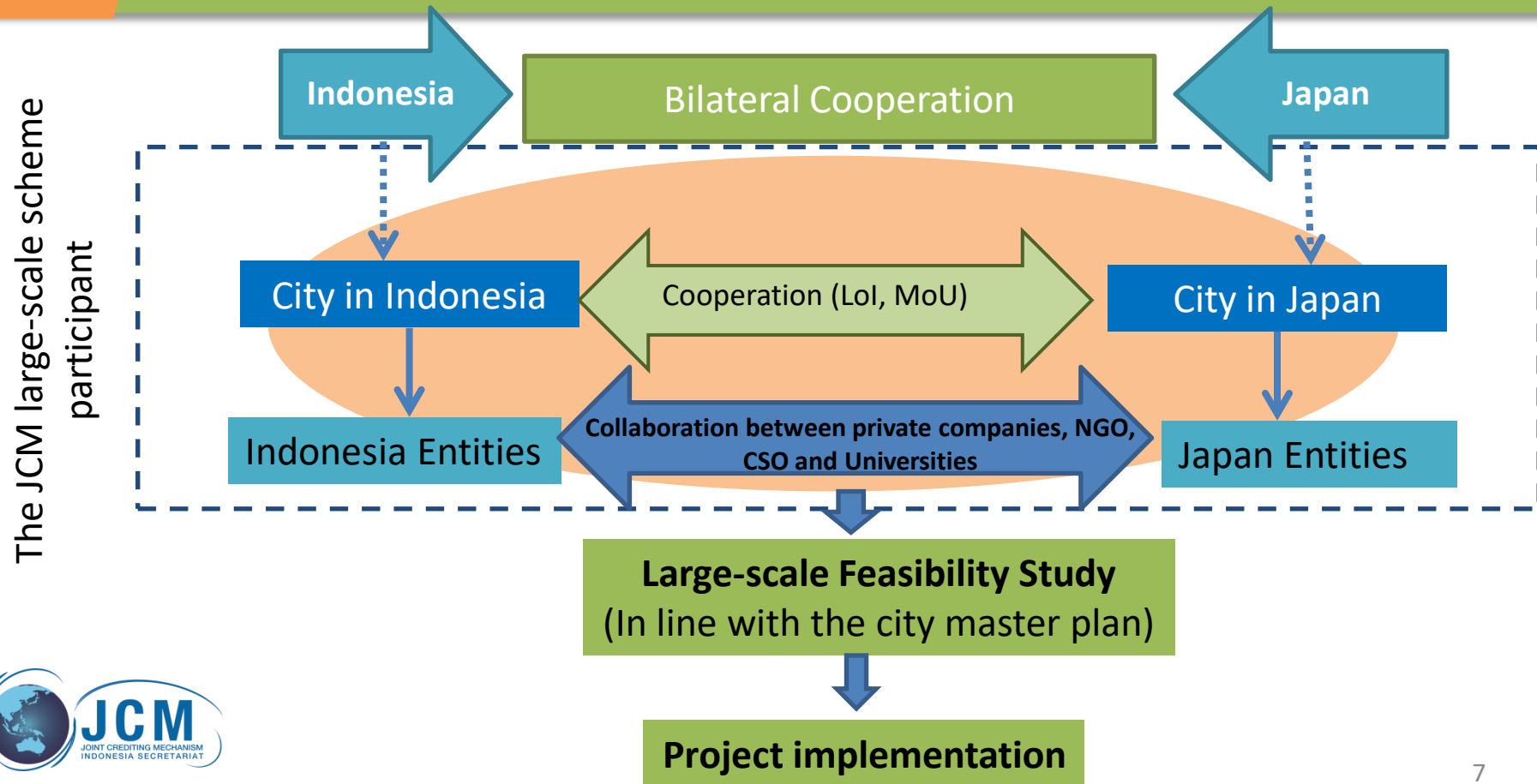
# The JCM cooperation scheme



# Institutions related to JCM implementation



# JCM City-to-City scheme





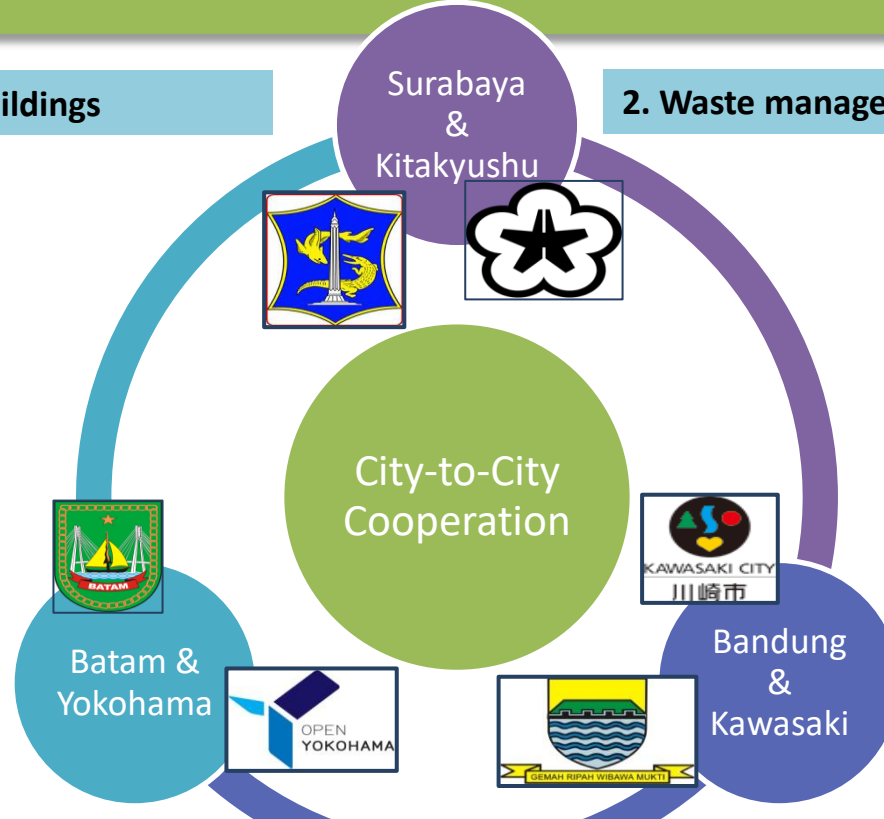
# City-to City Cooperation

## 1. Energy management in buildings

## 2. Waste management

1. Energy efficiency in airport
2. Energy efficiency in WWTP
3. Biomass energy

1. Energy management in buildings
2. Waste Management
3. Street lamps



**Upcoming Cooperation:**  
**Semarang and Toyama ; Jakarta and Kawasaki**



# Financing scheme

## Model Project

Subsidized by MOE    Investment by Participants



Total Cost of the installation

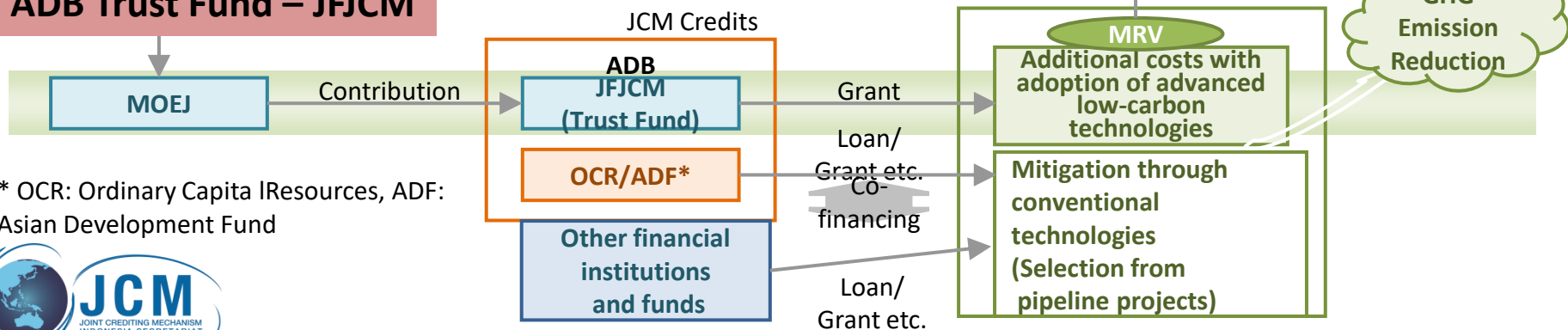
## Demonstration Project

Subsidized by METI    Investment by Participants



Total investment is discussed and negotiated with METI

## ADB Trust Fund – JFJCM



# Total investment of JCM implementation in Indonesia

1

Grant for  
Feasibility Study  
10 mio US\$



Study and Partnership with several institutions in Japan and Indonesia

2

Total investment of  
Projects Implementation  
**150 Mio US\$ for  
29 projects** (12 of it  
had been accomplished)



37 Mio US\$ of Government  
of Japan Subsidy



113 Mio US\$ of Project  
Participants investment

# Some challenges on Indonesia JCM implementation

## Reliability of New Technology

Because of most of the technologies are new, it requires more analysis in risk management, feasibility and other impact of implementing the technology. A success story or a demo project is very helpful in this situation.

## Environmental Awareness

The awareness and attention to environmental issues has to be well develop in Top Management before the decision to do CDM, JCM or other Environmental Friendly initiatives.

## Relationship & Trust to Partner

In many cases, the partner should have proven achievement to convinced the management, but that is not enough. The Partner should also convinced that the Local company will also enjoy the result and benefit of the projects.

## High Initial Capital Costs

Environment friendly technology usually more pricey than conventional one. In some cases cash flow is more important than Economic value.

## Currency Risk

Indonesia has experienced currency crisis in the past, this has actually have serious impact on some companies/project during that times. This situation forced the Top Management to be more cautious in the decision making.

## Arbitration Rules

International Cooperation agreement usually have certain rules of arbitration that has to be well understood by Top Management, typically using third country as an Arbitration place.

## Technical Barrier

The management have to assess the integration of new technology to their existing equipment & system.

## Carbon Credit Sharing

The Management need time to understand and analyze the rights of carbon credit since this is new thing for them. Also possibility to claim ownership of the credits could be an issue.

## Share Holder Acceptance

Top Management has to be sure that they have enough facts and analysis to convinced the shareholders. It will be more difficult in State Owned Enterprise cases.

## Clarity of future Cost & Responsibilities

The Management has to be sure that the future liability, responsibilities, or other consequences doing the projects is already identified and clearly stated who will bare the cost/responsibility.

## Procurement Risk

Indonesia is still in the development stages of Procurement Practices especially in Government and State Owned Enterprises.

## Regulatory Barrier

Both participant have to be sure that the implementation is comply with all related regulations & policies, including that related to the new national and international climate policies.

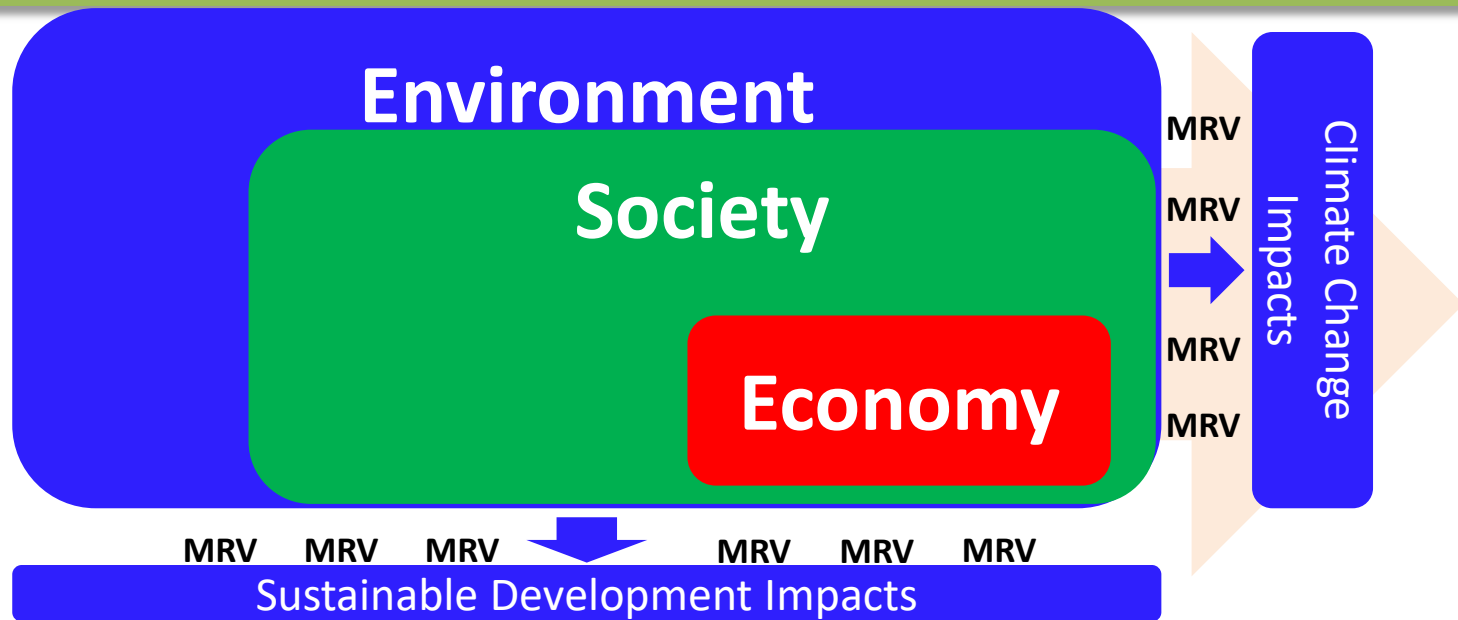
# Communication and JCM



Most of the challenges were caused by **lack of communication between stakeholders and lack of capacity**. In this regard, Indonesia government, supported by JCM Secretariat and JICA, developed **communication strategy** as well as communication activities to solve the challenges and promote JCM scheme.

Indonesia JCM scheme communication strategy was developed in 2014 to fulfill the communication gap and to do JCM promotion. **Communication activities and materials** were developed based on this strategy.

Not only the emission reduction that we delivered



Every JCM activities and projects not only for the emission reduction purposes but also must embedded with SD criteria that can be measured. In Indonesia, **we develop a set of SD criteria MRV to ensure that every project will deliver positive impacts and enviromental integrity.**

# JCM may contribute to SDG goals achievement



- Every project delivers transparent and measurable achievement
- Sustainable development criteria must be embedded in every activities
- Direct SDG criteria could be achieved through our projects
- It is not an easy tasks, but it ensures the sustainability of the scheme.
- JCM, particularly in Indonesia, has its own SD criteria which shows the scheme's contribution to UN's SDG
- With these set of criterias, we are confident that JCM will deliver positive impacts to Indonesia in sustainable manner.

# JCM infrastructure in Indonesia

## Guideline:

1. Project Design Document
2. Proposed Methodology
3. Third Party Entity
4. Validation and Verification

## **5. Sustainable Development Implementation Plan and Report**

## Rules:

1. Rules of Implementation
2. Rules of Procedure for JC

## Procedure: Project Cycle Procedure

## Methodologies:

13 methodologies of energy efficiency and renewable energy have been developed

## Registry system

ISO 14065 based



# SDIP and SDIR

## Sustainable Development Implementation Plan (SDIP)

Sets out a plan of the JCM project to contribute to sustainable development based on ex-ante analysis

## Sustainable Development Implementation Report (SDIR)

Sets out the achievement of SDIP implementation for a particular monitoring method

7 sustainable development items considered in JCM:



Environmental Impact Assessment



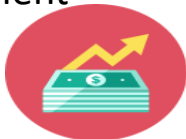
Pollution control



Safety and health



Natural Environment and Biodiversity



Economy



Social Environment and Community Participation



Technology

# The evolution of JCM scheme in Indonesia



**JCM implementation in Indonesia is an evolving scheme that allow us to enhance benefits and long term goals of implementation. The JCM implementation should be harmonized with national law and regulation as well as targets on emission reduction and sustainable development.**

# Learning from JCM experiences

Good  
financing  
scheme for  
climate  
change  
mitigation!

A  
methodology  
is a must!

Transparent  
procedures is  
the key

Communication  
strategy  
must be good

Good and  
transparent  
infrastructures  
and processes

Sustainable  
development  
is the one of  
the evaluation  
criteria

Good  
cooperation  
among  
stakeholders

MRV that  
based on  
international  
standards

Based on good  
FS and actual  
condition

Real emission  
reduction  
program that  
can be  
duplicated

# Energy Saving at Convenience Stores



PT. MIDI UTAMA INDONEISIA

Tbk



LAWSON, INC

Expected carbon emission reduction  
**28,5 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year per store**

In this project, 12 Alfa Midi stores installed a highly efficient cooler installation, air conditioning, LED lamp. Through the implementation of the project, they are able to reduce electricity consumption to up 25% of the total electricity demand.

# Installation of Solar Power System and Storage Battery to Commercial Facilities



AEON MALL INDONESIA



ITOCHU CORPORATION

Expected carbon emission  
reduction **549 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year**

**500 KW Installation of Solar Power System and Storage Battery to Commercial Factory.** The recently-operated Rooftop Solar Power generates 500 KW electricity for lighting system in shopping center.



Aeon Mall at East Jakarta

# Power Generation by Waste-heat Recovery in Cement Factory



PT. SEMEN INDONESIA Tbk



JFE Engineering Corporation

Expected carbon emission  
reduction **122.000 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year**

**32 MW Waste Heat Recovery Power Generation at Cement Factory.** 4 factory units at PT Semen Indonesia in Tuban are able to capture its flue gases emission which is a hot 400 degree celcius air to be used as boiler to generate electricity. This system enables to reduce electricity consumption up to 25% of the total electricity required in the factory.



# Installation of Gas Co-generation System for Automobile Manufacturing Plant



PT. TOYOTA MOTOR  
MANUFACTURING  
INDONESIA



TOYOTA TSUHO  
CORPORATION

Expected Carbon Emission  
reduction **20.310 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year**

**8 MW cogeneration system** at PT. Toyota Motor Indonesia.

This cogeneration system is able to deliver 30% of the total factory electricity demand and also replaces the needs of utilizing the other two boilers.



# City-to-City Cooperation

## Surabaya and Kitakyushu City-to-City Cooperation

### Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning at Shopping Mall with High Efficiency Centrifugal Chiller



PT. PAKUWON JATI,Tbk



NTT FACILITIES,INC

Expected carbon emission  
reduction **966 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year**

NTT Facilities and PT. Pakuwon Jati Tbk, worked together to implement a highly efficient chiller (*centrifugal chiller*). This chiller is able to reduce electricity usage of 1.136 MW/year. This chiller is utilized for the shopping center air-conditioner operational usage.

# City-to-City Cooperation

## Surabaya and Kitakyushu City-to-City Cooperation

### Nishihara: Waste Management Project

- A collaboration between Nishihara Co. with Dinas Kebersihan dan Pertamanan (DKP) Surabaya
- In 2013, the FS is registered under the JCM scheme. In the subsequent year it has no longer registered under the JCM however the collaboration is still continue until now.



#### Nishihara Depo

Handling 20 tons of waste daily whereby 85% of the waste is selected for resale. Currently the management is transferred to DKP



#### Nishihara Composting Center

Started its operation in 2015 with support from JICA. Handling 8 tons of waste from 4 traditional market and parks in Surabaya daily

**These projects were funded by JICA. The city to city scheme allows collaborations between cities in Indonesia and Japan even without involvement of JCM scheme.**



Coordinating Ministry  
for Economic Affairs  
Republic of Indonesia

# Thank you! Terima kasih!

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