East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership

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East Asia Summit (EAS), EAS Ministerial Meetings

Confirmation of the importance of low carbon growth at the high political level

Sharing of best practices and knowledge in the region

Building of “Asian models” for low carbon growth

Pillar 1
Cooperation for formulation and implementation of low carbon growth strategy
infrastructures, capacity building, etc.

Pillar 2
Utilization of market / technologies
Establishment of flexible and effective new market mechanism to promote efficient GHG emissions reduction and technologies transfer

Pillar 3
Enhancement of networks
Further upgrading networks among research institutes in the region and inputs are utilized by policy-makers and implementation agencies
Sharing knowledge among central and local governments, research institutes and private sector in the region

Realization of low carbon growth in EAS region
The partnership aims to **promote low-carbon growth in the countries of East Asia Summit (EAS)**, through enhancing regional cooperation. The First Dialogue was held in Tokyo, Japan on April 15th 2012.

- **The 2nd Dialogue** was held in Tokyo, Japan on May 18th 2013.
- The Dialogue was co-chaired by:
  - H.E. Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan
  - H.E. Dr. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Minister of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- **R Participation in the exhibition**
  - **Japan**
  - **Cambodia**
  - **Private organizations**

- Participants welcomed Japan’s proposal to hold a high-level forum next year with increased participation of private sectors.

- **This year’s dialogue particularly focused on the 2nd pillar:** “utilization of market / technologies.”
- Participants shared the view on the importance of:
  1. **strengthening collaboration and cooperation** between central and local governments and private sector
  2. **transfer and spread of appropriate technologies**
  3. **mobilization of various policy tools**, including market mechanism

- Participants welcomed the establishment of “East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth”

- On that occasion, exhibition was held to introduce the efforts toward low carbon growth by private sectors in Japan, such as energy conservation technologies and the ways of reducing CO2 emissions with the use of renewable energy.
Japan’s contribution toward realization of low carbon growth in East Asia

In December 2009, Japan committed to provide $15 billion up to the end of 2012 to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. By December 2012, Japan achieved $17.6 billion, $10.3 billion of which was provided for East Asia. Japan continues to make contributions, utilizing various schemes such as ODA loan, grant, technical cooperation, OOF and private finance toward realization of low carbon growth in East Asia.

Disaster Prevention
- Strengthening developing countries’ capabilities to address natural disasters such as flood, drought and typhoon caused by climate change
- Projects for the improvement of capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters implemented in Cambodia, Laos, Philippine, Vietnam, Indonesia.
- Japan significantly contributed to the efforts for flood prevention in Mekong countries.
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation projects for typhoon damage
  - In the region severely damaged by typhoon in Philippines, Japan improved and reinforced infrastructure, such as the flood controlling institutions and the damaged roads and bridges.
- Moreover, Japan promoted the climate change measures by using the satellite in Vietnam and constructed drain to control the flood damage in Cambodia.

Renewable Energy
- Promoting the introduction of renewable energy, including solar, geothermal and wind power
  - Solar Power generation projects implemented in Cambodia, Laos and Philippines
  - Hydro electric power generation projects
    - In Vietnam, Japan supported the project of constructing a hydro electric power plant using trade insurance with the cooperation between public and private sectors.
    - Moreover, Japan contributed to the construction of geothermal power plants in Indonesia and cooperated with Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

REDD+ (Forest)
- Supporting the research on forest resource, forest management, forestation for the sustainable use and forest preservation
  - Forest Conservation projects implemented in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia
  - Moreover, Japan implemented forest management project in Philippines and forestation projects in Vietnam, India and China.

Energy saving
- Promoting technical cooperation as well as the introduction of energy saving facilities
- Cooperation on the construction of a low carbon city in the urbanized countries
  - Technological cooperation related to energy saving
    - In Vietnam, Indonesia, India, China and Singapore, Japan supported to introduce energy saving law/standard.
  - Super efficient thermal power generation
    - In Indonesia, Japan supported the construction of coal thermal power plants, which uses Japan’s clean coal technology.
  - Cooperation toward Low Carbon City
    - In Thailand, Vietnam and India, Japan supported the introduction of metro. Also, Japan strengthened the cooperation on low carbon city, such as energy saving of commercial buildings in Thailand, smart grid in Vietnam and Cambodia.
  - Moreover, Japan utilized the schemes including “Green” of JBIC to promote environmental cooperation, such as financing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in India with ICICI Bank Limited.

Japan’s Low Carbon Technologies

Energy Conservation
Japan’s Energy efficiency is 5 times more than the world average; 7.5 times more than China, 5.7 times more than India and 2 times more than U.S.

High-efficiency Coal-fired Power Plant
About 10% decrease of CO2 emissions compared to conventional power plants. 30 to 40% cut will be possible in the future.

Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Power Plant
2 to 3 times more heat efficiency than conventional thermal power plant with less than half of the CO2 emissions.

High-efficiency Cement Production
60% less energy to produce the same amount of cements.
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 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.

Features of the JCM

1. The JCM starts its operation as the non-tradable credit type mechanism.

2. Both Governments continue consultation for the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion at the earliest possible timing, taking account of implementation of the JCM.

3. The JCM aims for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries after the JCM is converted to the tradable credit type mechanism.

4. The JCM covers the period until a possible coming into effect of a new international framework under the UNFCCC.
If your organization is interested in joining the East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth, please contact

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Thank you

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