

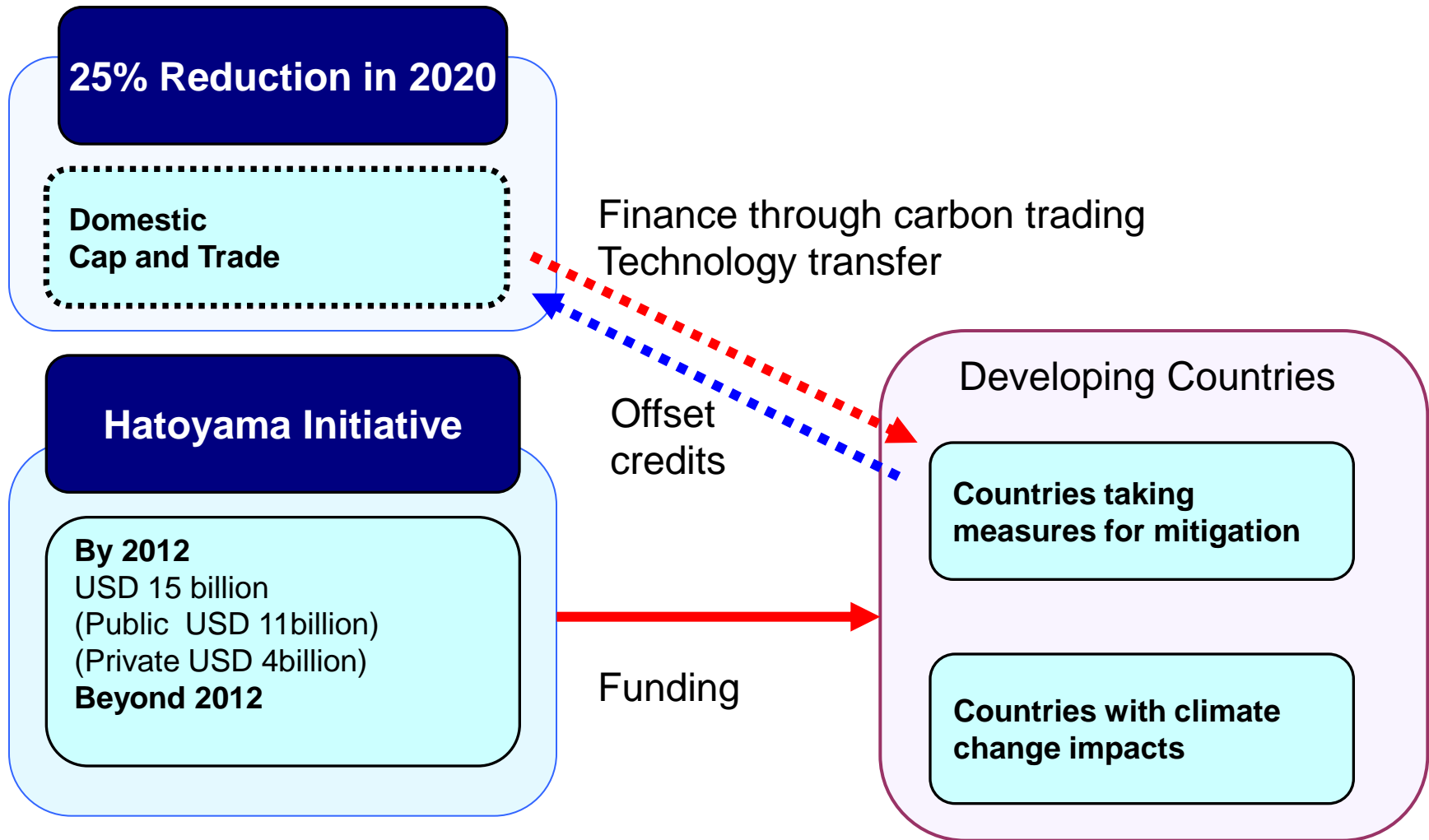
JBIC's New Operation for Environmental Projects “GREEN”

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Copenhagen Accord

- Reduce global temperature by 2 degrees.
- Emission targets of Annex I Parties for 2020 are to be submitted by 31 January 2010.
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) by Non-Annex I Parties are to be communicated every two years. NAMAs seeking international support are to be recorded in a registry.
- Crucial role of REDD-plus.
- Additional funding to developing countries:
 - USD 30 billion (2010-2012)
 - Mobilizing USD 100 billion a year by 2020 (public & private, bilateral & multilateral)
 - Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
- Technology Mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer.
- Implementation assessment of this Accord to be completed by 2015.

Japan's commitment for Climate Change



GREEN

(Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and Environmental preservation)

Supporting Projects aiming at Preserving the Global Environment, such as Preventing Global Warming



Eligible Entity:

Sovereign, Sub-sovereign, Non-Sovereign (such as utilities operating closely with government), Foreign Financial Institution, International Financial Institution.

Eligible Projects:

1. Favorable impact on preservation of the global environment, such as significantly reducing GHG emissions.
2. Accepting JBIC-MRV(*) process on the effect of environmental preservation. (i.e. Energy Efficiency Improvement, Renewable Energy, etc.)

* JBIC original methodology for Measurement, Reporting and Verification.

JBIC will utilize GREEN to provide financing to developing countries under the “Hatoyama Initiative” until the end of 2012 (4.0 Billion USD)(1USD = 115JPY)
Note: GREEN has been established as a permanent operation of JBIC.

Eligible Projects for GREEN

Approach	Sector	Type of Investment
<u>Energy Efficiency</u>	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New investment in energy efficient equipment and technology ▪ Rehabilitation ▪ Waste heat and gas recovery ▪ Materials recycling
	Power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly efficient coal-fired power ▪ Gas-fired power ▪ Co-generation ▪ Fuel switching
	Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smart grid ▪ Grid management systems ▪ Highly efficient transformers
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mass urban transport
	Building utilities and appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESCO (energy saving companies) ▪ Energy saving appliances
<u>Renewable</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solar power ▪ Wind power ▪ Hydro energy ▪ Geothermal energy ▪ Biomass energy
<u>Others</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methane capture ▪ REDD ▪ Carbon capture and storage

This list is partial and may be changed in accordance with the development of the investment climate.

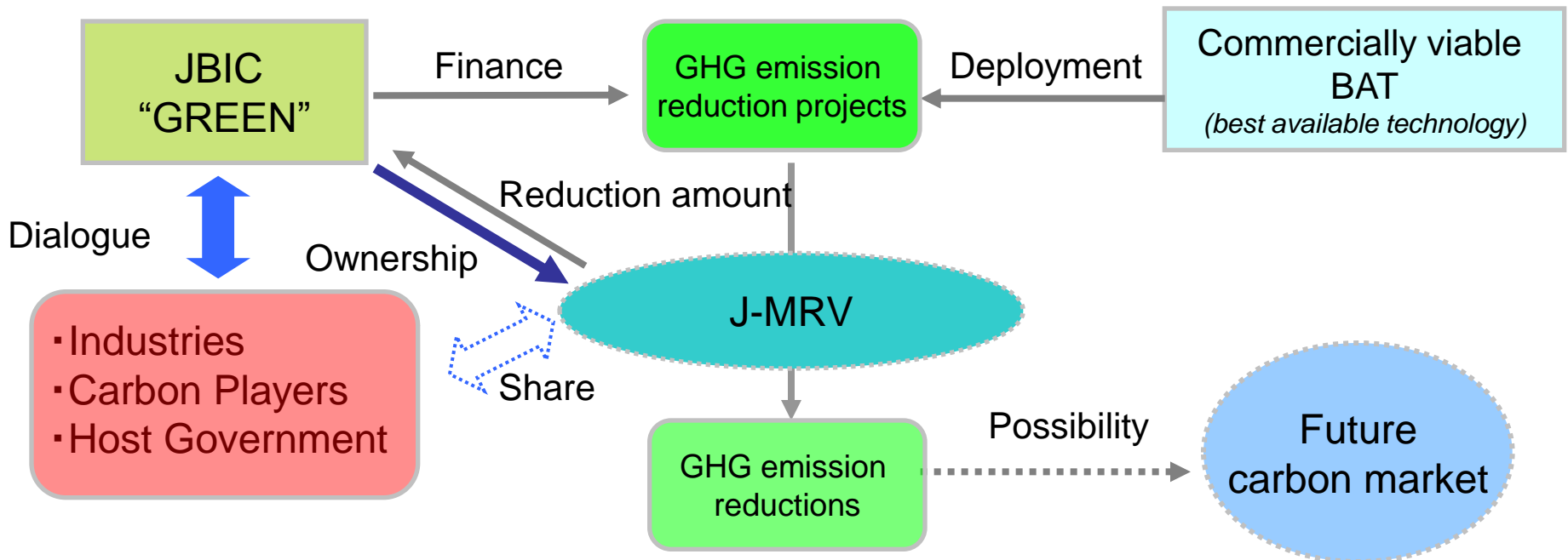
GREEN and J-MRV

JBIC will review the followings

1. Climate change policy of the host country
2. Technology to be used
3. Reduction amount by J-MRV

J-MRV

JBIC are going to establish a guideline for quantifying GHG emission reduction amounts.
It should be “simple, practical and internationally acceptable.”



(MRV: Measurement, reporting and verification)