

CDM Development in Indonesia

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Indonesia, a country within the Southeast Asia countries, is an archipelagic country consisting of 17,508 islands (6,000 inhabited), with a population over than 206 million. Increasing growth of population has lead to the increase of energy consumption. Continuing increase of energy consumption obligates the ability to provide energy. High scale power from renewable energy source would be most popular to be developed like geothermal energy. However, electricity grids in Indonesia will have its difficulties, with the geographic nature and size. This provides the opportunity for an expanding use of other clean energy technologies and other renewable source of power in Indonesia's communities.

The introduction of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol (<http://cdm.unfccc.int>) can contribute to the achievement of economic and sustainable development objective in Indonesia. Indonesia as a member of Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) countries has a great potential for emission reduction project in the energy sector.

Indonesia has started efforts in implementing CDM, with progress as describe in this paper.

1. CDM Policy and Institutional Arrangements

Indonesia signed the UNFCCC in June 1992 and ratified it in August 1994 into Law No.6/1994. Under this global framework, Indonesia is committed to fully implement the Convention as one of the non-Annex I parties based on the common but differentiated responsibilities principle.

Therefore, in preparing itself to anticipate climatic changes, Indonesia has established a National Committee on Climate Change. The Ministry of Environment as the national focal point of the UNFCCC, coordinates the committee, which comprises of related government agencies.

Indonesia signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1998, which the House of Representative has approved its ratification on June 28, 2004. Legal signing of the law which will be the governing law of Indonesia's commitment to ratify, is currently under process of signing by the President. However the House of Representatives of Indonesia passed a law to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. This decision was taken during one of its plenary sessions.

The Ministry of Environment also took initiative to establish Indonesia's Designated National Authority (DNA). The establishment process is supported by the German *Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ, the German Technical Cooperation) and assisted by Pelangi. Several consultation meetings with relevant ministries, private sectors and NGOs have been conducted. Those main ministries related to CDM are Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Transportation and Communication,

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Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Agriculture. The main objective of the consultation meetings was to gather sectoral inputs particularly on sustainable development criteria, the structure of DNA and the national CDM approval mechanism. All relevant sectors have suggested their sustainability criteria according to their sectoral perspective that enriched the national sustainable development criteria, upon which the DNA evaluation will be based.

Up to now, the team has finalized the draft of Sustainable Development Criteria and Indicator, Structure of DNA, and CDM Project Approval Mechanism.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment with other stakeholders is continuing effort to educate the public on Kyoto Protocol and CDM.

2. CDM Project Development

2.1. Status of CDM Project

Potential energy related CDM project in Indonesia, can be found in:

Energy supply side

▪ Geothermal Project:

(1) **Wayang Windu Unit 2**, a 110 MW geothermal project in Java. The potential emission reduction for a crediting period of 7 years is around 750,000 tCO₂e for 5.2 Euro per ton¹. This project has been chosen as a source of carbon credits by the Dutch Government and has been awarded a contract under CERUPT2001². However, the project proponent decided to withdraw from the contract due to difficulties in fulfilling the timeframe.

(2) **Sarulla Geothermal Project**, a 200 MW geothermal project in North Sumatra. The project is in pending for the moment, due to the ownership hand-over of the Project, from PT. Unocal North Sumatra Geothermal to PT. PLN Persero (the National Electricity Company). The potential emission reduction of this project is around 14.5 million tCO₂e for the crediting period of 3x7 years³.

▪ Biomass Power Generation:

(1) **Bandarjaya Rice Husk Power Plant**, in this project activity, biomass (rice husk) will be used to generate electricity to be added to the South Sumatra electricity grid. The developers of the project are the Bronzeoak Group and PT. Lunto Bioenergi Prima. The potential of emission reduction is 139,390 tCO₂e over a crediting period of 10 years⁴. A PDD for this project is being prepared and in the

¹ http://www.mesdm.net/berita_mesdm.php?news_id=51 visited Dec 7, 2003.

² <http://www.senter.nl/asp/page.asp?alias=erupt&id=i001383> visited Dec 7, 2003.

³ Ministry of Environment, *National Strategy Study on Clean Development Mechanism in Indonesia*, Jakarta, 2001.

⁴ <http://www.southsouthnorth.org> visited Dec 7, 2003.

same period a process of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with PT. PLN (Persero), the national electricity company, is being conducted.

- (2) **Pangkalan Brandan Palm Oil Waste Power Plant**, is a project which uses waste-based cogeneration technology of a capacity of 10.2 MW in Pangkalan Brandan, North Sumatra. The potential emission reduction of this project is 565,000 tCO₂e for the crediting period of 10 years. At present, the project has not been materialized and is seeking for an Annex I investor⁵. The Indonesia Power, a sister company of PLN, has been introduced to this project by YBUL (*Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan*), in a collaborative process with Broenzoek Ltd., who is the owner of the project.

▪ **Switching Fossil-Fuel:**

- (1) **Utilization of Combined Solar, Wind and Biomass for a Small Agro-Processing Unit**, an integrated renewable energy system, which uses solar, wind, and biomass as a power source to operate a small agro-processing unit. This processing unit will in turn increase the added value of agriculture and marine products and simultaneously initiate industrialization processes in rural areas. The project is owned by the Centre for Research on Engineering Applications in Tropical Agriculture, affiliated to Bogor Agricultural University (CREATA-IPB). The potential emission reduction is 9,600 tCO₂e over a crediting period of 10 years. At present, the project is in the design phase and the writing of its Project Design Document (PDD)⁶.

Energy demand side

▪ **Emission reduction by low-green house gas emitting vehicles:**

- (1) **Yogyakarta Bus Replacement**, the project will be replacing 200 buses (older than 15 years) owned by the KOPATA (Yogyakarta Urban Bus Cooperatives) and intends to retrofit existing diesel engines to enable them to run on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). This intervention will allow the buses to consume less fuel per kilometer (over average distances), leading to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. The use of LPG also extends the life of engines and therefore more GHG emissions reductions can be anticipated. The project is owned by the YUPTA (Yogyakarta Urban Public Transport Alliance). An alliance of the Centre for Transportation and Logistics Studies (Pustral-UGM), the Yogyakarta Urban Bus Cooperative (KOPATA), and the Transportation Department of the Yogyakarta Province. The potential emission reduction is around 3,000 tCO₂e over a crediting period of 7 years. The

⁵ <http://www.winrock.org/GENERAL/Publications/StateIndustryReport8.pdf> visited Dec 7, 2003.

⁶ <http://www.southsouthnorth.org> visited Dec 7, 2003.

PDD has been completed, but the project owner decide not proceed into validation⁷ due to the relatively high-cost of the project itself.

Energy efficiency of the end-user

- **Energy Efficiency in Industry:**

- (1) **Indocement efficiency project**

The project is about the use of alternative fuels and various process optimization techniques to reduce CO₂ emissions from Indocement's (cement producer) operations in Citeureup, Cirebon and Tarjun. The project is owned by PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakasa with financial assistance from the Heidelberg Cement. The project owner has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the World Bank's Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) at the Carbon Expo 2004 in Cologne. The potential emission reduction of the project is one million tCO₂e /year. The Project Idea Note (PIN) is available on the PCF website⁸. Indocement has submitted its methodology to the Executive Board, and is currently waiting for its approval. In addition, the PDD is ready, and can be submitted once the methodology has been approved.

2.2. The Role of Government in CDM in Energy Sector

a) Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment is the national focal point for the UNFCCC in Indonesia. Before the establishment of Indonesia's Designated National Authority (DNA), the Ministry of Environment, c/q the Climate Change Unit, has made initiative to provide recommendation for Wayang-Windu, Sarulla Geothermal, Bandarjaya, and Pangkalan Brandan Projects to submit the project to CERUPT. But the DNA will issue the official approval once it is established.

The Ministry is also responsible for the establishment of the DNA and for the process of the Kyoto Protocol ratification. In a meeting on April 2004, the Steering Committee of Indonesia's DNA has agreed on the National Sustainable Criteria and Indicator and the DNA structure. And to endorse the legal status of its DNA, the Ministry of Environment is pursuing the legality of this decision through a Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of Environment.

In July 12-13, 2004 the Steering committee and technical team of the DNA establishment conducted a simulation for the national approval procedure with document from the Indocement CDM Project.

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ <http://prototypecarbonfund.org/router.cfm> visited Dec 7, 2003.

b) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has taken active role in defining the sustainable development criteria and indicators for activities in the energy sector as well as establishment of the CDM team in the energy sector. A Ministerial Decree was issued to enforce both the criteria-indicator and the technical team from this Ministry. This Ministry is also actively involved in the consultation process during the establishment of Indonesia's DNA. The criteria-indicator of the energy sector will be use by the sectoral CDM team to evaluate the project in the sector; at the same time DNA will evaluate the project by utilizing the national criteria and indicators for sustainable development.

2.3. The Role of Other Actors and Initiative

- a) SouthSouthNorth Project** – Pelangi as the SSN-Indonesia has conducted a capacity building process for project proponents in designing and developing CDM projects. The process includes the formation of the Project Development Team (PDT), the development of the Project Design Document (PDD). In the very near future, further activities will also include the national approval by the DNA, the validation, registration and transaction of these projects⁹.
- b) The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)** – the GTZ has been involved in supporting Indonesian government in the CDM issue. The development of Indonesia's DNA is part of the capacity building project on CDM that is supported by GTZ.
- c) Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL)** - YBUL was co-organizing the South East Asia Forum on GHG Market Mechanism and Sustainable Development in Manila in September 2003. The forum provided an opportunity to learn about existing regulations and programs concerning emission reduction projects, and updated progress of countries and sectors in participating in this market. It serves as a platform for project developers to meet with potential investors as well as for the development of new partnerships¹⁰.
- d) Certified Emissions Reduction Unit Procurement Tender (CERUPT)** -- The Netherlands, through Senter, an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, launched carboncredits.nl in 2000. In Indonesia, there were five projects submitted the proposal of their projects to the CERUPT tender. Only one of them has been selected to be the CERUPT2001 project¹¹ which later withdraws its involvement.
- e) World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)** – At the moment, there is only one project proposal being submitted to the PCF¹² and signing the MoU in June 2004.
- f) Bilateral CER Purchase Agreement (BCPA)** -- The Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM) and

⁹ <http://www.southsouthnorth.org> visited Dec 7, 2003

¹⁰ <http://www.ybul.or.id> visited Dec 7, 2003.

¹¹ <http://www.senter.nl/asp/page.asp?id=i000000&alias=erupt> visited Dec 7, 2003.

¹² <http://prototypecarbonfund.org/router.cfm?Page=About> visited Dec 7, 2003.

the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (KLH), on 8th July 2003 has organized a public workshop to disseminate information of the Netherlands allocation of 5 million tCO₂e for Bilateral CER Purchase Agreement (BCPA) mechanism. The price offered will be around 2-5 Euro per tCO₂e. The implementation is still on-hold and a series of meeting and discussion between the two governments are still in progress.

3. Recent and Ongoing CDM Capacity Building Projects

There are several ongoing CDM capacity building projects in energy sector:

a) Website on CDM (<http://www.cdm.or.id>)

Pelangi develops and maintains a website on CDM issues and activities. The website contains information and news on CDM provided in English and Indonesian language. This activity is being conducted by Pelangi, in its attempt to educate the public on CDM.

b) SouthSouthNorth (SSN) capacity building project

Pelangi as SSN Indonesia, is currently implementing capacity project to selected projects in developing the PDD and funding the CDM transaction cost for pilot projects. Two CDM projects being developed by SSN are renewable energy project, namely (1) Renewable Energy for Small Agro-processing Unit by CREATA-LP-ITB, and (2) Bandarjaya Rice Husk Power Plant. Another project is on the energy demand side, which is the engine-replacement and fuel switching of public buses in Yogyakarta.

c) Capacity Building by Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan (YBUL)

YBUL obtained a support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to carry out a series of activities with the objective to improve the understandings, technical capacities and also to develop cooperation network especially for the project developer candidates in the emission trade issues.

The first workshop was held in July 2002, and the second one in January 2003. The focus of this capacity building was more on technical capacity building in term of preparing a project concept (<http://www.ybul.or.id>).

d) Capacity Building by Japanese Institute for Global Environmental Strategy (IGES)

IGES conducted several workshop and training on CDM especially in the local regions of Indonesia. This program was a collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, and also with Pelangi for Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara; Bandar Lampung, Lampung; Malang, East Java; dan Jakarta, and with YBUL in Surabaya, East Java; and Medan, North Sumatra. The workshop and training was done in March 2004, and focuses more on the capacity in preparing CDM project documents.

4. Specific Remaining Needs for Regional CDM Capacity Building

CDM is expected to be implemented directly after the entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol as its legal basis. Even though the process at the international level regarding the Kyoto Protocol is not progressing as expected, still developing countries like Indonesia and other ASEAN countries need to be prepared to participate in the CDM establishment.

The capacity building process can be conducted by sharing experiences among ASEAN countries as well as specific training and workshop for empowering the whole ASEAN countries in the issue.

Different levels of involvement and experience of ASEAN countries has a great impact for the capacity building process. Countries with greater involvement and experience will be able to share it with others in more or less similar geographical and cultural condition. This type of experience sharing, in many cases, is better than getting experience from other regions with different condition.

To strengthen the process, it might be more effective to establish a network among the ASEAN countries on building their capacity.

There are several components that need capacity building in order to ensure the effectiveness of its involvement. Those components are: (i) the Designated National Authority, (ii) the project proponent(s), (iii) the local authorities, (iv) the local communities and other local stakeholders, and when necessary and possible (v) the potential operational entity, (vi) the legal consultant, and (vii) the financial institutions.

a) Capacity building and skillshare for members of DNA

The process of DNA establishment varies within the ASEAN countries. It would be beneficial to have at least two types of capacity building regarding DNA.

The first one is a skillshare type regarding the establishment of DNA. This will include the different process of establishment, the different structure of DNA, the different role and function of DNA, the different role and task of DNA organs as well as the criteria and indicator for sustainable development.

The second type is a skillshare type regarding the working mechanism of the DNA structure and the members. This may also involve training and workshop on the working mechanism with emphasize on how to evaluate a project proposal as the mandatory function of DNA. The capacity building can also include the mechanism and strategy to promote the potential CDM of the country.

b) Capacity building for project proponents

Several capacity building activities for project proponents have been conducted by different institutions. However, similar activities are still needed for broader potential project proponents. The aim of this capacity building is to empower the potential project proponent in preparing a CDM project. This will include the training on writing the PDD, seeking for operational entities as well as investors and buyers. With appropriate knowledge on the aforementioned issues, it is expected that the

transaction cost can be minimized and yet the CDM project can enter the market competitively.

c) Capacity building for local authorities

With the global paradigm of governance power shifting from a centralistic system to a decentralized one, the local authority has a bigger role in almost all sectors. Therefore, it is important to build the capacity of local authorities. In many cases, the CDM project will be under the governance of the local authority. It is important for the local authority to understand what CDM is and also understands the role which the local authority is entitled to in the process. The knowledge and understanding of the local authority is important to avoid any misconception by the local authority to any proposed project.

d) Capacity building for local community and other local stakeholders

Local community as well as other local stakeholders has an important role in the CDM project development process. Not only as required in the CDM project cycle where public comment has to be granted, local community and other local stakeholders also has a big role in the consultation process of the PDD.

e) Capacity building for potential operational entity

An Operational Entity (OE) is a company or organization that validates a proposed CDM project activity, and verifies and certifies emission reduction of the CDM project activity. Mostly, transaction cost will be spent for this activity. One way to reduce the transaction cost is by having a local or regional organization as OE.

At present, only two organizations from non-Annex I countries applied for accreditation as OE. One of them comes from ASEAN country. The experience of that specific organization can be shared with other potential entity, so that the transaction cost of CDM projects from ASEAN countries can be minimized and thus will make those projects more competitive.

f) Capacity building for legal consultant

Legal issues concerning contract between CERs buyer, private, government, brokers, etc. are factors to be considered in dealing with the CDM transaction and. Capacity building for legal consultant or advisors from independent legal firms, universities and government legal officers would be needed to enhance the capacity in contract drafting and negotiation.

g) Capacity building for financial institutions

Financing CDM Project is a challenge of its own. The participation of financial institution with knowledge of risk and opportunities of CDM projects would help overcome the sources of financing for CDM project.

5. Main Players and Target Groups for Our Projects

Identification of stakeholders who potentially would be involved in the CDM implementation in Indonesia has begun with a multi-stakeholder

meeting in August 2000. The meeting was initiated by Pelangi and the Indonesian Climate Action Network (ICAN). It was agreed that the meeting would reconvene periodically and be hosted by different stakeholders, to formulate the institutional arrangements for CDM implementation in Indonesia. Unfortunately, similar process was happened only less than five times. However, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources was actively conducting similar meetings but more focused in the energy sector stakeholders, while the Japanese New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) was also conducting similar meetings focusing more on the industrial sector.

At present, the main players in the CDM energy are:

- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Republic of Indonesia
- Associations in energy sectors such as: Indonesian Geothermal Association (IGA), Indonesian Renewable Energy Society, and Indonesian Electricity Society.
- Private sectors and project developers in energy such as: Pertamina, Amoseas Indonesia Inc., Crea-LP-IPB, Lunto Bioenergi Prima Co. Ltd, Electricity Power Company, Indonesia Power, Inc. and other project developers
- Academes such as the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), the University of Indonesia and the Technical University of Bandung (ITB)
- NGOs such as Pelangi, Indonesian Climate Action Network (ICAN), YBUL, WWF-Indonesia, and WALHI.

In the implementation of this project, some other stakeholders were identified as the target groups, such as:

- Ministry of Transport and Communication, Republic of Indonesia
- Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia
- Ministry of Trade and Industry, Republic of Indonesia
- The Agency for Meteorology and Geophysics
- Other private sectors
- Other academes
- Other NGOs
- Local communities
- Local authorities

6. Main National CDM Events in 2004

There are several CDM events that occur in 2004:

- a) *Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol*** - On June 28, 2004, the House of Representatives of Indonesia passed a law to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. This decision was taken during one of its plenary sessions.

According to the rules of procedure, the approved bill will be sent to the President for signature. If the President failed to sign the approved bill after 30 days, it automatically becomes a law.

The State Secretariat then has to promulgate the law through the State Gazette.

- b) DNA establishment 2004** – The Indonesia's DNA is expected to be effective in September 2004.

The last consultation meeting of the Steering Committee of Indonesia's DNA establishment in April 2004, has agreed on the National Sustainable Criteria and Indicator and the DNA structure.

To endorse the legal status of its DNA, the Ministry of Environment is proposing the decision to be adopted through a Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of Environment.

In July 12-13, 2004 the steering committee and technical advisors of the DNA establishment has conducted a test case for the national approval procedure.

See attachment of the Appendix 1 National Approval Process CDM Projects in Indonesia, Appendix 2 Organizational Structure.

- c) Launching of the Website on DNA in September 2004** -

The website is developed as a mean for facilitating the process of CDM project in Indonesia. The website will be a media for basic information regarding DNA, the procedure for PDD and project proposal, the CDM and buyers prospective, status of review and evaluation of project proposal. The website will be launched and then hosted by the Ministry of Environment.

- d) Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) Workshop in January 2004** -

the workshop was co-organized by the Indonesian government and the Japanese government. The workshop focused more on different technology options to mitigate the GHG emission. Even though it was not directly related to CDM, the options of technologies will benefit the future CDM projects in Indonesia.

- e) Skillshare workshop for members of DNA in March 2004** –

The workshop was co-organized by the Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia, ASEAN Secretariat, IGES, GTZ, CDM-ASEAN project of EAEF/ACE, and Pelangi. This workshop was a forum of DNA members from ASEAN countries to share their experience and to learn more about the working mechanism in evaluating the CDM project proposal.

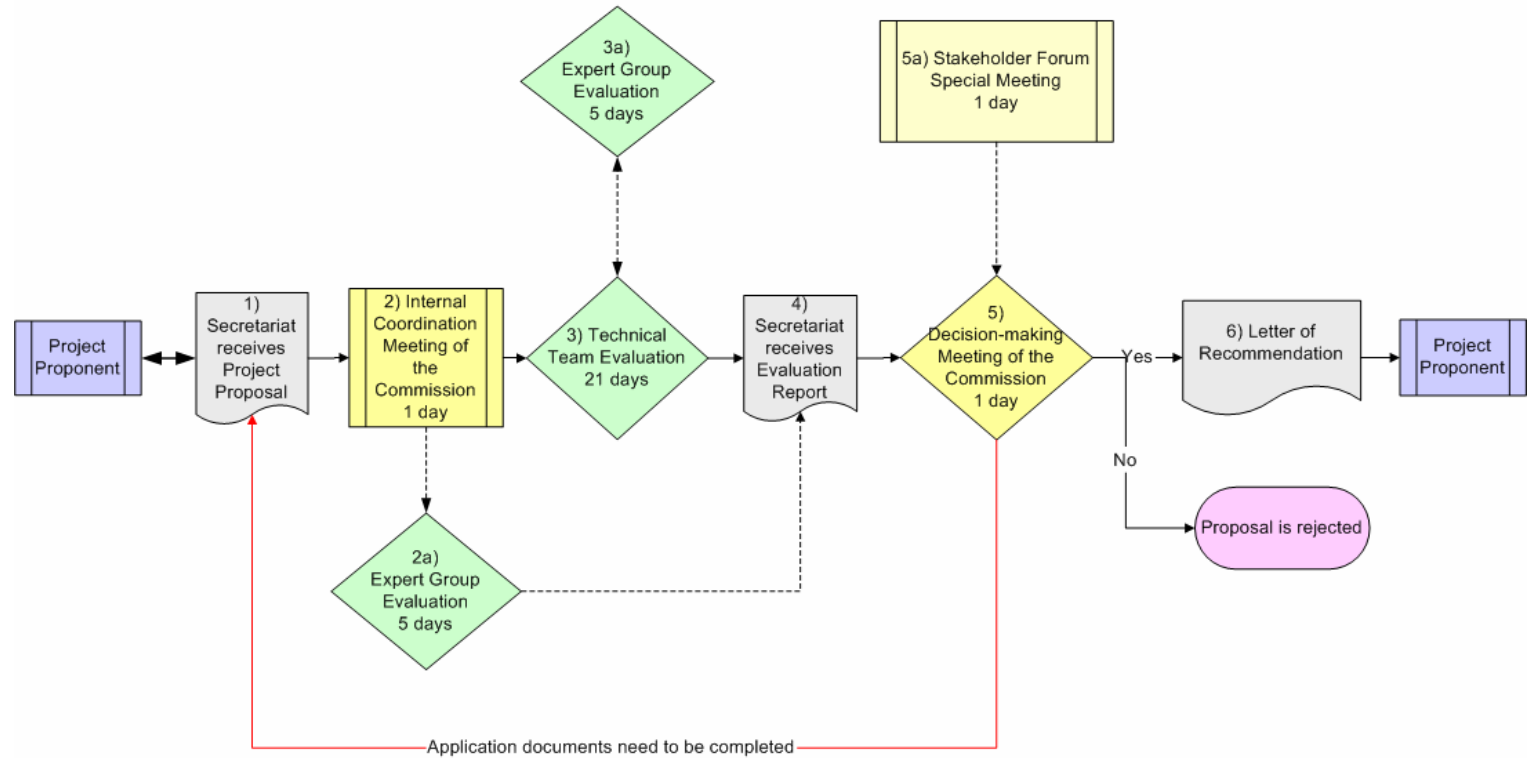
- f) National Dialogue, in September 2004** –

The dialogue was organized to discuss action needed to be taken after Indonesia's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. The event was organized by the Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pelangi, supported by the Japanese NEDO, the GTZ, and the World Bank. Among the topics discussed was about negotiation, impact and adaptation to climate change, and CDM.

Appendix 1: National Approval Process CDM Projects in Indonesia

Flowchart of Approval Process by National Commission for CDM

(2a), (3a) and (5a) is optional
The whole process takes 10 weeks, except if application documents need revision or Special Stakeholder Forum Meeting has to be held

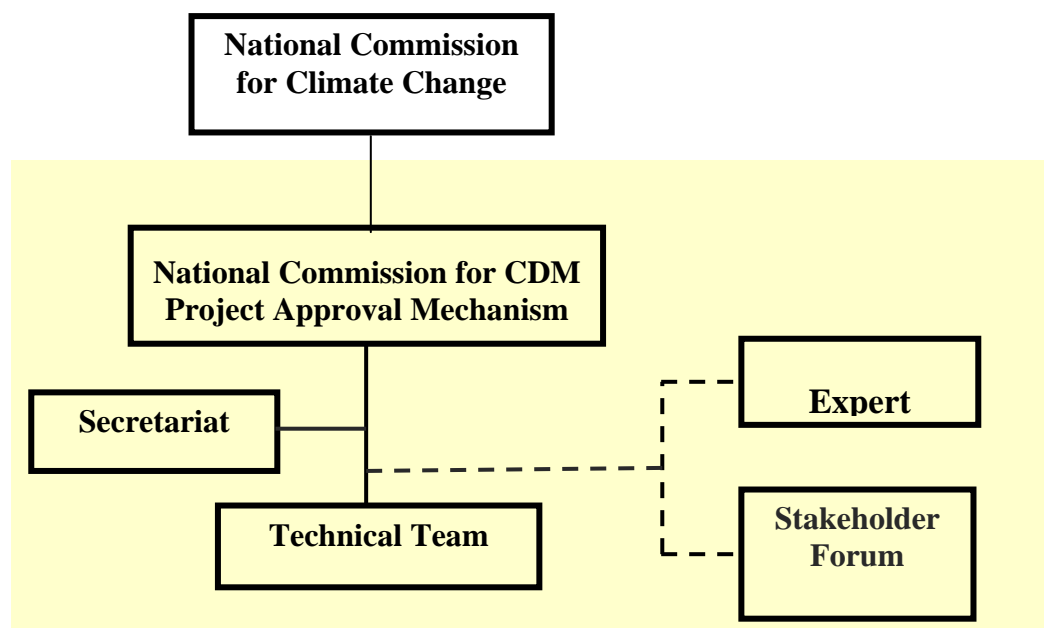


CDM Project Approval Mechanism by the National Commission:

- a. Project proponent (or together with consultant) fills the National Approval Application Form, which includes explanation about the project proposal's conformability to criteria of Sustainable Development.
- b. The Application Form, completed with PDD, EIA report (where required), notes of public consultation and other supporting documents, is submitted to the Secretariat to be processed. (1)
- c. Executive Secretary posts the Project Proposals at the National Commission website to invite comments from public and stakeholders. Each comment will be posted at the National Commission website.
- d. Executive Secretary submits and presents the Project Proposal that have been received by the Project Proposal Submission Closing Date to the National Commission for CDM in Internal Coordination Meeting. (2)
- e. If required by the National Commission, Executive Secretary will assign Experts to perform Additional Evaluation to Project Proposals as second opinion. (2a)
- f. The National Commission assigns members of Technical Team to evaluate Project Proposals based on Sustainable Development Criteria and Indicators. (3)
- g. If required by Technical Team, with the approval from the National commission, Executive Secretary will assign Experts to assist the Technical Team. (3a)
- h. If Technical Team or Experts suppose that the data given are not complete, they will write a note on the data needed to be completed and attach it to the Evaluation Report to be submitted to the National Commission.
- i. Technical Team submits the Evaluation Report of Project Proposal to the Secretariat to be passed on to the National commission. The Technical Team's Evaluation Report will be posted at the National Commission website. (4)
- j. Experts submit the Additional Evaluation Report to the Secretariat to be passed on to the National Commission. The Additional Evaluation Report of Project Proposals will be posted at the National Commission website. (4)
- k. The National Commission receives Secretariat's report on the results of the Project Proposals Evaluation and Stakeholders Comments that are communicated through the National Commission website or sent directly to the Secretariat.

- l. If there is any essential difference of opinion between the Stakeholders who are in favor of and those who are against the Project Proposal, through its Special Meeting, the National commission may hold a Special Meeting of Stakeholder Forum. (5a)
- m. At the Stakeholder Forum Special Meeting, the National commission conveys the controversial Project Proposal and compiles aspiration, supports and critics from participants of the Stakeholder Forum Special Meeting.
- n. After considering all inputs, the National commission makes a decision whether the Project Proposal will be given Recommendation or Rejection. (5)
- o. The Secretariat submits the written Recommendation of the National commission to the Project Proponent to be submitted to Project Validator. (6)
- p. If the National commission cannot give Recommendation because of the incompleteness of Project Proposal, according to the note made by Technical Team and Experts, Project Proponent is given 3 months time to make up and resubmit the revised Project Proposal to the Secretariat.
- q. The Secretariat will process the revised Project Proposal documents with the same procedures for new Project Proposal. However, Technical Team or Experts will re-evaluate only part of the proposal with the new additional data.
- r. Project Proposal may only be revised and resubmitted once.

Appendix 2: Organizational Structure



Appendix 3: Update on Indonesia's Potential CDM Projects

Type of Project	No	Project	Project Owner	Status
Geothermal Power Plant Project	1.	Drajat Unit 3 Geothermal Power Project, Garut, West Java	Amoseas Indonesia, Inc.	Have finished the PDD. They have submitted their methodology to the Executive Board (EB), and have been returned by the EB to be improved (recommendation was to use the consolidated methodology)
	2.	Dieng Unit II, III (2 x 60Mwe), Wonosobo, Central Java	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	3.	Kamojang Geothermal Unit IV, 60MWe, Garut, West Java	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	4.	Lahendong Geothermal Unit II, III (2 x 20MWe), Tomohon, North Sulawesi	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	5.	Lumut Balai 1,2 (2 x 55MWe), Muara Enim, South Sumatera	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	6.	Patuha Unit I, II (2 x 60 MWe), Soreang, West Java	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	7.	Sibayak I (1 x 10 MWe), Brastagi, North Sumatera	Pertamina	PIN are available.
	8.	Ulubelu Unit 1,2 (2 x 55MWe), Tanggamus, Lampung	Pertamina	PIN are available.
Mini-hydro Power Plant Project	9.	Jegu-Minihydro Power Plant (3 x 120 Kwe), East Java	Pembangkit Jawa Bali	PIN are available.
Gas Flare Project	10.	Utilization of Gas Flare in Kaji to Generate Electricity 31.78 MWe	Pembangkit Jawa Bali	PIN are available.
Gas Turbine Project	11	Combine Cycled Gas Turbine Tanjung Priok (720 MWe),	PT. Indonesia Power	PIN are available.
Rice Husk Power Plant Project	12	3MWe Rice Husk Power Plant, Lampung	PT Catra Bersama Nusantara & Bronzoek Ltd.	PDD is ongoing. The first public process was organized last June. In waiting of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) from the regional

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				representative of the National Electricity Company (PLN)
Palm Oil Residue Power Plant Project	13	10.2 MWe Palm Oil Residue Power Plant, Pangkalan Brandan, North Sumatra	PT Catra Bersama Nusantara & Bronzoek Ltd.	PIN is available.