

# Short summary of Session 1: Toward the Realization of a Decarbonized Society

AIM *as a tool* to assess transition options toward a decarbonized society

[Chairperson] Dr. Tatsuya Hanaoka (NIES, Japan)

[Case study 1] Prof. Kejun Jiang (ERI, China)

[Case study 2] Dr. Ucock Siagian (ITB, Indonesia)

[Discussants] Mr. Makoto Kato (OECC, Japan) and Mr. Nuttavut Intarode (The Siam Cement, Thailand)

[Modeling in China]

1-1. Importance of multi-objective modeling covering SDGs; e.g. among climate mitigation and air quality and water demand

1-2. Technological feasibility/potential to drive energy transitions; e.g. promotion of PV at a faster pace, at a cheaper price

[Modeling in Indonesia]

2-1. Future assumptions and sectoral results; e.g. more electrification in demand sides, more renewable in energy supply side

2-2. Various challenges in multi-sectors to achieve NZE 2060; e.g. Early promotion of EV, development infrastructure, Financing,

[International cooperation]

3-1 Importance & challenges of decision-making by science info; e.g. experience of JICA Low-carbon Tech Assessment in VNM

3-2 Expectations to AIM ; e.g. Growing needs of national and local governments for capacity to implement climate policies

[Discussions]

- ✓ Requests such as “summary for policy maker” to interpret detailed modeling results to promote stakeholder engagement
- ✓ More international/national cooperations such as technology & financial transfer, R&D are needed to realize NZE scenarios.
- ✓ Importance of “designing”: designing policies (e.g. finance, R&D), designing energy transitions (e.g. tech costs and infra), etc.
- ✓ The quality of modeling needs to be more improved to gain trust from policy makers and stakeholders