

Recent Development of The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

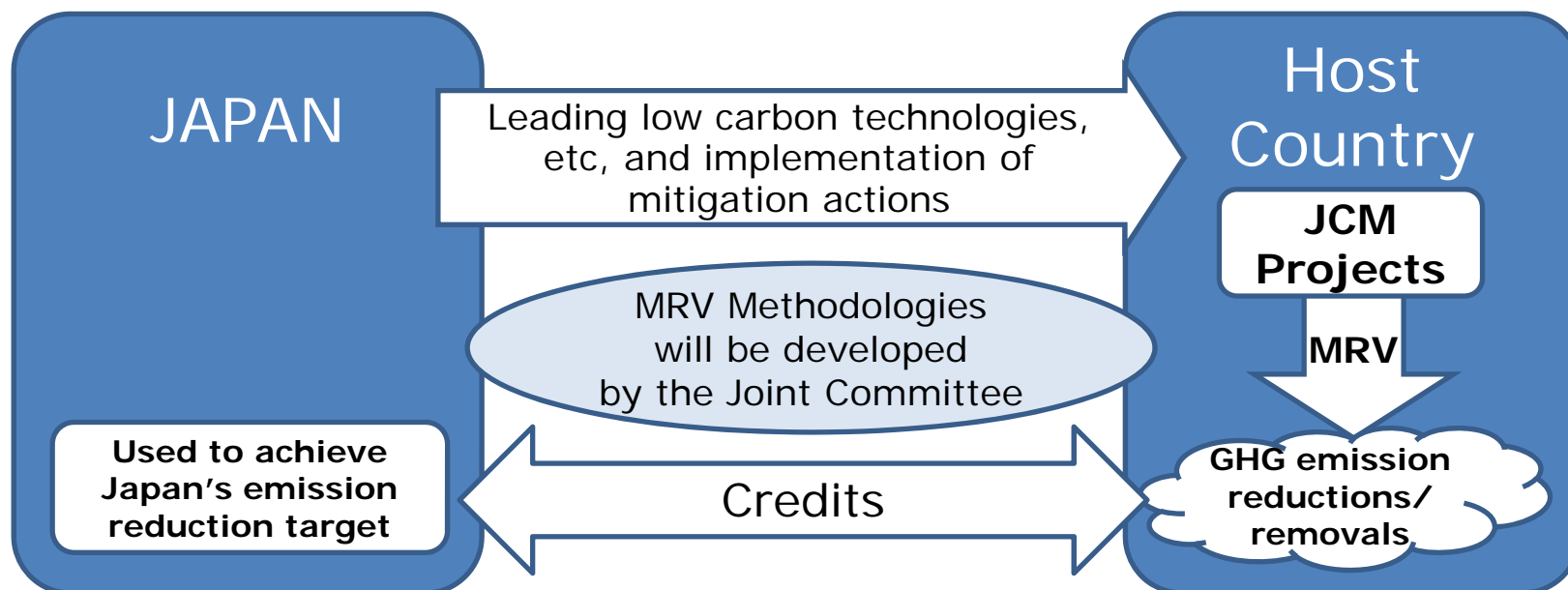
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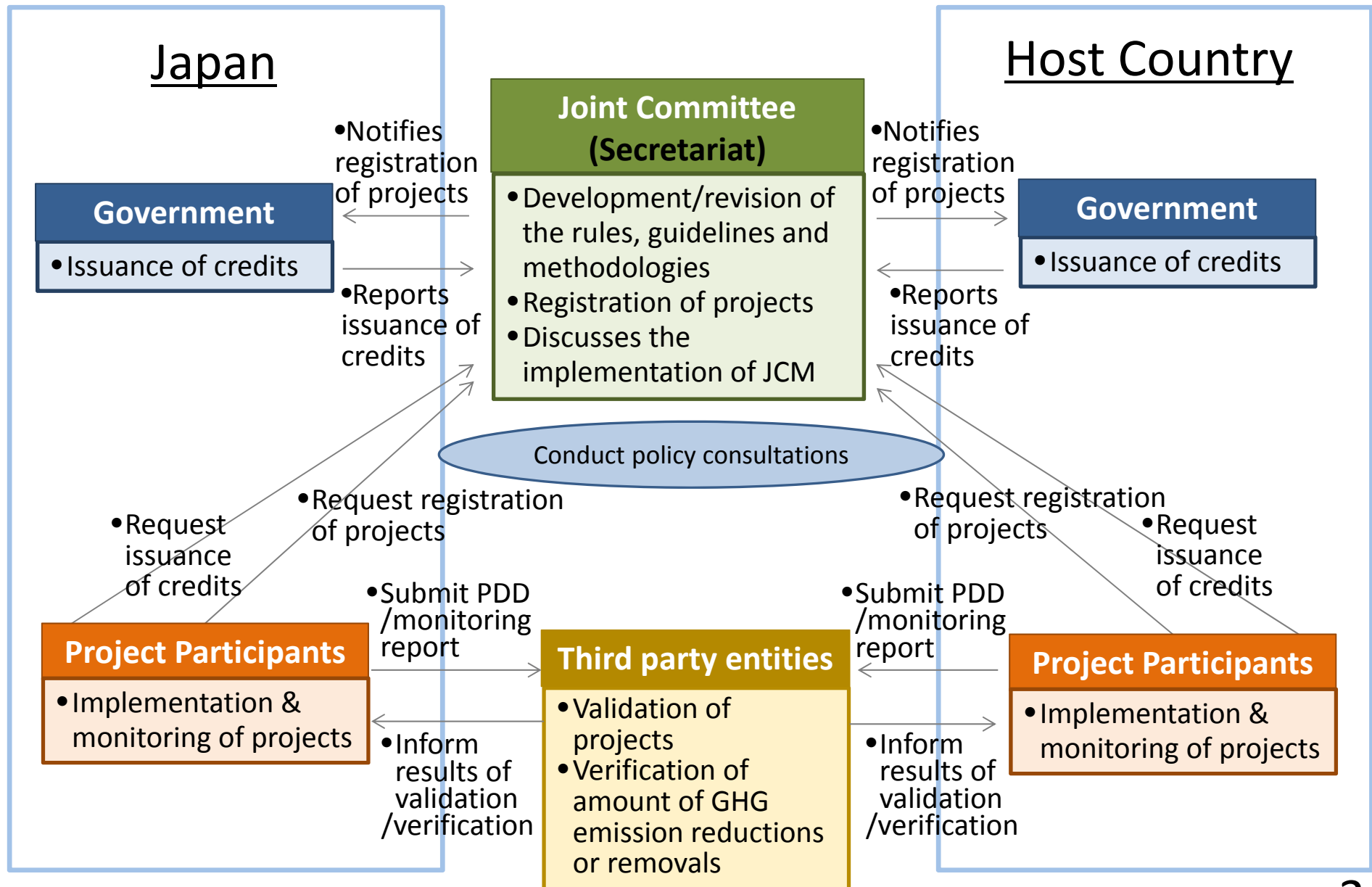
All ideas are subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries

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 from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals 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.



Scheme of the JCM



The role of the Joint Committee and each Government

- The Joint Committee (JC) consists of representatives from both Governments.
- The JC develops rules and guidelines necessary for the implementation of the JCM.
- The JC determines either to approve or reject the proposed methodologies, as well as develops JCM methodologies.
- The JC designates the third-party entities (TPEs).
- The JC decides on whether to register JCM projects which have been validated by the TPEs.
- Each Government establishes and maintains a registry.
- On the basis of notification for issuance of credits by the JC, each Government issues the notified amount of credits to its registry.

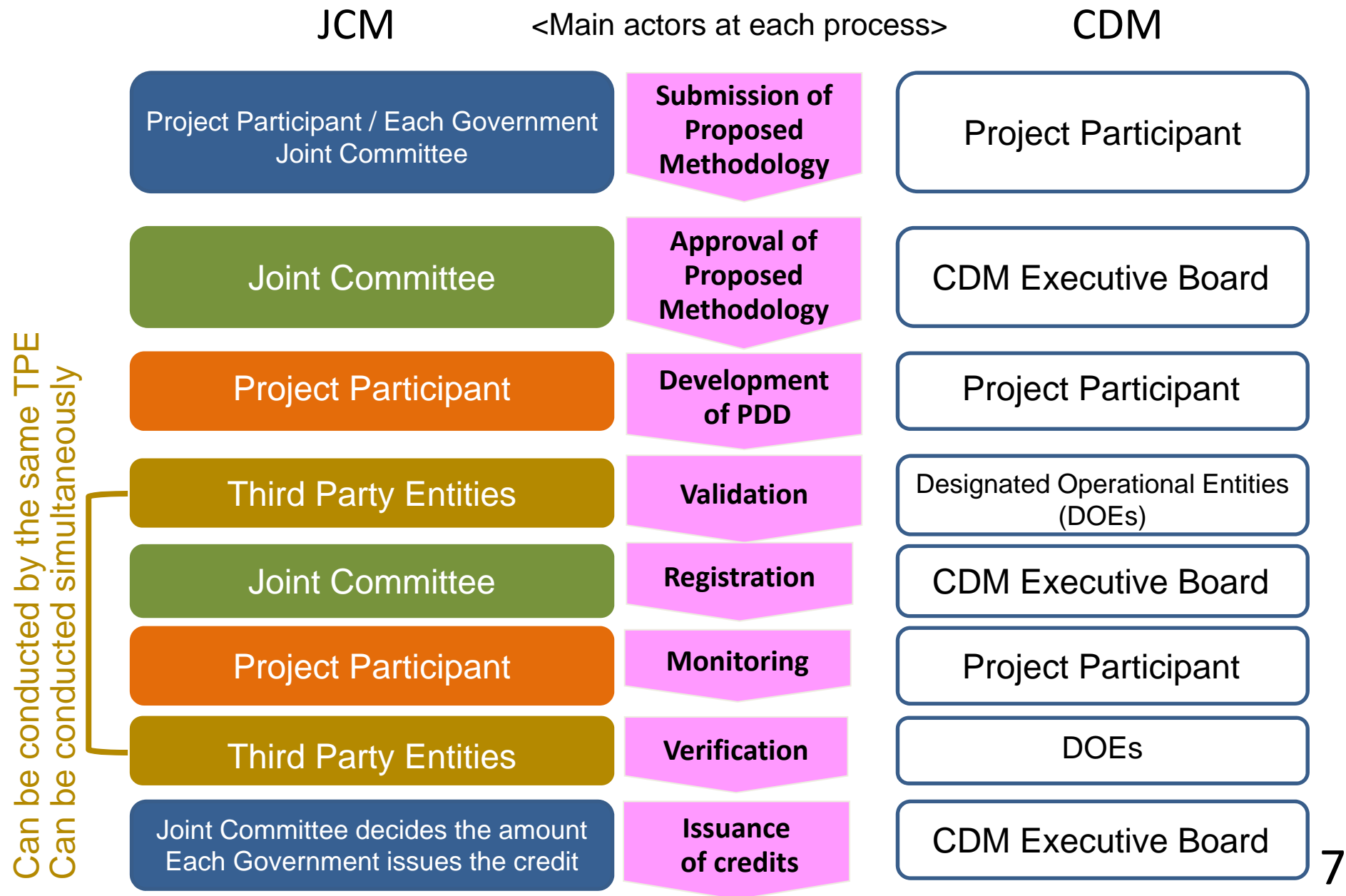
Approaches of the JCM

- The JCM should be designed and implemented, taking into account the following:
 - (1) Ensuring the robust methodologies, transparency and the environmental integrity;
 - (2) Maintaining simplicity and practicality based on the rules and guidelines;
 - (3) Promoting concrete actions for global GHG emission reductions or removals;
 - (4) Preventing uses of any mitigation projects registered under the JCM for the purpose of any other international climate mitigation mechanisms to avoid double counting on GHG emission reductions or removals.

Features of the JCM

- (1) The JCM starts its operation as a non-tradable credit type mechanism.
- (2) Both Governments continue consultation for the transition to a 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.

Project Cycle of the JCM and the CDM



Key features of the JCM in comparison with the CDM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

	JCM	CDM
Governance	- “de-centralized” structure (Each Government, Joint Committee)	- “centralized” structure (CMP, CDM Executive Board)
Sector/project Coverage	- Broader coverage	- Specific projects are difficult to implement in practice (e.g. USC coal-fired power generation)
Validation of projects	- In addition to DOEs, ISO14065 certification bodies can conduct - Checking whether a proposed project fits eligibility criteria which can be examined objectively	- Only DOEs can conduct - Assessment of additionality of each proposed project against hypothetical scenarios
Calculation of Emission Reductions	- Spreadsheets are provided - Default values can be used in conservative manner when monitored parameters are limited.	- Various formulas are listed - Strict requirements for measurement of parameters
Verification of projects	- The entity which validated the project can conduct verification - Validation & verification can be conducted simultaneously	- In principle, the entity which validated the project can not conduct verification - Validation & verification must be conducted separately

Roadmap for the JCM

JFY2012

JFY2013

JFY2014

Governmental Consultation (Increasing numbers of JCM Partner countries)

Consultations with interested countries

**Signing
Bilateral
Document**

**JCM
Operation**

Establishment & operation of the JC
Development of rules and guidelines

Establishment &
operation of the website

Establishment &
operation of the registry

Development of methodologies
Registration of projects

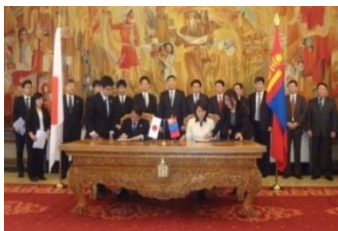
JCM Demonstration Projects and JCM Model Projects

Feasibility Studies & Capacity Building

UNFCCC negotiations

Countries with which Japan has signed on bilateral documents

- Japan has held consultations for the JCM with developing countries since 2011 and signed the bilateral document for the JCM with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia and Mexico.



Mongolia
Jan. 8, 2013
(Ulaanbaatar)



Bangladesh
Mar. 19, 2013
(Dhaka)



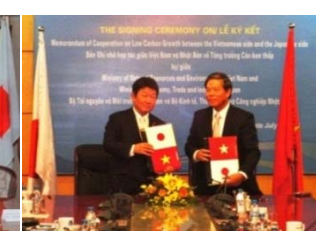
Ethiopia
May 27, 2013
(Addis Ababa)



Kenya
Jun. 12, 2013
(Nairobi)



Maldives
Jun. 29, 2013
(Okinawa)



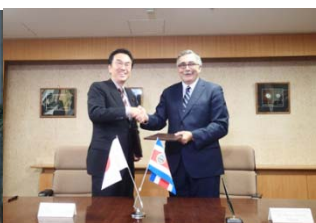
Viet Nam
Jul. 2, 2013
(Hanoi)



Lao PDR
Aug. 7, 2013
(Vientiane)



Indonesia
Aug. 26, 2013
(Jakarta)



Costa Rica
Dec. 9, 2013
(Tokyo)



Palau
Jan. 13, 2014
(Ngerulmud)



Cambodia
Apr. 11, 2014
(Phnom Penh)



Mexico
Jul. 25, 2014
(Mexico City)

- Japan held Joint Committee meetings with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Palau, Cambodia respectively.
- First JCM project has been registered at 3rd Joint Committee between Indonesia and Japan on Oct. 2014 (Project title: Energy saving for air-conditioning and process cooling at textile factory)

The current status of UNFCCC negotiation (1/2)

Decision 1/CP18

41. *Acknowledges* that **Parties, individually or jointly, may develop and implement various approaches, including opportunities for using markets** and non-markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries;
42. *Re-emphasizes* that, as set out in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 79, all such approaches must meet standards that deliver real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation outcomes, avoid double counting of effort and achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions;
44. *Requests* the SBSTA to conduct a work programme to elaborate a framework for such approaches, drawing on the work of the AWG-LCA on this matter, including the relevant workshop reports and technical paper, and experience of existing mechanisms, with a view to recommending a draft decision to the COP for adoption at its 19th session;
45. *Considers* that any such framework will be developed under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

The current status of UNFCCC negotiation (2/2)

Decision 19/CP18

Common tabular format for
“UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”

Table 4(b) Reporting on progress

<i>Kyoto Protocol units^d</i> <i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>										<i>Other units^{d,e}</i> <i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>			
<i>AAUs</i>		<i>ERUs</i>		<i>CERs</i>		<i>tCERs</i>		<i>lCERs</i>		<i>Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention</i>		<i>Units from other market-based mechanisms</i>	
<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>Year X-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>	<i>20XX-3</i>	<i>20XX-2</i>
Quantity of units										20XX-3		20XX-2	
Total													

- The JCM is one of various approaches based on Decision 1/CP.18, jointly developed and implemented by Japan and partner countries, and Japan intends to contribute to elaborating the framework for such approaches under the UNFCCC.
- Japan will report to the COP the use of the JCM in Biennial Reports including the Common Tabular in line with Decision 19/CP18.

References

- ◆ JCM Demonstration Projects
- ◆ Feasibility Studies
- ◆ Capacity Building

JCM Promotion Scheme by METI

JCM Demonstration Projects

- JCM Demonstration Projects are implemented by NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization), which supports the project costs necessary to verify the amount of GHG emission reduction in line with JCM rules and guidelines.
- The budget for FY 2015: 3billion JPY (approximately \$30million) ※
- Coverage of project cost: Cost of the JCM Demonstration Projects necessary for MRV
e.g. Cost of design, machines, materials, labor, travel, etc.
- Eligibility for the JCM Demonstration Projects:
 - Concrete Projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of leading Japanese technologies and/or products installed and operated in the projects, and the amount of their GHG emission reduction with MRV methodology by actual operation
 - Project Participants consist of entities from both countries, only the Japanese entities can apply for the JCM Demonstration projects. The projects shall be completed within 3 years.

JCM Feasibility Study (FS)

※Budget will be fixed after approval by the Parliament

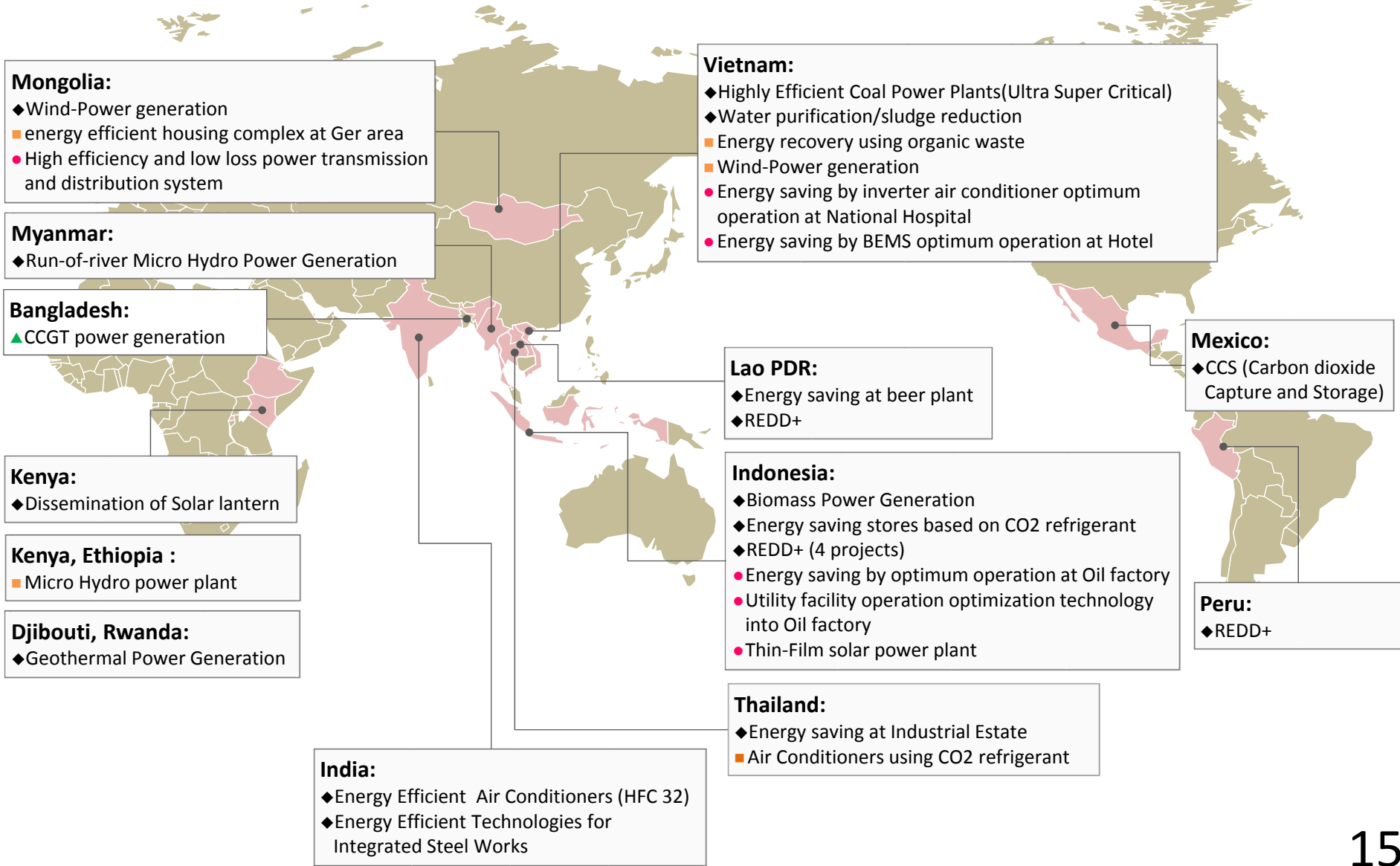
- The study to promote potential JCM projects and to survey their feasibility as well as to check the practicality of the MRV methodology.

Capacity Building Programmes

- Variety of capacity building activities to increase technical experts (e.g.,) Experts on measuring amount of emission reductions by introducing low carbon technologies and products in the host country.

JCM Feasibility Studies, MRV Applicability Verification Studies and Demonstration Projects by METI & NEDO in FY2013

- ◆→ METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation
- NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration /Development
- ▲→ NEDO's MRV Applicability Verification Study
- NEDO's Demonstration Projects



JCM Feasibility Studies, MRV Applicability Verification Studies and Demonstration Projects by METI & NEDO in FY2014

- ◆→ METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation
- NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration /Development
- ▲→ NEDO's MRV Applicability Verification Studies
- NEDO's Demonstration Projects
- ※NEDO's FSs and Demonstration Projects for FY2014 are in screening process

Mongolia:

- High efficiency and low loss power transmission and distribution system (since FY2013)
- FA utilization for Cement manufacture process

Bangladesh:

- ▲ CCGT power generation (since FY2013)

Saudi Arabia:

- ◆ Solar power generation and gas-fired combined power generation

Cambodia:

- ◆ Energy efficiency LED street light
- Hybrid(solar+diesel) power generation in SEZ(Special Economic Zone)

Mexico:

- ◆ Energy efficiency technology in commerce and industrial sector
- Geothermal power plant for IPPs
- Ion exchange membrane in caustic soda and chlorine production
- Energy efficiency beverage and food factory

Myanmar:

- Energy saving at supermarket

Lao PDR:

- ◆ Energy efficiency container data center

Costa Rica:

- Mega Solar power generation

Kenya:

- ◆ Geothermal power generation

Malaysia:

- Woody biomass power generation

Vietnam:

- ◆ Energy efficiency technologies for steel industry
- ◆ Low carbon technology application for eco-city
- ◆ Energy efficiency operation for ships
- Installing LED lighting into Fishing vessel
- Energy efficient paper making process
- Energy saving by inverter air conditioner optimum operation at National Hospital (since FY2013)
- Energy saving by BEMS optimum operation at Hotel (since FY2013)
- ▲ Ecological convenience store

Chile:

- ◆ Energy efficiency power generation
- Rooftop solar power generation

Ethiopia, Kenya:

- ◆ Mega-solar power generation and Hydro power generation
- Rural electrification without power grid

Maldives:

- ◆ Medium-size wind power generation

Ethiopia:

- Bioethanol from molasses

Indonesia:

- ◆ Energy efficiency for mobile communication system ◆ Low carbon waste treatment
- ◆ LNG supply chain development and energy conversion ◆ REDD+ (6 projects)
- Energy saving by operation at material factory
- Energy efficiency at data center ■ CCS
- Energy saving by optimum operation at Oil factory (since FY2013)
- Utility facility operation optimization technology into Oil factory (since FY2013)
- Thin-Film solar power plant (since FY2013)

Thailand:

- ◆ Energy efficiency technologies for steel industry
- ◆ Bio-coke
- High efficiency small boiler

Technical Details Currently Considered for the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

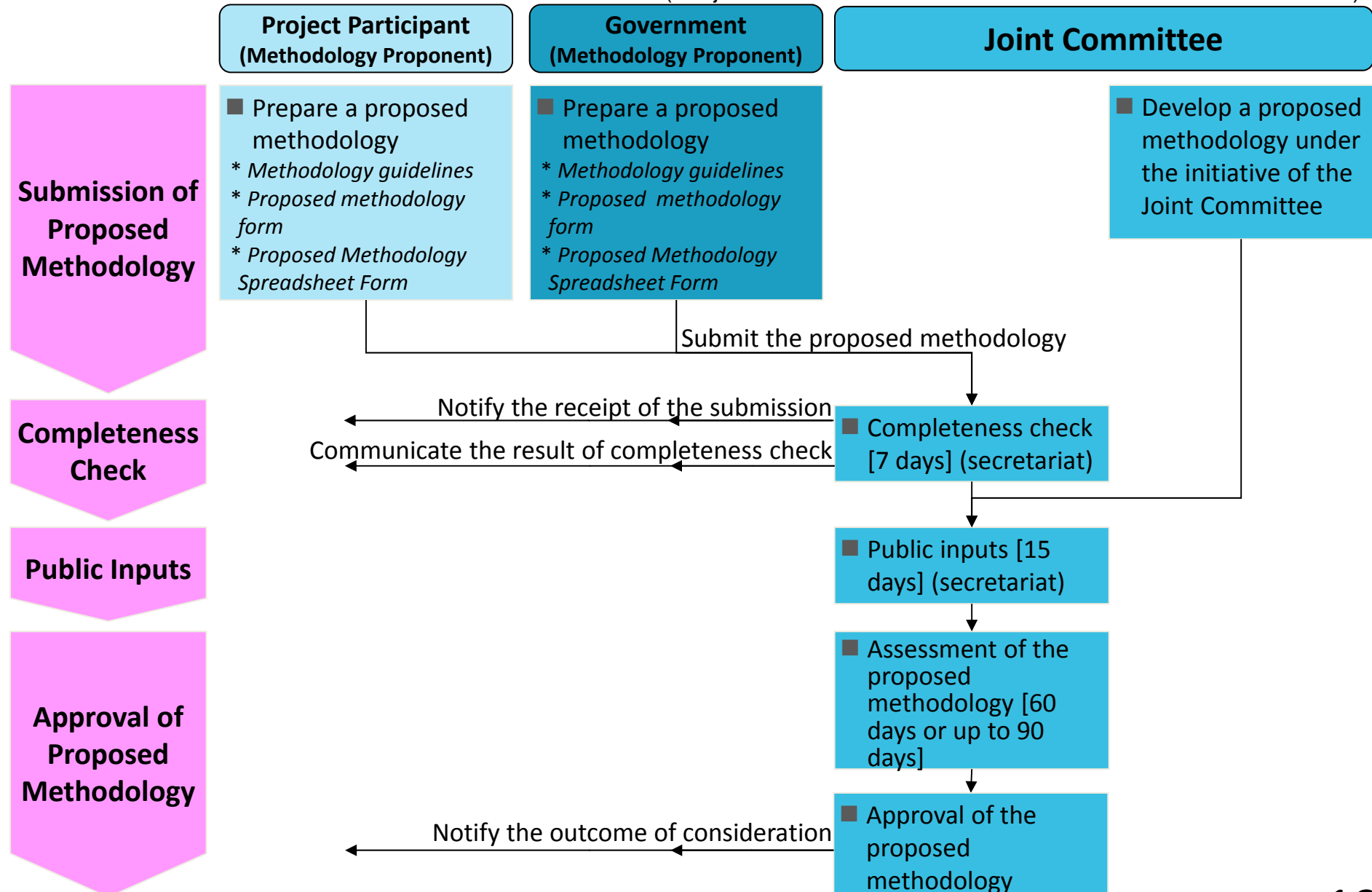
Necessary documents for the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

		Rules and Guidelines
Overall		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rules of Implementation ✓ Project Cycle Procedure ✓ Glossary of Terms ✓ Guidelines for Designation as a Third-Party Entity (TPE guidelines)
Joint Committee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rules of Procedures for the Joint Committee (JC rules)
Methodology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology (methodology guidelines)
Project Procedures	Developing a PDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for Developing Project Design Document and Monitoring Report (PDD and monitoring guidelines)
	Monitoring	
	Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for Validation and Verification (VV guidelines)
	Verification	

Methodology Development Procedure of the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates documentation relevant for each step of the procedure

Registration & Issuance Procedure of the JCM (1/2)

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

Project Participant

Third-Party Entity

Joint Committee

Government

Development of PDD

- Complete a PDD and develop a monitoring plan
 - * *PDD form and Monitoring Spreadsheet*
 - * *PDD and monitoring guidelines*
- Complete an MoC Form
 - * *MoC Form*

Submit the draft PDD and MoC, and request for validation and public inputs

Notify the receipt of the submission

Validation

Validation and verification can be conducted simultaneously or separately.

- Validate a project
- Prepare a validation report
 - * *Validation and verification guidelines*
 - * *Validation report form*

- Public inputs[30 days] (secretariat)

Submit the validation report

Registration

- Complete a registration request form
 - * *Registration request form*

Submit registration request form, the validated PDD and MoC, and the validation report and request for registration

Notify the receipt of the request

Notify the conclusion

Notify the registration

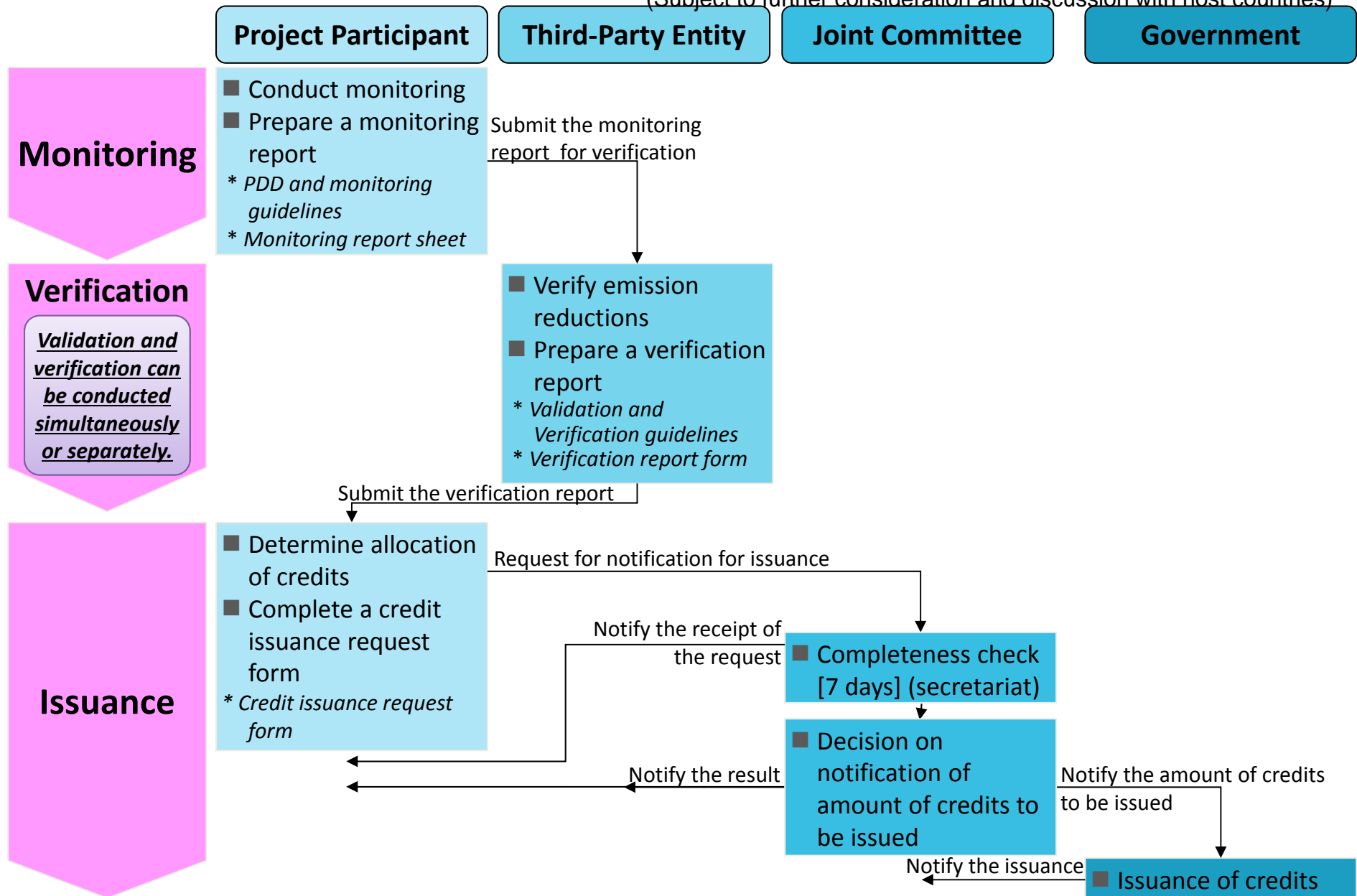
- Completeness check [7 days] (secretariat)

- Registration

Notify the registration

Registration & Issuance Procedure of the JCM (2/2)

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)



Rules of Procedures for the Joint Committee

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

Members

- The Joint Committee (JC) consists of representatives from both Governments.
- Each Government designates members, which may not exceed [10].
- The JC has two Co-chairs to be appointed by each Government (one from the host country and the other from Japan). Each Co-Chair can designate an alternate from members of the JC.

Decision making in the JC

- The JC meets no less than once a year and decision by the JC is adopted by consensus.
- The JC may adopt decisions by electronic means in the following procedure:
 - (a) The proposed decisions are distributed by the Co-Chairs to all members of the JC.
 - (b) The proposed decision is deemed as adopted when,
 - i) no member of the JC has provided negative assertion within [20] calendar days after distribution and both Co-Chairs have made affirmative assertion, or
 - ii) all members of the JC have made affirmative assertion.
- If a negative assertion is made by one of the JC members, the Co-Chairs take into account the opinion of the member and take appropriate actions.
- The JC may hold conference calls to assist making decisions by electronic means.

External assistance

- The JC may establish panels and appoint external experts to assist part of its work.

Languages: English **Secretariat:** The secretariat services the JC.

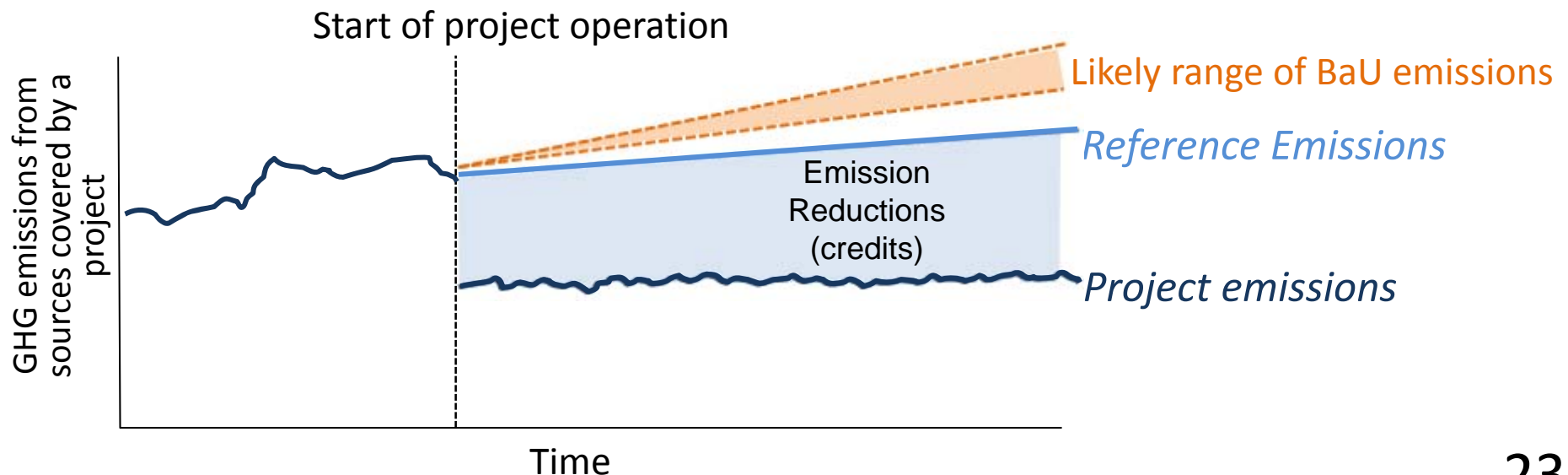
Confidentiality: Members of the JC, Secretariat, etc. respect confidentiality.

Record of the meeting: The full text of all decisions of the JC is made publicly available.

Basic Concept for Crediting under the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- In the JCM, emission reductions to be credited are defined as the difference between “reference emissions” and project emissions.
- The reference emissions are calculated below business-as-usual (BaU) emissions which represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project in the host country.
- This approach will ensure a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions.



Crediting Threshold

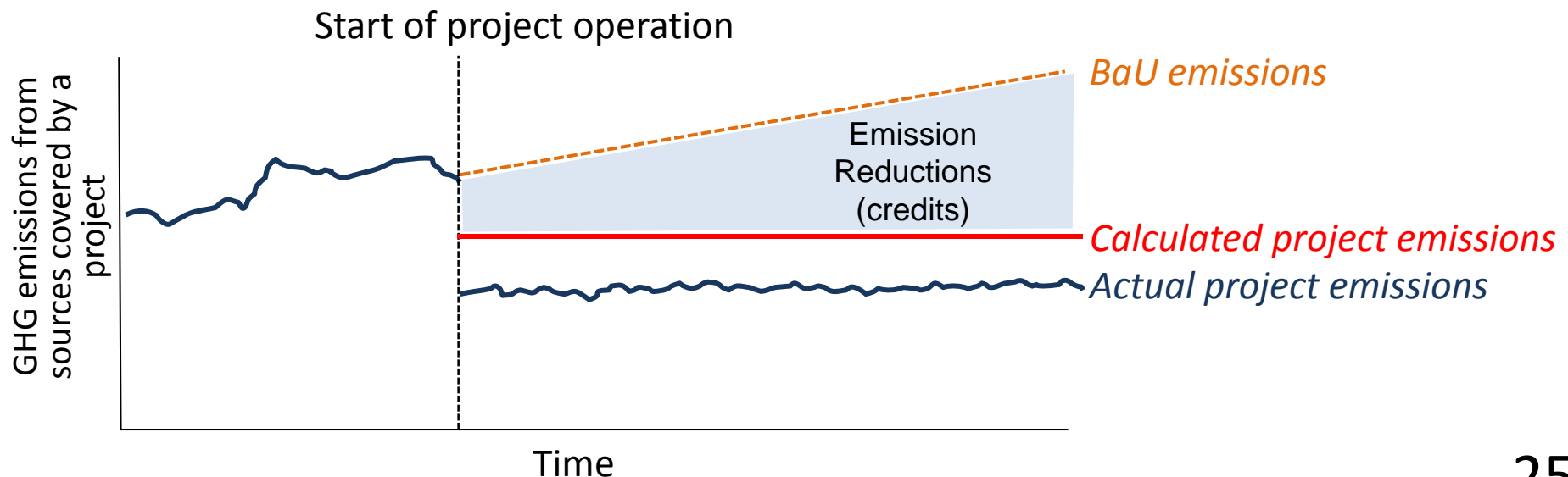
(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- Reference emissions are calculated by multiplying a “crediting threshold” which is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output with total outputs.
- A crediting threshold should be established *ex ante* in the methodology applicable for the same project type in the host country. It should also be established conservatively in order to calculate reference emissions below BaU emissions.
- This standardized approach will greatly reduce the burden of analyzing many hypothetical scenarios for demonstrating additionality of the proposed project such as under the CDM, while increasing transparency for calculating GHG emission reductions.

Addendum: ways to realize net reduction

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- A net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions can be realized in alternative way, instead of calculating the reference emissions below BaU emissions.
- Using conservative default values in parameters to calculate project emissions instead of measuring actual values will lead calculated project emissions larger than actual project emissions.
- This approach will also ensure a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions, as well as reduce burdens of monitoring.



JCM Methodology

■ Key Features of the JCM methodology

- The JCM methodologies are designed in such a way that project participants can use them easily and verifiers can verify the data easily.
- In order to reduce monitoring burden, default values are widely used in a conservative manner.
- Eligibility criteria clearly defined in the methodology can reduce the risks of rejection of the projects proposed by project participants.

Eligibility criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “check list” will allow easy determination of eligibility of a proposed project under the JCM and applicability of JCM methodologies to the project.
Data (parameter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of parameters will allow project participants to determine what data is necessary to calculate GHG emission reductions/removals with JCM methodologies. • Default values for specific country and sector are provided beforehand.
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premade spreadsheets will allow GHG emission reductions/removals to be calculated automatically by inputting relevant values for parameters, in accordance with methodologies.

Basic concept of Eligibility criteria in JCM methodology

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

The eligibility criteria in each JCM methodology is established, in order to reduce emissions by:

- accelerating the deployment of low carbon technologies, products and services, which will contribute to achieving net emission reductions;
- facilitating the nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in host countries.



1. Both Governments determine what technologies, products, etc should be included in the eligibility criteria through the approval process of the JCM methodologies by the Joint Committee.
2. Project participants can use the list of approved JCM methodologies when applying for the JCM project registration.

Eligibility Criteria of the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- Eligibility criteria in JCM methodologies contain the following:
 1. The requirements for the project to be registered as a JCM project. *<Basis for the assessment of validation and registration of a proposed project>*
 2. The requirements for the project to be able to apply the JCM methodology. *<same as “applicability condition of the methodology” under the CDM>*
- Examples of eligibility criteria 1.
 - Introduction of xx (products/technologies) whose design efficiency is above xx (e.g. output/kWh) *<Benchmark Approach>*
 - Introduction of xx (specific high efficient products/technologies, such as air conditioner with inverter, electric vehicles, or PV combined with battery) *<Positive List Approach>*
- Examples of eligibility criteria 2.
 - Existence of historical data for x year(s)
 - Electricity generation by xx (e.g. PV, wind turbine) connected to the grid
 - Retrofit of the existing boiler

Overview of JCM Methodology, Monitoring Plan and Monitoring Report

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

■ JCM methodology consists of the followings.

- Approved Methodology Document
- Monitoring Spreadsheet
 - Monitoring Plan Sheet (including Input Sheet & Calculation Process Sheet)
 - Monitoring Structure Sheet
 - Monitoring Report Sheet (including Input Sheet & Calculation Process Sheet)

Approved Methodology Document

Monitoring Spreadsheet

Monitoring period	Parameters	Description of data	Estimated Values	Units	Monitoring option	Source of data	Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	Other comments
(1)	PCO ₂	Project production volume at the HPP during the period of year Y	20,000	kg	Option C	monitored data	Selecting electricity consumption data with performance weighing scale and rounding it to an agreed sheet electrically. Verification and calculation shall meet impregnation standard on corresponding monitoring device. Project duty managers should check the input data with frequency every 6 months.	once a month	
(2)	IFPC ₂	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPP	500	kg	Option B	purchase records	Calculating the purchase amount from receipts and rounding it to an agreed sheet electrically. Verification and calculation shall meet impregnation standard on corresponding monitoring device. Project duty managers should check the input data with frequency every 6 months.	once a month	
(3)	IFEC ₂	Project electricity consumption by the HPP	500	kWh	Option C	monitored data	Calculating electricity consumption data with performance weighing scale and rounding it to an agreed sheet electrically. Verification and calculation shall meet impregnation standard on corresponding monitoring device. Project duty managers should check the input data with frequency every 6 months.	continuous	

- Monitoring Report Sheet
- Monitoring Structure Sheet
- Monitoring Plan Sheet

[Attachment to Project Designe Document] Monitoring Structure Sheet

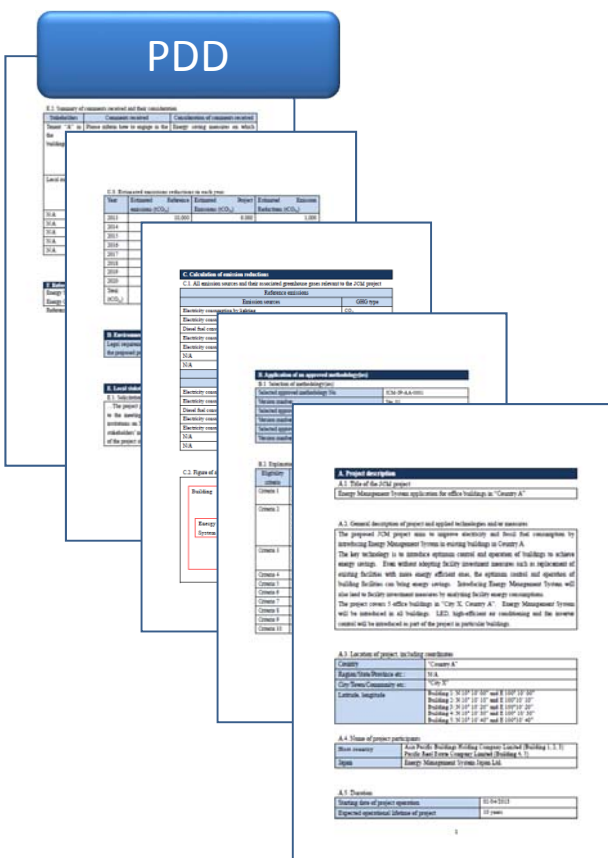
Responsible personnel	Role
Project Manager	Responsible for project planning, implementation, monitoring results and reporting. Appointed to be in charge of approving the

Cells for data & information input

PDD and Monitoring Plan

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- Developing a Project Design Document (PDD) and a Monitoring Plan
 - A PDD form should be filled in with information of the proposed project.
 - A Monitoring Plan consists of Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Structure Sheet, and it should be filled in as well.



PDD

Monitoring Structure

Monitoring Structure Sheet	
Responsible personnel	Role
Project Manager	Responsible for project planning, implementation, monitoring results and reporting.
Project Deputy Managers	Appointed to be in charge of approving the archived data after being checked and corrected when necessary.
Monitoring operators	Appointed to be in charge of monitoring structure (data collection and storage), including

Roles and responsibilities of personnel for monitoring should be described

Cells for data input (ex ante)

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring point No.	Parameters	Description of data	Estimated Values	Units	Monitoring option	Source of data	Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	Other comments
(1)	PC _v	Project production volume at the HPIIF during the period of year	20,000	y	option C	monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified/calibrated weighing scale and inputting it to an spread sheet electronically. - Verified scales are installed and they are calibrated once a year. - Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices. - Project deputy managers double check the input data with logbooks every 6 months	once a month	
(2)	PFC _v	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPIIF	800	y	option B	purchase records	- Collecting the purchase amount from retailer invoices and inputting it to an spread sheet manually. - Project deputy managers double check the input data with invoices every 6 months	once a month	
(3)	PEC _v	Project electricity consumption by the HPIIF	800	MWh/y	option C	monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified/calibrated electricity monitoring devices and inputting to an spread sheet electronically. - Verified monitoring devices are installed and they are calibrated once a year. - Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices.	continuous	

Other necessary information on parameters to be monitored are:

- Monitoring options
- Source of data
- Measurement methods and procedures
- Monitoring frequency

Possible Contents of the JCM PDD

A. Project description

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- A.1. Title of the JCM project
- A.2. General description of project and applied technologies and/or measures
- A.3. Location of project, including coordinates
- A.4. Name of project participants
- A.5. Duration
- A.6. Contribution from developed countries

B. Application of an approved JCM methodology(ies)

- B.1. Selection of JCM methodology(ies)
- B.2. Explanation of how the project meets eligibility criteria of the approved methodology

C. Calculation of emission reductions

- C.1. All emission sources and their associated greenhouse gases relevant to the JCM project
- C.2. Figure of all emission sources and monitoring points relevant to the JCM project
- C.3. Estimated emissions reductions in each year

D. Environmental impact assessment

E. Local Stakeholder consultation

- E.1. Solicitation of comments from local stakeholders
- E.2. Summary of comments received and their consideration

F. References

Annex

Approved Methodology Spreadsheet consists of Monitoring Plan Sheet, Monitoring Structure Sheet and Monitoring Report Sheet, and it shall be attached to the PDD.

Monitoring Report

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

■ Making a Monitoring Report

- A Monitoring Report should be made by filling cells for data input (ex post) in the Monitoring Report Sheet with monitored values.
- Project participants prepare supporting documents which include evidence for stated values in the cells for data input.

Monitoring period

Cells for data input (ex post)

Monitoring Report

	(a) Monitoring period	(b) Monitoring point No.	(c) Parameters	(d) Description of data	(e) Monitored Values	(f) Units	(g) Monitoring option	(h) Source of data	(i) Measurement methods and procedures	(j) Monitoring frequency	(k) Other comments
2	2013-2014	1)	PO _y	Project production volume at the HPIF* during the period of year y	20,000	ty	Option C	monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified/calibrated weighing scale and inputting it to an spread sheet electrically - Verified scales are installed and they are calibrated once a year - Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices - Project deputy managers double check the input data with logbooks every 6 months	once a month	
4	2013-2014	2)	FFC _y	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPIF	500	ty	Option B	purchase records	- Collecting the purchase amount from retailer invoices and inputting it to an spread sheet manually - Project deputy managers double check the input data with invoices every 6 months	once a month	
5	N/A	3)	PEC _y	Project electricity consumption by the HPIF	500	#Wh/y	Option C	monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified/calibrated electricity monitoring devices and inputting to an spread sheet electrically - Verified monitoring devices are installed and they are calibrated once a year - Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices	continuous	

* HPIF refers to High-Performance Industrial Furnace.

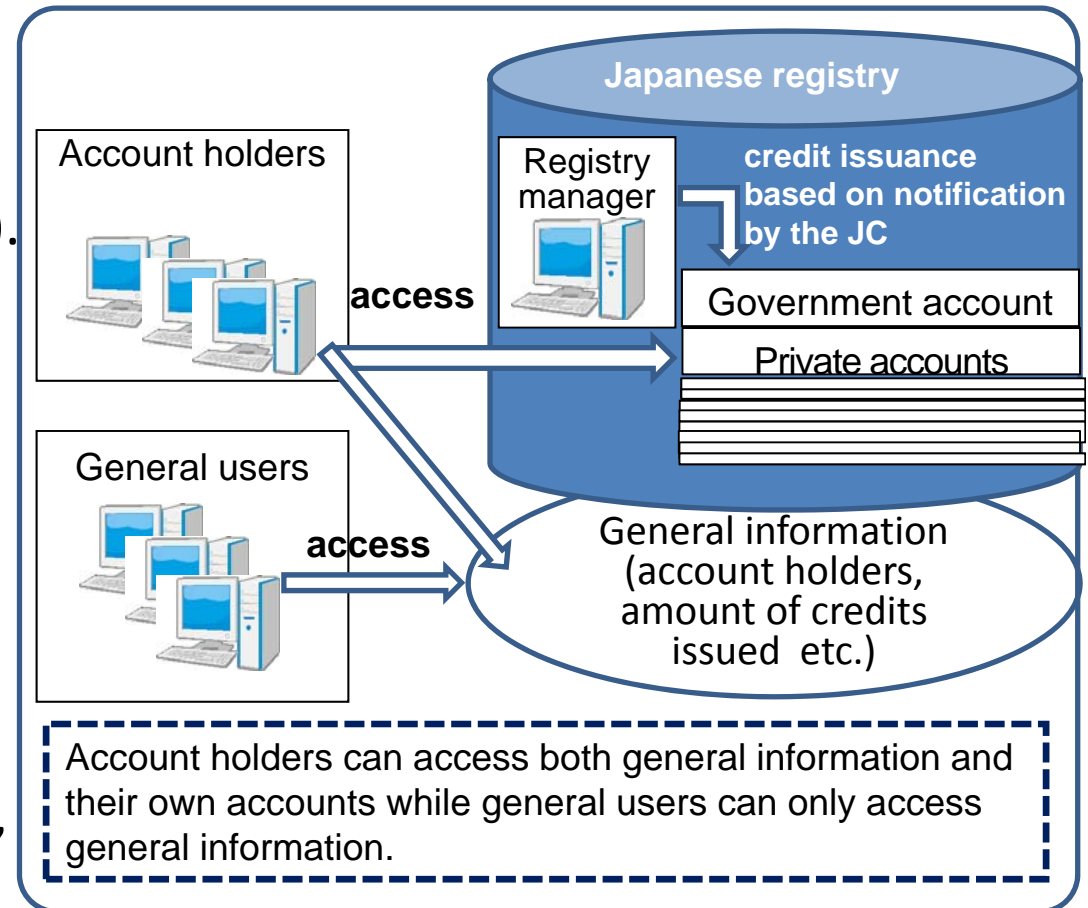
Other necessary information on monitored parameters are to be filled in:

- Monitoring options
- Source of data
- Measurement methods and procedures
- Monitoring frequency

JCM Registry

Establishment & operation

- A registry will be established by each side (RoI (draft) para13 (b)).
- The registries need to share “Common specifications”, e.g.,
 - functions (e.g. issuance, retirement, holding, cancelation of credits)
 - account type (e.g. holding account, government holding account, cancellation account, and retirement account)
 - rules of serial number of the credit
 - information sharing
- Japan plans to establish its registry and start operation in FY 2015.
- The host countries will also establish their own registry.



JCM Website

Contents

- General information page
- Individual JCM Partner countries- Japan page

Function

- Information sharing to the public, e.g.,
 - the JC decisions,
 - rules and guidelines,
 - methodologies,
 - projects,
 - call for public inputs/comments,
 - status of TPEs, etc.
- Internal information sharing for the JC members, e.g.,
 - File sharing for electric decisions by the JC

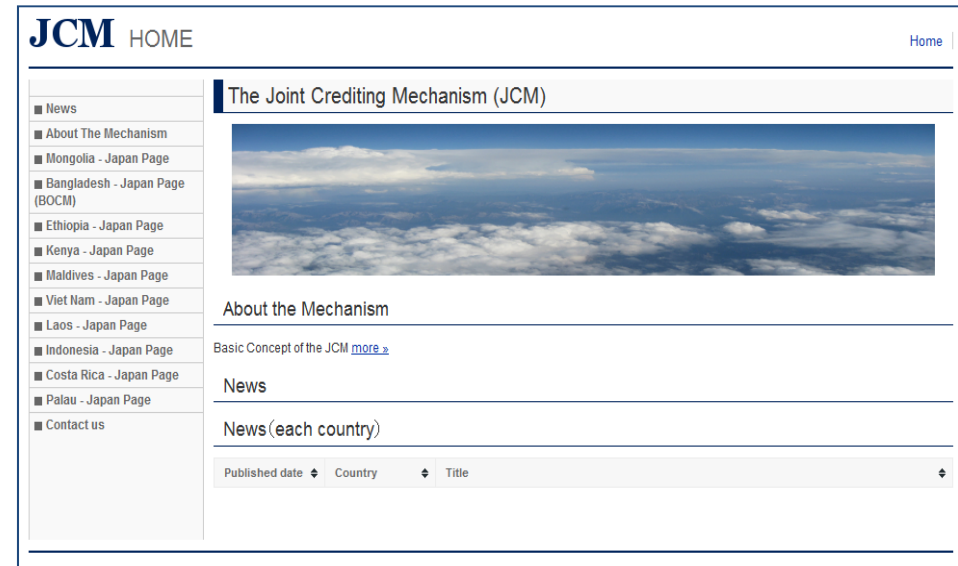


Image of the general information page <URL: <https://www.jcm.go.jp/>>

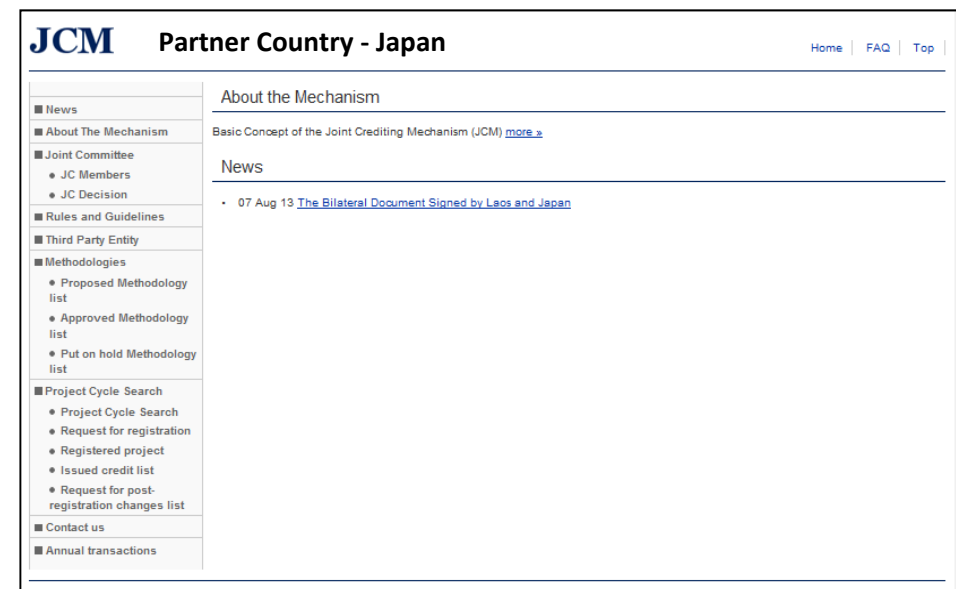


Image of the individual JCM Partner countries-Japan page