



# The Joint Crediting Mechanism Naoki Torii

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How are the emissions units generated by your programme, mechanism or project?

### **Progress:**

- 17 partner countries with more than 120 projects in the pipeline
- More than 10,000 credits issued so far
- 50 MRV methodologies approved

## (Example of pipeline projects)



Waste heat recovery in cement industry (Indonesia) 122,000tCO2/y. Start operation: Sep. 2017.



(Waste to Energy plant) (Myanmar) 4,732tCO2/y. Start operation: Apr. 2017



MRV: measurement, reporting and verification



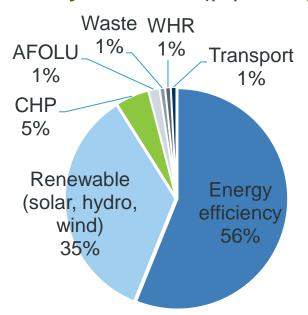
(Energy-efficient data center) (Laos) 1,074tCO2/y. Start operation Jan. 2017



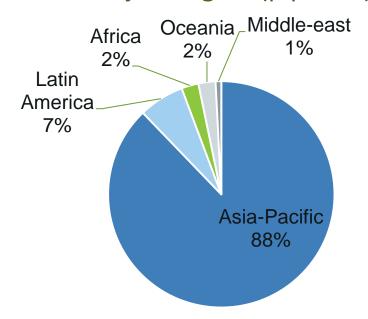
Low carbon hotel by development of BEMS (Viet Nam) 605tCO2/y. Start operation: Jan. 2017



# Project sector (pipeline)



# Project region (pipeline)

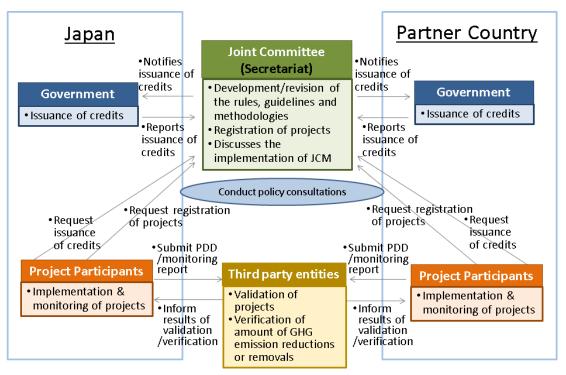






of credits

### Scheme of the JCM



## Project Cycle of the JCM

Submission of Project Participant / Each Government **Proposed** Joint Committee Methodology Approval of Joint Committee **Proposed** Methodology TPE simultaneously Development Project Participant same of PDD Third Party Entities Validation by the Registration Joint Committee conducted conducted Monitoring Project Participant Verification Third Party Entities pe pe Can Joint Committee decides the amount Issuance

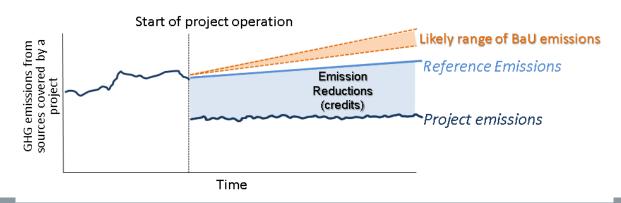
Each Government issues the credit

What are the features and benefits of the emissions units generated by your programme, mechanism or project, including the means to ensure their quality?



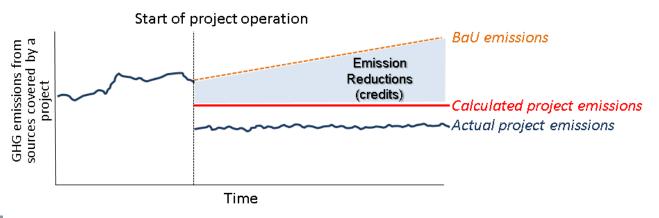
# Basic Concept for Crediting under the JCM

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





- A net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions can be realized in alternative way, instead of calculating the reference emissions below BaU emissions.
- <u>Using conservative default values in parameters to calculate project emissions</u> 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.

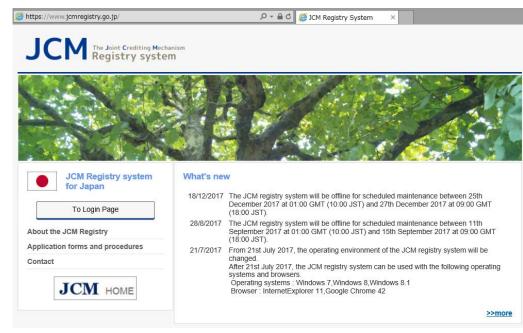


Where can potential buyers purchase the emissions units generated by your programme, mechanism or project?



# The JCM registry system

- It is an information system built to appropriately manage JCM credits. Parties including participants in JCM projects can open accounts in the JCM registry system and hold JCM credits.
- Users other than account-holding entities are allowed to see the publicly disclosed portions of the registry such as the names of account-holding entities in the JCM registry system.



URL of the JCM registry system website: https://www.jcmregistry.go.jp/



How does your programme, mechanism or project track the use of emissions units?

- The registry is established by each government (Japan & partner countries)
- 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 has established its registry and started operation in Nov. 2015.
- The partner countries also establish their own registry.

