

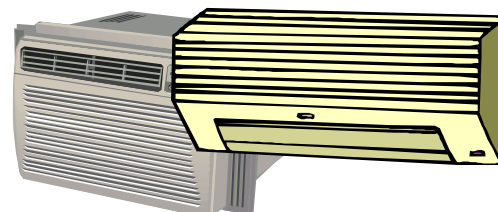
Recent Development of The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

May 2014
Government of Japan

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

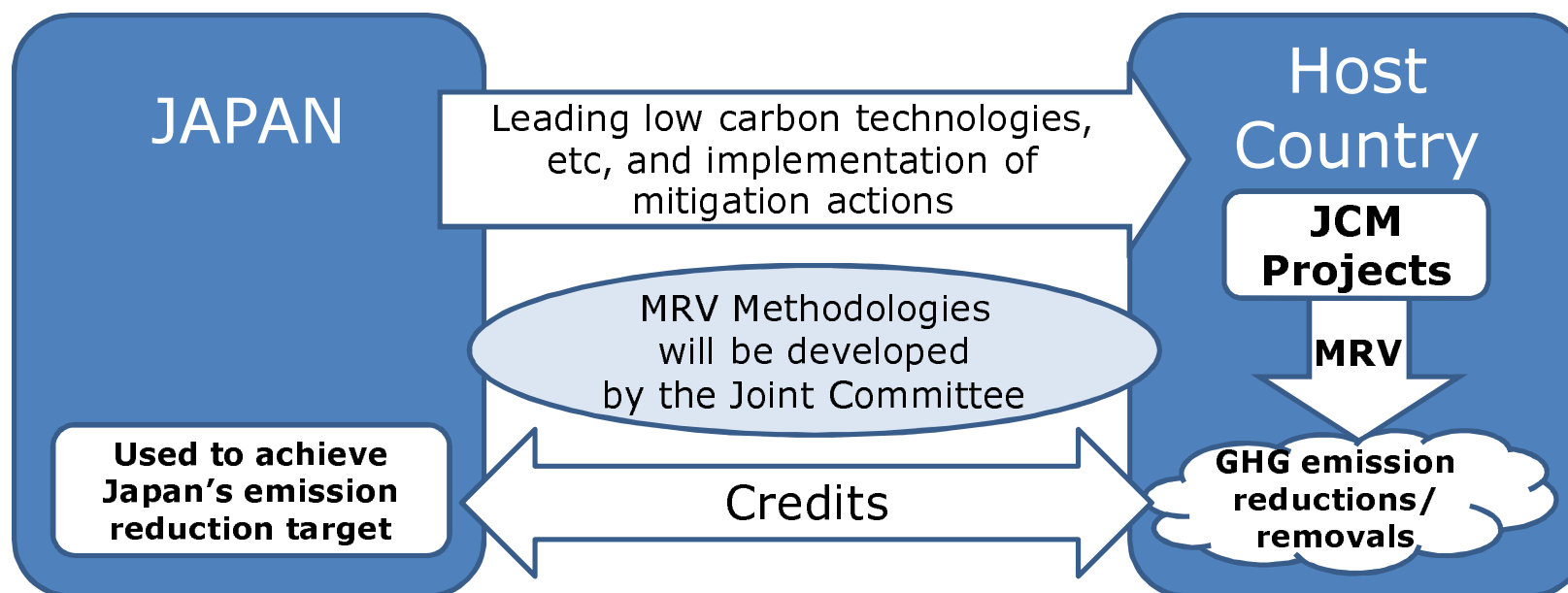
Low-Carbon Growth

- In order to effectively address the issue of climate change, it is necessary for both developed and developing countries to achieve low-carbon growth all around the world by fully mobilizing technology, markets and finance.
- Widespread use of advanced low-carbon technologies and products in various fields including renewable energy, highly efficient power generation, home electronics, low-emission vehicles, and energy-savings in factories must be accelerated.
- Realizing a low carbon society by combining these technologies and products with appropriate systems, services, and infrastructure is also crucial.

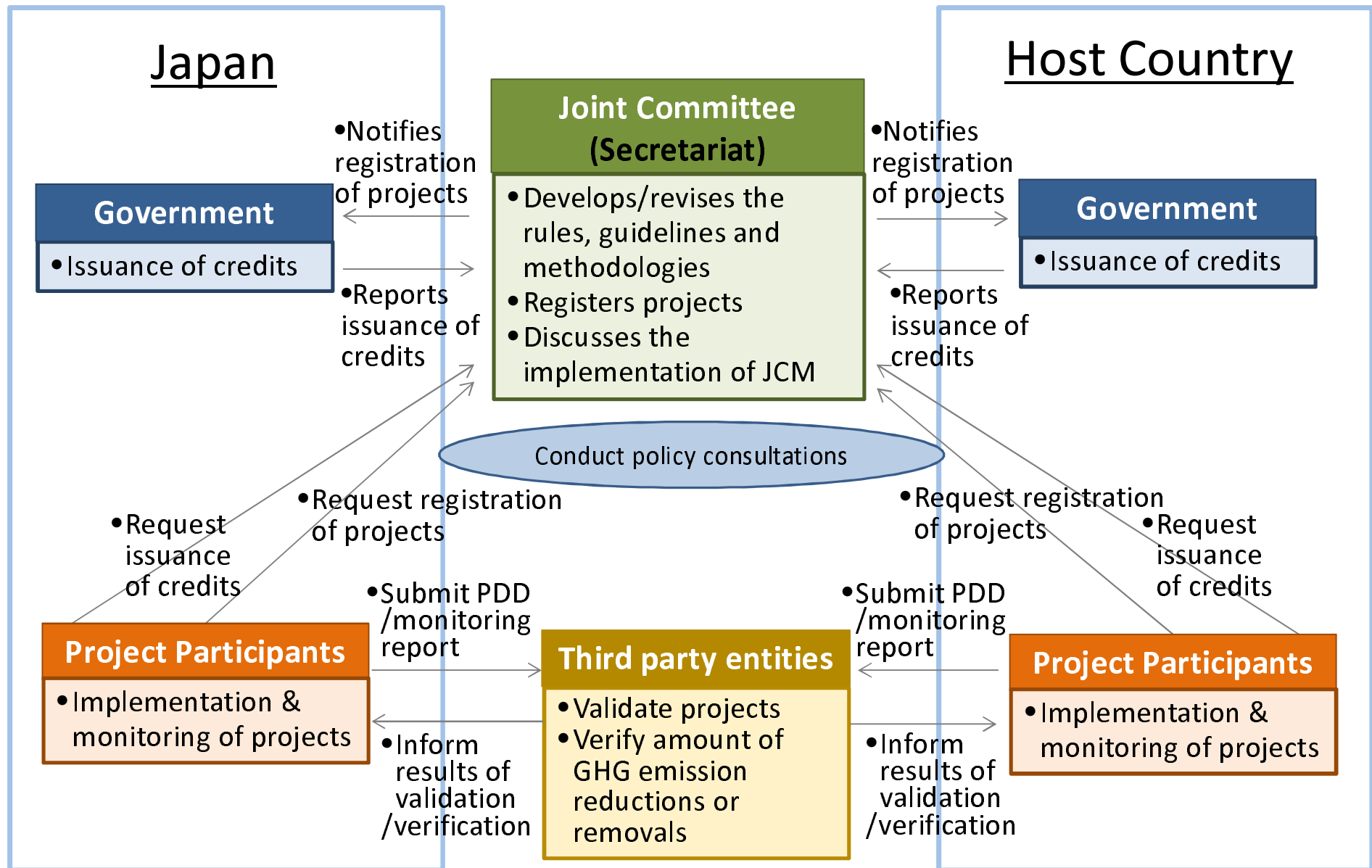


Basic Concept of the JCM

- 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 to GHG emission reductions or removals from Japan 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.

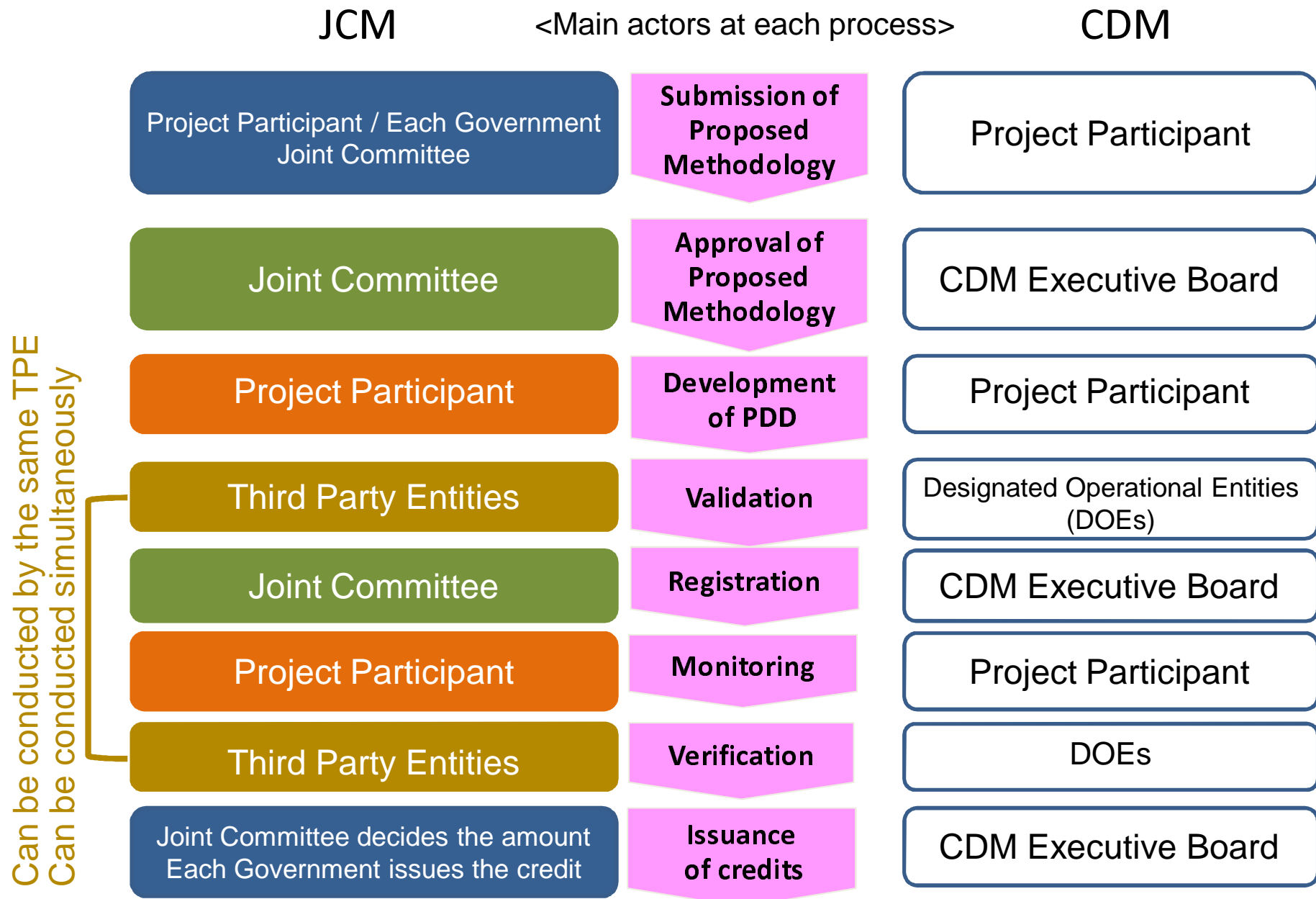
Approaches of the JCM

- The JCM should be designed and implemented, taking into account the followings:
 - (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 the non-tradable credit type mechanism.
- (2) Both Governments continue consultation for the transition to the 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

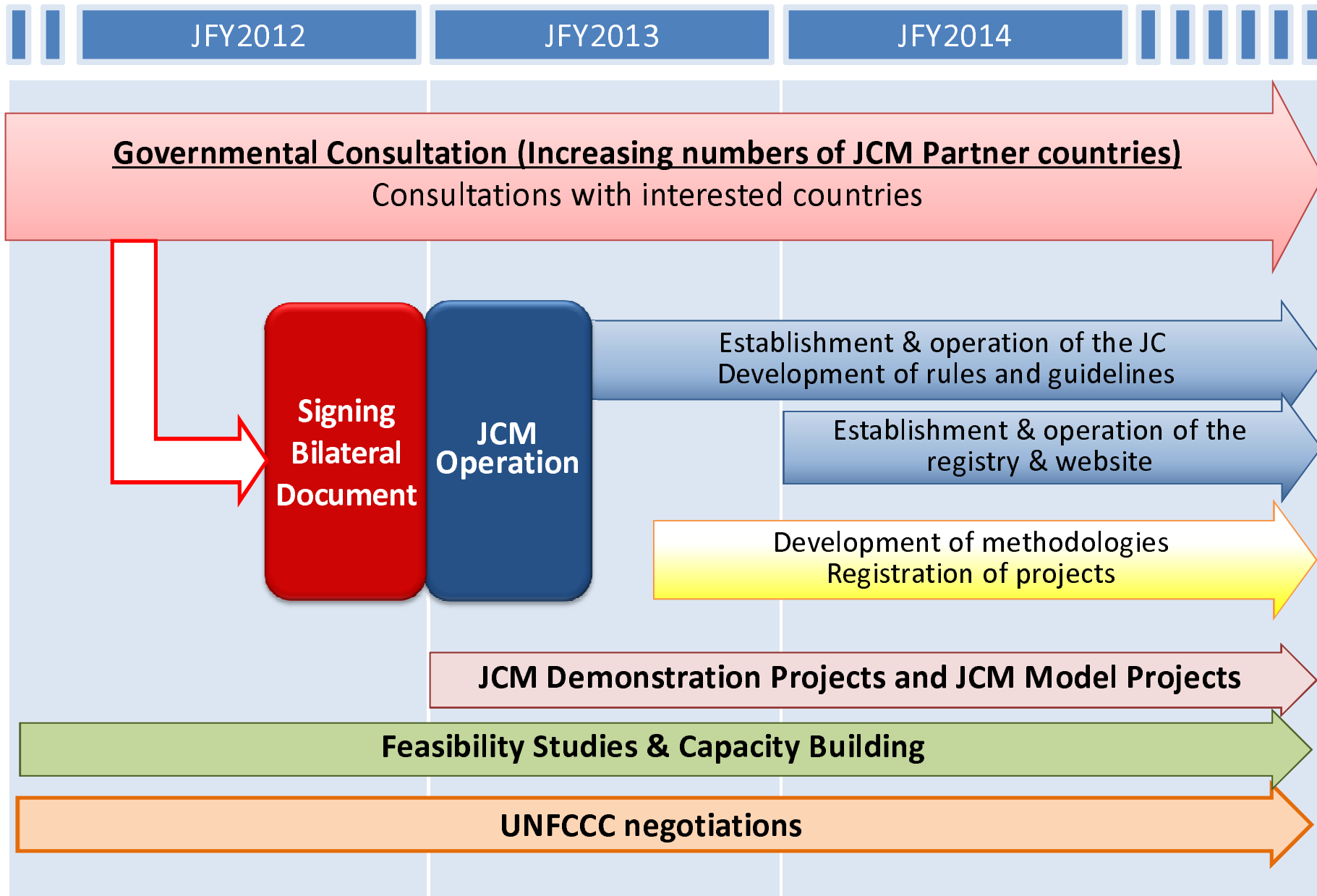


Key features of the JCM in comparison with the CDM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

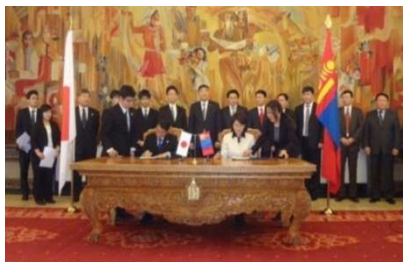
	JCM	CDM
Governance	- “de-centralized” structure (Each Government, Joint Committee)	- “centralized” structure (CMP, CDM Executive Board)
Sector/project Coverage	- Broader coverage	- Specific projects are difficult to implement in practice (e.g. USC coal-fired power generation)
Validation of projects	- 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



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 and Cambodia.



Mongolia
On Jan. 8, 2013
(Ulaanbaatar)



Bangladesh
On Mar. 19, 2013
(Dhaka)



Ethiopia
On May 27, 2013
(Addis Ababa)



Kenya
On Jun. 12, 2013
(Nairobi)



Maldives
On Jun. 29, 2013
(Okinawa)



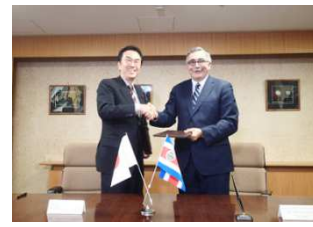
Viet Nam
On Jul. 2, 2013
(Hanoi)



Lao PDR
On Aug. 7, 2013
(Vientiane)



Indonesia
On Aug. 26, 2013
(Jakarta)



Costa Rica
On Dec. 9, 2013
(Tokyo)



Palau
On Jan. 13, 2014
(Ngerulmud)



Cambodia
On Apr. 11, 2014
(Phnom Penh)

- Japan held the Joint Committee with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam and Indonesia respectively.

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 1/CP18

46. *Decides* that the work programme referred to in paragraph 44 above shall address the following elements, inter alia:

- (a) The purposes of the framework;
- (b) The scope of approaches to be included under the framework;
- (c) A set of criteria and procedures to ensure the environmental integrity of approaches in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 79;
- (d) Technical specifications to avoid double counting through the accurate and consistent recording and tracking of mitigation outcomes;
- (e) The institutional arrangements for the framework;

- The JCM is one of various approaches Japan and partner countries are jointly developing and implementing , and Japan intends to contribute to elaborating the framework for such approaches under the UNFCCC.
- Japan also intends to report to the COP regarding the use of the JCM in Biennial Reports including the Common Tabular in line with Decision 19/CP18.

Technical Details Currently Considered for the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

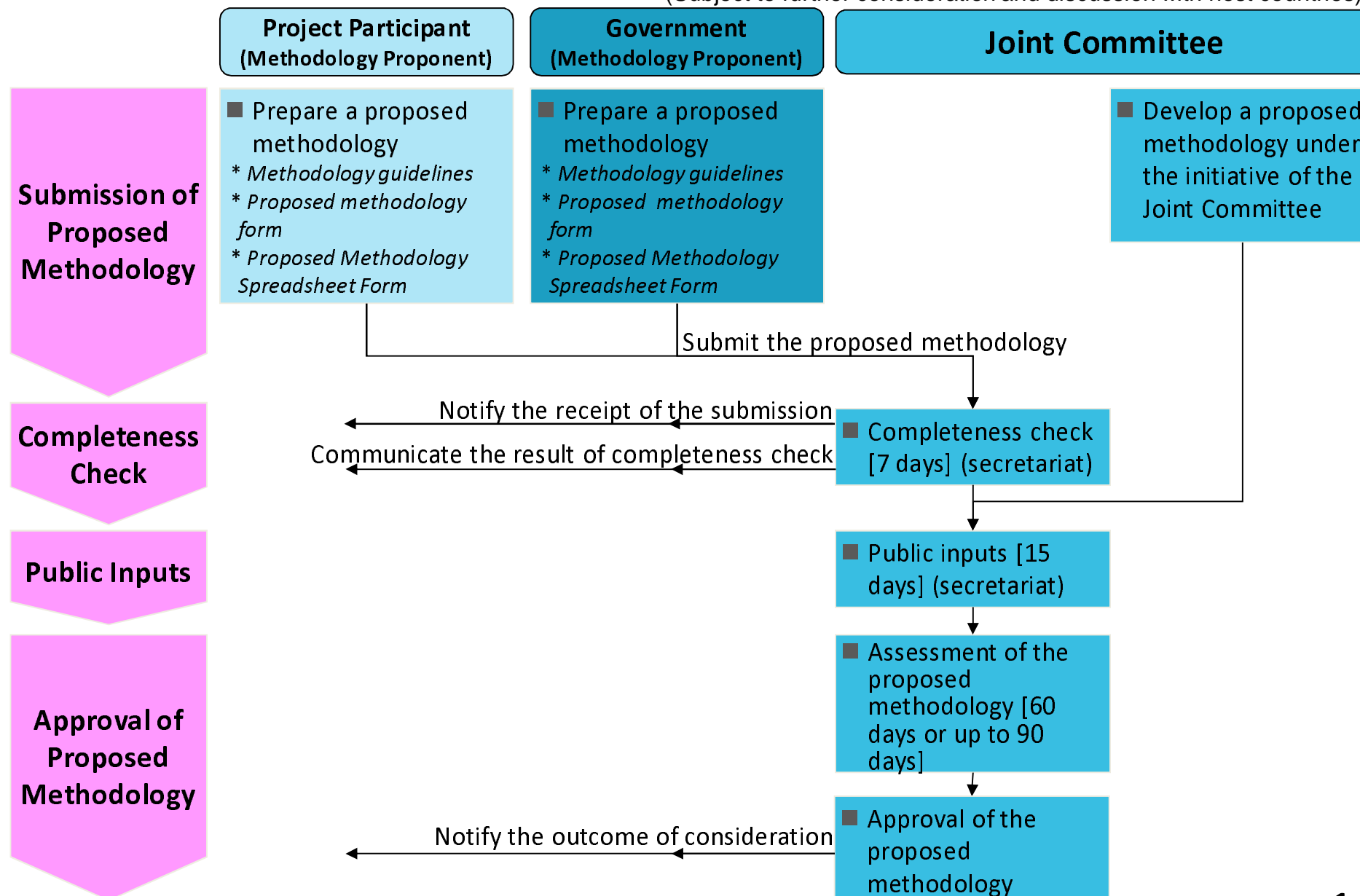
Necessary documents for the JCM

(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

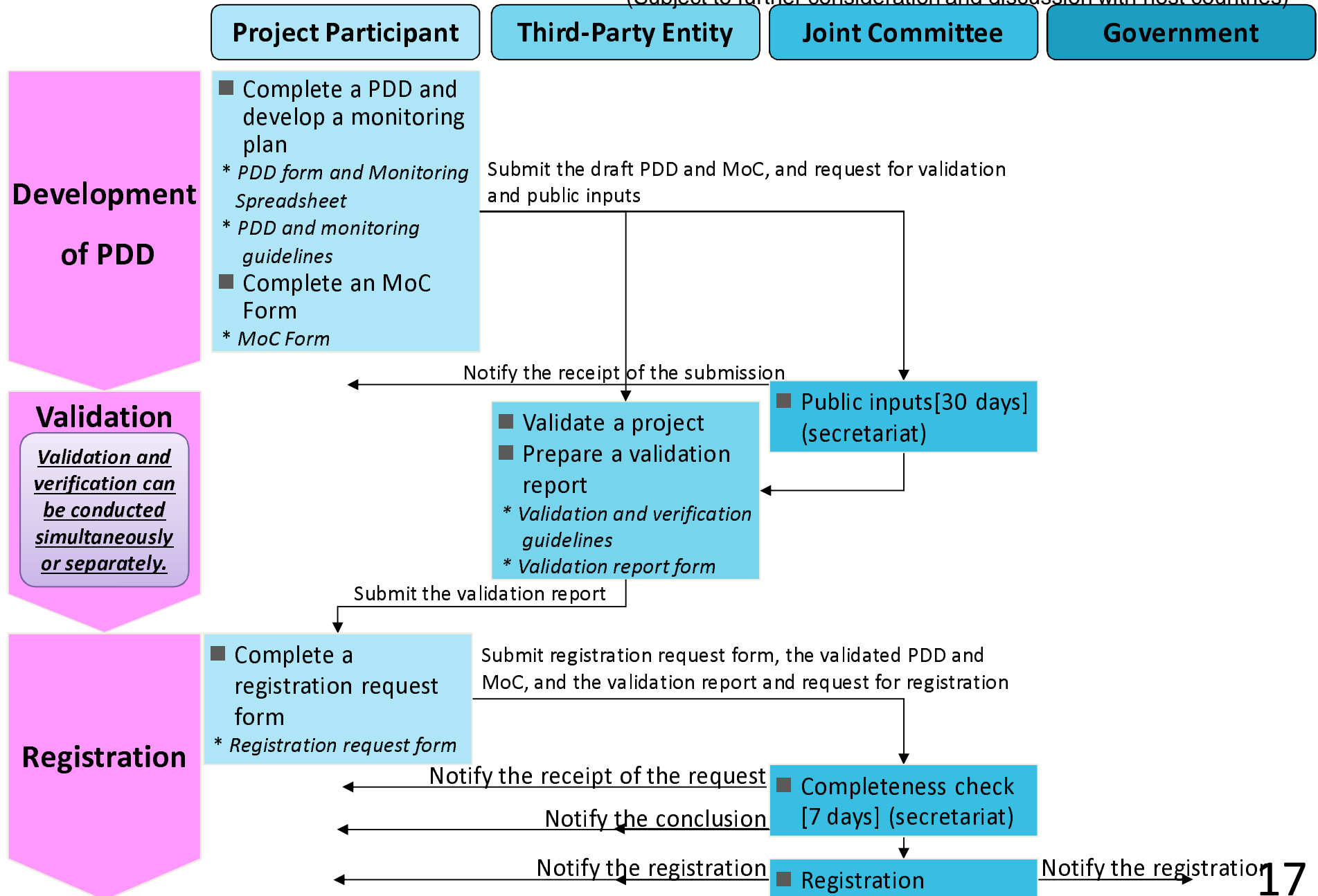
(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)



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

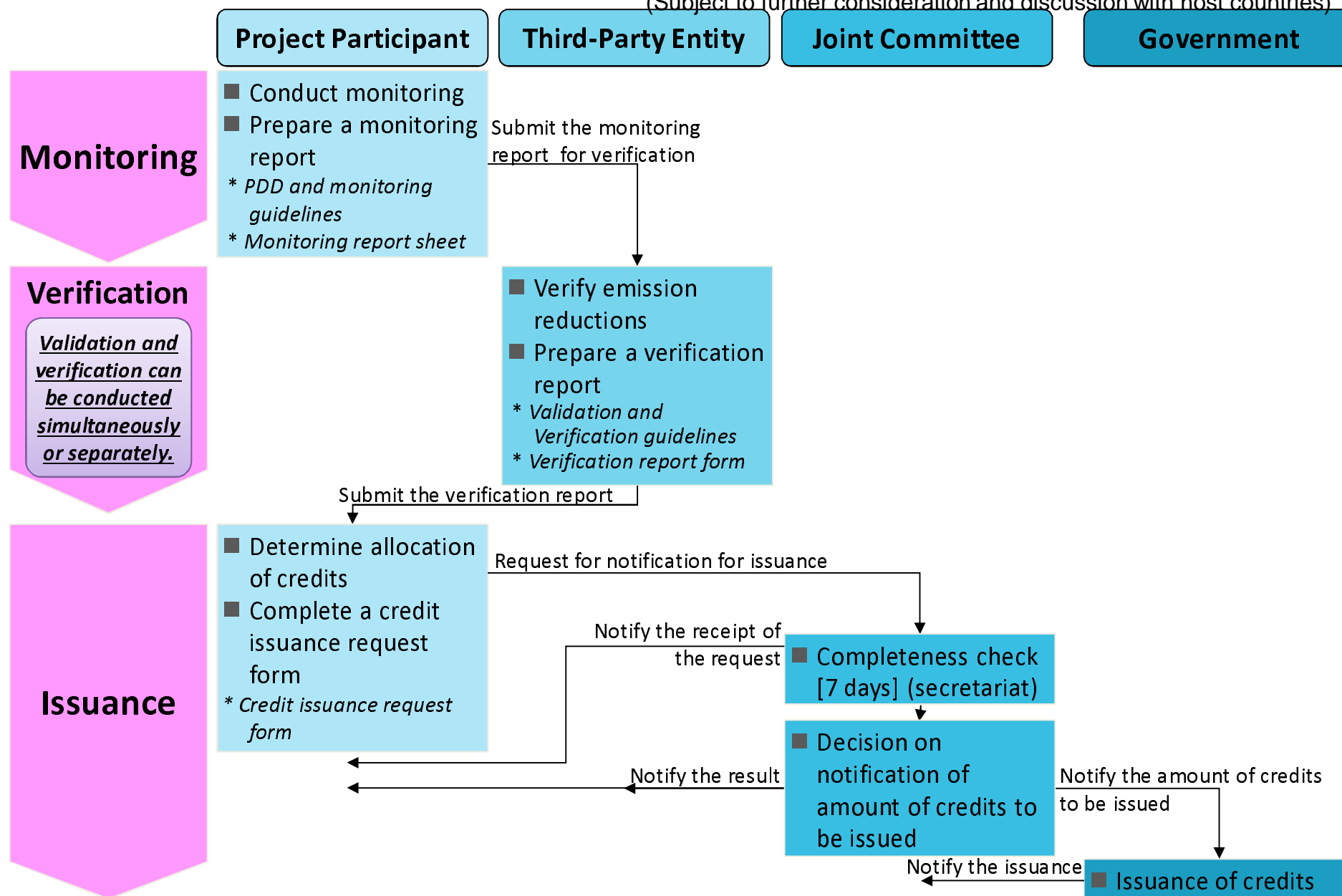
Registration & Issuance Procedure of the JCM (1/2)

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)



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.

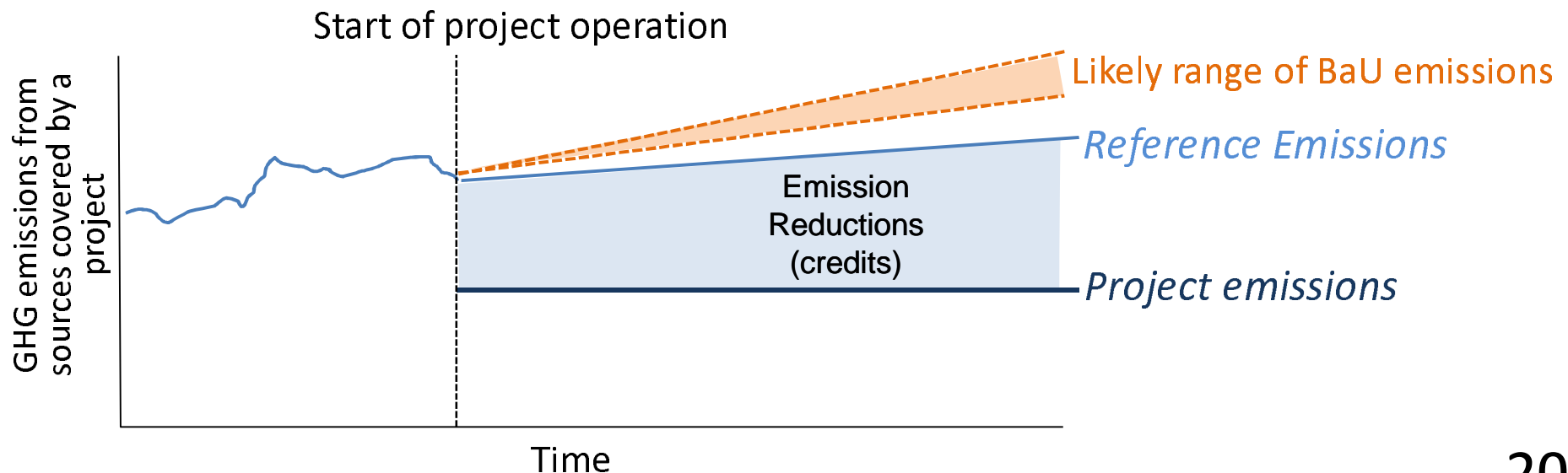
Confidentiality: Members of the JC, Secretariat, etc. respect confidentiality.

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

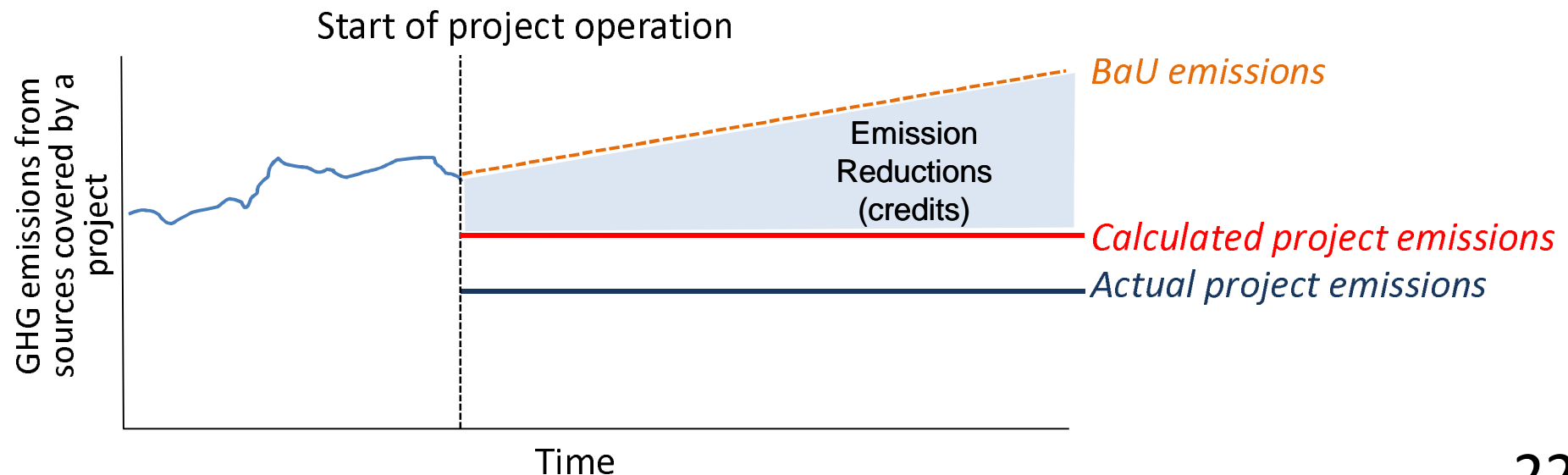
(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- Reference emissions are calculated by multiplying a “crediting threshold” which is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output by 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, whereas increase 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 inform project participants of 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 help calculate GHG emission reductions/removals 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 should be 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, similar to positive list, 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 shall contain the following:
 1. The requirements for the project in order 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

<p>1. Title of methodology</p> <p>Methodology for estimating and monitoring GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant.</p> <p>2. Scope of methodology</p> <p>The methodology covers the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p> <p>3. Purpose of methodology</p> <p>The purpose of the methodology is to estimate and monitor GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It is used to calculate the GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant.</p> <p>4. Methodology description</p> <p>The methodology is based on the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>	<p>5. Data sources</p> <p>The data sources for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p> <p>6. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>The monitoring and reporting requirements for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>	<p>7. References</p> <p>The references for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>
<p>8. Calculation of emissions</p> <p>The calculation of emissions is based on the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p> <p>9. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>The monitoring and reporting requirements for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>	<p>10. Data sources</p> <p>The data sources for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p> <p>11. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>The monitoring and reporting requirements for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>	<p>12. References</p> <p>The references for the methodology are the IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of GHG emissions from the production of electricity in a coal-fired power plant. It includes the production of electricity from coal, the production of steam, the production of electricity from steam, and the production of electricity from gas.</p>

Monitoring Spreadsheet

Monitoring and input data after project start										
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Monitoring point No.	Parameters	Description of data	Estimated Values	Units	Monitoring option	Source of data	Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	Other comments	
(1)	PO ₂	Project production volume at the HPP during the period of year 1	20,000	ty	Option C	Monitoring data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified calibrated weighing scales and routing 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)	FFC ₂	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPP	500	ty	Option B	Purchase records	- Collecting the purchase amount from retailer invoices and routing it to a spread sheet manually. - Project deputy managers double check the input data with invoices every 6 months.	once a month		
(3)	PEC ₂	Project electricity consumption by the HPP	550	MWh/ty	Option C	Monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with verified calibrated electricity monitoring devices and routing it to a 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		
HPP refers to high-performance turbine furnace.										
2. CO2 emission reductions										
CO2 emission reductions Units										
22,817 tCO2/ty										
Monitoring option										
Option A Based on public data which is measured by entities other than the project participants (Data used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and specifications)										
Option B Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using metering instruments (Data used: commercial evidence such as invoices)										
Option C Based on the actual measurement using metering instruments (Data used: measured values)										

Monitoring Report Sheet

Monitoring Structure Sheet

Monitoring Plan Sheet

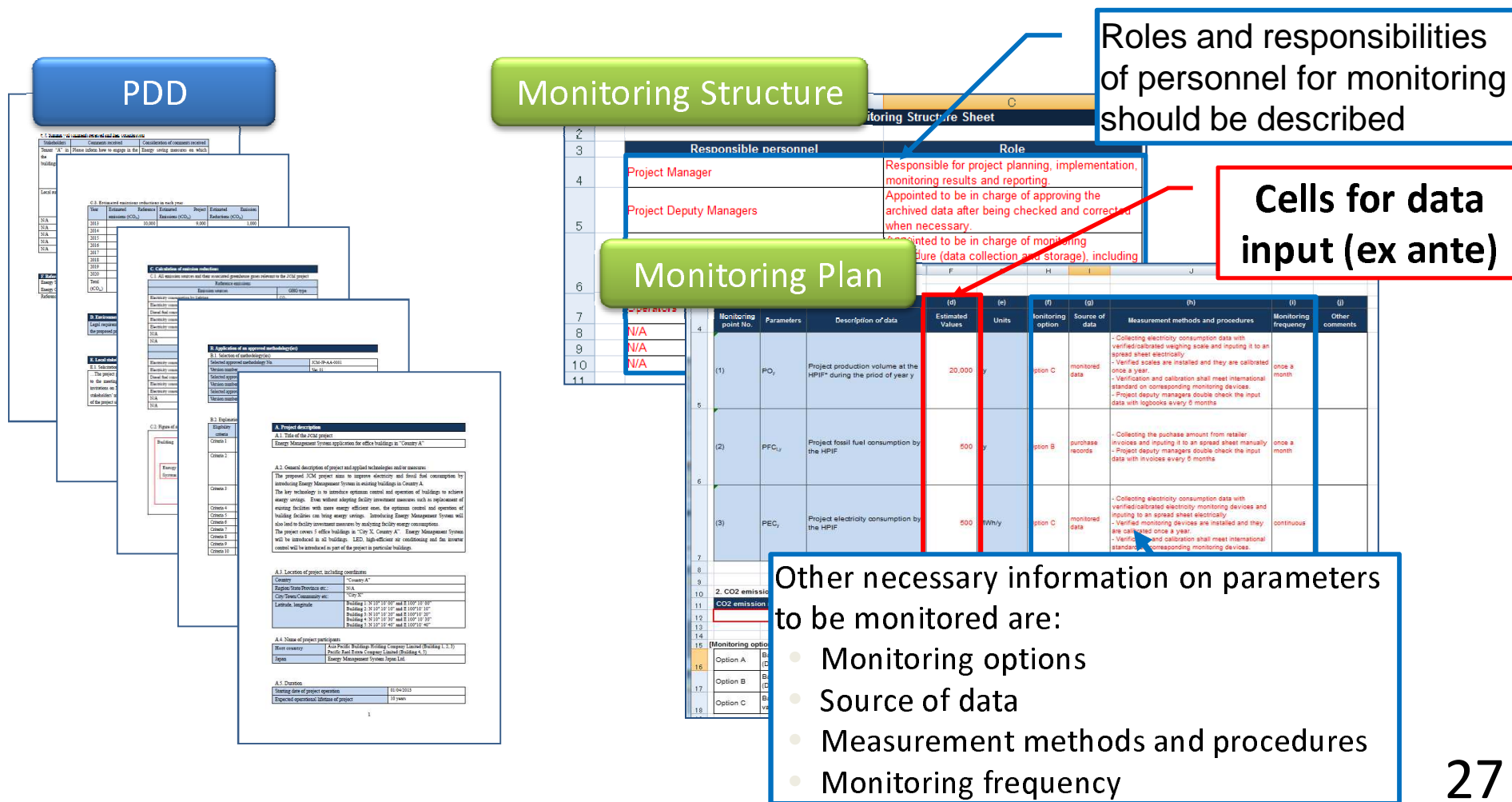
Cells for data & information input

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.



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 Report

Monitoring period

Cells for data input (ex post)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	Monitoring period	Monitoring point No.	Parameters	Description of data	Monitored Values	Units	Monitoring option	Source of data	Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	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 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	
4	2013-2014	2)	PFO _y	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPIF	900	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)	PEO _y	Project electricity consumption by the HPIF	900	kWh/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	
6	* HPIF refers to High-Performance Industrial Furnace.										
7											
8	2. CO2 emission reductions										
9	CO2 emission reductions										
10	Units										
11	22.881										
12	CO2/y										
13											
14	[Monitoring option]										
15	Option A:	Based on public data which is measured by entities other than the project used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and specification									
16	Option B:	Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using meter used: commercial evidence such as invoices									
17	Option C:	Based on the actual measurement using metering instruments (Data used)									
18											

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

- 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.

References

- ◆ JCM Demonstration Projects and JCM Model 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 2014: 6billion JPY (approximately \$61million)
- 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)

- 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

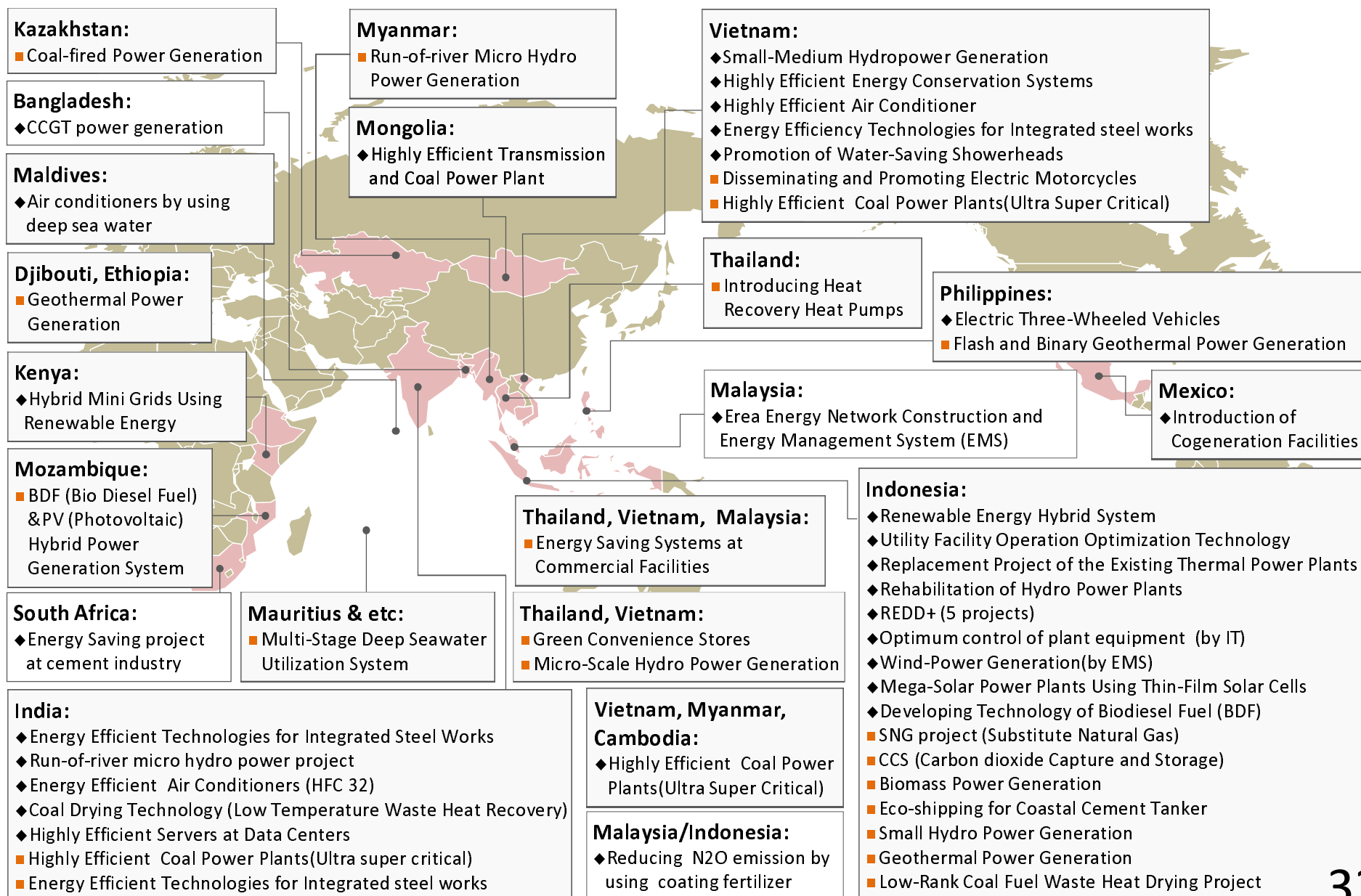
- Variety of capacity building activities to increase technical experts
e.g.,) Experts on measuring amount of emission reductions by introducing low carbon technologies and products in the host country.

JCM Feasibility Studies (FSs) by METI & NEDO in FY2012

54 projects were selected (19 countries)

◆→ METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation (33 projects)

■→ NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration/Development (21 projects)



JCM Feasibility Studies (FSs) by METI & NEDO in FY2013

30 projects were selected (13 countries)

- ◆ → METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation (19 projects)
- → NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration /Development (5 projects)
- → NRDO's Demonstration Project (6 project)

Mongolia:

- ◆ Wind-Power generation
- energy efficient housing complex at Ger area
- High efficiency and low loss power transmission and distribution system

Myanmar:

- ◆ Run-of-river Micro Hydro Power Generation

Vietnam:

- ◆ Highly Efficient Coal Power Plants(Ultra Super Critical)
- ◆ Water purification/sludge reduction
- Energy recovery using organic waste
- Wind-Power generation
- Energy saving by inverter air conditioner optimum operation at National Hospital
- Energy saving by BEMS optimum operation at Hotel

Laos:

- ◆ Energy saving at beer plant
- ◆ REDD+

Mexico:

- ◆ CCS (Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage)

Kenya:

- ◆ Dissemination of Solar lantern

Kenya, Ethiopia :

- Micro Hydro power plant

Djibouti, Rwanda:

- ◆ Geothermal Power Generation

Indonesia:

- ◆ Biomass Power Generation
- ◆ Energy saving stores based on CO2 refrigerant
- ◆ REDD+ (4 projects)
- Energy saving by optimum operation at Oil factory
- Utility facility operation optimization technology into Oil factory
- Thin-Film solar power plant

Peru:

- ◆ REDD+

Thailand:

- ◆ Energy saving at Industrial Estate
- Air Conditioners using CO2 refrigerant

India:

- ◆ Energy Efficient Air Conditioners (HFC 32)
- ◆ Energy Efficient Technologies for Integrated Steel Works

Capacity Building Programmes & Feasibility Studies by MOE

Capacity Building Programmes

Region

Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Small Island countries

Scope

Facilitating understanding on the JCM rules and guidelines, enhancing capacities for implementing MRV

Activities

Consultations, workshops, seminars, training courses and study tours, etc.

Target

Government officials, private sectors, candidate for validation & verification entities, local institutes and NGOs



Feasibility Studies

Objective

Elaborating investment plan on JCM projects, developing MRV methodologies and investigating feasibility on potential JCM projects,

Type of studies

JCM Project Planning Study (PS)

To develop a JCM Project in the next fiscal year

JCM Feasibility Study (FS)

To survey feasibility of potential JCM projects

Large Scale JCM Feasibility Study

To survey feasibility of potential large scale JCM projects including city level cooperation

Reports

Available at GEC (Global Environment Centre Foundation) website <URL: <http://gec.jp>>



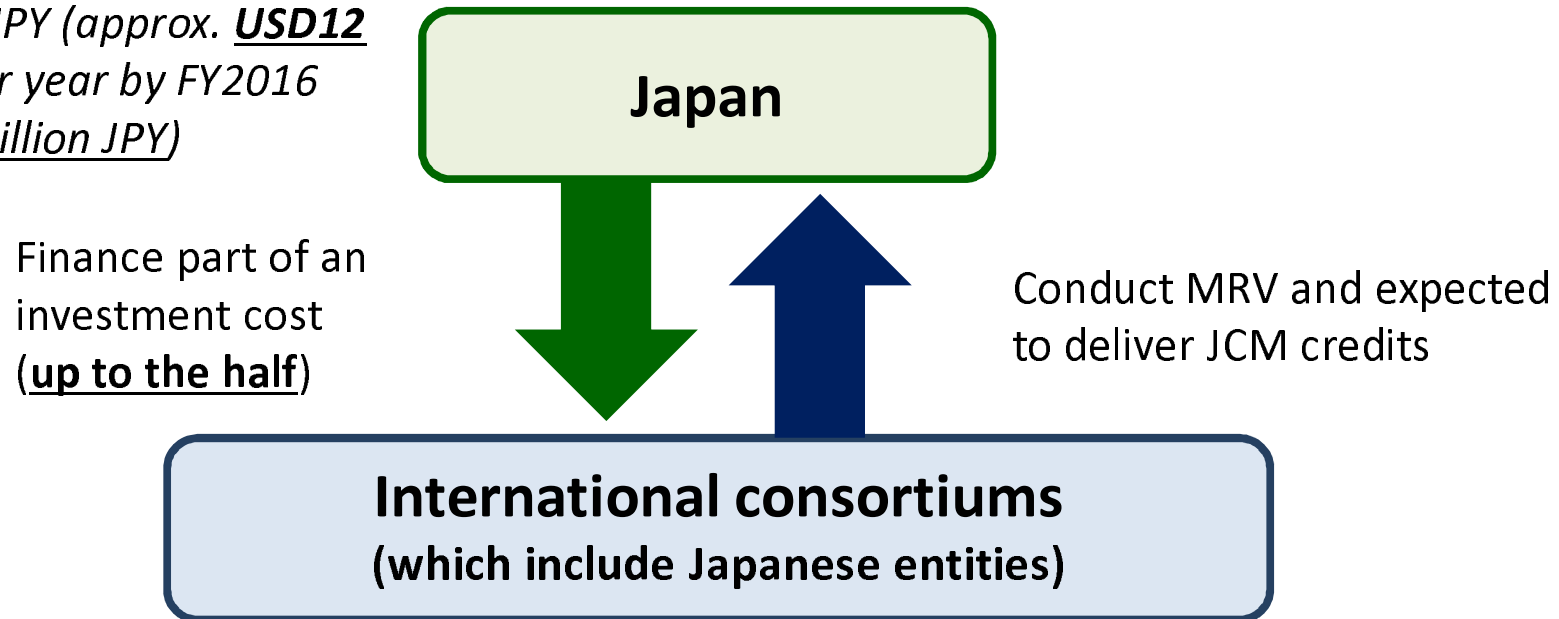
Outreach

New Mechanisms Information Platform website provides the latest information on the JCM <URL: <http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/index.html>>

Financing Programme for JCM Model Projects by MOE

The budget for FY 2014

*1.2 billion JPY (approx. **USD12 million**) per year by FY2016
(total 3.6 billion JPY)*



- Scope of the financing: facilities, equipment, vehicles, etc. which reduce CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion as well as construction cost for installing those facilities, etc.
- Eligible Projects : starting installation after the adoption of the financing and finishing installation within three years.

New Support Program Enabling “Leapfrog” Development (Fund/ADB) by MOE

Fund for expansion of low-carbon technologies

Budget for FY 2014

4.2 billion JPY (approx. USD42 million)

Scheme

To finance the projects which have the better efficiency of reducing GHG emission in collaboration with other projects supported by JICA and other national

Purpose

To expand superior and advanced low-carbon technologies for building the low carbon society as the whole city wise and area wise in the wider fields, and to acquire credits by the JCM .

ADB Trust Fund

Budget for FY 2014

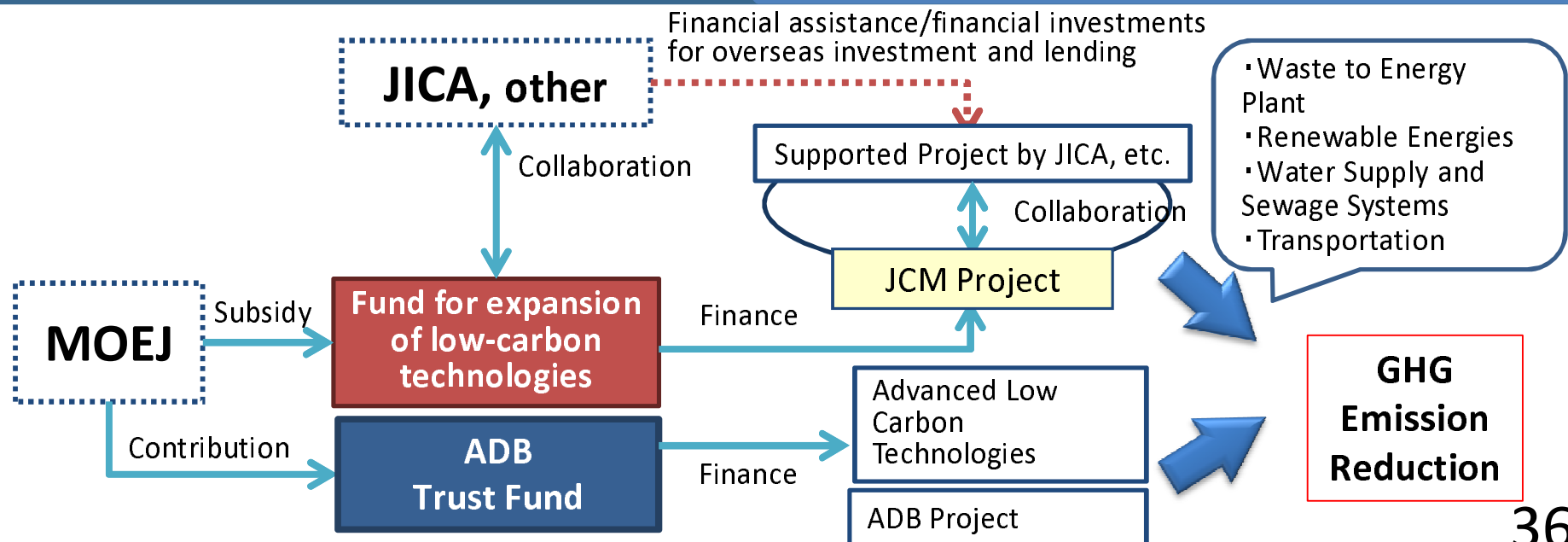
1.8 billion JPY (approx. USD18 million)

Scheme

To provide the financial incentives for the adoption of the advanced low-carbon technologies which are superior in GHG emission reduction but expensive in ADB- financed projects

Purpose

To develop ADB projects as the “Leapfrog” developments by the advanced technologies and to show the effectiveness of the JCM scheme by the acquisition of credits of the JCM.



JCM Model Projects in 2013 by MOEJ

Mongolia:

◆ Upgrading and Installation of Centralized Control System of High-Efficiency Heat Only Boiler (HOB)

The high-efficiency Heat Only Boilers (HOBs) will replace outdated low-efficiency HOBs, to supply heated water for winter indoor heating. The project will also introduce centralized control system for the integrated heat supply in collective buildings.

Bangladesh:

◆ Brick Production based on Non-Firing Solidification Technology

In place of the existing brick production with the firing process with the combustion of coal, the new brick production with the non-firing solidification technology will be introduced.

Viet Nam:

◆ Integrated Energy Efficiency Improvement at Beer Factory

A set of high performance equipment for energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy generation will be introduced in beer factories. Before the installation, the potential of energy saving and possible high potential points in the beer production process will be identified by using the energy structure analysis simulation technology.

◆ Energy Efficient NH₃ Heat Pumps to Marine Products Processing Industry

The high efficient heat pump using ammonia (NH₃) as a refrigerant will be introduced to save their energy consumptions.

Cambodia:

◆ Small-scale Biomass Power Generation by Using Stirling Engines

The introduction of small-scale biomass power generation systems with stirling engines will replace diesel-based power generation at rice mills. The stirling engine, external-combustion engine, is suitable for the utilisation of biomass such as rice husk.

Indonesia:

◆ Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning and Process Cooling at Textile Factory (in Batang city)

The high performance refrigerating machine with efficient compressor and economizer cycle will be introduced for factory air-conditioning.

◆ Energy Savings at Convenience Stores

The latest high-efficiency chillers with natural refrigerant (CO₂ refrigerant), inverter-controlled air-conditioners, and LED lighting will be introduced in convenience stores. Rooftop photovoltaic power generation systems will also be introduced.

◆ Energy Efficient Refrigerants to Cold Chain Industry

The advanced energy efficient non-fluorocarbon cooling system using NH₃ and CO₂ will be introduced in the food industry and logistics industry. A screw compressor and an IPM (interior permanent magnet synchronous) motor are adopted and operated integrally, to achieve high efficient operation of the cooling facility.

◆ Energy Saving by Double Bundle-Type Heat Pump at Beverage Plant

A double bundle-type heat pump, generating both heating and cooling energy, will be installed to reduce energy consumption.

◆ Energy Saving for Air-Conditioning and Process Cooling at Textile Factory (in West Java province & Banten province)

The high performance refrigerating machine with efficient compressor and economizer cycle will be introduced for factory air-conditioning.

Overview of JCM Planning/Demonstration/Feasibility Studies in 2013 by MOEJ

