

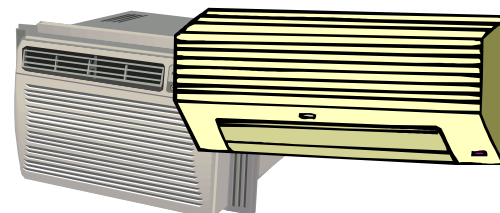
二国間オフセット・クレジット制度
(Joint Crediting Mechanism(JCM)
/Bilateral offset Credit Mechanism(BOCM))
の最新動向

平成25年2月
日本国政府

全ての記載内容は、ホスト国とのさらなる検討・協議により変更される可能性がある。

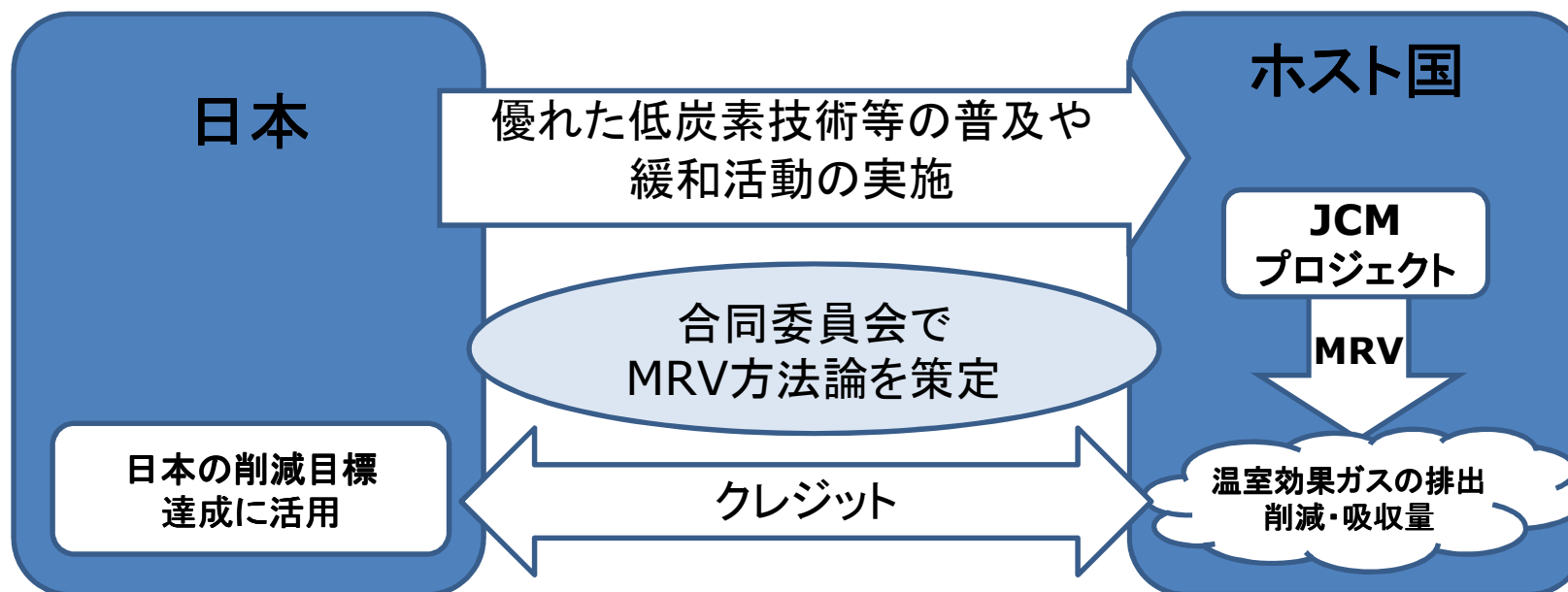
低炭素成長の必要性

- ◆ 気候変動問題に効果的に対処するためには、先進国・途上国の双方が、技術・市場・資金を活用して「低炭素成長」を達成することが必要。
- ◆ そのためには、温室効果ガスの排出を削減する高度な低炭素技術・製品として、再生可能エネルギー、高効率発電、省エネ家電、低燃費自動車、工場省エネ、等の普及を促進していくことが必要。
- ◆ こうした技術・製品とシステム・サービス・インフラ等を適切に組み合わせ、低炭素社会を実現していくことが必要。

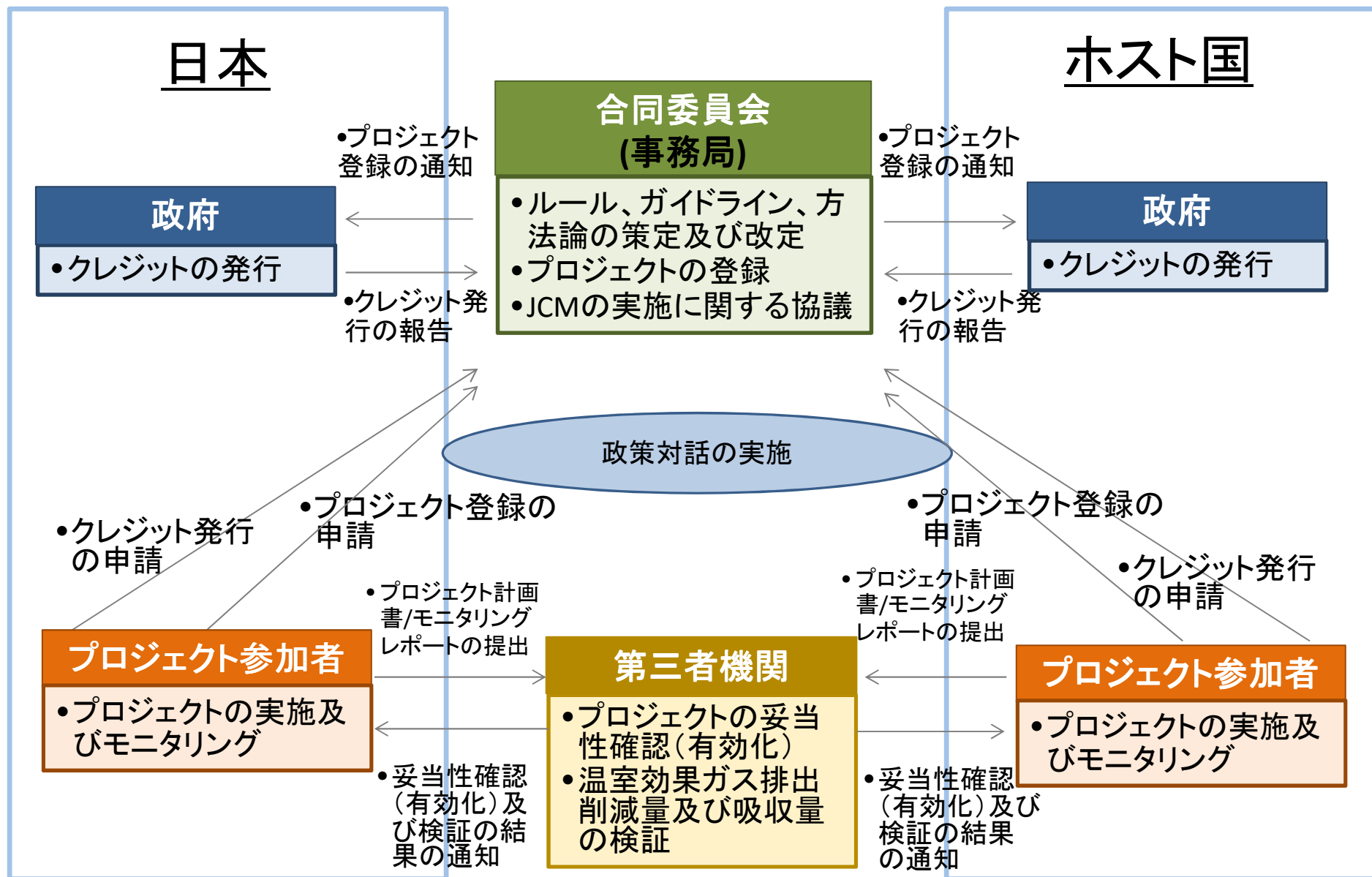


二国間オフセット・クレジット制度の基本概念

- 途上国への優れた温室効果ガス削減技術・製品・システム・サービス・インフラ等の普及や緩和活動を加速し、途上国の持続可能な開発に貢献。
- 日本からの温室効果ガス排出削減・吸収への貢献を、測定・報告・検証（MRV）方法論を適用し、定量的に評価し、日本の削減目標の達成に活用。
- CDMを補完し、地球規模での温室効果ガス排出削減・吸収行動を促進することにより、国連気候変動枠組条約の究極的な目的の達成に貢献。



二国間オフセット・クレジット制度のスキーム図



合同委員会及び各国政府の役割

- 合同委員会(JC) は、両国政府の代表者により構成される。
- 合同委員会は、本制度実施に必要なルールとガイドライン等を策定する。
- 合同委員会は、提案された方法論を承認もしくは却下し、同時に方法論の策定も行う。
- 合同委員会は、第三者機関 (TPEs) を指定する。
- 合同委員会は、第三者機関により妥当性確認が実施されたプロジェクトの登録について決定する。
- 各国政府は、登録簿を設置し、運用する。
- 合同委員会からのクレジット発行通知に基づき、各国政府はクレジットを登録簿に発行する。

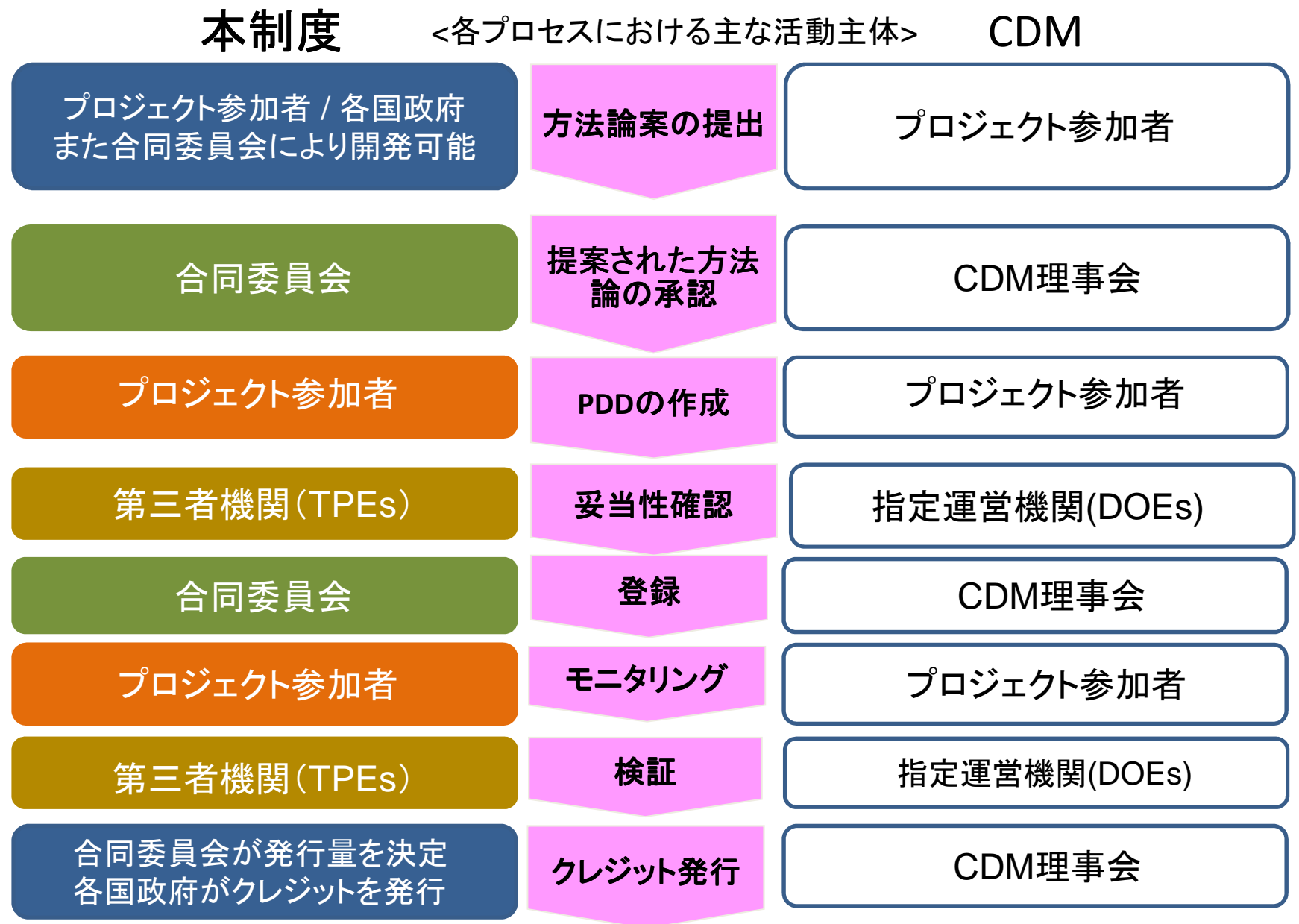
二国間オフセット・クレジット制度のアプローチ

- 本制度は、以下を考慮して設計され、実施される。
 - (1) 堅固な方法論、透明性、環境十全性を確保する
 - (2) 簡易で実用的な制度を維持する
 - (3) 地球規模の温室効果ガス排出削減・吸収を促進する
具体的な行動を推進する
 - (4) 温室効果ガスの排出削減・吸収量の二重計上を回避するために、本制度の下で登録された緩和プロジェクトを他の国際的な緩和メカニズムに重複して使用することを防止する

二国間オフセット・クレジット制度の特徴

- (1)本制度はクレジットが取引不可能な制度として開始する。
- (2)両国政府は本制度の実施状況を踏まえ、取引可能なクレジットを発行する制度へ移行するため二国間協議を継続的に行い、出来るだけ早期に結論を得る。
- (3)本制度が取引可能なクレジットを発行する制度へ移行した後、途上国の適応努力の支援ための具体的な貢献を目指す。
- (4)本制度は国連気候変動枠組条約(UNFCCC)の下での新たな国際枠組みが発効されるまでの期間を対象とする。

二国間オフセット・クレジット制度とCDMのプロジェクトサイクル

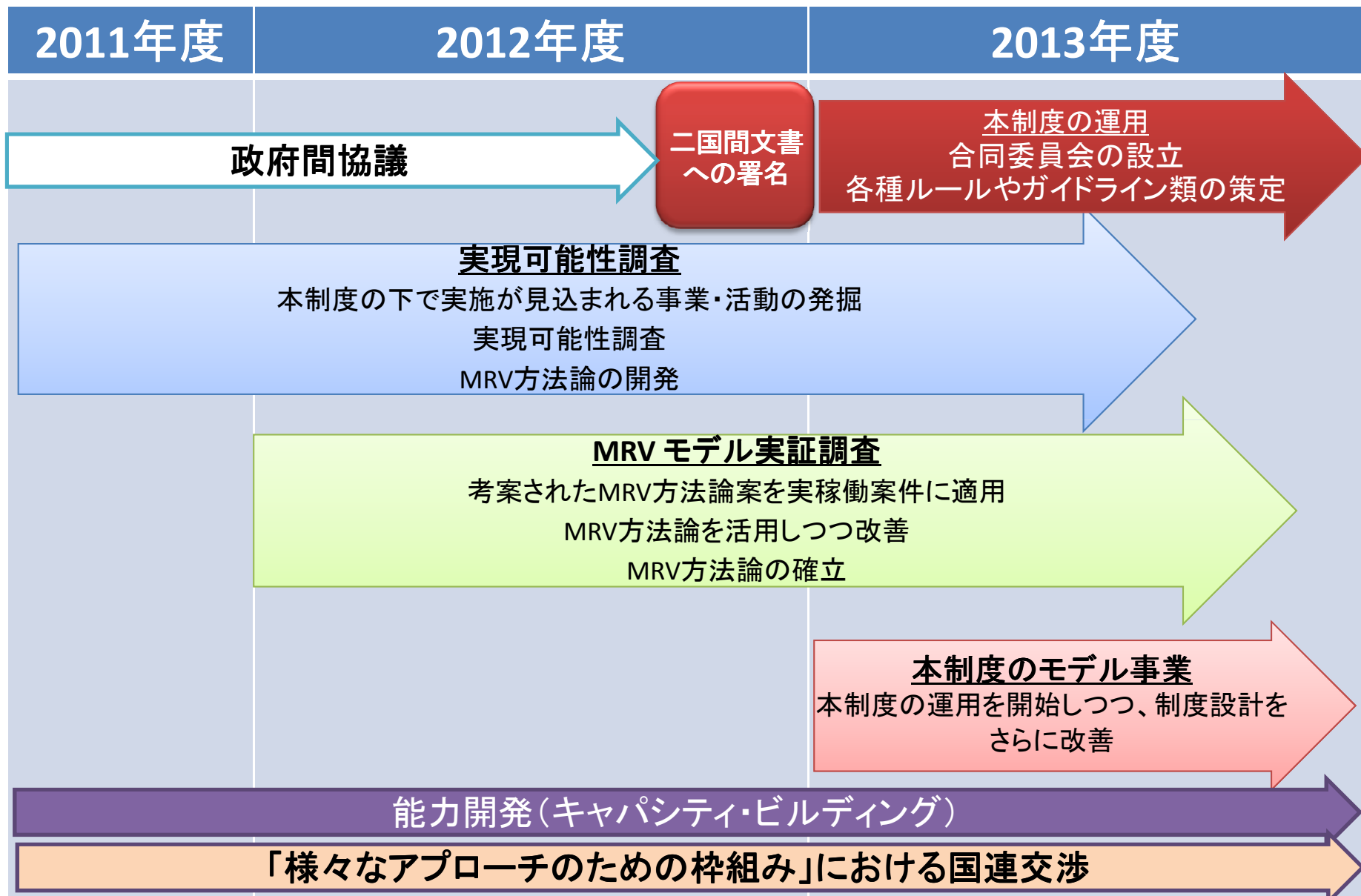


CDMと比較した、二国間オフセット・クレジット制度の主な特徴

(ホスト国とのさらなる検討・協議により変更の可能性あり)

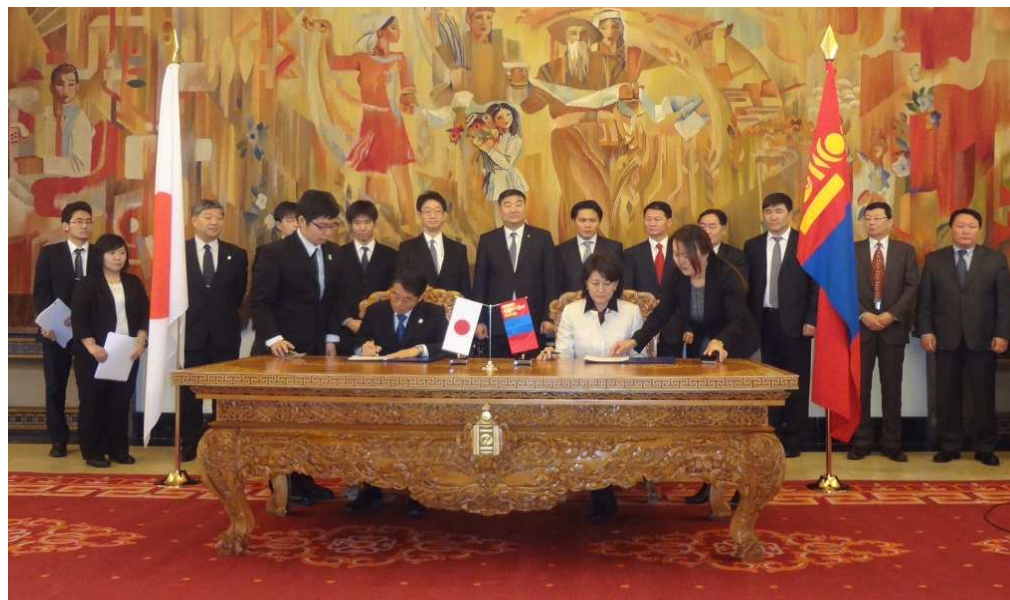
	二国間オフセット・クレジット制度	CDM
ガバナンス	- “分権的” 構造 (各国政府、合同委員会)	- “中央集権的” 構造 (京都議定書締約国会合、CDM 理事会)
対象セクター ／プロジェクト の対象範囲	- より広範な対象範囲	- 特定プロジェクト・セクターは実施するのが 困難 (例：超々臨界 石炭火力発電)
プロジェクトの 妥当性確認	- DOEsに加えて、ISO14065 認証機関 が実施可能 - 提案されたプロジェクトが、客観的に 判断可能な適格性要件に合致して いるかを確認	- 指定運営機関(DOEs)のみ実施可能 - 仮想のシナリオに対して、提案された各プロ ジェクトの追加性を評価
排出削減量の 計算	- スプレッドシートが提供される - モニタリングを行うパラメータに制約 がある場合、デフォルト値を保守的 に用いる	- 複数の計算式が掲載されている - パラメーターの計測に関する厳格な要件
プロジェクトの 検証	- プロジェクトの妥当性確認を実施し た機関が検証を行うことが可能 - 妥当性確認及び検証を同時に実施 可能	- 基本的には妥当性確認を実施した機関は、 検証を実施できない - 妥当性確認及び検証は別々に実施されな ければならない

二国間オフセット・クレジット制度のロードマップ



政府間協議

- 日本は、2011年から発展途上国（モンゴル、バングラデシュ、インドネシア、ベトナム等）と本制度に関する協議を行ってきており、関心をもつ国々には同様の意見交換を実施。日本は本制度に関心をもつ国々との協議や意見交換を継続していく予定。
- 日本とモンゴルは本制度に係る二国間文書に署名（署名を行った最初の案件）。



2013年1月8日、ウランバートルにおいて、清水武則駐モンゴル日本国特命全権大使とサンジャースレン・オヨーン・モンゴル国自然環境・グリーン開発大臣との間で、本制度に関する二国間文書の署名が行われた。

Technical Details Currently Considered for the JCM

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

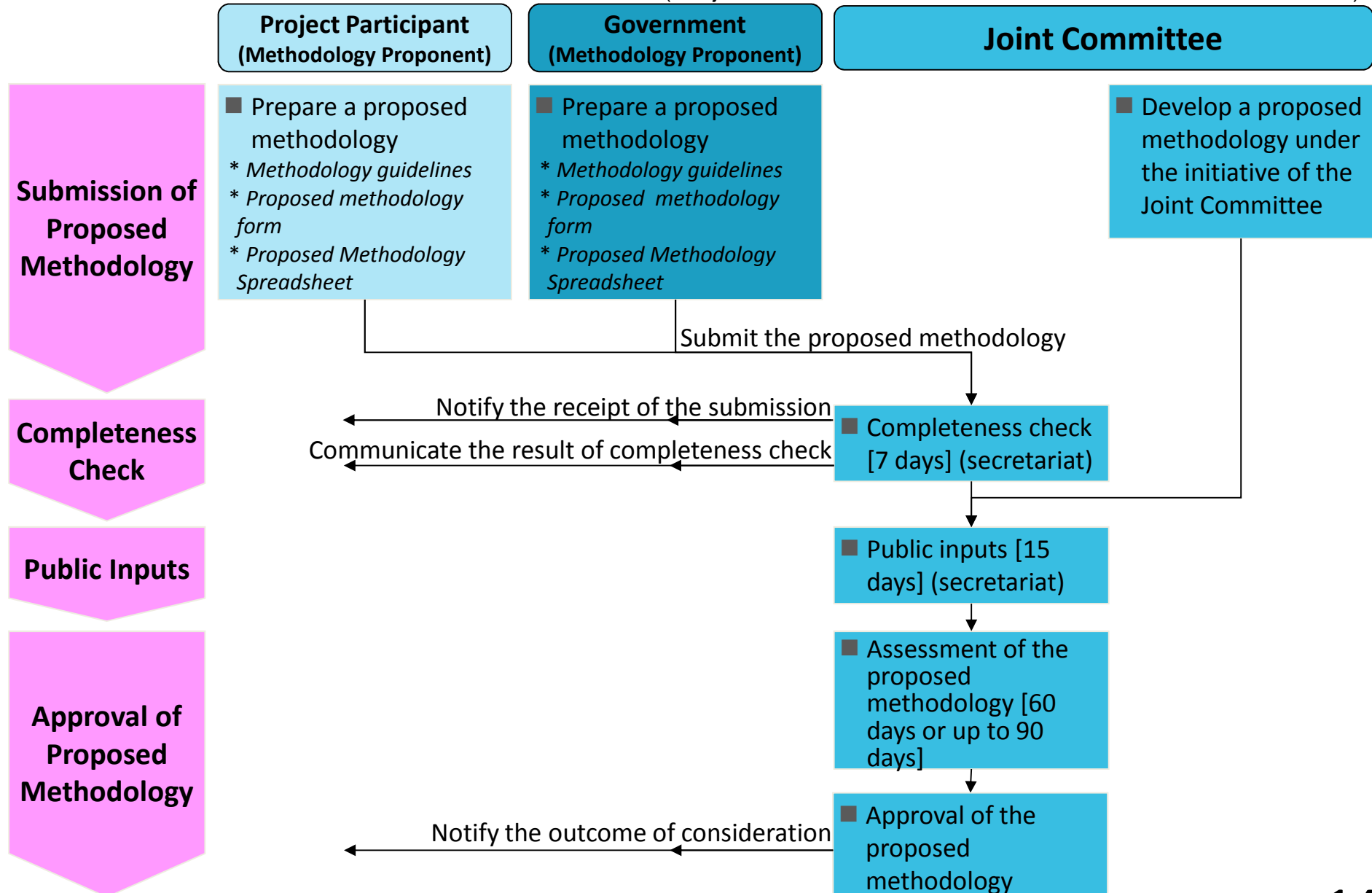
Necessary documents for the JCM

(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 JCM terms ✓ Standards for designation as a Third-Party Entity
Joint Committee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rules of Procedures for the Joint Committee
Methodology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for Developing JCM Proposed Methodology (methodology guidelines)
Project Procedures	Developing a PDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guidelines for Developing the JCM Project Design Document, Monitoring Plan and Monitoring Report (PDD and monitoring guidelines)
	Monitoring	
	Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Validation and Verification 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

Project Cycle 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 Approved Methodology Spreadsheet
 - * PDD and monitoring guidelines
- Complete an MoC
 - * Form for the "Modalities of communication statement"

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

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)

Notify the receipt of the submission

Submit the validation report, and the validated PDD and MoC

Registration

- Complete a registration request form
 - * Registration request form

Request for registration

- Completeness check [7 days] (secretariat)

- Registration

Notify the receipt of the request

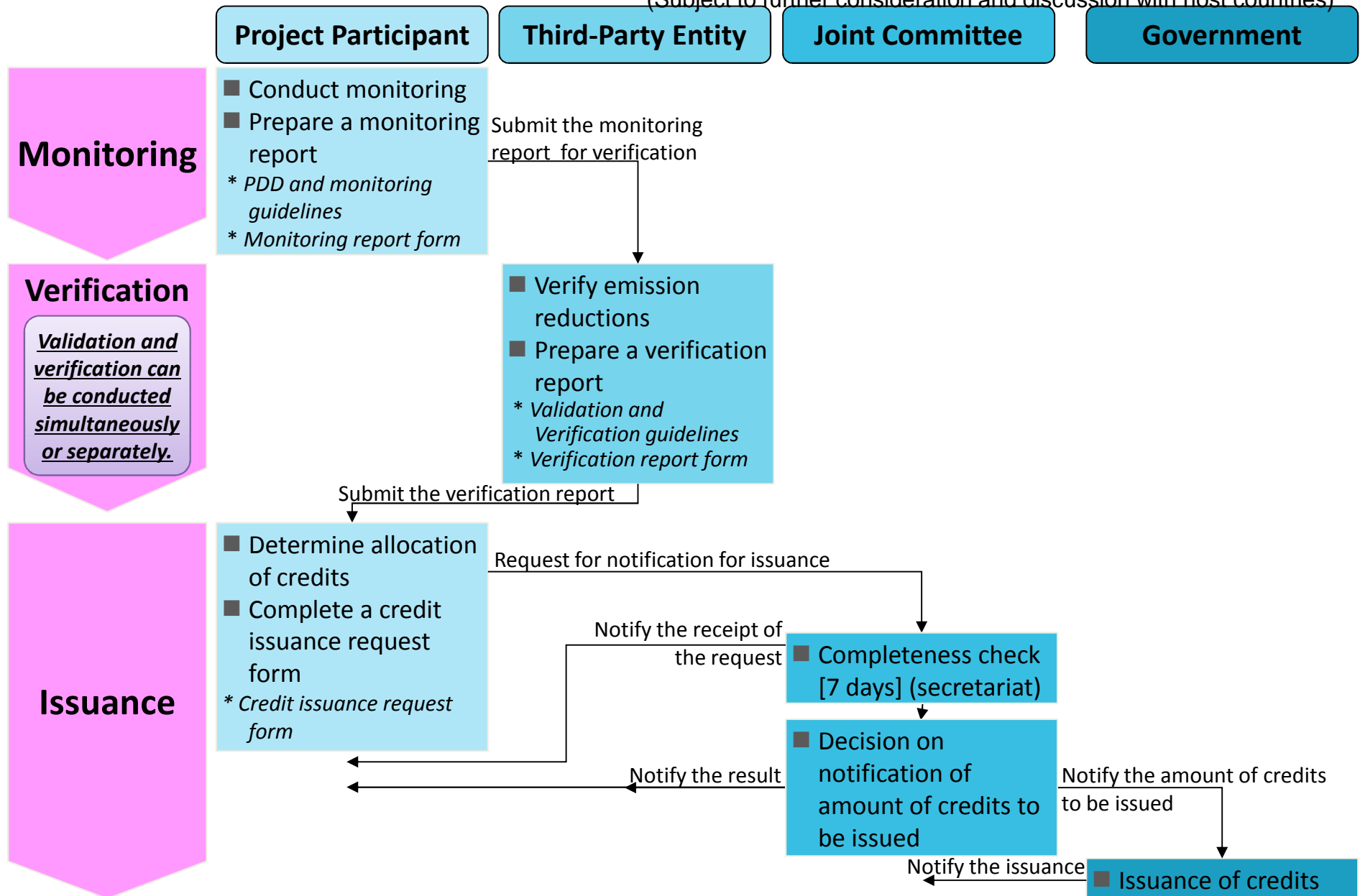
Notify the conclusion

Notify the registration

Notify the registration

Project Cycle 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 elects its two Co-chairs annually, 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 can 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 the 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 at least one of the JC members, the Co-Chairs take into account the opinions of JC members and take appropriate actions.
- The JC may hold conference calls to assist making decisions by electronic means.

External assistance

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

Languages: English **Secretariat:** The secretariat shall service the JC.

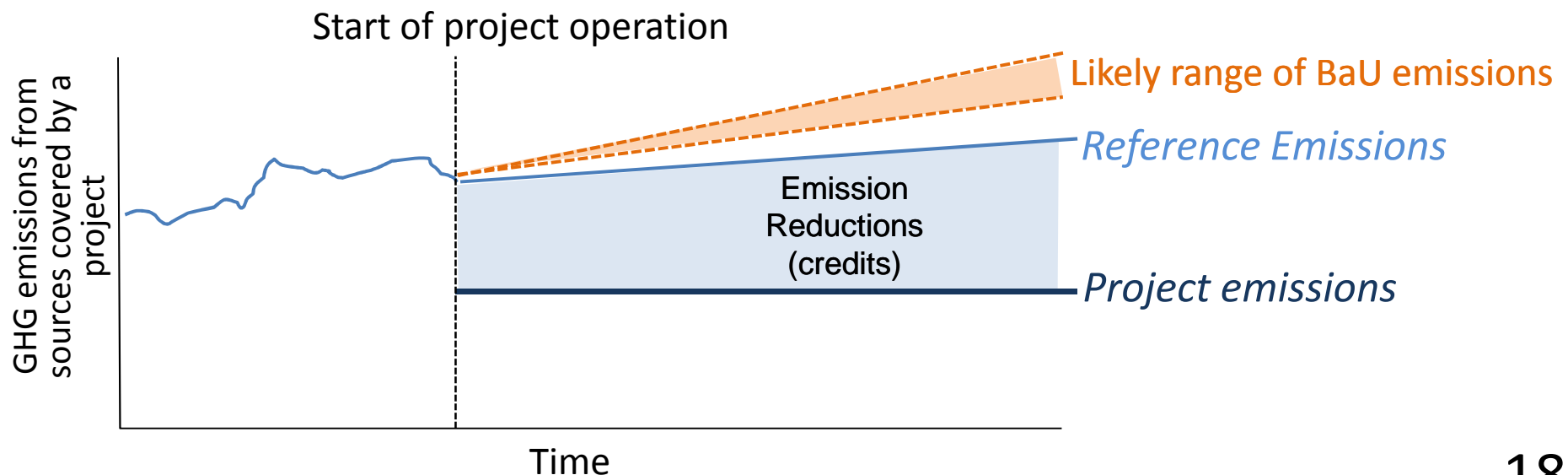
Confidentiality: Members of the JC, Secretariat, etc. respect confidentiality.

Record of the meeting: All decisions of the JC will be 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

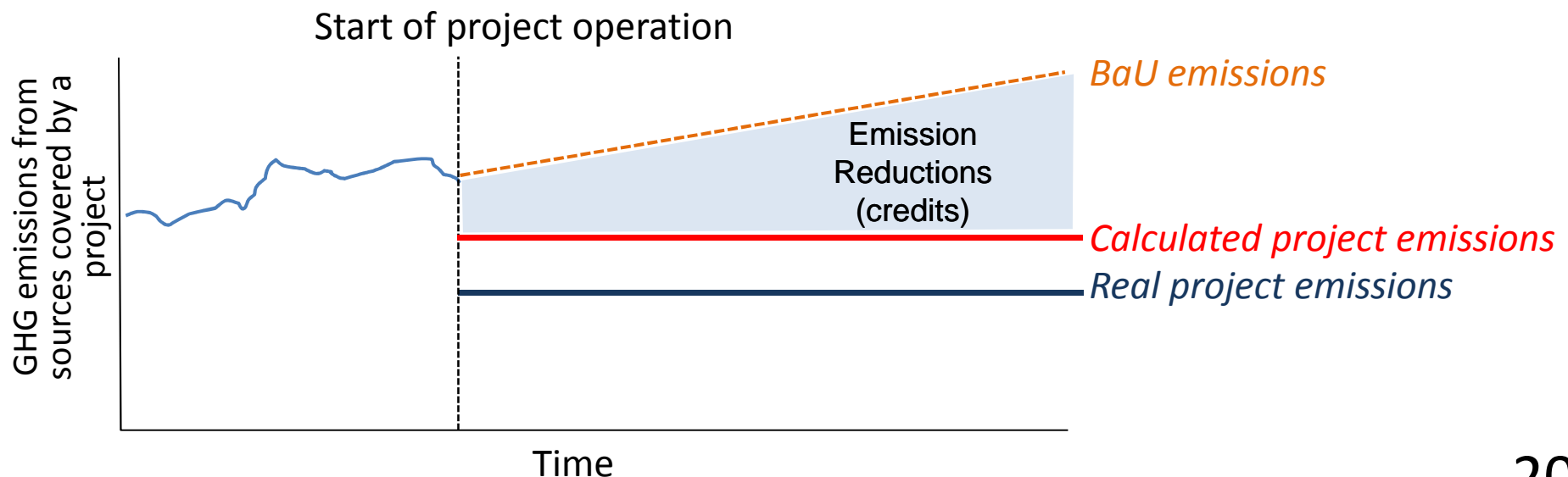
(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

- 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 monitoring real values, will lead calculated project emissions larger than real 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

Image of Eligibility criteria

- Simple check list is provided for project participants to determine the eligibility of a proposed project under the JCM and applicability of the methodology.
- All the criteria have to be met in order to apply a methodology.

Example: Building energy management system

	Eligibility	Check
Criteria 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronically controlled building energy management system is installed in the planned project. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building energy management system installed in the planned project is designed for optimal operational control of facilities and equipments to reduce energy consumption by taking interior conditions into account. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly scheduled feed back (at least once in 6 months) to enhance system outcome is provided by the system provider based on a contract with its beneficiary. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings in which building energy management system is installed are in existence of longer than 5 years at the time of system installation. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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
- Approved Methodology 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

The document contains several sections including:

- 1. Title of methodology**
- 2. Objective**
- 3. Scope**
- 4. Methodology**
- 5. Monitoring and input data after project start**
- 6. CO2 emission reductions**
- 7. Monitoring option**
- 8. Monitoring structure sheet**
- 9. Monitoring plan sheet**
- 10. Monitoring report sheet**

Approved Methodology Spreadsheet

1. 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	monitored data	-Collecting electricity consumption data with verified calibrated weighing scale and reporting it to an spread sheet manually -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)	PF _{FCV}	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPP	550	ty	Option B	purchase records	-Collecting the purchase amount from retailer invoices and reporting it to an spread sheet manually -Project deputy managers double check the input data with invoices every 5 months	once a month		
(3)	PEC ₁	Project electricity consumption by the HPP	550	MWh/yr	Option C	monitored data	-Collecting electricity consumption data with verified calibrated electricity monitoring devices and reporting it to an spread sheet manually -Verified monitoring devices are installed and they are calibrated once a year -Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices	continuous		

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

2. CO2 emission reductions	
CO2 emission reductions	Units
22,811	tCO2/y

- 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.

PDD

Monitoring Structure

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 and data management (data collection and storage), including

Roles and responsibilities of personnel for monitoring should be described

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 HPIIP during the period of year	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	
(2)	PEC _v	Project fossil fuel consumption by the HPIIP	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	
(3)	PEC _c	Project electricity consumption by the HPIIP	500	MWh/yr	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	

Cells for data input (ex ante)

Other necessary information on parameters to be monitored are:

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

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)

2	(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
3	HH/2013/HH/2014	1)	PO _v	Project production volume at the HPIF ¹ 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 standards on corresponding monitoring devices. - Project deputy managers double check the input data with logbooks every 6 months	once a month	
4	HH/2013/HH/2014	2)	PFC _v	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 _v	Project electricity consumption by the HPIF	500	MWh/ty	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 standards on corresponding monitoring devices.	continuous	
6	<small>¹ HPIF refers to High-Performance Industrial Furnace.</small>										
7	2. CO2 emission reductions										
8	CO2 emission reductions										
9	Units										
10	22,881 tCO2/ty										
11											
12											
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 specific...									
16	Option B:	Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using m... used: commercial evidence such as invoices)									
17	Option C:	Based on the actual measurement using metering instruments (Data us...									
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

(Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries)

A. Project description

- 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

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 relevant to the JCM project
- C.3. Estimated emissions reductions in each year

D. Environmental impact assessment

E. Local Stakeholder consultation

F. References

Annex

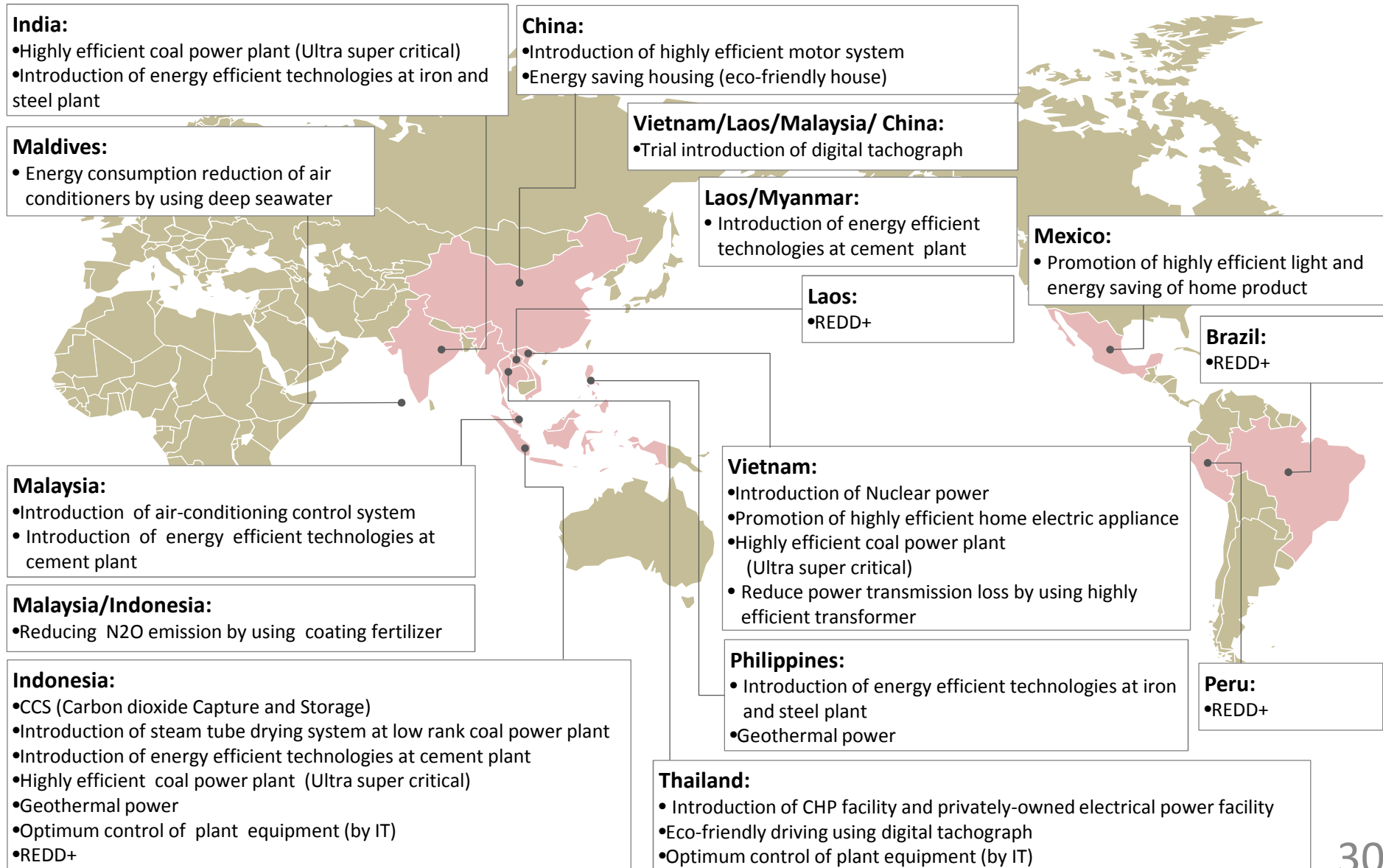
Approved Methodology Spreadsheet consists of Monitoring Plan Sheet, Monitoring Structure Sheet and Monitoring Report Sheet, and it shall be attached to the PDD.

References

- ◆ Feasibility Studies
- ◆ Capacity Building

JCM Feasibility Studies (FSs) by METI in FY2010

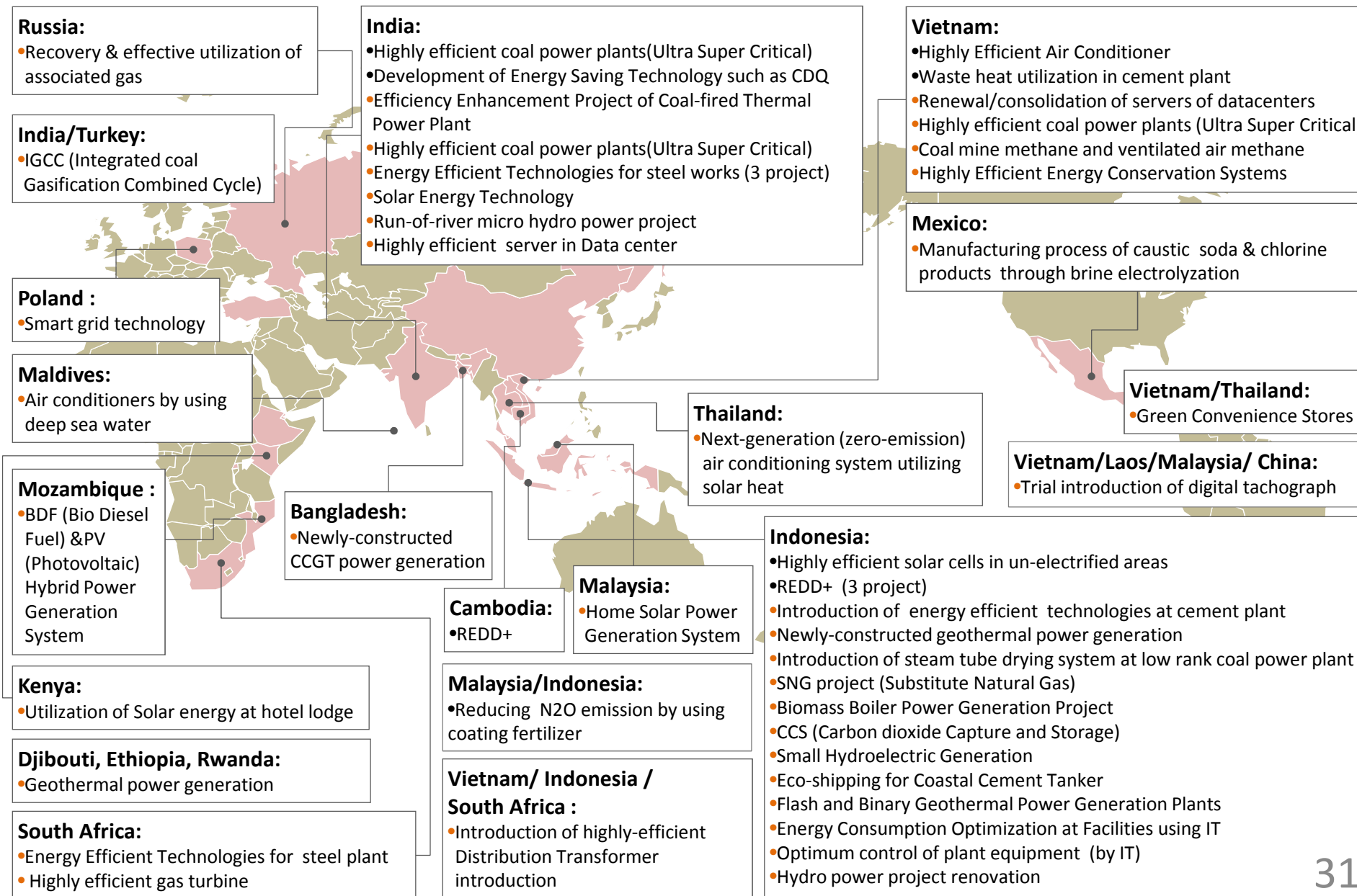
30 projects were selected (13 countries)



JCM Feasibility Studies (FSs) by METI & NEDO in FY2011

50 projects were selected (18 countries)

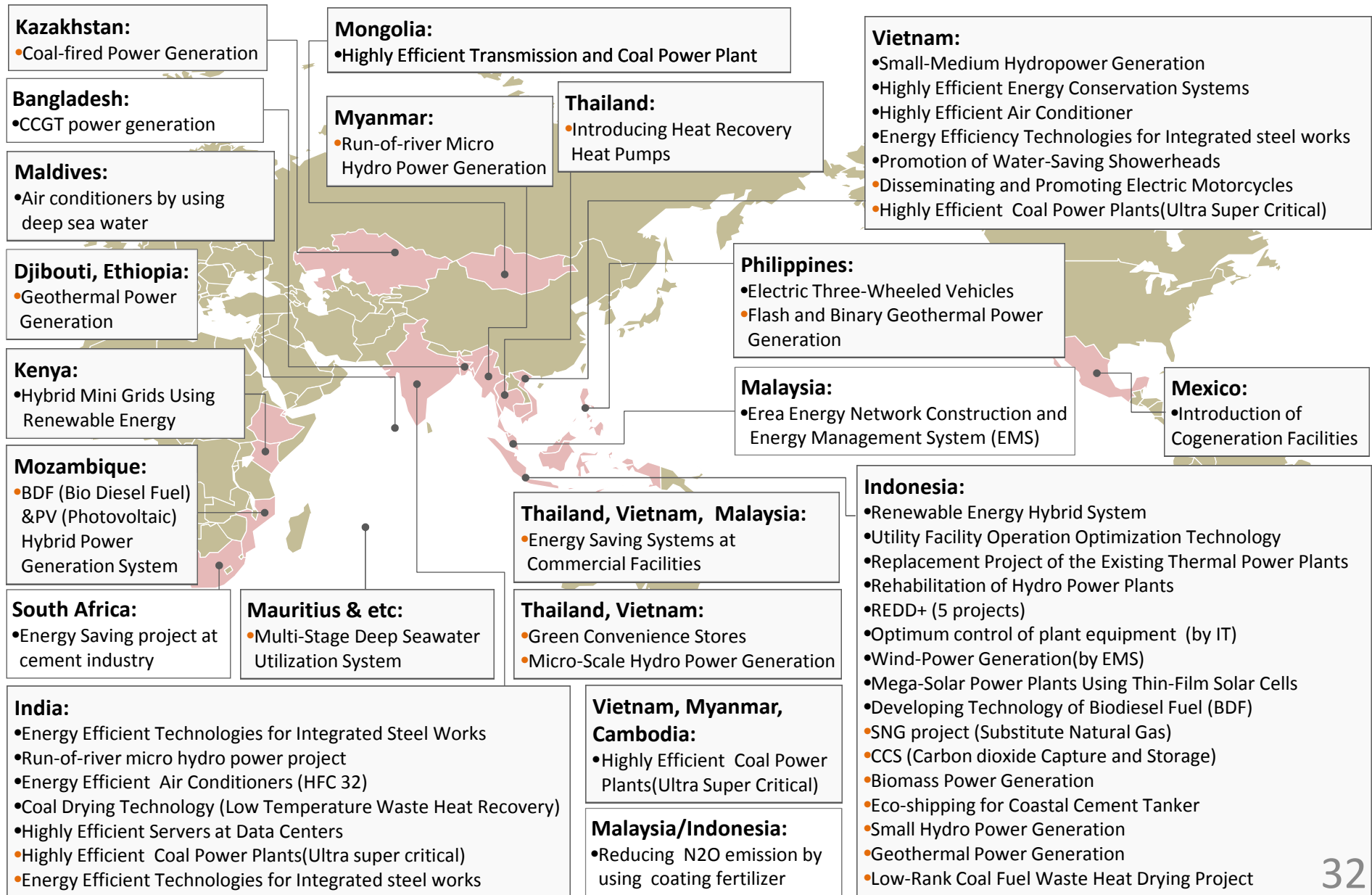
- (Black) → METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation (10 projects)
- (Yellow) → NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration /Development(40 projects)



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

54 projects were selected (19 countries)

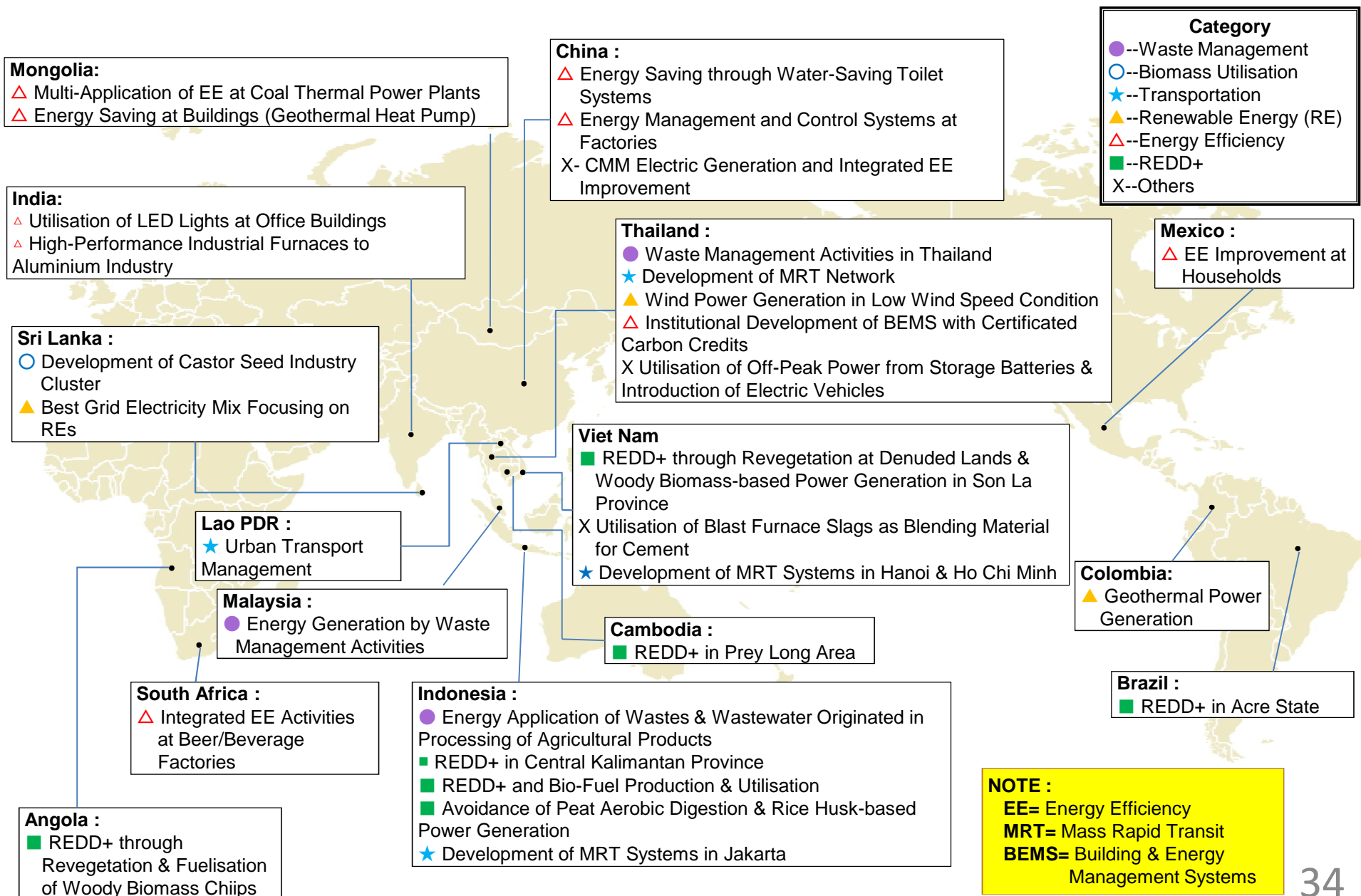
- (Black) → METI's FSs for Policy Recommendation (33 projects)
- (Yellow) → NEDO's FSs for Project Exploration /Development (21 projects)



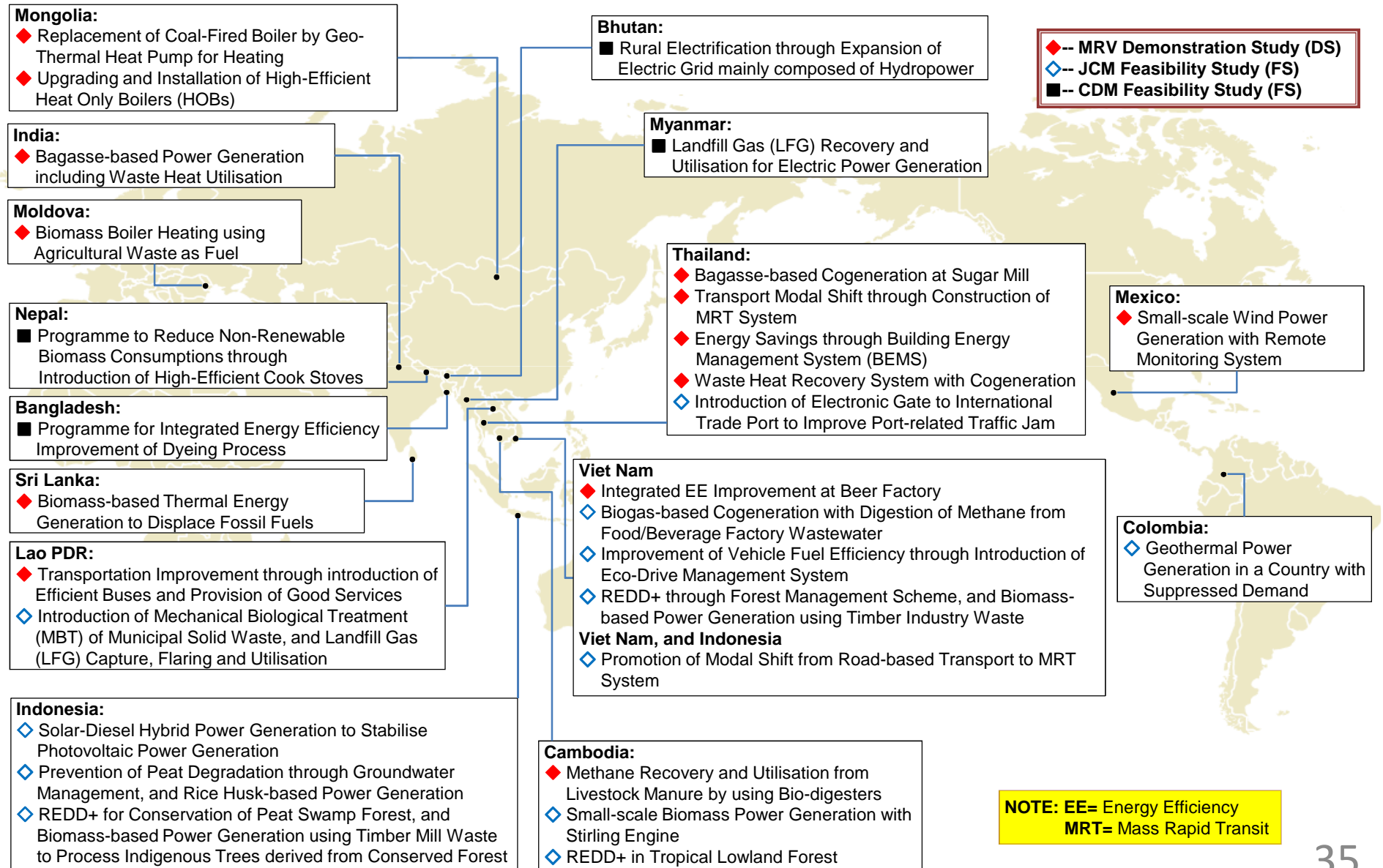
MRV Model Projects & Feasibility Studies for JCM by MOEJ

- **Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)** is serving as a secretariat for the MRV Demonstration Studies using Model Projects & Feasibility Studies.
- 25 projects were selected for FY2012.
 - Among those, there are 13 MRV Demonstration Studies using Model Projects which are to develop MRV methodologies, by applying them to the projects under operation. Based upon knowledge and experience gained through these MRV model projects, applicable MRV methodologies will be finalized.
 - 4 potential CDM projects were also selected, to contribute developing new methodologies, standardized baselines and equitable geographical distribution of the CDM.
 - All the relevant information are available at GEC website(<http://gec.jp/>).
- **Taskforces** composed of experts for MRV has been set up and the selected MRV model projects / JCM FSs are being conducted under the guidance of the taskforces.
- **Host country committees**, have been organized for some countries, in order to share mutual perspectives on the JCM, through the discussions in those countries.

JCM Feasibility Studies by MOEJ in FY2011



MRV Model Projects and Feasibility Studies by MOEJ in FY2012



Capacity building

- ◆ Capacity building is an important component of JCM.
- ◆ Capacity building for JCM will be useful not just for JCM alone, but also for improving CDM, and developing NAMAs.

(Example)

Indonesia

- Support for establishing the MRV agency by JICA

Zambia/Bhutan

- Support for simplified CDM methodologies for Rural Electrification by JICA



Mekong countries

- Policy dialogue and enhanced briefing on JCM for government officials in charge of climate change of five Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam)

Capacity Building Activities by METI

METI engages in a variety of capacity building activities, such as seminars, expert dispatches, technical experts invitations, joint researches on MRV methodologies, and government-private sector dialogues:

(Purposes)

- ✧ To provide technical know-how necessary to implement GHG emissions reduction projects under the JCM
- ✧ To establish MRV methodologies for the JCM
- ✧ To train experts on MRV methodologies for the JCM
- ✧ To train entities to act as third-party verifiers for the JCM
- ✧ To deepen understanding on the institutional and technical aspects of the JCM both at government and private sectors.

■ Capacity building activities by METI in FY2012

METI

Highly Efficient Transmission and Coal Power Plant (Mongolia)

Eco-friendly driving using digital tachograph (Vietnam)

Reduce power transmission loss by using highly efficient transformer (Vietnam)

Highly efficient coal power plant (Ultra super critical) (Vietnam)

Energy saving project at cement industry (South Africa)

Highly efficient servers at Data Centers (India)

Energy efficient technologies at Steel plant (India)

HIDA (The Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association)

High Efficiency Ion-Exchange Membrane Electrolysis Technology (Brazil)

Capacity Building Activities by MOEJ (1/2)

- Starting from 2003, MOEJ has been implementing **CDM capacity building programme** in Asian countries to develop institutional arrangements for the CDM.
 - **Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)** has been collaborating with Asian countries for capacity building.
- Building on the existing CDM capacity building activities, MOEJ launched capacity building for **MRV for the JCM**.
 - Such capacity building will be conducted in Asia, Latin America and Africa respectively, to reflect specific circumstances and capacities of those countries for implementing MRV.
- **New Mechanisms Information Platform** website was established by **Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC)** to provide the latest movements and information on the JCM.
 - URL is <http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/index.html>

Capacity Building Activities by MOEJ (2/2)


New Mechanisms Information Platform

Inquiry | E-mail Newsletter | Japanese

Font Size: Standard | Big | Maximum: Site Search | Google Custom Search

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Japan's Initiatives | Support Programmes | Useful Experiences | Useful Calculation Methodology | REDD/REDD+



The Joint Crediting Mechanism / Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism (JCM/BOCM)

Proposed Elements of the JCM/BOCM

Relevant Documents: Gov't of Japan | MOEJ | MOFA

Topics of Japan [List](#)

- Jan 9, 2013
Japan and Mongolia signed the first JCM agreement
- May 19, 2012
Fact Sheet: G8 Action on Energy and Climate Change (MOFA)
- Apr 16, 2012
East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue (MOFA)
- Apr 16, 2012
Submission by Japan
Future framework and work plan of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (MOFA)

Publications [List](#)

New Mechanisms Express No.6

- The New Mechanisms about to Be Launched Soon
- November 2012

Information [List](#)

- Nov 30, 2012
"Reports of COP18/CMP8"