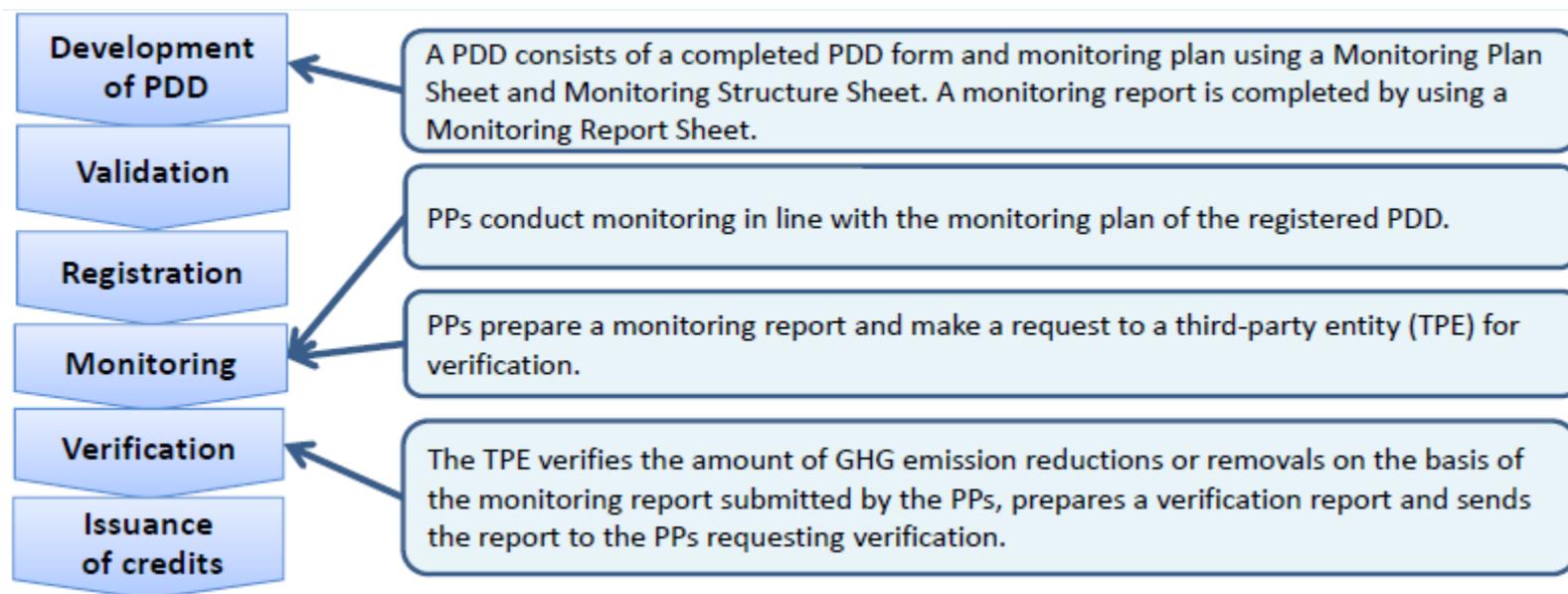


MRV procedure under the JCM

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What is the MRV for the JCM?

- **Monitoring** is collecting and archiving all relevant data necessary for estimating GHG emissions that are significant and reasonably attributable to a registered JCM project.
- **A monitoring report** is prepared by a PP and sets out the GHG emission reductions for an implemented, registered JCM project for a particular monitoring period.
- **Verification** is the periodic independent review and *ex post* determination by a TPE of the monitored GHG emissions reductions as a result of a registered JCM project during the verification period



Source: IGES One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries
<https://iges.or.jp/en/pub/one-hundred-questions-answers-about-mrv-0>

Why is MRV needed for the JCM?

Rules of Implementation for The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

1. The JCM has the following purposes:
 - (a) To facilitate diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of Mongolia;
 - (b) To appropriately evaluate contributions to greenhouse gases (hereinafter referred to as “GHG”) emission reductions or removals from Japan in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in Mongolia and use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of the countries involved;
 - (c) To contribute to the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals.

Source: Rules of Implementation for The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)
https://www.jcm.go.jp/rules_and_guidelines/mn/file_01/JCM_MN_Rol_ver04.0.pdf

How is the MRV simplified in the JCM?

- 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 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.

Eligibility criteria

- ◆ Eligibility criteria are requirements for the JCM project defined in the JCM methodology and contain the followings:
 - (a) Requirements for the project in order to be registered as a JCM project.
 - (b) Requirements for the project to be able to apply the approved methodology.

- ◆ Eligibility criteria is

- ☞ Clearly defined in the methodology can reduce the risks of rejection of the projects proposed by project participants.
- ☞ Established, in order to reduce emissions by:
 - (a) Accelerating the deployment of low carbon technologies, products and services, which will contribute to achieving net emission reductions;
 - (b) Facilitating the NAMAs in host countries.
- ☞ A “check list” will allow easy determination of eligibility of a proposed project under the JCM and applicability of JCM methodologies to the project.

Simplified monitoring method

An approved methodology consists of an approved methodology document and a Monitoring Spread Sheet

Monitoring spreadsheet

Monitoring Plan Sheet

is used before validation for developing a monitoring plan and calculating emission reductions *ex ante*.

Monitoring Structure Sheet

is used before validation for developing an operational and management structure to be implemented in order to conduct monitoring.

Monitoring Report Sheet

is used before verification for developing a monitoring report and calculating emission reductions *ex post*.

An approved methodology provides a default value or an identification method of a value for a crediting threshold which is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output by total outputs for reference emissions.

How is the JCM monitored and reported?

- PPs conduct monitoring in line with the monitoring plan of the registered PDD and develop a monitoring report using the Monitoring Report Sheet that applies to the registered JCM project.

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.
- ✓ PPs prepare supporting documents which include evidence for stated values in the cells for data input.

Monitoring Report

Monitoring period

Cell for data input (ex post)

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

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

Monitoring period	Monitoring unit	Project ID	Description of data	Monitored values	Units	Accounting option	Source of data	Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	Other comments
2013-2014	PC	PC	Project production volume in the year during the trade of JCM	10000	tonnes	annex C	monitored data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining clearly the measurement data with reference to the monitoring plan and the monitoring frequency and the monitoring options. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. 	once a year	
2013-2014	PC	PC	Project total fuel consumption in the year	100	tonnes	annex C	monitored data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining clearly the measurement data with reference to the monitoring plan and the monitoring frequency and the monitoring options. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. 	once a year	
2013-2014	PC	PC	Project electricity consumption in the year	100	kWh	annex C	monitored data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining clearly the measurement data with reference to the monitoring plan and the monitoring frequency and the monitoring options. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. Explaining the measurement methods and procedures used in the monitoring plan. 	continuous	

Monitoring options

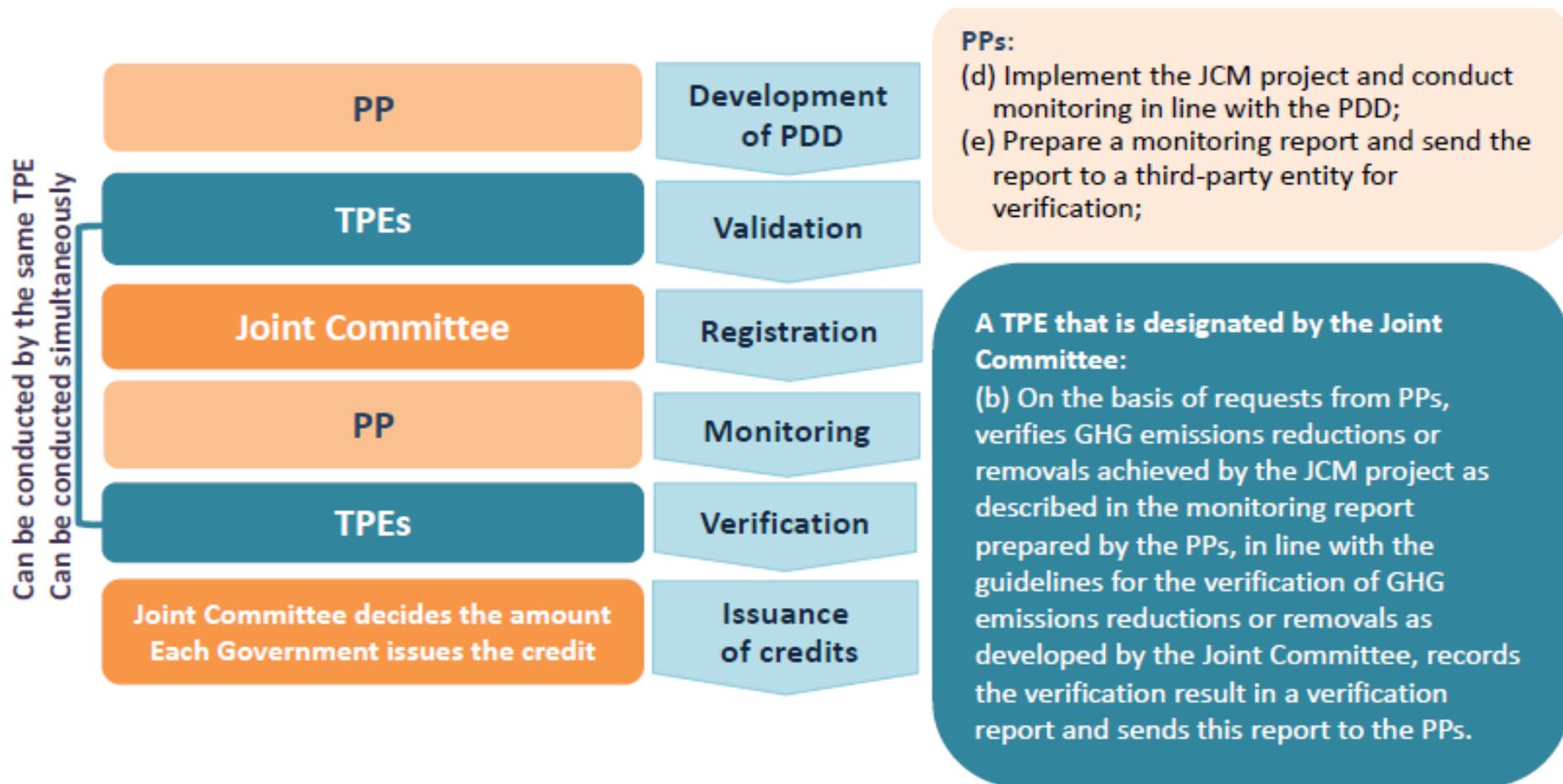
Option A: Based on actual data which is measured by entities other than the project participants (Data used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and bookkeeping)

Option B: Based on the amount of transaction which is measured through metering instruments (Data used: commercial invoices and so on)

Option C: Based on the actual measurement using metering instruments (Data used: measured values)

Source: IGES One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries
<https://iges.or.jp/en/pub/one-hundred-questions-answers-about-mrv-0>

Who should conduct MRV for the JCM?



Source: IGES One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries
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How is the JCM verified?

- In carrying out its verification activities, a TPE determines whether the project complies with the requirements of the applied methodology(ies), JCM Guidelines for Validation and Verification, and decisions by the Joint Committee.

In detail

The main focus of verification activities is the assessment of the following aspects:

- ✓ Satisfaction of the eligibility criteria which are stipulated in the applied methodology of implemented projects.
- ✓ The data used in monitoring reports is credible and reliable.
- ✓ Double registration is avoided.
- ✓ There are no post registration changes which prevent the use of the applied methodology.

In assessing information provided by the PPs, the TPE applies the means of verification specified throughout JCM Guidelines for Validation and Verification, including but not limited to:

- ✓ Document review; and
- ✓ On-site assessment

Source: IGES One Hundred Questions & Answers about MRV in Developing Countries

<https://iges.or.jp/en/pub/one-hundred-questions-answers-about-mrv-0>

Summary

- MRV is a basis for monitoring GHG emission reductions in a proposed project as well as evaluating the achievement of target.
- Continuous monitoring and recoding data are key elements to generate GHG emission reductions. If there is a lack of monitored data, it's not easy to explain how much a proposed project can reduce GHG emissions.
- It is important to understand the requirement of an applied methodology such as monitoring parameter, measurement methods and eligibility criteria.