This document aims to provide a comprehensive and easy-to-understand description of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). It should be noted that this document does not replicate in the exact manner all the texts agreed upon in the bilateral discussions. Also, there are issues yet to be settled in the international negotiations regarding detailed interpretations and processes. As for the details and exact expressions in the agreed texts, please refer to the respective documents available on the website of the JCM <https://www.jcm.go.jp/bd-jp>.

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For any queries relating to this document, please contact <mm-info@iges.or.jp>.
## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<td>Greenhouse gas</td>
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Chapter 1: Overview of Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

1-1. Bilateral Document

- In order to promote investment and deployment of low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure to achieve low carbon growth in Bangladesh, establish a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). [Doc., para 3]
  [Note: the bilateral agreement was signed to establish “Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism” or BOCM. However, both side later agreed to change the official name to the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) to be in line with the name agreed with other partner countries]
- Verified reductions or removals from the mitigation projects under the JCM can be used as a part their own internationally pledged greenhouse gases mitigation efforts. [Doc., para 5]
- Both sides ensure the robust methodologies, transparency and the environmental integrity of the JCM and maintain the JCM simple and practical, to promote concrete actions for global greenhouse gases emissions reductions or removals. [Doc., para 6]
- Both sides work in close cooperation to facilitate financial, technological and capacity building support necessary for the implementation of the JCM. [Doc., para 8]
- The JCM starts its operation as the non-tradable credit type mechanism. [Doc., para 9]
- This partnership covers the period until a possible coming into effect of a new international framework under the Convention. Both sides consider possible extension of this partnership and reach a conclusion before its termination, taking into account, inter alia, the progress made in the United Nations negotiations on climate change. [Doc., para 11, Rol ver.1, para 42]

GHG are those gases of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) as of CMP8. [Rol ver.1, para 2]

Japan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) towards post-2020 GHG emission reductions is at the level of a reduction of 26.0% by fiscal year (FY) 2030 compared to FY 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to FY 2005) (approximately 1.042 billion t-CO₂eq. as 2030 emissions), ensuring consistency with its energy mix, set as a feasible reduction target by bottom-up calculation with concrete policies, measures and individual technologies taking into adequate consideration, inter alia, technological and cost constraints, and set based on the amount of domestic emission reductions and removals assumed to be obtained.
- The JCM is not included as a basis of the bottom-up calculation of Japan’s emission reduction target, but the amount of emission reductions and removals acquired by Japan under the JCM will be appropriately counted as Japan’s reduction.
- Apart from contributions achieved through private-sector based projects, accumulated emission reductions or removals by FY 2030 through governmental JCM programs to be undertaken within the government’s annual budget are estimated to be ranging from 50 to 100 million t-CO₂. [GoJ Jul 2015]
1-2. Concept of the JCM

The JCM has the following purposes [RoI ver.1, para 1]:

- 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 the People’s Republic of Bangladesh;
- To appropriately evaluate contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals from Japan in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of Japan;
- To contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals.

The JCM starts its operation as the non-tradable credit type mechanism. Both sides continue consultation for the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion of such consultation at the earliest possible timing, taking account of implementation of the JCM [RoI ver.1, para 4]

Both sides aim for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries through the JCM after the JCM is converted to the tradable credit type mechanism. [Doc., para 10]

Each side checks the status of the issuance and use of credits and makes sure that no double counting is discovered. [RoI ver.1, para 40]

Each side takes necessary measures to ensure transparency in the implementation of the JCM. [RoI ver.1, para 16]

Figure: the JCM scheme between Bangladesh and Japan
## Chapter 2: JCM project cycle

### (0) Development of methodologies
- **Main Actor(s):** PP, JC

#### Activity
- Each side or project participants (PPs) prepares a draft methodology and submits it to the Joint Committee (JC). The submitted draft methodology, after its completeness being checked, goes through public inputs process. The JC determines either to approve or reject the draft. [Rol ver.1, para 20-21, PCP ver.1 para 6]
- There is a formal procedure for submission of a proposed methodology. (chap.4)

#### Output (documents)
- 1. Proposed methodology
- 2. Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet

### (1) Making the project design document (PDD)
- **Main Actor(s):** PP

#### Activity
- PPs make a draft project design document (PDD) for a JCM project activity (chap.5). The draft PDD consists of a completed “JCM Project Design Document Form” and monitoring plan [PCP ver.1 para 29].

#### Output
- 1. PDD and Monitoring Spreadsheet
- 2. MoC

### (2) Validation
- **Main Actor(s):** TPE, PP

#### Activity
- Validation is the process of independent evaluation of a proposed JCM project by a third-party entity (TPE) against the validation guidelines as developed by the JC on the basis of the PDD. [Rol ver.1, para 24]
- There is a formal procedure for validation. (chap.6)

#### Output (documents)
- Validation report

### (3) Registration
- **Main Actor(s):** JC

#### Activity
- Registration is the formal acceptance by the JC of a validated project as a JCM project. [Rol ver.1, para 27]
- There is a formal procedure for request for registration. (chap.6)
- If there are changes from the project activity as described in the registered PDD, PPs can notify and request approval of such changes. (chap.7)
### Chapter 2

#### Monitoring a JCM project activity

- **Main Actor(s):** PP
- **Activity:** PPs implement a JCM project and monitor GHG emission reductions or removals by the JCM project based on the PDD. [RoI ver.1, para 30]
  - Monitoring plan may be revised.
  - Project participants prepare a monitoring report and request a third-party entity for verification. [RoI ver.1, para 32]

#### Verification

- **Main Actor(s):** TPE, PP
- **Activity:** Verification is the periodic independent review and ex post determination by a TPE of the monitored GHG emissions reductions or removals as a result of a registered JCM project during the verification period. [RoI ver.1, para 31]
  - There is a formal procedure for verification. (chap.8)

#### Issuance of credits

- **Main Actor(s):** PP, JC
- **Activity:** PPs request the JC to notify each side to issue the credits to its respective account in the registry on the basis of the verification report with the determined allocation of the credits among the PPs. The JC conducts a completeness check on the request, including for allocation of the credits among the PPs, and notifies each side of the result. [RoI ver.1, para 36-37]
  - There is a formal procedure for issuance of credits. (chap.8)

#### Use of credits

- **Main Actor(s):** Each side
- **Activity:** Credits issued by each side can be used to achieve emission reduction targets of both sides. [RoI ver.1, para 39]
  - (depends on each side policy)

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**BOX: JCM project cycle procedure (PCP) version 03.0 [PCP ver.1]**

This procedure describes the administrative steps to follow for PPs, TPE, other stakeholders, the JC, the secretariat and both sides for approval of a methodology, registration of a JCM project, issuance of credits and related actions.
3-1. Japanese government and Bangladesh government

♦ Both sides [Doc., para 2-11]:
- Hold close policy consultations at various levels for cooperation toward low carbon growth under the UN, at the regional and bilateral frameworks.
- Establish the JC to operate the JCM.
- Work in close cooperation to facilitate financial, technological and capacity building support necessary for the implementation of the JCM.
- Continue consultation for the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion of such consultation at the earliest possible timing, taking account of implementation of the JCM.
- Aim for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries through the JCM after the JCM is converted to the tradable credit type mechanism.
- In conjunction with meetings of the JC, conduct policy consultations about the relevant policy measures of the JCM. [Rol ver.1, para 11]

♦ Each side [Rol ver.1, para 13-17, 33, 39]
- Based on the rules and guidelines as developed by the JC and/or in accordance with relevant domestic laws and regulations in respective countries for the implementation of the JCM:
  a) Prepares draft methodologies and submits them to the JC;
  b) Establishes and maintains a registry in line with the common specifications for registries, as developed by the JC;
  c) On the basis of notification for issuance of credit by the JC (including for allocation of credits among participants), issues the notified amount of credits to its registry.
- Promptly informs the JC on the issuance of credits under the JCM.
- Takes necessary measures to ensure transparency in the implementation of the JCM.
- The Japanese side informs the Bangladesh side of incentive schemes for projects under the JCM immediately after such schemes start.
- Designates members of the JC from the respective sides and notifies the other side of this designation in writing. [RoP ver.2, para 5]
- Neither side uses any mitigation projects registered under the JCM for the purpose of any other international climate mitigation mechanisms to avoid double counting. Each side checks the status of the issuance and use of credits and makes sure that no double counting is discovered. [Doc., para 7, Rol ver.1 para 40]


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3-2. JCM Joint Committee (JC)

♦ The JC consists of representatives from both Japanese government and Bangladesh government.

♦ The JC:
   - Develops or modify rules of procedures of the JC, rules and guidelines regarding the JCM, methodologies to quantify the amount of GHG emission reductions or removals, requirements for designation of TPEs, and other matters relating to the implementation and administration of the JCM as necessary.
   - Modifies the “Rules of Implementation for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)” and the “Joint Crediting Mechanism Rules of Procedures for the Joint Committee”.
   - Designates, suspend or withdraw the TPE.
   - On the basis of a request for registration of JCM projects submitted by PPs, registers JCM projects which were validated by the TPE.
   - On the basis of a request for notification to each side for issuance of credits submitted by project participants, the JC notifies both sides to issue the credits which were verified by the TPE.
   - Develops reports on the status of the implementation of the JCM and, where necessary, discusses issues related to the operation and management of the JCM.
   - Establishes its secretariat for the implementation of the JCM.

Members of the JC

Members of the JC designated by each side may not exceed 10. Members may be increased, decreased, or changed as long as they stay within the allowed number at any time with prior written notification of both sides.

Each member of the JC should have no personal or direct financial interest in any matter under consideration by the JC.

The JC has two Co-Chairs to be appointed by each side upon notification of each other with one of the Co-Chairs appointed by the Bangladesh side and the other appointed by the Japanese side, respectively. In case a Co-Chair resigns, the side which appointed the leaving Co-Chair, appoints his or her replacement.

Each Co-Chair may designate an alternate from members of the JC from each side to perform the function of the Co-Chair. Such designation is distributed electronically or otherwise, in written form.
Chapter 3
3-2. JCM Joint Committee (JC)

Meeting [RoP ver.1, para 9-15]
♦ Schedule
- The JC meets as necessary but no less than once a year.
- The secretariat give notice of the date of each meeting no less than two weeks prior to the date of the meeting, in consultation with the Co-Chairs.
- The secretariat provides the agenda of each meeting no less than two weeks prior to the date of the meeting, and final draft of documents for the meeting no less than five working days prior to the date of the meeting, in consultation with the Co-Chairs.

♦ Decision in the meeting
- Decision by the JC is adopted by consensus.
- The Co-Chairs ascertain whether consensus has been reached. The Co-Chairs declare that a consensus does not exist if there is a stated objection to the proposed decision by a member of the JC.

♦ Attendance
- An alternate of each member of the JC from the respective side may attend the meetings of the JC to perform the function of the member of the JC. Such substitution is informed by electronic means or otherwise in written form prior to the concerned meeting.
- Meetings of the JC may be open to observers approved by both sides, except where otherwise decided by the JC.

Decision by electronic means and conference call [RoP ver.1, para 16-18]
- The JC may adopt decisions by electronic means provided that all the following procedures are made:
  (a) The proposed decisions are distributed by the Co-Chairs to all members of the JC by electronic means.
  (b) The proposed decisions are deemed as adopted when, (i) no member of the JC has provided negative assertion by electronic means within 10 calendar days after distribution of the proposed decisions and both Co-Chairs have made affirmative assertion by electronic means, or (ii) all members of the JC have made affirmative assertion by electronic means.
- If a negative assertion is made by one of the members of JC, 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.

Members of the JC, the secretariat or any other bodies or persons that have been delegated the work to assist the JC respect the confidentiality of all confidential information acquired in his/her position and not make improper use of or disclose such confidential information to third parties.
- The full text of all decisions of the JC is made publicly available immediately after the decisions are adopted.
3-3. The Support Structure of JC [RoP ver.1, para 21-23]

- **Secretariat**
  - JC establishes its secretariat for the implementation of the JCM.
  - The secretariat services the JC by performing the work that the JC requires.

- **External assistance**
  - JC may establish panels necessary to assist it in the performance of its functions. The rules and procedures of such panels are decided by the JC.
  - The JC may decide to appoint external experts to assist part of its work on a case-by-case basis.


#### Japanese side
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- Ministry of the Environment
- Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh (2 members)

#### Bangladesh side
- Addl. Secretary (Env.) Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Director General, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests
- J. Secretary (Env-1), Ministry of Env. & Forests
- Director (CC & IC), Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources
- Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

#### JCM Secretariat
- Ministry of Environment of Japan
- Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh
3-4. Third Party Entity (TPE)

♦ A TPE that is designated by JC [Rol ver.1, para 18, 22-23]
(a) On the basis of requests from PP, validates the project as described in a PDD prepared by the PPs, in line with the guidelines for the validation as developed by the JC, and informs the validation result to the PPs;
(b) On the basis of requests from PPs, verifies GHG emission reductions or removals achieved by the JCM project as described in the monitoring report prepared by the PPs, in line with the guidelines for the verification of GHG emission reductions or removals as developed by the JC, records the verification result in a verification report and sends the report to the PPs.

♦ Upon receiving an application for designation of a TPE submitted by a candidate, the JC designates a TPE in line with the guidelines for the designation of TPEs, and makes publicly available the relevant information on the designated TPE through a website.

♦ The JC may suspend or withdraw the designation of a TPE if it has found fraud, malfeasance or incompetence of the entity.

Requirements for designation as a TPE [GL TPE ver.1, para 9-13]
To be designated as a TPE, a candidate entity fulfills all requirements as follows:
♦ Candidate entities are either:
  ☑ Entities accredited under ISO 14065 by an accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and/or the Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as “PAC”) based on ISO 14064-2; or
  ☑ Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) or operational entities accredited by the Executive Board under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

♦ A TPE has sufficient knowledge of the JCM between the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and Japan by reading and knowing all applicable rules and guidelines of the JCM.

Procedure for designation as a TPE [GL TPE ver.1 para, 14, 16-17]
♦ Candidate entity submits the application form to the JC.
♦ The secretariat checks whether the application form is complete, and communicates the result to the candidate entity within 7 days after the receipt of the submission.
♦ When the application is deemed complete, the JC determines whether to designate the candidate entity as a TPE or reject the application.
♦ The secretariat notifies the result of the above decision to the candidate entity and makes the relevant information of the designated TPE and the sectoral scopes publicly available through the JCM website.

Sectoral scope [GL TPE ver.1 para 12, 14, 17]
♦ When the Joint Committee designates the candidate entity, applicable sectoral scopes under the JCM for such entity are decided on the basis of:
  (a) In case the candidate entities are accredited under ISO 14065, sectoral competence of the candidate entities as described in their application; and
  (b) In case the candidate entities are designated/accredited under the CDM, the sectoral scopes identical to those under the CDM unless otherwise decided by the JC.
♦ Sectoral scopes under the JCM are described in Annex 1 [of GL TPE ver.1].
♦ When a TPE wishes to be designated under the JCM for additional sectoral scopes, the TPE submits the application form and seeks its designation for those sectoral scopes.
Suspension, withdrawal and reinstatement of the designation
[GL TPE ver.1, para 18-19]

The designation is suspended or withdrawn under the following conditions:

(a) When the performance of the TPE under the JCM is found to be not appropriate by the review conducted by the Joint Committee.
(b) When the TPE has ceased to meet the conditions as described in GL TPE ver.1, para 10
(c) When the Joint Committee suspends the designation of a TPE, the Joint Committee decides on whether to totally or partially suspend the TPE.

a. Procedures for suspension or withdrawal following a review
[GL TPE ver.1, para 20-21]

The JC may conduct a review on whether a TPE continues to comply with the applicable JCM rules and guidelines. Such review may include on-site visits to evaluate the performance of a TPE. The JC may decide to appoint external experts or organizations which assist part of its work regarding the review.

If the JC has carried out a review and found that the TPE no longer complies with the applicable JCM rules and guidelines, the JC decides on whether to suspend or withdraw the designation of the TPE for some or all sectoral scopes, but only after the TPE has had the possibility of a hearing. The suspension or withdrawal immediately commences on the date when the decision is taken by the JC.

b. Procedures for suspension or withdrawal due to TPE ceased to meet the conditions as described in GL TPE ver.1, para 10
[GL TPE ver.1, para 22-25]

For a TPE accredited only under ISO 14065, when its accreditation under ISO 14065 is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the designation of the TPE for the corresponding sectoral scopes under the JCM is suspended or withdrawn on the date such suspension or withdrawal commences. "Withdrawal for some sectoral scopes" is described as "reducing scopes" under ISO 14065.

For a TPE designated only under the CDM, when the accreditation/designation is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the designation of the TPE for the corresponding sectoral scopes under the JCM is suspended or withdrawn on the date such suspension or withdrawal commences.

For a TPE accredited under ISO14065 and designated under the CDM:

(a) When either accreditation under ISO 14065 or accreditation/designation under the CDM is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the designation of the TPE for the corresponding sectoral scopes under the JCM is suspended or withdrawn on the date such suspension or withdrawal commences except for the cases described in subparagraphs (b) and (c) below;

(b) When either the TPE voluntarily withdraws the accreditation for some or all sectoral scopes under ISO 14065 or the TPE voluntarily withdraws the accreditation for some or all sectoral scopes under the CDM, without being suspended, the designation of the TPE under the JCM is maintained for the corresponding sectoral scopes for which the TPE continues its accreditation or designation on under the other programme; and

(c) When either the TPE voluntarily withdraws the accreditation for some or all sectoral scopes under ISO 14065 or the TPE voluntarily withdraws the accreditation for some or all sectoral scopes under the CDM, which is currently under suspension, the designation of the TPE for the corresponding sectoral scopes under the JCM is suspended until the JC decides whether to withdraw or reinstate the designation.

In case the status of the TPE falls under the conditions described above, the TPE notifies the JC of such status without delay.
Chapter 3

3-4. Third Party Entity (TPE)

**Procedures following suspension or withdrawal** [GL TPE ver.1, para 26-30]

- When the designation of a TPE is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the JC makes the name of the TPE, its status regarding sectoral scopes suspended or withdrawn and the reasons for the suspension or withdrawal publicly available through the JCM website without delay.
- When the designation of a TPE is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the TPE notifies all affected organizations including PPs which the TPE is under contract to perform JCM validation and/or verification activities by the time of suspension or withdrawal.
- When the designation of a TPE is suspended, the TPE may continue its ongoing JCM validation and/or verification activities for which the contract was in force at the time of its suspension.
- When the designation of a TPE is withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes, the TPE does not continue any JCM validation and/or verification activities for the sectoral scopes withdrawn.
- Projects which had been already validated or verified by the TPE are not affected by its suspension or withdrawal, however, the JC may conduct any actions to these projects.

**Procedures for reinstatement of designation** [GL TPE ver.1, para 35-36]

- When a TPE, whose designation is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes since it no longer complies with the applicable JCM rules and guidelines following the review conducted by the JC, wishes its designation to be reinstated, the TPE submits the application form and documents which explain corrective actions for the causes of its suspension.
- When a TPE, whose designation is suspended or withdrawn for some or all sectoral scopes since it ceased to meet the conditions described for accreditation under ISO 14065 and/or designation under the CDM, wishes its designation to be reinstated after the suspension is lifted or the accreditation is reinstated under ISO 14065 and/or the CDM, the TPE submits the application form.
- When the designation of a TPE is reinstated, the secretariat makes the name of the TPE and its reinstated sectoral scopes publicly available through the JCM website without delay.
- The JC decides on whether to reinstate the designation of the suspended or withdrawn TPE based on the submitted documents.

**Voluntary withdrawal by a TPE** [GL TPE ver.1, para 31-33]

- A TPE may withdraw its designation status for some or all sectoral scopes by submitting the letter through electric means, indicating the name of the TPE, sectoral scopes that the TPE wishes to withdraw; and date when the TPE wishes to withdraw its designation.
- Voluntary withdrawal of the designation by a TPE for some or all sectoral scopes is effective on the same date indicated above.
- Voluntary withdrawal of the designation by a TPE does not free the TPE from its contractual arrangement, including costs related to assessment conducted before withdrawal of designation of the TPE.

**BOX: JCM Guidelines for Validation and Verification version 1.0 (VV Guidelines)** [GL VV ver.1]

These Guidelines are applicable to TPEs that are under contractual arrangement with PPs to validate or verify any JCM projects based on JCM methodologies previously approved by JC.

**BOX: JCM Guidelines for Designation as a Third-Party Entity version 1.0** [GL TPE ver.1]

These Guidelines are applicable to candidate entities, TPEs, the JC and the secretariat with respect to designation, suspension and withdrawal of TPEs.
3-5. Project participants (PP)

♦ Project participants: [RoI ver.1, para 19]
  - Prepare a draft methodology and submit the draft to the JC for its approval
  - Prepare a draft PDD and submit the draft to a TPE for validation and notify the JC
  - Submit the PDD that was validated by the TPE to the JC for its registration of the project
  - Implement the JCM project and conduct monitoring in line with the PDD
  - Prepare a monitoring report and send the report to a TPE for verification
  - Submit a verification report prepared by the TPE to the JC, and request notification to each side for issuance of credits under the JCM.

3-6. Procedures for modalities of communication (MoC)

Procedure for MoC [PCP ver.1, para 37-39]

♦ The PPs of a JCM project designate one focal point entity (focal point) from the PPs to communicate on their behalf with the JC and the secretariat in line with scopes of authority and include this information in an MoC.

♦ After the submission of an MoC of a proposed JCM project, all official communication between the PPs and the JC, the secretariat, or each side for the specific project is conducted through the focal point.

♦ The PPs submit an MoC to the JC and the TPE, at the time of submitting the draft PDD to the TPE for validation and the JC for public inputs, using the latest version of the “JCM Modalities of Communication Statement Form” (MoC form). The contact details of the focal point and other PPs are included in the MoC form.

Focal point [PCP ver.1, para 40-42]

♦ The PPs grant the focal point the authority to:
  (a) Communicate in relation to requests for issuance of credits to respective accounts;
  (b) Communicate in relation to requests for addition and/or voluntary withdrawal of PPs and changes to the focal point, as well as changes to company names, legal status, contact details and specimen signatures; and
  (c) Communicate on all other project-related matters not covered by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above.

♦ The PPs and the focal point designate one primary authorized signatory and one alternate authorized signatory. The signature of either the primary or alternate authorized signatory suffices for authenticating the PP’s or the focal point’s consent or instruction(s).

♦ The PPs do not include or refer to private contractual arrangements in an MoC.
Chapter 4: JCM project methodology

4-1. Methodology structure

A methodology is applied to JCM projects for calculating emission reductions achieved by each project and monitoring the JCM project.

Proposed Methodology

- A methodology that has been submitted to the JC for approval.
- Consists of Proposed Methodology form and Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet.

Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet

- Defines a monitoring plan and enables calculation of GHG emission reductions automatically through inputting values.
- Consists of an input sheet and calculation process sheet.

Input sheet

- Contains all the parameters to be monitored \textit{ex post}, project-specific parameters to be fixed \textit{ex ante} by the PPs (e.g. historical data) as well as the default factors which can be changed by the PPs. For each parameter, the methodology proponents fill in all the required fields, except for those of the inputted values.

Calculation Process Sheet

- Contains all the default values which cannot be changed by the PP, calculation process to derive reference emissions and project emissions, and the resulting emission reductions.

Approved methodology

- A methodology that has been approved by the JC for application to JCM projects.
- Consists of an approved methodology document and a Monitoring Spreadsheet.

Monitoring spreadsheet


Monitoring Plan Sheet

- is used before validation for developing a monitoring plan and calculating emission reductions \textit{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 \textit{ex post}.

Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Report Sheet include input sheet and calculation process sheet which are prepared based on the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet. The Monitoring Structure Sheet is added by the secretariat after the approval of the proposed methodology by the JC.

BOX: JCM Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology (Methodology Guidelines)

- These guidelines are intended to assist each side or methodology proponents in preparing proposed methodologies for the JCM and referred to by the JC in developing and assessing proposed methodologies.
4-2. Reference emissions [GL PM ver.1, para 7-8, Glos ver.1, No.6-7]

♦ In the JCM, emission reductions to be credited are defined as the difference between reference emissions and project emissions.

♦ The reference emissions are

- Calculated to be below business-as-usual (BaU) emissions which represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project in Bangladesh (to ensure a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions.)
- Calculated by multiplying a crediting threshold which is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output by total outputs.
- Crediting threshold is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output and established \textit{ex ante} in the methodology applicable for the same project type in the host country. It should also be established conservatively.

Figure: Indicative diagram of the relationship between the BaU emissions, reference emissions and project emissions

BOX: Alternative way to realize net reduction [GoJ November 2015]

- 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.
4-3. 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.

BOX: Eligibility criteria [GoJ Feb 2016]

Eligibility criteria:
- Clearly defined in the methodology can reduce the risks of rejection of the projects proposed by project participants.
- A “check list” will allow easy determination of eligibility of a proposed project under the JCM and applicability of JCM methodologies to the project.
- Both Governments determine what technologies, products, etc. should be included in the eligibility criteria through the approval process of the JCM methodologies by the JC.
- PPs can use the list of approved JCM methodologies when applying for the JCM project registration.

Examples:
(a) 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
  - Example
  - 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>
(b) Requirements for the project to be able to apply the approved methodology
- Example
- 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
- Same as “applicability condition of the methodology” under the CDM
4-4. Methodology development [GL PM ver.1, para 13, 15, 17-18] [PCP ver.1, para 6]

- Methodology proponents provide supporting documents to justify key logical and quantitative assumptions regarding the choice of eligibility criteria, default values and establishment of reference emissions.
- The Japanese side, the Bangladeshi side or PPs are applicable to be methodology proponents.
- The proposed methodology:
  - Describes the procedures in a manner that is sufficiently explicit to enable the methodology to be used, be applied to projects unambiguously, and be reproduced by a third party;
  - Is possible for projects following the methodology to be subjected to JCM validation and/or verification;
  - Includes all algorithms, formulae, and step-by-step procedures needed to apply the methodology and validate the project, i.e. calculating reference emissions and project emissions;
  - Provides instructions for making any logical or quantitative assumptions that are not provided in the methodology and is made by the methodology user;
  - Avoids the intentional increase of credits caused by perverse incentives (e.g. when an increase in output is triggered by incentive to increase credits).

- The Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet are completed in English language.
- The Proposed Methodology Form is not altered, that is, is completed without modifying its format, font, headings. If sections of the Proposed Methodology Form are not applicable, it is explicitly stated that the section is left blank on purpose.
- The presentation of values in the Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet should be in international standard format (e.g. 1,000 representing one thousand and 1.0 representing one). The units used should be accompanied by their equivalent S.I. units/norms (thousand/million) as part of the requirement to ensure transparency and clarity.

The JCM sectoral scope [GL PM ver.1 Annex I]
defines the category of GHG source sectors or groups of activities that apply to JCM projects. A JCM project may fall within more than one sectoral scope:

1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources);
2. Energy distribution;
3. Energy demand;
4. Manufacturing industries;
5. Chemical industry;
6. Construction;
7. Transport;
8. Mining/Mineral production;
9. Metal production;
10. Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas);
11. Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride;
12. Solvents use;
13. Waste handling and disposal;
14. Afforestation and reforestation;
15. Agriculture.
4-5. Procedure for submission of a proposed methodology

**Methodology proponents**

1. Prepare a proposed methodology and submits it to the JC (through the secretariat) by electronic means for its approval.
   - The proposed methodology consists of 1) the completed “JCM Proposed Methodology Form” and 2) “JCM Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet Form”, containing the Input Sheet and Calculation Process Sheet, both of which are developed in line with the Methodology Guidelines.
   - The submission may be accompanied by additional documents which help explain the methodology.

2. Develop a proposed methodology under the initiative of the JC

**Secretariat**

(2) Notifies the receipt of the submission to the methodology proponents by electronic means.

(3) Checks whether the proposed methodology is complete and communicates the result to the methodology proponents within 7 calendar days after the receipt of the submission.

(4') If the submission is deemed incomplete, the secretariat notifies the methodology proponents of the reason.

(4'-1) May resubmit any proposed methodology that has been assessed as incomplete by the secretariat. Such submission addresses the reasons for incompleteness stated by the secretariat.

(4) After that the submitted proposed methodology is deemed to satisfy the completeness check, promptly makes the methodology publicly available for public inputs through the JCM website. The duration of call for public inputs is 15 calendar days.

(5) The secretariat makes all received inputs publicly available through the JCM website.

**JC**

(1') Develop a proposed methodology under the initiative of the JC

(1) Notifies the receipt of the submission to the methodology proponents by electronic means.

(2) Checks whether the proposed methodology is complete and communicates the result to the methodology proponents within 7 calendar days after the receipt of the submission.

(3) If the submission is deemed incomplete, the secretariat notifies the methodology proponents of the reason.

(4) May resubmit any proposed methodology that has been assessed as incomplete by the secretariat. Such submission addresses the reasons for incompleteness stated by the secretariat.
Chapter 4

4-5. Procedure for submission of a proposed methodology

Methodology proponents

Secretariat

JC

Assessment (within 60-90 calendar days)

(6) Assesses the proposed methodology based on, but not limited to, the materials submitted by the methodology proponents and the submitted public inputs in line with Methodology Guidelines.

(6)' May interact with the methodology proponents on specific issues regarding the proposed methodology.

(6)** May delegate part of the work of assessment to external experts and/or a panel independent from methodology proponents as appropriate.

(7) The outcome of the consideration is as follows: (a) Approval of the proposed methodology; (b) Approval of the proposed methodology with revisions; (c) Non-approval of the proposed methodology.

(8) Should conclude the consideration within 60 calendar days from the closing of public inputs. If this is deemed not possible due to matters such as ongoing clarifications, then the secretariat notifies the methodology proponents of the status of discussion within 60 calendar days from the closing of public inputs, and the JC should conclude the consideration no later than 90 calendar days from the closing of public inputs.

(9) Upon conclusion of consideration, the secretariat notifies the outcome of consideration to the methodology proponents, with its reasons.

(10) Makes publicly available the outcome of the consideration, as well as relevant information on the approved methodology, which consists of approved methodology document and Monitoring Spreadsheet, through the JCM website within 5 calendar days from the date of decision adopted by the JC.

(10') May resubmit any proposed methodology that has not been approved by the JC. Such submission addresses the reasons for non-approval stated by the JC.

Note: Sub-steps refer to procedural steps that serve as alternatives. For example, "(6)" and "(6)'" refer to procedural steps to "(6)". In this case, assessments can be done by JC alone or interact with methodology proponents and/or delegate to external experts.
4-6. Procedure for revision of an approved methodology

**Methodology proponents**

(1) May request the JC to revise an approved methodology by submitting the completed “JCM Approved Methodology Revision Request Form” and the proposed revised methodology highlighting all proposed changes. The submission may be accompanied by additional documents which help explain the proposed revision.

**Secretariat**

(2) Notifies the receipt of the submission to the methodology proponents by electronic means.

(3) Conducts a completeness check of the submission in the same procedure as described in 4-5.

(4) In parallel with the completeness check, the secretariat also assesses the nature and complexity of the proposed revision and classifies them as follows:

(a) Substantive revision proposal: Substantive changes to the approved methodology including changes in eligibility criteria, calculation and monitoring methods and parameters; or
(b) Editorial revision proposal: Correction of misstatements and editorial revisions to improve the clarity of the approved methodology.

(5) Upon conclusion of the completeness check and the assessment of the proposed revision by the secretariat, all substantive revision proposals referred to in 4(a), including those under the initiative of the JC, are subject to the public inputs procedure as described in 4-5.

**JC**

(1) May request the methodology proponents to submit additional documents including a draft PDD to which the proposed revised methodology is applied.

(1)’ Methodologies may also be revised under the initiative of the JC.

(5)’ Upon conclusion of the completeness check and the assessment of the proposed revision by the secretariat, all editorial revision proposals referred to in paragraph 4(b), including those under the initiative of the JC, are reflected as appropriate by the secretariat after approval by the Joint Committee. The secretariat makes the revised methodology publicly available through the JCM website.

The revision of an approved methodology has no effect on projects which have started the public inputs for draft PDDs applying the previous version of the revised methodology.

Public input (15 calendar days)

(5) Upon conclusion of the completeness check and the assessment of the proposed revision by the secretariat, all substantive revision proposals referred to in 4(a), including those under the initiative of the JC, are subject to public inputs procedure as described in 4-5.

Makes methodology publicly available (within 5 calendar days)

(6) Makes publicly available all approved revised methodologies through the JCM website within 5 calendar days from the date of decision by the JC.

PPs may apply the approved revised methodology in projects seeking validation after the date on which the revised version is approved.

Consideration of the substantive revision proposals is conducted in the same procedure as described in 4-5.
5-1. Making PDD

"Project design document (PDD)" is prepared by the PP of a JCM project and sets out in detail, in line with the JCM rules and guidelines, the JCM project which is to be realized.

When designing a proposed JCM project and developing a PDD and a monitoring report, PPs apply PDD and Monitoring Guidelines and the selected methodology(ies), which contain(s) approved methodology document(s) and Monitoring Spreadsheet(s).

PDD


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- The PPs provide a description of the project that provides a comprehension of the nature of the project and its implementation.
- The PPs monitor the registered JCM project and its emission reductions. The PPs establish and apply quality management procedures to manage data and information. The PPs should reduce, as far as is practical, uncertainties related to the quantification of emission reductions.
- The Monitoring Spreadsheet may be revised when the corresponding approved methodology is revised.
- The PDD form and the Monitoring Spreadsheet are completed in English language.
- The PDD form and the Monitoring Spreadsheet are not to be altered, that is, are to be completed without modifying its format, font, headings, except for rows added to the table in the Annex of the PDD form.
- Where a PDD contains information that the PPs wish to be treated as confidential or proprietary, the PPs are required to submit documentation in two versions; (1) One version where all parts containing confidential or proprietary information are made illegible, and (2) Another version containing all information that is to be treated as strictly confidential.
- Description related to application of the eligibility criteria and the environmental impact assessment is not considered confidential or proprietary.
- The presentation of values in the PDD, including those used for the calculation of emission reductions, should be in international standard format, accompanied by their equivalent S.I. units/norms as part of the requirement to ensure transparency and clarity.
- The starting date of a JCM project, which is the date on which the operation of a project begins, does not predate January 1, 2013. Expected operational lifetime may be explained with publicly available statistical data, reference data from similar projects, legal durable years, expert judgment, etc.

BOX: JCM Guidelines for Developing PDD and Monitoring Report (PDD and Monitoring Guidelines) [GL PDD ver.1]

- Are intended to assist PPs in developing JCM PDD and monitoring reports
5-2. Monitoring plan [GL PDD ver.1, para 5, 24-28]

♦ A monitoring plan sets out the methodology to be used by PPs for the monitoring of, and by TPEs for verification of the amount of GHGs emission reductions achieved by the JCM project. PPs develop before validation a monitoring plan using Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Structure Sheet in the corresponding Monitoring Spreadsheet of the methodology applied.

Requirements to PPs

PPs:

- Input estimated values for each parameter in the Monitoring Plan Sheet including those fixed ex ante for parameters not to be monitored.
- Describe the items written on the right for each parameter specified in the Monitoring Plan Sheet in line with the applied methodology(ies) and may add detailed information specific to the proposed project to the contents given in the applied methodology.
- Ensure that data monitored and required for verification and issuance be kept and archived electronically for two years after the final issuance of credits.
- Describe the operational and management structure to be implemented in order to conduct monitoring. The PPs establish and clearly indicate the roles and responsibilities of personnel, institutional arrangements, and procedures for data collection, archiving and reporting.
- Appoint a person who is responsible for overall monitoring activity including preparation of the monitoring report, and managing and archiving of data. The responsible person for monitoring:
  - Ensures the quality of the monitoring report and the structure and procedure for producing such a document;
  - Appoints a person(s) responsible for managing monitoring points, when necessary, to collect data and maintain and control measuring instruments (including calibration/regular inspection) at monitoring points.

Items to be described by the PPs:

- Estimated values: Provide the estimated values of the parameter for the purpose of calculating emission reductions \textit{ex ante};
- Monitoring option: Select an option from below;
  - Option A: Based on public data which is measured by entities other than the PPs (Data used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and specifications);
  - Option B: Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using measuring equipments (Data used: commercial evidence such as invoices);
  - Option C: Based on the actual measurement using measuring equipments (Data used: measured values).
- Source of data: Provide the source of data used or to be used. Clearly indicate the type of data source (e.g. logbooks, daily records, surveys, etc.) and spatial level of data (e.g. local, regional, national, international), if applicable;
- Measurement methods and procedures: Describe how the parameters are to be measured/calculated including Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures applied. If the parameter will be measured, describe the equipments to be used to measure it, including details on accuracy level, and calibration information (frequency, date of calibration and validity)
- Monitoring frequency: Describe the monitoring frequency (e.g. continuously, annually).
Chapter 6: Registration

6-1. Validation requirements [GL VV ver.1, para 5, 18-76, 79]

- Validation is the process of independent evaluation of a proposed JCM project by a TPE against VV Guidelines.
- The TPE:
  (a) Determines whether the proposed JCM project complies with the requirements of the applied methodology(ies), VV Guidelines and decisions by the JC
  (b) Assesses the claims and assumptions made in the PDD and MoC. The evidence used in this assessment is not limited to that provided by the PPs.
- The validation report gives an overview of the validation conclusions and the validation process used by the TPE.

♦ General requirements: The TPE assesses the information provided by the PPs and applies the means of validation specified throughout VV Guidelines, including but not limited to: document review, follow-up actions (e.g. on-site visit and interviews) as deemed necessary, and reference to available information relating to projects or technologies similar to the proposed JCM project under validation. Where no specific means of validation is specified, the TPE applies appropriate auditing techniques.

♦ PDD form: The TPE determines whether the PDD was completed using the latest version of the PDD forms appropriate to the type of project and drafted in line with the PDD and Monitoring Guidelines.

♦ Project description: The TPE determines whether the description of the proposed JCM project in the PDD is accurate, complete, and provides an understanding of the proposed JCM project.

♦ Application of approved methodology(ies): The TPE validates that the project is eligible for applying selected methodology and that the applied version is valid at the time of submission of the proposed JCM project for validation.

♦ Emission sources and calculation of emission reductions: The TPE determines whether all relevant GHG emission sources covered in the methodology are addressed for the purpose of calculating project emissions and reference emissions for the proposed JCM project. The TPE determines whether the values for project specific parameters to be fixed ex ante listed in the Monitoring Plan Sheet are appropriate, if applicable.

♦ Environmental impact assessment: The TPE determines whether the PPs conducted an environmental impact assessment, if required by Bangladesh, in line with the Bangladesh’s procedures.

♦ Local stakeholder consultation: The TPE determines whether the PPs have completed a local stakeholder consultation process and that due steps were taken to engage stakeholders and solicit comments for the proposed project.

♦ Monitoring: The TPE determines whether the description of the monitoring plan is based on the approved methodology and/or PDD and Monitoring Guidelines. The TPE determines whether the monitoring points for measurement are appropriate, as well as whether the types of equipment to be installed are appropriate if necessary.

♦ Public inputs: The TPE ensures that all inputs on the PDD of the proposed JCM project submitted in line with the PCP are taken into due account by the PPs.

♦ MoC: The TPE validates the corporate identity of all PPs and a focal point included in the MoC, as well as the personal identities, including specimen signatures and employment status, of their authorized signatories. The TPE validates that the MoC has been correctly completed and duly authorized.

♦ Avoidance of double registration: The TPE determines whether the proposed JCM project is not registered under other international climate mitigation mechanisms.

♦ Start of operation: The TPE determines whether the start of the operating date of the proposed JCM project does not predate January 1, 2013.
The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of VV Guidelines:
(b) PCP
(c) PDD and Monitoring Guidelines

## BOX: Items coverage on JCM VV Guidelines and ISO 14064-3

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6-2. Publication of PDD [PCP ver.1, para. 29 - 35, 44 - 45]

**PPs**

- **Submission**
  1. Prepare a draft PDD, which consists of a completed PDD Form and monitoring plan, in line with the PDD and Monitoring Guidelines, and submit them together with a MoC and supporting documentation, as appropriate, to the TPE contracted by the PPs to perform validation of the project and to the JC for public inputs.

**TPE**

- **Box: Validation and verification**
  Validation and verification can be conducted either simultaneously or separately. When the PPs apply for validation and verification simultaneously, all sections of the draft PDD and the draft monitoring report are completed prior to submission.

**Secretariat**

- **(2) Issues a unique reference number to the JCM project submitted to the JC for public inputs.**
- **(3) Notifies the receipt of the submission and the unique reference number to the project participant who has submitted the draft PDD and MoC.**
- **(4) Upon notifying the receipt of the submission, the secretariat makes the draft PDD publicly available through the JCM website for public inputs.**
- **Public input (30 calendar days)**
- **(5) Makes the following information publicly available through the JCM website:**
  a. The name of the proposed JCM project;
  b. The location of the proposed JCM project including coordinates;
  c. The names of the all PPs listed in the draft PDD of the proposed JCM project;
  d. The name of the TPE which conducts validation (and verification) for the proposed JCM project;
  e. The estimated annual GHG emission reductions or removals indicated in the draft PDD;
  f. The approved methodology(ies) being applied to the proposed JCM project;
  g. The proposed start date and length of the expected operation period.

- **(6) Checks the authenticity and relevance of this information in case of doubt.**

- **(7) Makes the inputs publicly available through the JCM website where the draft PDD is displayed, and removes those that the TPE has determined to be unauthentic.**

6-3. Procedures for requests for registration
6-3. Procedures for requests for registration

**PPs**

**Submission**

1. After receiving a positive validation opinion by the TPE, may request for registration of the proposed JCM project. When requesting for registration, the PPs submit the completed “JCM Project Registration Request Form”, the validated PDD and MoC, validation report and other supporting documents, as appropriate, through electronic means.

2. Submit the requested documents and/or information within 7 calendar days of receipt of the request.

3. If PPs do not submit the requested documents and/or information by this deadline, the secretariat concludes that the request for registration is incomplete. The secretariat conducts completeness check within 7 calendar days from the date of the receipt of the requested documents and/or information.

4. In this case, the PPs may re-submit the request for registration with revised documentation as described in (1).

5. May re-submit the request for registration with revised documentation in line with (1), if the reasons for the rejection can be addressed by means of a validation report revised by the TPE, based on a revised PDD as appropriate. In this case, the PPs justify that the re-submission falls under such case.

**Secretariat**

1. Maintains a publicly available list of all submitted requests for registration on the JCM website.

2. Completeness check (within 7 calendar days)

3. Upon receiving the request for registration, the secretariat conducts within 7 calendar days a completeness check to determine whether the request for registration submission is complete. During the completeness check, if the secretariat identifies issues of an editorial nature, it requests PPs through electronic means, copying the TPE, to submit the missing or revised documents and/or information.

4. If the request for registration does not meet the requirements of the completeness check, the secretariat communicates the underlying reasons to the PPs and the TPE, and makes them publicly available on the JCM website.

5. Registration decision by JC

6. If the JC decides to reject the request for registration, the secretariat notifies each side, the PPs and the TPE of the rejection and its reasons and makes publicly available the decision with its reasons through the JCM website.

**JC**

May re-submit the request for registration with revised documentation in line with (1), if the reasons for the rejection can be addressed by means of a validation report revised by the TPE, based on a revised PDD as appropriate. In this case, the PPs justify that the re-submission falls under such case.

Note: Sub-steps refer to procedural steps that serves as alternatives. For example, “(3'-1)”, “(3'-2)” serve as alternatives to “(3)”. In this case, different result of completeness check and decision by JC may lead to different following steps.
Chapter 7: Issuance of credits

7-1. Verification requirements

♦ 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.
♦ A TPE determines whether the project complies with the requirements of the applied methodology(ies), these Guidelines, and decisions by the JC.
♦ Verification report gives an overview of the verification conclusions and the verification process used by the TPE.

♦ General requirements:
Main focus of verification activities are given to the assessment of the following aspects:
(a) The eligibility criteria which are stipulated in the applied methodology of implemented projects are satisfied;
(b) The data used in monitoring reports is credible and reliable;
(c) Double registration is avoided;
(d) There are no post registration changes which prevent the use of the applied methodology.

The TPE reviews:
(a) The registered PDD, including any approved changes from the registered PDD and the corresponding validation opinion;
(b) The validated PDD in case validation and verification are conducted simultaneously and the corresponding validation opinion;
(c) The validation report;
(d) Previous verification reports, if any;
(e) The applied methodology;
(f) The monitoring report to verify that it is as per the corresponding Monitoring Report Sheet to the applied methodology;
(g) Any other information and references relevant to the project's emission reductions;
(h) The written confirmation of the avoidance of double registration.

The TPE assesses the information provided by the PPs and applies the means of verification specified throughout VV Guidelines, including but not limited to document review and on-site assessment. Where no specific means of verification is specified, the TPE applies appropriate auditing techniques.

♦ Compliance of the project implementation with the eligibility criteria of the applied methodology
The TPE determines the conformity of the actual project and its operation with the eligibility criteria of the applied methodology.

♦ Assessment of the project implementation against the registered PDD or any approved revised PDD
The TPE assesses the status of the actual project and its operation with the registered/validated PDD or any approved revised PDD.

♦ Compliance of calibration frequency and correction of measured values with related requirements
If monitoring of parameters related to the GHG emissions reductions of a project has been conducted by measuring equipments (monitoring Option C defined in the PDD and Monitoring Guidelines), the TPE determines whether the measuring equipments have been properly calibrated in line with the monitoring plan and whether measured values are properly corrected, where necessary, to calculate emission reductions in line with the PDD and Monitoring Guidelines.

♦ Assessment of data and calculation of GHG emission reductions
The TPE assesses the data and calculations of GHG emission reductions achieved by/resulting from the project by the application of the selected approved methodology.

♦ Assessment of avoidance of double registration
The TPE determines whether the project is not registered under other international climate mitigation mechanisms.

♦ Post registration changes
The TPE determines whether there are post registration changes from the registered PDD and/or methodology which prevent the use of the applied methodology.

Level of assurance: The TPE applies the reasonable assurance level for verification in line with ISO 14064-3:2006.
Materiality: The TPE uses the concept of materiality for verification in line with ISO 14064-3:2006. The threshold of materiality for verification is set at 5 percent of emission reductions.
7-2. Procedures for requests for issuance of credits  [PCP ver.1, para 56-63]

### PPs
- Open registry account
  - (1) Open an account in the registry of the Japanese side and/or the Bangladesh side before requesting issuance of credits.
- Request the JC to notify each side to issue credits to their respective accounts in the registry, only after the TPE verifies the amount of GHG emission reductions or removals. When requesting to notify each side to issue credits, the PPs submit the completed “JCM Credits Issuance Request Form”, including information on the allocation of credits among the PPs on a pro-rata basis, the verified monitoring report and the verification report by electronic means.
- Submission of requested documents (within 7 calendar days)
  - (4'-1) Submit the requested documents and/or information within 7 calendar days of receipt of the request.
- (4'-2) May re-submit the request for issuance with revised documentation.

### Secretariat
- (3) Notifies the receipt of the request for issuance to the PPs utilizing electronic means.
- Completeness check (within 7 calendar days)
  - (4) Conducts a completeness check within 7 calendar days to determine whether the request for issuance, including allocation of the credits among the PPs on a pro-rata basis, is complete. If the secretariat, during the completeness check, identifies issues of an editorial nature, it requests PPs through electronic means, copying the TPE, to submit the missing or revised documents and/or information.
- (4'-2) If PPs do not submit the requested documents and/or information by this deadline, the secretariat concludes that the request for issuance is incomplete. The secretariat conducts completeness check within 7 calendar days from the date of the receipt the requested documents and/or information.
- (4*) If the request for issuance does not meet the requirements of the completeness check, the secretariat communicates its conclusion and the underlying reasons to the PPs and the TPE, and makes them publicly available on the JCM website.

### JC
- Issuance notification decision by JC
  - (5) Upon positive conclusion of the completeness check, the JC decides on whether to notify each side of the amount of credits to be issued.
- Credit issuance by each side
  - (6) Upon decision by the JC, the secretariat notifies each side, the PPs and the TPEs of the result.
- (6') If the JC decides to reject the request for issuance, the secretariat notifies the PPs and the TPE of the rejection and updates the information accordingly on the JCM website immediately after the decision-making. The JC makes the reasons for the rejection publicly available through the JCM website.
- (8) Archives all the data of issuance of credits and makes them publicly available utilizing the JCM website.

### Bangladesh/Japanese government
- (7) Upon notification by the secretariat, each side issues the amount of credits specified in the notification to respective accounts of PPs in the registry and notifies the issuance of credits to the JC through the secretariat.

Note: Sub-steps refer to procedural steps that serve as alternatives. For example, "(4'-1)" and "(4'-2)" serve as alternative steps to "(4)". In this case, different result of completeness checks and decision by JC may lead to different following steps.
### Glossary

Examples of abbreviated titles used in this document and corresponding formal document symbols and titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of abbreviated titles used in this charts, shown in []</th>
<th>Corresponding formal document symbols and titles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc., para1</td>
<td>Bilateral document of “Low Carbon Development Partnership between the Japanese side and the Bangladesh side”, paragraph1</td>
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<tr>
<td>JC1, p1</td>
<td>Joint Committee of the Joint Crediting Mechanism between Bangladesh and Japan First meeting, Meeting Report, page 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rol ver.1, para1</td>
<td>Rules of Implementation for The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) Version 1.0, paragraph 1 (ver.1 was adopted on 29 July 2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glos ver.1, No. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCP ver.1, para1</td>
<td>Joint Crediting Mechanism Project Cycle Procedure Version 1.0, paragraph 1 (ver.1 was adopted on 29 July 2013)</td>
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<td>Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology Version 1.0, paragraph 1 (ver.1 was adopted on 29 July 2013)</td>
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Anx stands for Annex, Apx for Appendix, Att for Attachment, and Ann for Annotation.

All reference documents are available on JCM website: [www.jcm.go.jp/bd-jp](http://www.jcm.go.jp/bd-jp)