Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology

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1. Scope and applicability

- Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology (hereinafter referred to as "these Guidelines") are intended to assist each side or project participants (hereinafter referred to as "methodology proponents") in preparing proposed methodologies for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as "JCM") (hereinafter referred to as "proposed methodologies").
- 2. These Guidelines are also to be referred to by the Joint Committee in developing and assessing proposed methodologies.
- 3. These Guidelines describe standards which are requirements to be met, except guidance indicated with terms "should" and "may" as defined in paragraph 5 below.
- 4. Submission and subsequent assessment of a proposed methodology are conducted in line with the procedure delineated in Joint Crediting Mechanism Project Cycle Procedure.

2. Terms and definitions

- 5. The following terms apply in this Guidelines:
 - (a) "Should" is used to indicate that among several possibilities, one course of action is recommended as particularly suitable;
 - (b) "May" is used to indicate what is permitted.
- 6. Terms in the Proposed Methodology Form are defined in JCM Glossary of Terms available on the JCM website.

3. Key concepts

3.1. Reference emissions

- 7. In the JCM, emission reductions to be credited are defined as the difference between reference emissions and project emissions.
- 8. The reference emissions are calculated to be below business-as-usual (BaU) emissions, either by discounting BaU emissions or by other methods determined in the methodologies to be approved by the Joint Committee.
- 9. The net emission reductions from JCM projects are accounted as Indonesian domestic emission reductions.

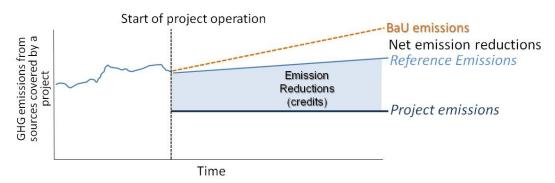


Figure: Indicative diagram of the relationship between the BaU emissions, reference emissions and project emissions

3.2. Eligibility criteria

- 10. Eligibility criteria in proposed methodologies contain the following:
 - (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.

4. General Guidelines

- 11. Methodology proponents prepare the proposed methodology by filling in the Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet, attached to these Guidelines.
- 12. These Guidelines, the Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet may be obtained electronically from the JCM website.
- 13. The Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet are completed in English language.
- 14. 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.
- 15. The Joint Committee develops the Proposed Methodology Form and the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet and may revise them if necessary.
- 16. 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.
- 17. The Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet enables calculation of GHG emission reductions automatically through inputting values by project participants. The Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet consists of the following:
 - (a) An Input Sheet containing all the parameters to be monitored *ex post*, project-specific parameters to be fixed *ex ante* by the project participants (e.g. historical data) as well as the default factors which can be changed by the project participants. For each

- parameter, the methodology proponents fill in all the required fields, except for those of the inputted values;
- (b) A Calculation Process Sheet containing all the default values which cannot be changed by the project participant, calculation process to derive reference emissions and project emissions, and the resulting emission reductions.

18. The proposed methodology:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Is possible for projects following the methodology to be subjected to JCM validation and/or verification;
- (c) 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;
- (d) Provides instructions for making any logical or quantitative assumptions that are not provided in the methodology and is made by the methodology user;
- (e) Avoids the intentional increase of credits caused by perverse incentives (e.g. when an increase in output is triggered by incentive to increase credits).
- 19. 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.

5. Instructions for completing the Proposed Methodology Form

Instructions for completing the Proposed Methodology Form are provided below. A hypothetical proposed methodology on building energy management systems (BEMS) is inserted to enhance the clarity of these Guidelines. This methodology is purely indicative and does not imply that the methodology is to be adopted.

Cover sheet of the Proposed Methodology Form

Form for submitting the proposed methodology

Host Country	The Republic of Indonesia	
Name of the methodology proponents	Energy Management System Japan Ltd.	
submitting this form		
Sectoral scope(s) to which the Proposed	3. Energy demand	
Methodology applies		

Title of the proposed methodology, and	Improving the Efficiency of Energy Use with	
version number	Building Energy Management System (BEMS)	
List of documents to be attached to this form	☐The attached draft JCM-PDD:	
(please check):		
	1) Catalog of adopted technology: BEMS	
	2) Regulation for energy efficiency of	
	commercial buildings.	
	3) Feasibility studies and technical reports	
Date of completion	01/04/2013	

- Methodology proponents should submit the proposed methodology to the Joint Committee which is established by the Republic of Indonesia and Japan.
- The methodology proponents are each side, project participants, or the Joint Committee.
- Please identify sectoral scope(s) according to the JCM sectoral scope(s) listed in Annex I.
- Please indicate the following: (a) The title of the proposed methodology; (b) The version number of the document. Please provide an unambiguous title for the proposed methodology. The title should reflect the project types to which the methodology is applicable. Do not use project-specific titles.
- If the methodology proponents have attached additional information, please provide description of the documents.
- Fill in the date of completion in DD/MM/YYYY.

History of the proposed methodology

Version	Date	Contents revised
01.0	01/04/2013	First edition

• If the methodology proponents revise a previously submitted methodology, please provide date of revision in DD/MM/YYYY as well as a brief summary of revision.

A. Title of the methodology

Improving the Efficiency of Energy Use with Building Energy Management System (BEMS) Version 1/0

- Please indicate the following: (a) The title of the proposed methodology; (b) The version number of the document. Provide an unambiguous title for the proposed methodology. The title should reflect the project types to which the methodology is applicable. Do not use project-specific titles.
- Please include the GHG emission reduction measures (e.g. technology, product, or service) adopted.

B. Terms and definitions

Terms	Definitions
BEMS	BEMS is a computer system designed to recognize the status
	of energy use within indoor environments in commercial
	buildings and so forth using; measurement/gauging, control,
	and monitoring devices; analysis, diagnosis, and data storage
	equipment in an attempt to "control" energy consuming
	operations of equipment and facilities in these structures.
	Furthermore, if the system is utilized for "visualization" only,
	it is not to be directly used for emission reductions.
	Therefore, such project is not to be included in this
	methodology

• Please provide definitions of key terms that are used in the proposed methodology.

C. Summary of the methodology

Items	Summary
GHG emission reduction	Building energy management system (BEMS) that improves the
measures	efficiency of energy consumption for existing buildings by
	monitoring and regulating electricity and fuel consumption.
Calculation of reference	Reference emissions is calculated on the basis of project
emissions	emissions derived from monitored fuel and electricity
	consumption, under the assumption that certain percentage of
	energy consumption is decreased through introduction of
	BEMS.

	The BaU scenario assumes that BEMS will not be introduced in
	the Republic of Indonesia, which is justified since there are
	currently no plans to introduce BEMS.
	In the methodology, the rates of emission reductions through
	various BEMS measures are fixed at a rate lower than those
	commonly observed.
	Therefore, the methodology results in a net reduction of
	emissions, since reference emissions are lower than BaU
	emissions.
Calculation of project	Project emissions are calculated on the basis of monitored
emissions	electricity and fuel consumption.
Monitoring parameters	Electricity and fuel consumption are monitored.

- Please summarize the key elements of the proposed methodology, including brief description on:
 - *GHG* emission reduction measures;
 - How the proposed methodology calculates the reference emissions;
 - How the proposed methodology calculates the project emissions;
 - Key monitoring parameters and methods.

D. Eligibility criteria

This methodology is applicable to projects that satisfy all of the following criteria.

Criterion 1	Energy Management System is to be introduced in already existing buildings.	
Criterion 2	The operation and control of equipment and facilities to reduce energy	
	consumption for indoor environments are to be carried out by Energy	
	Management System itself, not just upgrading equipments for energy	
	consumption.	
Criterion 3	Be able to identify all energy consumption in the building(s) having equipment	
	controlled by Energy Management System.	

- Eligibility criteria are those that can be examined objectively.
- Eligibility criteria include:
 - Characteristics to identify the measures (e.g. technology, product, or service) applied to the methodology;
 - Conditions that are necessary in order to enable robust calculation of GHG emission

reductions by the algorithm contained in the methodology, e.g. the situation before the implementation of the measure, in cases where reference emissions is calculated on the basis of historical performance of the facility.

- Eligibility criteria should be, to the extent possible, those that can be ascertained upon validation, i.e. eligibility criteria should avoid those which need to be monitored ex post. For example, actual performance of a measure should not be included as eligibility criteria, since it is not certain at the validation whether the stated performance can be achieved. On the other hand, performance as defined by nameplate figures can be included as eligibility criteria since it can be readily checked upon validation.
- Eligibility criteria may be represented by:
 - Certain technology (e.g. ultra supercritical coal fired power plants);
 - Certain technology with a design efficiency or performance indicator above a certain threshold (e.g. a power plant with a thermal efficiency above X%);
 - Certain sector to which the measure is applied.

E. Emission Sources and GHG types

The emission sources include all the following GHG emission sources and GHG types in the building to which BEMS is applied.

Reference emissions			
Emission sources	GHG types		
Electricity consumption by lighting	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by air conditioner	CO ₂		
Diesel fuel consumption by boiler	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by fan	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by ICT equipments	CO ₂		
N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A		
Project emissions			
Emission sources	GHG types		
Electricity consumption by lighting	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by air conditioner	CO ₂		
Diesel fuel consumption by boiler	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by fan	CO ₂		
Electricity consumption by ICT equipments	CO ₂		

N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

- Please identify all GHG emissions by sources that are significant and reasonably attributable to the JCM project.
- If deemed appropriate, please explain whether any sources related to the reference emissions or the project emissions have been excluded, and if so, justify their exclusion.
- Upstream emissions may be excluded unless they are deemed to be significant.

F. Establishment and calculation of reference emissions

F.1. Establishment of reference emissions

Reference emissions are calculated on the basis of project emissions derived from monitored fuel and electricity consumption, under the assumption that certain percentage of energy consumption is decreased through introduction of BEMS.

The BaU emissions assume the emissions when BEMS will not be introduced in the Republic of Indonesia, which is justified since there are currently no plans to introduce BEMS.

In the methodology, the rates of emission reductions through various BEMS measures are fixed at a rate lower than those commonly observed. Therefore, the methodology results in a net reduction of emissions, since reference emissions are lower than the BaU emissions.

F.2. Calculation of reference emissions

$RE_y = (PEC_{,y} * EF_{e,y} + \Sigma(PFC_{i,y} * NCV_y * EF_{CO2,f,i,y})) / (100\% - EER_j)$			
RE_y	Reference CO ₂ emissions during the period of year y [tCO ₂ /y]		
PEC_y	Project electricity consumption by applicable equipment in year y [MWh/y]		
$EF_{e,y}$	CO ₂ emissions factor of electricity in year y [tCO ₂ /MWh]		
$PFC_{i,y}$	Project consumption of fossil fuel i of the applicable equipment in year y [kl, t,		
	$1000 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{y}$		
NCV_y	Net calorific value of fossil fuel i (diesel, kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year y		
	[GJ/kl, t, 1000 Nm ³]		
	*Any default value (XX GJ/kl, t, 1000 Nm³) or specific value for the project		
	that the project participants measure is available.		
$EF_{CO2,f,i,y} \\$	CO_2 emissions factor of fossil fuel i (diesel, kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year		
	y [tCO ₂ /GJ]		
EER_j	Percentage of improvement in energy consumption efficiency [%] for building		
	type j using BEMS		

Office building VV%

Commercial building WW%

Hotel XX%

Hospital YY%

Other ZZ%

- Please provide only one procedure for establishing reference emissions, which, in the view of the methodology proponent, represents plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project in the Republic of Indonesia.
- Reference emissions should be established, taking into account the following:
 - If the reference emissions are defined by multiplying an emission factor and an output, the output should be identical to or less than the monitored output of the project.
 - The reference emissions should comply with all applicable regulations of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Please provide a description on how the reference emissions are derived. Provide also a description of how and why the reference emissions are below the BaU emissions.
- Reference emissions may be derived from:
 - *The current situation and performance;*
 - Average historical performance;
 - Performance of similar products and technologies which compete with the project technology;
 - Legal requirements;
 - Voluntary standards and targets;
 - Best available technology of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Please elaborate the method to calculate the reference emissions. Please be specific and complete, so that the procedure can be carried out in an unambiguous way, replicated, and subjected to assessment and verification:
 - Please explain the underlying rationale for the method to calculate (e.g. marginal vs. average, etc.);
 - Please use consistent variables, equation formats, subscripts, etc.;
 - Please number all equations in the Proposed Methodology Form;
 - Please define all variables, with units indicated;
 - Please justify the conservativeness of the method to calculate.
- Please elaborate all parameters, coefficients, and variables used in the calculation of reference emissions:
 - For those values that are provided in the methodology:

- Please clearly indicate the precise references from which these values are taken (e.g. official statistics, IPCC Guidelines, commercial and scientific literature);
- Justify the conservativeness of the values provided.
- For those values that are to be provided by the project participants, please clearly indicate how the values are to be selected and justified, for example, by explaining:
 - What types of sources are suitable (official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC Guidelines, commercial and scientific literature, etc.);
 - The vintage of data that is suitable;
 - What spatial level of data is suitable (local, regional, national, international);
 - How conservativeness of the values is to be ensured.
- For all data to be monitored or recorded by the project participants, please specify the procedures to be followed if expected data are unavailable. For instance, the methodology could point to a preferred data source, and indicate a priority order for use of additional data and/or fall back data sources to preferred sources (e.g. private, international statistics, etc.).
- Please note any parameters, coefficients, variables, etc. that are used to calculate reference emissions but should be obtained through monitoring.
- Please explain any parts of the method to calculate that are not self-evident. Provide references as necessary. Explain implicit and explicit key assumptions in a transparent manner.
- When referring to and/or making use of life cycle analysis (LCAs) and/or LCA tools, methodology proponents provide, in a transparent manner, all equations, parameterizations and assumptions used in the LCA. For example, this could be accomplished by highlighting the relevant sections in an attached copy of the referenced LCA.
- The most recent IPCC default values may be used as necessary, when country or project specific data are not available or difficult to obtain.
- Methodologies requiring sampling as a part of monitoring clearly indicate the sampling method, statistical treatment of sampled data (e.g. confidence level, margin of error). A useful reference is the statistical treatment of sampled data for large scale CDM project activities in latest version of "Standard for Sampling And Surveys For CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities" for large-scale CDM project activities.
- Emission reductions from reduced consumption of international transport fuels cannot be claimed under the JCM.

G. Calculation of project emissions

Project emissions are calculated on the basis of monitored electricity and fuel consumption.

 $PE_v = PEC_v * EF_{e,v} + \Sigma (PFC_{i,v} * NCV_v * EF_{CO2,f,i,v})$ PE_v Project CO_2 emissions in year y [t CO_2 /y] PEC_v Project electricity consumption by applicable equipment in year y [MWh/y] CO₂ emissions factor of electricity in year y [tCO₂/MWh] $EF_{e,v}$ Project consumption of fossil fuel i of the applicable equipment in year y [kl, t, $PFC_{i,y}$ $1000 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{y}$ Net calorific value of fossil fuel i (diesel, kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year y NCV_v $[GJ/kl, t, 1000 \text{ Nm}^3]$ *Any default value (XXGJ/kl, t, 1000 Nm³) or specific value for the project that the project developer measures is available. $EF_{CO2,f,i,y} \\$ CO_2 emissions factor for fossil fuel i (diesel, kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year y [tCO₂/GJ]

Where applicable, method to calculate project emissions should adhere to the instruction provided in the section on the reference emissions.

H. Calculation of emissions reductions

Emission reductions are calculated as the difference between the reference emissions and project emissions, as follows.

 $ER_y = RE_y - PE_y$ ER_y GHG emission reductions in year y [tCO₂e] RE_y Reference emissions in year y [tCO₂e/y] PE_y Project emissions in year y [tCO₂e/y]

• Please elaborate the method to calculate used to estimate, measure or calculate the emission reductions from the JCM project. In most cases, this will be simple equation with two terms: the reference emissions, and the project emissions.

I. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

The source of each data and parameter fixed *ex ante* is listed as below.

Parameter	Description of data	Source
EER _j	Percentage of improvement in energy	Results of feasibility studies
	consumption efficiency for building type j	and existing technical reports.
	using BEMS	
$EF_{e,y}$	CO ₂ emissions factor of electricity in year y	IEA CO ₂ emissions from fuel
		combustion 2011 edition
NCV _y	Net calorific value of fossil fuel <i>i</i> (diesel,	IPCC guideline 2006
	kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year y	
EF _{CO2,f,i,y}	CO ₂ emissions factor of fossil fuel <i>i</i> (diesel,	IPCC guideline 2006
	kerosene, natural gas, etc.) in year y	

[•] Please identify sources of default values, where default values are applied to the proposed methodology.

6. Instructions for completing the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet

Instructions for completing the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet are provided below. The Input Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet should be completed as follows. A hypothetical Input Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet on building energy management systems (BEMS) is inserted to enhance the clarity of these Guidelines. This is purely indicative and does not imply that the Input Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet is adopted.

Proposed methodology spreadsheet (input sheet) [Attachment to Proposed Methodology Form]

Table 1: Parameters to be monitored ex post

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Monitoring point No.		Description of data	Estimated Values	Units	Monitoring option		Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring frequency	Other comments
(1)	PFC _{D,y}	Project diesel fuel consumption during the period of year y		kl/y	Option B	purchase records	- Collecting purchase amount from retailer invoices and inputting to a spreadsheet manually - Project deputy managers double check the input data with invoices every 6 months	once a month	
(2)	PECy	Project electricity consumption during the period of year y		MWh/y	Option C	monitored data	- Collecting electricity consumption data with validated/calibrated electricity monitoring devices and inputting to a spreadsheet electrically - Verified monitoring devices are installed and they are calibrated once a year Verification and calibration shall meet international standard on corresponding monitoring devices.	continuous	
(3)	PFC _{L,y}	Project LPG consumption during the period of year y		t/y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4)	PFC _{N,y}	Project natural gas consumption during the period of year y		1000Nm ³ /y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5)	PFC _{K,y}	Project kerosene consumption during the period of year y		kl/y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2: Project-specific parameters to be fixed ex ante

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Parameters	Description of data	Estimated Values	Units	Source of data	Other comments
EER _{office}	Percentage of improvement in energy		%	Past records of 30 similar size office buildings for the period of 2008-2012 measured by the project participant, BEMS provider. Data set of each building has the data of before and after BEMS implementation at least for one year respectively.	

Table3: Ex-ante estimation of CO₂ emission reductions

CO ₂ emission reductions	Units
0	tCO ₂ /y

[Monitoring option]

Option A	Based on public data which is measured by entities other than the project participants (Data used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and specifications)
Option B	Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using measuring equipments (Data used: commercial evidence such as invoices)
Option C	Based on the actual measurement using measuring equipments (Data used: measured values)

The Calculation Process Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet should be completed as follows. A hypothetical Calculation Process Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet on building energy management systems (BEMS) is inserted to enhance the clarity of these Guidelines. This is purely indicative and does not imply that the Calculation Process Sheet is adopted.

ERy EF_{e,y} $NCV_{D,y}$ EF_{CO2,f,D,y} $NCV_{L,y}$ EF_{CO2,f,L,y} NCV_{N,y} EF_{CO2,f,N,y} NCV_{K,y} EF_{CO2,f,K,y} RE_y PE_y EERj PEy PECy $\mathsf{EF}_{\mathsf{e},\mathsf{y}}$ PFCD,y $NCV_{D,y}$ EF_{CO2,f,D,y} PFCL,y $NCV_{L,y}$ EF_{CO2,f,L,y} PFCNy $NCV_{N,y}$ EF_{CO2,f,N,y} PFCK,y NCV_{K,y} EF_{CO2,f,K,y}

	for emission reductions	Fuel type	Value	Units	Pa
Emission re	eductions during the period of year y		0	tCO ₂ /y	Т
elected de	fault values, etc.				
CO ₂ emiss	ion factor of electricity in year y	Electricity	0.456	tCO ₂ /MWh	
Net calorific	c value of fossil fuel in year y #1	Diesel	37.7	GJ/kl	1
CO ₂ emiss	ion factor of fossil fuel in year y #1	Diesel	0.0687	tCO ₂ /GJ	EF
Net calorific	c value of fossil fuel in year y #2	LPG		GJ/t	1
	ion factor of fossil fuel in year y #2	LPG		tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	c value of fossil fuel in year y #3	Natural gas		GJ/1000Nm3	1
	ion factor of fossil fuel in year y #3	Natural gas		tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	c value of fossil fuel in year y #4	Kerosene		GJ/kl	EI
	ion factor of fossil fuel in year y #4	Kerosene	0.0679	tCO ₂ /GJ	
	emissions during the period of year y		0	tCO ₂ /y	Т
	t emissions during the period of year y			tCO ₂ /y	
	use reduction coefficient with BEMS	Office building	10.0	-	
	of the project emissions				
Project em	issions during the period of year y		0	tCO ₂ /y	
Project	t emissions (electricity) during the period of year y		0	tCO _{2e} /y	
Pr	roject electricity consumption during the period of year y	Electricity	0	MWh/y	
C	O ₂ emission factor of electricity	Electricity	0.456	tCO ₂ /MWh	
Project	t emissions (diesel) during the period of year y		0	tCO ₂ /y	
Pr	roject diesel fuel consumption during the period of year y		0	kl/y	1
Ne	et calorific value of fossil fuel	Diesel	37.7	GJ/kl	1
C	O ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel	Diesel	0.0687	tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	t emissions (LPG) during the period of year y			tCO ₂ /y	_
	roject LPG consumption during the period of year y			t/y	
	et calorific value of fossil fuel	LPG		GJ/t	-
	O ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel	LPG		tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	t emissions (natural gas) during the period of year y			tCO ₂ /y	
	roject natural gas consumption during the period of year y	Not well ass		1000Nm³/y	-
	et calorific value of fossil fuel O ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel	Natural gas Natural gas		tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	t emissions (kerosene) during the period of year y	rvaturai gas		tCO ₂ /GJ	-
	roject kerosene consumption during the period of year y		kl/y	kl/y	
	et calorific value of fossil fuel	Kerosene	-	GJ/kl	
	O ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel	Kerosene		tCO ₂ /GJ	E
	[List of Default Values]		_		
	Net calorific value of fossil fuel	NCV _{i,y}			
	Diesel	37.7	GJ/kl]	
	LPG	50.8	GJ/t	†	
	Natural gas		GJ/1000Nm ³	t	
	Kerosene		GJ/kl	t	
	verozene	30.7	GJ/KI	1	
	CO ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel	$EF_{f,i,y}$	1		
	<u>Z</u>	1,1,y		1	
	Diocal	0.0697	+CO./G.I		
	Diesel		tCO ₂ /GJ	+	
	LPG	0.0599	tCO ₂ /GJ	_	
	LPG Natural gas	0.0599	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG	0.0599	tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene	0.0599	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel	0.0599 0.051 0.0679	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y EF _{e,y}	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity Electricity	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y EF _{e,y} 0.456	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity Electricity Emissions reduction coefficient with BEMS	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y EF _{e,y} 0.456	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity Electricity Emissions reduction coefficient with BEMS Office building	0.0599 0.051 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y EF _{e,y} 0.456	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity Electricity Emissions reduction coefficient with BEMS Office building Commercial building	0.0599 0.0679 0.0679 kl/y t/y 1000Nm³/y kl/y EF _{e,y} 0.456	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		
	LPG Natural gas Kerosene Units of fossil fuel Diesel LPG Natural gas Kerosene CO ₂ emission factor of electricity Electricity Emissions reduction coefficient with BEMS Office building	0.0599 0.0679 0.	tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ tCO ₂ /GJ		

The Input Sheet of the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet consists of a table of parameters to be monitored ex post, and parameters to be fixed ex ante, which, combined, should provide a complete listing of the data that needs to be collected for the application of the methodology. The tables may include data that is collected from other sources (e.g. official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC Guidelines, commercial and scientific literature, etc.), measured, or sampled. Parameters that are calculated with equations provided in the methodology should not be included in this section.

For the "Parameters to be monitored ex post" (table 1), the following items are filled:

- Parameter: the variable used in equations in the proposed methodology;
- Description of data: a clear and unambiguous description of the parameter;
- Estimated value: this field is for the project participants to fill in to calculate emission reductions, and may be left blank in the proposed methodology.
- Unit: The International System Unit (SI units refer to http://www.bipm.fr/enus/3_SI/si.html)
- Monitoring option: please select option(s) from below. If appropriate, please provide the order of priority and the conditions when the options are chosen.
 - Option A: Based on public data which is measured by entities other than the project participants (Data used: publicly recognized data such as statistical data and specifications)
 - Option B: Based on the amount of transaction which is measured directly using 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: A description which data sources should be used to determine this parameter. Clearly indicate how the values are to be selected and justified, for example, by explaining:
 - What types of sources are suitable (official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.);
 - What spatial level of data is suitable (local, regional, national, international).
- Measurement methods and procedures: For option B and C, a description of the measurement procedures or reference to appropriate standards. Provide also QA/QC procedures.
- Monitoring frequency: A description of the frequency of monitoring (e.g. continuously, annually, etc).
- Other Comments: Other input not covered by the items above.

• Where applicable, the table "Parameters to be fixed ex ante" (table 2), should also adhere to the instruction provided above. Data that is determined only once and remains fixed should be considered under "I. Data and parameters fixed ex ante".

Annex I. Sectoral Scopes for the JCM

- 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. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus);
- 15. Agriculture.