Joint Crediting Mechanism Glossary of Terms

1. Glossary for general

Category	No.	Term	Definition in JCM
Emission reductions or removals	1.	Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	GHG are those gases of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) (RoI para.2).
	2.	JCM project	GHG emission reductions or removals project activities under the JCM (RoI para.3).
	~~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 JCM methodology.
	~~5~~4.	Net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions	In the JCM, emission reductions to be credited are defined as the difference between reference emissions and project emissions. The reference emissions are calculated below business as usual (BaU) emissions to ensure a net decrease and/or avoidance of GHG emissions.
	~~6~~5.	Reference emissions	Reference emissions are calculated below business-as-usual (BaU) emissions. Reference emissions are calculated by multiplying a crediting threshold which is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output by total outputs.
	~~7~~6.	Business-as-usual (BaU) emissions	Business-as-usual (BaU) emissions represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project in the host country.
	~~8~~7.	Crediting threshold	Crediting threshold is typically expressed as GHG emissions per unit of output. A crediting threshold is established ex ante in the methodology applicable for the same project type in the host country. It should also be established conservatively in order to calculate reference emissions below BaU emissions.
	~~9~~8.	Emissions sources and GHG types	Those emissions sources and GHG types whose emissions are significant and reasonably attributable to the JCM project.
	~~10~~9.	Sinks and GHG types	Those sinks and GHG types whose removals or emissions are significant and reasonably attributable to the JCM project.
	~~11~~10.	Sectoral scope	The category of GHG source sectors or groups of activities that apply to JCM projects. It is based on the sectoral scope for the CDM. A JCM project may fall within more than one sectoral scope.

	~~12~~11.	Level of assurance	Level of assurance is defined as degree of assurance the Joint Committee requires in a verification. The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that a verifier designs into their verification plan to determine if there are any material errors, omissions or misrepresentations.
	~~13~~12.	Materiality	Materiality is a concept that individual or the aggregation of errors, omissions and misrepresentations could affect the greenhouse gas assertion and could influence the intended users' decisions.
Governance	~~14~~13.	Each side	Each side, based on the rules and guidelines as developed by the Joint Committee 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 Joint Committee; (b) Establishes and maintains a registry in line with the common specifications for registries, as developed by the Joint Committee; (c) On the basis of notification for issuance of credit by the Joint Committee (including for allocation of credits among participants), issues the notified amount of credits to its registry. Each side promptly informs the Joint Committee on the issuance of credits under the JCM (RoI para.13-14).-
	~~15~~14.	Joint Committee	The Joint Committee consists of the representatives from the Cambodian side and the Japanese side. The Joint Committee may develop or modify the rules and guidelines necessary for the implementation of the JCM, approve proposed methodologies, designate third party entities, register JCM projects, and notify both sides to issue credits for a JCM project.
	~~16~~15.	~~Joint Committee~~JCM secretariat	The Joint Committee establishes its secretariat for the implementation of the JCM (RoI para.12).
	~~17~~16.	Third-party entity	A third-party entity is an entity designated by the Joint Committee, based on the criteria and procedures established by the "Joint Crediting Mechanism Guidelines for Designation ~~as~~of a Third-Party Entity", as qualified to validate proposed JCM projects as well as verify GHG emission reductions or removals.
	~~18~~17.	Project participant	A project participant is a government, private entity and/or public entity involved to participate in a JCM project which may develop and implement a JCM project, monitor and report GHG emission reductions or removals, and requests the Joint Committee to notify each side to issue the credits.-

Documents/~~-~~ infrastructure	~~19~~18.	Methodology	A methodology applied to JCM projects for calculating emission reductions achieved by each project and monitoring the JCM project.~~-~~ A proposed methodology is a methodology that has been submitted to the Joint Committee for approval. A proposed methodology consists of proposed methodology form and Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet. An approved methodology is a methodology that has been approved by the Joint Committee for application to JCM projects. An approved methodology consists of an approved methodology document and a Monitoring Spreadsheet. Approved methodologies are publicly available on the JCM website.
	~~20~~19.	Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet	A Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet is a part of a proposed methodology developed by methodology proponents. A Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet defines a monitoring plan and enables calculation of GHG emission reductions automatically through inputting values. The Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet consists of an input sheet and calculation process sheet.
	~~21~~20.	Monitoring Spreadsheet	A Monitoring Spreadsheet is a part of an approved methodology. The Monitoring Spreadsheet consists of a Monitoring Plan Sheet (input sheet and calculation process sheet), Monitoring Structure Sheet, and Monitoring Report Sheet (input sheet and calculation process sheet). The Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Structure Sheet are used for developing a monitoring plan and calculating emission reductions *ex ante*. The Monitoring Report Sheet is used for preparing a monitoring report and calculating emission reductions *ex post*. The Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Report Sheet are prepared based on the Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet and the Monitoring Structure Sheet is added by ~~the~~ secretariat after the approval of the proposed methodology by the Joint Committee.
	~~22~~21.	Project design document (PDD)	The document prepared by the project participant of a JCM project which sets out in detail the JCM project which is to be realized. A Project design document (PDD) consists of a completed PDD form and monitoring plan using a Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Structure Sheet of the Monitoring Spreadsheet. The form of PDD, Monitoring Spreadsheet, and guidelines on preparing the PDD, are publicly available through the JCM website.

	~~23~~22.	Monitoring plan	A monitoring plan sets out the methodology to be used by project participants for the monitoring of, and by third-party entities for verification of the amount of GHGs emission reductions achieved by the JCM project. A monitoring plan is developed using Monitoring Plan Sheet and Monitoring Structure Sheet of Monitoring Spreadsheet.
	23.	Monitoring report	A monitoring report is prepared by a project participant and sets out the GHG emission reductions of an implemented registered JCM project for a particular monitoring period. A monitoring plan is prepared using a Monitoring Report Sheet of a Monitoring Spreadsheet.
	24.	Registry	Each side establishes a registry to record and use the credits (RoI para.~~33).~~ 39).
	25.	Credit	Credits are issued based on quantified amount of GHG emission reductions or removals achieved by the contribution of project participants in the implementation of GHG emission reductions or removals project activities under the JCM (RoI para.3).
Project cycle	26.	Modalities of communication statement (MoC)	A modalities of communication statement (MoC) from (or signed by) all project participants participating in a JCM project, defined in a prescribed form, that designates one focal point entity to communicate on their behalf with the secretariat and the Joint Committee in line with established scopes.
	27.	Validation	Validation is the process of independent evaluation of a proposed JCM project by a third-party entity against the validation guidelines as developed by the Joint Committee on the basis of the PDD (RoI para.~~23~~25).
	28.	Registration	Registration is the formal acceptance by the Joint Committee of a validated project as a JCM project (RoI para.~~26~~30).
	29.	Monitoring	Project participants implement a JCM project and monitor GHG emission reductions or removals by the JCM project based on the PDD (RoI para.~~29~~33).
	30.	Verification	Verification is the periodic independent review and ex post determination by a third-party entity of the monitored GHG emissions reductions or removals as a result of a registered JCM project during the verification period (RoI para.~~30~~36).
	31.	Issuance of credits	The action taken by each side to issue the credits to its respective account in the registry in line with the notification of the Joint Committee.

2. Glossary for REDD-plus

Category	No.	Term	Definition in JCM
Emission reductions or removals	1.	REDD-plus	REDD-plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries) is one of the sectoral scopes of JCM project.
	2.	Project area	Project area is the area targeted for reducing net emissions from forest.
	3.	Reference area	Reference area is the area used to establish the project reference level.
	4.	Displacement belt	Displacement belt is the area outside the project area where net emissions displaced by project activities are monitored. Displacement belt is identified, when necessary.
	5.	Activity area	Activity area is the area where project activities are implemented to reduce net emissions in the project area and to reduce the risk of the displacement of emissions to other areas. Activity area is identified, when necessary.
	6.	Project emission reductions to be credited	Project emission reductions to be credited are defined as the sum of the annual emission reductions resulting from project activities adjusted using a discount factor for the risk of reversals during a monitoring period. Annual emission reductions are a conservative estimate of the difference between the project reference level and project net emissions in each year.
	7.	Project reference level	Project reference level is an estimate of the anticipated annual net forest-related emissions in the project area during the monitoring period without the project being implemented.
	8.	Project net emissions	Project net emissions are reasonably attributable to the JCM project activities. Project net emissions is the sum of actual net emissions from forest in the project area, GHG emissions from the project activities and net emissions displaced to outside of the project area by the project activities during the monitoring period.
	9.	Displaced emissions	Displaced emissions are net emissions displaced from forest inside to outside the project area as a result of the project activities.
	10.	Net emissions	Net emissions include net CO_2 emissions from carbon pools and GHG emissions from GHG sources.
	11.	Net CO_2 emissions	Net CO_2 emissions from the carbon pools are defined as a result of gross emissions caused by decreases of the carbon stocks minus removals caused by increases of the carbon stocks.
	12.	Carbon stocks	Carbon stocks to be considered include each of the following five carbon pools: above ground biomass, below-ground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic carbon.

	13.	GHG sources	GHG sources to be considered are sources such as biomass burning, enteric fermentations of livestock, rice cultivation, and nitrogen fertilization for CH_4 and N_2O and fuel consumed by project activities for CO_2.
	14.	Discount factor	In order to effectively deal with the risk of reversals, the annual project emission reductions to be credited are calculated using a discount factor, considering internal risks (such as risks arising from inadequate project management, loss of financial viability, increased opportunity costs, and reduction of project longevity), external risks (such as risks caused by issues associated with land ownership and resource use rights, community engagement, and political matters) and natural risks (such as risks associated with unprecedented forest fires, pests and disease outbreaks, extreme weather patterns, and geological events).
	15.	Reference period	Reference period is the temporal domain from which information on historical trend of such as deforestation is extracted, analyzed and projected into the future.
	16.	Remote sensing	Remote sensing is a method of measuring land cover and/or land use change by a recording device that is not in physical contact with the land, such as satellite.
	17.	Ground-based survey	Ground-based survey is on-the-ground measurement to obtain data used for estimating emission factors or other parameters, such as carbon stocks per area.
Documents/ infrastructure	18.	Safeguard activity for REDD-plus	Safeguard activity for REDD-plus is activity implemented during the project, to avoid and/or reduce political, environmental, and socio-economic negative impact. In UNFCCC, safeguards which should be promoted and supported are shown in para 2, Appendix I of 1/CP.16. The result of safeguard activity may not directly affect the amount of emission reductions by the project.
	19.	Safeguard activity implementation plan (SGIP)	A SGIP is prepared by a project participant of a REDD-plus project under the JCM and set out in detail the safeguard activity to be implemented in the project. A SGIP is prepared by filling in the SGIP form. The form is available through the JCM website.
	20.	Safeguard activity progress report (SGPR)	A SGPR is prepared by a project participant of a REDD-plus project under the JCM and set out the progress of the safeguard activity implemented in line with the SGIP in a particular period. A SGPR is prepared by filling in the SGPR form. The form is available through the JCM website.