



GLOSSARY OF JOINT IMPLEMENTATION TERMS

Version 03

<i>Revision history of the document</i>		
Document version	Adoption	Revision
Version 01	JISC 13 ¹	In the course of preparing revised guidelines for users of the joint implementation (JI) project design document (PDD) forms, the glossaries of JI terms originally contained in the single guidelines for users ² were consolidated in a separate document for reasons of transparency and comprehensiveness. This document was adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the JISC.
Version 02	JISC 18	Incorporating terms associated with joint implementation programmes of activities, adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the JISC
Version 3	JISC 22	To incorporate the terms associated with the new adopted documents at the twenty-second meeting of the JISC: Standard for materiality and procedures regarding

¹ Thirteenth meeting of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)

² The glossary of JI terms in the guidelines for users of the JI PDD form, the glossary of JI small-scale (SSC) terms in the guidelines for users of the JI PDD form for SSC projects and the form for submission of bundled JI SSC projects, and the glossary of JI land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) terms in the guidelines for users of the JI LULUCF PDD form



Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee**A. Background**

1. Joint implementation (JI) means the mechanism referred to in Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. “For the purpose of meeting its commitments under Article³ 3, any Party⁴ included in Annex I may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy, provided that:
 - (a) Any such project has the approval of the Parties involved;
 - (b) Any such project provides a reduction in emissions by sources, or an enhancement of removals by sinks, that is additional to any that would otherwise occur;
 - (c) It does not acquire any emission reduction units if it is not in compliance with its obligations under Articles 5 and 7; and
 - (d) The acquisition of emission reduction units shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purposes of meeting commitments under Article 3.”⁵
2. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 16/CP.7, recommended the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) to adopt, at its first session, a decision on guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. Accordingly, the CMP adopted decision 9/CMP.1.⁶
3. The following glossary of JI terms is meant, inter alia, to facilitate the completion of the:
 - (a) JI PDD form;
 - (b) JI PDD form for SSC projects (JI SSC PDD form) and the form for submission of bundled JI SSC projects (F-JI-SSC-BUNDLE); and
 - (c) JI LULUCF PDD form.
4. On the whole, the glossary aims at defining JI related terms on a general basis, but also elaborates on them in the specific context of e.g. JI SSC or JI LULUCF projects in more detail, as appropriate. Partly, terms are specifically applicable to JI SSC or JI LULUCF projects, which is explicitly indicated.
5. The glossary shall be used taking into account the guidance on criteria for baseline setting and monitoring and, as appropriate, the provisions for JI SSC projects⁷ developed by the JISC in accordance with paragraph 2 (f) of decision 10/CMP.1.

³ In this glossary, the term “Article” refers to an Article of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), unless the context otherwise indicates.

⁴ In this glossary, the term “Party” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. “Party included in Annex I” (also “Annex I Party”) means a Party which is included in Annex I to the UNFCCC, as may be amended, or a Party which has made a notification under Article 4, paragraph 2 (g), of the UNFCCC, and which has ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

⁵ Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol

⁶ Paragraph 4 of decision 9/CMP.1 stipulates that projects under Article 6 aimed at enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks shall conform to definitions, accounting rules, modalities and guidelines under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

⁷ The thresholds for JI SSC projects were amended in paragraph 14 of decision 3/CMP.2.



Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee**B. Glossary of joint implementation terms****Accredited independent entity (AIE)**

An entity accredited by the JISC in accordance with standards and procedures contained in appendix A of the JI guidelines⁸. Under the verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), defined in paragraphs 30–45 of the JI guidelines, an AIE is responsible for the determination of whether a project and the ensuing reductions of anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks meet the relevant requirements of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol and the JI guidelines.

Decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 3, stipulates:

- Designated operational entities (DOEs) under the clean development mechanism (CDM) may act provisionally as AIEs under Article 6 until the JISC has approved its procedures for accreditation;
- Those DOEs that apply for accreditation under the approved procedures for accreditation may continue to act provisionally as AIEs until a final accreditation decision is taken;
- The determinations and relevant activities undertaken under these provisions shall be valid only after the accreditation of the independent entity is finalized.

Afforestation⁹

The direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been forested for a period of at least 50 years to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources.

Attributable

See “*Measurable and attributable*”.

Authorization of a legal entity to participate in a JI project

See “*Project approval by the Parties involved*”.

Baseline

The scenario that reasonably represents the anthropogenic emissions by sources or anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) that would occur in the absence of the proposed JI project.

Criteria for baseline setting are listed in appendix B of the JI guidelines:

- A baseline shall cover emissions from all gases, sectors and source categories listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol, and anthropogenic removals by sinks, within the project boundary;
- A baseline shall be established:

⁸ The term “JI guidelines” refers to the annex of decision 9/CMP.1.

⁹ Applicable to JI land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) projects

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- (a) On a project-specific basis and/or using a multi-project emission factor;
 - (b) In a transparent manner with regard to the choice of approaches, assumptions, methodologies, parameters, data sources and key factors;
 - (c) Taking into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances, such as sectoral reform initiatives, local fuel availability, power sector expansion plans, and the economic situation in the project sector;
 - (d) In such a way that emission reduction units (ERUs) cannot be earned for decreases in activity levels outside the project activity or due to force majeure;
 - (e) Taking account of uncertainties and using conservative assumptions;
- Project participants shall justify their choice of baseline.

According to paragraph 3 (d) of the JI guidelines, the JISC is responsible for the review and revision of reporting guidelines and criteria for baselines and monitoring in appendix B of the JI guidelines, for consideration by the CMP, giving consideration to relevant work of the Executive Board of the CDM, as appropriate. Moreover, decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 2 (f), stipulates that the JISC shall develop, as soon as possible, guidance with regard to appendix B of the JI guidelines, including provisions for small-scale (SSC) projects as defined in paragraph 6 (c) of decision 17/CP.7¹⁰, as appropriate.

A baseline has to be set in accordance with appendix B of the JI guidelines and further guidance on baseline setting and monitoring developed by the JISC.

According to decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 4 (a), project participants may opt to apply methodologies for baselines and monitoring, including methodologies for SSC project activities, approved by the Executive Board of the CDM, under JI, as appropriate. Baseline and monitoring methodologies approved by the Executive Board are publicly available, together with relevant guidance, on the UNFCCC CDM website (<<http://cdm.unfccc.int>>) or through a written request sent to the secretariat by e-mail (cdm-info@unfccc.int) or fax (+49 228 815 1999).

In the case of a *JI SSC project*, which is a JI project aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources, the baseline relates to emissions by sources within the project boundary.

Bundle¹¹

See “*Bundling*”.

Bundling¹²

The bringing together of projects meeting the relevant JI SSC threshold(s) and not being a debundled component of a large project at various stages in the project cycle under the verification procedure under the JISC, i.e. PDD, determination referred to in paragraph 33 of the JI guidelines, monitoring and

¹⁰ The thresholds for JI SSC projects were amended in paragraph 14 of decision 3/CMP.2.

¹¹ Applicable to JI SSC projects

¹² Applicable to JI SSC projects

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determination referred to in paragraph 37 of the JI guidelines. Bundled JI SSC projects may, but do not necessarily, pertain to the same SSC project category. All projects in the bundle shall:

- (a) Have the same crediting period; and
- (b) Comply with the provisions for JI SSC projects developed by the JISC, in particular the relevant JI SSC threshold(s); and
- (c) Retain their distinctive characteristics (i.e. location, technology/measure etc.).

The composition of a bundle shall not change over time.

Carbon pools¹³

Above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter, dead wood, and soil organic carbon. Project participants may choose not to account for one or more carbon pools if they provide transparent and verifiable information that indicates that the pool is not a source.

Confidential/proprietary information

In accordance with paragraph 40 of the JI guidelines, information obtained from project participants marked as proprietary or confidential shall not be disclosed without the written consent of the provider of the information, except as required by applicable national law of the host Party. Information used to determine whether reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks are additional, to describe the baseline methodology and its application, and to support an environmental impact assessment referred to in paragraph 33 (d) of the JI guidelines, shall not be considered as proprietary or confidential.

Coordinating Entity

A coordinating entity is a legal or governmental entity and is the project participant (programme developer) and the focal point in a JI PoA. The role and responsibilities of a coordinating entity are outlined in the “Procedures for programmes of activities under the verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee”.

Crediting period

The period for which reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of net anthropogenic removals by sinks may be determined by an AIE.

Projects starting as of 2000 may be eligible as JI projects if they meet the requirements of the JI guidelines. ERUs shall only be issued for a crediting period starting after the beginning of 2008. The project participants shall choose the starting date of the crediting period to be on or after the date the first emission reductions or enhancements of net removals are generated by the JI project. The crediting period shall not extend beyond the operational lifetime of the project. The end of the crediting period can be after 2012 subject to the approval by the host Party. The status of emission reductions or enhancements of net removals generated by JI projects after the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol may be determined by any relevant agreement under the UNFCCC.

¹³ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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The system of practices on land on which agricultural crops are grown and on land that is set aside or temporarily not being used for crop production.

Debundled¹⁵

See “*Debundling*”.

Debundling¹⁶

The fragmentation of a large project into smaller parts. As a general rule, a debundled component of a large project is not eligible to benefit from the specific provisions for JI SSC projects.

A proposed JI SSC project shall be deemed to be a debundled component of a large project if there is already a JI (SSC) project with a publicly available determination in accordance with paragraph 34 of the JI guidelines:

- Which has the same project participants; and
- Which applies the same technology/measure and pertains to the same project category¹⁷; and
- Whose determination has been made publicly available in accordance with paragraph 34 of the JI guidelines within the previous 2 years; and
- Whose project boundary is within 1 km of the project boundary of the proposed JI SSC project at the closest point.

If a proposed JI SSC project is deemed to be a debundled component of a large project, but both together, the component and the other JI (SSC) project(s), do not exceed the thresholds for JI SSC projects, the component can be regarded as a JI SSC project and benefit from the relevant provisions.

Deforestation¹⁸

The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

Determination

Under the verification procedure under the JISC, defined in paragraphs 30–45 of the JI guidelines, an AIE is responsible for the determination of whether a project and the ensuing reductions of

¹⁴ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

¹⁵ Applicable to JI SSC projects

¹⁶ Applicable to JI SSC projects

¹⁷ The second part of this sentence applies if the already existing project is a JI SSC project.

¹⁸ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects



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anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks meet the relevant requirements of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol and the JI guidelines.

Determinations of reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks pursuant to paragraph 37 of the JI guidelines are also referred to as verifications, whereas determinations pursuant to paragraph 33 of the JI guidelines regarding PDDs are also simply referred to as determinations (in the narrower sense of the term).

Determination Opinion

A formal written declaration provided by an AIE in the determination report concerning a JI project in accordance with paragraph 33 of the JI guidelines, that summarizes its assessment of whether the project meets all requirements stipulated by Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, the JI guidelines and further relevant requirements defined by the CMP or the JISC.

A positive determination opinion expresses the AIE's confirmation that all determination requirements are met.

Emission reduction unit (ERU)

A unit issued pursuant to the relevant provisions in the annex to decision 13/CMP.1 and equal to one metric tonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent, calculated using global warming potentials defined by decision 2/CP.3 or as subsequently revised in accordance with Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Forest¹⁹

A minimum area of land of 0.05–1.0 hectare with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10–30 per cent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2–5 metres at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest. Young natural stands and all plantations which have yet to reach a crown density of 10–30 per cent or tree height of 2–5 metres are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.

According to paragraph 8 (b) of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1 and paragraph 16 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the purposes of applying the definition of “forest” each Party included in Annex I shall select and report to the CMP:

- (a) A single minimum tree crown cover value between 10 and 30 per cent; and
- (b) A single minimum land area value between 0.05 and 1 hectare; and
- (c) A single minimum tree height value between 2 and 5 metres.

The selection of a Party shall be fixed for the duration of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Forest management²⁰

¹⁹ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

²⁰ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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A system of practices for stewardship and use of forest land aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological (including biological diversity), economic and social functions of the forest in a sustainable manner.

Grazing land management²¹

The system of practices on land used for livestock production aimed at manipulating the amount and type of vegetation and livestock produced.

Host Party

A Party on the territory of which the JI project is physically located. A project located in several countries has several host Parties.

Joint implementation programme of activities (JI PoA)

A joint implementation programme of activities (JI PoA) is a coordinated action by a legal or governmental entity that implements a policy or stated goal and is aimed at achieving economies of scale and reaching wider groups of stakeholders than stand-alone projects and may be comprised of an unlimited number of JPAs.

JI programme activity (JPA)

A JPA is a project undertaken under a JI PoA that results in a reduction of anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancement of anthropogenic removals by sinks that are additional to any that would otherwise occur.

JPA boundary

See “*Project boundary*”

Leakage

The net change of anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or removals by sinks of GHGs which occurs outside the project boundary, and that is measurable and attributable to the JI project.

In the case of *JI SSC projects*, leakage only has to be considered within the boundaries of non-Annex I Parties, if applicable.

In the case of *JI LULUCF projects*, only the increased anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or reduced anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHGs outside the project boundary shall be taken into account.

Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities²²

The following activities referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, as defined in paragraph 1 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1: afforestation, reforestation, deforestation, revegetation, forest management, cropland management and grazing land management.

²¹ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

²² Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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See “Project”.

Level of assurance

Level of assurance is the degree of assurance applied by AIEs in combination with the concept of materiality (see below) in performing determinations and verifications following all requirements of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, the JI guidelines, CMP decisions and all other relevant JISC documents. AIEs are required to use a reasonable level of assurance in verifications. Reasonable level of assurance means that the AIE provides reasonable, but not absolute, level of assurance that the project participants’ reported emission reductions are materially correct.

Materiality

A concept used by AIEs in their determination of JI projects in accordance with paragraph 33 of the JI guidelines and in their verification of reductions of anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks in accordance with paragraph 37 of the JI guidelines. Information considered in the process of determinations and verifications is material if misstatements, errors or omissions in its reporting could influence the conclusion of the determination or verification by the AIE.

Measurable and attributable

In an operational context, the term “that is measurable and attributable” in paragraph 4 (f) of appendix B of the JI guidelines should be read as “that can be measured and is directly attributable”.

Monitoring

The collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for:

- estimating or measuring anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHGs occurring within the project boundary during the crediting period and
- determining the baseline of anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHGs within the project boundary during the crediting period, as well as

the identification of all potential sources of, and the collection and archiving of data on, increased anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or reduced anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHGs outside the project boundary that are significant and reasonably attributable to the project during the crediting period.

Appendix B of the JI guidelines defines criteria for baseline setting and monitoring.

According to paragraph 3 (d) of the JI guidelines, the JISC is responsible for the review and revision of reporting guidelines and criteria for baselines and monitoring in appendix B of the JI guidelines, for consideration by the CMP, giving consideration to relevant work of the Executive Board of the CDM, as appropriate. Moreover, decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 2 (f), stipulates that the JISC shall develop, as

²³ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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soon as possible, guidance with regard to appendix B of the JI guidelines, including provisions for SSC projects as defined in paragraph 6 (c) of decision 17/CP.7²⁴, as appropriate.

A JI PDD shall include a monitoring plan which has to be established in accordance with appendix B of the JI guidelines and further guidance on baseline setting and monitoring developed by the JISC.

According to decision 10/CMP.1, paragraph 4 (a), project participants may opt to apply methodologies for baselines and monitoring, including methodologies for SSC project activities, approved by the Executive Board of the CDM, under JI, as appropriate. Baseline and monitoring methodologies approved by the Executive Board are publicly available, together with relevant guidance, on the UNFCCC CDM website (<<http://cdm.unfccc.int>>) or through a written request sent to the secretariat by e-mail (cdm-info@unfccc.int) or fax (+49 228 815 1999).

Monitoring plan

See “*Monitoring*”.

Net anthropogenic removals by sinks²⁵

The sum of the changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools within the project boundary, minus the emissions of GHGs by sources within the project boundary.

Operational lifetime of a JI PoA

See “*Operational lifetime of a project*”.

Operational lifetime of a project

The period during which the project is in operation. The crediting period shall not extend beyond the operational lifetime of the project.

Party involved

A Party that provides a written project approval.

Positive Determination Opinion

See “*Determination Opinion*”

Positive Verification Opinion

See “*Verification Opinion*”

Project

²⁴ The thresholds for JI SSC projects were amended in paragraph 14 of decision 3/CMP.2.

²⁵ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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A measure, operation or action aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHGs.

A *JI SSC project* is a project aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources of GHGs that meets the thresholds referred to below. Three types of JI SSC projects are defined:

- (a) Type I JI SSC projects: renewable energy projects with a maximum output capacity of up to 15 megawatts (MW) (or an appropriate equivalent):
- “Maximum output capacity” is defined as installed/rated capacity, as indicated by the manufacturer of the equipment or plant, disregarding the actual load factor of the plant;
 - “15 megawatts” is defined as 15 MW(e)²⁶. “Appropriate equivalent” is defined as appropriate equivalent of 15 MW(e). Project proposals may also refer to MW(p) or MW(th). In these cases an appropriate conversion factor to MW(e) has to be applied;²⁷
- (b) Type II JI SSC projects: energy efficiency improvement projects which reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, by up to 60 gigawatt hours (GWh) per year (or an appropriate equivalent):
- “Energy efficiency improvement” is the improvement in the service provided per unit power, i.e. projects which increase unit output of traction, work, electricity, heat and/or light per MW input are energy efficiency improvement projects;
 - The reduction of energy consumption is measured in watt-hours with reference to a baseline. Lower consumption as a result of lower activity shall not be taken into consideration;
 - Demand side, as well as supply side, projects shall be taken into consideration, provided that a project results in a reduction of maximum 60 GWh per year;
 - “60 gigawatt hours ” is defined as 60 GWh(e). “Appropriate equivalent” is defined as appropriate equivalent of 60 GWh(e) and is calculated applying an appropriate conversion factor;
- (c) Type III JI SSC projects: other projects that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kilotonnes (kt) of CO₂ equivalent annually:
- Type III JI SSC projects are limited to projects that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kt CO₂ equivalent annually;
 - They could include, inter alia, agricultural projects, fuel switching, industrial processes and waste management.

The three types of JI SSC projects referred to above are mutually exclusive. If a JI project includes more than one JI SSC project type component, it can benefit from the specific provisions for JI SSC projects, if

²⁶ (e) denominates electric, (p) peak and (th) thermal.

²⁷ E.g. 45 MW(th) may be regarded as equal to 15 MW(e).

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each component meets the relevant threshold criterion, i.e. for a project with both a renewable energy and an energy efficiency component the thresholds for type I and type II JI SSC projects have to be met.

In the JI SSC PDD it has to be shown that the proposed JI SSC project meets the relevant JI SSC threshold(s) during the whole crediting period. The same applies to all proposed JI SSC projects which are to be bundled. If during any monitoring period relevant thresholds are exceeded on an annual average basis, this shall be determined by the AIE and ERUs shall only be issued up to the maximum emission reduction level estimated for the JI SSC project for that period in the JI SSC PDD, or, in the case of a bundle, estimated for the bundle for that period in the F-JI-SSC-BUNDLE.

In addition to meeting the thresholds mentioned above JI SSC projects have to conform to an eligible SSC project category, i.e. means a project category approved by the Executive Board of the CDM or an additional project category approved by the JISC. Changes in the list of eligible project categories do not affect JI SSC projects whose determination has already been published in accordance with paragraph 34 of the JI guidelines.

A *JI LULUCF project* is based on a LULUCF activity and aims at enhancing net anthropogenic removals by sinks.

According to decision 9/CMP.1, paragraph 4, JI projects aimed at enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks shall conform to definitions, accounting rules, modalities and guidelines under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. Decision 16/CMP.1, paragraph 2, states that good practice guidance, and methods to estimate, measure, monitor and report changes in carbon stocks and anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from LULUCF activities, as developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, shall be applied by Parties, if decided in accordance with relevant decisions of the CMP. According to decision 17/CMP.1, paragraph 1, Parties included in Annex I to the Convention that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol shall apply for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol the good practice guidance for LULUCF, as developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Project approval by the Parties involved

According to paragraph 20 of the JI guidelines, a “Party involved in an Article 6 project shall inform the secretariat of:

- (a) Its designated focal point for approving projects pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1 (a);
- (b) Its national guidelines and procedures for approving Article 6 projects, including the consideration of stakeholders’ comments, as well as monitoring and verification”.

Paragraph 31 of the JI guidelines stipulates that project participants shall submit to an AIE a PDD that contains all information needed for the determination of whether the project has been approved by the Parties involved.

Approvals by Parties involved shall be unconditional and in writing.

Such written approval constitutes the authorization by a designated focal point of a specific legal entity to participate in the specific JI project.

The approval covers the requirements of paragraphs 29 and 31 (a) of the JI guidelines.

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A written approval by a Party may cover more than one project provided that all projects are clearly listed in the approval.

In the case of multilateral funds, written approval from each participant's designated focal point is not necessarily required. However, if written approval is not provided, rights and privileges in terms of being a Party involved may be given up.

The JISC clarified that:

- (a) At least the written project approval(s) by the host Party(ies) should be provided to the AIE and made available to the secretariat by the AIE when submitting the determination report regarding the PDD for publication in accordance with paragraph 34 of the JI guidelines;
- (b) At least one written project approval by a Party involved in the JI project, other than the host Party(ies), should be provided to the AIE and made available to the secretariat by the AIE when submitting the first verification report for publication in accordance with paragraph 38 of the JI guidelines, at the latest.

Project boundary

The project boundary shall encompass all anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or removals by sinks of GHGs under the control of the project participants that are significant and reasonably attributable to the JI project.

In the case of a *Ji SSC project*, which is a JI project aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources, the project boundary is defined considering anthropogenic emissions by sources. In the case of *Ji LULUCF projects*, the project boundary geographically delineates the JI LULUCF project under the control of the project participants. A JI LULUCF project may contain more than one discrete area of land. In this case:

- (a) Each discrete area of land should have a unique geographical identification;
- (b) The boundary should be defined for each discrete area and should not include the areas in between these discrete areas of land.

Project participant

In accordance with the use of the term "project participant" in the JI guidelines, a project participant is:

- (a) A Party involved; or
- (b) A legal entity authorized by a Party involved to participate in the JI project.

Project participant in a JI PoA

See "*Project participant*".

Reforestation²⁸

²⁸ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

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The direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested but that has been converted to non-forested land. For the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, reforestation activities will be limited to reforestation occurring on those lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989.

Removal unit (RMU)

A unit issued pursuant to the relevant provisions in the annex to decision 13/CMP.1 and is equal to one metric tonne of CO₂ equivalent, calculated using global warming potentials defined by decision 2/CP.3 or as subsequently revised in accordance with Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Revegetation²⁹

A direct human-induced activity to increase carbon stocks on sites through the establishment of vegetation that covers a minimum area of 0.05 hectares and does not meet the definitions of afforestation and reforestation.

Small-scale (SSC) project³⁰

See "Project".

Small-scale (SSC) project category³¹

See "Project".

Small-scale (SSC) project type³²

See "Project".

Stakeholders

The public, including individuals, groups or communities affected, or likely to be affected, by the project.

Starting date of a JI PoA

The date on which the implementation or construction or real action of the project begins. Projects starting as of 2006 may be eligible as JPAs under the JI PoA if they meet the requirements of the JI guidelines and the requirements specified in "Procedures for programmes of activities under the verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee". ERUs shall only be issued for a crediting period starting after the beginning of 2008.

²⁹ Applicable to JI LULUCF projects

³⁰ Applicable to JI SSC projects

³¹ Applicable to JI SSC projects

³² Applicable to JI SSC projects

Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee**Starting date of a JI project**

The date on which the implementation or construction or real action of the project begins. Projects starting as of 2000 may be eligible as JI projects if they meet the requirements of the JI guidelines. ERUs shall only be issued for a crediting period starting after the beginning of 2008.

Track 1 procedure

See “Track 2 procedure”.

Track 2 procedure

The verification procedure under the JISC, defined in paragraphs 30–45 of the JI guidelines.

A Party included in Annex I of the UNFCCC with a commitment inscribed in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol is eligible to transfer and/or acquire ERUs issued in accordance with the relevant provisions, if it is in compliance with eligibility requirements listed in paragraph 21 of the JI guidelines. A Party acquiring ERUs has to fulfill all the eligibility requirements. A host Party wishing to issue and transfer ERUs has to fulfill the minimum criteria defined in paragraph 24 of the JI guidelines. If the host Party does not meet all the eligibility requirements, the project has to be implemented under the verification procedure under the JISC, i.e. the Track 2 procedure. If the host Party meets all the eligibility criteria, it may verify reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks from a JI project as being additional to any that would otherwise occur according to its own rules, i.e. under the Track 1 procedure. A host Party that fulfills all the eligibility requirements may at any time elect to use the Track 2 procedure.

Type of JPA

A type of JPA is defined by the technologies and/or measures to be used and includes a selection and a justification of the baseline setting and monitoring chosen for each technology and/or measure.

Verification

See “Determination”.

Verification Opinion

A formal written declaration provided by an AIE in the verification report concerning a JI project’s emissions reductions in accordance with paragraph 37 of the JI guidelines, that summarizes its assessment of whether anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks reported by project participants meet all requirements stipulated by Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, the JI guidelines and further relevant requirements defined by the CMP or the JISC.

A positive verification opinion expresses the AIE’s confirmation that all verification requirements are met.