Japan's Voluntary Emission Trading Scheme (JVETS)

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Outline of JVETS (1)

• Schedule for 1st round participants (32)

Setting-up period	Commitment period	Adjustment period
FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
•Application for	• Emissions	•Calculation of GHG
subsidy/Screening	allowances (JPAs)	emissions for FY2006
(April/05)	were initially	and verification
•Subsidies for new facilities to reduce GHG emissions	allocated to 32 participants • Allowances can be	•Final trading period: Allowances can be transferred as necessary
•Calculation of base year GHG emissions for FY2002-2004 and verification	transferred freely between Participants during FY2006	•Participants surrender a number of allowances equal to the verified annual emissions for FY2006

Second round with 59 participants has started one year behind the 1st round. Both of the rounds are running concurrently. 2

Outline of JVETS (2)

- **CO2 only** (incl. non-energy related CO2)
- Base year emissions: an average of the actual emissions over the past three years (as verified in accordance with the rule of JVETS) e.g. 2.5 million t-CO2 p.a.
- Emissions reduction commitment: voluntarily pledged by the participants e.g. 0.5 million t-CO2 p.a.
- Subsidies paid / Total emissions reductions = around US\$10/ t-CO2.
- Actual emissions during the commitment period will also be verified.

Outline of JVETS (3)

- Boundary: Factory/building basis
 - Not installation basis
- Criteria for boundary setting
 - 1. Geographical and organisational boundary
 - 2. Controllable boundary for the use of energy
- Boundary setting: Boundary is determined based on the condition at April 2005 (for 1st round), April 2006 (for 2nd round)
- **Registry:** Own registry system has been developed (similar to Japanese National Registry under KP)
- Web-based trading service (GHG-TRADE.com) is available for the participants
- Link with KP: CERs can be used, as well as JPAs

Outline of JVETS (4)

- Emission sources monitored & reported under JVETS
 - 1. Direct emissions (e.g. combustion of fuels)
 - 2. Indirect emissions (e.g. use of grid-electricity)
 - 3. Direct emissions from combustion of waste materials
 - 4. Direct emissions from manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials

1)Cement production 2) Lime production 3) Use of Lime & Dolomite 4) Use of ammonium etc.

Outline of JVETS (5)

Verification process under JVETS



1. Conformity with verification rules

-Evaluate conformity with rules provided for the scheme

2. Adequacy with 5 Principles

- Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy
- 3. Setting criteria for being not materially misstated
- Aggregate uncertainties of the metering devices, omissions or errors in the total emissions figure are less than 5%

List of verifiers for JVETS

(Qualified members of Operational Entity Association of Japan)

- AZSA Sustainability
- SGS Japan
- Chuo-Aoyama Sustainability Certification Organization
- Tohmatsu Evaluation & Certification Organization
- JACO CDM
- JQA
- JMA
- JCI

- Shin Nihon Environmental Management and QRI
- DNV
- TUV Rheinland Japan
- TUV Sud Japan
- Nippon Kaiji Kentei QA
- JIC QA
- BSI Japan
- BV
- LRQA
- Perry Johnson Registrars CDM
- Nippon Smart Energy

Total 19 Organisations

Meanings of JVETS

- JVETS is the first experiment of "real" emissions trading for Japan
- Good opportunity to learn actual practice managing emissions trading
 - Monitoring and reporting of emissions
 - Verification of emissions
 - Accounting
 - Registry system