

Guidebook for formulating JCM
projects utilizing the JCM
Financing Programme



Ministry of the Environment

Preface

Japan established the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) to promote greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and removals by mitigation actions in developing countries, achieved through the diffusion of low carbon or decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, and to use them as appropriately quantified contributions to achieve Japan's own emission reduction targets. As of January 2021, Japan had initiated JCM projects in 17 partner countries (Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, Thailand and Philippines). In order to support the implementation of candidate JCM projects, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (hereinafter referred to as “MOEJ”) has been implementing JCM Model Projects (hereinafter referred to as “model projects”), some of which are in collaboration with projects supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and government-affiliated financial institutions. Model projects are intended to utilize financial support to implement projects that will reduce GHG emissions by utilizing leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies in developing countries, and in return, to acquire JCM credits for achievement of Japan’s GHG emission reduction target. Moreover, in accordance with Japan’s Overseas Development Strategy (Environment) adopted by the Cabinet Office in June 2018, the aim of JCM model projects is also to contribute to global GHG emission reductions through the diffusion of leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies.

This Guidebook was prepared to inform project participants in partner countries of key points to consider when making an application to the JCM Financing Programme.

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Chapter 1

Outline of Joint Crediting Mechanism and JCM Financing Programme

1.1 Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

The aim of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) is to facilitate the diffusion of leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, the implementation of mitigation actions, and contributions to sustainable development in developing countries. Contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals are evaluated appropriately and quantitatively, and they are used to help achieve Japan's emission reduction targets.

The JCM contributes to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for GHG emission reductions or removals.

The JCM is an emerging project-based bilateral offset crediting mechanism initiated by the Government of Japan to facilitate the diffusion of leading low carbon technologies for mitigating GHG emissions in host countries.



Source: <https://www.carbon-markets.go.jp/eng/jcm/index.html>

Japan has held consultations for the JCM with developing countries since 2011 and has established the JCM with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, Thailand and the Philippines.

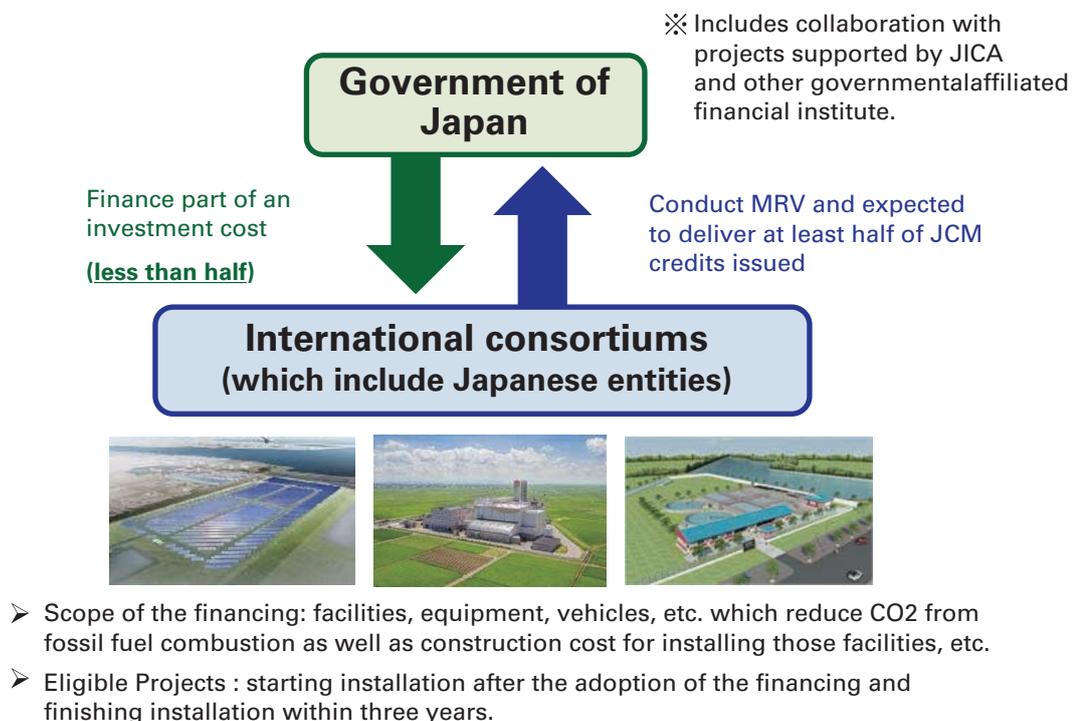
- (1) The JCM starts its operation as a non-tradable credit type mechanism.
- (2) Based on implementation status of the JCM, both governments continue consultation for the transition to a tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion at the earliest possible time.
- (3) The JCM aims for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries after the JCM is converted to a tradable credit type mechanism.

1.2 JCM Financing Programme

1.2.1 Outline

MOEJ launched the Financing Programme for JCM Model Projects to support the implementation of candidate JCM projects.

Its purpose is to provide financial support for projects that aim to reduce GHG emissions by utilizing leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies in developing countries, and in return generate JCM credits to help Japan achieve its GHG emission reduction target. Moreover, based on the Overseas Development Strategy (Environment) adopted by Japanese Cabinet Office in June 2018, JCM model projects aim to contribute to global GHG emission reductions through the diffusion of leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies.



Source: http://gec.jp/jcm/kobo/mp/r02/20190819_JCM_goj_eng.pdf

The Government of Japan will finance a portion (up to half) of investment costs of model projects implemented by an International Consortium that will consist of a Japanese entity (as the representative participant) and one or more local in-country partner entities.

1.2.2 Eligible projects and costs

To be eligible, a proposed model project must satisfy all of the following criteria.

- (a) The project will reduce energy-related CO₂ emissions by using leading low carbon or decarbonizing technologies in a developing country with which Japan has signed or has been in discussions to sign a bilateral JCM document, and is expected to contribute to achieving Japan's GHG emission reduction target through the JCM.
- (b) The project will contribute to sustainable development in the partner country, and the installation and operation of facilities/equipment under the project will comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the partner country, as well as international practices and guidelines regarding environmental protection.
- (c) The reduction of GHG emissions achieved by the project can be quantitatively calculated and verified.
- (d) Facilities/equipment installed by the project do not receive any other subsidy from the Government of Japan.

(Source: Guidelines for Submitting Proposals, 2020, GEC)

The following costs are eligible to be covered for model projects. The financial support is provided only for costs that can be verified as having been spent for the implementation of eligible projects.

- (a) Cost of main construction/installation work
- (b) Cost of ancillary work
- (c) Cost of machinery and parts
- (d) Cost of surveying and testing
- (e) Cost of facilities/equipment (including monitoring equipment)
- (f) Cost of administrative work; and
- (g) Other necessary costs approved by the JCM Administration Entity

(Source: Guidelines for Submitting Proposals, 2020, GEC)

1.2.3 Timeframe for model projects

1) Implementation period

The implementation period of any model project (i.e., the period for installation of facilities and completing all payments) shall be three years or less. Procurement orders dated prior to or after this period will not be covered. The following figures provide examples of scheduling for a model project.

2) Procedure after announcement of selection

Inquiries are to be submitted to the JCM Administration Entity, which administers the JCM Financing Programme. The JCM Administration Entity will evaluate each application and issue a response based on its evaluation. Participant(s) in projects that have been selected as model projects shall submit full application documents for a Contract of Financing between the JCM Administration Entity and the participant(s). The JCM Administration Entity will review the submitted documents (technical documentation, project budget, and supporting documentation, etc.), and if all is in order, conclude a Contract of Financing with the participant(s). A model project can only start after this agreement has been signed. Reports to be submitted and reviewed are as follows:

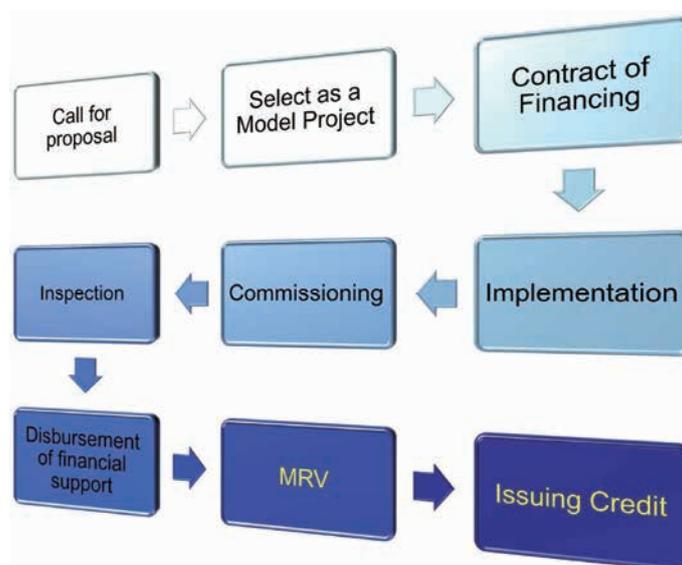
- (a) Implementation reports: Due at end of each Japanese fiscal year
- (b) Completion reports: A completion report is required within 30 days of the completion of each model project. All payments by project participants to other entities in line with respective contracts shall be completed prior to submission of the completion report.

(Source: Guidelines for Submitting Proposals, 2020, GEC)

3) After implementation period

The JCM Administration Entity will issue payments of financial support to participants in response to requests for subsidy as submitted by a participant, after on-site visits conducted to review the submitted requests.

Participants shall prepare a property ledger documenting the value of the property acquired through the model project in order to properly manage such property, and report its status to MOEJ on an annual basis. After a model project has been completed, participants shall conduct monitoring to quantify GHG emission reductions achieved by the facilities.



Source: Presentation by GEC entitled "Financing Programme for JCM Model Projects and JCM Global Match" in Mexico JCM webinar, January 19, 2021.
http://gec.jp/jcm/jp/event/2020Mexico/S2-2-1_GEC.pdf

1.2.4 Amount of financing support

Total JCM Financing Programme budget (FY2020)	9 billion yen (approx. 82 million USD) (FY2020 portion a 3-years budget for 2020, 2021, 2022)	
Scope of financing	Facilities, equipment, vehicles, etc., that will reduce CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, as well as construction costs for installing those facilities, etc.	
Eligible projects	Projects that will start installation after signing of a Contract of Financing and complete the installation within 3 years.	
Suggested size of individual model projects	Under 2 billion yen (approx. 18.2 million USD) in financial support under this programme	
Minimum size of a model project		
Maximum financial support	To be calculated by multiplying the aggregate amount of eligible costs by the percentage listed below.	
	Number of project(s) already selected in each partner country that use a similar technology	Financial support percent of investment cost (to be determined by the JCM Administration Entity)
	None (0)	Up to 50%
	Up to 3 (1-3)	Up to 40%
	More than 3 (>3)	Up to 30%
Cost-effectiveness of financial support	<p>The amount of financial support is calculated by multiplying the cost-effectiveness of financial support times emission reductions of GHG and legal durable years (also referred to as statutory service life). Cost-effectiveness of GHG emission reductions is expected to be JPY 4,000/tCO₂-e (approx. 36 USD/tCO₂-e) or lower.</p> <p>If 5 or more projects using a similar technology are proposed in a partner country (e.g., solar power in Mongolia, Palau, and the Philippines, and hydropower in Indonesia), cost-effectiveness is expected to be JPY 3,000/tCO₂-e (approx. 27 USD/tCO₂-e) or lower.</p> <p>If 10 or more projects using a similar technology are proposed in a partner country (e.g., solar power in Thailand), cost-effectiveness is expected to be JPY 2,500/tCO₂-e (approx. 22 USD/tCO₂-e) or lower.</p>	

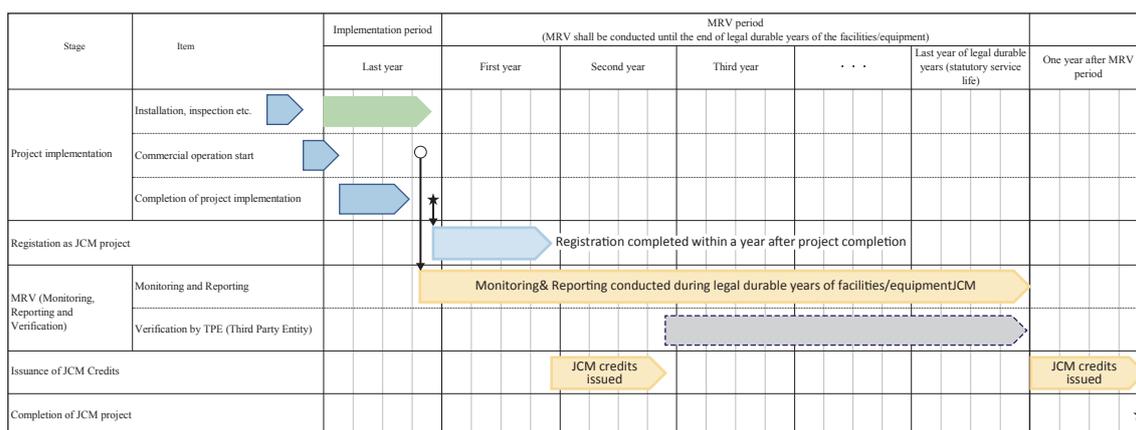
(Source: Presentation by GEC entitled “Financing Programme for JCM Model Projects and JCM Global Match” in Mexico JCM webinar, January 19, 2021, http://gec.jp/jcm/jp/event/2020Mexico/S2-2-1_GEC.pdf)

Source: Presentation by GEC entitled “Financing Programme for JCM Model Projects and JCM Global Match” in Mexico JCM webinar, January 19, 2021.
http://gec.jp/jcm/jp/event/2020Mexico/S2-2-1_GEC.pdf

1.3 Registration as a JCM project

1.3.1 Flow for Registration of a JCM Project

In principle, JCM Model Projects are to be registered as JCM projects within one year after completion. To be registered as a JCM Model Project, the measurement/reporting/verification (MRV) methodology being applied to the proposed JCM project must be approved by a Joint Committee of Japan and the partner country. The representative participant prepares a draft PDD consisting of a Project Design Document (PDD) and monitoring plan based on an approved MRV methodology, and submits it to the JCM Secretariat and Third Party Entity (TPE), together with a Modalities of Communication (MoC) statement signed by the project participants. The draft PDD is posted by the JCM Secretariat for public comment, and at the same time validation is conducted by the TPE. The representative participant addresses public comments and after receiving a report from the TPE that the draft PDD is reasonable 妥当, submits to the Secretariat the reasonability-confirmed PDD and monitoring plan, MoC, JCM Project Registration Request Form, and TPE report. Next, the Joint Committee decides whether or not to register the proposed JCM project.



■ Approval of MRV Methodology

The MRV methodology consists of a methodology that outlines the calculation method for GHG emission reductions and a spreadsheet (monitoring plan and monitoring report) for monitoring in accordance with the methodology. If a MRV methodology already approved by the Joint Committee is applied to the proposed project, the steps for approval of the methodology can be omitted 省略 and work to create the PDD and monitoring plan can begin immediately. On the other hand, if no approved MRV methodology is applicable, an MRV methodology applicable to the proposed project must be developed. The consortium will cooperate in the development of the MRV methodology by the representative participant (submission of required documentation such as target equipment and energy consumption, etc.).

■ From PDD and monitoring plan preparation to JCM Project Registration Request Form

The representative participant prepares a PDD and monitoring plan for the content of the proposed JCM project. The consortium cooperates with this (submission of requested documentation, etc.) The main structure of a PDD is shown below.

Main structure of a Project Design Document (PDD)

Item	Content
A. Project description	A.1. Title of the JCM project A.2. General description of project and applied technologies and/or measures A.3. Location of project, including coordinates A.4. Name(s) of project participant(s) A.5. Duration A.6. Contribution from Japan
B. Application of an approved methodology(ies)	B.1. Selection of methodology(ies) B.2. Explanation of how the project meets eligibility criteria of the approved methodology
C. Calculation of emission reductions	C.1. All emission sources and their associated greenhouse gas emissions relevant to the JCM project C.2. Figure of all emission sources and monitoring points relevant to the JCM project C.3. Estimated emission reductions each year
D. Environmental impact assessment	—
E. Local stakeholder consultation	E.1. Solicitation of comments from local stakeholders E.2. Summary of comments received and their consideration

After the PDD and monitoring plan as well as MoC statement have been prepared, the process proceeds to validation by public comment and TPE. The TPE is selected by a program of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and the costs for the TPE to implement the validation are borne by the Ministry program. After receiving a report from the TPE that the draft PDD is reasonable, the representative participant submits a JCM Project Registration Request Form to the JCM Secretariat.

1.3.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of the facilities/equipment installed by the JCM Model Project must start after trial operation is completed and regular operation begins. Monitoring shall be done for the period stated in the PDD, i.e., until the end of the statutory service life. The monitoring results are to be recorded in the monitoring report spreadsheet included in the MRV methodology. Based on the monitoring report, it is possible to apply for the issuance of credits equivalent to the amount of CO2 emissions reduced during the relevant period.

1.3.3 Issuance of JCM credits

The representative participant prepares a monitoring report, submits it to TPE, and after receiving a verification from the TPE for the amount of CO₂ emission reductions, submits a JCM Credit Issuance Request Form to the Joint Committee. In principle, JCM credit issuance covers the period from the start of operation of the facilities/equipment to the expiration of the statutory service life. However, it is limited to the period of validity of the JCM bilateral document.

In principle, the initial request for credit issuance should be made within one year after being registered as a JCM project, and thereafter, a combined request can be made for multiple years. However, if the legal durable years (statutory service life) expire less than one year before the end of 2031 or after 2031, a Credit Issuance Request Form must be submitted before the end of 2031 for any emission reductions earned between 2021 and 2030.

More than 50% of the credits will be allocated to the Government of Japan, and after confirming the intent of the partner country government to acquire and allocate the credits, any remainder will be acquired by the representative participant and the partner participant. However, some partner countries may have their own rules in place.

From the preparation of the monitoring report for the initial request for credit issuance, and dealing with the verification by the TPE, to the Credit Issuance Request Form, it is possible to receive support from consultants contracted by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan to support the representative participant. The TPE for the initial verification is selected by a MOEJ program, and the costs for the TPE to implement the verification are borne by the MOEJ program. In principle, the members of the International Consortium will bear the costs of the second and subsequent verifications.

The representative participant and the partner participant can inform MOEJ of their desire for credit allocation before submitting the Credit Issuance Request Form. The request for credit issuance is to be made after there has been a confirmation of the distribution of credits between governments and between the representative participant and partner participant.

If the partner participant is to possess credits, those credits can be used in credit mechanisms in either country. Details need to be confirmed with the JCM committees of each country.

Note

-  For the preparation of monitoring reports, verification by a TPE, and requests for credit issuance as required for the initial verification, support can be obtained from a consultant contracted under a program of MOEJ.
-  The verification fee paid to the TPE for the first verification will be covered by the MOEJ program.
-  The representative participant and the partner participant are to provide data and information on the JCM project to the supporting consultant and TPE, and cooperate to ensure that credit issuance is completed without delay.

Chapter 2

Important aspects to consider in utilizing JCM Financing Programme

Outline of this chapter

This chapter covers the most important aspects that partner participants should keep in mind when considering using the JCM Financing Programme. There are many important points for partner participants to consider in addition to what is provided in this Guidebook, so interested parties are encouraged to inquire with the JCM funding agency or consulting firms that specialize in the JCM. A list of contacts is provided at the end of this guideline document.

2.1 Overview of JCM Financing Programme

- (1) As a general guide, the amount of financing available per project is 2 billion yen or less.
- (2) The 17 countries that have signed a bilateral JCM document are given priority in the JCM Financing Programme JCM. It is not possible to include multiple countries in one application.
- (3) If the one consortium installs facilities/equipment in multiple locations, it may be possible to include them in one application.
- (4) In principle, projects must be completed within 3 years from project start (occurrence, i.e., ordering of construction costs or equipment costs) to the completion of facilities/equipment installation and start of operation.
- (5) It is mandatory to form an International Consortium with a Japanese company registered in Japan, as the representative participant. The formation of the International Consortium makes it possible to apply to the JCM Financing Programme.

2.2 Composition of International Consortium

- (1) The International Consortium must consist of a Japanese company registered in Japan as the representative participant, and partner participant registered as a corporation in the partner country.
- (2) A central government agency in the partner country cannot be the partner participant. However, state-owned enterprises and local governments are able to be partner participants.
- (3) There is no problem if the partner participant has a capital relationship with the Japanese company.

2.3 Eligible projects

- (1) To become a JCM Model Project, a project must be able to reduce energy-derived CO₂ emissions, and it must be possible to determine the amount of reduction. Therefore, financing is not available for a project that only mainly reduces GHG emissions other than energy-derived CO₂ (e.g., semi-aerobic landfills).

- (2) The introduction of a system that indirectly contributes to the reduction of energy-derived CO2 emissions, such as an energy management system (EMS), will only be eligible if it is determined that quantitative measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of the amount of energy-derived CO2 emission reduction is possible.
- (3) It is assumed that the technology being used in the project is already commercialized, as no technology is eligible if it is still at the development stage.
- (4) The facilities/equipment to be introduced do not have to be manufactured in Japan. If the technology is a leading low carbon or decarbonizing technology it will be considered.

2.4 Eligible costs

- (1) Only facilities/equipment ordered after an approval decision on JCM financing are eligible. Costs of facilities/equipment ordered before the financing decision are not eligible.
- (2) Costs related to operation and maintenance are not eligible. In principle, costs for structural work and building construction, etc., are not eligible, even if the equipment is to be installed indoors.

2.5 Payment of funds

- (1) The financing will be provided after the installation of the facilities/equipment has been completed, the start of operations confirmed, and all the required documentation has been submitted. Normally, the financing will be transferred to the representative participant's account within 2 to 3 months after it has been confirmed that the required documentation has been submitted.
- (2) Based on a request from a project participant, an approximate payment can be made up to an amount determined for each year.

2.6 Property/asset management and obligation to return funds

- (1) MRV must be conducted for installed facilities/equipment for the period of the (Japanese) legal durable years (statutory service life) of the facilities/equipment.
- (2) During the statutory service life, if the project will not be continued due to circumstances attributable to the financing recipient (e.g., the plant closes and the equipment stops operating, or the JCM program financed equipment is sold to a company outside the International Consortium), the project participant has the obligation to return the funds to the Government of Japan.

- (3) The handling of any equipment that has exceeded its statutory service life can be determined at the discretion of the project participant.

2.7 Reference scenarios for emission reduction calculations

- (1) Reference scenarios for the calculation of emission reductions are to assume the use of “excellent technologies that are normally introduced locally at the present time,” and not “technology that is normally introduced locally at present time” (i.e., business as usual, or BaU).
- (2) Even if it is difficult to establish a reference scenario due to a small number of types of highly specialized equipment, it is necessary to do so by investigating competing technologies.

2.8 Documentation required to prepare an application to be a JCM Model Project

When considering an application to be a JCM Model Project, it is necessary to discuss matters with a Japanese representative participant and a consultant who will provide assistance for the application. The discussions are likely to progress more smoothly if a prospective applicant prepares the following information and documentation prior to these discussions.

Required information/documents

Date:

Name and position of the person completing the application:

I. Basic information of partner company

1. Company name	
2. Registered address	
3. Website address	
4. Name of President/CEO	
5. Main business activity	
6. Overview of financial status E.g., Financial statements including capital and capital structure, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and cash flow	
7. Phone number	
8. FAX number	
9. Email address	
10. Name of project site	
11. Address of project site	

- Please attach company brochure (if available).
- Please attach company annual reports for most recent three years.

II. Necessary information about the Project

1. Name of project	
2. Project outline/plan including background, objectives and goals	
3. Number of project sites	
4. Address of each project site	
5. Maps of each project sites (URL)	
6. Planned size (capacity) and numbers of installing facilities/ equipment and expected costs	
7. Current energy (electricity, fuel) consumption within the project boundary	
8. Planned energy (electricity, fuel) consumption within the project boundary	
9. Explanation on financial plan including financial resources to complete the project	
10. Drawings/diagrams of equipment/system to be installed (if already available)	

11. Specifications/explanation sheet (brochure) of main equipment to be installed	
12. Detailed information of project cost - Total cost of project - Breakdown of project cost (if available) - Quotations (cost estimates) from suppliers/installers	
13. Estimated annual maintenance costs	
14. Detailed information on expected timeline of procurement/installation	
15. Regulatory approvals necessary for installation/operation (power generation, grid connection, PPA, EIA, design approval, etc.)	
16. Current progress on preparations for the project	
17. Photos of project site (URL)	
18. Any previous experience in dealing with Japanese companies	

III. Other information to attach to application

19. Company articles of incorporation	
20. Financial statements including capital and capital structure, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and cash flow for three most recent years	
21. Information/evidence on sources of financing to complete the project	
22. Corporate documentation indicating decision to implement JCM Financing Programme (e.g., board resolution, minutes of board meeting, etc.)	
23. Signed document (MOU) with Japanese entity as the consortium representative	

2.9 Key points to note when preparing an application to be a JCM Model Project

No	Item	Description	Key points	Examples
1	Selection of representative participant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When preparing an application to be a JCM Model Project, identify a representative participant for the International Consortium, which is an important requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The representative participant must be a company registered as a business in Japan. No application to be a JCM Model Project can be made without a representative participant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider projects that could involve collaboration with a Japanese company developing business in Latin America. Register with JCM Global Match.¹ Contact a consulting company doing research commissioned by MOEJ and obtain support in efforts to identify a representative participant in Japan.
2	Calculations of CO2 emission reductions that will be realized by the project, and amount of financing needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independently estimate the CO2 emission reductions due to the project. The amount of JCM financing is estimated based on the independent estimate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimates should be conservative and based on efficiency ratings from specifications of the proposed facilities/equipment, and emission reduction calculation formulas specified by the JCM Administration Entity. If revised downward, the amount of JCM financing and project feasibility will change, which will have impacts on the project plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the estimation of the financing amount, emission reductions are to be calculated conservatively based on the emission reduction calculation formulas published by the JCM Administration Entity. For the CO2 emission factor of electric power, value published by the JCM Administration Entity are to be used. Numbers are required for which basis can be shown from the EPC, etc. The calculation is to be done with consideration of various types of system losses.
3	Selection of qualified projects to be JCM Model Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give consideration so that application is suitable to be JCM Model Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation of facilities/equipment must be able to reduce energy-derived CO2 emissions, and it must be possible to determine the amount of reduction. The project should be on a scale within the limits of JCM Model Project financing (maximum 2 billion yen, preferred minimum 50 million yen). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples envisioned include projects that help reduce consumption of fossil-fuel-derived electricity (renewable energy, energy saving) and fossil fuels. Potentially large public infrastructure-related projects in electric power and water supply, etc., are worth considering as candidates for JCM Model Projects.

¹ <https://gec.force.com/JCMGlobalMatch/>

No	Item	Description	Key points	Examples
4	Obtaining permits and approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are risks that procedures required for grid-connected PV and power generation projects could change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of the application, the degree of certainty of the proposal will be reviewed based on the prospect of obtaining project approvals and grid connection permits within 3 months of the application. If the permits and approvals cannot be obtained, the project cannot be implemented. In that case, the project becomes ineligible for JCM financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before applying, it is important to carefully determine the prospects of obtaining permits and approvals.
5	Project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport the project facilities/equipment and store on site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation is covered by the JCM Financing Programme for any increase in the cost of work due to transport delays, theft, and deterioration of public security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take steps to prevent delays and theft during transport of project facilities/equipment.
6	Budget control and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The budget implementation plan is to follow the Japanese fiscal year (April to March each year). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditures exceeding the budget (in yen) in the target fiscal year are not covered by JCM Financing Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly explain and coordinate with the EPC so that work can be performed within the budget for each Japanese fiscal year.

FY2020 JCM Financing Programme

List of Grid CO2 Emission Factors (tCO2/MWh)

Country	Energy Efficiency				Renewable Energy (solar, wind, hydropower etc.)		
	All project	Other than substitution to self-consumption	Substitution to self-consumption		All project	Other than substitution to self-consumption	Substitution to self-consumption
			Diesel	Natural gas			
Costa Rica	-	0.1	0.8	0.46	-	0.255	0.533
México	-	0.528	0.8	-	-	0.434	0.533
Costa Rica	-	0.611	0.8	-	-	Véase el cuadro siguiente	0.533

Chile, factor de emisión de CO2 de la red

Red	Energía renovable (solar, eólica, hidroeléctrica, etc.)	
	Caso 1*	Caso 2**
Sistema Eléctrico Nacional (SEN)	0.404	0.404
Aysen (SEA)	0.176	0.176
Magallanes (SEM)	0.361	0.361

* Sustituir sólo la red eléctrica

** Sustituir ambas, la red eléctrica y la energía para el autoconsumo