

## **Reaction from the Chair of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to the study on JI by the Stockholm Environment Institute**

Bonn, 25 August 2015 –

"This study focuses on that part of JI that is not subject to international oversight, but is instead left up to the individual countries to administer and ensure integrity," said Julia Justo Soto, Chair of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, an international body that oversees projects registered under a separate, second track of JI.

"This is a critical distinction, and supports our recommendation made to countries first in 2011 and more recently in the context of a formal review of the rules governing JI: namely that the mechanism in future be run under a single track with international oversight."

Link to SEI study < <http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/SEI-WP-2015-07-JI-lessons-for-carbon-mechs.pdf>>

### **About Joint Implementation under the Kyoto Protocol**

Through the JI mechanism, a country with an emission reduction/limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol may take part in an emission reduction (or emission removal) project in any other country with a commitment under the Protocol, and count the resulting emission reduction/removal towards meeting its Kyoto target.

JI projects earn emission reduction units (ERUs), each equivalent to one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>. ERUs are created through the conversion of an equivalent number of a country's assigned amount units. All emission reductions must be real, measurable, verifiable and additional to what would have occurred without the project.

Under JI there are two "tracks" by which projects can apply for approval: Party verification and verification by an international independent body, the JI Supervisory Committee (JISC). The JISC answers ultimately to the Parties that have ratified the Protocol.