

Proceedings:

**Forum on Promoting Article 6 Business Engagement and
Matching through the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)
in Hyderabad, India on 26 September 2025**

September 2025

Program & Table of Contents

Registration (9:00-9:30)

MC: FICCI

Opening and Article 6 and JCM session			
Time	Title	Speaker	Page
9:30- 9:35	Welcome Remarks	Mr. Vikram Kotru, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	4
9:35-10:00	Recent Developments and Progress for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	Mr. Iino Satoru, Director, Global Environmental Bureau, the Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ), Japan	6
10:00-10:15	Summary of the Forum on Promoting Article 6 Business Engagement and Matching through the JCM in Delhi	Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director, Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center	9
10:15-10:30	JCM in Practice: Success Stories and Opportunities in India's Key Decarbonization Sectors	Mr. Daiki Nose, General Manager, Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd. (PCKK)	11

Moderator: Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, A6IP Center

Interactive Live Q&A Session			
Time	Title	Speaker	Page
10:30-11:00	Interactive Live Q&A: Using Slido	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vikram Kotru, FICCI • Mr. Iino Satoru, MOEJ • Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, A6IP • Mr. Daiki Nose, PCKK 	13

URL of All Presentation Materials:

<https://a6partnership.org/training-events/business-consultation-meeting-on-the-jcm-process-with-private-companies>

Business Matchmaking Session		
Time	Title	Pitch Companies and Organizations
11:00-13:30	One-to-one Consultation (15 minute slots × 10 slots x about 20 tables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese companies • Indian companies • Government of Japan (MOEJ) • A6IP/FICCI

Organizations and Companies with Booths

Kanadevia Corporation, TLV CO., LTD., Nippon Koei India, Toshiba Transmission & Distribution Systems (India) Private Limited, Yuasa Trading India Private Limited, Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Ministry of the Environment, Japan, A6IP Center, Bhumi (Drawdown Technologies Pvt Ltd / Bhumi Technologies Inc), BKS Carbon Consulting Private Limited, Bureau Veritas, Core CarbonC Solutions Private Limited, Ecoveda Climate, EKI Energy Services Limited, Envix Japan, Erda illumine low carbon solutions, General Carbon Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd., Hygenco Green Energies, KPI Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Private Limited, Kanaka Management Services Private Limited, Mt. Stonegate Green Asset Management Bharat Private Limited, ReNew, Transitory, UE Systems IMENA Pvt Ltd., Varaha ClimateAg Pvt. Ltd.

Forum on Promoting Article 6 Business Engagement and Matching through the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in Hyderabad

Date: 26 September 2025

Venue: Vivanta, Hyderabad

Introduction & Background

In 2024, the global carbon market entered a new era with the operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement at COP29 in Baku. Against this backdrop, Japan and India signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) on 7 August 2025, reaffirmed at the Japan–India Summit later that month. This Forum, co-hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC) of India and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), with support from FICCI and the Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center, aims to introduce decarbonization technologies, strengthen bilateral cooperation, and foster business collaboration under the JCM framework.

Opening Session

Opening Talks and Remarks

Speaker: Mr. Vikram Kotru, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)

Initial Talks was moderated by Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director, Article 6 Implementation Partnerships

Mr. Satoru Iino, Ministry of the Environment- Japan also joined the talk

Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director of the Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center, initiated the session with introductory remarks and an exchange of views to set the stage. He greeted both onsite and online participants, acknowledged the co-hosting and supporting organizations, and invited Mr. Vikram Kotru of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) to share his reflections.



Mr. Kotru, Head of Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainability at FICCI, introduced his organization as one of India’s apex industry chambers with a nearly 100-year history since its establishment at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi in 1927. Representing over 250,000 direct and indirect members across more than 70 industry sectors, FICCI plays a central role in policy advocacy, sectoral development, and business promotion. His department focuses on climate policy, carbon markets, and sustainability, contributing industry perspectives to India’s domestic policy as well as to international climate negotiations, including at the COP, where FICCI is an accredited observer. He also highlighted FICCI’s Center for Sustainability Leadership, established with HUL and HSBC as founding members, aimed at strengthening the SME ecosystem for sustainability.

Mr. Kotru expressed his satisfaction that, after more than three years of active advocacy, the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) had now been formally adopted in India. He described this as a “great opportunity” for Indian industry to partner with Japan in pursuing low-carbon development pathways. He linked the JCM to India’s long-term goals of Net Zero by 2070 and the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and private sector engagement. He further noted that FICCI and IGES are in the process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to jointly promote the JCM. In closing, he underscored the historic strength of Japan–India business cooperation, citing the Japan–India Business Council established over 60 years ago, and positioned the JCM as a new instrument for advancing bilateral collaboration in sustainable growth.

Following these remarks, Mr. Koakutsu reflected on the strong ties between FICCI and Japan and the opportunities to deepen cooperation through the JCM. He then introduced Mr. Satoru Iino, Director at the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, who had recently engaged in extensive outreach in Delhi. Mr. Iino noted that the first Joint Committee between Japan and India had already been convened just one month after the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)—the fastest timeline among JCM partner countries—demonstrating strong bilateral commitment. He emphasized that both Japanese and Indian companies are eager to find partners and make practical use of the JCM framework, urging participants to actively engage in the Forum.

Session: Article 6 and JCM Updates

Recent Developments and Progress for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Speaker: Mr. Satoru Iino, Director, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ), Japan

Mr. Satoru Iino provided a comprehensive overview of the recent developments in the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), highlighting its role as a bilateral carbon market instrument under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its significance for Japan–India cooperation.



He first described the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between Japan and India on 7 August 2025 in New Delhi. The MoC was further reaffirmed during a document exchange ceremony on 29 August witnessed by Prime Ministers Modi and Ishiba. On 22 September, the first Joint Committee meeting between Japan and India was held, where both sides agreed to finalize the Rule of Implementation (RoI) by October 2025. Even before the RoI is adopted, the Joint Committee has already begun accepting submissions of Project Information Sheets, allowing early preparation of JCM project pipelines.

Mr. Iino then explained the basic structure of the JCM. The mechanism enables Japanese and Indian companies and governments to cooperate on mitigation projects. Emission reductions are conservatively calculated against reference levels below business-as-usual (BaU) scenarios. The resulting JCM credits are authorized and shared between Japan and India in proportion to their contributions. JCM incentivizes Japanese investment in decarbonization projects because the credits can be counted toward Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and used in Japan's GX-ETS compliance system, which will start in 2026. Revenues from JCM credits can enhance project profitability by supplementing cash flows for capital investment, procurement costs, and operational expenses. Japan has set ambitious goals of achieving cumulative reductions and removals of 100 million tCO₂ by FY2030 and 200 million tCO₂ by FY2040 through the JCM.

As of August 2025, JCM has 31 partner countries with over 270 registered projects and more than USD 3 billion in investment. Around 56 percent of projects are in renewable energy and 34 percent in energy efficiency. Mr. Iino emphasized that India, as the 31st partner, can benefit from Japan's long experience with JCM, framing the mechanism as a process of mutual learning rather than competition.

He outlined the list of eligible activities defined by the Indian government in June 2024, which includes

renewable energy with storage, offshore wind, solar thermal, green hydrogen, compressed bio-gas, sustainable aviation fuel, high-end energy efficiency technologies, best available technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, CCUS, tidal and ocean energy, HVDC transmission, and green ammonia. Examples from other countries were introduced as references, such as a solar plus battery storage project in Chile, waste heat recovery at a cement plant in the Philippines, and the introduction of high-efficiency autoclaves in Indonesia.

The crediting process begins with a Project Idea Note (PIN), followed by methodology development, validation, and submission of a Project Design Document (PDD). Projects are then registered, implemented, monitored, and verified by accredited third-party entities before credit issuance. Mr. Iino stressed the importance of demonstrating the rationale for JCM, such as the need for credit incentives to overcome technical barriers, address profitability gaps, or enable scaling up. Without this rationale, projects may be treated as purely commercial undertakings and not eligible for JCM.

He further elaborated on how JCM credits are calculated and shared. Credits are issued for the difference between project emissions and conservative reference emissions aligned with India's NDC. Sharing depends on financial contributions, technology provision, project initiative, and the extent to which credit revenues improve unit economics. Contributions can include CAPEX, OPEX, equity, loans, risk-taking, technology transfer, and human resource development.

Institutional support has been strengthened with the establishment of the Japan Carbon Market Agency (JCMA) in April 2025. JCMA acts as a one-stop focal point to oversee registration, credit issuance, and environmental integrity. Additionally, the JCM Global Match online platform now connects over 1,000 users from more than 60 countries to facilitate business partnerships.

In conclusion, Mr. Iino encouraged Japanese and Indian companies to actively explore project opportunities. He emphasized that JCM is the first Article 6 partnership for India and the 31st for Japan, symbolizing a cooperative approach that bridges government, finance, and business. He called for early submission of Project Information Sheets to accelerate cooperation and urged participants to view JCM not just as a market tool, but as a platform for joint innovation and investment in decarbonization.

Response by Mr. Vikram Kotru (FICCI)

Following Mr. Iino's remarks, Mr. Vikram Kotru, Head of Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainability at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), responded by emphasizing the broader significance of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) for India–Japan cooperation. He noted that the two countries share a longstanding relationship across trade, investment,

and technology, and that climate collaboration through the JCM represents a forward-looking dimension of this partnership.

Mr. Kotru explained that the JCM offers Indian industry access to advanced low-carbon technologies, climate finance, and risk-sharing opportunities that can accelerate sustainable growth. He recalled that FICCI had conducted industry consultations as early as 2022, which informed the identification of the 13 priority sectors for JCM cooperation. These efforts, he highlighted, reflect both the readiness and strong interest of Indian industry in engaging with Japan.

He further linked the JCM to India's national priorities, including the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047* and the goal of achieving Net Zero by 2070. FICCI, he added, has been advocating for these priorities through dialogue with the Government of India, stressing domestic manufacturing, women-led development, agricultural advancement, and sustainability. He underscored that Indian industries already demonstrate significant mitigation potential, and encouraged consideration not only of new projects but also of recently established ones within the JCM framework.

Finally, Mr. Kotru emphasized FICCI's role as a bridge between policymakers and businesses. He noted that FICCI and IGES are preparing to sign an MoU to jointly promote JCM, with plans to extend capacity-building and awareness efforts beyond Delhi and major cities to reach stakeholders across India. He concluded by inviting participants to see themselves as "co-creators" of projects and technologies, working together to maximize the opportunities that the JCM provides.

Summary of the Forum on Promoting Article 6 Business Engagement and Matching through the JCM in Delhi (23rd Sep. Delhi JCM Forum and Way Forward: JCM Methodology)

Speaker: Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Director, Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) Center

Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu introduced the objectives and progress of the Delhi Forum held on 23 September 2025, which gathered over 700 participants (300 in person and 400 online) from government, corporates, research organizations, and NGOs. He highlighted the interactive design of the session, including the use of QR codes for accessing agenda, presentations, and company information, as well as the use of the Slido application to enable online and in-person Q&A with participant voting on questions. These details were in addition to the core presentation and illustrated efforts to make the forum more inclusive and participatory.



He reiterated that the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) functions as a bilateral carbon market under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The project cycle requires participants to submit a Project Idea Note (PIN), followed by the preparation of a Project Design Document (PDD) with appropriate methodologies, validation by third-party entities, registration, monitoring, verification, and credit issuance. Governments, project participants, third-party entities, and the Joint Committee each play a defined role. This explanation was consistent with the Hyderabad Forum report, but Mr. Koakutsu emphasized the practical aspects of engagement and the availability of interactive tools to support participants in navigating the process.

A central theme of his presentation was the importance of JCM methodologies. These define project eligibility, baselines, monitoring approaches, and calculation methods for emission reductions. He explained that more than 100 methodologies have already been approved worldwide, spanning renewable energy (solar PV, biomass, waste-to-energy), energy efficiency (industrial processes, power grids), and nature-based solutions (REDD+, agriculture, biomass). For India, the development of credible methodologies will be critical to ensuring environmental integrity and enabling project registration. This builds on the Hyderabad Forum's message but adds emphasis on the need for India to adapt and localize methodologies.

He described the principles for establishing reference emissions, stressing that they must be set conservatively below business-as-usual (BaU) levels and aligned with India's NDC. This ensures

environmental integrity and is consistent with the Glasgow guidance under Article 6 reporting. Reference emissions must also consider existing policies, uncertainties, and risks of leakage. He underlined that methodologies should employ objective and transparent eligibility criteria—such as specific technologies, performance indicators, or positive lists of equipment—to ensure clarity and facilitate validation.

Concrete examples were provided: in renewable energy projects, conservative grid emission factors should be applied; in energy efficiency projects, reference levels may be benchmarked against national standards or the best available technologies within the market. These examples demonstrated how methodologies safeguard integrity while allowing flexibility for different project types.

Mr. Koakutsu concluded by stressing that India's upcoming methodologies will be decisive for the success of JCM in the country. Clear rules and conservative baselines will allow the acceleration of high-quality JCM projects with strong environmental integrity. He encouraged participants to view JCM not just as a crediting tool, but as a platform for cooperation in technology transfer, investment, and joint innovation. By combining the Hyderabad Forum's focus on institutional roles with the Delhi Forum's emphasis on methodologies and interactive engagement, the report underlines how Japan and India can advance JCM collaboration in a credible, transparent, and inclusive manner.

JCM in Practice: Success Stories and Opportunities in India’s Key Decarbonization Sectors

Speaker: Mr. Daiki Nose, General Manager, Sustainable Development Section, Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd. (PCKK)

Mr. Daiki Nose, drawing on his extensive experience supporting the early stages of JCM development in multiple partner countries, provided practical guidance for forming JCM projects in India. He introduced Pacific Consultants as a major Japanese civil engineering company with over three decades of involvement in climate change mitigation and adaptation, underlining his company’s expertise in supporting sustainable development.



He stressed that joint application is mandatory for JCM projects in India. Indian companies cannot apply alone; instead, projects must be jointly developed with Japanese partners. There are two principal approaches to forming projects: identifying a candidate project first and then seeking a Japanese partner—using platforms such as JCM Global Match—or jointly developing projects with Japanese companies from the outset.

Mr. Nose explained the importance of Japanese company leadership in accessing government subsidies, such as the JCM Model Project scheme. To qualify for subsidies, Japanese companies must act as the primary applicants, and projects must demonstrate strong feasibility. This includes secured financing, land acquisition, necessary permits such as environmental impact assessments, and evidence of long-term sustainability. He highlighted that detailed documentation is required, including official management approvals and several years of company financial data. While government-backed projects benefit from subsidies for feasibility studies, technical demonstrations, and equipment, the application schedules are fixed to the Japanese fiscal year and may not align with business schedules in India.

Alternatively, private-sector JCM projects financed entirely by the companies themselves can follow more flexible timelines. However, they still require the development and registration of methodologies, project validation, and credit issuance through the Joint Committee. Regardless of the pathway, successful projects require close collaboration, clear role-sharing, and integrated contributions across financing, technology provision, and operation and maintenance. These contributions directly influence the allocation ratio of credits between Japanese and Indian partners.

The choice depends on whether the priority is to access Japanese government support or to maximize credit utilization.

Another critical element for success is robust MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification). Mr. Nose underlined that accurate and transparent MRV systems are indispensable for credit issuance. Japanese companies often play a leading role in designing and implementing MRV to ensure data reliability and credibility.

He emphasized the uniqueness of JCM methodologies compared to CDM and VCS. In JCM, the concept of a “reference line” is central to calculating emission reductions and in India, the first JCM project implementing entity will need to create and register them. Once approved, these methodologies can be used by subsequent project implementing entities with similar technologies. Developing methodologies requires prior research and feasibility studies, particularly for energy efficiency and first-of-its-kind projects. Equally important is ensuring that monitoring is practical and not excessively burdensome, as during the CDM era, there were many instances of methodologies where monitoring requirements were excessive and impractical to implement. Therefore, JCM methodologies must strike a balance between rigor and practicality, allowing credible credits to be generated while ensuring that projects remain feasible.

In conclusion, Mr. Nose highlighted the strategic importance of planning and preparation in JCM projects. By fostering cooperation, building consensus among stakeholders, and adopting realistic methodologies with practical monitoring systems, Japanese and Indian companies can successfully implement JCM projects. He encouraged participants to take advantage of JCM’s structure to create win–win opportunities in key decarbonization sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and waste management, ultimately strengthening bilateral collaboration and accelerating India’s low-carbon transition.

Interactive Live Q&A Session

Moderator: Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, A6IP Center

Panelists:

Mr. Vikram Kotru, FICCI

Mr. Satoru Iino, MOEJ

Mr. Daiki Nose, PCKK

The session began with Mr. Koakutsu explaining the format and encouraging participants to submit questions via Slido. He emphasized that questions with more “thumbs up” would be prioritized, but all questions would be addressed either during the session or later via follow-up. The aim was to make the most meaningful use of the limited time and to capture both in-person and online participants’ questions.



1. JCM Credits and GX-ETS Compliance

Q: What percentage of JCM credits will be allowed for use toward the GX-ETS compliance targets? Will there be any caps by technology or country?

A (Mr. Iino): The question concerns the percentage of credits allowed for compliance under Japan’s GX-ETS. This percentage is not yet finalized and is still under consideration. According to the draft prepared by METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry), the tentative percentage is 10%, meaning up to 10% of emissions reductions can be met with JCM credits.

A (Mr. Koakutsu): Please note that these rules are still being finalized. For now, the focus is on new projects that will be implemented under the JCM framework. The target emissions reductions fall within Japan’s NDC period, 2025–2030 and beyond.

2. Project Starting Dates and Retroactivity

Q: What is the expected starting date for projects? For example, can a project that started emission reductions in 2021 be used?

A (Mr. Iino): The starting date of the crediting period must be specified by the project participants. While it is possible to set a starting date, it cannot be backdated before the submission of the Project Idea Note

(PIN). That is, we cannot allow a crediting period to begin retroactively prior to the official application or PIN process.

A (Mr. Koakutsu): JCM aims to encourage new projects. Emission reductions must occur within the NDC period. Information about the project start date is also included in the Project Design Document (PDD) and the PIN.

3. Allocation of Japan's JCM Target (100 Million Tons)

Q: Japan has a target of 100 million tons by 2030 from 31 partner countries. How much is allocated specifically for India?

A (Mr. Iino): There is no specific allocation for India. The 100 million tons (doubled to 200 million tons by 2040) is a policy target, not a limitation. It does not guarantee approval of projects or impose a cap. The purpose is to facilitate investment and business opportunities across all partner countries.

A (Mr. Koakutsu): The 100 million tons is the total contribution expected through JCM activities. Allocation is defined on a project-by-project basis under the Rule of Implementation (RoI). This target is meant to encourage ambition and contribute to both countries' NDCs.

4. Project Finance, Risk Mitigation, and External Financial Institutions

Q: How can private companies support project finance and risk mitigation, including insurance support for JCM projects? (A participant from a UK-based debt fund clarified they are interested in underwriting projects.)

A (Mr. Nose): This is a business-to-business matter. If a project is attractive, Japanese financing companies or banks will participate. The JCM Global Match platform is available to help project developers find potential Japanese investors.

A (Mr. Iino): The government does not interfere in financial arrangements. However, the financial contribution is considered as part of the overall project assessment for credit allocation. Ultimately, the arrangements are up to the project developers and financial institutions.

5. Capacity Building and Training

Q: There is limited awareness of Article 6 in India. Can capacity building be supported through NPTI or other institutes?

A (Mr. Koakutsu): A6IP Center in Japan offers in-person and virtual training, with materials available online. We are discussing expanding local support in India in collaboration with organizations such as FICCI.

A (Mr. Kotru): FICCI already provides multiple courses on Article 6 and carbon markets, including certification. We can collaborate with the Ministry of Power to extend training nationally. This is aligned with ongoing MOU and JCM cooperation initiatives.

6. Eligibility of Biochar and Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) Projects

Q: Are biochar or other carbon dioxide removal (CDR) projects part of JCM eligible activities?

A (Mr. Iino): Biochar is currently not listed under eligible activities. CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage) is clearly eligible. Other CDR activities may be discussed in the future, but the crediting process must adhere to eligibility criteria set by the Government of India.

7. Baseline Setting, Leakage, and Methodology Development

Q: For new technologies without an existing baseline (e.g., low thermal heat recovery, CCUS), who calculates reference emissions? How does JCM address leakage emissions?

A (Mr. Koakutsu): Methodologies are developed and proposed by project developers or participants, possibly with consultant support. Feasibility studies or surveys may be required to establish reference emissions. Approval is granted by the Joint Committee representing both governments, similar to the CDM Executive Board.

A (Mr. Iino): JCM methodologies already incorporate leakage considerations. The methodology must demonstrate how leakage emissions are addressed.

A (Mr. Koakutsu): JCM has extensive experience with over 100 methodologies and 250 projects already implemented. While Article 6.4 methodologies are still emerging, JCM provides an established reference for designing credible methodologies.

8. Acquisition vs. Purchase of Credits

Q: Will the Japanese government buy credits from Indian projects, or will Japanese companies acquire them?

A (Mr. Iino): This question is broad and ambiguous. Project Participants—such as EPC contractors, off-takers, or financial institutions—acquire credits at the first transfer. Allocation is specified in the Project Design Document (PDD) and validated. The correct terminology is “acquisition” rather than “buy” or “sell” for the initial transfer. Government support may include subsidies, while private companies may also acquire credits.

A (Mr. Koakutsu): Methodologies do not need prior approval before PIN submission. Approval by the Joint Committee occurs after submission.

Session Conclusion

Mr. Koakutsu thanked the panelists and participants, noting the continuation of engagement through the business matching and consultation session.

Photos from the Forum

