

**Annex 12****GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING
THE PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (CDM-PDD) AND
THE PROPOSED NEW BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES (CDM-NM)****(Version 07)****PART I (General guidance)**

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PART I

A. General Information on the Project Design Document (CDM-PDD) and the Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies (CDM-NM)

1. These guidelines seek to assist project participants in completing the following documents:
 - (a) Project Design Document (CDM-PDD);
 - (b) Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies (CDM-NM).
2. The CDM-PDD, CDM-NM were developed by the CDM Executive Board in conformity with the relevant modalities and procedures for the Project Design Document for CDM project activities as defined in Appendix B “Project Design Document” to the CDM modalities and procedures (decision 17/CP.7 contained in document FCCC/CP2001/13/Add.2).
3. If project participants wish to submit a project activity for validation and registration, they shall submit a fully completed CDM-PDD.
4. If project participants wish to propose new baseline and monitoring methodologies they shall complete and submit the CDM-NM and a draft CDM-PDD with only sections A-C filled.
5. The CDM-PDD, CDM-NM may be obtained electronically from the UNFCCC CDM website <<http://unfccc.int/cdm>>, by e-mail <cdm-info@unfccc.int> or in printed format from the UNFCCC secretariat (Fax: +49-228-8151999).
6. Terms, which are underlined with a broken line in the CDM-PDD, the CDM-NM, are explained in the “Glossary of CDM Terms” available on the CDM UNFCCC website. It is strongly recommended that before or during the completion of the forms that project participants consult the most recent version of the “Glossary of CDM Terms”.
7. Project participants should also consult the section “Guidance – clarifications” of the UNFCCC CDM website <<http://unfccc.int/cdm>>. It is also available from the UNFCCC secretariat by e-mail <cdm-info@unfccc.int> or in print via fax (+49-228-815 1999).
8. The Executive Board may revise the CDM-PDD, and the CDM-NM.
9. Revisions come into effect once adopted by the Executive Board, bearing in mind the provisions below.



10. Revisions to the CDM-PDD do not affect project activities:
 - (a) Already validated, or already submitted to the OE for validation, prior to the adoption of the revised CDM-PDD;
 - (b) Submitted to the Designated Operational Entity(ies) (DOEs) within a month following the adoption of the revised CDM-PDD;
 - (c) The Executive Board will not accept documentation using the previous version of the CDM-PDD six months after the adoption of a new version.
11. Revisions to the CDM-NM do not affect proposed new baseline and monitoring methodologies:
 - (a) Submitted to the DOEs prior to the adoption of the revised CDM-NM;
 - (b) Submitted to the DOEs within a month following the adoption of the revised CDM-NM;
 - (c) The Executive Board will not accept documentation using a previous version of the CDM-NM three months after the adoption of the new version.
12. In accordance with the CDM modalities and procedures, the working language of the Board is English. The CDM-PDD, the CDM-NM shall therefore be completed and submitted in English language to the Executive Board. For the purpose of consultation, the CDM-PDD, CDM-NM are, however, available on the UNFCCC CDM website for consultation in all six official languages of the United Nations.
13. The CDM-PDD, CDM-NM templates shall not be altered, that is, shall be completed using the same font without modifying its format, font, headings or logo.
14. Tables and their columns shall not be modified or deleted. Rows may be added, as needed.
15. The CDM-PDD, CDM-NM shall include in section A.1 the version number and the date of the document.
16. If sections of the CDM-PDD, CDM-NM are not applicable, it shall be explicitly stated that the section is left blank on purpose.
17. The CDM-PDD, CDM-NM are not applicable to afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities. The CDM-PDD documentation for afforestation and reforestation project activities is available on the UNFCCC CDM website.
18. The presentation of values in the CDM-PDD, including those used for the calculation of emission reductions, should be in international standard format e.g 1,000 representing one thousand and 1.0 representing one. The units used for weights/currency (Lakh/crore etc) should be accompanied by their equivalent S.I. units/norms (thousand/million) as part of the requirement to ensure transparency and clarity.



PART II

A. Information note for Project Design Document (CDM-PDD)

1. The CDM-PDD presents information on the essential technical and organizational aspects of the project activity and is a key input into the validation, registration, and verification of the project as required under the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The relevant modalities and procedures are detailed in decision 17/CP.7 contained in document FCCC/CP2001/13/Add.2.
2. The CDM-PDD contains information on the project activity, the approved baseline methodology applied to the project activity, and the approved monitoring methodology applied to the project. It discusses and justifies the choice of baseline methodology and the applied monitoring concept, including monitoring data and calculation methods.
3. Project participants should submit the completed version of the CDM-PDD, together with attachments if necessary, to an accredited designated operational entity for validation. The designated operational entity then examines the adequacy of the information provided in the CDM-PDD, especially whether it satisfies the relevant modalities and procedures concerning CDM project activities. Based on this examination, the designated operational entity makes a decision regarding validation of the project.
4. Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of CDM M&P, project participants shall submit documentation that contains confidential /proprietary information in two versions:
 - (a) One marked up version where all confidential/proprietary parts shall be made illegible by the project participants (e.g. by covering those parts with black ink) so that this can be made publicly available;
 - (b) A second version containing all information which shall be treated as strictly confidential by all handling this documentation (DOEs/AEs, Board members and alternates, panel/committee and working group members, external experts requested to consider such documents in support of work for the Board, and the secretariat).
5. In accordance with paragraph 6 of CDM M&P information used to determine additionality, to describe the baseline methodology and its application, and to support an environmental impact assessment, shall not be considered proprietary or confidential. Project participants shall therefore, in accordance with paragraph 45 (b) of CDM M&P describe the choice of approaches, assumptions, methodologies, parameters, data sources, key factors and additionality in a transparent and conservative manner. The scope and detail of the description in the PDD should allow interested parties to reproduce the rationale of the project.

**B. Specific guidelines for completing the Project Design Document (CDM-PDD)****CONTENTS****PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (CDM-PDD)**

- A. General description of project activity
- B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology.
- C. Duration of the project activity / Crediting period
- D. Environmental impacts
- E. Stakeholders' comments

Annex

Annex 1: Contact information on participants in the project activity

Annex 2: Information regarding public funding

Annex 3: Baseline Information

Annex 4: Monitoring plan

**SECTION A. General description of project activity****A.1. Title of the project activity:**

Please indicate:

- (a) The title of the project activity;
- (b) The current version number of the document;
- (c) The date of the document was completed.

A.2. Description of the project activity:

The description of the project activity to be presented in this section is a brief summary of the detailed description given in the sections “A.4. Technical description of the project activity” (in particular section “A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity”) and “B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary”.

Please include in the description:

- (1) The purpose of the project activity with a concise description (a couple of paragraphs) of:
 - (a) The scenario existing prior to the start of the implementation of the project activity;
 - (b) The project scenario, including a summary of the scope of activities/measures that are being implemented within the proposed project activity;
 - (c) The baseline scenario, as identified in section “B.4 Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario”.

If the baseline scenario is the same as the scenario existing prior to the start of implementation of the project activity, there is no need to repeat the description of the scenarios, but only to state that both are the same.

- (2) Explain how the proposed project activity reduces greenhouse gas emissions making reference to the scenarios, emission sources and gases described in sections “A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity” and “B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary”.
- (3) The view of the project participants on the contribution of the project activity to sustainable development (max. one page).

**A.3. Project participants:**

Please list <u>project participants</u> and Party(ies) involved and provide contact information in Annex 1. Information shall be in indicated using the following tabular format.		
Name of Party involved (*) (host) indicates a Host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (*) (as applicable)	Kindly indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Name A (host)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private entity A • Public entity A ... 	No
Name B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	Yes
Name C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	No
...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
(*) In accordance with the CDM modalities and procedures, at the time of making the CDM-PDD public at the stage of validation, a Party involved may or may not have provided its <u>approval</u> . At the time of requesting registration, the approval by the Party(ies) involved is required.		
<i>Note: When the PDD is filled in support of a proposed new methodology (form CDM-NM), at least the Host Party(ies) and any known project participant (e.g. those proposing a new methodology) shall be identified.</i>		

A.4. Technical description of the project activity:**A.4.1. Location of the project activity:****A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):****A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:****A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:****A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity:**

Please fill in the field and do not exceed one page.

A.4.2. Category(ies) of project activity:

Please use the list of categories of project activities and of registered CDM project activities by category available on the UNFCCC CDM website, please specify the category(ies) of project activities into which this project activity falls. If no suitable category(ies) of project activities can be identified, please suggest a new category(ies) descriptor and its definition, being guided by relevant information on the UNFCCC CDM website.

**A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity:**

This section should include a description of how environmentally safe and sound technology, and know-how to be used, is transferred to the Host Party(ies).

It should also further explain the purpose of the project activity, as described in section “A.2. Description of the project activity”, taking the information provided in that section as a basis and including a detailed description of:

- (a) The scenario existing prior to the start of the implementation of the project activity, with a list of the equipment(s) and systems in operation at that time;
- (b) The scope of activities/measures that are being implemented within the project activity, with a list of the equipment(s) and systems that will be installed and/or modified within the project activity;
- (c) The baseline scenario, as identified in section “B.4 Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario”, with an indicative list of the equipment(s) and systems that would have been in place in the absence of the project activity.

If the baseline scenario is the same as the scenario existing prior to the start of implementation of the project activity, there is no need to repeat the description of the scenarios, but only to state that both are the same.

The description of the scenarios should include, *inter alia*:

- (a) A list and the arrangement of the main manufacturing/production technologies, systems and equipments involved. Include in the description information about the age and average lifetime of the equipments based on manufacturer’s specifications and industry standards, and existing and forecast installed capacities, load factors and efficiencies. The monitoring equipments and their location in the systems is of particular interest;
- (b) The emissions sources and the greenhouse gases involved in the project activity, according to the methodology used; and existing and forecast energy and mass flows and balances of the systems and equipments included in the project activity;
- (c) The types and levels of services (normally in terms of mass or energy flows) provided by the systems and equipments that are being modified and/or installed under the project activity and their relation, if any, to other manufacturing/production equipments and systems outside the project boundary. The types and levels of services provided by those manufacturing/production systems and equipments outside the project boundary may also constitute important parameters of the description. The description should clearly explain how the same types and levels of services provided by the project activity would have been provided in the baseline scenario.



The baseline scenario can be described with a lower level of detail in case it is not an existing facility, i.e. in case it is derived from a hypothetical facility that would have been built in the absence of the proposed project activity and for which no historical data is available.

Finally, avoid adding information, which is not essential to understanding the purpose of the project activity and how it reduces greenhouse gases emissions. Information related to equipments, systems and activities that are auxiliary to the main scope of the project activity and do not interfere directly or indirectly with emissions of greenhouse gases and/or with mass and energy balances in the project activity should not be included.

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

Please indicate the chosen crediting period and provide the total estimation of emission reductions as well as annual estimates for the chosen crediting period. Information on the emission reductions shall be indicated using the following tabular format. Please use internationally accepted standard format for values where 1,000 represents one thousand and 1.0 represents one.

Years	Annual estimation of emission reductions in tonnes of CO ₂ e
Year A (e.g. 2007)	
Year B	
Year C	
Year ...	
Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	
Total number of crediting years	
Annual average over the crediting period of estimated reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	

A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

In case public funding from Parties included in Annex 1 is involved, please provide in Annex 2 information on sources of public funding for the project activity from Parties included in Annex 1, which shall provide an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of those Parties.

Note: When the PDD is filled in support of a proposed new methodology (form CDM-NM), it is to be indicated whether public funding from Parties included in Annex 1 is likely to be involved indicating the Party(ies) to the extent possible.

**SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology:**

Where project participants wish to propose a new baseline methodology, please complete the form for “Proposed New Methodology: Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies (CDM NM)” in accordance with procedures for submission and consideration of proposed new methodologies (see Part III of these Guidelines).

B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:

Please refer to the UNFCCC CDM website for the title and the details of approved baseline and monitoring methodologies¹. Please indicate:

- (a) The approved methodology and the version of the methodology that is used (e.g. “Version 02 of AM0001”);
- (b) Any methodologies or tools which the approved methodology draws upon and their version (e.g. “Version 02 of the tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality” or “Version 04 of ACM0002”).

B.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

Please justify the choice of methodology by showing that the proposed project activity meets each of the applicability conditions of the methodology. Explain documentation that has been used and provide the references to the document or include the documentation in Annex 3.

B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary:

Describe which emission sources and gases are included in the project boundary for the purpose of calculating project emissions and baseline emissions, using the table below. In cases where the methodology allows project participants to choose whether a source or gas is to be included in the project boundary, explain and, where necessary, justify the choice.

In addition to the table, present a flow diagram of the project boundary, physically delineating the project activity, based on the descriptions provided in section “A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity”. Include in the flow diagram all the equipments, systems and flows of mass and energy described in that section. Particularly, represent in the diagram the emissions sources and gases included in the project boundary and the monitoring variables.

¹ If a new baseline methodology is proposed, please complete the form for “Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies”(CDM-NM).



Source		Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	Source 1	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 2	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 3	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
Project Activity	Source 1	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 2	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 3	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		

B.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

Please explain how the most plausible baseline scenario is identified **in accordance with the selected baseline methodology**. Where the procedure involves several steps, describe how each step is applied and transparently document the outcome of each step. Explain and justify key assumptions and rationales. Provide relevant documentation or references. Illustrate in a transparent manner all data used to determine the baseline scenario (variables, parameters, data sources etc.).

Provide a transparent and detailed description of the identified baseline scenario, including a description of the technology that would be employed and/or the activities that would take place in the absence of the proposed project activity.

Please note that this section and Section B.5 are complementary. Some of the steps undertaken here may overlap with the steps undertaken in Section B.5 depending on the procedures used to select the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality. If the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality” is used, the same information need not be replicated in both sections.



B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality):

Explanation of how and why this project activity is additional and therefore not the baseline scenario in accordance with the selected baseline methodology. Where the procedure involves several steps, describe how each step is applied and transparently document the outcome of each step. Where the barriers are involved in demonstrating additionality, only select the (most) relevant barriers. Explain and justify key assumptions and rationales. Provide relevant documentation or references. Illustrate in a transparent manner all data used to assess the additionality of the project activity (variables, parameters, data sources etc.).

If the starting date of the project activity is before the date of validation, provide evidence that the incentive from the CDM was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity. This evidence shall be based on (preferably official, legal and/or other corporate) documentation that was available at, or prior to, the start of the project activity.

In such cases project proponents shall provide an implementation timeline of the proposed CDM project activity. The timeline should include, where applicable, the date when the investment decision was made, the date when construction works started, the date when commissioning started and the date of start-up (e.g. the date when commercial production started). In addition to this implementation timeline project participants shall provide a timeline of events and actions which have been taken to achieve CDM registration, with description of the evidence used to support these actions. These timelines will allow the DOE to assess the serious consideration of the CDM in the project decision making process and project implementation.

Please note that this section and Section B.4 are complementary. Some of the steps undertaken here may overlap with steps undertaken in Section B.4 depending on the procedures used to select the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality. If the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality” is used, the same information need not be replicated in both sections.

B.6. Emission reductions:

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:

Explain how the procedures, in the approved methodology to calculate project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage emissions and emission reductions are applied to the proposed project activity. Clearly state which equations will be used in calculating emission reductions.

Explain and justify all relevant methodological choices, including:

- (a) Where the methodology includes different scenarios or cases, explain and justify which scenario or case applies to the project activity (e.g. which scenario in ACM0006 is applicable);



- (b) Where the methodology provides different options to choose from (e.g. which methodological approach is used to calculate the “operating margin” in ACM0002), explain and justify which option is chosen for the project activity;
- (c) Where the methodology provides for different default values, explain and justify which of the default values have been chosen for the project activity.

B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

This section shall include a compilation of information on the data and parameters that are not monitored throughout the crediting period but that are determined only once and thus remains fixed throughout the crediting period AND that are available when validation is undertaken. Data that becomes available only after validation of the project activity (e.g. measurements after the implementation of the project activity) should not need to be included here but in the table in section B.7.1.

This may include data that is measured or sampled, and data that is collected from other sources (e.g. official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.). Data that is calculated with equations provided in the methodology or default values specified in the methodology should not be included in the compilation.

Provide for each data or parameter the chosen value or, where relevant, the qualitative information, using the table provided below. Particularly:

- (a) Provide the actual value applied. Where time series of data is used, where several measurements are undertaken or where surveys have been conducted, provide detailed information in Annex 3;
- (b) Explain and justify the choice for the source of data. Provide clear and transparent references or additional documentation in Annex 3;
- (c) Where values have been measured, include a description of the measurement methods and procedures (e.g. which standards have been used), indicate the responsible person/entity having undertaken the measurement, the date of measurement(s) and the measurement results. More detailed information can be provided in Annex 3.



(Copy this table for each data and parameter)

Data/Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

B.6.3. Ex ante calculation of emission reductions:

Provide a transparent *ex ante* calculation of project emissions, baseline emissions (or, where applicable, direct calculation of emission reductions) and leakage emissions expected during the crediting period, applying all relevant equations provided in the approved methodology. Use estimations for parameters that are not available when validation is undertaken or that are monitored during the crediting period.

Document how each equation is applied, in a manner that enables the reader to reproduce the calculation. Where relevant, provide additional background information and or data in Annex 3, including relevant electronic files (i.e. spreadsheets).

B.6.4. Summary of the ex ante estimation of emission reductions:

Summarize the results of the *ex ante* estimation of emission reductions for all years of the crediting period, using the table below.

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
Year A				
Year B				
Year C				
Year ...				
Total (tonnes of CO ₂ e)				

**B.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:**

The following two sections (B.7.1 and B.7.2) shall provide a detailed description of the application of the monitoring methodology and a description of the monitoring plan, including an identification of the data to be monitored and the procedures that will be applied during monitoring.

Please note that data monitored and required for verification and issuance are to be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later.

B.7.1. Data and parameters monitored:

This section shall include specific information on how the data and parameters that need to be monitored would actually be collected during monitoring for the project activity. Data that is determined only once for the crediting period but that becomes available only after validation of the project activity (e.g. measurements after the implementation of the project activity) should be included here.

Provide for each parameter the following information, using the table provided below:

- (a) The source(s) of data that will be actually used for the proposed project activity (e.g. which exact national statistics). Where several sources may be used, explain and justify which data sources should be preferred;
- (b) Where data or parameters are supposed to be measured, specify the measurement methods and procedures, including a specification which accepted industry standards or national or international standards will be applied, which measurement equipment is used, how the measurement is undertaken, which calibration procedures are applied, what is the accuracy of the measurement method, who is the responsible person/entity that should undertake the measurements and what is the measurement interval;
 - (i) A description of the QA/QC procedures (if any) that should be applied;
 - (ii) Where relevant: any further comment.

Provide any relevant further background documentation in Annex 4.



(Copy this table for each data and parameter)

Data/Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

B.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan:

Please provide a detailed description of the monitoring plan. Describe the operational and management structure that the project operator will implement in order to monitor emission reductions and any leakage effects generated by the project activity. Clearly indicate the responsibilities for and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving. The monitoring plan should reflect good monitoring practice appropriate to the type of project activity. Provide any relevant further background information in Annex 4.

B.8. Date of completion of the application of the baseline and monitoring methodology and the name of responsible person(s)/entity(ies):

Please provide date of completion of the application of the methodology to the project activity study in DD/MM/YYYY.

Please provide contact information of the person(s)/entity(ies) responsible for the application of the baseline and monitoring methodology to the project activity and indicate if the person/entity is also a project participant listed in Annex 1.

If the CDM-PDD is being submitted by project participants when proposing a new methodology, note that the Board reiterated (EB 26, Para 27.d) that the 'Source' section of the approved methodology is to be based on information included in this section of the draft CDM-PDD. Only the information provided in this section shall be included in the 'Source' section of the approved methodology.

**SECTION C. Duration of the project activity/Crediting period:****C.1. Duration of the project activity:****C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:**

The starting date of a CDM project activity is the earliest of the date(s) on which the implementation or construction or real action of a project activity begins/has begun (EB33, Para 76/CDM Glossary of terms/EB41).

The CDM-PDD should contain not only the date, but also a description of how this start date has been determined, and a description of the evidence available to support this start date. Further, it should be noted that if this starting date is earlier than the date of publication of the CDM-PDD for global stakeholder consultation by a DOE, Section B.5 above should contain a description of how the benefits of the CDM were seriously considered prior to the starting date.

Project activities starting between 1 January 2000 the date of the registration of a first clean development mechanism project, if the project activity is submitted for registration before 31 December 2005; have to provide documentation, at the time of registration, showing that the starting date fell within this period.

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

Please state the expected operational lifetime of the project activity in years and months.

C.2. Choice of crediting period and related information:

Please state whether the project activity will use a renewable or a fixed crediting period and complete C.2.1 or C.2.2 accordingly.

Note that the crediting period may only start after the date of registration of the proposed activity as a CDM project activity. In exceptional cases, (see instructions for section C.1.1. above) the starting date of the crediting period may be prior to the date of registration of the project activity as provided for in paragraphs 12 and 13 of decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 1 (e) of decision 18/CP.9 and through any guidance by the Executive Board, available on the UNFCCC CDM website.

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period:

Each crediting period shall be at most 7 years and may be renewed at most two times, provided that, for each renewal, a designated operational entity determines and informs the Executive Board that the original project baseline is still valid or has been updated taking account of new data where applicable.

**C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:**

Please state the dates in the following format: (DD/MM/YYYY).

Project participants should note that the crediting period of a project activity cannot commence prior to the date of registration. The date listed here is therefore an indicative starting date and it will be updated by the secretariat as the date of registration, if the listed date is prior to the date of registration. This update will not affect the specified length of the crediting period nor does this impact the rights of project participants to subsequently request a change of the starting date of the crediting period in accordance with the “Procedures for requesting post-registration changes to the start date of the crediting period”(Annex 31, EB 24).

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

Please state the length of the first crediting period in years and months.

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:

Fixed crediting period shall be at most ten (10) years.

C.2.2.1. Starting date:

Please state the dates in the following format: (DD/MM/YYYY).

Project participants should note that the crediting period of a project activity cannot commence prior to the date of registration. The date listed here is therefore an indicative starting date and it will be updated by the secretariat as the date of registration, if the listed date is prior to the date of registration. This update will not affect the specified length of the crediting period nor does this impact the rights of project participants to subsequently request a change of the starting date of the crediting period in accordance with the “Procedures for requesting post-registration changes to the start date of the crediting period”(Annex 31, EB 24).

C.2.2.2. Length:

Please state the length of the crediting period in years and months.



SECTION D: Environmental impacts:

D.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

Please attach the documentation to the CDM-PDD.

D.2. If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the Host Party, please provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedures as required by the Host Party.

**SECTION E. Stakeholders' comments:****E.1. Brief description of how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:**

Please describe the process by which comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled. An invitation for comments by local stakeholders shall be made in an open and transparent manner, in a way that facilitates comments to be received from local stakeholders and allows for a reasonable time for comments to be submitted. In this regard, project participants shall describe a project activity in a manner, which allows the local stakeholders to understand the project activity, taking into account confidentiality provisions of the CDM modalities and procedures. The local stakeholder process shall be completed before submitting the proposed project activity to a DOE for validation.

E.2. Summary of the comments received:

Please identify stakeholders that have made comments and provide a summary of these comments.

E.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

Please explain how due account have been taken of comments received.

**Annex 1****CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY**

Please copy and paste table as needed. Please fill for each organisation listed in section A.3 the following mandatory fields: Organization, Name of contact person, Street, City, Postfix/ZIP, Country, Telephone and Fax or e-mail.

Annex 2**INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING**

Please provide information from Parties included in Annex I on sources of public funding for the project activity which shall provide an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of those Parties.

Annex 3**BASELINE INFORMATION**

Please provide any further background information used in the application of the baseline methodology. This may include tables with time series data, documentation of measurement results and data sources, etc.

Annex 4**MONITORING INFORMATION**

Please provide any further background information used in the application of the monitoring methodology. This may include tables with time series data, additional documentation of measurement equipment, procedures, etc.

**PART III****A. Technical guidelines for the development of proposed new baseline and monitoring methodologies: (CDM-NM)****CONTENTS****PROPOSED NEW BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES (CDM-NM)****General Guidance on proposed new baseline and monitoring methodologies****A. Recommendation by the Methodological Panel (To be completed by the Meth Panel)****B. Summary and applicability of the baseline and monitoring methodology****C. Proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology****D. Explanation/justification to the proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology****Annex**

Annex 1. List of standard variables

Note: The document is prepared with the aim to facilitate the development of new methodologies and as such is a guidance document. The decisions/guidance provided by either by the Board or COP are legally valid and this document does not replace such decisions or guidance provided. The document is a living document and shall be revised, as and when required, to accommodate EB and/or COP/MOP decisions.

Please note this document is not mandatory and as such is for guidance



General guidance on proposed new baseline and monitoring methodologies

(1) Analysis of the existing approved methodologies

Before considering the proposal of a new baseline and monitoring methodology, the list of approved methodologies should be checked by the project proponents to verify whether an approved baseline and monitoring methodology could be used, or used with modifications, for the proposed project activity. In case modifications are required, please, refer to the guidance provided by the Executive Board on criteria for the consolidation and revision of approved methodologies (EB 27, Annex 10) and when to request a revision, clarification or deviation to an approved methodology (EB 31, Annex 12). This guidance is available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

(2) Forms to be used for submitting new methodologies

- (a) The new baseline and monitoring methodologies shall be proposed and approved together. The form “Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies” (CDM-NM) is to be used to propose a new baseline and monitoring methodology. This form shall fully and completely describe the methodology. The form should be accompanied by a draft project design document (CDM-PDD) with sections A-C completed, including relevant annexes, in order to demonstrate the application of the proposed new methodologies to a proposed project activity. Each proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology should use a separate “CDM-Proposed New Methodology form” (CDM-NM). The CDM-NM form for several new methodologies may be submitted together with the same CDM-PDD for several components of a proposed project;
- (b) The forms shall be submitted to the Executive Board in accordance with “Procedures for submission and consideration of a proposed new methodology”. The most recent versions of these forms and procedures may be obtained from the UNFCCC CDM website <http://unfccc.int/cdm> or from the UNFCCC secretariat by e-mail (cdm-info@unfccc.int) or in print via fax (+49 228 815 1999);
- (c) The CDM-NM and the CDM-PDD shall include in sections B and A respectively the version number and the date of the document. If specific sections of the CDM-NM and CDM-PDD are not applicable, it shall be explicitly stated that the section is left blank on purpose. Tables and their columns shall not be modified or deleted. Rows may be added, as needed;
- (d) Project participants shall refrain from providing glossaries or using key terminology not used in the documents of the Conference of the Parties (COP), the COP/MOP, the “Glossary of CDM terms”, or the “Definitions relevant to CDM baseline and monitoring methodologies” (Annex 2 of this document), and they shall refrain from rewriting these instructions.



(3) General guidance for completing the proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology form (CDM-NM)

- (a) The “Proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology” sections shall:
- (i) Be completed in a fashion that can be readily used as an approved methodology. This requires use of appropriate format, tone, and level of specificity. Text shall be clear and succinct, well-written, and logically sequenced. It shall describe the procedures in a manner that is sufficiently explicit to enable the methodology to be carried out by a methodology user, applied to projects unambiguously, and reproduced by a third party. It shall be possible for projects following the methodology to be subjected to a validation and/or verification study. Methodology developers should review and be familiar with methodologies approved by the CDM Executive Board (please refer to the section on methodologies in the UNFCCC CDM website <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies>);
 - (ii) Be generally appropriate for the entire group of project activities that satisfy the specified applicability conditions. A new methodology should, therefore, stand independently from the specific project activity proposed in the draft CDM-PDD with which the new methodology is being submitted. The methodology should not make direct reference to, or depend on characteristics of, the specific project activity being proposed in the draft CDM-PDD. It should not refer to specific project activities or locations, project-specific conditions or project-specific parameters. This project-specific information should be described in the draft CDM-PDD, however, it can be referred to in the explanation/justification section to help describe the methodology;
 - (iii) Present methodology steps as one might present a recipe. It should include all algorithms, formulae, and step-by-step procedures needed to apply the methodology and validate the project activity, i.e. calculating baseline, project, and leakage emissions. The completed form shall provide stand-alone replicable methodologies, and avoid reference to any secondary documents other than EB-approved tools and methodologies;
 - (iv) Indicate precisely what information the project proponent must report in the draft CDM-PDD and/or in monitoring reports;
 - (v) Support important procedures and concepts with equations and diagrams. Non-essential information should be avoided;
 - (vi) Provide instructions for making any logical or quantitative assumptions that are not provided in the methodology and must be made by the methodology user;
 - (vii) Include instructions to assist in implementing the methodology in a conservative manner where logical or quantitative assumptions have to be made by the methodology user, particularly in cases of uncertainty.

(4) Use of variables in equations

- (a) Use the nomenclature of variables contained in Annex 1 to these guidelines. Variables not contained in the standard nomenclature should be named with two or three upper case letters that are first letters of each key word describing variable (e.g. stack height = SH);
- (b) All variables that are reported or estimated annually should have a y subscript for year (e.g. BE_y);



- (c) Variables should use the i subscript to denote multiple pieces of equipment, fuel types, processes, sites or measuring locations (e.g. F_i = flow rate at different measuring points i). If two summations are required (e.g. fuel type and equipment piece), the subscripts i and j should be used;
- (d) No name should be used more than once for different variables in the same methodology;
- (e) Where necessary, the subscripts BL and PJ should be used to distinguish between the project and the baseline (e.g. EG_{BL} , EG_{PJ});
- (f) Where a variable refers to a gases, the formula of the gas should be indicated as a subscript (e.g. $BE_{CO_2,y}$).



SECTION A: Recommendation by the methodological panel (to be completed by the Meth Panel)

(1) Recommendation

This section is to state the outcome of the assessment of the proposed new methodology:

- (a) Approve;
- (b) Reject;
- (c) Preliminary recommendation.

(2) Major changes

(3) Major changes

**SECTION B: Summary and applicability of the baseline and monitoring methodologies****(1) Methodology Title**

Provide an unambiguous title for the proposed methodology. The title should reflect the project types to which the methodology is applicable. Do not use project-specific titles. Please indicate the following:

- (a) The title of the proposed methodology;
- (b) The version number of the document;
- (c) The date of the document.

(2) If this methodology is based on a previous submission or an approved methodology, please state the reference numbers

State whether the proposed methodology is based on a previous submission or an approved methodology and, if so, explain briefly the main deviation(s) and their rationale. Where the methodology references other approved methodologies, the following guidance should be followed:

- (a) The new methodology should clarify whether a section of an approved methodology is used verbatim, or rather as the basis for the proposal;
- (b) If the section is used verbatim, then no additional text is needed in the methodology proposal other than a reference to the sections and paragraphs of the approved methodology (including version number);
- (c) If the original text is modified in the proposal, then the entire text should be repeated.

Provide the reference number and version number to approved methodologies and tools if they are used – in whole or in part – in the proposed new methodology. Relevant sections can be cited specifically, but should not be repeated. Any proposed modifications and/or additions to approved tools and methodologies need to be clearly highlighted.

**(3) Summary description of the methodology**

For the baseline and monitoring methodology, summarize the key elements of the proposed new methodology, including brief statements on how the proposed methodology:

- (a) Chooses the baseline scenario;
- (b) Demonstrates additionality;
- (c) Calculates baseline emissions,
- (d) Calculates project emissions;
- (e) Calculates leakage;
- (f) Identifies and collects monitoring data;
- (g) Calculates emissions reductions.

In doing so, if relevant, describe how this methodology builds on, complements, and/or provides an alternative to approved methodologies. Please do not exceed one page. The detailed explanation of the **proposed new** methodology is to be provided in Sections **I, II and III of the CDM-NM form**.

**SECTION C: Proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology****I. SOURCE, DEFINITIONS AND APPLICABILITY****(1) Sources**

- (a) Proponent of the new methodology should provide a list of existing approved methodologies and tools used in this new submission.

(2) Selected baseline approach from paragraph 48 of the CDM modalities and procedures

- (a) Developers of a new baseline methodology shall select the approach from paragraph 48 of the CDM modalities and procedures that is most consistent with the context of applicable project types, and most consistent with the underlying algorithms and data sources used in the proposed baseline methodology, and justify the choice on this basis. (EB 10, Annex 1, Para B3);
- (b) Proponents of methodologies have indicated some apparent overlap between approaches (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 48 of the CDM modalities and procedures. Since paragraph 48 stipulates that only one approach should be chosen, developers are advised to select the one that most closely reflects the process used for calculating baseline emissions or baseline emission rates. The tool used in order to demonstrate additionality does not need to be linked to one of the three approaches of paragraph 48 of the CDM modalities and procedures. (EB 10, Annex 1, Para B4);
- (c) Project participants wishing to select approach 48 (c) of the CDM modalities and procedures shall elaborate in their submission of a proposed new baseline methodology, *inter alia*, on:
- (i) How they determine “similar social, economic, environmental and technological circumstances”; and
 - (ii) How they assess the “performance among the top 20 per cent of their category” defined as greenhouse gas emissions performance (in terms of CO₂e emissions per unit of output). (EB 08, Annex 1, Para B)

(3) Definitions

- (a) Provide definitions of key terms that are used in the proposed new methodology;
- (b) If possible, use definitions from other approved methodologies (e.g. electricity grid, tail gas).



(4) Applicability conditions

- (a) List the category(ies) of project activities to which the methodology may apply. Use the list of categories of project activities and of registered CDM project activities by category available on the UNFCCC CDM website. If no suitable category(ies) of project activities can be identified, please suggest a new category(ies) descriptor and its definition, being guided by relevant information on the UNFCCC CDM website;
- (b) List any conditions which a proposed CDM project activity must satisfy in order for the methodology to be applicable: (e.g. project technology, sectoral circumstances, region). Applicability conditions must pertain to the type of proposed project activity and sector in which it takes place. Conditions should not substitute for steps that are necessary parts of the baseline methodology, such as defining the baseline. In this regard, they should not be conditions on a presumed baseline scenario (e.g., it is not appropriate for an applicability condition to be “The plant would continue to use the same fuel at the same efficiency without the project activity” as this is not a condition on the project activity, but a result of baseline assessment);
- (c) In some cases, compliance with an applicability condition, such as “the project activity is a grid-connected wind power facility”, is obvious, easily validated, and unlikely to change. In other cases however, compliance with an applicability condition may need to be monitored during the crediting period, and the consequences of non-compliance would need to be indicated in the methodology. For example, if an applicability condition is “The project should not result in the storage of biomass for more than thirty days”, the methodology should explain how the applicability condition can be satisfied (e.g. through monitoring of storage facilities, if present), and how it will be reported;
- (d) Explain in the Section D “explanations/justifications” the choice of the project category and applicability conditions. Indicate if an approved methodology exists for the same conditions of application.

II. BASELINE METHODOLOGY PROCEDURE

(1) Project Boundary

The spatial extent of the project boundary encompasses

- (a) Describe and justify the physical delineation of the project boundary (the phrase is taken from guidance provided in CDM-NM section of guidelines to complete CDM-PDD, CDM-NM) and the gases and sources included, bearing in mind that it shall encompass all anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases under the control of the project participants that are significant and reasonably attributable to the project activity:
 - (i) Explain the physical delineation. Use a figure or flowchart if it would be helpful;
 - (ii) Explicitly state all sources and gases included. Explain whether any sources related to the baseline or the project activity have been excluded, and if so, justify their exclusion. If possible use the table provided in the CDM-NM.



- (b) When defining which emission sources should be considered in the project boundary, in the baseline scenario and in the calculation of leakage emissions, project participants should make conservative assumptions, for example the magnitude of emission sources omitted in the calculation of project emissions and leakage effects (if positive) should be equal to or less than the magnitude of emission sources omitted in the calculation of baseline emissions. (EB 22, Annex 2)

The greenhouse gases included in or excluded from the project boundary are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Emissions sources included in or excluded from the project boundary

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	Source 1	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 2	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 3	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
Project Activity	Source 1	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 2	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Source 3	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		

(2) Identification of the most plausible scenario

2.1. General Issues

- (a) The baseline is the scenario that reasonably represents the anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases that would occur in the absence of the proposed project activity. Different scenarios may be elaborated as potential evolutions of the situation existing before the proposed CDM project activity. The continuation of a current activity could be one of them; implementing the proposed project activity without registration as CDM project activity may be another; and many others could be envisaged;



- (b) Provide a systematic, step-by-step procedure for determining the most likely baseline scenario. Explain in the “explanations/justification” section why the proposed procedure for determining the baseline scenario is appropriate for the project type and applicability conditions;
- (c) This procedure should describe a process for identifying the options to be considered as plausible candidate baseline scenarios. Justify that the range of options to be considered as plausible baseline scenarios is sufficiently comprehensive. The options to be considered should not exclude plausible options that, if included, might result in the determination of a different baseline scenario. Baseline methodologies shall require a narrative description of all reasonable baseline scenarios;
- (d) Highlight the key logical assumptions and quantitative factors underlying the procedure for determining the baseline scenario. Clearly explain the logical and analytical steps that must be followed in ascertaining the most likely baseline scenario from among the candidate baseline scenarios. State clearly which assumptions and factors have significant uncertainty associated with them, and how such uncertainty is to be addressed;
- (e) Ensure consistency between baseline scenario derived by this procedure and the procedure and formulae used to calculate the baseline emissions (below). The baseline scenario determination procedure should indicate for which baseline scenarios the overall methodology is applicable. This situation would occur when baseline emissions section (below) does not include algorithms and/or parameters relevant to the baseline scenario identified by the procedure.

2.2. Consideration of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances in baseline scenarios (EB 16, Annex 3 and EB 22, Annex 3)

- (a) A baseline scenario shall be established 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;
- (b) As a general principle, national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are to be taken into account on the establishment of a baseline scenario, without creating perverse incentives that may impact Host Parties’ contributions to the ultimate objective of the Convention;
- (c) The following two types of national and/or sectoral policies are to be taken into account when establishing baseline scenarios:
 - (i) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations that give comparative advantages to more emissions-intensive technologies or fuels over less emissions-intensive technologies or fuels;²
 - (ii) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations that give comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies over more emissions-intensive technologies (e.g. public subsidies to promote the diffusion of renewable energy or to finance energy efficiency programs).³

² So called type E+, policy that increase GHG emissions

³ So called type E-, policy that decrease GHG emissions



- (d) These two types of policies shall be addressed as follows:
- (i) Only national and/or sectoral policies or regulations under paragraph (c) (i) above that have been implemented before adoption of the Kyoto Protocol by the COP (decision 1/CP.3, 11 December 1997) shall be taken into account when developing a baseline scenario. If such national and/or sectoral policies were implemented since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, the baseline scenario should refer to a hypothetical situation without the national and/or sectoral policies or regulations being in place;
 - (ii) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations under paragraph c) ii) above that have been implemented since the adoption by the COP of the CDM M&P (decision 17/CP.7, 11 November 2001) need not be taken into account in developing a baseline scenario (i.e. the baseline scenario could refer to a hypothetical situation without the national and/or sectoral policies or regulations being in place).

(3) Additionality

3.1. General issues

- (a) Provide a systematic step-by-step procedure for determining whether or not the project activity is, or is part of, the baseline scenario, and thereby determining whether the project activity is additional. The methodology should clearly state what the methodology user must do and what information must be presented in the resulting CDM-PDD in order to make a logical and well-substantiated case for the project's additionality;
- (b) Examples of tools that may be used to demonstrate that a project activity is additional and therefore not the baseline scenario include, among others: (EB 10, Annex 1, Para 2&3);
 - (i) A flow-chart or series of questions that lead to a narrowing of potential baseline options; and/or
 - (ii) A qualitative or quantitative assessment of different potential options and an indication of why the non-project option is more likely; and/or
 - (iii) A qualitative or quantitative assessment of one or more barriers facing the proposed project activity (such as those laid out for small-scale CDM projects); and/or
 - (iv) An indication that the project type is not common practice (e.g. occurs in less than [$<x\%$] of similar cases) in the proposed area of implementation, and not required by a Party's legislation/regulations.
- (c) Present the procedures in each step in as much detail as needed, but avoid repetition that is not needed for reasons of clarity;
- (d) Justify in the section D "explanations/justification" why the proposed procedure is an appropriate procedure for establishing the project's additionality. Highlight the key logical assumptions and quantitative factors underlying the procedure for demonstrating the project activity is additional. State clearly which assumptions and factors have significant uncertainty associated with them, and how such uncertainty is to be addressed. If relevant, explain how national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are taken into account by the methodology.



3.2. Use of the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”

- (a) The use of the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” is intended to facilitate the process of submitting methodologies, and that the use of the tool is not mandatory for preparing methodologies (Para 9 decision 12 CP.10, Para 28 Decision 7/CMP.1, EB 18, Para 20).

Project participants are encouraged to suggest further details on how to implement this tool to specific project types covered by the proposed methodology. If project participants suggest such further details, in the proposed methodology, they should refer to the tool and reproduce only the section(s) of the additionality tool, they propose to modify, clearly highlighting the proposed changes and/or additions to the tool. (EB 18, Para 20)

3.3. Relationship between the demonstration of additionality and the selection of the baseline scenario (EB 17, Para 16)

- (a) The use of the “tool to assess and determine additionality” does not replace the need for the baseline methodology to provide for a stepwise approach justifying the selection and determination of the most plausible baseline scenario alternatives;
- (b) Project participants proposing new baseline methodologies shall ensure consistency between the determination of additionality of a project activity and the determination of a baseline scenario.

3.4. Use of the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality”

- (a) Project participants may choose, if applicable, to use the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality”, which is also intended to facilitate the process of submitting new methodologies. The combined tool provides a general framework for identifying the baseline scenario as well as demonstrating additionality, in one single stepwise procedure;
- (b) In some cases, adjustments or additional explanations to the tool are required for specific project activities. This may include, *inter alia*, a listing of relevant alternative scenarios that should be considered in step 1, any relevant types of barriers other than those presented in the tool and guidance on how common practice should be established. In this case, project participants should refer to the tool and reproduce only the section(s) of it, which they propose to modify, clearly highlighting the proposed changes and/or additions;
- (c) Please refer to the tool for applicability conditions and further details.



(4) Baseline emissions, Project emissions and leakage effects

4.1. General guidance

- (a) Elaborate all algorithms and formulae used to estimate, measure or calculate the project emissions, baseline emissions and leakage effects. Be specific and complete, so that the procedure can be carried out in an unambiguous way, replicated, and subjected to a validation and/or verification study:
 - (i) Explain the underlying rationale for algorithm/formulae (e.g. marginal vs. average, etc.);
 - (ii) Use consistent variables, equation formats, subscripts, etc.;
 - (iii) Number all equations;
 - (iv) Define all variables, with units indicated;
 - (v) Justify the conservativeness of the algorithms/procedures; to the extent possible, include methods to quantitatively account for uncertainty in key parameters.
- (b) Elaborate all parameters, coefficients, and variables used in the calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage effects:
 - (i) For those values that are provided in the methodology:
 - Clearly indicate the precise references from which these values are taken (e.g. official statistics, IPCC Guidelines, commercial and scientific literature);
 - Justify the conservativeness of the values provided.
 - (ii) For those values that are to be provided by the project participant, clearly indicate how the values are to be selected and justified, for example, by explaining:
 - What types of sources are suitable (official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.);
 - The vintage of data that is suitable (relative to the project crediting period);
 - What spatial level of data is suitable (local, regional, national, international);
 - How conservativeness of the values is to be ensured.
- (c) For all data sources, specify the procedures to be followed if expected data are unavailable. For instance, the methodology could point to a preferred data source (e.g. national statistics for the past 5 years), and indicate a priority order for use of additional data (e.g. using longer time series) and/or fall back data sources to preferred sources (e.g. private, international statistics, etc.). (EB 09, Annex 3, Para 6);
- (d) Use International System Units (SI units – refer to http://www.bipm.fr/enus/3_SI/si.html). (EB 09, Annex 3, Para 6);
- (e) Note any parameters, coefficients, variables, etc. that are used to calculate baseline emissions but are obtained through monitoring. Ensure consistency between the baseline and monitoring methodologies;
- (f) If the calculation of the baseline emissions is to be performed *ex post*, include an illustrative *ex ante* emissions calculation;



- (g) Ensure consistency between the elaboration of the baseline scenario (Section 2) and the procedure for calculating the emissions of the baseline;
- (h) When submitting new methodologies relating to the substitution, recycling, recovery and destruction of SF6 used in various processes, project proponent should provide the following:
 - (i) Robust procedures to address the possibility of intentional increase of baseline SF6 consumption; and
 - (ii) Direct monitoring of all the key parameters that are related to estimation of baseline and project emissions including detailed explanations of key operating conditions and procedures, and an explanation addressing uncertainty;
- (i) With the intention to facilitate the submission of proposed new methodologies and standardize the calculation of certain classes of emissions sources that are common for different types of project activities, the Executive Board has approved several tools to calculate project and baseline emissions. Please refer to the CDM website:
<<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/approved.html>>;
- (j) The tools should be used whenever their applicability conditions allow. They should be used as stand-alone procedures, without changes, and need not to be copied in the proposed methodology. The proposed new methodology only needs to refer to the tool at the point in which the emissions from a source are calculated, making sure that the applicability conditions of the tool are met by the proposed project activity, the emission source referred to in the proposed methodology corresponds to that in the tool, and that units are consistent. Apart from using the existing approved tools, project proponents are also encouraged to propose new ones in areas where no tool exists or approved tools are not appropriate;
- (k) Explain in section D “explanations/justifications” any parts of the algorithm or formulae that are not self-evident. Justify that the procedure is consistent with standard technical procedures in the relevant sector. Provide references as necessary. Explain implicit and explicit key assumptions in a transparent manner. State clearly which assumptions and procedures that have significant uncertainty associated with them, and how such uncertainty is to be addressed. Describe the uncertainty of key parameters and, where possible, provide an uncertainty range at 95% confidence level for key parameters for the calculation of emission reductions. Methodology developers are also encouraged to refer to chapter 6 of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for more Guidance on analysis of uncertainty.

4.2. Transparency and conservativeness

According to paragraph 45 (b) of the modalities and procedures, a baseline shall be established in a “transparent and conservative manner”. This means that assumptions are explicitly explained and choices are substantiated. In case of uncertainty regarding values of variables and parameters, the establishment of a baseline is considered conservative if the resulting projection of the baseline does not lead to an overestimation of emission reductions attributable to the CDM project activity (that is, in the case of doubt, values that generate a lower baseline projection shall be used). (EB 05, Annex 3).

**4.3. Output-linked baseline values (EB 08, Annex 1, Para D8)**

An output- or product-linked definition of baseline values (i.e. CO₂e per unit of output) shall be applied, unless the project participants can demonstrate why this is not applicable and provide an appropriate alternative.

4.4. Use of and/or reference to lifecycle analysis (EB 22, Annex 2)

When referring to and/or making use of lifecycle analysis (LCAs) and/or LCA tools, project participants shall in a transparent manner provide all equations, parameterizations and assumptions used in the LCA and/or LCA tools to calculate baseline and monitoring methodologies. For example, this could be accomplished by highlighting the relevant sections in an attached copy of the referenced LCA and/or tool.

4.5. *Ex post* calculation of baseline emission rates (EB 09, Annex 3, Para 8)

The *ex post* calculation of baseline emission rates may only be used if proper justification is provided. Notwithstanding, the baseline emission rates shall also be calculated *ex ante* and reported in the draft CDM-PDD in order to satisfy the requirements for identification of the elements of a baseline methodology agreed by the Executive Board at its eighth meeting.

4.6. Treatment of the output and lifetime of plants and equipment (EB 08 and EB 22, Annex 2)

- (a) If a proposed CDM project activity seeks to retrofit or otherwise modify an existing facility, the baseline may refer to the characteristics (i.e. emissions) of the existing facility only to the extent that the project activity does not increase the output or lifetime of the existing facility. For any increase of output or lifetime of the facility which is due to the project activity, a different baseline shall apply (EB 08);
- (b) Where a project activity involves the replacement or retrofit of existing equipment or facilities, project participants should take into account that the existing equipment could have been replaced, retrofitted or modified in the absence of the project during the crediting periods. In this case, a baseline methodology should provide a methodological approach to assess whether the existing equipment would in the absence of the CDM be replaced and, if this is the case, to reflect this in the calculation of emission reductions the replacement, retrofit or modification of the equipment in the absence of the CDM;
- (c) For a number of project types, it is reasonable to assume that after replacement or retrofit of the existing equipment in the absence of the project activity, the emission level would be similar to that of that of the project activity;
- (d) In this case, emission reductions resulting from a specific equipment replacement shall only be accounted from the date of replacement until the point in time when the existing equipment would have been replaced in the absence of the project activity or the end of crediting period, whatever is earlier;
- (e) In order to estimate the point in time when the existing equipment would need to be replaced in the absence of the CDM, a new methodology may consider the following approaches:
 - (i) A sector and/or activity specific method or criteria to determine when the equipment would be replaced or retrofitted in the absence of the CDM;



- (ii) The typical average technical lifetime of the type equipment may be determined and documented, taking into account common practices in the sector and country, e.g. based on industry surveys, statistics, technical literature, etc.;
- (iii) The practices of the responsible entity regarding replacement schedules may be evaluated and documented, e.g. based on historical replacement records for similar equipment.
- (f) The point in time when the existing equipment would need to be replaced in the absence of the project activity should be chosen in conservative manner;
- (g) In case of project activities that involve several replacements or retrofits, project participants may consider, inter alia, the following generic approaches:
 - (i) Determination of the technical lifetime on a case-by-case basis, for each equipment or equipment type that is being replaced. This approach may be appropriate if different types of existing equipment are involved; or
 - (ii) Assuming a conservative default technical lifetime for all equipment involved.

For projects involving a large number of individual equipment installations, methodologies may use a baseline that reflects the expected improvements in emission characteristics (for the equipment type within the sector or industry in question) as a result of replacements or retrofits of equipment in the absence of the project activity.

4.7. Use of regression analysis (EB 21, Annex 7)

- (a) Where methodologies propose using multiple regression analysis to estimate baseline emissions or project emissions, safeguards should be used in order to ensure conservativeness and rigor of the fitted regression model. General guidance to achieve such objectives are:
 - (i) In the process of fitting the regression, assumptions and requirements for regression models should be considered e.g. testing for multi-collinearity;
 - (ii) Independent variables that are likely to influence the dependent variable in question should be accounted for. Technical background information that may support the selection of such variables should be provided with the methodology for the review of the panel;
 - (iii) Testing for statistical significance for all independent variables should be done. Independent variables which are statistically significant at 95% confidence level should be selected in the regression model;
 - (iv) If the time series data is used to fit the regression, autocorrelation should be tested. In case autocorrelation is found to be statistically significant, time series analysis should be used instead of regression.



4.8. Negative emission reductions (EB 21, Para 18)

In some cases and for some methodologies, project activities may temporarily result in “negative emission reductions” in a particular year, for example due to poor performance or due to leakage effects outweighing emission reductions. In these cases, proposed new methodologies should stipulate that if a project activity temporarily results in “negative emission reductions”, i.e. baseline emissions minus project emissions minus leakage effects are negative, any further CERs will only be issued when the emissions increase has been compensated by subsequent emission reductions by the project activity.

4.9. Consideration of uncertainties when using sampling (EB 22, Annex 2)

Methodologies employing sampling to derive parameters in estimating emissions reductions shall quantify these parameter uncertainties at the 95% confidence level. In addition, the choice of the upper or lower bounds to be used in estimating emission reductions shall be conducted in a manner that ensures conservativeness.

4.10 Consideration of carbon pools in CDM project activity (EB 20, Annex 8)

- (a) The following approaches towards changes in carbon pools⁴ due to CDM project activities should be taken into account:
- (i) Where a project activity, which does not seek to obtain tCERs or ICERs from afforestation or reforestation project activities, may directly or indirectly results in a net decrease of carbon pools compared to what would occur in the absence of the project activity, such changes should be taken into account in the calculation of emission reductions subtracting the corresponding quantities from emission reductions;
 - (ii) Where a project activity, which does not seek to obtain tCERs or ICERs from afforestation or reforestation project activities, may directly or indirectly results in a net increase of carbon pools compared to what would occur in the absence of the project activity, this increase should not be taken into account in the calculation of emission reductions;
 - (iii) Where a project activity does seek to obtain tCERs or ICERs from afforestation or reforestation project activities, this activity should be treated as a separate project activity and shall fulfill the modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation activities under the CDM.

4.11 Specific guidance on leakage

Leakage is defined as the net change of anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions occurring outside the project boundary that is measurable and attributable to the implementation of the CDM project activity. Identify the sources of leakage. Explain which sources of leakage are to be calculated, and which can be neglected (EB 20, Annex 2). Even if the calculation of the leakage is to be performed *ex post*, the procedure should include the calculation of an *ex ante* estimate.

⁴ Carbon pools referred are those defined in the modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM contained in the annex to decision 19/CP.9.



4.12 Guidance on IPCC default values

The most recent IPCC default values should be used only when country or project specific data are not available or difficult to obtain (EB 25, Para 59).

4.13 Guidance on bunker fuels

The project activities/parts of project activities resulting in emission reductions from reduced consumption of bunker fuels (e.g. fuel saving on account of shortening of the shipping route on international waters) are not eligible under the CDM (EB 25, Para 58).

4.14 Guidance on avoiding double counting of emission sources

For a project activity, which has both A/R and non-A/R components, the emissions associated with A/R activity should be accounted for in the A/R CDM project activity. In general all project activities using biomass for energy should account for emissions associated with production of biomass. However, in the case that it can be demonstrated that, for a project activity using biomass for energy which uses biomass originating from a registered A/R project activity (i.e. through contractual agreement for procurement of biomass) it need not account for emissions related to biomass production (EB 25, Para 38).

4.15 Guidance on double-counting in CDM project activities using blended biofuel for energy use (EB 26, Annex 12)

The following guidance serves to avoid double-counting of emission reductions that could occur in project activities if both biofuel production and biofuel use are eligible to generate CERs and where such double-counting could occur at different points in the production chain.

(a) Type of biofuel project activities covered under the guidance:

Methodological proposals for the CDM project activities that seek to claim certified emissions reduction (CERs) from the substitution of fossil fuels by biofuels may be proposed for project activities where:

- (i) The consumers (end-users) of biofuels claim CERs from displacing fossil fuel consumption with biofuel;
- (ii) The producer of biofuels claim CERs, for biofuel production, provided:
 - The consumers, to whom the biofuel is sold, are included in the project boundary and;
 - The emissions reduction from use of biofuel are estimated based on monitored consumption by the consumers included within the project activity.

(b) Export of biofuels to Annex I countries:

No biofuel production exported to Annex I countries is eligible to claim CERs under the CDM.

**(c) Monitoring:**

The methodology shall provide a monitoring scheme/framework with elements (e.g. electronic loggers) that can be used to verify without doubt the actual amount of biofuel consumed by the consumer (end user) for displacement of fossil fuels.

The monitored elements of the consumption by the end-user shall correspond to the production of the biofuel and be used to calculate and claim emission reductions. The methodology for project activities undertaken by consumers of biofuel shall provide an estimate of leakage, which is measurable and attributable to the CDM project activity.

(d) Cultivation, harvesting and preparation of biofuel:

Emissions associated with the production of biomass used to produce the biofuel shall be accounted for when calculating emission reductions achieved by the blended biofuel project activity. However, in the case that it can be demonstrated that the project activity is using biomass originating from a registered A/R project activity (i.e. through contractual agreement for procurement of biomass), emissions related to the production of the biomass need not be accounted for (EB 25, Para 38).

4.16 Guidance on estimating emissions reductions related to fuels savings from project activities that primarily improve combustion efficiency of fuels

Project activities that improve the combustion efficiency of fuels used in energy generation, should clearly distinguish between the saving in fuels, resulting from implementing such project activities, that are due to the improvement in combustion efficiency and those that are due to improvements in energy efficiency. Though improvements in combustion efficiency may result in fuel savings, they may not result in equivalent reduction in GHG emissions, as the fuels saving are due to better oxidation of the fuel, which in absence of the project activity would have remained unburned, thus not resulting in GHG emissions (EB 32, Para 28).

4.17 Guidance on the eligibility of hydroelectric power plants with reservoirs as CDM project activities

Submissions of proposed new methodologies for hydroelectric power project activities with a power density less than 4 W/m² shall only be considered after the expert community working on methods for the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from reservoirs, associated with hydroelectric projects, have concluded their work. An exception to this, is hydroelectricity power project reservoirs where it can be demonstrated that the GHG emissions from the reservoir are negligible (EB 32, Para 27).



4.18 Guidance on eligibility of activities under the CDM

Creating infrastructure (e.g. testing labs, creation of an enforcement agency) or capacity to enforce the policy or standard, as such, cannot be considered as CDM project activities. The eligibility of project activities that are a result of the creation of infrastructure (e.g. testing labs, creation of an enforcement agency) or capacity to enforce the policy or standard shall be based only on measurable emission reductions which are directly attributable to these project activities. The Board recalled that it had agreed at its twenty-third meeting to treat transfer of know-how and training in the same manner (EB 33, Para 30).

4.19 Guidance on eligibility of project activities that produce products whose consumption leads to emission reductions

- (a) The Board in its thirty-fifth meeting (paragraph 22) clarified that project activities that result in emission reductions due to the use/consumption of a product produced in the project activity are only eligible as CDM project activity if: (i) the users/consumers of the product are included in the project boundary; and (ii) monitoring takes place of the actual use/consumption and location of the product used/consumed by consumers;
- (b) The Board further clarified that in such situations sampling can be used as a monitoring method for actual use/consumption and location of the product (EB 36, Annex 16).

(5) Emission Reductions

- (a) Elaborate the algorithms and formulae used to estimate, measure or calculate the net emission reduction from the CDM project activity. In most cases, this will be simple equation with three terms: the baseline emissions, the project emissions, and the net leakage;
- (b) Even if the calculation of the emission reductions is to be performed *ex post*, the procedure should include the calculation of an *ex ante* estimate;
- (c) Ensure that the description of emission reductions is consistent with the proposed new monitoring methodology.

(6) Changes required for methodology implementation in 2nd and 3rd crediting periods (EB 20, Annex 7)

- (a) At the start of the second and third crediting period for a project activity, two issues need to be addressed:
 - (i) Assessing the continued validity of the baseline, and
 - (ii) updating the baseline.
- (b) Provide a methodological procedure on how these two issues should be addressed;

*Assessing the continued validity of the baseline*

- (c) In assessing the continued validity of the baseline, a change in the relevant national and/or sectoral regulations between two crediting periods has to be examined at the start of the new crediting period. If at the start of the project activity, the project activity was not mandated by regulations, but at the start of the second or third crediting period regulations are in place that enforce the practice or norms or technologies that are used by the project activity, the new regulation (formulated after the registration of the project activity) has to be examined to determine if it applies to existing plants or not. If the new regulation applies to existing CDM project activities, the baseline has to be reviewed and, if the regulation is binding, the baseline for the project activity should take this into account. This assessment will be undertaken by the verifying DOE;

Updating the baseline

- (d) For updating the baseline at the start of the second and third crediting period, there shall be no change in the methodology for determining the baseline emissions. However, new data available will be used to revise the baseline emissions. For example, if the “average of 3 most recent years data” was used to determine the baseline emissions for the first crediting period, the baseline shall be updated using the average for the 3 most recent years prior to the start of the subsequent crediting period;
- (e) In the case of baselines where emission factors are determined *ex ante* (and not updated during a crediting period), the baseline emissions factor shall be updated for the subsequent crediting period. This shall not be necessary for baselines which are constantly updated. In both cases, the CDM project activities are not included in the revised estimation of the baseline emissions;
- (f) Project participants shall assess and incorporate the impact of new regulations on baseline emissions.

(7) Data and parameters not monitored

The following table provides an example for a simple parameter.

Data / Parameter:	EG_{3y}
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Quantity of electricity generated by the project plant prior to the project implementation during the three most recent historical years
Source of data:	On-site measurements and electricity sales receipts
Measurement procedures (if any):	On-site electricity meter
Any comment:	



III. MONITORING METHODOLOGY

- (a) The monitoring methodology needs to provide detailed information on how to establish the monitoring plan related to the collection and archiving of all relevant data needed to:
 - (i) Estimate or measure emissions occurring within the project boundary;
 - (ii) Determine the baseline emissions, and
 - (iii) Identify increased emissions outside the project boundary.
- (b) The monitoring methodology should reflect good monitoring practice appropriate to the type of project activity;
- (c) Data should be archived electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period.

(1) Data and parameters monitored

- (a) The monitoring methodology should provide a complete listing of the data that needs to be collected throughout the crediting period for the application of the methodology. This may include data that is measured or sampled and data that is collected from other sources (e.g. official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.). Data that is calculated with equations provided in the methodology should not be included in the compilation. Data that is determined only once and remains fixed throughout crediting period should be considered under “Data and parameters not monitored”;
- (b) Use the tables provided in the CDM-NM to provide the following information for each data (EB 09, Annex 3, Para 6):
 - (i) Under “data/parameter”, the variable used in equations in the baseline methodology;
 - (ii) The International System Unit (SI units – refer to http://www.bipm.fr/enus/3_SI/si.html);
 - (iii) A clear and unambiguous description of the parameter;
 - (iv) A description which data sources should be used to determine this parameter. Clearly indicate how the values are to be selected and justified, for example, by explaining:
 - What types of sources are suitable (official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.);
 - The vintage of data that is suitable (relative to the project crediting period);



- What spatial level of data is suitable (local, regional, national, international);
 - How conservativeness of the values is to be ensured;
 - The procedures to be followed if expected data are unavailable. For instance, the methodology could point to a preferred data source (e.g. national statistics for the past 5 years), and indicate a priority order for use of additional data (e.g. using longer time series) and/or fall back data sources to preferred sources (e.g. private, international statistics, etc.).
- (v) A description of the measurement procedures or reference to appropriate standards;
- (vi) A description of the frequency of monitoring (e.g. continuously, annually, etc);
- (vii) A description of QA/AC procedures.

The following table provides an example for a simple parameter.

Data / Parameter:	$EG_{P,y}$
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Quantity of electricity generated by the project plant during the year y
Source of data:	On-site measurements and electricity sales receipts
Measurement procedures (if any):	On-site electricity meter
Monitoring frequency:	Continuously
QA/QC procedures:	Meter should be calibrated regularly according to standard ISO*****. Measurement results should be cross-checked with the quantity of invoices from the grid operator.
Any comment:	

(2) Guidance on monitoring procedures

2.1 Guidance related to monitoring requirements

The specific uncertainty levels, methods and associated accuracy level of measurement instruments and calibration procedures to be used for various parameters and variables should be identified in the PDD, along with detailed quality assurance and quality control procedures. In addition standards recommended shall either be national or international standards. The verification of the authenticity of the uncertainty levels and instruments are to be undertaken by the DOE during the verification stage. (EB 23, Para 24).

2.2 Guidance related to calibration (monitoring) requirements

A zero check cannot be considered as a substitute for calibration of the measurement instrument (EB 24, Para 37).

**SECTION D: Explanations/justifications to the proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology**

The section shall:

- (a) Be used to assist the assessment by the Meth Panel and the Executive Board in reviewing the methodology. If the proposed methodology is approved, these section is removed from the final version;
- (b) Provide the rationale for the procedures presented;
- (c) If the procedure draws from an approved methodology or tool, clearly note any changes to them or elaborations of them. Justify why such changes have been made;
- (d) Point out the key logical and quantitative assumptions, i.e., those assumptions that the results of the baseline methodology are particularly sensitive to;
- (e) Be clear about sources of uncertainty. Clearly point out which logical or quantitative assumptions have significant uncertainty associated with determining them. If the methodology makes a certain assumption in cases where there is uncertainty, explain why this assumption is appropriate;
- (f) Explain how the methodology ensures conservativeness. Explain how the procedures and assumptions on which the procedures rely are conservative. In particular, explain how assumptions in the case of uncertainty are conservative.

**Annex 1: List of standard variables**

THIS ANNEX CONTAINS STANDARD VARIABLE NAMES DRAWN FROM APPROVED METHODOLOGIES AND IPCC GUIDELINES THAT SHOULD BE USED FOR ALL NEW BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES. FOR EASE OF EVALUATION AND USE OF METHODOLOGIES, THESE NAMES SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER POSSIBLE, UNLESS THERE ARE SPECIFIC REASONS THAT A DIFFERENT DESIGNATION IS REQUIRED. ISO OR OTHER STANDARDS COULD ALSO BE A REFERENCE, WHERE APPROPRIATE.

Emissions, emission factors and global warming potentials			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Baseline emissions (total)	BE _v	tCO ₂ e	
Component of baseline emissions	BE _{XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions (e.g. BE _{LW,y} = baseline emission from land-filled waste)
Component and specific gas of baseline emissions	BE _{GHG,XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	GHG should be gas name; XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions
Project emissions	PE _v	tCO ₂ e	
Component of project emissions	PE _{XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions
Component and specific gas of project emissions	PE _{GHG,XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	GHG should be gas name; XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions
Leakage emissions	LE _v	tCO ₂ e	
Component of leakage emissions	LE _{XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions (e.g. LE _{VH,y} = leakage emissions from vehicles)
Component and specific gas of leakage emissions	LE _{GHG,XX,y}	tCO ₂ e	GHG should be gas name; XX should be 2-3 letters or a word signifying the source of emissions
Carbon dioxide emission factor	EF _{CO₂,XX}	tCO ₂ /TJ	XX should refer to fuel type, and could be i to signify several possible fuel types (e.g. EF _{CO₂,i} or EF _{CO₂,coal} , EF _{CO₂,NG} , EF _{CO₂,oil})
Methane emission factor	EF _{CH₄,XX}	tCH ₄ /TJ	XX should refer to fuel type or process
Nitrous oxide emission factor	EF _{N₂O,XX}	tN ₂ O/TJ	XX should refer to fuel type or process
Carbon dioxide equivalent emission factor	EF _{CO₂e,XX}	tCO ₂ e/TJ	XX should refer to fuel type or process
CO ₂ emission factor for electricity	EF _{CO₂,ELEC,y}	tCO ₂ /MWh	
Global warming potential	GWP _{XX}	tCO ₂ e/t gas	XX should denote the gas (CH ₄ , N ₂ O)



Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Other emission factors	EF _{XX,YY}	tGHG/unit of output	XX should specify the gas (where necessary), YY is product output or service (e.g. EF _{CO₂,clinker} : emissions factor for clinker in tCO ₂ /t clinker; EF _{N₂O,NA} : emissions factor for nitric acid in tN ₂ O/t nitric acid)

Note that standard IPCC emissions factors refer to emissions per unit of *energy*. If the methodology also uses emission per unit of mass, then different variable names should be used for this, or the equation should include the net calorific value to convert to energy units. If the methodology refers to emissions per unit of production or service, this should be indicated as described above under “Other emission factors”.

General			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Production output (project or baseline)	P _{xx,zz,y}	tonnes or m ³	XX indicates the product, y is year. ZZ represents baseline and project production of same product, if needed, use subscripts BL and PJ for baseline and project respectively (e.g. P _{NH₃,PJ,y} = production of ammonia in the project activity)
Density	ρ _x	t/m ³	E.g. ρ _{CH₄} = density of methane
weight fraction or weight concentration	w _{GHG,XX}	volume or mass %	GHG is the gas; XX indicates where concentration sample is taken and/or substance measured (e.g. w _{CH₄,PJ} = concentration of methane in project gas stream)
Flow rate	FR _{XX,YY}	m ³ /time	XX should denote the gas, YY the type of flow stream (e.g. FR _{CH₄,flare})
Days	d	days	
Hour, year	h, y		
Energy			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Energy efficiency	η _{XX}	%	useful energy output/total energy input, also used for power plants and all boilers (e.g. η _{BL} = energy efficiency of piece of equipment in the baseline)
Electricity generation	EG _y	MWh	Project and baseline generation should include subscripts (e.g. EG _{PJ,y})
Heat production	HG _y	GJ	Project and baseline generation should include subscripts (e.g. HG _{BL,y})
Electricity consumption	EC _v	MWh	
Heat consumption	HC _v	GJ	



Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Net calorific value	NCV _{XX}	GJ/t	XX is the fuel or oxidized substance; XX could be i if there are many alternatives; standardised to lower heating value (e.g. NCV _{NG} = net calorific value of natural gas)
Fuel quantity combusted	FC _{XX}	t or m ³	XX is the fuel type (e.g. FC _{Biomass} = quantity biomass combusted, FC _{NG} = quantity natural gas combusted)
Oxidation factor for fuel combustion	OXID _{XX}	%	XX is the fuel type, e.g. OXID _{NG} = oxidation factor for natural gas
Specific energy consumption	SEC _{XX}	GJ/tonne production	E.g. SEC _{clinker} = energy consumption per tonne of clinker produced
Specific fuel consumption	SFC _{XX}	tonne fuel/tonne production	E.g. SFC _{OPC} = fuel consumption per tonne of ordinary Portland cement production
Specific energy consumption in transport	SEC _{YY,XX}	GJ/t-km or passenger-km	YY is transport mode and XX is fuel
Weighting of operating margin	WOM	-	
Weighting of build margin	WBM	-	
Electricity generated by plant i on grid	EG _{GRID,i,y}	MWh	i is plant, y is year
Load factor	LF _x	%	x is plant identification
Operating hours	T _x	hours	annual operating hours for plant/equipment x
Enthalpy	h	kJ/kg	used in particular for steam
Financial/economic			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Internal Rate of Return	IRR	%	
Discount rate	dr	%	
Net Present Value	NPV	\$ or LCU	
Agriculture, waste and fugitive methane emissions			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Methane gas destroyed in baseline	GD _{CH4,BL,y}	tCH ₄	
Methane gas destroyed in project scenario	GD _{CH4,PI,y}	tCH ₄	
Flare efficiency	η _{flare,t}	%	This may have a time or period component t, if efficiency is measured and varies over time
Fraction of methane destroyed in baseline	FD _{CH4,BL,y}	%	Used if the baseline specifies a percentage rather than absolute baseline estimate
Methane Conversion Factor	MCF	%	for landfill site or wastewater treatment plant



Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Chemical oxygen demand	COD_v	t COD	for effluent stream
Biological oxygen demand	$BOD_{i,y}$	t BOD	i is stage of treatment
Maximum methane production capacity	B_0	tCH ₄ /t input	“input” could be COD, or mass of waste stream (e.g. manure)
Degradable Organic Carbon	DOC_j	fraction	j is part of waste stream (e.g. slow vs fast degrading materials)
Fraction of DOC dissimilated	DOC_F	fraction	
Methane conversion factor for treatment of manure	$MCF_{manure,i}$	%	i is stage of treatment
Volatile solid excretion rate	VS_p	kg dry matter/animal-day	p is the population targeted
Industrial production			
Variable	Symbol	Units	Comment
Weight fraction of CaO or MgO	$w_{CaO,x}/w_{MgO,x}$	fraction	x can indicate clinker or raw material



History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision(s)
07	EB 41, Annex 12 02 August 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The version was updated according to the changes made in the CDM-PDD-NM Version 03; Paragraph 18 has been added to Part I.A; Part II has been revised to provide additional guidance on how to describe the project activity, to reflect guidance by the Board on the “Source” section of the approved methodology, to reflect guidance by the Board on the starting date of the project activity; Part III has been revised to reflect guidance provided by the CDM Executive Board from the 23rd until the 36th meeting.
6.2	19 December 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Glossary of CDM terms” has been separated and included into a stand-alone document.
6.1	31 July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The version of this document was revised due to editorial reasons.
06	EB 25, Annex 16 28 July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All references to Project Design Document (CDM-PDD) sections A to E have been replaced with A to C; Paragraph 6 of CDM M&P has been added to the Information note for Project Design Document (CDM-PDD); In the Specific guidelines for completing the Project Design Document (CDM-PDD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section D is deleted and is replaced with Environmental impacts; Similarly section E is deleted and renamed to <u>Stakeholders’</u> comments; Section A.1 and A.2 were amended; Section A4.4 was deleted and replaced by section A4.4.1 amended; Section B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8 were amended. Annex 3 and 4 have been amended; In SECTION B: Summary and applicability of the baseline and monitoring methodologies amendments were made.
05	EB 24, Para 44 12 May 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part III Sections A, B and C; The Proposed new Methodology: Baseline and Proposed New methodology: Monitoring was replaced with Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies. Sections A, B and C were replaced by Section A. General guidance on Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies (CDM-NM). The “Glossary of CDM terms” was updated to reflect the addition of the term “Biomass”; Section G.1 of the CDM-PDD was updated to reflect the guidance and clarifications provided by the Board since version 04 of this document.
04	EB 20, Annex 04 08 July 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part III Section A. and B; The Proposed New Methodology: Baseline (CDM-NMB) was revised to assist project participants to present methodologies in a format closer to the one of methodologies approved and to facilitate the process of reformatting. As a consequence, the form Proposed New Methodology: Baseline (CDM-NMB) was revised accordingly to version 2. The latest version of CDM-NMB can be found at http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Documents.



03	EB 19, Annex 14 13 May 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The “Glossary of CDM terms” was updated to reflect guidance and clarifications provided by the Board since version 02 of this document;• Treatment of confidential/proprietary information submitted through forms;• Specification of information requirements for sections of the CDM-PDD filled in support of a proposed new methodology (A.3 “Project participants” and Section A.4.5 “Public funding of the project activity”);• Further guidance on how to structure information submitted in some sections (e.g. A.3 “Project participants”, A4.4.1 “Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period”);• Reflecting that, in filling a form, a user must state explicitly that a section was left blank on purpose.
02	EB 17, Para 43 03 December 2004	Revision of Part I.B. “Glossary of CDM terms” (adding two terms and modifying two existing ones relating to Party involved, written approval, project participants and authorization).
01	EB 14, Annex 06 14 June 2004	Initial adoption.