Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies
for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories

TYPE II - ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Project participants shall apply ~~take into account~~ the general guidelines for the small-scale (SSC) clean development mechanism (CDM) ~~guidance to the~~ methodologies, information on additionality, abbreviations and general guidance on leakage provided at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/approved.html>.

II.E. Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings

Technology/measure

1. This ~~category~~ methodology comprises any energy efficiency and fuel switching measure implemented at a single building, such as a commercial, institutional or residential building, or group of similar buildings, such as a school, district or university. This methodology ~~category~~ covers project activities aimed primarily at energy efficiency; a project activity that involves primarily fuel switching falls into category III.B.[1] Examples include technical energy efficiency measures (such as efficient appliances, better insulation and optimal arrangement of equipment) and fuel switching measures (such as switching from oil to gas). The technologies may replace existing equipment or be installed in new facilities. ~~The aggregate energy savings of a single project may not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year.~~

2. The methodology includes project activities which may result in displacement of non-renewable biomass in end-use applications through energy efficiency measures. In such cases project participants shall be able to show that non-renewable biomass has been used since 31 December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official reports or statistics.

3. This ~~category~~ methodology is applicable to project activities where it is possible to directly measure and record the energy use within the project boundary (e.g. electricity and/or fossil fuel consumption and/or non-renewable biomass).

4. This ~~category~~ methodology is applicable to project activities where the impact of the measures implemented (improvements in energy efficiency) by the project activity can be clearly distinguished from changes in energy use due to other variables not influenced by the project activity (signal to noise ratio).

5. This methodology is only applicable if the service level (e.g. rated capacity or output such heating or cooling output) of the installed energy-efficient project equipment is no smaller than ninety per cent (90%) and no larger than one hundred fifty per cent (150%) of the service level of the baseline equipment.

[1] Thus, fuel-switching measures that are part of a package of energy efficiency measures at a single location may be part of a project activity included in this project category.

6. None of the project equipment, systems or actions used for claiming CERs are included in another registered CDM projects in order to avoid possible double counting of emission reductions.[2]

7. The project design document (PDD) shall document how the potential for double counting of emission reductions, for example due to equipment manufacturers or others claiming credit for emission reduction for project activities, are avoided.

8. The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year.

Boundary

9. The project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the building(s).

Baseline

10. The energy baseline consists of the energy use of the existing equipment that is replaced in the case of retrofit measures and of the facility that would otherwise be built in the case of a new facility.

11. In case of a retrofit of existing buildings, the baseline energy use shall be established using the historical data on electricity, fossil fuel and/or non-renewable biomass consumption of the existing buildings based on immediately prior three years to the start date of the project activity (or the start date of validation with due justification). In case at least three year historical data are not available, the procedure for new construction (Greenfield) shall be followed.

12. In case of Greenfield project, the baseline energy use shall be determined based on the specific energy consumption of similar existing buildings in circumstances comparable to the buildings constructed in the project activity. Specific emissions ($tCO_2e/(m^2\cdot yr)$) of the top 20% performer building units is averaged to derive the top 20% benchmark level of specific emissions for baseline building units in a specific category.[3] Then, the baseline energy consumption is determined by multiplying this top 20% benchmark with the gross floor area of the project buildings corresponding to the same category. The following requirements shall be met when selecting demonstrating the comparability of the buildings under respective category:

(a) That do not belong to a registered CDM project activity;

(b) That are located in the same administrative districts[4] as the project building units. The minimum sample size shall be 100. If the minimum sample size of baseline building units cannot be obtained within the municipality, the project boundary should be extended to cover all neighboring municipalities;

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[2] For example, the overlapping use of the efficient appliances is to be checked both ex ante and ex post. If it is found in project pipeline on the UNFCCC website, there is no registered CDM project receiving CERs from the use of efficient appliances within the host country, this applicability condition is deemed satisfied.

[3] Residential building units (single-family, multi-family (low-rise or high-rise)); commercial building (e.g. office, hotel, warehouse, mercantile & service), institutional building (e.g. school, hospital).

[4] Such as a city, town, or village having local self-government (e.g. municipality, district or village development committee etc) .

(c) That have been built and then occupied within the five years prior to the start of the project activity;

(d) That are located in a region with annual heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) in a range from 80% to 120% of the average value of the region that the project building units are located in;[5]

(e) That are located in an area with similar socio-economic conditions to the one in which the project building units are located.

(i) Acceptable data sources on the socio-economic conditions include: (a) income level information collected from a survey; (b) government records on income levels (e.g. for tax purposes); (c) relevant studies or publications on income levels, and/or (d) property prices per squared metre as a proxy for income levels.[6] If no data or only limited data is publicly available on the socio-economic conditions, a survey can be conducted. The survey may limit its scope to building units that have been built in the project boundary within the five years prior to the start of the project activity.[7] A minimum of three socio-economic classes should be defined based on the level of income or property price (e.g. low, middle, and high income/property price groups). The approaches and underlying assumptions used to distinguish the socio-economic classes shall be transparently documented in the PDD;

(f) That are occupied, and used as a primary, year-round residence (applicable only to residential building units, either in a low-rise or high-rise building);

(g) That are operated on annual average at least 30 hours/week (applicable only to commercial and institutional building units, either in a low-rise or high-rise building).[8]

13. In cases where a suppressed demand scenario is observed (e.g. a minimum service level of space heating is unavailable to the building end users prior to project implementation), the project proponent shall propose a revision of this methodology by providing detailed description and justification for the proposed approach in addressing the suppress demand issue.[9]

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[5] This requirement is assumed to be determined, ex ante, by observation or review of public records.

[6] The project participants applying the methodology may submit a request for revision if the criteria for socio-economic conditions do not work for the project-specific situation.

[7] If income level information is to be collected, a building unit needs to be occupied at the time of conducting the survey. If property price information is to be collected, it is not necessary for a building unit to be occupied.

[8] A building unit is considered to be in operation for the amount of hours the building unit is utilized for its main purpose (e.g. office work for an office building unit). The building unit might as well consume energy in other hours (e.g. standby energy consumption in the building unit during night time). However, those hours are not counted towards the operating hours.

[9] For example, the minimum energy requirement of an existing building code can be used for baseline emissions calculation or the mid-income households is applied while selecting the similar baseline buildings.

14. Each energy form in the emission baseline is multiplied by an emission coefficient. For the electricity displaced, the emission coefficient is calculated in accordance with provisions under ~~category~~ methodology AMS-I.D "Grid connected renewable electricity generation". For fossil fuels, the IPCC default values for emission coefficients may be used. For non-renewable biomass the emission factor of project fossil fuel under AMS-II.G "Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass" can be used.

Leakage

15. If the energy efficiency technology is equipment transferred from another activity or if the existing equipment is transferred to another activity, leakage is to be considered.

16. Leakage relating to the non-renewable woody biomass shall be assessed as per the relevant procedures of AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User".

Emission reductions

17. The avoided emissions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = ER_{elec,y} + ER_{NRB,y} + ER_{th,y} \quad (1)$$

where:

ER_y	Emission reductions in year y, tCO_2
$ER_{elec,y}$	Emission reductions from electricity savings in year y, tCO_2
$ER_{NRB,y}$	Emission reductions from non-renewable biomass savings in year y, tCO_2
$ER_{th,y}$	Emission reductions from thermal energy savings in year y, tCO_2

18. The calculation of emissions reductions from electricity is as follows:

$$ER_{elec,y} = \sum_i (ES_{elec,y,i} \times EF_{elec,y}) / (1 - TD_y) \quad (2)$$

Where:

$ER_{elec,y}$	Emission reductions from electricity savings in year y, tCO_2
i	Building counter category
y	Crediting period year
$ES_{elec,y,i}$	Difference in electricity consumption between baseline building(s) and project building(s) in year y for building category i, MWh
$EF_{elec,y}$	Electricity emission factor for year y, as per the procedures of AMS-I.D, tCO_2/MWh

TD_y Average annual technical grid losses (transmission and distribution) during year y for the grid serving the project residences, expressed as a fraction. This value shall not include non-technical losses such as commercial losses (e.g. theft/pilferage). The average annual technical grid losses shall be determined using recent, accurate and reliable data available for the host country. This value can be determined from recent data published either by a national utility or an official governmental body. Reliability of the data used (e.g. appropriateness, accuracy/uncertainty, especially exclusion of non technical grid losses) shall be established and documented by the project participant. A default value of 0.1 shall be used for average annual technical grid losses, if no recent data are available or the data cannot be regarded as accurate and reliable. In the case that electricity is not from the grid, $TD_y = 0$

19. The calculation of emissions reductions from non-renewable biomass savings is as follows:

$$ER_{NRB,y} = \sum_i ES_{NRB,y,i} \times f_{NRB} \times EF_{projected\_fossilfuel} \times NCV_{biomass} \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

Where:

$ES_{NRB,y,i}$ Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in year y for building category i, tonnes

$NCV_{biomass}$ Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne)

$EF_{projected\_fossilfuel}$ Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers. Use a default value under AMS-I.E

f_{NRB} Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity that can be established as non-renewable biomass following AMS-II.G procedures

20. The quantity of non-renewable biomass savings is calculated as follows:

$$ES_{NRB,y,i} = (B_{old,i} - B_{y,new,i}) \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

Where:

$B_{old,i}$ Quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity, tonnes

This can be determining using the provisions of AMS-II.G

$B_{y,new,i}$ Annual quantity of woody biomass used during the project activity in year y for building category i, tonnes

$ES_{NRB,y,i}$ can also be estimated using AMS-II.G method, for example Option 3.

21. The calculation of emissions reductions from thermal energy savings is as follows:

$$ER_{th,y} = \sum_i \sum_j ES_{th,y,i,j} \times EF_{FF,j} \times NCV_{FF,j} \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

Where:

$ER_{th,y}$	Emission reductions from thermal energy savings in year *y*, tCO_2
i	Building category counter
j	Fossil fuel type
y	Crediting period year
$ES_{th,y,i,j}$	Difference in fossil fuel consumption between baseline building(s) and project building(s) in year *y* for building *i*, (tonne)
$NCV_{FF,j}$	Net calorific value of the fossil fuel that would have been used in the baseline building category *i*, (TJ/tonne), obtained from reliable local or national data if available, otherwise, IPCC default values are used
$EF_{FF,j}$	CO_2 emission factor of the fossil fuel that would have been used in the baseline building category *i*, (tCO_2/TJ), obtained from reliable local or national data if available, otherwise, IPCC default emission factors are used

22. In case of fuel switch, the different types of fuels used in the baseline and project activity and their corresponding emission factors shall be taken into account while calculating the emission reduction.

23. If the project activity involves equipment with refrigerants, refrigerant emissions shall be determined and taken into account as project emissions according to the provisions of AMS-II.K "Installation of co-generation or tri-generation systems supplying energy to commercial building'.

Monitoring

24. In the case of retrofit measures, monitoring shall consist of:

(a) Documenting the specifications of the equipment replaced;

(b) Calculating the energy savings due to the measures installed.

25. In the case of a new facility, monitoring shall consist of:

(a) Metering the energy use of the building(s);

(b) Calculating the energy savings of the new building(s).

26. Annual quantity of biomass used during the project. If quantity of non-renewable biomass saved ($ES_{NRB,y,i}$) is estimated using the AMS-II.G method, corresponding monitoring procedure provided in the methodology applies.

Project activity under a programme of activities

The following conditions apply for use of this methodology in a project activity under a programme of activities:

27. In case the project activity involves fossil fuel switching measures leakage resulting from fuel extraction, processing, liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and distribution of fossil fuels outside of the project boundary shall be considered. The guidance provided in the leakage section of ACM009 as in annex 1 of this document shall be followed in this regard.

28. Leakage emissions resulting from fuel extraction, processing, liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and distribution of fossil fuels outside of the project boundary shall be considered, as per the guidance provided in the leakage section of ACM0009 "Consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology for fuel switching from coal or petroleum fuel to natural gas". In case leakage emissions in the baseline situation are higher than leakage emissions in the project situation, leakage emissions will be set to zero.

In case the project activity involves the replacement of equipment, and the leakage effect of the use of the replaced equipment in another activity is neglected because the replaced equipment is scrapped, an independent monitoring of scrapping of replaced equipment needs to be implemented. The monitoring should include a check if the number of project activity equipment distributed by the project and the number of scrapped equipment correspond with each other. For this purpose scrapped equipment should be stored until such correspondence has been checked. The scrapping of replaced equipment should be documented and independently verified.

Annex 1

(GUIDANCE ON LEAKAGE BELOW CONCERNS PROJECT ACTIVITY UNDER A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES)

Leakage

1. Leakage may result from fuel extraction, processing, liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and distribution of fossil fuels outside of the project boundary. This includes mainly fugitive CH_4 emissions and CO_2 emissions from associated fuel combustion and flaring. In this methodology, the following leakage emission sources shall be considered:[10]

- Fugitive CH_4 emissions associated with fuel extraction, processing, liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and distribution of natural gas used in the project plant and fossil fuels used in the grid in the absence of the project activity.
- In the case LNG is used in the project plant: CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression into a natural gas transmission or distribution system.

Thus, leakage emissions are calculated as follows:

$$LE_y = LE_{CH4,y} + LE_{LNG,CO2,y} \quad (6)$$

Where:

LE_y	Leakage emissions during the year y in t CO_2e
$LE_{CH4,y}$	Leakage emissions due to fugitive upstream CH_4 emissions in the year y in t CO_2e
$LE_{LNG,CO2,y}$	Leakage emissions due to fossil fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression of LNG into a natural gas transmission or distribution system during the year y in t CO_2e

Note that to the extent that upstream emissions occur in Annex I countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol, from 1 January 2008 onwards, these emissions should be excluded, if technically possible, in the leakage calculations.

Fugitive methane emissions

[10] The Meth Panel is undertaking further work on the estimation of leakage emission sources in case of fuel switch project activities. This approach may be revised based on outcome of this work.

~~For the purpose of determining fugitive methane emissions associated with the production – and in case of natural gas, the transportation and distribution of the fuels – project participants should multiply the quantity of natural gas consumed in all element processes *i* with a methane emission factor for these upstream emissions ($EF_{NG,upstream,CH4}$), and subtract for all fuel types *k* which would be used in the absence of the project activity the fuel quantities multiplied with respective methane emission factors ($EF_{k,upstream,CH4}$), as follows:~~

$$LE_{CH4,y} = \left[FF_{project,y} \cdot NCV_{NG,y} \cdot EF_{NG,upstream,CH4} - \sum_k FF_{baseline,k,y} \cdot NCV_k \cdot EF_{k,upstream,CH4} \right] \cdot GWP_{CH4} \quad (7)$$

~~with~~

$$FF_{project,y} = \sum_i FF_{project,i,y} \quad \text{and} \quad (8)$$

$$FF_{baseline,k,y} = \sum_i FF_{baseline,i,k,y} \quad (9)$$

~~Where:~~

~~$L_{CH4,y}$~~	~~Leakage emissions due to upstream fugitive CH_4 emissions in the year y in t CO_2e~~
~~$FF_{project,y}$~~	~~Quantity of natural gas combusted in all element processes during the year *y* in m³~~
~~$FF_{project,i,y}$~~	~~Quantity of natural gas combusted in the element process *i* during the year *y* in m³~~
~~$NCV_{NG,y}$~~	~~Average net calorific value of the natural gas combusted during the year *y* in MWh/m³~~
~~$EF_{NG,upstream,CH4}$~~	~~Emission factor for upstream fugitive methane emissions from production, transportation and distribution of natural gas in t CH_4 per MWh fuel supplied to final consumers~~
~~$FF_{baseline,k,y}$~~	~~Quantity of fuel type *k* (a coal or petroleum fuel type) that would be combusted in the absence of the project activity in all element processes during the year *y* in a volume or mass unit~~
~~$FF_{baseline,i,k,y}$~~	~~Quantity of fuel type *k* (a coal or petroleum fuel type) that would be combusted in the absence of the project activity in the element process *i* during the year *y* in a volume or mass unit~~
~~NCV_k~~	~~Average net calorific value of the fuel type *k* (a coal or petroleum fuel type) that would be combusted in the absence of the project activity during the year *y* in MWh per volume or mass unit~~
~~$EF_{k,upstream,CH4}$~~	~~Emission factor for upstream fugitive methane emissions from production of the fuel type k (a coal or petroleum fuel type) in t CH_4 per MWh fuel produced~~
~~GWP_{CH4}~~	~~Global warming potential of methane valid for the relevant commitment period~~

Where reliable and accurate national data on fugitive CH_4 emissions associated with the production, and in case of natural gas, the transportation and distribution of the fuels is available, project participants should use this data to determine average emission factors by dividing the total quantity of CH_4 emissions by the quantity of fuel produced or supplied respectively.[11] Where such data is not available, project participants may use the default values provided in Table 2 below. In this case, the natural gas emission factor for the location of the project should be used, except in cases where it can be shown that the relevant system element (gas production and/or processing/transmission/distribution) is predominantly of recent vintage and built and operated to international standards, in which case the US/Canada values may be used.

Note that the emission factor for fugitive upstream emissions for natural gas ($EF_{NG,upstream,CH4}$) should include fugitive emissions from production, processing, transport and distribution of natural gas, as indicated in the Table 2 below. Note further that in case of coal the emission factor is provided based on a mass unit and needs to be converted in an energy unit, taking into account the net calorific value of the coal.

Table 2: Default emission factors for fugitive CH_4 upstream emissions

[11] GHG inventory data reported to the UNFCCC as part of national communications can be used where country-specific approaches (and not IPCC Tier 1 default values) have been used to estimate emissions.

Activity	Unit	Default emission factor	Reference for the underlying emission factor range in Volume 3 of the *1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines*
Coal			
Underground mining	t CH4 / kt coal	13.4	Equations 1 and 4, p. 1.105 and 1.110
Surface mining	t CH4 / kt coal	0.8	Equations 2 and 4, p.1.108 and 1.110
Oil			
Production	t CH4 / PJ	2.5	Tables 1-60 to 1-64, p. 1.129 - 1.131
Transport, refining and storage	t CH4 / PJ	1.6	Tables 1-60 to 1-64, p. 1.129 - 1.131
Total	t CH4 / PJ	4.1	
Natural gas			
USA and Canada			
Production	t CH4 / PJ	72	Table 1-60, p. 1.129
Processing, transport and distribution	t CH4 / PJ	88	Table 1-60, p. 1.129
Total	t CH4 / PJ	160	
Eastern Europe and former USSR			
Production	t CH4 / PJ	393	Table 1-61, p. 1.129
Processing, transport and distribution	t CH4 / PJ	528	Table 1-61, p. 1.129
Total	t CH4 / PJ	921	
Western Europe			
Production	t CH4 / PJ	21	Table 1-62, p. 1.130
Processing, transport and distribution	t CH4 / PJ	85	Table 1-62, p. 1.130
Total	t CH4 / PJ	105	
Other oil exporting countries / Rest of world			
Production	t CH4 / PJ	68	Table 1-63 and 1-64, p. 1.130 and 1.131
Processing, transport and distribution	t CH4 / PJ	228	Table 1-63 and 1-64, p. 1.130 and 1.131
Total	t CH4 / PJ	296	

Note: The emission factors in this table have been derived from IPCC default Tier 1 emission factors provided in Volume 3 of the 1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines, by calculating the average of the provided default emission factor range.

~~*CO_2 emissions from LNG*~~

~~Where applicable, CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression of LNG into a natural gas transmission or distribution system ($LE_{LNG,CO2,y}$) should be estimated by multiplying the quantity of natural gas combusted in the project with an appropriate emission factor, as follows:~~

$$LE_{LNG,CO2,y} = FF_{project,y} \cdot EF_{CO2,upstream,LNG} \qquad (10)$$

~~Where:~~

~~$LE_{LNG,CO2,y}$~~ ~~Leakage emissions due to fossil fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression of LNG into~~

	~~a natural gas transmission or distribution system during the year y in t CO_2e~~
~~$FF_{project,y}$~~	~~Quantity of natural gas combusted in all element processes during the year *y* in m^3~~
~~$EF_{CO2,upstream,LNG}$~~	~~Emission factor for upstream CO_2 emissions due to fossil fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression of LNG into a natural gas transmission or distribution system~~

~~Where reliable and accurate data on upstream CO_2 emissions due to fossil fuel combustion / electricity consumption associated with the liquefaction, transportation, re-gasification and compression of LNG into a natural gas transmission or distribution system is available, project participants should use this data to determine an average emission factor. Where such data is not available, project participants may assume a default value of 6 t CO_2/TJ as a rough approximation.~~[12]

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History of the document*

Version	Date	Nature of revision
10.0	EB 35, Annex 31 19 October 2007	The revision clarifies that the methodology is only applicable to project activities where it is possible to directly measure and record the energy use within the project boundary (e.g. electricity and/or fossil fuel consumption) and where the impact of the measures implemented by the project activity to improve energy efficiency can be clearly distinguished from changes in energy use due to other variables not influenced by the project activity (e.g. changes in ambient conditions).
09	EB 33, Annex 28 27 July 2007	Revision of the approved small-scale methodology AMS-II.E allow for its application under a programme of activities (PoA).
08	EB 28, Annex 30 23 December 2006	The threshold of small-scale Type II methodologies was increased from 15 GWh to 60 GWh. The consideration of transmission and distribution losses in the baseline estimation was removed.
Decision Class: Regulatory **Document Type**: Standard **Business Function**: Methodology		

* This document, together with the 'General Guidance' and all other approved SSC methodologies, was part of a single
document entitled: Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities until version 07.

~~[12] This value has been derived on data published for North American LNG systems. "Barclay, M. and N. Denton, 2005. Selecting offshore LNG process. <http://www.fwc.com/publications/tech_papers/files/LNJ091105p34-36.pdf> (10th April 2006)".~~

History of the document: Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities

Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities contained both the General Guidance and Approved Methodologies until version 07. After version 07 the document was divided into separate documents: 'General Guidance' and separate approved small-scale methodologies (AMS).		
Version	**Date**	**Nature of revision**
07	EB 22, Para. 59 25 November 2005	References to "non-renewable biomass" in Appendix B deleted.
06	EB 21, Annex 22 20 September 2005	Guidance on consideration of non-renewable biomass in Type I methodologies, thermal equivalence of Type II GWhe limits included.
05	EB 18, Annex 6 25 February 2005	Guidance on 'capacity addition' and 'cofiring' in Type I methodologies and monitoring of methane in AMS-III.D included.
04	EB 16, Annex 2 22 October 2004	AMS-II.F was adopted; leakage due to equipment transfer was included in all Type I and Type II methodologies.
03	EB 14, Annex 2 30 June 2004	New methodology AMS-III.E was adopted.
02	EB 12, Annex 2 28 November 2003	Definition of build margin included in AMS-I.D, minor revisions to AMS-I.A, AMS-III.D, AMS-II.E.
01	EB 7, Annex 6 21 January 2003	Initial adoption. The Board at its seventh meeting noted the adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 21/CP.8, of simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities (SSC M&P).
Decision Class: Regulatory **Document Type**: Standard **Business Function**: Methodology		