REPORT OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING OF THE SMALL-SCALE WORKING GROUP

UNFCCC Headquarters, Bonn, Germany
15–18 March 2011

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SSC WG TO THE CDM EXECUTIVE BOARD

A. Opening of the meeting and adoption of the agenda

1. The Chair of the Small-Scale Working Group (SSC WG), Ms. Fatou Gaye, opened the meeting. On behalf of the SSC WG, the Chair expressed deep appreciation to the outgoing Chair Peer Stiansen and to the Vice-Chair Mr. Hugh Sealy for the excellent contributions to the work of the group. The SSC WG members welcomed the new Chair Ms. Fatou Gaye and the Vice-Chair Mr. Peer Stiansen.

2. The agenda was adopted as proposed.

B. Proposed new methodologies

3. The SSC WG considered submissions requesting creation of new methodologies. The detailed responses provided by the SSC WG are made publicly available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/NewSSCMethodologies/index.html>. They can also be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked submission numbers in the table below.

Request for new methodologies		
Submission number	**Title**	**Recommendation**
SSC-NM053-rev	Determination of greenhouse gas emissions reductions based on whole-building simulation of building mitigation efforts using eQUEST/DOE-2.2	(See paragraph 4)
SSC-NM059-rev	Natural Gas thermal energy production with or without electricity	(See paragraph 5)
SSC-NM060-rev	Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas emission for Carbon Dioxide production and emission by Replacing the Use of CO2 with Nitrogen (N2) as Filler Bowl Counter Pressure in the Filling Operations in a Beverage Industry	(See paragraph 6)
SSC-NM061-rev	Transportation Energy Efficiency Activities installing digital tachograph systems to commercial freight transport fleets	(See paragraph 7)
SSC-NM063-rev	Methane emission reduction by switching from transplanted to direct seeded rice with adjusted water management practice	(See paragraph 8)

4. The SSC WG further considered SSC-NM053-rev. In this context, the SSC WG appreciates the sponsorship of the "Energy Efficiency in the Buildings Under UNFCCC Flexible Mechanisms" workshop on 14 March 2011 by the UNEP Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (www.unepsbci.org) and the participation of presenters from the World Bank and other organizations.[1]

The SSC WG concurs that energy use in buildings is one of the major causes of global greenhouse gas emissions and therefore considers the reduction of energy use in buildings through activities such as the implementation of energy efficiency measures, fuel switching, and the implementation of renewable energy, cogeneration and trigeneration projects a priority topic for the SSC WG. Based on the experience of the group with existing methodologies such as AMS III.AE,[2] information obtained from proponents of SSC-NM053-rev in 2010, a review of the methodology NM0328 by the Methodology Panel, and valuable inputs received at the Energy Efficiency workshop, the SSC WG recommends the following actions:

(a) To engage an expert to prepare recommendations for a new, top-down, small-scale methodology for comprehensive energy efficiency measures in buildings using computer simulation, deemed savings values, and/or metering approaches;

(b) To engage an expert to prepare recommendations with respect to the displacement of non-renewable biomass through energy efficiency measures in residential buildings in order to respond more fully to prior requests on this subject (e.g. SSC_370,SSC_418 and SSC_495);[3]

(c) To recommend not to approve SSC-NM053-rev. This is not a complete rejection of the concepts presented in SSC-NM053-rev, but an acknowledgement that further development of such a methodology is best accomplished with a top-down approach. Should the proponents of SSC-NM053-rev wish to provide resources to assist with the development of this top-down methodology, such resources would be welcome.

5. In response to SSC-NM059-rev, the SSC WG agreed that a new methodology would not be required as the underlying project activity is now covered under the proposed revised draft of AMS-II.H.[4] Therefore the group agreed not to recommend the proposed methodology as a standalone methodology.

6. In response to SSC-NM060-rev, the SSC WG agreed not to recommend the proposed methodology, because the monitoring method for determining the CO_2 quantity in the bulk tanks as well as CO_2 usage is not clearly defined. In addition, a proper consideration of the uncertainties related to the monitoring method, e.g. physical leakage from pipelines is also missing.

7. In response to SSC-NM061-rev, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology entitled SSC-III.AT "Transportation energy efficiency activities installing digital tachograph systems to commercial freight transport fleets", as contained in annex 1. This methodology is for project activities that install digital tachograph systems in freight vehicles operating on a number of identified traceable routes.

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[1] Please refer to the website <http://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/index.html>.

[2] AMS-III.AE "Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in new residential buildings"

[3] SSC_370 "Clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.E to a group of similar residential houses", SSC_418 "Revision of AMS-II.E to provide baseline procedure to account for non-renewable biomass consumption" and SSC_495 "Revision of AMS-II.E to provide baseline procedures for non-renewable baseline consumption and clarify the procedures for retrofitting existing buildings"

[4] AMS-II.H "Energy efficiency measures through centralization of utility provisions of an industrial facility"

8. In response to SSC-NM063-rev, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology entitled SSC-III.AU "Methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation", as contained in annex 2. The methodology is for technology/measures that result in reduced anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in rice cropping soils and thus the reduced generation of methane.

C. Development of new methodologies and tools

9. The SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology for solar water heating entitled SSC-I.J "Solar water heating systems (SWH)", as contained in annex 3. The group provided its response to the public comments, as contained in annex 4. The Type 1, solar water heating (SWH) methodology has been prepared based on a top-down effort. The methodology is applicable to installation of solar water heating systems in residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities. New construction and retrofit projects are allowed. The SWH methodology includes three options for determining emission reductions: (a) A computer simulation approach; (b) A metering approach; and (c) A default value. The computer simulation approach requires the use of an approved simulation model. One model is included with the recommended methodology, and a process is indicated for inclusion of other models. The SSC WG encourages the submittal of other models for approval. The deemed savings values indicated are conservative energy savings values per square meter of collector area for relatively small, residential systems. The SSC WG encourages the public to supply data that can justify other values.

10. As envisaged in the workprogramme (second semester 2010) the SSC WG agreed to recommend to revise the cookstove methodologies AMS-I.E and AMS- II.G,[5] taking into account inputs from project proponents and experts, as contained in annex 5 and annex 6. The revisions of the methodologies were done to enhance the usability of these methodologies: (a) Leakage calculations were simplified; (b) Clarity and further options for stove performance test was included; and (c) Emission factor for the projected fossil fuel was revised and simplified. The group agreed to continue considering default values and objective methods to assess the fraction of non-renewable biomass and to make a recommendation at a future meeting.

11. The SSC WG continued to work on a top-down development of a new methodology for solar cooker applications, and received input from a consultant clarifying key issues related to determination of baseline fuel consumption and monitoring of cooker use (e.g. number of meals prepared with a solar cooker). The SSC WG agreed to continue working on the issue in order to finalize the recommendation at a future meeting taking into account expert and public inputs.

12. The SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology SSC-II.L "Demand-side activities for outdoor and street efficient lighting technologies", as contained in annex 7. The methodology was developed top-down by the group taking into account inputs from experts, project proponents and other stakeholders. The group provided its response to the public comments, as contained in annex 8. The new methodology is for project activities that lead to efficient use of electricity through the adoption of energy efficient lamps and/or fixture combinations to replace less efficient lamps and/or fixture combinations in public- or utility-owned street lighting systems. Project proponents are encouraged to submit a revision of this methodology to propose a conservative default value for outage factor.

13. The SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology entitled SSC-III.AV "Low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems", as contained in annex 9. The Type III, water purification methodology has taken into account submissions such as SSC_496 and SSC_411.[6]

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[5] AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User" and AMS- II.G "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass"

[6] SSC_496 "Revision of AMS-I.E to simplify and broaden the water purification part of the methodology" and SSC_411 "Establishing the baseline thermal energy needs in AMS-I.E using literature"

The methodology is applicable to project activities involving introduction of water purification systems for residential sector and institutional systems such as purification technologies installed at a school or a community centre. The methodology includes a simplified approach for baseline emissions where it can be demonstrated through reliable data that the access to an improved drinking water source in rural areas in the country/region is no more than 50% of the population. In other cases the emission reduction is based on the target population, per capita water consumption and avoided fossil fuel or non-renewable biomass use for water boiling. Considering that the methodology has not gone through extensive public consultation, the SSC WG proposed two options to the CDM Executive Board: (a) To approve the methodology; or (b) To open a call for public inputs on the methodology.

D. Revisions of approved methodologies and tools

14. The SSC WG considered submissions requesting revisions to approved SSC methodologies. The detailed responses provided by the SSC WG are made publicly available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications>. They can also be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked submission numbers in the table below. Revisions which were a result of requests for clarification can be found under Section E, paragraph 20.

Requests for Revisions		
SSC_515	Revision of AMS-III.Q to cover project activities with multiple waste heat sources and combined cycle component	(See paragraph 15)
SSC_519	Revision of AMS-II.C to cover project activities involving installation of water saving devices	(See paragraph 16)
SSC_522	Revision of AMS-III.AR on water and dust tightness requirements (IP41)	(See paragraph 17)

15. **Revision of AMS-III.Q "Waste energy recovery (gas/heat/pressure) projects":** in response to the submission SSC_515 and SSC_497[7], the SSC WG agreed to recommend a revision of AMS-III.Q, as contained in annex 10, to cover project activities with multiple fuel and multiple waste heat sources. In addition to responding to SSC_515 the group agreed to recommend confining the methodology to cases where no waste energy is recovered prior to the implementation of the project activity i.e. the recovery of waste energy should be a new initiative.

16. **Revision of AMS-II.C "Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies"**: in response to the submission SSC_519 requesting revision of AMS-II.C to cover project activities involving installation of water saving devices, the SSC WG again concurs that in the case of water saving devices that reduce domestic use of hot water heated via fossil fuels or electricity the consideration of level of service may be based on comfort and cleaning service provided by the appliance/equipment as per an applicable standard. The SSC WG appreciates the input from the author of the submission with respect to suggested modifications to AMS-II.C. However, the group is of the opinion that the modifications are not sufficient to ensure conservatively and reliably determined emissions reductions for the proposed project activity (e.g. additional provisions are required to account for number of devices removed, number of devices installed and possible destruction of removed devices).

The SSC WG intends to utilize expert input to prepare an annex to AMS-II.C or a new methodology specifically for domestic water saving devices that will include appropriate emissions reductions equations for such devices, and possibly default factors for annual operating hours and water temperature for various devices. The SSC WG also suggested that requirements for such an

[7] SSC_497 "Revision of AMS-III.Q to include multiple fuels in the baseline electricity source and multiple waste heat sources"

annex or new methodology may take into account the requirements of the *Voluntary Gold Standard's Methodology For Large Scale Supply And Distribution of Efficient Light Bulbs, Showerheads, and Other Water Saving Products To Households.*

17. **Revision of AMS-III.AR "Substituting fossil fuel based lighting with LED lighting systems"**: in response to the submission SSC_522 requesting revision of AMS-III.AR on water and dust tightness requirements (IP41), the SSC WG agreed not to recommend a revision of the methodology. The SSC WG believes that the IP41 on protection of project lamps is a reasonable requirement and should be kept for project lamps that are assumed to last seven years.

18. **Revision of AMS-II.E "Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings" and AMS-III.AE "Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in new residential buildings"**: considering that a number of submissions were received (e.g. SSC_495 and SSC_418 and SSC_370) on procedures for baseline non-renewable biomass consumption and for retrofitting existing buildings under AMS-II.E, that there is a mandate from the Board to expand AMS-III.AE to include thermal applications, the working group agreed to continue considering the issue with the assistance from an external expert. (Please also refer to paragraph 4).

19. **Revision of AMS-II.H "Energy efficiency measures through centralization of utility provisions of an industrial facility"**: taking into consideration various submissions (e.g. SSC-NM059, SSC_342, SSC_442,[8] SSC_506), the SSC WG agreed to recommend a revision of AMS-II.H as contained in annex 11. The revision expands the methodology to cover project activties that export electricity to a grid and project activities that allow continued operation of pre-project equipment within the project.

E. Clarifications to approved methodologies and tools

20. The SSC WG considered submissions requesting clarifications to approved SSC methodologies. The detailed responses provided by the SSC WG are made publicly available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications>. They can also be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked submission numbers in the table below.

Requests for clarifications		
SSC_499	SSC_499 Clarification on the applicability of "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year" to landfill gas projects	See paragraph 21
SSC_503	Clarification on the applicability of the 'Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year (version 01)' with regard to the "special underdeveloped zone of the host country"	See paragraph 22
SSC_504	Clarification on leakage estimation for project activities using biomass briquettes	See paragraph 23
SSC_505	Clarification on establishing baseline for water treatment project activities in AMS-I.E	See paragraph 24

[8] SSC_442 "Applicability of AMS-II.D to total energy efficiency improvement by installing CHP at site", SSC_342: "Clarification about project boundary in the application of AMS-III.B"

SSC_506	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.H for project activity supplying total electricity produced to a grid	See paragraph 25
SSC_507	Clarification on the definition of "community" in the micro-scale additionality guidelines, EB54 Annex 15	See paragraph 26
SSC_508	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.D to a project activity utilizing waste heat from a process using renewable energy source	See paragraph 27
SSC_509	Clarification on the applicability of "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year" for Programme of Activities	See paragraph 28
SSC_510	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.C to a project activity replacing multiple low efficiency equipment with a single high energy efficient equipment	See paragraph 29
SSC_511	Clarification on the applicability of an intuitive energy saving device under AMS-II.C	See paragraph 30
SSC_512	Clarification on the baseline selection for a new cogeneration project activity applying AMS-I.C	See paragraph 31
SSC_513	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.D to a retrofit project activity with no or partial historical data	See paragraph 32
SSC_514	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-III.H to wastewater treatment in new anaerobic facility and existing aerobic facility	See paragraph 33
SSC_516	Biogas electricity/heat generation from stockpiled food waste on a stand-alone basis	See paragraph 34
SSC_517	Clarification on the requirements of AMS-I.C/AMS-I.D for a co-fired project producing electricity	See paragraph 35
SSC_518	Clarification on AMS-III.Z for brick manufacturing involving Autoclave Aerated Concrete technology	See paragraph 36
SSC_520	Clarification on the applicability of "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year" for PoA	See paragraph 37
SSC_521	Applicability of AMS-I.D versus AMS-I.F "Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid" to a project activity supplying electricity to an isolated system	See paragraph 38
SSC_523	Clarification on the calculation of ex post baseline emissions under AMS-III.I	See paragraph 39

21. In response to the submission SSC_499 requesting a clarification on the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =<5 MW and energy efficiency project with savings <= 20 GWH per year", the author is invited to refer to paragraph 40, pertaining to a revision of the referred guidelines.

22. In response to the submission SSC_503 requesting clarification on the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =<5 MW and energy efficiency projects with savings <= 20 GWH per year", the author is invited to refer to paragraph 40, pertaining to a revision of these guidelines.

23. In response to the submission SSC_504 requesting clarification on the treatment of leakage emissions for project activities using biomass briquettes, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that for briquettes composed of several types of biomass residues, leakage due to competing use of biomass can be ignored if it is demonstrated that the amount of total available biomass in the region is 25% larger than the quantity of biomass utilized (including under the project activity). In addition, AMS-I.C requires estimation of leakage emissions associated with the collection, processing and transportation of biomass residues in cases where those activities are undertaken outside of the project boundary.

24. In response to the submission SSC_505 requesting clarification on establishing the baseline for water treatment project activities and the eligibility of gravity fed water treatment technologies under AMS-I.E,[9] the SSC WG agreed to clarify that for baseline determination it should be justified that water boiling is the most plausible practice to meet the drinking water needs of the project population, given that all other baseline provisions of the methodology are met.

25. In response to the submission SSC_506 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.H for project activities supplying all the electricity produced in a cogeneration unit for export to a grid, the author of the submission is invited to refer to the draft methodology recommended by the SSC WG (refer to paragraph 19 above).

26. In response to the submission SSC_507 requesting clarification on the definition of "community" in the 'Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =<5 MW and energy efficiency project with savings <= 20 GWH per year", the author is invited to refer to paragraph 40, pertaining to a revision of these guidelines.

27. In response to the submission SSC_508 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.D[10] to a project activity utilizing waste heat from a process using a renewable energy source, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the waste energy (by-product gas/heat/pressure) resulting from an industrial process that has the potential to provide usable energy in the baseline situation but it is wasted, can be eligible under SSC Type III category, and not under Type I, even if the industrial process is exclusively based on renewable sources of energy.

28. In response to the submission SSC_509 requesting clarification on the applicability of "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year" for Programme of Activities (PoA), the author is invited to refer to paragraph 40, pertaining to the revision of these guidelines.

29. In response to the submission SSC_510 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.C to a project activity replacing multiple low efficiency equipment with a single high energy efficient equipment, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS-II.C is not intended for centralized cooling utility and thus it is not applicable to the underlying project activity. The group is of the opinion that a new methodology will be required.

30. In response to the submission SSC_511 requesting clarification on the applicability of an intuitive energy saving device under AMS-II.C, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the proposed project activity cannot apply AMS-II.C since it is not designed for control systems such as an intuitive energy device that controls the operating conditions of other equipment. The group would

[9] AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User"
[10] AMS-I.D "Grid connected renewable electricity generation"

welcome a submission for a new methodology designed specifically for energy efficiency control systems.

31. In response to the submission SSC_512 requesting clarification on the baseline selection for a new cogeneration project activity applying AMS-I.C, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS-I.C currently does not cover the underlying project activity, and a new baseline scenario to cover the baseline situation where electricity and heat were supplied using a combination of various energy sources such as: (a) Grid import; (b) Back-up DG sets; (c) Biomass cogeneration unit; and (d) Stand alone biomass boilers, would be needed. The author of the submission is invited to submit a request for revision.

32. In response to the submission SSC_513 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.D to a retrofit project activity with no or partial historical data, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that in the case of hydro power plants constructed many years ago, that have not generated electricity during at least the five years prior to the project implementation (the retrofit activity), the retrofitted hydro plant can essentially be treated as a new hydro plant. For the other cases described, where plants have been constructed recently but have never been operational or have operated intermittently due to lack of funding or technical problems, the definition of retrofit, and the guidance from the Board (EB 41, paragraph 67) related to project activities that never completed implementation and were restarted due to benefits of the CDM, shall be complied with.

33. In response to the submission SSC_514 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-III.H[11] to wastewater treatment in new anaerobic facility and existing aerobic facility, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS-III.H is applicable to the underlying project activity if the baseline system can be proven to be a poorly managed, overloaded system.

34. In response to the submission SSC_516 requesting clarification on biogas electricity/heat generation from food waste on a stand-alone basis, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that for projectswhere a Type I methodology is used on a stand-alone basis, the project proponent may disregard the potential emissions from the waste disposal activity (i.e. potato disposal in the submission) while determining the baseline emissions, but needs to fully consider any possible project emissions due to the implementation of the project activity (e.g. physical leakage of the digester).

35. In response to the submission SSC_517[12] requesting clarification on the requirements of AMS-I.C[13]/AMS-I.D for a co-fired project activity producing electricity, the SSC WG noted the issues raised by the submission pertaining to specific energy consumption (*ex ante*/*ex post*) and monitoring of electricity supplied to a grid. The group agreed to continue to consider the issues in consultation with the project proponent and to recommend a revision of AMS-I.C at a future meeting.

36. In response to the submission SSC_518 requesting clarification on AMS-III.Z[14] for brick manufacturing involving Autoclave Aerated Concrete (AAC) technology, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that requirements on comparability of service level shall be met as prescribed in the methodology.

37. In response to the submission SSC_520 requesting clarification on the applicability of the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of renewable energy projects =< 5 MW and energy efficiency projects with energy savings <= 20 GWH per year" for PoA, the author is invited to refer to paragraph 40, pertaining to a revision of these guidelines.

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[11] AMS-III.H "Methane recovery in wastewater treatment"

[12] SSC_517 "Clarification on the requirements of AMS-I.C/AMS-I.D for a co-fired project producing electricity"

[13] AMS-I.C "Thermal energy production with or without electricity"

[14] AMS-III.Z "Fuel Switch, process improvement and energy efficiency in brick manufacture"

38. In response to the submission SSC_521[15] requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.D versus AMS-I.F, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that AMS-I.F is applicable to the underlying project supplying electricity to a 9 MW grid unless this grid is classified under "regional grid" by the host country. AMS-I.D applies for project activity supplying electricity to a grid where the total capacity of plants connected to this grid is greater than 15 MW or to a grid classified as a national/regional grid. Furthermore the SSC WG indicated that the relevant procedure as per the "Tool to assess the validity of the original/current baseline and to update the baseline at the renewal of a crediting period" (EB 46, annex 11) shall be followed with regard to the renewal of the crediting period.

39. In response to the submission SSC_523 requesting clarification on the calculation of *ex post* baseline emissions under AMS-III.I,[16] the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the proposed approach of using historic index may not lead to a conservative emission reductions determination, because it may not capture the possible changes in other parts of the sugarcane processing plant. The SSC WG agreed to clarify that a request for revision of the methodology or a new methodology may be required.

F. Other issues

40. Revision of the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities": In response to the request from the Board (EB 59, Paragraph 37), the SSC WG agreed to recommend a revision to these guidelines as contained in annex 12, taking into account public inputs received. Amongst other issues, the proposed revisions clarify that the guidelines are applicable to a CDM Programme Activity (CPA) of a PoA. Type III projects are now included, as are project activities with more than one component.

Before responding to other public comments received, the SSC WG wishes to summarize the guiding principles of the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities" as follows:

The small size of a CDM project (e.g. 5 MW) can be a barrier for its development and implementation, more so when:

(a) The geographical location of the project is in one of the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (LDCs)/SIDs or underdeveloped zones or off grid areas in developing countries;

(b) The end users of CDM measures are households/communities/SMEs and technology/measures involve distributed renewable energy generation equipment;

(c) The emerging renewable energy technologies with a low share in the national energy mix constitute the technology/measure of the CDM project.

Extending the guidelines to PoA additionality check: Although the SSC WG agreed to recommend the application of guidelines to demonstrate additionality at the level of a CPA of PoA, it agreed not to recommend extending the guidelines to demonstrate additionality at the level of PoA. The group is of the opinion that the latter is not consistent with the principles of a PoA which requires the demonstration that in the absence of the CDM either the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented, or the mandatory policy/regulation would be systematically not enforced, or that the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy/regulation.

[15] SSC_521 "Applicability of AMS-I.D versus AMS-I.F "Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid" to a project activity supplying electricity to an isolated system

[16] AMS-III.I "Avoidance of methane production in wastewater treatment through replacement of anaerobic systems by aerobic systems"

Definitions of 'underdeveloped zone of the host country', 'off grid', 'communities', 'SMEs': The SSC WG is thankful for the many useful suggestions received, however the group is of the opinion that the guidelines should not prescribe a specific definition to each of these terms, but rely on applicable rules, regulations, guidelines and official notifications of the host country. Keeping in mind the guiding principles stated above, required proof shall be provided for the validation purpose, this may for example include where applicable Millennium Development Goal indicators and others.

With regard to paragraph 2 (d) of the guidelines pertaining to the 'technologies/measures recommended by the host country DNA and approved by the Board to be additional', the group agreed to seek further guidance from the Board regarding the applicable process and criteria to establish a positive list of technologies before making a recommendation.

41. Non-binding best practices examples to illustrate the application of sampling guidelines: As requested by the Board (EB 50, paragraph 51) and envisaged in the workprogramme (second semester of 2010), the SSC WG further considered inputs and revised sampling examples from experts on developing non-binding best practices examples to illustrate the application of sampling guidelines. The SSC WG has determined that sampling approaches described in CDM PDDs indicate significant difficulty in the application of sampling procedures and that while it may be possible to provide more guidance, such guidance will not substitute the need for the project proponents and the DOEs to refer to statistical literature or consult statistical experts or undergo training for statistical analyses and sampling. The SSC WG has also reviewed the current version of the document prepared by the experts on the Non-Binding Best Practice Examples for Sampling and Surveys for Small-Scale CDM Project Activities. On the basis of this determination and document review it recommends the following:

- While the above document can still be improved, the document shall be made public, as contained in annex 13;
- That the Board may consider setting up a joint SSC WG/MP committee to develop one set of common sampling guidelines and best practices examples covering both large and small-scale projects;
- That the Board may consider providing a mandate to the secretariat to develop: (a) A Sampling Design Document template to be completed by project proponents that submit PDDs with sampling and/or surveys for small-scale projects, large scale projects and PoAs; and (b) Guidance for DOE and RIT review and approval of sampling and survey designs and data developed through sampling and surveys.

42. Applicability of SSC methodologies to project activities involving renewable electricity supplied to identified users via a national/regional grid (e.g. wheeling/banking): To respond to public queries received, the SSC WG agreed to recommend to the Board that in cases where electricity is supplied to identified users via a national/regional grid (e.g. through contractual arrangement such as wheeling/banking), AMS-I.D applies (in line with the response to the clarification SSC_466[17]). However, if the project proponents have applied AMS-I.F for such cases before the effective date of the clarification of SSC_466, the group agreed to recommend to the Board that the application of AMS-I.F may be accepted where it is justified that there are no differences in emission reductions between AMS-I.F and AMS-I.D.

[17] SSC_466 "Applicability of AMS-I.D/AMS-I.F for wind power projects feeding power to manufacturing unit of the wind project developer"

G. Schedule of meetings and rounds of submissions

43. The SSC WG agreed to schedule its thirty-first meeting from 9-12 May 2011 taking into account the schedule of the Board. The deadline for new methodology submissions to this meeting was 14 March 2011 and the deadline for submitting requests for clarifications/revisions for this meeting is 11 April 2011.

H. Desk reviews

44. The SSC WG noted the satisfactory completion of the desk review SSC-NM064 undertaken for the proposed new SSC methodologies considered at the meeting.

External annexes to the thirtieth meeting of the SSC WG

Annex 1: SSC-III.AT "Transportation energy efficiency activities installing digital tachograph systems to commercial freight transport fleets"

Annex 2: SSC-III.AU "Methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation"

Annex 3: SSC-I.J "Solar water heating systems (SWH)"

Annex 4: Response to the public comment on SSC-I.J "Solar water heating systems (SWH)"

Annex 5: Revision of AMS-I.E "Switch from Non-Renewable Biomass for Thermal Applications by the User"

Annex 6: Revision of AMS-II.G "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass"

Annex 7: SSC-II.L "Demand-side activities for outdoor and street efficient lighting technologies"

Annex 8: Response to the public comment on SSC-II.L "Demand-side activities for outdoor and street efficient lighting technologies"

Annex 9 : SSC-III.AV "Low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems"

Annex 10: Revision of AMS-III.Q "Waste energy recovery (gas/heat/pressure) projects"

Annex 11: Revision of AMS-II.H "Energy efficiency measures through centralization of utility provisions of an industrial facility"

Annex 12: Revision of the "Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities"

Annex 13: Draft of the "Non-binding best practices examples to illustrate the application of sampling guidelines"