

**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE  
SMALL-SCALE WORKING GROUP**

**Langer Eugen, Bonn, Germany**

5–8 June 2012

**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), Mr. Peer Stiansen, opened the meeting and welcomed the members.
2. The agenda was adopted as proposed.

**B. Proposed new methodologies**

3. The SSC WG considered submissions requesting the 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>>.

| <b>Requests for new methodologies</b> |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Submission number</b>              | <b>Title</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>                                  |
| SSC-NM074-rev2                        | Emission reductions through improved efficiency of vehicle fleets   | <b>A</b><br>(See paragraph 4)                          |
| SSC-NM078-rev                         | GHG emission reduction due to supply of molten metal instead of ingots for aluminium castings   | <b>A</b><br>(See paragraph 5)                          |
| SSC-NM079                             | Avoidance of methane and nitrous oxide emissions through mulching   | <b>Preliminary recommendation</b><br>(See paragraph 6) |
| SSC-NM080-rev                         | Installation of grid connected energy efficient pump-set for agriculture use  | <b>A</b><br>(See paragraph 7)                          |
| SSC-NM081                             | Emissions reductions from displacement of production of traditional building material by manufacture and installation of gypcrete wall panels | <b>Preliminary recommendation</b><br>(See paragraph 8) |
| SSC-NM082                             | Reduction of N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from use of Nitrogen Use Efficient (NUE) seeds that require less fertilizer application               | <b>Preliminary recommendation</b><br>(See paragraph 9) |
| SSC-NM083                             | Urea yield boosting of conventional ammonia-urea production facilities  | <b>C</b><br>(See paragraph 10)                         |

4. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM074-rev2, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology SSC-III.BC entitled “Emission reductions through improved efficiency of vehicle fleets”, as contained in annex 1 of this report. The new methodology is for project activities that aim to improve the operational efficiency of vehicle fleets, e.g. fleets of trucks, buses, cars, taxis or motorized tricycles, and includes several measures that will result in reduced fuel usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In finalizing the draft, the SSC WG has introduced further optional elements such as the establishment of a control group to be used to determine baseline emissions. In view of the need to account for uncertainties, pending further analysis, a threshold of 20 per cent has been introduced as the maximum allowable improvement in efficiency (and emission reductions) for the application of the methodology in a component project activity (CPA) of a programme of activities (PoA).

5. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM078-rev, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology SSC-III.BD entitled “GHG emissions reduction due to supply to molten metal instead of ingots for aluminium castings”, as contained in annex 2 of this report. The new methodology intends to promote the supply of molten aluminium to casting units instead of aluminium ingots. GHG emission reductions will be achieved by the decrease of fossil fuel used for remelting the metal and the avoidance of metal loss due to oxidation during this remelting process. The SSC WG recommended the methodology with the condition that mandatory investment analysis is required for project activities exceeding 600 tCO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions per installation per year. The SSC WG has further included baseline default values in line with the methodology AMS-III.BA.

6. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM079, the SSC WG agreed to continue considering the proposed methodology and requested additional information from the project proponent on issues including, for example, the determination of the quantity of the agricultural residue. The proposed new methodology comprises measures to avoid the emissions of methane and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere from biomass that would otherwise have been burnt openly in an uncontrolled manner, by using biomass for mulching.

7. In response to submission SSC-NM080-rev, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a new methodology SSC-II.P entitled “Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture use”, as contained in annex 3 of this report. The methodology comprises activities that encourage the adoption of energy-efficient pump-sets operating with grid electricity at one or more agricultural sites. The development of the draft methodology also benefitted from work undertaken by the SSC WG on the top-down development of a methodology for efficient pumping and/or irrigation, indicated in the SSC WG workplan 2012, in particular the inclusion of options to determine the operating hours of the pump sets.

8. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM081, the SSC WG agreed to seek further inputs from the project proponents, in particular on: (a) the level of service provided; (b) the inclusion of final consumers; and (c) the justification of the selected default values.

9. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM082, the SSC WG agreed to seek additional information from the project proponent on issues including, for example, the method for determination of N<sub>2</sub>O emission. The technology/measure proposed in this methodology will use a genetically distinct type of seed for crops that will utilize nitrogen more efficiently and therefore require less fertilizer than conventional seeds and as a result lower nitrous oxide emissions will occur.

10. In response to the proposed new methodology SSC-NM083, which promotes increasing the yields of conventional ammonia-urea production by using an external source of CO<sub>2</sub> to react with the surplus ammonia produced, the SSC WG agreed not to recommend the methodology for approval. The proposed methodology failed to demonstrate: (a) that the impact of the measures implemented 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); (b) the justification to use of global values to estimate emission reduction; (c) the reason why leakage emissions related to avoidance of excess ammonia supplied to the market/stored for other downstream purposes may be neglected. In essence the proposed new methodology does not adequately capture baseline and project emissions associated with the complex industrial process to which the methodology is applicable. The SSC WG is of the opinion that a simplified small-scale methodology may not provide the right framework for the kind of technology/measure being addressed by the methodology.

### **C. Development of new methodologies and tools**

11. The SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (the Board) approve the draft new methodology SSC-II.Q entitled “Energy efficiency and/or energy supply projects in commercial buildings”, related to energy supply and energy efficiency measures in buildings using computer simulation, as contained in annex 4 of this report, taking into account inputs received in response to the call for public inputs launched at the sixty-sixth meeting of the Board. The draft new methodology is for project activities involving energy efficiency building design features, efficient appliances and technologies, on-site renewable energy generation and fossil fuel switching in commercial buildings. The response to public comments on the proposed new small-scale methodology is contained in annex 5 of this report.

### **D. Revisions of approved methodologies and tools**

12. The SSC WG considered submissions requesting revisions to approved small-scale (SSC) methodologies. The detailed responses provided by the SSC WG are made publicly available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications>.

| <b>Requests for revisions</b> |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Submission</b>             | <b>Title</b>  | <b>Paragraph</b>                           |
| SSC_623                       | Revision of AMS-III.AR to allow exemptions for battery certification requirements | <b>To revise</b><br>(See paragraph 13)     |
| SSC_625                       | Revision of AMS-III.AQ to cover modified diesel vehicles                          | <b>Not to revise</b><br>(See paragraph 14) |

13. **Revision of AMS-III.AR “Substituting fossil fuel based lighting with LED/CFL lighting systems”**: in response to the submission SSC\_623 requesting revision of AMS-III.AR to allow for exemptions from battery certification requirements, the SSC WG agreed to recommend the proposed revision of the methodology, as contained in annex 6 of this report. The proposed revision excludes the battery certification requirement for systems charged by renewable energy sources. The revision also takes into consideration the response to the submission SSC\_609, requesting clarification regarding the use of sampling to estimate the date of distribution of project lamps.

Furthermore, provisions to account for suppressed demand in accordance with the suppressed demand guidelines and considerations from the submission SSC\_620 have been included in the draft revision. The information note on the rationale for default factor which account for suppressed demand used in the methodology is contained in annex 7 of this report.

14. **Revision of AMS-III.AQ “Introduction of Bio-CNG in transportation applications”**: in response to the submission SSC\_625 requesting revision of AMS-III.AQ to cover modified diesel vehicles, the SSC WG agreed not to recommend the proposed revision of the methodology. More detailed information with respect to the specific type and technology of the engine modification being

proposed for co-combusting blended fuels would be required for further consideration of the issues. A potential change in fuel efficiency of the vehicle engine after modification shall be considered.

15. **Revision of AMS-II.C “Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies”**: the SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board approve the proposed revision of the methodology, as contained in annex 8 of this report, taking into account the public input received in response to the call for public input launched at the sixty-sixth meeting of the Board. The Response to public comments on the revised draft methodology AMS-II.C is contained in annex 9 of this report. The revision of the methodology AMS-II.C is included in the 2012 workplan for the SSC WG and comprises the expansion of the methodology to cover replacement of multiple chillers with a high efficiency centralized system. The proposed revision further clarifies the respective methods applicable for constant load and variable load equipment. Submissions SSC\_510, SSC\_539, SSC\_540 and SSC\_546 were taken into account in proposing the revision.

16. **Revision of AMS-III.AE “Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in new residential buildings”**: the SSC WG considered the top-down revision of AMS-III.AE as indicated in SSC WG 2012 workplan and agreed to seek further inputs from the practitioners for expansion of the usability of the methodology.

17. **Revision of AMS-II.E “Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings”**: the SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board open a call for public input on the proposed revision of the methodology AMS-II.E, as contained in annex 10 of this report. Questions on specific issues of the call for public input on the draft methodology AMS-II.E are contained in annex 11 of this report. For example, issues related to the use of mixed fuels have been included in the draft revision. It also takes into account the submissions SSC\_418, SSC\_434 and SSC\_495. The top-down revision of AMS-II.E is included in the SSC WG 2012 workplan and comprises the inclusion of thermal applications and other technologies and measures currently not covered.

18. See also paragraph 35 and 36 where other revision efforts are indicated.

### **E. Clarifications to approved methodologies and tools**

19. 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>.

| Requests for clarifications |   |                    |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Submission                  | Title   | Paragraph          |
| SSC_624                     | Clarification on the combined use of AMS-I.E and AMS-II.G depending on renewable biomass availability | (See paragraph 20) |
| SSC_626                     | Clarification on the monitoring requirement regarding the use of Bio-CNG in AMS-III.AQ                | (See paragraph 21) |
| SSC_627                     | Clarification on the use of anaerobic digestion tool in conjunction with AMS-III.AO                   | (See paragraph 22) |
| SSC_628                     | Clarification on the applicability of the FOIK guidelines to SSC project activities                   | (See paragraph 23) |
| SSC_629                     | Clarification on power density estimation of hydro project implemented in pre-existing embankment     | (See paragraph 24) |
| SSC_630                     | Clarification on the definition of a country specific technology in the FOIK guidelines               | (See paragraph 25) |
| SSC_631                     | Clarification on the definition of applicable   | (See paragraph 26) |

| Requests for clarifications |  |                    |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Submission                  | Title  | Paragraph          |
|                             | geographical area in the FOIK guidelines   |                    |
| SSC_632                     | Clarification regarding the inclusion of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) in the Guidelines for Demonstrating Additionality of Microscale project activities | (See paragraph 27) |
| SSC_633                     | Clarification on AMS-I.C for project involving heating and cooling system utilising water thermal  | (See paragraph 28) |
| SSC_634                     | Clarification on the assessment of debundling for SSC project activities   | (See paragraph 29) |
| SSC_635                     | Clarification on the N <sub>2</sub> O emissions in the latest version of AMS-III.F   | (See paragraph 30) |
| SSC_636                     | Clarification on the applicability of AMS-III.Z/AMS-II.D to a project involving efficient brick production and displacement of non-renewable biomass               | (See paragraph 31) |
| SSC_637                     | Clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.G to a project involving efficient brick production and displacement of non-renewable biomass                         | (See paragraph 32) |

20. In response to the submission SSC\_624, requesting clarification on the combined use of AMS-I.E and AMS-II.G depending on availability of renewable biomass, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that it is acceptable to combine the two methodologies for an improved cook stove project activity with both a renewable energy and an energy efficiency component. The same applies for the combination under a programme of activities (PoA). Furthermore, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that shifting a household from one type to the other shall be possible at any time during the crediting period as long as the project proponents can ensure that monitoring is adequately done and emission reduction calculations are conservative. The project proponent shall at any time during the crediting period be able to indicate to which type of baseline (AMS-I.E or AMS-II.G) each participant household belongs. Each component should only respect its type-related small-scale threshold regardless of the size of the other component.

On the question of whether or not a combination of national and sub-national values for the fraction of non-renewable (fNRB) biomass can be used under a PoA, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the choice for either set of data needs to be made ex ante. A switch from national to sub-national values is permitted, under the condition that the selected approach is consistently applied to all CPAs.

21. In response to the submission SSC\_626 requesting clarification on the monitoring requirement for the use of Bio-CNG in AMS-III.AQ, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that it is the role of the designated operational entity (DOE) to validate whether or not the project equipment satisfies conditions (a) and (b) of paragraph 37 of the methodology.

22. In response to the submission SSC\_627 requesting clarification on the use of the methodological tool “Project and leakage emissions from anaerobic digesters” in conjunction with AMS-III.AO, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that this methodological tool is applicable to AMS-III.AO to calculate project and leakage emissions from anaerobic digesters. The SSC WG agreed to include a reference to this tool in a future revision of AMS-III.AO.

23. In response to the submission SSC\_628 requesting clarification on the applicability of the first-of-its-kind (FOIK) guidelines to SSC project activities, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that if attachment A to appendix B is used to demonstrate additionality of the SSC project, then it is not mandatory to use the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” and thus the “Guidelines on additionality of first-of-its-kind project activities” are also not mandatory. However, if the project proponent decides to make use of the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of

additionality” to demonstrate additionality, then the complete application of the tool is deemed necessary, including the “Guidelines on additionality of first-of-its-kind project activities”.

24. In response to the submission SSC\_629 requesting clarification on power density estimation under AMS-I.D for a hydro project implemented in a pre-existing embankment, the SSC WG clarified that if it is demonstrated that the construction of a hydro project does not result in any new reservoir or increase the volume of existing reservoir, paragraph 4 of AMS-I.D does not apply, i.e. estimating the power density of the power plant would not be required.

25. In response to the submission SSC\_630 requesting clarification on the definition of a country-specific technology in the FOIK guidelines, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that if attachment A to appendix B is used to demonstrate additionality of the SSC project, then it is not mandatory to use the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” and thus the “Guidelines on additionality of first-of-its-kind project activities” are also not mandatory. Regarding the query as to whether a region other than host country can be selected under this guidance, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that this can be done provided that it can be demonstrated that technologies vary considerably from location to location depending on local conditions. However, to conclude whether or not a selected geographical region is appropriate for demonstrating FOIK, it is the prerogative of the DOE and the Board to accept the arguments of the project proponent on the choice of the geographical region.

The author of the submission may also wish to take note of the ongoing work on “Improved guidelines on first-of-its-kind and the assessment of common practice” included in the work programme of the Board for 2012 (EB 67, annex 1).

26. In response to the submission SSC\_631 requesting clarification on the definition of applicable geographical area in guidelines on additionality of first-of-its-kind (FOIK) activities, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that in order to demonstrate FOIK the selected region can be a host country or a region, depending on local conditions. The selected region can also be extended to other host countries if the technology applied in the project is not country-specific. However, to conclude whether or not boundaries of a state, a province or that of the country itself is the most suitable geographical region for demonstrating FOIK for the cement sector in India, it is the prerogative of the DOE and the Board to accept the arguments of the project proponent when choosing the selected geographical region.

The SSC WG is of the opinion that guidelines on FOIK are not mandatory to apply even if the FOIK concept is used to demonstrate a prevailing practice barrier in the context of a small-scale project. The SSC WG, however, agreed to seek guidance from the Board as to whether the above understanding is correct.

27. In response to the submission SSC\_632 requesting clarification regarding the inclusion of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) in the “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities”, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the SSC WG does not have the mandate to propose an expansion of the scope of the microscale additionality guidelines using further criteria based on geographic location of the project. The author of the submission may wish to follow the progress of the revision to the “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities” regarding the definition of the “special underdeveloped zones” at the sixty-eighth meeting of the Board.

28. In response to the submission SSC\_633 requesting clarification on AMS-I.C for projects involving utilization of thermal energy in the water flowing through water ways to the treatment plant, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the application of heat pumps would require a considerable amount of electricity as well as the use of a refrigerant to operate the heat pump. The SSC WG is therefore of the opinion that the Type-I SSC methodology is not applicable to the project activity. The SSC WG

acknowledged that the described measure is a promising technology for GHG mitigations and encouraged to explore Type-II or Type-III methodologies.

29. In response to the submission SSC\_634 requesting clarification on the assessment of debundling for SSC project activities, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the term “category” used in the “Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities” (version 03) is synonymous with “methodology”. In the case of a project activity with more than one component, each component shall be considered while checking the compliance with the criteria in paragraph 3 of the guidelines on total size of combined activities.

30. In response to the submission SSC\_635 requesting clarification on the N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in the latest version of AMS-III.F, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that only methane emissions shall be accounted for in the baseline scenario (landfill), whereas in the case of composting being the project activity, both methane and nitrous oxide shall be accounted for as project emissions. The main underlying reason is that conditions in landfills are generally unfavorable for N<sub>2</sub>O generation, whereas the composting process may favor N<sub>2</sub>O generation.

31. In response to the submission SSC\_636 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-III.Z and AMS-II.D to a project involving efficient brick production and displacement of non-renewable biomass, the SSC WG clarified that project activities that involve displacement of non-renewable biomass are currently limited to end-use technologies (such as AMS-I.E and AMS-II.G), and project activities that displace non-renewable biomass in production facilities are currently not eligible under AMS-II.D and AMS-III.Z.

32. In response to the submission SSC\_637 requesting clarification on the applicability of AMS-II.G to a project involving efficient brick production and displacement of non-renewable biomass, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that the described project activity is not covered under this methodology. The approaches provided in the methodology for quantifying the energy savings do not account for the potential impact on emission reduction that may occur due to the changes in quantity/quality of the product/outcome in projects involving efficiency improvement in production/processing facilities such as brick manufacturing.

## **F. Other issues**

### **Microscale additionality guidelines**

33. As per the request of the Board (EB 67 report, para. 95) for a recommendation on options to define special underdeveloped zones in a host country, the SSC WG agreed to recommend a revision of the “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of micro-scale project activities”, as contained in annex 12 to this report. Analysis of the related issues including public inputs received on the topic are included in the response to public comment on the definition of special underdeveloped zones in annex 13 of this report.

### **Small-scale/microscale additionality**

34. In response to the request from the Board, the SSC WG provided feedback to the secretariat to propose broadening of the applicability of small-scale and microscale additionality guidelines:

- (a) Appropriateness of current Type I to Type III thresholds indicated in the microscale additionality guidelines;
- (b) Expansion of the positive list to off-grid/distributed generation and other isolated units/technologies of very small size;

- (c) Additionality demonstration for rural electrification project activities;
- (d) Additionality demonstration for manure management methodologies.

### Top-down development of standardized baselines

35. In line with the priorities of the work of the Board on methodological issues and the SSC WG 2012 workplan, the SSC WG continued its work on top-down development of the standardized baselines:

- (a) Rural energy - biomass: as per the request from the Board at its sixty-seventh meeting with regard to development of fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB) factors for Parties with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities, as of 31 December 2010 the SSC WG agreed to recommend a list of country specific fNRB factors, as contained in annex 14 of this report.

The SSC WG further agreed to recommend a revision of the methodologies AMS-I.E and AMS-II.G to include a reference to the available country-specific default values for fNRB, as contained in annexes 15 and 16 of this report.

The SSC WG further agreed to continue to work on regional default values for fuel wood consumption. The SSC WG noted through an analysis of figures reported in the project design documents in the CDM pipeline and data reported in literature, that the figures of fuel wood consumption vary significantly from region to region and thus it would be difficult to provide a common default values on regional basis. The SSC WG noted that it would also be necessary to include issues related to suppressed demand in the analysis;

- (b) Agriculture: taking into account the feedback from the call for public input on the information note on the “Top-down development of standardized approaches for determining methane emissions in rice field under AMS-III.AU” (SSC WG 36, annex 9), the SSC WG continued its consideration of the top-down development of standardized approaches for agricultural sector activities, in particular for “Methane emission in rice fields”. The SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board approve the draft revision of the methodology, as contained in annex 17 of this report. The response to the public comments on “Top-down development of standardized approaches for determining methane emissions in rice field under AMS III.AU” is contained in an information note in annex 18 of this report;
- (c) Rural energy - biogas: taking into account the feedback from the call for public input on the information note on the “Top-down development of standardized approaches for rural energy supply (biogas)” (SSC WG 36, annex 10), the SSC WG continued its consideration of the top-down development of standardized approaches for rural energy supply activities such as “Household biogas”. The SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board approve the draft revision of the methodology AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user” and AMS-I.I “Biogas/biomass thermal applications for households/small users”, as contained in annex 15 and annex 19 of this report. The response to public comments on the top-down development of standardized approaches for rural energy supply (biogas) is contained in an information note in annex 20 of this report;
- (d) Transport: the SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board take note of information note on approaches for standardized baselines in the transport sector and will launch a call for public input (from 18 June to 9 July) on the concept note, as contained in



annex 21 of this report, as agreed by the Board in its work programme (EB 67, annex 1). Questions on specific issues related to the approach are contained in annex 22 of this report.

### **Implementation and improvement of the suppressed demand guidelines**

36. In line with the SSC WG workplan for 2012 regarding improvement of the guidelines on suppressed demand, the SSC WG:

- (a) Provided feedback to the secretariat on ways to improve the guidelines;
- (b) Recommended a revision of AMS-III.AR to account for suppressed demand in accordance with the suppressed demand guidelines. The draft revision of the methodology AMS-III.AR is contained in annex 6 of this report. The information note on the rationale for the default factor which accounts for suppressed demand is contained in annex 7 of this report;
- (c) Commenced work on the revisions of AMS-I.E and AMS-I.A, to account for suppressed demand in accordance with the suppressed demand guidelines, as contained in the SSC WG 2012 workplan.

### **Standardized baselines – consultation on a draft annex to the guidelines**

37. In line with the SSC WG 2012 workplan, the SSC WG provided feedback to the secretariat on the guidelines defining options for the setting and approval of the relevant thresholds and analysis of implications of these options for the sectors covered. .

### **Transmission and distribution losses in the SSC methodologies**

38. The SSC WG continued its consideration of the inputs received via commenting system on the appropriateness of the values for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses indicated in the SSC methodologies. Following an analysis using data that is publicly available (e.g. the World Development Indicators, published by the World Bank), the SSC WG concluded that the proposed values and methods indicated in the SSC methodologies are appropriate simplifications in lieu of superior local data.

### **Top-down development of a methodology for scrap tires**

39. The SSC WG continued the top-down work on a draft new methodology related to activities for the recovery and mechanical processing of scrap tires to produce secondary materials that save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The SSC WG provided feedback in the information note prepared by the secretariat on a proposed approach for a new methodology for recycling of scrap tires, as contained in annex 24 of this report. Furthermore the SSC WG agreed to recommend that the Board launch a call for public input on the draft new methodology SSC-III.BE "Substitution of virgin raw materials and fuels by secondary materials recovered from scrap tires", as contained in annex 23 of this report. The questions on specific issues of the approach are contained in paragraph 5 of annex 24.

### **Recovery/recycling - Possibilities to combine the new methodology AMS-III.BA with AMS-III.AJ**

40. Taking into account the guidance from the Board at its sixty-seventh meeting with regard to consolidation of methodologies covering recycling of materials, the SSC WG considered options to combine the methodology AMS-III.BA with the methodology AMS-III.AJ. The SSC WG agreed to further analyze the issue at the next meeting.

**Cross effects when applying multiple methodologies to a PoA**

41. In line with the objectives of the work programme of the Board 2012 (EB 67, annex 1) and under the project “Implementation of the PoA standards and procedures”, the SSC WG provided feedback to the secretariat’s draft “Assessment report on cross effects when applying multiple methodologies to PoA and possible development of guidance”.

**G. Schedule of meetings and rounds of submissions**

42. The SSC WG agreed to tentatively schedule its 38<sup>th</sup> meeting from 20 to 23 August 2012 taking into account the schedule of the Board. The deadline for new methodology submissions to this meeting is 21 June 2012 and the deadline for submitting requests for clarifications/revisions for the 38<sup>th</sup> SSC WG meeting is 19 July 2012.

**G. Desk reviews**

The SSC WG noted the satisfactory completion of the desk reviews SSC-NM082 and SSC-NM083 undertaken for the proposed new SSC methodologies considered at the meeting.

**External annexes to the thirty-seventh meeting of the SSC WG**

Annex 1 - SSC-III.BC “Emission reductions through improved efficiency of vehicle fleets”

Annex 2 - SSC-III.BD “GHG emissions reduction due to supply to molten metal instead of ingots for aluminium castings”

Annex 3 - SSC-II.P “Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture use”

Annex 4 - SSC-II.Q “Energy efficiency and/or energy supply projects in commercial buildings”<sup>1</sup>

Annex 5 - Response to the public comments on the proposed new small-scale methodology SSC II.Q “Energy efficiency and/or energy supply projects in commercial buildings”

Annex 6 - Draft revision of AMS-III.AR “Substituting fossil fuel based lighting with LED/CFL lighting systems”

Annex 7 – Information note on the “Rationale for the default factor used in AMS-III.AR to account for suppressed demand”

Annex 8 - Draft revision of AMS-II.C “Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies”

Annex 9 - Response to the public comments on the revised draft methodology AMS-II.C “Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies”

Annex 10 - Draft revision of AMS-II.E “Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings”

Annex 11 - Questions for the public on the draft methodology AMS-II.E “Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings”

Annex 12 - Draft revision of the “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities”

Annex 13 - Information note on the response to the public comments on the definition of special underdeveloped zones

Annex 14 - Information note on default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass for Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010

Annex 15 - Draft revision of AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user”

Annex 16 - Draft revision of AMS-II.G “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”

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<sup>1</sup> Previously referred to as SSC-III.AZ; the SSC WG finally agreed to categorize this methodology as Type-II.

Annex 17 - Draft revision of AMS-III.AU “Methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation”

Annex 18 - Information note on the response to the public comments on “Top-down development of standardized approaches for determining methane emissions in rice field under AMS III.AU”

Annex 19 - Draft revision of AMS-I.I “Biogas/biomass thermal applications for households/small users”

Annex 20 - Information note on the response to the public comments on “The top-down development of standardized approaches for rural energy supply (biogas)”

Annex 21 - Information note on the “Proposed stepwise approach for determining baseline and project emissions for vehicle retrofit projects”

Annex 22 - Questions for the public on the “Proposed stepwise approach for determining baseline and project emissions for vehicle retrofit projects”

Annex 23 - SSC-III.BE ”Substitution of virgin raw materials and fuels by secondary materials recovered from scrap tires”

Annex 24 - Information note on the proposed approach for a new methodology “Substitution of virgin raw materials and fuels by secondary materials recovered from scrap tires”