

Information note

Options to combine AMS-III.BA and AMS-III.AJ

1. The SCC WG discussed the possibility of merging the methodologies for recovery and recycling of materials from municipal solid wastes (AMS-III.AJ “Recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes”) and E-waste recycling (AMS-III.BA “Recovery and recycling of materials from E-waste”).
2. Although the group acknowledged that it might be feasible to merge these two methodologies, the group recommends not to merge the methodologies for the reasons provided below.
3. The SSC WG considers it unlikely that there will be project proponents looking to combine E-waste recycling with recycling plastic from municipal solid waste in one project, and even if this would occur, they might still combine the two methodologies within one PDD.
4. Also, past experience in merging methodologies (e.g. AMS-III.F) has shown that this increases the complexity of the methodology and causes delays for project proponents. For the specific case of AMS-III.AJ and AMS-III.BA, the following differences between the two methodologies might lead to increased complexity after consolidation:
 - (1) The baseline for the waste can be very different, in AMS-III.AJ the waste is separated from municipal solid waste and has a relatively or approximately ‘no-value’. E-waste is a very specific waste type that is not necessarily collected, handled and disposed in the same way as the domestic wastes. Unlike the domestic wastes, E-waste may undergo extension of lifetime by repairing and/or new commissioning. Further, due to the high value of some of the metals, additional checks are needed on whether there is already recycling activities in the pre-project scenario;
 - (2) The source of the waste is different. In AMS-III.AJ it is required that the recycling facility shall source its materials from municipal solid waste and that materials from an unknown source are not eligible under this methodology, while in AMS-III.BA the limitations on the source is that the E-waste should not be imported from other countries;
 - (3) The participation of the informal sector in the recycling activities for municipal solid wastes is acknowledged in AMS-III.AJ, and a similar framework for the case of AMS-III.BA would require the consideration of environmental and safety conditions at all stages of the recycling activities;
 - (4) AMS-III.AJ has a more simplified approach to assert the origin of the recycled materials from non-Annex I countries, whereas in AMS-III.BA a discounting factor is used on account of the share of global production of the recycled metals from Annex I and non-Annex I countries.
5. Lastly, merging the two methodologies for recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes and E-waste recycling would still not achieve the goal of a broadly applicable recycling methodology. For example, a specific methodology for recycling materials from scrap tires that has been under discussion for some time would still not fit within the scope of such a methodology, because of entirely different ways of establishing the baseline scenario and calculating emissions reductions.

History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision(s)
01.0	13 September 2012	EB 69, Annex # To be considered at EB 69.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Information note Business Function: Methodology		