



Annex 21

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING BASELINES FOR MEASURE(S)

(Version 01.0)

I. Introduction

1. These guidelines are aimed at providing standardized approaches for baseline determination for different GHG emissions reduction measure(s). A step-wise approach is provided in these guidelines for determination of baseline and baseline emissions for measure(s) to facilitate methodology developers, the CDM Executive Board (the Board) and its support structure.

II. Objective and scope

2. The guidelines provide standardized approaches for baseline determination.
3. The main objective of these guidelines is to ensure consistency of the approaches used in the determination of baselines in the different methodologies, by providing standardized approaches to determine the baseline for different investment scenarios defined for measure(s). The proposed guidelines elaborate when and under which circumstances a baseline based on paragraph 48(a), 48(b) or 48(c)¹ of Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism (Decision 3/CMP.1) should be used.
4. These guidelines will provide standardized approaches for determining the baseline for a measure or combination of measures in case the project activity consists of multiple measures. These guidelines will guide the methodology developers, the Methodologies Panel (Meth Panel), the Small-Scale Working Group (SSC WG) and other relevant stakeholders to determine the approaches to identify and evaluate the baseline during the development and/or assessment of methodologies. The guidelines will also be used to analyse the existing approved methodologies in order to determine their internal inconsistencies or inconsistencies with these guidelines in terms of determination of baselines and baseline emissions, and improve them in the year 2013 and onwards.
5. The underlying approach takes lessons from the best practices followed for baseline determination in existing CDM methodologies, and the rationale used by the Board in approving different methodologies and issuing guidance.
6. This document provides the scope, applicability and definitions of key terms used in the guidelines. There are sections providing approaches and steps to be followed to determine baselines and baseline emissions. Appendix provides a matrix with key criteria for the determination of the baseline.
7. This document, however, is not exhaustive and may not cover certain (albeit less likely) situations which may have an impact on the approaches to determine the baselines. Therefore if a project participants justify that the specific situation or situations of their proposal are different from those covered under these guidelines or that there are established limitations in following the approaches suggested in these guidelines and that an alternative approach to determine the baseline may be conservative enough, they may deviate from these guidelines. The Board will take this into account when considering the proposed new methodology (PNM).

¹ 48(a) Existing actual or historical emissions, as applicable, 48(b) Emissions from a technology that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment, 48(c) The average emissions of similar project activities undertaken in the previous five years, in similar social, economic, environmental and technological circumstances, and whose performance is among the top 20 per cent of their category.



III. Applicability

8. These guidelines are applicable to non-afforestation and reforestation (non-A/R) sectors.

IV. Definitions

9. For the purpose of these guidelines, the following definitions apply:
- (a) **Measure (for emission reduction activities):** Measure is a broad class of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction activities that possess common features. A project activity can include single or multiple measures. The reason to divide the project activity into multiple measures is that the baseline for the output generated by measure may change depending upon the measures. Four types of measures are currently covered in the guidelines:
 - (i) Fuel and/or feedstock switch (example: switch from naphtha to natural gas, or switch from limestone to gypsum in cement clinker production);
 - (ii) Switch of technology with or without change of energy source (example: energy efficiency improvements, power generation based on renewable energy);
 - (iii) GHG destruction (example: landfill gas flaring, incineration of HFC23 gas vented from HCFC22 production unit);
 - (iv) GHG formation avoidance (example: use of biomass that would have been left to decay in a solid waste disposal site resulting in the formation and emission of methane, for energy generation.
 - (b) **Output²:** goods or services with comparable quality, properties, and application areas (e.g. clinker, lighting, residential cooking, waste disposal, steam produced, electricity produced);
 - (c) **Project activity:** A non-A/R operation or action that aims to reduce GHG emissions from sources, whether as a whole project or as a part of a project;
 - (d) **The investment scenario:** The investment scenario represents the most plausible investment decision among the alternative investment decisions available to project participants without the CDM. The investment scenario leads to the determination of the baseline. The investment in the CDM project activity involves either an initial capital outlay or the incremental expenses caused by the project activity (e.g. incremental cost of fuels/feedstocks under a fuel/feedstock switch project activity, requiring no capital outlay). The investment scenario(s) for the measure(s) are determined ex ante and should be valid for the crediting period of 21 years or 10 years. The investment scenario should be determined for the entity that has or would have emitted a higher amount of

² In case the project activity leads to increased production of output that results into increased consumption of output in the market or by consumers, the output should be considered for the entire facility or sub-facility, whichever is appropriate (e.g. clinker production facility could be the sub-facility of a cement production facility, and clinker production line could be the sub-facility of the clinker production facility) should be considered under these guidelines. In case, the project activity does not lead to increased production of output of facility that results into its increased consumption in the market or by consumers, the output of project activity should be considered under these guidelines (e.g. output of the project activity replacing inefficient pump with efficient pump will be limited to the output of the pump). There are potential situations, where the output of project activity is same as the output of facility or sub-facility (e.g. renewable energy based power plants connected to grid).

greenhouse gases in the absence of the project activity. There is a possibility that the entity that implements the project, either through the initial capital outlay, or paying a project implementer (e.g. Energy Service Company (ESCO), a supplier constructing the project on a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) basis), may be different than the entity that has or would have emitted a higher amount of greenhouse gases in the absence of the project activity. For example, if a waste energy recovery project is supplying electricity to a new consumer, the investment scenario for electricity should be identified for the new consumer;

- (e) **Baseline:** Baseline is the scenario that most reasonably represents the anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases that would occur in the absence of the proposed project activity. The baseline is characterized by three approaches: (i) 48(a) – the existing actual or historical emissions, as applicable; (ii) 48(b) – the emissions from a technology that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment; (iii) 48(c) – the average emissions of similar project activities undertaken in the previous five years, in similar social, economic, environmental and technological circumstances, and whose performance is among the top 20 per cent of their category. The baseline should be determined for the output generated by the facility or project activity implemented and for the entity that has or would have emitted a higher amount of greenhouse gases in the absence of the project activity, for the generation of the same output.

V. Steps for determining the baseline for a measure or combination of measures

10. The following steps should be applied to determine the baseline for a measure:
11. **Step 1: Identify the output:** One project activity can have multiple outputs. For example, cogeneration using biomass has three outputs. Thermal energy for on-site processes, electricity for grid export and potentially waste (biomass residue) disposal.
12. **Step 2: Identify the project activity:** The project activity is a coherent set of interrelated activities, which provides all the outputs identified. The project activity, within the project boundary, includes all the measures resulting in the identified output(s).
13. **Step 3: Identify the number of measures that the project activity encompasses:** One project activity can include more than one measure. For example, a project activity that involves power generation using biomass and supplying the electricity to grid includes two measures. The first measure is the generation of electricity using biomass and supplying to the grid. The second measure is the GHG formation avoidance from the biomass that would have been left to decay in a solid waste disposal site, if applicable.
14. **Step 4: Determine the relationship between measures (if more than one):** The following differentiation of situations can be made based on the interdependencies of measures taken up under the project activity:
- (a) **Situation 1:** The measures are independent (the measures can be implemented separately);
- (i) The investment scenario and the baseline of each measure should be determined separately.

Example: A boiler is retrofitted and in parallel a demand-side steam saving project is taken up in the plant. These measures are completely independent. The investment scenario for each measure should be identified separately.

- (b) **Situation 2:** The measures are mutually dependent (the implementation of any of them needs the implementation of the others);
- (i) The investment scenario should be identified together for all the measures and the baseline identified separately for each measure.

Example: A power plant changes its sub-critical coal-based technology to open cycle natural gas turbine technology. The project activity involves a technology switch measure and fuel switch measure, which are completely dependent on each other and cannot take place in isolation.³ The investment scenario for both these measures should be identified together. It should be noted that this situation is already covered by the measure in paragraph 10(a)(ii) above, by ensuring a global definition of the measure itself.

- (c) **Situation 3:** The implementation of some measures (e.g. type A) requires the implementation of other measures (e.g. type B), but not vice versa;
- (i) The investment scenario of measure type A determines the investment scenario of measure type B.

Example: The project activity of grid-based power generation using landfill methane that was vented in the absence of the project activity involves two measures: methane destruction, and greening of the grid by supplying clean fuel power. The measure of power generation requires the destruction of methane, whereas the methane destruction can occur with or without power generation. Therefore, the determination of the investment scenario of power generation will also determine the fate of landfill methane in the absence of power generation.

15. **Step 5: Determine the baseline and baseline emissions:** The following paragraphs describe various approaches to be followed during different situations when determining the baseline for each measure, and the control parameters to be regulated while considering the approaches.

16. *Increase in consumption of output:* The level of output under the project determines the level of output under the baseline. However, in the situation where suppressed demand exists, the baseline level of service should be determined using the approved guidelines on suppressed demand. The baseline is to be determined for the total amount of output delivered by the project activity. In the case of brownfield projects,⁴ if the output is increased above the level of maximum capacity of pre-project equipment, the total output of the project activity should be disaggregated into the output up to the level of maximum capacity of pre-project equipment and output exceeding this level. The output up to the level of maximum capacity can be further divided into two parts; the first is equal to the average output of historical years (e.g. one, three or five years), and the second is over and above historical average output but equal to the maximum capacity that the pre-project equipment can deliver. The baseline should be determined for each output separately. For project activities of distributed nature (e.g. distribution of compact fluorescent lamps to consumers) where it is expected that the behaviour of the consumers of the output delivered by

³ For this example, as the technology and fuel are interlinked in an energy sector, two measures are combined into one (measure (ii) in the definition section).

⁴ Brownfield projects are projects undertaken in a facility that has an operational history of at least one year prior to the implementation of the project activity.

the project activity will change due to perverse incentives caused by the certified emission reductions (CERs) of the project activity, an approach to monitor this change is followed by forming a control group of consumers who have similar characteristics as the project consumers but do not benefit from the CDM project.

► *Control parameters:* The capacity of the pre-project equipment should be determined, taking into account an appropriate equipment load factor. An investment is necessary in order to ensure the increase in output consumption, beyond the maximum capacity of the pre-project equipment.

17. *Multiple consumers:* If there are several consumers, the total output of the project activity should be disaggregated into outputs sent to each consumer and the baseline is determined for each consumer.

► *Control parameters:* Consumers are divided into two categories: (i) specific consumers (existing or new) for which the baseline can be determined separately; and (ii) aggregated consumers (existing or new) for which the baseline cannot be determined separately.

18. *Technical lifetime of pre-project equipment:* As stated earlier, the baseline scenario takes into account the investment for all crediting periods (fixed crediting period of 10 years or renewable crediting period of 21 years). If the technical lifetime of the pre-project equipment that is replaced by new equipment ends during the crediting period(s), a new baseline scenario representing futuristic investment (at the end of the lifetime of the pre-project equipment) and corresponding baseline should be defined ex ante. However, as an option, the project participants can decide to limit the crediting period to the end of lifetime of the pre-project equipment(s).

► *Control parameters:* The technical lifetime of pre-project equipment(s) should be known. This approach does not apply where pre-project equipment would be retrofitted, and not replaced.

19. ***Sub-step 5.1: Identify the baseline for an applicable investment scenario:*** Identify the following four investment scenarios based on options available to the project participants (PPs) to deliver the same output(s) as in the case of the project activity:

- (a) *Investment scenario:* PPs would invest in another technology/fuel/feedstock or continue the expenses in the current practice in the absence of the CDM. This decision of PPs is governed by the fact that regardless of the CDM they are facing an imminent investment decision at present in order to supply the desired output. A third party does not have the ability to supply the output. The choice of technology/fuel/feedstock will change in the absence of the CDM. Examples of such projects include the replacement of a pre-project boiler with a more energy-efficient boiler, or a switch to a cleaner fuel. Such decisions are governed by financial attractiveness and therefore the most attractive course of action will be taken in the absence of the CDM. If the most attractive course of action is the continuation of current practice, and there is no expansion of capacity resulting from the installation of new equipment, the baseline for historical emissions should be based on the average output delivered by the pre-project equipment in historical years (e.g. one, three or five years). If an expansion of capacity results in increased output, the historical output should be further divided into two categories. The first is equal to the average of historical years (e.g. one, three or five years), and the second is over and above the historical average but lower than the maximum capacity that the pre-project equipment can deliver. The baseline should be determined for each output separately;

► *Control parameters:* The list of project alternatives available to PPs should be realistic, credible and exhaustive. The project alternatives should deliver the same output that is delivered by the project activity. The project alternatives should first be processed



through a barrier test in accordance with the tool for demonstration of additionality, and only the remaining alternatives should undergo investment comparison analysis.

- (b) *Investment scenario: PPs would not invest in the absence of the CDM and nobody would invest to deliver the same output as the project activity.* This investment scenario applies to a specific category of projects taken up for GHG destruction. This investment decision is governed by the fact that the PPs gain no benefit by investing in the project, and therefore they will not invest without the CDM. No one other than the PPs have control over the source of emissions to be able to implement the GHG abatement project activity. An example of such a project is HFC23 destruction in an HCFC22 production plant, where the destruction of HFC23 is neither required by law in the host country, nor does it result in any benefit other than CER revenues. The baseline is determined by actual emissions, which is the combination of historical/actual emissions and the factor of continuous improvement in the sector, determined and applied at an appropriate interval;

► *Control parameters:* It needs to be clearly ascertained that PPs have no direct or indirect benefits other than CERs earned by CDM projects, and also that the CDM project activity is not mandatory as per regulations.

- (c) *Investment scenario: PPs would not invest but a third party would invest in the absence of the CDM.* This investment decision is governed by the fact that the output is delivered to an unspecified consumer or to an open market, and therefore it could be supplied by a third party. An example of such projects is a wind power project supplying renewable energy to the grid. Since it is uncertain what the output of the CDM project activity displaces, the baseline can be set at a conservative benchmark (e.g. emission factor) either using approved standardized baselines if applicable or benchmark (48 (c)). If the technology of the sector is changing rapidly (e.g. new technologies outweigh old ones every year due to substantial improvements in performance), the baseline should be adjusted using autonomous improvement of the sector. If there are several consumers, the total output of the project activity should be disaggregated into outputs sent to each consumer and the baseline is determined for each consumer. In case the output is being supplied to both (i) specific consumers; and (ii) aggregated consumers (e.g., market), the baseline emission shall be divided for these two categories of outputs. For the output delivered to specific consumers, the baseline emission is based on most attractive course of action for the specific consumers. For the output delivered to aggregated consumers, the baseline emission is either using approved standardized baselines, if applicable or benchmark (48 (c));

► *Control parameters:* The conservativeness of the benchmark and quality of data required to determine the benchmark should be ensured.

- (d) *Investment scenario: PPs would invest without the CDM at a later time in the future.* This investment decision is governed by the fact that the PPs, regardless of the CDM, will be facing an imminent investment decision at a foreseeable point in the future. For example, the investment certainly takes place at the end of the technical lifetime of equipment that would have been used in the absence of the CDM project activity. A third party will not have the ability to supply the output, as this output is required specifically by the PPs. If an imminent investment decision to invest in future before the end of the entire crediting period is foreseen, the baselines for the entire crediting period are determined ex ante including the baseline for the investment scenario at the beginning of the crediting period and for the future investment scenario. An example of such a project



is a boiler that is replaced under a CDM project activity having a crediting period of seven years which can be renewed two times; however, the technical lifetime of the pre-project boiler ends at the fifth year. The baseline for the project activity is the historical or actual emissions until the technical lifetime of the pre-project equipment ends. After the end of the technical lifetime of the pre-project equipment, the baseline is the minimum of the benchmark (using either an approved standardized baseline if applicable or 48(c)) and the most attractive course of action;

► *Control parameters:* The ex ante determination of the baseline at the end of the lifetime is only possible where the exact technical lifetime of the pre-project equipment is known.

20. ***Sub-step 5.2: Determine the emissions for the identified baseline:*** The following paragraphs explain what approaches should be followed for the determination of emissions for each identified baseline above.

21. *Emissions for the baseline of the most attractive course of action (if other than the continuation of current practice):* The baseline emissions should be calculated by formulating the reference plant (or equipment) based on manufacturer's specifications and conservative efficiency and/or emission factor should be used for the reference plant (or equipment). If the lifetime of the most attractive baseline plant/equipment is smaller than the crediting period, the autonomous improvement factor of the sector should be included at the end of the lifetime of the baseline plant/equipment.

► *Control parameters:* The specifications of reference plant (or equipment) should be collected from most reputed suppliers and the most conservative efficiency or emission factor should be chosen to calculate baseline emissions. The lifetime of all the alternatives considered to determine the most attractive course of action should be the same. The lifetime of the most attractive technology should be known.

22. *Emissions for the baseline based on historical or actual data:* The following rationale should be applied to distinguish the various approaches based on historical and actual emissions.

- (a) *Average of historical years or historical campaign:* Historical data should be used to calculate the baseline emissions where it is likely that in absence of the CDM, the current practice will continue without change in the conditions. For example, the data on average performance of a boiler is required for historical years if under the CDM project activity the boiler is retrofitted to improve efficiency, but in the absence of the CDM project the boiler would have continued its current operation. Where historical data are available the average efficiency (or emission factor) of the appropriate number of years that can represent historical data accurately should be used to calculate the baseline emissions. For example, in the case of a boiler, the efficiency value of the previous three years is normally available. Where the data for three years are not available they can be collected by running an actual campaign operated under optimal operating conditions and calculating the efficiency/emission factor based on actual measured values. For example, in the case of a nitric acid plant, the data on N₂O emissions from the N₂O waste stream, in the absence of a secondary/tertiary catalyst that is installed as a part of a CDM project activity, are not available. As per methodology AM0028 and AM0034, an average value of a few baseline campaigns is calculated to be the baseline N₂O emission factor. For some cases, such as landfill gas destruction, the baseline emissions are calculated using actual measurement of the gas emitted in the project year *y*. For all GHG destruction projects, baseline emissions should be calculated based on actual emissions using either



of the above approaches in combination with the factor of continuous improvement in the sector, determined and applied at an appropriate interval;

- (b) *Capacity expansion*: As stated earlier, if there is an increase in consumption of output the baseline is to be determined for the total amount of output delivered by the project activity. The total output of the project activity should be disaggregated into the output up to the level of maximum capacity of pre-project equipment and output exceeding this level. The output up to the level of maximum capacity can be further divided into two parts. The first is equal to the average output of historical years (e.g. one, three or five years), and the second is over and above the historical average output but equal to the maximum capacity that the pre-project equipment can deliver. If the most attractive course of action is the continuation of current practice along with the feature of expanded capacity, the baseline emissions should be determined as follows: (i) the baseline emissions for the output equal to the average of historical years should be equal to historical performance (e.g. emission factor, efficiency), (ii) the baseline emissions for the output between historical average and maximum capacity of pre-project equipment should be calculated as the minimum of historical performance and the design performance provided by the manufacturer for reference facility/equipment, and (iii) the baseline emissions for the output exceeding the output up to the level of maximum capacity of pre-project equipment should be calculated based on the design performance provided by the manufacturer for reference facility/equipment. If the most attractive course of action is other than the continuation of current practice (i.e. other most attractive technology/feedstock/fuel would have been implemented), the baseline emissions should be based on the design performance provided by the manufacturer for reference facility/equipment;
- (c) *Control group*: This approach applies to projects of a distributed nature where it is expected that the behaviour of the consumers of the output delivered by the project activity will change due to perverse incentives caused by CERs of the project activity. An approach to monitor this change is followed by forming a control group of consumers who have similar characteristics as the project consumers but do not benefit from the CDM project. The level of output for the consideration of baseline emissions should be the minimum of the output of the project activity and that of the control group. Alternatively, the level of output for the consideration of baseline emissions can be the minimum of default value of output from a recognized source (e.g. in the case of a water purifier, the consumption of drinking water per capita established by the World Health Organisation) and the output of the project activity;
- (d) *Manufacturer's efficiency values*: For cases such as chillers, where the efficiency of equipment depends on several factors (e.g. seasonal factors, load etc.) and where the equipment performance is not recorded in historical years displaying the impact of each factor, it is possible to use historical efficiency based on the equipment manufacturer's data (e.g. curve) depicting efficiency values based on several combinations of input parameters. The manufacturer's efficiency values can be used even if the required historical data is available, bearing in mind that it is more conservative compared to actual performance;
- (e) *Allocation of baseline emissions*: In cases where multiple units of equipment are replaced by fewer units of equipment and the baseline is based on historical performance, the allocation of baseline emissions among the pre-project equipment should be done in order to achieve conservativeness. For example, the output of project equipment can be

divided among the pre-project equipment using the priority order based on the descending order of their performance;

- (f) *Use of actual data to determine baseline emissions:* Actual data should be used to calculate the baseline emissions where it is likely that in the absence of the CDM, the current practice will continue but the baseline emission factor/efficiency is subject to change due to: (i) change in various conditions such as operating conditions and raw material condition and quality to such a level that the baseline and project conditions become incomparable; (ii) rapid pace of autonomous improvement in the sector, with a likely impact on the pre-project technology. Case (i) is possible where the pre-project plant/equipment is retrofitted, and for such a case the baseline emission factor should be calculated based on retrievable campaigns, by setting the plant/equipment on the pre-project mode and running the baseline campaign under new conditions (operating conditions, raw material). An example of such a case is an arc furnace retrofitted for improved energy efficiency. This furnace receives a completely new blend of raw materials in terms of mix of scrap, iron ore and sponge iron, which causes a change in temperature, heat timings and other operating parameters, for which no historical experience exists. To calculate an accurate baseline emission factor, the furnace should be operated without the retrofit (as in the pre-project scenario) under new conditions and new data on production and energy consumption should be collected. For calculating the baseline emission factor for case (ii) it is necessary to adjust the baseline emission factor, which is calculated based on historical data, for the autonomous improvement in the sector.

► *Control parameters:* Based on the above, in order to calculate the emission factor based on historical or actual data, the following control parameters should be used: (i) whether or not the project affects the baseline conditions; (ii) the pace of autonomous improvement in the baseline emission factor; (iii) the possibility of keeping operating conditions comparable to those during the campaign (e.g. heat exchangers and catalysts with decreasing performance), or the possibility of conducting a baseline campaign under optimal conditions; (iv) the possibility of retrieving the baseline condition after implementation of project; (v) whether the CDM project activity is of a distributed nature which requires a control group.

23. *Emissions for the baseline based on a benchmark using approved standardized baselines if applicable or using (48(c)):* The conservativeness of a benchmark determined using 48(c) should be based on the top 20 per cent performing technologies in the same category to which the CDM project belongs. The benchmark is either based on the average performance of the top 20 per cent least carbon-intensive technologies built in the five years prior to the implementation of the CDM project activity, or based on the average performance of the least carbon-intensive technologies contributing to the production of 20 per cent of output in the sector. For the sectors where technology changes take place at a fast pace, the factor of autonomous improvements in the sector should be brought in to adjust the baseline emission factor at an appropriate regular interval, subject to a minimum interval of one year. This factor can be determined based on the following: (i) the historical trend of autonomous improvement in the sector in a specific country and applied in the methodology ex ante; (ii) the autonomous improvement determined in project year *y* and applied ex post; (iii) a fixed value recommended in the methodology or any combinations..

► *Control parameters:* An appropriate level of aggregation should be selected for the benchmark. While using 48 (c) the performance of CDM registered plants should not be included for the calculation of the benchmark.

Appendix

Matrix to determine baseline of a measure

Cases	Investment scenario and corresponding baseline and baseline emissions			
Investment scenario	<p>IS-1: Would invest in another technology/fuel /feedstock or continue the expenses in the current practice in the absence of the CDM</p> <p><i>(For existing, greenfield or capacity expansion projects where there are revenues other than that from CDM)</i></p>	<p>IS-2: Would not invest and nobody would invest in the absence of the CDM</p> <p><i>(No revenues other than that from CDM, applicable to GHG destruction project activities)</i></p>	<p>IS-3: Would not invest but a third Party would invest in the absence of the CDM</p> <p><i>(For greenfield projects with revenues other than from CDM)</i></p>	<p>IS-4: Would invest later in the future in the absence of the CDM</p> <p><i>(Investment in existing facilities/equipment, no increase in output and baseline equipment has short lifetime than crediting period)</i></p>
Baseline⁵	Most attractive course of action (technology/fuel /feedstock)	Historical or actual emissions	Benchmark using 48(c) or standardized baseline or most attractive course of action (technology/fuel /feedstock)	Historical or actual + minimum of the benchmark technology and most attractive technology at future date when the lifetime of the baseline equipment ends
Baseline emissions⁶	1) If the most attractive course of action is other than the continuation of current practice, the baseline emissions should be based on the design performance provided by the manufacturer for reference facility/equipment. If the lifetime of the most attractive baseline plant/equipment is shorter than the crediting period, the autonomous improvement factor of the sector should be included at the end of the lifetime of the baseline plant/equipment.	Either of the following options applies for the . ⁷ The baseline emissions should be determined using the following options and are subject to autonomous improvement (where applicable) of the sector at an appropriate frequency. - Historical emissions based on the average of previous years	Benchmark based on the top 20 per cent performing facilities/ equipment or the manufacturer’s specifications of reference plant/ equipment determined using standardized baseline. In case the output is being supplied to both (i) specific consumers; and (ii) aggregated consumers, the baseline emission shall be divided for these two outputs. In case of specific	Historical or actual and minimum between emissions of benchmark technology and most attractive technology at future date when the lifetime of the baseline equipment ends. (a) Historical emissions based on the following applicable options. - Average of previous years (e.g. one, three or five years) before implementation of the project; or

⁵ Refer to sub-step 5.1 for each type of baseline under different investment scenarios.

⁶ Refer to sub-step 5.2 for baseline emissions and safeguards to be followed to ensure conservativeness under different circumstances.

⁷ Conditions for application are stipulated in relevant paragraphs of sub-step 5.2.



Cases	Investment scenario and corresponding baseline and baseline emissions			
	<p>2) If the most attractive course of action is the continuation of current practice, then either of the following applies:</p> <p>(i) the baseline for existing out is historical or actual, determined as follows:</p> <p>(a) Historical emissions based on the following applicable options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average of previous years (e.g. one, three or five years) before implementation of the project; or - Based on a campaign before starting the project; <p>(b) Actual emissions based on following applicable options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaign during crediting period; or - Retrievable baseline; or - Measurement during the project. <p>(ii) For capacity expansion projects, baseline emissions for new output should be calculated based on design performance provided by the manufacturer for reference facility/equipment, which is most attractive technology. For fuel/feedstock, the baseline emissions should be based on most attractive fuel/feedstock</p>	<p>(e.g. one, three or five years) before implementation of the project; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical emissions based on a campaign before starting the project; or - Actual emissions based on a campaign during crediting period; or - EF based on measurement during the project 	<p>consumers, the baseline emission is based on most attractive course of action for the specific consumers and shall be determined following IS-1 approach for baseline emissions. In case of aggregated consumers, the baseline emission is benchmark or standardized baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on a campaign before starting the project; (b) Actual emissions based on following applicable options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaign during crediting period; or - Retrievable baseline; or - Measurement during the project



History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision(s)
01.0	13 September 2012	EB 69, Annex 21 Initial adoption.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Guideline Business Function: Methodology		