

Seventh CDM Roundtable

Wrap-up session

Bonn, Germany, 20 April 2013



New Issues Catalogued for 7th RT

Issue 1: Single sampling plan for a group of CPAs

Issue 2: Pragmatic approaches for reliability targets in sample survey results

Issue 3: Generic CPA-DDs per CPA type; how to define CPA type

Issue 4: Implications of changes to PDD form to the registered PoAs

Issue 5: Application of the sampling standard to early mover PoAs

Issue 6: Synchronised issuance requests of CPAs of PoA

Issue 7: Inclusion of an additional technology to an already included CPA

Issue 8: Sampling for DOE validation/verification

Issue 9: Innovative sampling (monitoring) methods

Additional issue raised

Issue 10: definition of CPA



Issue 1: Single sampling plan for a group of CPAs

Main issues discussed:

- Option 1 and Option 2 have overlap
 - a) Criteria are needed to define homogenous strata
 - b) Option 2 corresponds to one stratum
- Allow for amendments to original sampling plan established in the PDD (e.g. changes to the stratification)
- Transaction cost: too much stratification increases sampling number

Action points / Proposals:

- Clear guidance on the degree of stratification (how many homogenous groups) and the definition of homogeneity
- Provides practical examples of homogeneity for common types of PoAs, followed by standard
- Clearer step-wise guidance on choice of statistical approaches, underpinned by examples (e.g. flowchart, step-wise guidance)



Issue 2: Pragmatic approaches for deviations from the targeted precision level

Main issues discussed:

- Discounting should be allowed when precision is not met
- Need for approval process?

Action points / Proposals:

- Allow for two approaches:
 - a) Discounting (either by lower/upper bound or default discounts)
 - b) Use conservative default values provided in the methodology
- Clarify that application of deviation procedure is not necessary
- More methodologies should provide conservative default values (particularly for methodologies applicable to PoAs)



Issue 5: Application of the sampling standard to early mover PoAs

Main issues discussed:

- Concern on retroactive application of sampling standard with regard to the definition of precision (absolute or relative), especially when monitoring has already started
- Flexibility for early mover PoAs (possible transition)
- Update of sampling plan (e.g. at renewal of crediting period)
- Legal question (clarification or revision)

Action points / Proposals:

- Consider some type of grace period for projects which have started the PoA with the interpretation of “absolute” precision



Issue 8: Sampling for DOE validation/verification

Main issues discussed:

- Practical interpretation of “may” if there is no alternative and no principle guiding alternatives
- More options for alternative methods
- Legal issue: requirements of CDM M&P to conduct site/visits: how should “site” be defined (CME office or point of installation)
- Balancing confidence in emission reductions and transaction cost

Action points / Proposals:

- Three criteria to trigger on-site visits:
 - a) Volume of emission reductions (only “large” projects)
 - b) DOE judgment (with some guiding criteria)
 - c) Require on-site visits but the number of visits dependent on a set of criteria (size, quality of CME monitoring system, etc)



Issue 9 : Innovative sampling (monitoring) methods

Action points / Proposals:

- All options endorsed



Issue 3 : Generic CPA-DDs per CPA type; how to define CPA type

Main issues discussed:

- Use of the term “measure” as the basis for a generic CPA
- Underlying concerns: i) double counting of emission reductions and ii) not specified in CDM Glossary of Terms

Action points / Proposals:

- Allow cross-reference without repeating all sections of generic CPA-DD



Issue 4 : Implications of changes to PDD form to the registered PoAs

Main issues discussed:

- Concern that the existing PoAs would need to update all forms etc. with associated administrative and transaction costs)Sec interpretation is ok

Action points / Proposals:

Accept Secretariat interpretation:

- for including CPAs into PoAs registered under VVM track: (i) CPA-DD form of VVS track; and (ii) Part II of the PoA-DD of VVS track shall be completed
- the generic CPA-DD of VVS track is additional to, and not a replacement for, the original generic CPA-DD;
- a new PoA-DD form is required for PRC to a PoA registered under VVM track.



Issue 6 : Deviation request for CPA holding up issuance for all CPAs

Main issues discussed:

- Reasons for synchronized issuance of CPAs due to administrative needs, transparency and prevention of double counting and accuracy & accounting issues (GWP, commitment periods).
- Options for delaying issuance for single CPAs when deviation necessary
- No overlap of monitoring period

Action points / Proposals:

- The delayed CPA(s) can request issuance later in a separate monitoring report. The Monitoring report should cover the same time period.
- Implicitly allow more than one monitoring report for the same period.



Issue 7 : Inclusion of an additional measure / technology to an already included CPA

Main issues discussed:

- Compatible measure / technology (e.g. methane generation with/without heat and power)
- Safeguard measures (EIA, LoA, Global Stakeholder Consultation)
- Post Registration Changes procedure allows only inclusion of measure/technology stated in the registered PoA
- Procedure to include/change a methodology (e.g. biogas AMS-I.C to AMS-I.I)

Action points / Proposals:

- Create a simple procedure to include a compatible measure/technology and first real-case CPA-DD (which is different from Post Registration Change procedure)
- Create a procedure to include a new additional measure/technology and methodologies involving more steps (EIA, LSC, GSC, LoA?)



Issue 10 : Definition of a CPA for dispersed technologies/units

Main issues discussed:

- Artificial split of CPAs
- CPAs defined by temporal, geographical, technological

Action points / Proposals:

Proposal for further consideration:

- Use methodological approaches that can evaluate emission reductions for the whole program and not for the individual CPAs (e.g. large scale methodology with conservative defaults, positive list)

