

CDM-SSCWG42-A06

Information note

Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq)

Version 01.0



COVER NOTE

1. Procedural background

1. The Executive Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) of the clean development mechanism (CDM), at its sixty-seventh meeting approved the approach to calculate the default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB) as indicated in the information note annexed to that meeting report (EB 67, annex 22), for least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010. It also approved the values for LDCs, SIDS contained in the information note. The Board further requested the secretariat, in consultation with the small-scale working group (SSC WG), to continue to determine fNRB factors for Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010 and recommend to the Board default values for application in these countries.
2. Furthermore, the Board, at its sixty-eighth meeting, approved default country-specific values for the fNRB for Parties with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010, as contained in annex 14 to the report of the 37th meeting of the SSC WG.
3. The default values of fNRB for five additional host parties (i.e. Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq) are now proposed since they have recently established their DNAs.¹

2. Purpose

4. The purpose of this information note is to recommend the default fNRB values for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq).

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

5. The Board has already adopted the default fNRB values for more than 100 countries. The proposed fNRB values for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq) have been calculated in line with the Board's agreed approach to calculate such fNRB values for LDCs, SIDS and Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010, as specified in annex 22 of the sixty-seventh meeting of the Board.
6. The default fNRB values can be applied in small-scale CDM project activities and programme of activities (PoAs) when acceptance is received from the designated national authority (DNA).

¹ Republic of Congo is in the process of establishing its DNA before the end of the year.

4. Impacts

7. The proposed default fNRB value will facilitate development of small-scale CDM project activities and PoAs which displace non-renewable biomass, for example, cook stove project activities.

5. Subsequent work and timelines

8. No further work is required.

6. Recommendations to the Board

9. The SSC WG recommends that the Board approve the default values for the fNRB for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq).

1. Introduction

1. Paragraph 46 of decision 3/CMP.6 requests the Executive Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to develop standardized baselines, as appropriate, in consultation with relevant designated national authorities, prioritizing methodologies that are applicable to least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS), Parties with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010 and underrepresented project activity types or regions, inter alia, for energy generation in isolate systems.
2. To respond to the mandate from CMP.6, through the work programmes of the small-scale working group (SSC WG) and CDM management action plan (MAP) 2012, the Board tasked the SSC WG and the secretariat to work on the methodologies “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”. Taking into account the public inputs received in response to the call for inputs launched at the sixty-third meeting of the Board, the SSC WG at its 35th meeting provided feedback to the secretariat on the options for developing country-specific default values for the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB).
3. The Board, at its sixty-seventh meeting, approved the approach to calculate the fNRB values as indicated in the information note annexed to that meeting report (EB 67, annex 22), for LDCs, SIDS and Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010.² It also approved the values for LDCs, SIDS contained in the information note. The Board further requested the secretariat, in consultation with the SSC WG, to continue to determine fNRB factors for Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010 and recommend to the Board default values for application in these countries.
4. The default values of fNRB for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq) are now proposed since they have recently established its DNA.³

² The list of countries whose designated national authorities (DNAs) have indicated their acceptance of the proposed fNRB values is available on the UNFCCC CDM website: <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>>.

³ Republic of Congo is in the process of establishing its DNA in November, 2013.

2. Default values of fNRB

6. The default values of fNRB for five specific countries (Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and Republic of Iraq) are summarized in table 1 below and the detailed calculation for the proposed default value is shown in appendix 1.

Table 1. Country-specific default values for the fraction of non-renewable biomass

Country	Default values of fNRB
Central African Republic	99%
Republic of Congo	96%
Sao Tome Principe	85%
Timor Leste	91%
Iraq	85%

Appendix 1. Calculation for the default value of fNRB

Table 1. Calculation for the default value of fNRB

	F	GR	MAI	ΔF	R	PA	DRB	NRB	fNRB
Country	Extent of forest (ha)	Growth rate of biomass (t/ha-yr)	Mean annual Increment (t/yr)	Annual change in living forest biomass (t/yr)	Total annual biomass removals (t/yr)	Protected areas extent of forest (ha)	Biomass growth in protected areas (t/yr)	Total annual removals - protected area growth (t/yr)	fNRB = NRB/(NRB+DRB)
Central African Republic	22,605,000	3.68	83,186,400	(8,000,000)	91,186,400	247,000	908,960	90,277,440	99%
Republic of Congo	22,411,000	6.33	141,805,603	(4,000,000)	145,805,603	986,000	6,238,915	139,566,688	96%
Sao Tome Principe	27,000	6.55	176,850	-	176,850	4,050	26,528	150,323	85%
Timor Leste	742,000	4.04	2,996,567	(1,972,300)	4,968,867	111,300	449,485	4,519,382	91%
Iraq	825,000	2.01	1,657,631	-	1,657,631	123,750	248,645	1,408,987	85%

Note: The approach and the information sources to calculate fNRB values for LDCs, SIDS and Parties with 10 or less registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010 are specified in annex 22 of the sixty-seventh meeting of the Board.

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Document information

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