

CDM-EB86-A05-AMEN

Standard

Amendment to version 09.0 of the CDM project standard

Version 01.0



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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1. Amendment to version 9.0 of the CDM project standard related to programme of activities

1. This document contains the amendments adopted by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) (hereinafter referred to as the Board) at its eightieth meeting, to the CDM project standard (PS) (version09) (CDM-EB65-A05-STAN). The document will be consolidated in a revised version of the PS.
2. The entry into force of this document is with immediate effect.

Appendix 1. Amendment to the “CDM project standard (version 09.0)”

1. Changes to section 12.7 Debundling of small-scale component project activities

1. The existing paragraph 220 shall read as follows:

220. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a debundled component of a large-scale activity, in accordance with the “Assessment of debundling for SSC project activities” ~~“Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities”~~.^{23bis}

2. Changes to section 13.8 Post registration changes

2. The existing paragraph 290 shall read as follows:

290. Changes to a registered CDM PoA shall be limited to:

- (a) Changes to programme boundary to expand geographical coverage or to include additional host Parties;
- (b) The following revisions to the eligibility criteria:
 - (i) If the version of a methodology applied by the PoA is revised or replaced subsequent to being placed on hold;
 - (ii) If the revision of the eligibility criteria of a registered PoA is initiated by the Board at any time during the lifetime of the PoA if an issue related to environmental integrity is identified;
 - (iii) If the use of positive lists or related provisions is introduced or modified based on the valid version of the methodological tool “Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” ~~“Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities”~~ or the methodological tool “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” ~~“the Guidelines on demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities”~~;
- (c) If a PoA includes more than one generic CPA-DD, the addition of specific-case CPA-DDs corresponding to generic CPA-DDs for which a specific-case CPA-DD has not been submitted at the time of request for registration of the PoA;
- (d) Removal of methodologies and/or standardized baseline from the registered PoA;

^{23bis} If a CPA solely comprises ‘microscale CDM units’ as defined in the methodological tool “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities”, the requirement regarding debundling as stated here is not applicable.

- (e) Addition or change of technologies/measures with or without addition or change of applied methodologies in the registered PoA-DD as follows:
 - (i) Changes that allow a shift to more efficient, less GHG-intensive or at least equivalent technologies/measures;³³
 - (ii) Changes that introduce complementary measures/technologies involving mass and/or energy transfer to/from the originally registered technology/measure (e.g. addition or change of Type I methodologies in a registered PoA primarily applying Type III methodologies).³⁴

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	16 October 2015	EB 86, Annex 5 Initial adoption

Decision Class: Regulatory
Document Type: Amendment
Business Function: Issuance, Registration
Keywords: debundling, component project activity, post-registration change, SSC project activities

³³ Examples of this are shifting to light emitting diode (LED) lighting from compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) lighting, introducing LED lamps with the Solar Home System (SHS) instead of CFL lamps with the same SHS, shifting from AMS-II.G to AMS-I.E to distribute renewable biomass-burning cookstoves instead of efficient cookstoves using non-renewable biomass, introducing institutional cookstoves for a registered household cookstoves PoA, introducing charcoal-burning stoves (fully accounting for production emissions of charcoal) in a registered PoA that distributes household wood-burning stoves.

³⁴ An example of this is changing the utilization of recovered methane (e.g. from flaring to heat generation, from heat generation to electricity generation). This may involve the addition/change of Type I methodologies to registered PoAs applying Type III waste/wastewater methodologies.