

CDM-EB93-A07-STAN

Standard

CDM project standard for programmes of activities

Version 01.0



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Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) established the basis of the regulatory framework for the clean development mechanism (CDM) to implement Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol through the following:
 - (a) Annex to decision 3/CMP.1: Modalities and procedures for a clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the CDM M&Ps);
 - (b) Annexes to decision 4/CMP.1, including annex II: Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale clean development mechanism project activities (hereinafter referred to as the CDM SSC M&Ps);
 - (c) Annex to decision 5/CMP.1: Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the CDM A/R M&Ps);
 - (d) Annex to decision 6/CMP.1: Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the CDM SSC A/R M&Ps);
 - (e) Decision 7/CMP.1: Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism;
 - (f) Annex to decision 10/CMP.7: Modalities and procedures for carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations under the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the CDM CCS M&Ps).
2. The CMP revised some of the provisions in these decisions through new decisions in subsequent sessions.
3. The concept of a programme of activities (PoA) was introduced by decision 7/CMP.1, paragraph 20, which states that “(The CMP) Decides that a local/regional/national policy or standard cannot be considered as a clean development mechanism project activity, but that project activities under a programme of activities can be registered as a single clean development mechanism project activity provided that approved baseline and monitoring methodologies are used that, inter alia, define the appropriate boundary, avoid double-counting and account for leakage, ensuring that the emission reductions are real, measurable and verifiable, and additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity.”
4. Pursuant to its mandate from the CMP to operationalize the CDM, the Executive Board of the CDM (hereinafter referred to as the Board) has adopted various standards (including baseline and monitoring methodologies (hereinafter referred to as methodologies), tools and standardized baselines), procedures, guidelines, clarifications and forms, and revised them, as appropriate, with a view to improving the CDM process.

1.2. Objectives

5. The objectives of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” (hereinafter referred to as this standard) are to:
 - (a) Provide for requirements applicable to all types of CDM PoAs, and facilitate and promote a clear and common understanding by all parties involved in the CDM;
 - (b) Ensure the quality of PoA design documents (PoA-DDs), component project activity (CPA) design documents (CPA-DDs) and monitoring reports prepared by coordinating/managing entities and submitted in the CDM project cycle;
 - (c) Ensure the overall efficiency and integrity of the CDM.

2. Scope, applicability and entry into force

2.1. Scope

6. This standard provides coordinating/managing entities with minimum requirements for designing and implementing a CDM PoA and seeking issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs).

2.2. Application

7. Sections 5 and 6 set out principles and general requirements for designing, implementing and reporting on a CDM PoA.
8. Sections 7 and 8 contain requirements for designing a PoA for registration under the CDM and for designing CPAs for inclusion in a registered CDM PoA, respectively. Compliance with these requirements needs to be demonstrated by providing the relevant information in the PoA-DD, CPA-DDs and other documents specified in these sections. The requirements in section 7 apply at the PoA level (i.e. PoA-DD) and include, in section 7.12, requirements that apply to generic CPAs, which are to be defined as part of the design of the PoA. The requirements in section 8 apply to CPAs (i.e. CPA-DDs), including requirements that apply specifically to small-scale CPAs, large-scale afforestation and reforestation (A/R) CPAs, and small-scale A/R CPAs in sections 8.7, 8.8 and 8.9, respectively.
9. Sections 9, 11, 12 provide for requirements for post-registration changes, renewal of PoA period and renewal of crediting period of CPAs, and voluntary exclusion and re-inclusion of CPAs, respectively. Compliance with these requirements needs to be demonstrated by providing the relevant information in the revised PoA-DD, CPA-DDs and other documents specified in these sections.
10. Section 10 contains requirements for implementation of a registered CDM PoA and monitoring and reporting of achieved greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals for obtaining CERs. Compliance with these requirements needs to be demonstrated by providing the relevant information in the monitoring report and other documents specified in these sections.

2.3. Entry into force

11. Version 01.0 of this standard enters into force on 1 June 2017.

3. Normative references

12. The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this standard:
- (a) "Procedure: CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities";
 - (b) "Glossary: CDM terms".

4. Terms and definitions

13. In addition to the definitions contained in the "Glossary: CDM terms", the following terms apply in this standard:
- (a) "Shall" is used to indicate requirements to be followed;
 - (b) "Should" is used to indicate that among several possibilities, one course of action is recommended as particularly suitable;
 - (c) "May" is used to indicate what is permitted;
 - (d) "CPA" and "CPA-DD" without prepositive "generic" mean they are of a specific-case CPA.

5. Principles

5.1. General

14. The following principles¹ guide the design and implementation of a CDM PoA and the monitoring of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, and contribute to enhancing the environmental integrity of CDM PoAs.

5.2. Relevance

15. Select the GHG sources, GHG sinks, GHG reservoirs, data, methodologies and all other information that is appropriate to the needs of the intended user.²

5.3. Completeness

16. Include all relevant GHG sources and sinks, and information to support compliance with all requirements.

¹ This text is adapted to the CDM and is taken from ISO 14064-2:2006 – Greenhouse gases – Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements; it is reproduced with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This standard can be obtained from any ISO member and from the website of the ISO Central Secretariat at the following address <<http://www.iso.org>>. Copyright remains with ISO.

² "Intended users" include project participants, coordinating/managing entities, designated operational entities (DOEs), the Board, the UNFCCC secretariat (hereinafter referred to as the secretariat), designated national authorities (DNAs) and local and other stakeholders.

5.4. Consistency

17. Enable meaningful comparisons in PoA- and CPA-related information.

5.5. Accuracy and conservativeness

18. Reduce bias and uncertainties as far as it is practical/cost-effective, or otherwise use conservative assumptions, values and procedures to ensure that GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals are not over-estimated.

5.6. Transparency

19. Disclose sufficient and appropriate PoA- and CPA-related information in a truthful manner to allow intended users to make decisions with reasonable confidence. Do not disclose proprietary or confidential information marked as such by coordinating/managing entities without the written consent of the provider of the information, except as required by national law. In this context, information used to determine additionality, to describe the baseline methodology and its application, and to support an environmental impact assessment shall not be considered as proprietary or confidential.

6. General requirements

6.1. Use of and compliance with applicable standards

20. While designing as well as implementing and monitoring a CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall consider and use any applicable methodologies, standardized baselines, tools and other regulatory documents adopted by the CMP or the Board³ in accordance with this standard.
21. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the proposed CDM PoA complies with all requirements in the CDM M&Ps applicable to the PoA, as referred to in paragraph 1 above, all applicable requirements in this standard and all other applicable CDM rules and requirements adopted by the CMP or the Board.

6.2. Use of applicable forms

22. The coordinating/managing entity wishing to have a proposed CDM PoA or CPA validated by a designated operational entity (DOE) shall prepare a PoA-DD or a CPA-DD, using the valid version of the applicable PoA-DD or CPA-DD form.⁴
23. When completing the PoA-DD or CPA-DD forms, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide all necessary information and documentation to demonstrate compliance of the proposed CDM PoA or CPA with all applicable requirements in this standard and other CDM rules and requirements.
24. The coordinating/managing entity wishing to have the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by the implemented registered CDM PoA verified

³ These documents are available on the UNFCCC CDM website.

⁴ All types of PoA-DD and CPA-DD forms are available on the UNFCCC CDM website.

by a DOE shall prepare a monitoring report using the valid version of the monitoring report form (CDM-POA-MR-FORM).

25. When completing the monitoring report form, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide all necessary information and documentation to demonstrate compliance of the implemented registered CDM PoA and monitored GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals with all applicable requirements in this standard and other applicable CDM rules and requirements.
26. When completing the PoA-DD, CPA-DD or monitoring report form, the coordinating/managing entity shall follow the instructions therein.

6.3. Use of applicable global warming potentials

27. The coordinating/managing entity shall use the global warming potentials (GWPs) adopted by the CMP at its seventh session, in accordance with decision 4/CMP.7, to calculate the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by the CDM PoA in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This requirement shall apply from 1 January 2013, notwithstanding any GWPs stated to be applicable in the relevant procedures, standards, guidelines, methodologies, methodological tools and other rules being used in relation to that PoA.
28. The coordinating/managing entity shall apply the GWPs valid for the second commitment period for the purposes of demonstrating additionality and the ex ante calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, if the PoA-DD to be published for global stakeholder consultation or the request for registration of the proposed CDM PoA is submitted on or after 1 January 2013. A request for registration submitted before 1 January 2013 that has applied the GWPs valid for the first commitment period in relation to additionality demonstration is not required to re-assess additionality or redo the ex ante calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals applying the GWPs valid for the second commitment period.
29. The PoA-DDs for CDM PoAs registered before 1 January 2013 are not required to be amended, republished for global stakeholder consultation, or revalidated using the GWPs as applied by decision 4/CMP.7.
30. All references in methodologies and methodological tools to one or more GWPs, including specific references to GWPs valid for the first commitment period, from 1 January 2013, shall be read as references to the relevant GWPs valid for the second commitment period.

7. Design of programme of activities

7.1. Identification of programme type

31. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine the type of CDM PoA it intends to design and implement from the following:
 - (a) PoA that will include only large-scale and/or small-scale non-A/R CPAs;
 - (b) PoA that will include only large-scale and/or small-scale A/R CPAs (hereinafter referred to as A/R PoA).

7.2. General description of programme of activities

32. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the proposed CDM PoA in the PoA-DD to provide an understanding of the nature and the implementation of the PoA.
33. When describing the proposed CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide, inter alia, the following information:
 - (a) The title for the PoA;
 - (b) The sectoral scopes linked to the methodologies applied and relevant to the PoA;
 - (c) The purpose and a general description of the PoA, including:
 - (i) The policy/measure or stated goal that the PoA seeks to achieve;
 - (ii) A framework for the implementation of the PoA and inclusion of CPAs in the PoA;
 - (iii) A confirmation that the PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity;
 - (iv) How the PoA contributes to the sustainable development of the host Party;
 - (d) The physical/geographical boundary of the PoA in terms of geographical area (e.g. municipality, region within a country, country or several countries) within which all CPAs to be included in the PoA will be implemented;
 - (e) The technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented, and the methodologies applied, by the CPAs under the PoA. Include a description of how the technologies, measures and know-how for their use are transferred to the host Party, where applicable.
34. The coordinating/managing entity shall identify:
 - (a) The Parties involved in the proposed CDM PoA, including the host Party(ies);
 - (b) The coordinating/managing entity and the project participants of the proposed CDM PoA.
35. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide information on sources of public funding for the proposed CDM PoA. If public funding from Parties included in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) is involved, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide an affirmation obtained from the Parties included in Annex I that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance, and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations, of those Parties.

7.3. Management system

36. The coordinating/managing entity shall establish and implement, and provide a description of, the operational and management system for the implementation of the proposed CDM PoA, including the following:
- (a) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel⁵ involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies;
 - (b) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;
 - (c) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of CPAs;
 - (d) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or included as a CPA in another registered CDM PoA);
 - (e) Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA;
 - (f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;⁶
 - (g) Any other relevant elements.
37. The coordinating/managing entity shall have the competencies to check the features of potential CPAs and ensure that each CPA meets all requirements and eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the proposed CDM PoA before its inclusion.

7.4. Demonstration of additionality of programme of activities

38. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate additionality of the proposed CDM PoA by establishing that in the absence of the PoA, none of the implemented CPAs would occur.
39. The coordinating/managing entity shall include conditions that would systematically demonstrate additionality of CPAs under the proposed CDM PoA in the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA in accordance with paragraph 120(g) below.

7.5. Start date and duration

40. The coordinating/managing entity may notify the designated national authority (DNA) of the host Party(ies) of the proposed CDM PoA, if such DNA exists, and the UNFCCC secretariat (hereinafter referred to as the secretariat) of the intention to seek the CDM status for the PoA in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” for the purpose of determining the start date of the PoA.
41. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine the start date of the proposed CDM PoA and provide a description of how the start date has been determined in accordance with the definition of the start date in the “Glossary: CDM terms”.

⁵ It is not necessary to specify the names of personnel, but the descriptions of functions are required.

⁶ Improvements may include addition or restructuring of functions/posts for which approval by the Board is not required as long as the coordinating/managing entity is able to demonstrate to the DOE that the deliverables of the management system specified in the registered PoA-DD are fully met.

42. The coordinating/managing entity shall state the start date of the proposed CDM PoA in the format dd/mm/yyyy, and shall not attach any qualifications to the start date, such as "expected".
43. The coordinating/managing entity shall specify the duration of the proposed CDM PoA, which shall not exceed 28 years (60 years for the proposed CDM A/R PoA), counting from the start date of the PoA.

7.6. Environmental impacts

44. The analysis of the environmental impacts and, as applicable, the environmental impact assessment referred to in this section shall be carried out for the whole PoA or at the CPA level. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the level applied.
45. If the coordinating/managing entity has chosen to carry out the analysis of the environmental impacts for the whole PoA, it shall carry out the analysis, including transboundary impacts (or, in the case of a proposed A/R CDM PoA, impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems and impacts outside the programme boundary), and provide a summary of the analysis and references to all related documentation.
46. If, as a result of the analysis referred to in paragraph 45 above, the coordinating/managing entity or the host Party(ies) consider the environmental impacts of the proposed CDM PoA significant, it shall carry out an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the relevant procedures of the host Party(ies), and provide all conclusions and references to all related documentation (and, in the case of a proposed A/R CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall also provide a description of the planned monitoring and remedial measures to address these significant impacts).
47. If the proposed CDM PoA will include only non-A/R small-scale CPAs, the coordinating/managing entity shall carry out an analysis of the environmental impacts of the PoA if required by the host Party(ies). If the analysis is carried out, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide a summary of the analysis and the references to all related documentation.

7.7. Socio-economic impacts

48. For a proposed A/R CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall carry out an analysis of its major socio-economic impacts, including impacts outside the programme or project boundary, for the whole PoA or at the CPA level. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the level applied.
49. If the coordinating/managing entity has chosen to carry out the analysis for the whole PoA, it shall carry out the analysis and provide a summary of the analysis and references to all related documentation.
50. If, as a result of the analysis referred to in paragraph 49 above, the coordinating/managing entity or the host Party considers any negative impact as significant, the coordinating/managing entity shall carry out a socio-economic impact assessment in accordance with the relevant procedures of the host Party. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide all conclusions, references to all related documentation and a description of the planned monitoring and remedial measures to address these significant impacts.

7.8. Local stakeholder consultation

7.8.1. General requirements

51. The coordinating/managing entity shall invite local stakeholders to provide comments on the proposed CDM PoA and shall demonstrate how due steps/actions were taken to appropriately engage stakeholders and solicit comments in accordance with this section. A local stakeholder consultation shall be carried out for the whole PoA or at the CPA level. The coordinating/managing entity shall specify the level of consultation applied.

7.8.2. Scope of local stakeholder consultation

52. The scope of the local stakeholder consultation shall comprise, as a minimum, the potential direct positive and negative impacts that the proposed CDM PoA may have.
53. The coordinating/managing entity shall conduct the local stakeholder consultation in accordance with applicable host Party rules, if any. Where host Party rules on local stakeholder consultation are applicable, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide, in the PoA-DD, a summary of the consultations carried out under the host Party rules, including the direct positive and negative impacts identified and how the negative impacts identified will be addressed.

7.8.3. Minimum group of stakeholders to be involved

54. For the purpose of the local stakeholder consultation, the coordinating/managing entity shall invite, as a minimum, representatives of local stakeholders directly impacted by the proposed CDM PoA and representatives of local authorities relevant to the PoA.
55. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide evidence that invitations were sent to the relevant stakeholders and that their comments were invited. If any of the relevant stakeholders were not invited, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide appropriate justification.

7.8.4. Means for inviting stakeholders' participation

56. The coordinating/managing entity shall invite local stakeholders to provide comments on the proposed CDM PoA in an open and transparent manner, in a way that facilitates comments to be received from local stakeholders and allows for a reasonable time for comments to be submitted, and shall describe the steps/actions taken to invite comments, taking into account local and national circumstances.
57. The coordinating/managing entity shall convey information to stakeholders about the local stakeholder consultation and the proposed CDM PoA. This should include information disseminated in ways that are appropriate for the community that is directly affected by the PoA. In areas where a significant part of the population is illiterate, the information shall be provided orally.

7.8.5. Information to be made available to stakeholders

58. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the proposed CDM PoA in a manner that allows local stakeholders to understand the PoA. The information to be made available to stakeholders shall include, inter alia:
- (a) A summary of the proposed CDM PoA, explaining the PoA in simple, non-technical terms, and containing a description of the direct positive and negative impacts;
 - (b) Information on the projected scope, lifetime, and direct positive and negative impacts of the proposed CDM PoA;
 - (c) Other relevant information about the proposed CDM PoA, taking into account confidentiality provisions of the applicable CDM M&Ps referred to in paragraph 1 above;
 - (d) The means to provide comments about the proposed CDM PoA.

7.8.6. Conduct of consultation

59. The coordinating/managing entity shall conduct the local stakeholder consultation through means that are appropriate for the local and national circumstances.
60. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide local stakeholders with the opportunity to comment in writing or via other means and gather their comments about the proposed CDM PoA and its direct impacts.
61. The coordinating/managing entity shall request the DNA(s) of the host Party(ies) to forward any and all comments from local stakeholders to it.

7.8.7. Summary of comments received

62. The coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a summary report of the comments received from local stakeholders.

7.8.8. Consideration of comments received

63. The coordinating/managing entity shall consider the comments provided by local stakeholders and report on how they have taken them into account in the PoA-DD or in the revised PoA-DD. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide justification if any comments were not incorporated.

7.8.9. Timing of local stakeholder consultation

64. The coordinating/managing entity shall complete the local stakeholder consultation process at the timing required by the rules of the host Party on local stakeholder consultation, if such rules exist. If host Party rules do not exist, the coordinating/managing entity shall complete the process before, whichever the earlier of:
- (a) The earliest of the start dates of the CPAs as defined in the “Glossary: CDM terms”; that will be included in the PoA; or
 - (b) The date of submitting the PoA-DD of the proposed CDM PoA to a DOE for validation.

65. For the PoAs that do not meet the requirement referred to in paragraph 64(a) above, but for which the start date is before 23 February 2017, the coordinating/managing entity may, in accordance with the “Procedure: Direct communication with stakeholders”, submit a request for exemption from the requirement to the Board for its consideration on a case-by-case basis.

7.8.10. Activities after local stakeholder consultation

66. If, during the validation of the proposed CDM PoA, complaints submitted to the DNA(s) of the host Party(ies) on the handling of the outcome of the local stakeholder consultation are forwarded to the coordinating/managing entity through the DOE in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”, the coordinating/managing entity shall take due account of such complaints and modify the PoA-DD as appropriate before the DOE concludes the validation.
67. If significant changes to the programme design occur after the invitation of comments from local stakeholders, the coordinating/managing entity shall conduct a new local stakeholder consultation with relevant stakeholders.

7.9. Sustainable development co-benefits

68. The coordinating/managing entity may, separately from the monitoring plan referred to in section 8.2.5 below, develop a document describing how it intends to monitor sustainable development co-benefits of the proposed CDM PoA, including the frequency of reporting of monitoring results and whether they intend to have monitoring results independently verified.

7.10. Approval and authorization

69. The coordinating/managing entity shall obtain a letter of approval⁷ from the DNA of each Party involved in the proposed CDM PoA that:⁸
- (a) Confirms that the Party is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Confirms that the participation in the proposed CDM PoA is voluntary;
 - (c) Refers to the precise title of the proposed CDM PoA.
70. Each project participant shall be authorized by at least one Party involved in the proposed CDM PoA to participate in the PoA, to be confirmed in the letter of approval referred to in paragraph 69 above or in a separate authorization letter.

⁷ A proposed CDM PoA supported by a multilateral fund involving many host Parties does not necessarily require letters of approval from the DNAs of all Parties. However, those not providing a letter may be giving up some of their rights and privileges in terms of being a Party involved in the PoA.

A letter of approval from a Party may cover more than one proposed CDM PoA, provided that the PoAs are clearly listed in the letter.

⁸ At the time of making the PoA-DD public at the stage of validation, a Party involved may or may not have provided its approval of the proposed CDM PoA, but by the time of requesting registration, approval from all Parties involved including the host Party shall be obtained.

71. The coordinating/managing entity shall be authorized by each host Party of the proposed CDM PoA to coordinate the PoA, confirmed in the letter of approval referred to in paragraph 69 above or in a separate authorization letter.
72. The entities/individuals responsible for the operation of individual CPAs (CPA implementers) are not required to be project participants. The project participants of a CDM PoA are only recorded at the PoA level.
73. In addition to the requirement in paragraph 69 above, the letter of approval from the host Party shall confirm that the proposed CDM PoA assists the host Party in achieving sustainable development.
74. Where the methodology applied to the proposed CDM PoA provides for the application of a system, such as an electricity grid, and that system extends across more than one Party, a letter of approval is required from the host Party and all other Parties involved in the system as indicated in the PoA-DD.⁹

7.11. Modalities of communication

75. The coordinating/managing entity shall define for the proposed CDM PoA its modalities of communication with the Board, and present them in a “Modalities of communication statement” (MoC statement), with the following content:
 - (a) The title of the proposed CDM PoA (and UNFCCC reference number if available);
 - (b) The date of submission of the MoC statement (to a DOE for inclusion in the request for registration or to the secretariat for changes after registration);
 - (c) The designation of a focal point for each scope of authority, contact details and specimen signatures of the authorized signatories of each focal point entity;
 - (d) A list of all project participants, contact details and specimen signatures of their authorized signatories;
 - (e) The signature of an authorized signatory (electronic if available) of the coordinating/managing entity confirming its agreement with the MoC statement.

7.12. Generic component project activity

7.12.1. General requirements

76. As part of the PoA-DD for the proposed CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a generic CPA-DD. The generic CPA-DD shall:
 - (a) Describe the technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented by the corresponding CPAs, including a description of their common features;
 - (b) Define the conditions and circumstances under which technologies/measures may be included as CPAs in the PoA, by establishing eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA;

⁹ This requirement replaces the clarification provided by the Board at EB 28, as recorded in paragraph 14 of the meeting report.

- (c) Specify how the corresponding CPAs are to be designed to ensure that they comply with all applicable CDM requirements, including the requirements in this standard and in the applied methodologies, and where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
77. For a proposed CDM PoA applying more than one technology/measure or more than one methodology, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a generic CPA-DD for each technology/measure, each methodology and each combination thereof.¹⁰
78. The coordinating/managing entity shall consider any specific guidance in the applied methodologies regarding the requirement to prepare separate generic CPA-DDs for each technology/measure, taking into account differences in the means of demonstration of additionality, GHG emission reduction or net anthropogenic GHG removal calculations, and monitoring methods applicable to the technologies/measures being implemented.
79. As an exception to paragraphs 77 and 78 above, when the technologies/measures are included in the positive lists for additionality demonstration in the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” or the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” a generic CPA-DD may cover more than one technology/measure. However, the coordinating/managing entity shall still include all information related to eligibility criteria, GHG emission reduction or net anthropogenic GHG removal calculations and monitoring requirements for each technology/measure separately taking into account any specific guidance in the applied methodologies.
80. If a generic CPA-DD indicates that the corresponding CPAs are deemed automatically additional in accordance with the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” and if the coordinating/managing entity intends to include such CPAs without validation by a DOE prior to inclusion in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a CPA inclusion template as part of the proposed CDM PoA.

7.12.2. General description of generic component project activity

81. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide a general description of the generic CPA, including:
- (a) The purpose of the generic CPA;

¹⁰ For instance, a PoA for efficient residential lighting applying more than one methodology will need more than one generic CPA-DD (e.g. a generic CPA-DD for efficient residential lighting under AMSII.C and a generic CPA-DD for efficient residential lighting under AMSII.J). Similarly a PoA for energy-efficiency activities applying a single methodology but including different technologies will need more than one generic CPA-DD (e.g. a generic CPA-DD for efficient street lighting under AMSII.C and a generic CPA-DD for efficient water pumping under AMSII.C). Furthermore, a PoA for treatment of domestic manure will need more than one generic CPA-DD for applying more than one combination of methodologies (e.g. a generic CPA-DD for applying the combination AMSIII.R.+AMSI.E.+AMSI.I. and a generic CPA-DD for applying the combination AMSIII.R.+AMSI.I). However, separate generic CPA-DDs are not required to cover cases that do not differ in terms of GHG emission reduction calculations (e.g. separate generic CPA-DDs are not required for installing prefabricated project stoves of efficiency N under methodology AMSII.G by manufacturer M1 versus installing prefabricated project stoves of efficiency N under methodology AMSII.G by manufacturer M2).

- (b) The technologies/measures to be employed and/or implemented by the corresponding CPAs;
- (c) The types and levels of services provided by the facilities, systems and equipment that are being modified and/or installed under the corresponding CPAs and information on:
 - (i) The range of the age and average lifetime of the equipment based on the manufacturer's specifications and industry standards;
 - (ii) The range of the existing and forecast installed capacities, load factors and efficiencies;
 - (iii) The energy and mass flows and balances of the facilities, systems and equipment included in the generic CPA, if necessary.

7.12.3. Selection of methodologies and standardized baselines

- 82. The coordinating/managing entity shall select methodologies that have been approved by the Board and that are valid¹¹ and applicable to the generic CPA.
- 83. In selecting a methodology for the generic CPA, the coordinating/managing entity may:
 - (a) Propose a new methodology in accordance with the "Procedure: Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools";
 - (b) Propose a revision to an approved methodology or methodological tool in accordance with the procedure referred to in subparagraph (a) above;
 - (c) Seek clarification of an approved methodology or methodological tool in accordance with the procedure referred to in subparagraph (a) above; or
 - (d) Request approval of deviation from an approved methodology in accordance with the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities".¹²
- 84. The coordinating/managing entity may select a standardized baseline that has been approved by the Board, if it is valid¹³ and applicable to the generic CPA and to the selected methodology in accordance with the applicability section of the standardized baseline (hereinafter referred to as selected standardized baseline).

¹¹ The valid version of a methodology is its latest version, or a previous version if the submission of the request for registration of the proposed CDM PoA to the secretariat in accordance with the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities" is still within the grace period of the previous version for use in accordance with the "Procedure: Development, revision and clarification of methodologies and methodological tools".

¹² See the relevant provisions in the "CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities" for examples of deviation in project-specific situations.

¹³ The valid version of a standardized baseline is its latest version, or a previous version if the submission of the request for registration of the proposed CDM PoA to the secretariat in accordance with the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities" is still within the grace period of the previous version for use in accordance with the "Procedure: Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines".

85. Notwithstanding paragraph 84 above, the coordinating/managing entity shall select an approved standardized baseline for the generic CPA if the standardized baseline is valid, and applicable to the generic CPA and to the selected methodology, and the selection of the standardized baseline is mandatory in accordance with the applicability section of the standardized baseline.¹⁴
86. Notwithstanding paragraphs 84 and 85 above, the coordinating/managing entity shall not select an approved standardized baseline that standardizes additionality for the generic CPA if the start date of the proposed CDM PoA is before the date when the standardized baseline becomes valid.
87. If a PoA-DD has been published for global stakeholder consultation when no applicable approved standardized baseline was valid, and if, after the publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation but before the submission of a request for registration of the proposed CDM PoA, an applicable approved standardized baseline whose selection is mandatory has become valid, the request for registration may be submitted without selecting the standardized baseline if the submission is made within 240 days after the standardized baseline became valid.
88. In selecting a standardized baseline for the generic CPA, the coordinating/managing entity may, in accordance with the “Procedure: Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines”:
- (a) Propose a new standardized baseline;
 - (b) Propose a revision to an approved standardized baseline;
 - (c) Seek clarification of an approved standardized baseline; or
 - (d) Propose an updated standardized baseline.
89. In selecting a methodology, the coordinating/managing entity may select any approved methodology that is applicable to the generic CPA, irrespective of whether the methodology includes guidance on how to translate the relevant requirements into eligibility criteria.¹⁵

7.12.4. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

7.12.4.1. General requirements

90. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide the references (number, title and version) of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, of the selected standardized baselines that are applied to the generic CPA, including any other methodologies or tools to which the selected methodologies refer.
91. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate why the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines, are applicable to the technologies/measures that will be used by the corresponding CPAs by showing that the

¹⁴ Such standardized baselines include ASB0001 and ASB0003, which state in their applicability section that the latest approved and valid values of the standardized baseline are the only values of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission factor(s) that shall be applied for the project electricity system.

¹⁵ See EB 68 meeting report, paragraph 97.

design of the generic CPA meets all applicability conditions of the methodologies and, where applicable, the standardized baselines.

92. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the design of the generic CPA complies with the relevant requirements of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, including the application of any tools, standards or guidelines required by the methodologies.

7.12.4.2. Application of multiple small-scale methodologies

93. The coordinating/managing entity may apply combinations of multiple technologies/measures and/or small-scale methodologies for the proposed CDM PoA using one of the following options:¹⁶
- (a) The same combination of technologies/measures under the same combination of methodologies are applied consistently in every CPA in the PoA. For example, methane recovered from an anaerobic digester to treat animal manure applying the methodology AMS-III.D is used for heat generation applying the methodology AMS-I.C;
 - (b) A single methodology is consistently applied in each CPA in the PoA but using different technologies/measures for different CPAs. For example, different wastewater treatment technologies are used in different CPAs in the PoA, applying the methodology AMS-III.H;
 - (c) A principal technology/measure is used consistently in each CPA in the PoA, applying different combinations of methodologies to different CPAs. For example, wastewater treatment projects¹⁷ with different ways of utilizing recovered methane (methodologies AMS-I.C for heat, AMS-I.D and AMS-I.F for electricity, or both) or biomass/biogas projects with different fuel displacement (methodologies AMS-I.C and AMS-I.I for fossil fuel, AMS-I.E for non-renewable biomass, or both); or
 - (d) Combinations of technologies/measures and/or methodologies vary across CPAs in the PoA to realize the policy or the goal of the PoA. To apply such combinations,¹⁸ the coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that the implementation of the activities through CPAs is integrated through the design of the PoA. For example:
 - (i) The coordinating/managing entity initiates and coordinates different GHG emission reduction activities as part of a city-wide effort to reduce GHG emissions to implement policy goals adopted by the city or the government. This may include different measures, such as energy production, transport, energy efficiency and waste management;

¹⁶ Combinations of methodologies contained in the “General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies” may be applied without further assessment of cross effects or other conditions, while other combinations can be applied with the analysis of cross effects.

¹⁷ Biogas/methane recovery from an anaerobic digester is the principal technology/measure in this example.

¹⁸ Choosing this option may influence the choices for the sampling plan.

- (ii) The coordinating/managing entity initiates and coordinates the installation of renewable electricity systems, which may include grid-connected and off-grid systems, by providing financial incentives for the installation of these systems.
- 94. In any of the options referred to in paragraph 93 above, the coordinating/managing entity shall either:
 - (a) Demonstrate that no cross effects exist between the technologies/measures by following the instructions provided in appendix 1; or
 - (b) If cross effects exist, take them into account in the calculation of GHG emission reductions.
- 95. For the purpose of meeting the requirement referred to in paragraph 94 above, the coordinating/managing entity may:
 - (a) Seek clarification from the Board on the existence of cross effects or how they should be taken into account in the calculation of GHG emission reductions in accordance with the “Procedure: Development, revision and clarification of baseline and monitoring methodologies and methodological tools”;
 - (b) Propose a revision to the applied methodologies in accordance with the procedure referred to in subparagraph (a) above to take into account the identified cross effects; or
 - (c) Request approval of deviation from the applied methodologies in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” to take into account the identified cross effects.

7.12.4.3. Application of multiple large-scale methodologies

- 96. The coordinating/managing entity may apply combinations of multiple large-scale methodologies for the proposed CDM PoA, if it demonstrates that the application of multiple methodologies for the PoA is to realize the policy or goal of the PoA, and that the implementation of the activities through CPAs is integrated through the design of the PoA (see examples in paragraph 93(d) above).
- 97. To apply multiple large-scale methodologies for the proposed CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall follow the instructions on the consideration of cross effects provided in appendix 1 and shall seek clarification from the Board on potential cross effects in the proposed combinations in accordance with the “Procedure: Development, revision and clarification of baseline and monitoring methodologies and methodological tools”. In doing so, a draft PoA-DD with completed sections of detailed technical descriptions shall also be submitted.

98. Notwithstanding paragraph 97 above, the coordinating/managing entity may apply the combinations explicitly permitted in the methodologies or the combinations that satisfy one of the following two conditions without seeking clarification from the Board:
- (a) If each CPA applies only one methodology, and there is no interaction between different CPAs. An interaction shall be deemed to occur in the following cases, but not limited to, where:
 - (i) One CPA is dependent on the implementation of another CPA, or one CPA impacts the profitability or GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by another CPA;
 - (ii) One CPA is interlinked with another CPA by the technologies applied or economic decisions taken;
 - (b) If multiple large-scale methodologies are combined within a CPA, or different CPAs applying different methodologies are implemented such that geographical boundaries overlap, and the combination falls under one of the following types:
 - (i) Recovery of waste gas/energy under one measure and its use in another measure for one or more applications (e.g. power, heat, natural gas distribution grid, feedstock). For example, biogas may be firstly recovered (methodology ACM0010), and then used as a feedstock and fuel for town gas production (methodology AM0069) or for the purpose of injection to a natural gas distribution grid (methodology AM0053);
 - (ii) Waste gas destruction (e.g. N₂O) under one measure and energy efficiency/fuel switch as another measure in the same industrial plant where the waste gas is generated. For example, while implementing N₂O abatement from nitric acid production (methodology ACM0019), fossil fuel tri-generation systems may also be implemented in the facilities (methodology AM0076);
 - (iii) Renewable energy production for different uses. For example, a renewable energy power plant supplies power to the grid under one measure (methodology ACM0002) and the same plant replaces part of the electricity production of a standalone fossil fuel fired power plant under another measure (methodology AM0019);
 - (iv) Interconnection of electricity grid systems and at the same time, the introduction of renewable-, natural gas- or clean coal-based power plants. For example, while interconnecting different electricity systems for energy exchange (methodology AM0108), a new renewable-based power plant may be built to supply power to the exporting grid (methodology ACM0002);
 - (v) Aeration of landfills and collection of the residual landfill gas or residual waste after aeration for further utilization. For example, the solid waste in a landfill after aeration (methodology AM0083) may be further incinerated for gainful use (methodology ACM0022).

7.12.4.4. Application of combination of large-scale and small-scale methodologies

99. The coordinating/managing entity may apply a combination of large-scale and small-scale methodologies for the proposed CDM PoA if it complies with the same requirements for the combinations of multiple large-scale methodologies referred to in paragraphs 96–98 above, *mutatis mutandis*.

7.12.4.5. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases

100. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to define the project boundary of each of the corresponding CPAs, including which sources and GHGs are to be included in the project boundary under which conditions or circumstances, in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
101. If the applied methodologies allow the coordinating/managing entity to choose whether a source or GHG is to be included in the project boundary, the coordinating/managing entity shall explain and justify the choice.

7.12.4.6. Baseline scenario

102. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to establish the baseline scenario for each of the corresponding CPAs in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, and the provisions in paragraphs 103–107 below.
103. When establishing the baseline scenario, if the coordinating/managing entity foresees that future anthropogenic emissions by sources are projected to rise above current levels due to the specific circumstances of the host Party, it may follow the “Guidelines on the consideration of suppressed demand in CDM methodologies” to propose a revision to an approved methodology to cover such scenario if it is not covered in the methodology.
104. As a general principle, relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances shall be taken into account in the establishment of the baseline scenario, without creating perverse incentives that may impact host Parties’ contributions to the ultimate objective of the Convention.
105. When establishing the baseline scenario, the coordinating/managing entity shall take into account the following two types of national and/or sectoral policies or regulations:
- (a) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations that give comparative advantages to more emissions-intensive technologies or fuels over less emissions-intensive technologies or fuels;¹⁹
 - (b) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations that give comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies over more emissions-intensive technologies (e.g. public subsidies to promote the diffusion of renewable energy or to finance energy efficiency programmes).²⁰

¹⁹ Such policies, which increase GHG emissions, are called E+ policies.

²⁰ Such policies, which decrease GHG emissions, are called E- policies.

106. The coordinating/managing entity shall address the two types of policies or regulations described in paragraph 105 above as follows:
- (a) Only national and/or sectoral policies or regulations described in paragraph 105(a) above that have been implemented before the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol by the Conference of the Parties (hereinafter referred to as the COP) (decision 1/CP.3, 11 December 1997) shall be taken into account when establishing the baseline scenario. If such national and/or sectoral policies or regulations were implemented since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, the baseline scenario should refer to a hypothetical situation without the national and/or sectoral policies or regulations being in place;
 - (b) National and/or sectoral policies or regulations described in paragraph 105(b) above that have been implemented since the adoption by the COP of the CDM M&Ps (decision 17/CP.7, 11 November 2001) need not be taken into account in establishing the baseline scenario. If such national and/or sectoral policies or regulations were implemented since the adoption of the CDM M&Ps, the baseline scenario could refer to a hypothetical situation without the national and/or sectoral policies or regulations being in place.
107. Notwithstanding paragraphs 102–106 above or 138–140 below, if the generic CPA selects a standardized baseline that standardizes baseline scenario, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe the baseline scenario as per the selected standardized baseline.

7.12.4.7. Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

108. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to undertake the ex ante and ex post calculations of baseline, project and leakage GHG emissions, as well as GHG emission reductions to be achieved by each of the corresponding CPAs, in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe all steps to be undertaken for these calculations.
109. If the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines include different scenarios or cases, or provide different options and/or default values to choose from, the coordinating/managing entity shall justify its choice.
110. The coordinating/managing entity shall, in accordance with the applied methodologies, and where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, describe how to determine the data and parameters that will not be monitored but are determined before the registration of the proposed PoA and remain fixed throughout the PoA period. These data and parameters shall be available at the time of the validation for registration of the PoA.
111. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the application of default data in the estimation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals for the corresponding CPAs results in conservative estimates.
112. The coordinating/managing entity may use sampling for the determination of parameter values for calculating GHG emission reductions if the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, allow to do so. In such cases, the coordinating/managing entity shall develop and describe a sampling plan in accordance with the “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”.

7.12.4.8. Monitoring plan

113. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to develop the monitoring plan for each of the corresponding CPAs in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, all other applicable CDM rules and requirements, and the provisions in paragraphs 114 and 115 below.
114. The monitoring plan shall include all data, parameters and related information required by the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, including:
- (a) Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures;
 - (b) Uncertainty levels, methods and the associated accuracy level of measuring instruments to be used for various parameters and variables;
 - (c) Specifications of the calibration frequency for the measuring equipment. If neither the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, nor the Board's guidance specify any requirements for calibration frequency for measuring equipment, the coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the equipment is calibrated either in accordance with the local/national standards or the manufacturer's specifications. If local/national standards or the manufacturer's specifications are not available, international standards may be used.
115. The monitoring plan shall also include the following other elements:
- (a) The operational and management structure to be put in place to implement the monitoring plan;
 - (b) Provisions to ensure that data monitored and required for verification and issuance are kept and archived for at least two years after the end of the final crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later;
 - (c) Definition of responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving.
116. The coordinating/managing entity may choose to make a delayed submission of the description of how to develop the monitoring plan, that is, after the registration of the proposed CDM PoA and:
- (a) At any time prior to the submission of the request for issuance of CERs for the first monitoring period of the PoA; or
 - (b) Together with the request for issuance of CERs for the first monitoring period of the PoA.
117. If the coordinating/managing entity chooses to make a delayed submission of the description of how to develop the monitoring plan in accordance with paragraph 116 above, it shall clearly state that the submission of the description of how to develop the monitoring plan is delayed and that the generic CPA-DD in the PoA-DD submitted for registration of the proposed CDM PoA does not contain information related to the monitoring plan.

7.12.5. Crediting period type and duration

118. The coordinating/managing entity shall select a type (fixed or renewable) and specify the duration of the crediting period applicable to all corresponding CPAs, taking into account that:²¹
- (a) Each renewable crediting period shall be at most seven years and may be renewed at most two times, for a maximum total length of 21 years. The timing of the renewal of the crediting period of the corresponding CPAs does not have to coincide with that of the renewal of the PoA;
 - (b) A fixed crediting period shall be at most 10 years;
 - (c) The crediting period of a CPA shall not exceed the end of the duration of the PoA, regardless of the crediting period type (renewable or fixed) of the CPA.

7.12.6. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of component project activities

119. The coordinating/managing entity shall define the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the proposed CDM PoA, setting out required conditions for a proposed CPA to be included in the PoA, and shall demonstrate the usability of the eligibility criteria for assessing the inclusion of CPAs in the PoA. If the PoA establishes multiple generic CPAs, the coordinating/managing entity shall develop a distinct set of eligibility criteria for each generic CPA.
120. The eligibility criteria shall cover as a minimum the following:²²
- (a) Geographical boundaries of CPAs consistent with the geographical boundary of the PoA;
 - (b) Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end-user locations (e.g. programme logo);
 - (c) Conditions to confirm that CPAs are neither registered as CDM project activities, included in another registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered;
 - (d) Specification of the technology/measure,²³ such as the level²⁴ and type of service, as well as performance specification based on, inter alia, testing/certification;
 - (e) Conditions to check the start dates of CPAs through documentary evidence;

²¹ See footnote 34.

²² The validating DOE and/or the Board may specify additional criteria depending on the specific characteristics of a PoA.

²³ Specifications of the technology/measure shall include the type, capacity and other key features of the design of the systems. For example, indicating the installed capacity (in kW), size or dimensions, fixed/portable operation, and other key design features that make the project cook stoves efficient, would be appropriate; however, only indicating that all cook stoves will have an efficiency X% would not be sufficient.

²⁴ The level of service shall be defined in comparison with the baseline system being replaced.

- (f) Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies;
- (g) Conditions to ensure that CPAs meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality as follows:
 - (i) If the generic CPA applies large-scale methodologies, the conditions shall derive from the requirements contained in the additionality section of the applied methodologies;
 - (ii) If the generic CPA is small-scale in accordance with the thresholds referred to in paragraphs 122 below and applies only small-scale methodologies, the conditions shall derive from the requirements contained in the additionality section of the applied methodologies, or if such section does not exist, from the “Methodological tool: Demonstrating additionality of small-scale project activities” and, where necessary, any applicable additionality tool;
 - (iii) If the generic CPA is microscale in accordance with the thresholds referred to in paragraph 124 below and applies the “Methodological tool: Demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities” regardless of the scale of methodologies applied (i.e. large-scale methodologies, small-scale methodologies or combination thereof), the conditions shall derive from this tool;
 - (iv) If investment analysis is used for the demonstration of additionality under the options referred to in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) above, the conditions shall:
 - a. Define the input parameters that will be used in the investment analysis, together with a description of how the values for these parameters will be obtained for each CPA. The additionality of each CPA shall then be assessed by using the actual values, applicable to that CPA at the time of inclusion, in the investment analysis conducted for the purpose of demonstrating the additionality of the CPA; or
 - b. Define technical and economic criteria with a range of values for each input parameter, which qualify a CPA for inclusion in the PoA.²⁵ Under this option, the eligibility criteria shall be updated in accordance with the requirements specified in the applied methodologies,²⁶ following the process of post-registration changes in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”. At the time of inclusion of a CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall assess whether the actual values applicable to the CPA at that time fall within the range;

²⁵ For example, see the guidance in ACM0002 “Large-scale Consolidated Methodology: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”, under the section “Project activity under a programme of activities” to apply this option.

²⁶ For example, ACM0002 requires that the eligibility criteria related to costs, revenues and investment climate shall be updated every two years in order to correctly reflect the technical and market circumstances of a CPA implementation.

- (v) If the generic CPA applies a combination of large-scale methodologies or large-scale and small-scale methodologies, and the combination results in changed cash-flow for individual measures in comparison to the situation where the measures are implemented separately, the conditions shall be such that additionality is demonstrated for the measures both individually (i.e. for each of the measures) and collectively (i.e. for the combination of the measures);
- (vi) If the generic CPA applies large-scale or small-scale A/R methodologies, the conditions shall derive from the requirements contained in the additionality section of the applied methodologies;
- (vii) If the generic CPA applies a standardized baseline that standardizes additionality, the conditions shall ensure that the applicability condition of the standardized baseline are met;
- (h) Conditions to ensure the compliance with other requirements of the applied methodologies;
- (i) The PoA-specific requirements, including any conditions related to undertaking local stakeholder consultation and environmental impact analysis;²⁷
- (j) Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance;
- (k) Target group (e.g. domestic/commercial/industrial, rural/urban, grid-connected/off-grid), and where applicable, distribution mechanisms (e.g. direct installation);²⁸
- (l) If the generic CPA applies sampling for the determination of parameter values for calculating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA in accordance with the “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”;
- (m) If the generic CPA is small-scale or microscale, conditions to ensure that CPAs that will be included meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPAs. However, if the generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as “microscale CDM units” as defined in the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities”, these conditions are not required;
- (n) If the generic CPA is small-scale or microscale, conditions for the debundling check based on the “Methodological tool: Assessment of debundling for small-scale project activities”. However, if the generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as “microscale CDM units”, these conditions are not required.

²⁷ See also relevant paragraphs of the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.

²⁸ This is to re-test the validity of assumptions made at the PoA level. For example, in a lighting efficiency application, lighting usage hours of 3.5 hours per day would be valid if the target group is residences/households. Usage hours would be different in commercial applications.

7.12.7. Specific design requirements for small-scale component project activities

7.12.7.1. General requirements

121. The coordinating/managing entity designing a generic CPA for small-scale CPAs following the CDM SSC M&Ps and other CDM rules and requirements for small-scale project activities (hereinafter referred to as generic small-scale CPA) shall only use small-scale methodologies and, where applicable, standardized baselines. However, the coordinating/managing entity may use large-scale methodologies and, where applicable, standardized baselines, for a generic CPA that is within the small-scale project activity thresholds if the CPA follows the CDM M&Ps and other CDM rules and requirements for large-scale project activities.

7.12.7.2. Project activity type and eligibility

122. The coordinating/managing entity shall indicate, from the following, the small-scale project type applicable to the generic small-scale CPA:
- (a) Type I: Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity of 15 MW (or an appropriate equivalent). In this context:
 - (i) “Output” is the installed/rated capacity as indicated by the manufacturer of the equipment or plant, irrespective of the actual load factor of the plant. The installed/rated capacity of renewable electricity generating units that involve turbine generator systems shall be based on the installed/rated capacity of the generator;
 - (ii) Regarding the “appropriate equivalent” of 15 MW, decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 6(c)(i) refers to MW, but the coordinating/managing entity may refer to MW(p),²⁹ MW(e) or MW(th). As MW(e) is the most common denomination, MW is defined as MW(e), and otherwise an appropriate conversion factor shall be applied;
 - (iii) For biomass, biofuel and biogas project activities, the maximal limit of 15 MW(e) is equivalent to a 45 MW thermal output of the equipment or the plant (e.g. boilers). For thermal applications of biomass, biofuels or biogas (e.g. cookstoves), the limit of 45 MW(th) is the installed/rated capacity of the thermal application equipment or device(s) (e.g. biogas stoves). For electrical or mechanical applications, the limit of a 15 MW installed/rated output shall be used. In the case of co-firing renewable and fossil fuels, the rated capacity of the system when using fossil fuel shall apply;
 - (iv) For thermal applications of solar energy project activities, “maximum output” shall be calculated using a conversion factor of 700 W(th)/m² of aperture area of glazed flat plate or evacuated tubular collector, that is, the eligibility limit in terms of aperture area is 64,000 m² of the collector.³⁰ The coordinating/managing entity may also use other conversion factors

²⁹ For solar photovoltaic applications, 15 MW(p) may be defined by manufacturers’ specifications under testing conditions of 1000 W/m² and 25 deg C or 600 W/m² and 35 deg C.

³⁰ This conversion is not applicable for solar thermal parabolic and trough-type collectors used for high-grade solar thermal energy applications.

determined as per the requirements in paragraph 127 below, but shall then justify why the chosen conversion factor is more appropriate to the generic CPA;

- (b) Type II: Energy efficiency improvement project activities that reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, with a maximum energy saving of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent) in any year of the crediting period. In this context, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(th) per year saving; or
 - (c) Type III: Other project activities not included in Type I or Type II that result in GHG emission reductions not exceeding 60 kt CO₂e per year in any year of the crediting period.
123. In selecting a small-scale project type for the generic CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall consider that:
- (a) The three project types referred to in paragraph 122 above are mutually exclusive;
 - (b) A small-scale CPA may contain more than one component, each belonging to one of the three project types referred to in paragraph 122 above. In this case, the sum of the scale of components belonging to the same project type shall not exceed the limit of that project type.
124. Within each small-scale project activity type referred to in paragraph 122 above, if the scale of the generic small-scale CPA is under the corresponding threshold below, the coordinating/managing entity may benefit from simplified CDM rules and requirements for microscale project activities. In order to do so, the coordinating/managing entity shall indicate and demonstrate that the generic CPA qualifies for the microscale project activity type:
- (a) Type I: project activities with up to 5 MW output capacity that employ renewable energy as their primary technology;
 - (b) Type II: project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year; or
 - (c) Type III: Other project activities not included in Type I or Type II that aim to achieve GHG emission reductions at a scale of no more than 20 kt CO₂e per year.

7.12.7.3. General description of component project activity

125. If the coordinating/managing entity wishes to include more than one component in the generic small-scale CPA, it shall provide information on the project type (i.e. Type I, II and/or III), technology/measure of the project activity, and application of the selected methodologies separately for each component.

7.12.7.4. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

7.12.7.4.1. General requirements

126. If the generic small-scale CPA contains more than one component, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe, for each component separately, how to

- undertake the ex ante and ex post calculations of baseline, project and leakage GHG emissions as well as GHG emission reductions, as referred to in paragraph 108 above.
127. For the generic small-scale CPA, the calculations referred to in paragraph 108 above shall be undertaken also in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs 128–130 below.
128. To determine the performance of the equipment to be used in the corresponding small-scale CPAs, the coordinating/managing entity shall use:
- (a) The appropriate values specified in the applied methodologies or, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines;
 - (b) The national standard for the performance of the equipment type (the coordinating/managing entity shall identify the standard used) if the values referred to in subparagraph (a) above is not available;
 - (c) An international standard for the performance of the equipment type, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards (the coordinating/managing entity shall identify the standard used) if the values referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above are not available;
 - (d) The manufacturer's specifications, provided that they are tested and certified by national or international certifiers, if the values referred to in subparagraphs (a)–(c) above are not available;
 - (e) Performance data from test results conducted by an independent entity for the equipment to be installed under the corresponding CPAs, if the values referred to in subparagraphs (a)–(d) above are not available.
129. If leakage is to be considered, the coordinating/managing entity shall consider leakage only within the boundaries of non-Annex I Parties.
130. The coordinating/managing entity shall use the valid version of the norms, specifications, standards and test procedures referred to in the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, as available at the time of submission of the PoA-DD or CPA-DD, as applicable, to a DOE for validation.

7.12.7.4.2. Monitoring plan

131. For the generic small-scale CPA, the description of how to develop the monitoring plan for each of the corresponding small-scale CPAs, as referred to in paragraph 113 above, shall also be in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs 132 and 133 below.
132. In developing the monitoring plan for the generic small-scale CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall consider the following:
- (a) Data variables that impact the GHG emission reductions continuously (e.g. quantity of fuel inputs, amount of heat or electricity produced, gas captured) shall be measured continuously and recorded at appropriate intervals. Data elements that are generally constant (e.g. emission factors, calorific value, system efficiencies) shall be measured or calculated at least once a year, unless other specifications are provided in the applied methodologies or, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines;

- (b) Measuring equipment shall be certified to national or IEC standards;
 - (c) The calibration of measuring equipment shall be carried out by an accredited person or institution;
 - (d) Measured data with high levels of uncertainty or without adequate calibration shall be compared with local/national data and commercial data to ensure consistency.
133. For parameters to be measured in accordance with the applied methodologies or, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, the monitoring plan shall include the following:
- (a) The measurement methods and procedures, including accepted industry standards, or national or international standards that will be applied; the measuring equipment that will be used; how the measurements will be undertaken; the accuracy of the measurement methods; the measurement intervals; and the responsible person/entity who will undertake the measurements;
 - (b) The calibration procedures to be applied and the responsible person/entity who will perform the calibration.

7.12.8. Specific design requirements for afforestation and reforestation component project activities

7.12.8.1. Addressing non-permanence

134. The coordinating/managing entity shall specify which of the following approaches to addressing non-permanence has been selected for the generic CPA for A/R CPAs (hereinafter referred to as generic A/R CPA), considering that the selected approach shall be applied to all A/R CPAs to be included in the same A/R PoA and remain fixed for the crediting period, including its renewals:
- (a) Issuance of Temporary CERs (tCERs); or
 - (b) Issuance of Long-term CERs (lCERs).

7.12.8.2. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

7.12.8.2.1. Project boundary, carbon pools and greenhouse gases

135. Paragraphs 136 and 137 below shall apply instead of paragraphs 100 and 101 above, respectively.
136. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to define the project boundary of each of the corresponding A/R CPAs, including which carbon pools and GHGs are to be selected to account for in the project boundary under which conditions or circumstances, in accordance with the applied methodologies, and where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
137. If the applied methodologies allow the coordinating/managing entity to choose whether a carbon pool or GHG is to be excluded from the project boundary, it shall justify the choice.

7.12.8.2.2. Baseline scenario

138. Paragraphs 139 and 140 below shall apply instead of paragraphs 102 and 103–106 above, respectively.
139. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to establish the baseline scenario separately for each stratum in each of the corresponding A/R CPAs, including the land use that would occur in the absence of the corresponding A/R CPAs, in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, and the provisions in paragraph 140 below.
140. When describing how to establish the baseline scenario, the coordinating/managing entity shall take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances, such as historical land use practices, without creating perverse incentives that may impact the host Party's contributions to the ultimate objective of the Convention. However, national and/or sectoral land-use policies or regulations, which give comparative advantages to A/R activities and have been implemented since the adoption by the COP of the CDM M&Ps (decision 17/CP.7, 11 November 2001) need not be taken into account in developing the baseline scenario. If such national and/or sectoral policies or regulations have been implemented since the adoption of the CDM M&Ps, the baseline scenario could refer to a hypothetical situation without the national and/or sectoral policies or regulations being in place.

7.12.8.2.3. Estimation of net anthropogenic removals

141. Paragraphs 142 and 143 below shall apply instead of paragraphs 108 and 112 above, respectively.
142. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to undertake the ex ante and ex post calculations of baseline and actual net GHG removals by sinks, and leakage, as well as net anthropogenic GHG removals to be achieved by each of the corresponding A/R CPAs, in accordance with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe all steps to be undertaken for these calculations.
143. The coordinating/managing entity may use sampling for the determination of parameter values for calculating net anthropogenic GHG removals if the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, allow to do so. In such cases, the coordinating/managing entity shall develop and describe a sampling plan.

7.12.8.2.4. Monitoring

144. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to plan management activities for each of the corresponding A/R CPAs, including harvesting cycles, and verifications such that a systematic coincidence of verifications and peaks in carbon stocks is avoided.
145. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to monitor forest establishment and management, if required for compliance with the applicability conditions of the applied methodologies.
146. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to determine and record the geographic coordinates of the project boundary, including boundaries of strata if any, for each of the corresponding A/R CPAs.

147. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe, or provide reference to, standard operating procedures and QA/QC procedures for data monitoring, as required by the applied methodologies, to be applied for each of the corresponding A/R CPAs.
148. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to identify measures to minimize potential leakage and describe how these will be implemented for each of the corresponding A/R CPAs.
149. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to specify the procedures for periodic review of the implementation of activities and measures to minimize leakage, if required by the applied methodologies, for each of the corresponding A/R CPAs.

7.12.8.3. Crediting period type and duration

150. Notwithstanding paragraph 118 above, the coordinating/managing entity shall select a type (fixed or renewable) and specify the duration of the crediting period applicable to all corresponding A/R CPAs, taking into account that:
 - (a) Each renewable crediting period shall be at most 20 years and may be renewed at most two times, for a maximum total length of 60 years. The timing of the renewal of the crediting period of the corresponding A/R CPAs does not have to coincide with that of the renewal of the A/R CDM PoA;
 - (b) A fixed crediting period shall be at most 30 years;
 - (c) The provisions of paragraphs 12 and 13 of decision 17/CP.7 do not apply to A/R CPAs. An A/R CPA starting after 1 January 2000 can also be validated and included in a registered A/R PoA after 31 December 2005 as long as the first verification for the A/R CPA occurs after the date of inclusion of this A/R CPA in the A/R PoA. Given that the crediting period starts on the same date as the starting date of the A/R CPA, an A/R CPA starting in 2000 onwards can accrue tCERs/ICERs as of the starting date;³¹
 - (d) Where ICERs are expected to be issued for an A/R PoA, the dates of renewal of the crediting periods of all A/R CPAs included in the PoA shall be aligned with the date of renewal of the A/R PoA;
 - (e) The crediting period of an A/R CPA shall not exceed the end of the duration of the A/R PoA, regardless of the crediting period type (renewable or fixed) of the A/R CPA.

7.12.9. Specific design requirements for small-scale afforestation and reforestation component project activities

151. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to demonstrate that each of the corresponding small-scale A/R CPAs:
 - (a) Complies with the definition and limit for small-scale A/R CDM project activities specified in decision 9/CMP.3,³² which states that “Small-scale afforestation and

³¹ Exceptions indicated for A/R project activities also apply to A/R CPAs.

³² Decision 9/CMP.3 revised the limit for small-scale A/R CDM project activities defined in the annex to decision 5/CMP.1.

reforestation project activities under the CDM' are those that are expected to result in net anthropogenic greenhouse gas removals by sinks of less than 16 kilotonnes of CO₂ per year and are developed or implemented by low-income communities and individuals as determined by the host Party. If a small-scale afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM results in net anthropogenic greenhouse gas removals by sinks greater than 16 kilotonnes of CO₂ per year, the excess removals will not be eligible for the issuance of tCERs or ICERs";

- (b) Complies with one of the types of small-scale A/R CDM project activities defined in appendix B of the annex to decision 6/CMP.1 and qualifies to apply one of the simplified methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities.

7.13. Validation for registration of programme of activities

- 152. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes³³ linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the proposed CDM PoA, for the validation of the PoA for registration. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the validation.
- 153. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit to the selected DOE the completed PoA-DD, together with supporting documentation, for validation and publication for global stakeholder consultation. If the coordinating/managing entity developed a document for voluntary monitoring of sustainable development co-benefits in accordance with paragraph 68 above, they may also submit it to the selected DOE for publication.
- 154. If the PoA-DD contains confidential or proprietary information, the coordinating/managing entity shall submit documentation in the following two versions:
 - (a) A version in which all parts containing confidential/proprietary information are redacted (e.g. by covering those parts with black ink) so that the version can be made publicly available without displaying confidential/proprietary information;
 - (b) A version containing all information that is to be treated as confidential /proprietary by all parties handling this documentation (DOEs; Board members and alternate members; CDM panel and working group members; external experts requested to consider such documents in support of the work of the Board; and the secretariat).
- 155. Information used to demonstrate additionality, to describe the application of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines, and to support an environmental impact assessment shall not be considered proprietary or confidential. Any data, values and formulae included in electronic spreadsheets provided shall be made accessible and verifiable.
- 156. Before publishing the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation in accordance with the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities", the coordinating/managing entity may request the DOE to seek guidance from the Board on the acceptability of deviation from:
 - (a) The selected methodologies; or

³³ The list of all 16 sectoral scopes, the DOEs accredited in each scope as well as the methodologies linked with these sectoral scopes, are provided on the UNFCCC CDM website.

- (b) Sections in the selected methodologies that are not standardized by the selected standardized baselines.
- 157. If, after the publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation, the coordinating/managing entity has changed the applied methodologies or the combination thereof for the proposed CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a revised PoA-DD and submit it to any DOE for publication for a new global stakeholder consultation in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”, and request the DOE to restart the validation.
 - 158. The coordinating/managing entity may request the DOE to withdraw the published PoA-DD before the submission of a request for registration of the proposed CDM PoA in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
 - 159. The coordinating/managing entity may request the DOE to withdraw the request for registration in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
 - 160. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants may change the DOE after the publication of the PoA-DD in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.

8. Design of component project activities

8.1. General description of component project activity

- 161. To include a CPA in the registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall develop a CPA-DD that describes the specific design of the CPA.
- 162. Each CPA-DD shall correspond to one of the generic CPA-DDs prepared in accordance with section 7.12 above. If a generic CPA-DD contains more than one technology/measure in accordance with paragraph 79 above, a CPA-DD may correspond to any one of the technologies/measures or their combination covered by the generic CPA-DD.
- 163. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide the geographic reference or other means of identification³⁴ of the proposed CPA, and demonstrate that it is within the geographical boundary of the registered CDM PoA. A CPA shall have only one host Party, which is the Party in which the CPA is located as set out in the CPA-DD.
- 164. The coordinating/managing entity shall identify CPA implementers referred to in paragraph 72 above, including their names and contact details.
- 165. The coordinating/managing entity shall confirm that the proposed CPA is neither registered as a CDM project activity nor included in another registered CDM PoA.
- 166. The coordinating/managing entity shall confirm that the proposed CPA is not a project activity that has been deregistered.

³⁴ For example: the geographic reference for stationary CPAs; the registration number or GPS devices for mobile CPAs.

167. The coordinating/managing entity shall declare, if applicable, the existence of a registered CDM project activity or a CPA under a registered CDM PoA whose crediting period has or has not expired (hereinafter referred to as former project) in the same geographical location³⁵ of the proposed CPA.
168. If the coordinating/managing entity identifies that the proposed CPA is in the same geographical location of a former project, it shall declare that the proposed CPA will not lead to the discontinuation or modification of the former project and does not decrease the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by the former project, and that the proposed CPA complies with the following conditions:
- (a) It utilizes both a different measure and a different technology from those of the former project;
 - (b) It does not share or utilize any of the assets of the former project;
 - (c) It utilizes a different resource type compared to the former project.
169. The following definitions shall apply for paragraph 168 above:
- (a) Measure³⁶: fuel/feedstock switch, technology switch, methane destruction and methane avoidance;
 - (b) Technology: equipment or conversion process used for the production of goods or provision of services. Two different project activities/CPAs are considered to be using the same technology(ies) if they:
 - (i) Provide the same kind of output and use the same kind of equipment and conversion process; or
 - (ii) Undertake the same course of action that results in the same kind of effect (e.g. two projects using the same management practice such as fuel switching);
 - (c) Assets: resources with economic value that an individual, corporation or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide future benefit; the assets could be physical such as project equipment, or non-corporeal such as permits and exclusive position in legislation. The definition of assets in this context excludes land;
 - (d) Output: the amount of goods or services produced by a technology;
 - (e) Resource: A source of supply or support needed for the production of an output. It may include categories of goods, energy and energy carriers that are supplied into the project location and are required for the implementation of the project activity/CPA, such as fossil fuel, by-product of a process, biomass, solar, wind, or geothermal heat.

³⁵ The geographical location includes the project boundary excluding the location of non-project-specific equipment such as electricity grid and district heating. It does not apply to distributed unit projects in which the project boundary consists of a region.

³⁶ "Guidelines for determining baselines for measure(s)"
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/meth/meth_guid50.pdf>.

170. If the proposed CPA involves the implementation of distributed units in households and the conditions referred to in paragraphs 168(a)–(c) above are not met, the coordinating/managing entity shall request a DOE to validate and confirm by other means that the proposed CPA will not lead to the discontinuation or modification of the former project, and does not decrease the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by the former project, in accordance with the “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities”.
171. In all other cases, the coordinating/managing entity may submit a communication to the Board to request clarification in accordance with the “Procedure: Direct communication with stakeholders”, prior to the inclusion of the proposed CPA in the registered PoA.
172. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide information on sources of public funding for the proposed CPA. If public funding from Annex I Parties is involved, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide an affirmation obtained from the Annex I Parties that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance, and is separate from and not counted towards the financial obligations of those Parties.

8.2. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

8.2.1. Reference of methodologies and standardized baselines

173. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide the references (number, title and version) of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, of the selected standardized baselines that are applied to the proposed CPA, including any other methodologies or tools to which the selected methodologies refer, in accordance with the corresponding generic CPA.

8.2.2. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases

174. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the project boundary of the proposed CPA, including the physical delineation of the CPA, and which sources and GHGs are included in the project boundary in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.

8.2.3. Baseline scenario

175. The coordinating/managing entity shall establish and describe the baseline scenario for the proposed CPA in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.
176. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide information on the facilities, systems and equipment to be operated under the proposed CPA and in the baseline scenario, and clearly explain how the same types and levels of services provided by the CPA would have been provided in the baseline scenario.
177. In case of replacement of existing equipment, the coordinating/managing entity shall estimate the point in time when the existing equipment would be replaced in the absence of the proposed CPA in accordance with the “Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment”.

8.2.4. Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

178. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to undertake the ex post calculation of baseline, project and leakage GHG emissions by sources, or baseline and actual net GHG removals by sinks, as well as GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, to be achieved by the proposed CPA, and provide the ex ante calculation of them for each year of the crediting period in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe all steps to be undertaken for these calculations and provide all results.
179. The coordinating/managing entity shall, in accordance with the the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA, provide the data and parameters that will not be monitored but are determined before the inclusion of the CPA and remain fixed throughout the crediting period. These data and parameters shall be available at the time of the validation for inclusion of the CPA.
180. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the application of default data in the estimation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals for the proposed CPA is in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.

8.2.5. Monitoring plan

181. The coordinating/managing entity shall develop and describe the monitoring plan for the proposed CPA in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.
182. The coordinating/managing entity may choose to make a delayed submission of the monitoring plan, that is, after the inclusion of the CPA in the registered CDM PoA and:
 - (a) At any time prior to the submission of the request for issuance of CERs that covers the first monitoring period of the CPA; or
 - (b) Together with the request for issuance of CERs that covers the first monitoring period of the CPA.
183. If the coordinating/managing entity chooses to make a delayed submission of the monitoring plan in accordance with paragraph 182 above, it shall clearly state that the submission of the monitoring plan is delayed and that the CPA-DD submitted for inclusion of the CPA in the registered CDM PoA does not contain information related to the monitoring plan.
184. The monitoring plan shall include all data, parameters and related information in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.
185. The monitoring plan shall also include the other elements referred to in paragraph 115 above in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic CPA.

8.3. Start date, crediting period type and duration

186. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine the start date of the proposed CPA and provide a description of how the start date has been determined in accordance with the definition of start date in the “Glossary: CDM terms”.
187. The coordinating/managing entity shall confirm that the start date of the proposed CPA is on or after the start date of the registered CDM PoA.

- 188. The coordinating/managing entity shall specify the expected operational lifetime of the proposed CPA.
- 189. The coordinating/managing entity shall indicate the type (fixed or renewable) and the duration of the crediting period of the proposed CPA as specified in the corresponding generic CPA.
- 190. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine the start date of the crediting period of the proposed CPA, which shall be on or after the date of inclusion of the CPA in the registered CDM PoA.
- 191. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine only one start date for the crediting period of the proposed CPA, even in cases of phased implementation of the CPA.
- 192. The coordinating/managing entity shall state the start date of the crediting period of the proposed CPA in the format dd/mm/yyyy, and shall not attach any qualifications to the start date, such as “expected”.
- 193. A CPA included in a registered CDM PoA may not be re-included in the same or different PoA, or registered as a CDM project activity after the expiry of its final crediting period.

8.4. Environmental impacts

- 194. If the coordinating/managing entity chose to carry out an analysis of the environmental impacts of the CDM PoA at the CPA level, it shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs 45 and 46 above mutatis mutandis.

8.5. Local stakeholder consultation

- 195. If the coordinating/managing entity chose to carry out the local stakeholder consultation on the CDM PoA at the CPA level, it shall comply with the requirements in section 7.8 above mutatis mutandis.

8.6. Eligibility for inclusion

- 196. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate how the proposed CPA meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion as defined in the corresponding generic CPA.

8.7. Specific design requirements for small-scale component project activities

- 197. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a debundled component of a large-scale project activity or CPA in accordance with the applicable provisions in the “Methodological tool: Assessment of debundling for SSC project activities”.³⁷
- 198. Concerning the requirement in paragraph 176 above, for household devices/appliances to be used in the proposed small-scale CPA, the coordinating/managing entity may disregard the remaining lifetime.

³⁷ 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.

199. If the coordinating/managing entity chose to carry out an analysis of the environmental impacts of the CDM PoA at the CPA level, it shall comply with the requirements of paragraph 47 above mutatis mutandis.

8.8. Specific design requirements for afforestation and reforestation component project activities

8.8.1. General description of component project activity

200. When describing a proposed A/R CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Describe the present environmental conditions of the area planned for the A/R CPA, including the climate, hydrology, soils and ecosystems;
 - (b) Describe the presence, if any, of rare and endangered species and their habitats;
 - (c) Describe the species and varieties selected for the A/R CPA;
 - (d) Describe the technologies and know-how that will be transferred to the host Party, if applicable;
 - (e) Describe or list the legal title(s) to the land, current land tenure and rights enabling determination of the owner of the tCERs or ICERs to be issued for the A/R CPA.

8.8.2. Project boundary

201. The coordinating/managing entity shall define the project boundary that geographically delineates the proposed A/R CPA under the control of the coordinating/managing entity or the project participants, including information allowing for the unique identification of the A/R CPA. If the proposed A/R CPA contains more than one discrete area of land, each discrete area of land shall have a unique identification.
202. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that, for all areas of land planned for the proposed A/R CPA, the control over afforestation or reforestation as required by the CDM A/R M&Ps is already established or is expected to be established. The control of the coordinating/managing entity or the project participants over afforestation or reforestation shall be considered as established if the coordinating/managing entity or the project participants have the exclusive right to implement the proposed A/R CPA, defined in a way that is acceptable under the legal system of the host Party.
203. When submitting the CPA-DD to a DOE for validation, the coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have established the control over afforestation or reforestation for at least two-thirds of the total area of land planned for the proposed A/R CPA.
204. When submitting the CPA-DD to a DOE for validation, the coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that all areas of land planned for the proposed A/R CPA comply with all relevant CDM requirements, except for those related to the control.

205. If the control over afforestation or reforestation has not been established for all areas of land planned for the proposed A/R CPA when submitting the CPA-DD to a DOE for validation, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Demonstrate additionality separately for:
 - (i) The area of land for which the control over the A/R CPA has already been established;
 - (ii) The entire area of land;
 - (b) Estimate the baseline net GHG removals by sinks separately for:
 - (i) The area of land for which the control over the A/R CPA has already been established;
 - (ii) The entire area of land;
 - (c) Express each of the estimates of baseline net GHG removals by sinks referred to in subparagraph (b) above on a per-hectare basis. The larger of these estimates shall be used to determine the baseline net GHG removals by sinks for the A/R CPA.
206. For all areas of land for which the control over the A/R CPA has not yet been established when the CPA-DD is submitted to a DOE for validation, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide evidence of control at the latest by the time of submitting the monitoring report that covers the first monitoring period for the A/R CPA to a DOE for verification.
207. When submitting the monitoring report that covers the first monitoring period for the A/R CPA to a DOE for verification, the project boundary of the A/R CPA shall be fixed in such a way that it covers only the area of land for which the control over the A/R CPA has been established.

8.8.3. Eligibility of land

208. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that each discrete area of land to be included in the project boundary is eligible for an A/R CPA in accordance with the applied methodologies, the “A/R methodological tool: Demonstration of eligibility of lands for A/R CDM project activities” or, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline. If the A/R methodological tool is used for such demonstration, for both large-scale and small-scale A/R CPAs, it is sufficient to comply with this tool and it is not essential to differentiate between afforestation and reforestation project activities.

8.8.4. Addressing non-permanence

209. The coordinating/managing entity shall indicate which of the following approaches to address non-permanence has been selected for the proposed A/R CPA as specified in the corresponding generic A/R CPA:
- (a) Issuance of tCERs; or
 - (b) Issuance of ICERs.

8.8.5. Application of selected methodologies and standardized baselines

- 210. Paragraphs 211 and 212 below shall apply instead of paragraphs 174 and 175–177 above, respectively.
- 211. The coordinating/managing entity shall select the carbon pools and GHGs to account for in the project boundary of the proposed A/R CPA in accordance with the corresponding generic A/R CPA.
- 212. The coordinating/managing entity shall establish and describe the baseline scenario separately for each stratum in the proposed A/R CPA in accordance with the modalities in the corresponding generic A/R CPA.
- 213. If the corresponding generic A/R CPA allows for the use of sampling for the determination of parameter values for calculating net anthropogenic GHG removals, the coordinating/managing entity may use sampling in accordance with the sampling plan in the corresponding generic A/R CPA.

8.8.6. Crediting period type and duration

- 214. Paragraphs 187 and 188 above shall not apply to A/R CPAs.
- 215. The coordinating/managing entity shall specify the type (fixed or renewable) and duration of the crediting period of the proposed A/R CPA in accordance with the type and the duration specified in the generic A/R CPA.

8.8.7. Environmental impacts

- 216. If the coordinating/managing entity chose to carry out an analysis of the environmental impacts of the A/R PoA at the CPA level, it shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs 45 and 46 above mutatis mutandis.

8.8.8. Socio-economic impacts

- 217. If the coordinating/managing entity chose to carry out an analysis of the major socio-economic impacts of the A/R PoA at the CPA level, it shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs 49 and 50 above mutatis mutandis.

8.9. Specific design requirements for small-scale afforestation and reforestation component project activities

- 218. The coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that the proposed small-scale A/R CPA:
 - (a) Complies with the definition and limit for small-scale A/R CDM project activities specified in decision 9/CMP.3 in accordance with the corresponding generic CPA for small-scale A/R CPAs (hereinafter referred to as generic small-scale A/R CPA);
 - (b) Complies with one of the types of small-scale A/R CDM project activities defined in appendix B of the annex to decision 6/CMP.1 in accordance with the corresponding generic small-scale A/R CPA;
 - (c) Is not part of a debundled large-scale A/R CDM project activity or A/R CPA in accordance with the rules defined in appendix C of the annex to decision 6/CMP.1.

219. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide a written declaration that the proposed small-scale A/R CPA is developed or implemented by low-income communities and individuals as determined by the host Party.

8.10. Validation for inclusion of component project activities

220. A CPA may be included in a registered CDM PoA at any time during the duration of the PoA provided that the requirements in paragraph 221 below are met.
221. To include a CPA in a registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the proposed CPA complies with the corresponding generic CPA-DD in the latest version of the registered PoA-DD, including the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA, and relevant CDM rules and requirements.
222. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDP PoA, for the validation of the proposed CPA for inclusion in the PoA. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the validation.
223. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit the completed CPA-DD, together with supporting documentation, to the selected DOE for validation.
224. If the registered CDM PoA indicates in the generic CPA-DD that the corresponding CPAs are deemed automatically additional in accordance with the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” and if the CPA inclusion template was registered with the PoA-DD, the coordinating/managing entity may directly include CPAs in the PoA without validation by a DOE in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”. If any CPA included by the coordinating/managing entity is found to have been erroneously included in the PoA, the coordinating/managing entity may no longer directly include CPAs in the PoA, but shall request a DOE to validate and include them.

9. Post-registration changes

9.1. General requirements

225. If there is any change regarding the modalities or information in the MoC statement or its annexes after the request for registration has been submitted, the coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall revise the MoC statement in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
226. The coordinating/managing entity shall identify and document any actual or proposed changes to the implementation, operation or monitoring of the registered CDM PoA or included CPAs.
227. If there is any actual or proposed change to the implementation, operation or monitoring of the registered CDM PoA or an included CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a revised PoA-DD or CPA-DD (in both track-change and clean versions) that reflects the actual or proposed changes, using the valid version of the applicable PoA-DD or CPA-DD form. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide a summary of the

changes, including the reasons for the changes and any additional information relating to the changes to the PoA-DD or CPA-DD.

228. The coordinating/managing entity shall determine whether the actual or proposed changes are temporary deviations referred to in section 9.2 below, or permanent changes referred to in section 9.3 below, and whether they require approval by the Board. Unless otherwise stated in the respective provisions in sections 9.2 and 9.3 below, post-registration changes to a registered CDM PoA require approval by the Board. Post-registration changes to an included CPA do not require approval by the Board, but such changes shall be notified to the secretariat as referred to in paragraph 251 below.

9.2. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies or standardized baselines

229. If the coordinating/managing entity is temporarily unable to monitor the registered CDM PoA or included CPAs in accordance with the modalities for monitoring in the generic CPA-DDs or the monitoring plans in the included CPA-DDs (hereinafter referred to as the registered monitoring plans), the applied methodologies or the applied standardized baselines, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe the nature, extent and duration of the non-conforming monitoring period in the monitoring report, and:

- (a) Propose alternative monitoring arrangements for the non-conforming monitoring period for approval. In this case, the coordinating/managing entity shall apply conservative assumptions or discount factors to the calculations to the extent required to ensure that GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals will not be over-estimated as a result of the deviation; or
- (b) Apply the following most conservative values approach when alternative monitoring arrangements are not proposed. This does not require approval by the Board:
 - (i) Apply zero for baseline GHG emissions for the entire non-conforming monitoring period; and/or
 - (ii) Apply the values assuming that the source of GHG emissions is operated at the maximum capacity for the entire non-conforming monitoring period. In the case of project GHG emissions related to the consumption of electricity, add 10 per cent to account for transmission and distribution losses.

9.3. Permanent changes

9.3.1. Corrections

230. If the coordinating/managing entity makes any corrections to the information or parameters fixed at registration of the CDM PoA or inclusion of a CPA as described in the registered PoA-DD or included CPA-DD, the coordinating/managing entity shall document these corrections in a revised PoA-DD or CPA-DD.

9.3.2. Changes to the start date of the crediting period of component project activity

231. The coordinating/managing entity of a registered A/R CDM PoA may not request any changes to the start date of the crediting period of an included A/R CPA if the start date of the crediting period was prior to the date of inclusion.

232. The coordinating/managing entity of a registered CDM PoA is not required to request approval from the Board for the following changes to the start date of the crediting period of an included CPA, but shall notify the secretariat of the changes in accordance with the "CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities":
- (a) Bringing forward the start date up to one year earlier than that indicated in the included CPA-DD, taking into account that the start date shall not be earlier than the effective date of inclusion of the CPA;
 - (b) Postponing the start date by up to one year, or by up to two years for a CPA hosted by a least developed country, later than that indicated in the included CPA-DD.
233. If the proposed change to the start date of the crediting period of an included CPA is between one and two years, or between two and four years for an included CPA hosted by a least developed country, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Demonstrate that no changes have occurred to the CPA that would result in a less conservative baseline, or update the baseline using conservative data;
 - (b) Demonstrate that substantive progress has been made by the coordinating/managing entity to start the CPA.
234. If the proposed change to the start date of the crediting period of an included CPA is more than two years, or more than four years for an included CPA hosted by a least developed country, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Demonstrate that the CPA remains additional in accordance with the latest eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA;
 - (b) Demonstrate that the original baseline scenario established in the included CPA-DD remains valid, or update the baseline scenario using the latest data, as appropriate;
 - (c) Demonstrate that substantive progress has been made by the coordinating/managing entity to start the CPA.

9.3.3. Inclusion of monitoring plan

235. The coordinating/managing entity may submit the monitoring plan of a CDM PoA or CPA after its registration or inclusion in a registered CDM PoA in accordance with paragraph 116 or 182 above, respectively.

9.3.4. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other applied standards or tools

236. If the coordinating/managing entity is unable to implement the registered monitoring plan, or the monitoring would permanently deviate from the applied methodologies, and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines or other applied standards or tools, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe the nature and extent of the non-conforming monitoring in a revised PoA-DD or CPA-DD and the proposed alternative monitoring for the registered CDM PoA or the included CPA.

237. The coordinating/managing entity shall apply conservative assumptions or discount factors to the calculations in the proposed alternative monitoring to the extent required to ensure that GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals will not be over-estimated as a result of the permanent change or deviation.

9.3.5. Changes to programme or project design

238. Where there are changes to the programme design of a registered CDM PoA or an included CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a revised PoA-DD or CPA-DD that describes the nature and extent of the proposed or actual changes.
239. Changes to a registered CDM PoA shall be limited to:
- (a) Changes to the programme boundary to expand the geographical coverage or to include additional host Parties;
 - (b) The following revisions to the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA:
 - (i) Mandatory revision to the eligibility criteria due to the revision or replacement of the applied methodologies by the Board subsequent to placing them on hold;³⁸
 - (ii) If a revision to the eligibility criteria is required by the Board due to an issue related to environmental integrity having been 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” or the “Methodological tool: Demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities”;
 - (iv) If the geographical boundary of the PoA is expanded within the host Party or to include one or more host Parties;
 - (v) If there is an addition or change of technologies/measures with or without addition or change of applied methodologies in the registered PoA-DD as referred in subparagraph (d) below;
 - (vi) A revision to the eligibility criteria pertaining to the demonstration of additionality;
 - (c) Removal of applied methodologies and/or standardized baselines from the registered PoA-DD;

³⁸ No action is required if the version of the applied methodology is revised without being placed on hold or is withdrawn for the purpose of inclusion in a consolidated methodology, unless otherwise indicated in the respective report of the meeting of the Board that has approved the new methodology.

- (d) Addition or change of technologies/measures with or without the addition or change of applied methodologies in the registered PoA-DD for the following purposes:
 - (i) Changes that allow a shift to more efficient, less GHG-intensive or at least equivalent technologies/measures;³⁹
 - (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-DD primarily applying Type III methodologies);⁴⁰
 - (e) Voluntary update of the applied methodologies to later valid versions of the same methodologies or voluntary change to other methodologies, provided that all requirements in the updated/changed methodologies are met.
240. If the change to a registered CDM PoA is to include additional host Parties in accordance with paragraph 239(a) above, the coordinating/managing entity shall obtain a letter of approval from each DNA of the new host Parties in accordance with the requirement in section 7.10 above.
241. For the cases of revisions of the eligibility criteria that are not referred to in paragraph 239(b) above, the coordinating/managing entity shall seek guidance from the Board on the appropriateness of the revision in accordance with the “Procedure: Direct communication with stakeholders”.
242. In the cases referred to in paragraph 239(d) above, the scope of changes shall not cover adding technologies/measures and methodologies that are not related to the technologies/measures and methodologies included in the originally registered PoA-DD.⁴¹
243. Changes to the design of an included CPA to modify⁴² or add technologies/measures shall meet the following conditions:
- (a) The applicability conditions of the applied methodologies and tools and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, cover the modified or added technologies/measures;

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ An example of this is a PoA registered for biogas digesters providing biogas for cooking in households intending to implement mass rapid transport technologies; this will not be eligible.

⁴² Modifications to technologies/measures may include changes to the effective output capacity.

- (b) The modified or added technologies/measures are covered by the corresponding generic CPA defined in the registered PoA-DD;⁴³
 - (c) The included CPA with the changes is within the scope of the corresponding generic CPA defined in the registered PoA-DD;
 - (d) The eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs for these technologies/measures are specified in the corresponding generic CPA-DD in the registered PoA-DD.
244. The coordinating/managing entity shall report in the revised PoA-DD or CPA-DD the impacts of the proposed or actual changes to the registered CDM PoA or included CPA on the following:
- (a) The applicability and application of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, with which the PoA or CPA has been registered or included;
 - (b) The compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines;
 - (c) The level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the PoA or the CPA compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan;
 - (d) The additionality of the PoA or CPA;
 - (e) The scale of the CPA;
 - (f) The eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA.
245. If the proposed or actual changes affect the additionality of the registered CDM PoA or included CPA, as referred to in paragraph 244(d) above, the demonstration of the impacts of the changes on the additionality shall be based on all original input data. In addition:⁴⁴
- (a) If investment analysis was used, the coordinating/managing entity shall only modify the key parameters in the original spreadsheet calculations affected by the proposed or actual changes to the PoA or CPA;
 - (b) If only barriers were claimed to demonstrate additionality, the coordinating/managing entity shall demonstrate that the barriers are still valid under the new circumstances.
246. Notwithstanding paragraph 245 above, if a registered CDM PoA or included CPA applies an approved standardized baseline that standardizes additionality, and if the proposed or actual changes affect the additionality of the registered CDM PoA or included CPAs as referred to in paragraph 244(d) above, the demonstration of the impacts of the changes on the additionality shall be based on the additionality criteria (e.g. positive lists of technologies) identified in the applied standardized baseline.

⁴³ An example is the case of a CPA that included portable LED lamps that are charged by mechanical energy whereas charging from other renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity is also required during project implementation; PV electricity to charge the lamps would be eligible if the registered PoA-DD had included it.

⁴⁴ If a proposed or actual modification adversely impacts the additionality of the project activity, subsequent requests for issuance based on such modifications will be rejected.

247. Where the coordinating/managing entity cannot demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, with which the CDM PoA has been registered, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Revise the PoA-DD, applying:
 - (i) A later valid version of the methodologies and/or the standardized baselines; or
 - (ii) Other methodologies and/or other standardized baselines that are applicable to the PoA; and
 - (b) Demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the applied methodologies and/or the applied standardized baselines.

9.3.6. Change of coordinating/managing entity

248. If the coordinating/managing entity of a registered CDM PoA changes after the registration of the PoA, the new coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Obtain a new letter of authorization from each host Party stating the change and confirming the authorization of coordination of the PoA by the new coordinating/managing entity;
 - (b) Provide a confirmation that the registered PoA will be developed and implemented with the same framework as described in the registered PoA-DD;
 - (c) Demonstrate compliance with requirements related to the operational and management system described in section 7.3 above.
249. The new coordinating/managing entity shall submit the documentation referred to in paragraph 248 above to a DOE for validation. It is not required to request approval from the Board of the change, but the change shall be assessed by the secretariat in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.

9.4. Validation of post-registration changes

250. For changes that require approval by the Board, the coordinating/managing entity may choose to submit a request for approval of a post-registration change prior to proceeding with a request for issuance of CERs (the prior-approval track) or to combine a request for approval of post-registration change with a request for issuance of CERs (the issuance track), irrespective of the types of changes. In doing so, the coordinating/managing entity may take into account appendix 2, which contains an indicative list of types of post-registration changes that may be suitable for approval under the issuance track.
251. For post-registration changes to an included CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall request any DOE to assess whether the changes comply with the relevant requirements and to notify the secretariat of the changes in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.

252. For post-registration changes to the registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Under the prior-approval track, request any DOE to assess whether the post-registration changes comply with the relevant requirements and to obtain approval of the changes from the Board at any time prior to the submission of the next request for issuance of CERs; or
 - (b) Under the issuance track, request the DOE contracted to perform verification for the next request for issuance of CERs to also assess whether the post-registration changes comply with the relevant requirements.
253. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the DOE selected for the validation of the post-registration change to the registered CDM PoA or the included CPA is accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDM PoA.

10. Implementation and monitoring

10.1. General requirements

254. The coordinating/managing entity shall implement and operate the registered CDM PoA in accordance with the description in the registered PoA-DD and included CPA-DDs, including all physical features.
255. The coordinating/managing entity shall monitor the registered CDM PoA and its GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals in accordance with the registered monitoring plan.
256. The coordinating/managing entity shall prepare, for each monitoring period, either a single a monitoring report or multiple separate monitoring reports in the following manner:
- (a) In the case of a single monitoring report, the report shall contain all monitoring results of all CPAs included in the registered CDM PoA;
 - (b) In the case of multiple separate monitoring reports, each CPA shall be included only in one of the monitoring reports and all the monitoring reports shall collectively contain all monitoring results of all CPAs that have been included in the registered CDM PoA (i.e. all the monitoring reports shall contain mutually exclusive batches of CPAs). Also, all the monitoring reports shall have the same monitoring period that encompasses all monitoring results to be obtained during the period. The start of the first monitoring period shall be the earliest date of the crediting periods of all CPAs having been included in the PoA at the time of the preparation of the first monitoring reports. The multiple separate monitoring reports covering the same monitoring period may be published and the corresponding requests for issuance may be submitted to the secretariat separately at different points in time;
 - (c) In both cases referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, the monitoring results of individual CPAs shall be separated and grouped by CPA type defined by the corresponding generic CPA-DD.
257. All monitoring, verifications and requests for issuance of CERs in respect of GHG emission reductions and net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by CDM PoAs in the second

commitment period (from 1 January 2013) shall be calculated using the GWPs as applied by decision 4/CMP.7 in accordance with section 6.3 above.

10.2. General description

258. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the implemented registered CDM PoA and monitored GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals in the monitoring report to provide an understanding of how the implementation and monitoring were conducted.
259. When describing the implementation and monitoring, the coordinating/managing entity shall provide the following information regarding the implemented registered CDM PoA:
- (a) Title and UNFCCC reference number of the PoA;
 - (b) Name of the coordinating/managing entity;
 - (c) References of applied methodologies, tools and, where applicable, standardized baselines;
 - (d) Title, reference number, correspondence to a generic CPA and location of each included CPA;
 - (e) Type, start date and duration of the crediting period for each included CPA;
 - (f) Indication of which included CPAs are covered by the monitoring report;
 - (g) Monitoring period number and dates of coverage;
 - (h) Monitoring report number for the monitoring period, if multiple separate monitoring reports for the monitoring period are prepared.

10.3. Description of implemented registered programme of activities

260. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide a description of the implemented registered CDM PoA as follows:
- (a) Description of how the management system of the PoA was implemented;
 - (b) Description of how the single sampling plan covering all included CPAs was implemented, if applicable;
 - (c) Description of the installed technology, technical processes and equipment for the included CPAs;
 - (d) Information on the implementation and actual operation of the included CPAs, including relevant dates (e.g. construction, commissioning, start of operation). For a CPA that consists of more than one site, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe the status of implementation and start date of operation for each site. For a CPA with phased implementation, the coordinating/managing entity shall indicate the progress of the CPA achieved in each phase.
261. The coordinating/managing entity shall indicate whether there are any temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies or standardized baselines, or corrections or permanent changes to the PoA or to the included CPAs

(hereinafter referred to as post-registration changes). For post-registration changes that have been approved by the Board, the coordinating/managing entity shall indicate the dates of approval.

10.4. Description of monitoring system

262. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe the monitoring system of the included CPAs and provide line diagrams (graphical schemes) showing all relevant monitoring points. This description may include data collection procedures (information flow including data generation, aggregation, recording, calculations and reporting), organizational structure, roles and responsibilities of personnel, and emergency procedures for the monitoring system.

10.5. Data and parameters

263. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide all parameters used to calculate the baseline, project, and leakage GHG emissions by sources or the baseline and actual net GHG removals by sinks, as well as other relevant parameters of the included CPAs for the monitoring period as required by the applied methodologies, the registered monitoring plan and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide information on how data and parameters have been monitored.
264. For each parameter, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Provide the values of the monitored parameter for the purpose of calculating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals. Where data are measured continuously, they shall be presented using an appropriate time interval (e.g. monthly for a monitoring period of six months or more; weekly for a monitoring period of less than six months; daily for a monitoring period of one month or less). For default values that are not fixed at the time of registration of the CDM PoA or the inclusion of the CPAs, the most recent value shall be applied;
 - (b) Describe the equipment used to monitor each parameter, including details on accuracy class, and calibration information (frequency, date of calibration and validity), if applicable as per the registered monitoring plan;
 - (c) Describe how the parameters are measured/calculated and the measurement and recording frequency;
 - (d) Provide and/or identify the sources of data (e.g. logbooks, daily records, surveys);
 - (e) Provide the calculation method of the parameters, where relevant;
 - (f) Describe the QA/QC procedures applied (if applicable as per the registered monitoring plan);
 - (g) Provide information about appropriate emission factors, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change default values and any other reference values that have been used in the calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals.

265. If data and parameters monitored are determined by a sampling approach, the coordinating/managing entity shall describe how the sampling has been conducted in accordance with the sampling plan in the registered monitoring plan.
266. If the request for issuance of CERs is to be made for a batch of CPAs in the registered CDM PoA in accordance with paragraph 281(b) below, the sampling may be conducted at the level of the batch or each CPA.
267. For an included CPA applying an approved standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions, the coordinating/managing entity shall apply, in the first monitoring report of the first crediting period, the version of the applied standardized baseline that contains the more conservative standardized value(s)⁴⁵ of the parameter(s) (e.g. emission factors) between those in the latest version⁴⁶ applicable on the first day of the first monitoring period and those in the latest version applicable on the last day of the first monitoring period.⁴⁷ In the subsequent monitoring reports for the first crediting period, the coordinating/managing entity shall apply:
- (a) The same version of the standardized baseline as the one applied in the first monitoring report, if the included CPA applies:
 - (i) An approved constant standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions and that does not require an ex post application of the standardized values; or
 - (ii) An approved dynamic standardized baseline⁴⁸ that standardizes baseline emissions; or
 - (b) The latest version of the standardized baseline applicable on the first day of each monitoring period, if the included CPA applies an approved constant standardized

⁴⁵ More conservative values provide lower baseline emissions. However, if standardized parameters (e.g. the grid emission factors) as an approved standardized baseline are also used for the purpose of determining the project emissions and/or leakage emissions, more conservative values provide lower GHG emission reductions.

⁴⁶ The latest version of the applied standardized baselines, referred to in paragraphs 267 and 268, does not refer to the previous version that is still valid after a major and/or minor revision in accordance with the “Procedure: Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines” but refers to the latest version only.

⁴⁷ See EB 70 meeting report, paragraph 45(c). For example, if version 01.0 is the latest version of the applied standardized baseline at the first day of the first monitoring period, while version 02.0 is the latest version at the last day of the first monitoring period and contains more conservative values, version 02.0 applies to the first monitoring report. However, if version 0.10 is the latest version both at the first and last days of the first monitoring period, then version 01.0 applies to the first monitoring report.

⁴⁸ See EB 70 meeting report, paragraph 45(f). A “constant standardized baseline” refers to a standardized baseline without a dynamic factor(s), such as approved standardized baselines ASB0001, ASB0002, ASB0003 and ASB0004. On the other hand, a “dynamic standardized baseline” refers to a standardized baseline with a dynamic factor(s) (e.g. autonomous improvement factors). For example, one option in the calculation of baseline emissions in the methodology AM0070 requires that a specific electricity consumption of a certain class and design of refrigerators be reduced annually by a fixed percentage of autonomous improvement factors. Therefore, a standardized baseline developed using the methodological approach of AM0070 can be a dynamic standardized baseline.

baseline that standardizes baseline emissions and that requires an ex post application of the standardized values.⁴⁹

268. For an included CPA applying an approved standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions, if the selected type of crediting period is renewable, the coordinating/managing entity shall apply, in the first monitoring report for the second and third crediting periods, the latest version applicable on the first day of the first monitoring period in the new crediting period.⁵⁰ In the subsequent monitoring reports for the second and third crediting periods, the coordinating/managing entity shall apply:
- (a) The same version of the standardized baseline as the one applied in the first monitoring report of the respective crediting period, if the included CPA applies:
 - (i) An approved constant standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions and that does not require an ex post application of the standardized values; or
 - (ii) An approved dynamic standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions; or
 - (b) The latest version of the standardized baseline applicable on the first day of each monitoring period, if the included CPA applies an approved constant standardized baseline that standardizes baseline emissions and that requires an ex post application of the standardized values.

10.6. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

269. The coordinating/managing entity shall, for each of the included CPAs for the monitoring period, identify the formulae used for, and provide the calculations of, the following:
- (a) Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals;
 - (b) Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals;
 - (c) Leakage GHG emissions;
 - (d) GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals.
270. If the monitoring period starts before 31 December 2012 and ends any time thereafter, the coordinating/managing entity shall calculate GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals in the following manner:
- (a) The amount of (raw) GHG emission reductions achieved in the monitoring period for each GHG shall be allocated proportionally to the duration of the period up to 31 December 2012 and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards before multiplying with the GWPs for the respective periods in accordance with paragraph 256 above;

⁴⁹ This refers to an approved standardized baseline that requires project participants to use the latest standardized value(s) of baseline emission parameter(s) in the latest version of the standardized baseline for the monitoring reports subsequent to the first monitoring report.

⁵⁰ See EB 70 meeting report, paragraph 45(d).

- (b) If annual caps are applied in the calculation of GHG emission reductions, the annual caps shall be pro-rated to the periods before and after 31 December 2012. If further apportionment is required, the total GHG emission reductions shall be pro-rated;
 - (c) For a registered A/R CDM PoA:
 - (i) For ICERs, if the monitoring period falls partly in the first commitment period and partly in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, all net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved since the last verification shall be allocated to the second commitment period;
 - (ii) For tCERs, for any issuance, all net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved since the start of the project activity shall be allocated to the commitment period in which the monitoring period ends.
271. If the monitoring report covers the first date of the renewed PoA, and where there was a delay in the submission of notification of intention to renew the PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall determine the first day on which CERs are claimed in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
272. The coordinating/managing entity shall provide a comparison of the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by the included CPAs with the estimates in the included CPA-DDs.
273. For any included CPA, except for A/R CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall explain the cause of any increase in the actual GHG emission reductions achieved during the monitoring period (e.g. higher water availability, higher plant load factor), including all information (i.e. data and/or parameters) that is different from that stated in the uploaded CPA-DD.
274. For an included small-scale CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
- (a) Demonstrate that the scale of the activities belonging to the same small-scale project type (Type I, II or III) referred to in paragraph 122 above remained under the limit of that type every year during the crediting period; or
 - (b) If, during any year of its crediting period, the scale goes beyond the limit of that type, cap the GHG emission reductions that are claimed for that year at the amount calculated with the limit of its type.

10.7. Verification of implementation of registered programme of activities and monitored emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

275. The coordinating/managing entity shall maintain all monitoring results of all CPAs in accordance with the record-keeping system identified in the registered PoA-DD.
276. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the verification function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDM PoA, for the verification of the implementation of the PoA and monitored GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals for the monitoring period. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the verification.

277. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit to the selected DOE the completed monitoring report(s) of the implemented registered CDM PoA for the monitoring period, together with supporting documentation, for their publication and verification. If the coordinating/managing entity voluntarily monitored sustainable development co-benefits of the implemented registered CDM PoA, including those monitored in accordance with the document referred to in paragraph 68 above, it may also submit the monitoring results to the selected DOE for their publication and verification.
278. The coordinating/managing entity shall make available all monitoring results to the DOE upon its request for verification purposes.
279. The coordinating/managing entity may request the DOE to withdraw the published monitoring report(s) in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
280. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants may change the DOE after the publication of the monitoring report in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
281. The coordinating/managing entity shall, through a DOE, request the issuance of CERs, tCERs or ICERs as follows:
- (a) In a single request, if only one monitoring report has been published covering all CPAs in the PoA; or
 - (b) In multiple separate requests, with each request corresponding to each monitoring report or to a subset of monitoring results in a monitoring report. If originally there were fewer monitoring reports published, and during the verification the coordinating/managing entity decided to separate the monitoring results into more monitoring reports, the number of the requests for issuance shall not be less than the number of monitoring reports originally published and the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare and submit separate monitoring reports to the DOE for verification.
282. The coordinating/managing entity may request the DOE to withdraw the request for issuance of CERs in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”. In this case, the coordinating/managing entity may prepare a revised monitoring report with the same, reduced or extended monitoring period for publication and verification by the same or a different DOE.
283. If the DOE’s verification of the monitoring report has been selected by the secretariat for a performance assessment under the “CDM accreditation procedure”, the coordinating/managing entity shall facilitate access to the project sites for the CDM assessment team.
284. For an A/R CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity may select a time for the DOE to undertake the initial verification and certification. If tCERs are issued, the subsequent verification and certification may be carried out at most once in each subsequent commitment period, at a time selected by the coordinating/managing entity. If ICERs are issued, the subsequent verifications and certifications shall be carried out within eight

years of the date when the previous certification report was submitted until the end of the crediting period.⁵¹

11. Renewal of programme of activities period and renewal of crediting period of component project activities

11.1. Renewal of programme of activities period

285. The coordinating/managing entity shall renew the PoA period of the registered CDM PoA every seven years (every 20 years for the registered A/R CDM PoA) counting from the date of its registration. To renew the PoA period, the coordinating/managing entity shall notify the secretariat of its intention of the renewal in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
286. The coordinating/managing entity shall ensure that the MoC statement is up to date.
287. To support a request for renewal of the PoA period of a registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall, using the valid version of the applicable PoA-DD form, update the sections of the PoA-DD, including its generic CPA-DD part, relating to the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA, the baseline, estimated GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, the monitoring plan and the PoA period, applying methodologies in one of the following manners:
- (a) The coordinating/managing entity shall use the valid version of the methodologies applied in the registered PoA-DD, that is, the latest version or the previous version if the submission of the request for renewal of the PoA period is still within the grace period of the previous version for use;
 - (b) If the methodologies applied in the registered PoA-DD were withdrawn after the registration of the PoA and were replaced by consolidated methodologies, the coordinating/managing entity shall use the valid version of the consolidated methodologies; or
 - (c) If the PoA does not meet the applicability criteria of the methodologies under the options in subparagraphs (a) or (b) above due to their revisions or due to the update of the baseline, the coordinating/managing entity shall either:
 - (i) Select other applicable approved methodologies; or
 - (ii) Request, through the DOE that conducts validation for the renewal of the PoA period, a deviation from the valid version of the methodologies (including consolidated methodologies thereof) applied in the registered PoA-DD, or from any other selected methodologies.
288. For renewal of the PoA period of a registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity is not required to reassess the additionality of the PoA nor update the section of the PoA-DD relating to additionality.

⁵¹ Decision 4/CMP.10 revised the timing of verification for A/R CDM project activities defined in the annex to decision 5/CMP.1.

289. In updating the PoA-DD of the registered CDM PoA in accordance with paragraph 287 above, the coordinating/managing entity shall consider the application of an approved standardized baseline to the PoA as follows:
- (a) The coordinating/managing entity shall use the valid version of an approved standardized baseline if:
 - (i) The standardized baseline is applied in the registered PoA-DD and the valid version of the standardized baseline is applicable to the PoA and to the methodologies applied in accordance with paragraph 287 above; or
 - (ii) The standardized baseline is not applied in the registered PoA-DD but the valid version of the standardized baseline whose selection is mandatory⁵² is applicable to the PoA and to the methodologies applied in accordance with paragraph 287 above;
 - (b) If the valid version of the standardized baseline applied in the registered PoA-DD is no longer applicable to the PoA and/or to the valid version of the methodologies applied in the registered PoA-DD due to a revision of the standardized baseline after the registration of the PoA, the coordinating/managing entity shall:
 - (i) Select another applicable approved standardized baseline; or
 - (ii) Use only the valid version of the methodologies applied in the registered PoA-DD, that are still applicable to the PoA and that can be used independently for estimating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals without using the standardized baseline applied in the registered PoA-DD;
 - (c) The coordinating/managing entity may use the valid version of an applicable approved standardized baseline if:
 - (i) The standardized baseline is not applied in the registered PoA-DD; and
 - (ii) The standardized baseline standardizes baseline emissions only and does not require its mandatory selection, and is applicable to the PoA and to the methodologies applied in accordance with paragraph 287 above;
 - (d) The coordinating/managing entity shall not use an applicable approved standardized baseline if:
 - (i) The standardized baseline is not applied in the registered PoA-DD; and
 - (ii) The standardized baseline standardizes additionality and/or baseline scenario and does not require its mandatory selection, and is applicable to the PoA and to the methodologies applied in accordance with paragraph 287 above; or
 - (e) If the updated PoA-DD has been submitted for the notification of the intention to request a renewal of the PoA period when no applicable approved standardized baseline was valid, and if, after the submission of the notification but before the submission of a request for renewal of the PoA period, an applicable approved

⁵² For an explanation on the standardized baseline whose selection is mandatory, see footnote 14.

standardized baseline whose selection is mandatory has become valid, the request for renewal of the PoA period may be submitted without applying the standardized baseline within 240 days after the standardized baseline became valid.

290. The coordinating/managing entity shall describe how to demonstrate the validity of the original baseline or how to update it for each of the corresponding CPAs in accordance with the provisions in paragraphs 291–294 below.
291. To demonstrate the validity of the original baseline or its update, the coordinating/managing entity is not required to re-assess the baseline scenario. Instead, the coordinating/managing entity shall assess the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals that would have resulted from that scenario.
292. The coordinating/managing entity shall assess and incorporate the impact of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances, existing at the time of requesting the renewal of the PoA period, on the current baseline GHG emissions, without reassessing the baseline scenario.
293. The requirements contained in paragraph 292 above are not applicable to a registered CDM PoA applying the valid version of an applicable approved standardized baseline that standardizes baseline scenario in accordance with paragraph 289 above.
294. If data and parameters used for determining the original baseline, that were determined ex ante and not monitored during the PoA period, are no longer valid, the coordinating/managing entity shall update such data and parameters in accordance with the “Methodological tool: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period”.
295. The result of the process described in paragraphs 287–294 above defines a new version of the PoA-DD including its generic CPA-DD part.
296. Notwithstanding paragraph 285 above, if, in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”, the PoA-DD has been revised because the applied methodologies and/or the standardized baselines have been revised or replaced after having been placed on hold or withdrawn, the next renewal of the PoA period shall occur seven years (20 years for the A/R PoA) after the approval of the revised version of the PoA-DD and every seven years (20 years for the A/R PoA) thereafter.
297. The coordinating/managing entity wishing to combine a request for approval of any types of changes to the registered CDM PoA with the request for renewal of the PoA period may submit the combined requests in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
298. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDM PoA, for the validation for the renewal of the PoA period of the PoA. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the validation.
299. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit to the selected DOE the updated PoA-DD, together with supporting documentation, for validation.
300. At any time before the adoption of the decision on the request for renewal of a registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity may contact the DOE to withdraw the request.

11.2. Renewal of crediting period of component project activities

301. To renew the crediting period of an included CPA, the coordinating/managing entity shall, using the valid version of the applicable CPA-DD form, update the sections of the CPA-DD in accordance with the latest version of the PoA-DD, relating to the demonstration of eligibility for being included in the PoA, the baseline, estimated GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, the monitoring plan and the crediting period.
302. If data and parameters used for determining the original baseline, that were determined ex ante and not monitored during the crediting period, are no longer valid, the coordinating/managing entity shall update such data and parameters in accordance with the “Methodological tool: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period”.
303. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDM PoA, for the validation for the renewal of the crediting period of the included CPA. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the validation.
304. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit to the selected DOE the updated CPA-DD, together with supporting documentation, for validation.

12. Voluntary exclusion and re-inclusion of component project activities

12.1. Voluntary exclusion of component project activities

305. At any time after the inclusion of a CPA in a registered CDM PoA, the coordinating/managing entity may request the secretariat to exclude the CPA from the PoA in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
306. A CPA that has been voluntarily excluded from a registered PoA or excluded as a result of erroneous inclusion may be re-included in the same or different registered CDM PoA or registered as a CDM project activity.

12.2. Re-inclusion of excluded component project activities

307. The coordinating/managing entity wishing to re-include an excluded CPA in a registered CDM PoA shall follow the process for inclusion of CPAs in a registered CDM PoA in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” after ensuring that:
 - (a) The CPA-DD transparently declares that the CPA has been previously excluded from the same or different registered CDM PoA, either voluntarily or due to erroneous inclusion;
 - (b) The crediting period type (renewal or fixed) and duration and its end-date are the same as before the exclusion;
 - (c) If the crediting period type is renewal and the re-inclusion takes place after the end of the crediting period in which the exclusion occurred, the CPA complies with the

corresponding generic CPA-DD in the latest version of the registered PoA-DD, including the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA, and relevant CDM rules and requirements;

- (d) If the CPA applies a methodology that potentially accrues negative GHG emission reductions, GHG emission reductions have been continuously monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan and verified by a DOE since the end of the monitoring period in the last published monitoring report for the CPA, including the exclusion period. For such CPA, if there were net negative GHG emission reductions during the period before the re-inclusion, the amount shall be deducted from the first requests for issuance after the re-inclusion;
 - (e) If the CPA has been excluded as a result of erroneous inclusion and to be re-included in the same PoA, the non-compliance with the requirements for inclusion in the PoA that led to the erroneous inclusion has been rectified, and, if CERs have been issued for the CPA, an equivalent amount of Kyoto credits have been compensated by the DOE that included the CPA, or that validated the CPA at its first verification if it was included by the coordinating/managing entity, to the CDM registry in accordance with the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities”.
308. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall select a DOE, accredited for the validation function and in the sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies and relevant to the registered CDM PoA, for the validation of the CPA for re-inclusion. The coordinating/managing entity or the project participants shall have a contractual arrangement with the DOE for the validation.
309. The coordinating/managing entity shall submit to the selected DOE the updated CPA-DD, together with supporting documentation, for validation.

Appendix 1. Instructions for the consideration of cross effects for the application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities

1. Guidance

1. These instructions are applicable to a programme of activity (PoA) seeking to apply multiple technologies/measures and/or approved methodologies.
2. Cross effects may occur when multiple technologies/measures are implemented, applying either one methodology or multiple methodologies. See section 2 below for some examples of cross effects.
3. If a single methodology is consistently applied in each component project activity (CPA) in a PoA but using multiple technologies/measures, it may potentially lead to over-estimation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions when several technologies/measures interact with each other (e.g. methodology ACM0012). The cross effects in such situations shall be addressed through additional guidance related to the application of the methodology for a PoA in the applied methodologies.
4. The coordinating/managing entity shall consider the following situations to identify cross effects. These situations are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive and are intended to serve as examples only:
 - (a) Type I: Cross effects could occur when there is an exchange of energy (thermal, mechanical or electrical) or mass transfer between different measures within a CPA or between CPAs, where the transfer occurs from a primary or independent measure to a dependent measure;
 - (b) Type II: Cross effects could also occur when several measures rely on the same information when estimating GHG emission reductions. For example, several measures refer to historical fuel/electricity/heat consumption, or a default value.
5. The coordinating/managing entity shall consider that when combining different types of measures, for example, energy efficiency and fuel switch, the baselines for different measures shall be determined sequentially and not simultaneously. The baseline of the second technology/measure shall be set after considering the effects of the implementation of the first technology/measure. For Type II cross effects, once the baseline is estimated/determined for one of the measures, the secondary (tertiary, etc.) measure should not use the same historical/default values, but an adjusted value taking into account a scenario in which the primary measure is implemented:
 - (a) For Type I cross effects, the energy/mass stream of the dependent measure shall be determined conservatively, taking into account the output of the primary measure;
 - (b) For Type II cross effects, once a baseline is estimated/determined, the secondary (tertiary, etc.) measure shall not use the historical/default values, but an adjusted value taking into account a scenario in which the primary measure is implemented.

2. Examples

6. **Example 1 (Type I):** For a biogas recovery and utilization CPA, the primary measure is to recover the biogas and the other measure is to utilize the biogas for power generation. In this case, the GHG emission reductions are determined on the basis of the amount of methane emissions avoided and the fossil fuel displaced for power generation, and the additionality should be evaluated together for both components.
7. **Example 2 (Type II):** Considering a CPA implementing energy-efficiency measures in a building including two measures:
- (a) Measure A: lighting energy efficiency is achieved under one component by replacing the inefficient bulb with an efficient technology applying a relevant methodology;
 - (b) Measure B: lighting control efficiency is also implemented as a separate component applying a different methodology in the same building.

If historic energy consumption for lighting is used by both components, then it is likely that GHG emission reductions are over-estimated due to cross effects. Similarly, if measure B precedes measure A in terms of timelines for implementation, and measure B uses historic information for the baseline and measure A uses default factors (e.g. 3.5 hours of usage per day and a difference in wattages of the incandescent lamps and compact fluorescent lamps as in the methodology AMS-II.J), potentially there can be over-estimation due to cross effects.

Reduced energy consumption of the lights should be taken into account when determining savings from the light controls project and vice versa.

8. **Example 3 (Type II):** In a fossil fuel-based power plant, an energy-efficiency measure is implemented by introducing more advanced technology (e.g. improved blades in an existing steam turbine). As a result of this energy-efficiency measure, the required steam for generating the same amount of electricity is reduced. A second measure may be implemented to switch from fossil fuel to biomass in the boiler. In this example, the saved energy consumption due to the energy-efficiency measure should be taken into account when determining the quantity of fossil fuel displaced in the fuel switch measure.

Appendix 2. Indicative list of post-registration changes that may be suitable for approval under the issuance track

1. A request for approval of a post-registration change may be suitable to be submitted under the issuance track referred to in paragraph 228 of this procedure for:
 - (a) Any corrections to project information¹ of a registered clean development mechanism (CDM) programme of activities (PoA) that do not affect the design of the PoA;
 - (b) Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan for which alternative monitoring arrangements are proposed, if the proposed alternative monitoring arrangements produce a conservative estimate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals;
 - (c) Changes to the monitoring of a registered CDM PoA that have no material impact² on the applicability of the applied methodologies or the accuracy and completeness of the monitoring;
 - (d) Changes to the programme design of a registered CDM PoA that do not adversely impact any of the following:
 - (i) The applicability and application of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines, under which the PoA has been registered;
 - (ii) The additionality of the PoA or component project activities (CPAs) to be included in the PoA;
 - (iii) The scale of CPAs to be included in the PoA;
 - (e) Changes to the programme design to use the positive list for demonstrating additionality in the the latest valid version of the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” or the “Methodological tool: Demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities”;
 - (f) The types of changes listed in the “Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from the description in registered project design document”.

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¹ Such corrections may include typographical errors, location, names and numbers of components, etc.

² The same materiality thresholds for verification contained in the “CDM validation and verification standard” should apply.

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	3 March 2017	<p>EB 93, Annex 7</p> <p>Initial adoption.</p> <p>This document, together with the “CDM project standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN), was part of a single document titled “CDM project standard” (CDM-EB65-A05-STAN) until version 09.0.</p> <p>This document, together with “CDM project standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN), “CDM validation and verification standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A05-STAN), “CDM project cycle procedure for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A06-PROC), “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A08-STAN), and “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A09-PROC), supersedes and replaces the following documents on the date when these six documents enter into force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Standard: Demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities” (CDM-EB65-A03-STAN) (version 04.0);• “Standard: General principles for bundling” (CDM-EB21-A21-STAN) (version 03.0);• “Amendment to version 09.0 of the CDM project standard” (CDM-EB86-A05-AMEN) (version 01.0);• “Amendment to version 09.0 of the CDM project cycle procedure” (CDM-EB86-A06-AMEN) (issued at EB 86);• “Clarification: Renewal of crediting period of registered CDM project activity that has not been implemented in the first crediting period” (CDM-EB82-A16-CLAR) (version 01.0);• “Clarification: New project activity in the same physical or geographical location at which a project activity whose crediting period has expired existed” (CDM-EB83-A01-CLAR) (version 02.0). <p>This document also reflects various changes for simplifying and streamlining the CDM as agreed by the Board during EB 86–EB 93.</p>

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