

CDM-MP77-A11

Draft Methodological tool

TOOL19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities

Version 10.0

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

COVER NOTE

1. Procedural background

1. The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) (hereinafter referred to as the Board), at its ninety-ninth meeting, requested the Methodologies Panel (MP) to assess the appropriateness of the thresholds in “TOOL19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” (hereinafter referred as TOOL19), to replace the current unit size criterion for the positive list as done for “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” (hereinafter referred as TOOL21).
2. At its one-hundredth meeting the Board requested the MP to further work on TOOL19 and identify specific technologies that can be considered automatically additional as replacements for the current provisions based on size thresholds in paragraph 8(c), 9(b) and 10(b) of TOOL19. The Board also requested the MP to conduct the analysis with a view to maintain the applicability for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

2. Purpose

3. As outlined above, the purpose is to address the concerns expressed by the Board at its one-hundredth meeting regarding TOOL19 and to conduct the analysis (as presented in this cover note).

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

4. The positive list in TOOL19 contains size thresholds (5MW, 20GWh/y, 20ktCO₂e/y) that define microscale project activities that have been approved by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), in a first step.
5. In a second step, TOOL19 applies the following criteria to determine eligibility of microscale project activities for automatic additionality;
 - (a) Is it implemented in an LDC/SIDS or a special underdeveloped zone (SUZ)?;
 - (b) Does it involve distributed units (≤ 1500 kW, ≤ 600 MWh/y or ≤ 600 tCO₂e/y) and end users are households, communities or SMEs?;¹
 - (c) Does it comprise of specific grid connected renewable energy technologies recommended by the host country and approved by the Board?;
 - (d) Is it implemented in an off-grid area (≤ 12 hrs/day grid availability) supplying to households /communities?
6. Of the above conditions, the condition in paragraph 5(b), above, relies on information on the size of the unit based on percentage threshold of small-scale CDM thresholds.

¹ Conditions in paragraph 8(c), 9(b) and 10(b) of the TOOL19 are summarized here

Therefore, the focus of this analysis is amendments to paragraph 8(c), 9(b) and 10(b) of the TOOL19 as requested by the Board at its hundredth meeting.

7. The MP noted that:
 - (a) In TOOL21, paragraphs 11(a) to (c) include a list of technologies that are automatically additional. This includes 'Biogas digesters for cooking', 'Micro-irrigation', and 'Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture', that the Board approved for inclusion at its ninety-ninth meeting taking into account an analysis;²
 - (b) EB 100 approved the following list of specific technologies i.e. 'Solar water heating system', 'High efficiency biomass fired devices (e.g. energy efficient cook-stoves)', 'Solar lamps' and 'Water purification devices' for inclusion in specific small-scale methodologies to be automatically additional.
8. The rationale that resulted in the automatic additionality of technologies listed in paragraph 7(a) and (b) above would also be applicable to the context of paragraphs 8(c), 9(b) and 10(b) of TOOL19. The MP therefore considered two options to replace the thresholds in paragraph 5(b) above with specific list of technologies:
 - (a) Option 1: List of technologies in paragraph 7(a) above; or
 - (b) Option 2: List of technologies in paragraph 7(a) and (b) above.
9. Option 1 will lead to a restriction in the applicability of the microscale tool i.e. some technologies such as efficient cook stoves will no longer be eligible for 'Application of microscale thresholds at unit level of CPAs' as indicated in section 5.1 of TOOL19. The MP is of the view that there is no rationale to exclude option 2 above as long as corresponding penetration rate check specified by the respective methodologies are also applied (see detailed discussion on impacts on applicability under the section 4 Impacts).
10. Therefore, based on the above rationale and considering the applicability of the technologies for households, communities and for SMEs, the MP recommends the following technologies to replace the thresholds in paragraph 8(c), 9(b) and 10(b) of TOOL19.
 - (a) Renewable energy technologies (Type-I):
 - (i) Solar technologies (photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity generation);
 - (ii) Building-integrated wind turbines or rooftop wind turbines;
 - (iii) Micro/pico-hydro;
 - (iv) Micro/pico-wind turbine;
 - (v) PV-Wind hybrid;
 - (vi) Geothermal;
 - (vii) Biomass gasification / biogas;

² Refer "Annex 3 – Information Note: Option to replace unit size criterion in small-scale additionality Tool21" of MP75-EC01 meeting report.

- (viii) Solar water heating system; and
 - (ix) Clean and energy efficient cook-stoves.
 - (b) Energy efficiency technologies (Type-II):
 - (i) High efficiency biomass fired devices (e.g. energy efficient cookstoves);
 - (ii) Micro-irrigation systems; and
 - (iii) Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture.
 - (c) Low-emissions technologies (Type-III):
 - (i) Solar lamps; and
 - (ii) Biogas digesters.
- 11. Further, the MP recommends inclusion of relevant requirements from specific small-scale methodologies i.e. AMS-I.E, AMS-I.J, AMS-II.G and AMS-III.AR related to determining the penetration of technology/measure while adding 'Solar water heating systems', 'High efficiency biomass fired devices (e.g. energy efficient cook-stoves)' and 'Solar lamps' to TOOL19 (refer appendix of this document for further details).
- 12. The MP also made editorial corrections in paragraph 8 and 14 of TOOL19.

4. Impacts

- 13. The removal of thresholds from TOOL19 will ensure consistency between Type I technology/measures included in the positive lists of TOOL19 and TOOL21, although differences between other applicability conditions remain due to the different aims of the two tools.
- 14. The removal of thresholds from TOOL19 will result in more effort for additionally demonstration (TOOL21) by project participants outside of LDCs, SIDS and SUZ, for the following microscale project activities being undertaken by households, communities, and SMEs:
 - (a) Type II:
 - (i) Supply side energy efficiency improvements in electricity generation (AMS II.B);
 - (ii) Installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g. refrigerators, motors, fans, air conditioners, pumping systems and chillers) (AMS II.C);
 - (iii) Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings (AMS II.E);
 - (iv) Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for agricultural facilities and activities (AMS II.F);
 - (v) Efficient lighting technologies (AMS II.J);
 - (vi) Efficient outdoor and street lighting technologies (AMS II.L);

- (vii) Energy efficiency by installation of low-flow hot water savings devices (AMS II.M);
 - (viii) Dissemination of energy efficient household appliances (AMS II.O);
 - (ix) Energy efficiency space heating measures for residential buildings (AMS II.R).
- (b) Type III:
- (i) Switching fossil fuels (AMS-III.B);
 - (ii) Avoidance of methane emissions through composting (AMS-III.F);
 - (iii) Avoidance of methane release from charcoal production AMS- (III.K);
 - (iv) Methane recovery in agricultural activities at household/small farm level (AMS-III.R);
 - (v) Introduction of low-emission vehicles/technologies to commercial vehicle fleets (AMS-III.S);
 - (vi) Energy Efficiency and HFC-134a Recovery in Residential Refrigerator (AMS-III.X);
 - (vii) Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in new residential buildings (AMS-III.AE);
 - (viii) Recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes (AMS III.AJ);
 - (ix) Methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation (AMS III.AU);
 - (x) Electrification of rural communities by grid extension (AMS III.AW);
 - (xi) Methane oxidation layer (MOL) for solid waste disposal sites (AMS III.AX);
 - (xii) Recovery and recycling of materials from E-waste (AMS III.BA);
 - (xiii) Electrification of communities through grid extension or construction of new mini-grids (AMS III.BB);
 - (xiv) Emission reductions through improved efficiency of vehicle fleets (AMS III.BC);
 - (xv) Emission reduction through sustainable charcoal production and consumption (AMS III.BG);
 - (xvi) Integrated methodology for electrification of communities (AMS III.BL).
15. The above constitutes a selection of the technologies covered by small scale methodologies that are likely to be applicable to households, communities and SMEs and do not contain simplified additionality provisions.

5. Subsequent work and timelines

16. The methodological tool is recommended by the MP for consideration by the Board at its one-hundred-first meeting. No further work is envisaged.

6. Recommendations to the Board

17. The MP recommends that the Board adopt this draft methodological tool, to be made effective at the time of the Board's approval.

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1. Introduction

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), at its fifth¹ and sixth session² established simplified modalities for demonstrating additionality for project activities up to 5 MW megawatts that employ renewable energy as their primary technology, and for energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh gigawatt hours per year and for other project activities that aim to achieve GHG emission reductions at a scale of no more than 20 ktCO₂e per year. This methodological tool provides a general framework to demonstrate and assess the additionality of these project activities.

2. Scope, applicability, and entry into force

2.1. Scope

2. This methodological tool provides simplified modalities for demonstrating additionality for the project activity which meets one of the following criteria:
 - (a) Type I: Project activities up to 5 MW that employ renewable energy as their primary technology;
 - (b) Type II: Energy efficiency 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 emissions reductions at a scale of no more than 20 ktCO₂e per year.

2.2. Applicability

3. ~~Please refer to~~ This tool covers all technologies/measures that meet the conditions in paragraphs 8-10 below irrespective of the scale of the approved CDM methodology applied to the project activity.
- 3_{bis} A project activity with more than one component, where each component meets the microscale threshold, is eligible as microscale CDM project activity. The sum of the size of components of a project activity belonging to the same type (i.e. installed capacity for Type I, energy savings for Type II and emission reductions for Type III) shall not exceed the microscale thresholds for the respective type.
- 3_{ter} The tool is not applicable to technologies/measures included in approved methodologies “AMS-III.V: Decrease of coke consumption in blast furnace by installing dust/sludge recycling system in steel works”, “AMS-III.P: Recovery and utilization of waste gas in refinery facilities”, “AMS-III.Q: Waste Energy Recovery (gas/heat/pressure) Projects” and “AMS-III.W: Methane capture and destruction in non-hydrocarbon mining activities”.

¹ Refer to decision 2/CMP.5, paragraph 24.

² Refer to decision 3/CMP.6, paragraphs 38 and 39.

³_{quarter} Microscale CDM project activities shall demonstrate that they are not a debundled component of a small-scale (SSC) CDM project activity by applying the criteria in the methodological tool “TOOL20: Assessment of debundling for SSC project activities”, for example by suitably considering microscale thresholds in the place of SSC thresholds (EB 62, para 48). In the case of bundled projects, microscale CDM project activity refers to individual projects within the bundle and requirement under paragraph 10³ of the TOOL20 is not applicable.

2.3. Entry into force

4. The date of entry into force is the date of the publication of the EB XX meeting report on DD Month YYYY.

3. Normative references

5. Project participants shall follow the applicable provisions for the demonstration of additionality in the CDM project standard for project activities and CDM project standard for programmes of activities. This tool also refers to the following documents:

(a) “TOOL20: Assessment of debundling for SSC project activities”;

(b) “General Guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies”.

4. Definitions

6. The definitions contained in the Glossary of CDM terms shall apply.

7. ~~The definition of SUZ provided in paragraph 8 and its footnote shall apply.~~ For the purpose of this document, the following definitions apply:

(a) **Microscale CDM project activities** – A small-scale or large-scale clean development mechanism (CDM) project activity or a project activity under a programme of activities (CPA of a PoA) that meets the requirements specified in paragraph 8, ~~or paragraph 9 or paragraph 10~~ below;

(b) **Special underdeveloped zone (SUZ)** – SUZ is a region in the host country (zone, municipality or any other designated official administrative unit) identified by the government in official notifications for development assistance including for planning, management, and investment satisfying any one of the following conditions using the most recently available data:

(i) The proportion of population with income (PPP)⁴ less than USD 2 per day in the region is greater than 50 per cent;

³ This means that the following paragraph of the TOOL20 is not applicable: “If a proposed small-scale project activity is deemed to be a debundled component in accordance with paragraph 2 above, but total size of such an activity combined with the previous registered small-scale CDM project activity does not exceed the limits for small-scale CDM project activities as set in paragraph 6(c) of the decision 17/CP.7,³ the project activity can qualify to use simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities”.

⁴ Purchasing power parity.

- (ii) The GNI per capita in the country is less than USD 3000⁵ and the population of the region is among the poorest 20 per cent in the poverty ranking of the host country as per the applicable national policies and procedures;⁶
- (iii) The proportion of population in the region with income less than the national poverty line used by the host country for reporting on the sustainable development goals (SDGs)⁷ is greater than 50 per cent.

In case where SUZs have already been approved by Executive Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) of the clean development mechanism (CDM)⁸ there is no need for the project participant to provide proofs as indicated above to demonstrate that the region is demarked as SUZ in the host country.

(c) **Communities** – Refers to a body or a group with a common interest located in a particular area served by the technology/measure (e.g. group of households, commercial facilities such as shops, public services/buildings).

5. Methodology procedure⁹

- 8. Project activities that employ renewable energy technology up to ~~five megawatts~~ 5 MW installed capacity are additional if any one of the conditions below is satisfied:¹⁰
 - (a) The geographic location of the project activity is in one of the least developed countries or the small island developing States (LDCs/SIDS) or in a ~~special underdeveloped zone (SUZ)~~ of the host country;
 - (b) The project activity is an off-grid activity supplying energy to households/communities (less than 12 hours' grid availability per 24 hours is also considered "off-grid" for this assessment);
 - (c) The project activity consists of one or more of the following technologies/measures¹¹ ~~designed~~ for distributed energy generation (not

⁵ PPP or the World Bank atlas method or another comparable method.

⁶ Information on per capita income or other economic indicators used for the ranking purposes shall be provided in USD.

⁷ <<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>>.

⁸ Refer to Procedure: Submission and consideration of microscale renewable energy technologies for automatic additionality, to know process for the Board to consider and approve the SUZs proposed by DNAs.

⁹ ~~A positive list of technologies that are automatically defined as additional are included in the methodological tool "Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities" for which it is not required to satisfy the conditions indicated here.~~

¹⁰ ~~Otherwise other means for demonstrating additionality shall be used (e.g. the tool "Tool for demonstration of additionality", or the methodological tool "Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities").~~

¹¹ A stakeholder may propose additional technologies/measures to be added under positive list requesting a revision to this methodological tool.

connected to a national or regional grid)¹² where end users are households, communities or small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); with both conditions (i) and (ii) satisfied;

(i) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity is smaller than or equal to 1500 kW electrical installed capacity;

(ii) End users of the subsystems or measures are households communities/small and medium enterprises (SMEs);¹³

(i) Solar technologies (photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity generation);

(ii) Building-integrated wind turbines or rooftop wind turbines;

(iii) Micro/pico-hydro;

(iv) Micro/pico-wind turbine;

(v) PV-Wind hybrid;

(vi) Geothermal;

(vii) Biomass gasification/biogas;

(viii) Solar water heating system;¹⁴

(ix) Clean and energy efficient cookstoves.¹⁵

(d) The project activity employs specific renewable energy technologies/measures ~~are~~ recommended by the host country designated national authority (DNA) and approved by the Board to be additional in the host country. The following conditions shall apply for DNA recommendations:

(i) "Specific renewable energy technologies/measures" refers to grid connected renewable energy technologies¹⁶ of installed capacity equal to or smaller than 5 MW;

(ii) The ratio of installed capacity of the specific grid connected renewable energy technology in the total installed grid connected power generation capacity in the host country shall be equal to or less than three per cent;¹⁷

¹² This means that projects applying "AMS-1.D: Grid connected renewable electricity generation" are not eligible. However, project activities generating thermal energy such as solar water heaters displacing grid-connected electric heaters can apply paragraph 8(c).

¹³ "Communities" of consumers may for example include households, commercial facilities such as shops, public services/buildings and small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs); Applications may include lighting (interior, public street lighting), electrical appliances such as refrigerators, agricultural water pumps"

¹⁴ Further conditions to check the penetration rate as specified in appendix of this document applies.

¹⁵ See footnote 14 above.

¹⁶ Renewable technologies that do not generate electricity, such as heating and cooling technologies, are not eligible.

- (iii) Most recent available data on the percentage of contributions of specific renewable energy technologies shall be provided to demonstrate compliance with the three per cent threshold. In no case, shall data older than three years from the date of submission be used;
 - (iv) Technologies/measures recommended by DNAs and approved by the Board to be additional in the host country remain valid for three years from the date of approval. However, additionality of eligible project activities applying the methodological tool remains valid for the entire crediting period;
 - (v) DNA submissions shall include the specific grid connected renewable electricity generation technologies that are being recommended and provide the required data as indicated above (e.g. wind power, biomass power, geothermal power, hydropower).
9. Energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh gigawatt hours per year are additional if any one of the conditions below is satisfied:
- (a) The geographic location of the project activity is in an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country, identified by the government in accordance with the paragraph 8 (a) (i) above;
 - (b) The project activity consists of one or more of the following technology/measures¹⁸ related to is an energy efficiency activity with both conditions (i) and (ii) below satisfied:
 - (i) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity achieves an estimated annual energy savings equal to or smaller than 600 megawatt hours;
 - (ii) End users of the subsystems or measures are households, communities/SMEs, where end users of the technology/measure are households, communities or SMEs;
 - (i) High efficiency biomass fired devices (e.g. energy efficient cookstoves);¹⁹
 - (ii) Micro-irrigation systems;
 - (iii) Energy efficient pump-set for agriculture.

¹⁷ For example, if the ratio of total installed capacity of all grid-connected hydropower plants with the capacity equal to or smaller than 5 MW and the national grid-connected installed electricity generation capacity is less than three per cent in a host country then microscale hydropower is eligible for DNA recommendation in that host country.

¹⁸ A stakeholder may propose additional technologies/measures to be added under positive list requesting a revision to this methodological tool.

¹⁹ Further conditions to check the penetration rate as specified in appendix of this document applies.

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10. ~~Other project activities not included in paragraphs 8 or 9 above, that is~~ Type III project activities that aim to achieve emission reductions at a scale of no more than 20 ktCO₂e per year, are additional if any one of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The geographic location of the project activity is an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country, ~~as identified by the government in accordance with the paragraph 8 (a) (i) above;~~
 - (b) The project activity consists of one or more of the following technology/measures²⁰ related to ~~is~~ an emission reduction activity ~~with both conditions (i) and (ii) below satisfied:~~
 - ~~(i) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project activity achieves an estimated annual emission reduction equal to or less than 600 tCO₂e per year; and~~
 - ~~(ii) End users of the subsystems or measures are households communities/SMEs.~~where end users of the technology/measure are households, communities or SMEs;
 - (i) Solar lamps;²¹
 - (ii) Biogas digesters.
11. ~~The eligibility of project activities as microscale CDM project activities will be determined in accordance with the laid out in paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the “General Guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies” (version 16 or its update), that is:~~
- (a) ~~Project activities remain under the microscale thresholds defined above during each year of the crediting period;~~
 - (b) ~~Renewable energy projects that produce electrical, thermal and mechanical energy, and cogeneration projects are covered. Definitions provided for output capacity and guidelines provided for conversion from electrical to thermal units²² in the most recent version of “General Guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies” shall be used. Where applicable, additional guidelines provided in relevant methodologies shall be followed for example eligibility of cogeneration projects as currently defined in “AMS-I.C: Thermal energy production with or without electricity”;~~
12. ~~Microscale CDM project activities shall follow the applicable provisions for demonstration of prior consideration of the CDM in the CDM Project Standard.~~

²⁰ A stakeholder may propose additional technologies/measures to be added under positive list requesting a revision to this methodological tool.

²¹ Further conditions to check the penetration rate as specified in appendix of this document applies.

²² That is multiply by three to derive thermal units from electrical units irrespective of the type of project or methodology applied.

6. Application of microscale thresholds at unit level of CPAs

13. For CPAs applying microscale thresholds at the unit level rather than at the aggregate level of the CPA, the term 'project activities' in paragraphs 3^{bis}, and 8 to 10 and 11 above shall be read as 'units'.²³
14. If each of the units contained in the CPA satisfies the condition to qualify as a 'microscale CDM unit', then the coordinating/managing entity is not required to demonstrate compliance of the CPA with the microscale or small-scale thresholds at the aggregate level of the CPA. In such cases, the requirements related to debundling stated in paragraphs 13 and 16 3^{quarter} above do not apply either.

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²³ Units are also referred to as "independent subsystems" or "technology/measures" in CDM regulatory documents.

Appendix. Determination of penetration of proposed technology/measure

1. The penetration¹ of the proposed technology (i.e. Solar water heating system, Clean and energy efficient cookstoves, High efficiency biomass fired devices (e.g. energy efficient cookstoves²) and Solar lamps) is equal to or less than 5 per cent of the technologies/measures (providing similar services) in the region³ in order to be considered as automatically additional.
2. The penetration shall be determined using one of the following options:
 - (a) Official statistics or reports, relevant industry association reports or peer-reviewed literature;
 - (b) Results of a sampling survey conducted by project participants or a third party as per the latest version of "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities"; covering technologies/measures providing similar services as the project technology/measure.
3. To determine the penetration using the above paragraph, the most recent data available at the time of submission of the CDM-PDD or CDM-CPA-DD for validation/inclusion, shall be used, and the data vintage used shall not include data older than three years prior to: (a) the start date of the CDM project activity; or (b) the start of validation/inclusion, whichever is earlier.

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¹ Refers to proportion of stock of functional equipment at the user end, also termed as market saturation.

² All single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstoves with rated efficiency of at least 20 per cent or higher.

³ Region/Applicable geographical area should be the entire host country. If the project participants opt to limit the applicable geographical area to a specific geographical area (such as province, region, etc.) within the host country, then they shall provide justification on the essential distinction between the identified specific geographical area and rest of the host country.

Figure 1. Microscale additionality test for RE Type-I project activities

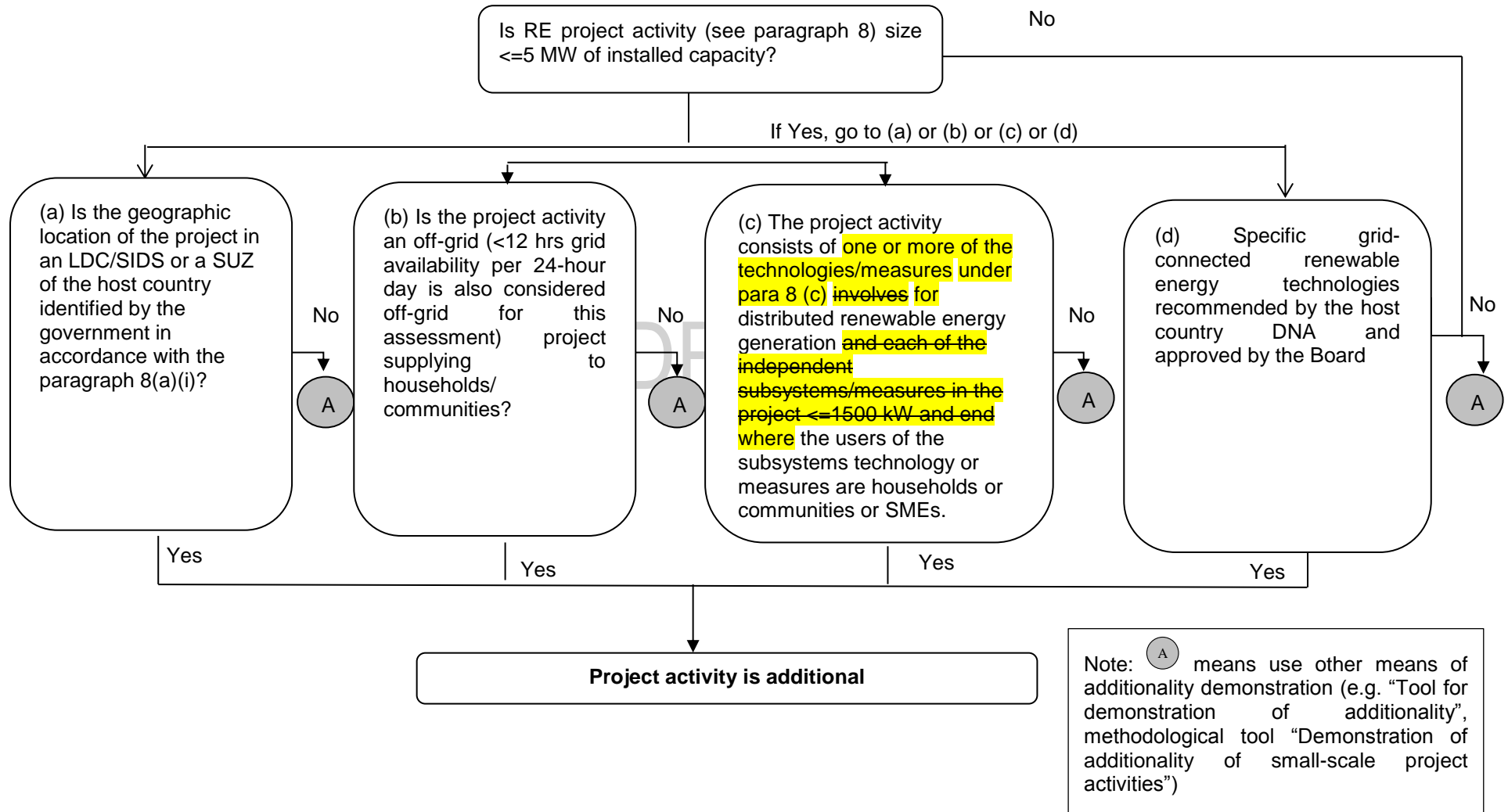


Figure 2. Microscale additionality test for **EE Type-II** project activities

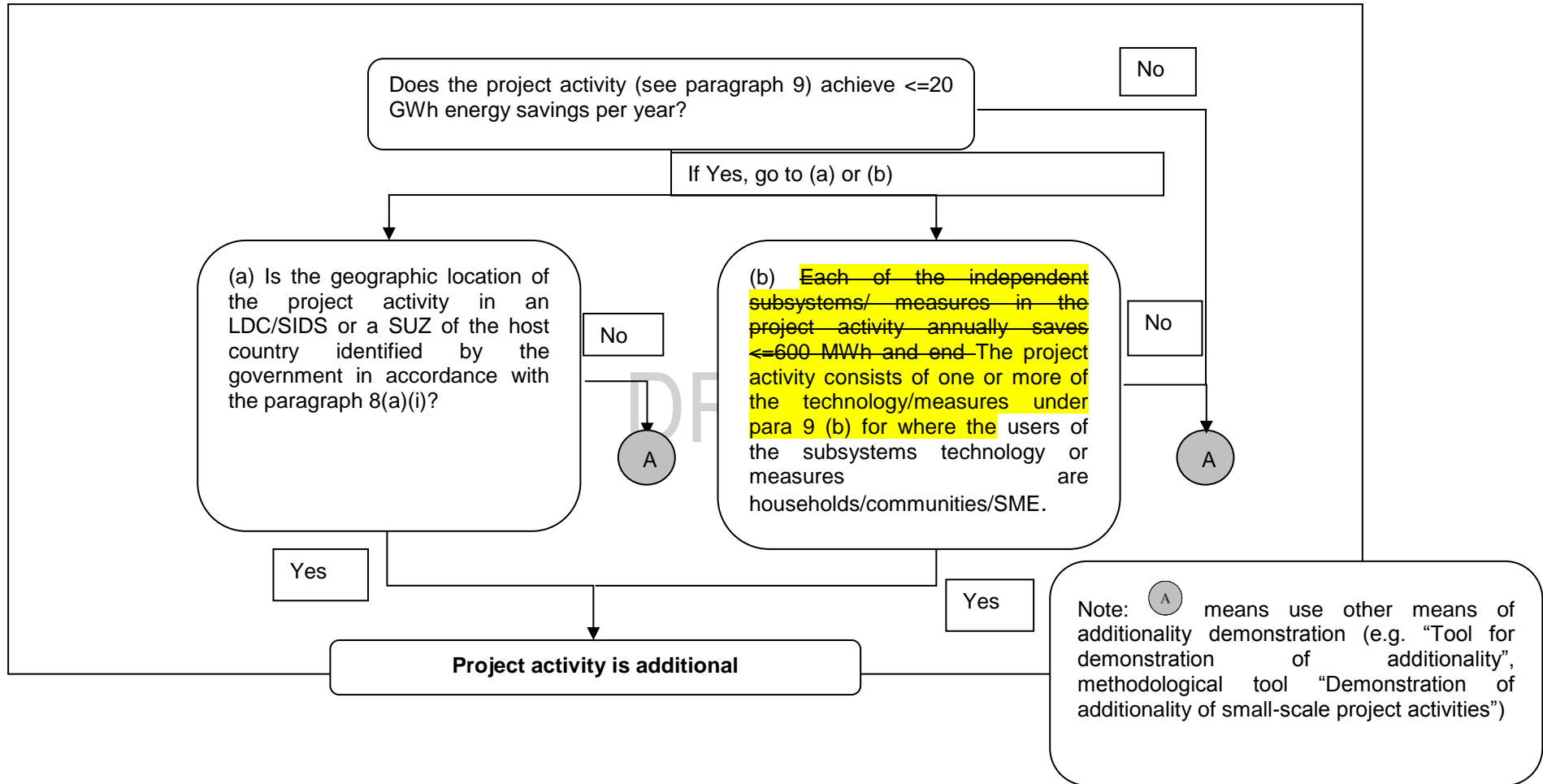
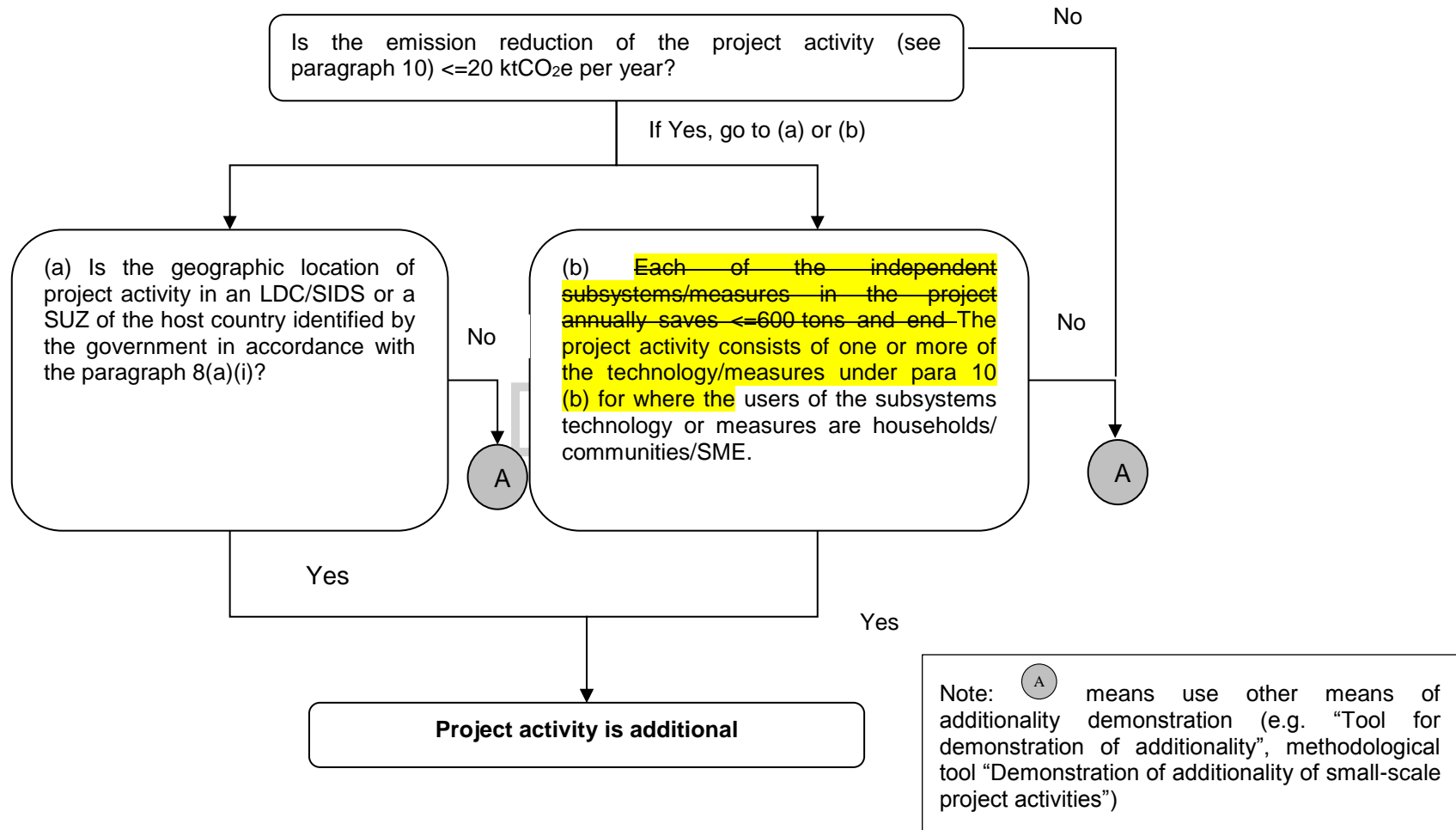


Figure 3. Microscale additionality test for **Type III** project activities $\leq 20 \text{ ktCO}_2\text{e/yr}$



Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
10.0	18 October 2018	<p>MP 77, Annex 11</p> <p>To be considered by the Board at EB 101.</p> <p>The draft version of this document (CDM-MP76-A15) was available for public input from 21 June to 5 July 2018. It received no inputs.</p> <p>Revision to remove unit size thresholds in the tool to make it consistent with application of “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities”.</p> <p>The requirements moved within the document for example, definition of SUZ and microscale CDM project activities etc. are not highlighted in tracked changes.</p>
09.0	20 June 2018	<p>MP 76, Annex 15</p> <p>A call for public input will be issued for this draft document.</p> <p>If no public inputs are received, this draft document will be considered by the Board at EB 100.</p> <p>Revision to remove unit size thresholds in the tool to make it consistent with application of “TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities”.</p>
08.0	22 September 2017	<p>EB 96, Annex 10</p> <p>Revision to broaden criteria for determining special underdeveloped zones (SUZ).</p>
07.1	05 December 2016	<p>Editorial revision to correct paragraph numbering, typo in Figure 3 and include reference documents in section 3.</p>
07.0	16 October 2015	<p>EB 86, Annex 14</p> <p>Revision to enable applying micro-scale thresholds at the unit level.</p>
06.0	16 April 2015	<p>EB 83, Annex 12</p> <p>Revision to reclassify this document from a guideline to a tool.</p>
05.0	31 May 2013	<p>EB 73, Annex 13</p> <p>- The revision updates a reference to the procedure “Submission and consideration of microscale renewable technologies for automatic additionality”.</p>
04.0	20 July 2012	<p>EB 68, Annex 26</p> <p>Includes options to define the special underdeveloped zones in a host country;</p> <p>Clarifies the eligibility for project activities generating thermal energy such as solar water heaters displacing grid-connected electric heaters;</p> <p>Provides an example for the definition of “communities”.</p>

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03	29 September 2011	EB 63, Annex 23 Header removed that was inadvertently added to version 02; Provision of additional guidance on paragraph 2(d), specifically on the definition of the applicable threshold.
02	15 April 2011	EB 60, Annex 25 Title of document has been changed; Inclusion of Type III projects, CPAs, project activities with more than one component.
01	28 May 2010	EB 54, Annex 15 Initial adoption.

Decision Class: Regulatory

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