CDM-MP87-A12

Draft Small-scale Methodology

AMS-I.A.: Electricity generation by the user

Version 18.0

Sectoral scope(s): 01

DRAFT

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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COVER NOTE

1.   Procedural background

1.   The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) (hereinafter referred to as the Board), at its 110th meeting, considered the draft revised "Glossary: CDM terms" that contained revised definition of "renewable biomass" and introduced definitions of new terms associated with market penetration of technology/measure, and requested the Methodologies Panel (MP) to analyze the existing approved methodologies and methodological tools with regard to the consistency in the use of these terms and related guidance, and to recommend revision to the methodologies and tools, as appropriate, based on the analysis.

2.   The Methodologies Panel, at its 86th meeting, proposed a draft revised version of the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass" containing a comprehensive approach to determine emisisons from the culvitaiton of biomass in dedicated plantations, transportation of biomass and bomass residues and treatment of biomass and biomass residues, and launched a call for public inputs. No comments were received.

2.   Purpose

3.   The purpose is to update this methodology to make consistent reference to the elements from the TOOL16 in the project emissions and leakage sections.

3.   Key issues and proposed solutions

4.   As per the current version of the methodology, project emission due to the use of biomass from dedicated plantations shall be calculated according to the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass".

5.   In the proposed revision, the following project emissions sources are included for projects involving the consumption of biomass, aligned with the proposed revision of the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass":

   (a)   Project emissions resulting from the cultivation of biomass in a dedicated plantation of a CDM project activity that uses biomass (PE_{BC});

   (b)   Project emissions resulting from the transportation of biomass (PE_{BT});

   (c)   Project emissions resulting from the processing of biomass (PE_{BP});

   (d)   Project emissions resulting from the transportation of biomass residues (PE_{BRT}), if the project consumes biomass residues;

   (e)   Project emissions resulting from the processing of biomass residues (PE_{BRP}), if the project consumes biomass residues.

6.   The proposed revision quotes the requirements and guidance from the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass" to determine leakage.

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4.   Impacts

7.   The revision of this methodology, along with the revision of the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass", if approved, will provide clarity to stakeholders on the emission sources that may need to be included in the calculation of project emissions from projects involving the use of biomass or biomass residues.

5.   Subsequent work and timelines

8.   The MP, at its 87th meeting, agreed to seek public inputs on the draft revised methodology. Inputs received, if any, will be discussed with the MP and forwarded to the Board for its consideration together with this document. No further work is envisaged.

6.   Recommendations to the Board

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

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1. Introduction

1. The following table describes the key elements of the methodology:

Table 1. Methodology key elements

Typical project(s)	Renewable electricity generation by individual households/users or groups of households/users
Type of GHG emissions mitigation action	Renewable energy: Displacement of more-GHG-intensive, non-renewable electricity applications by introducing renewable energy technologies

2. Scope, applicability, and entry into force

2.1. Scope

2. This category comprises renewable electricity generation units, such as solar photovoltaic, hydro, wind and renewable biomass that supply electricity to individual households/users or groups of households/users.

2.2. Applicability

3. The methodology is applicable to project activities that involve new installations (greenfield) or replace existing onsite fossil-fuel-fired generation.

4. The applicability of the methodology is limited to individual households and users that do not have a grid connection except when:

(a) A group of households or users are supplied with electricity through a standalone mini-grid powered by renewable energy generation unit(s) where the capacity of the generating units does not exceed 15 MW (i.e. the sum of installed capacities of all renewable energy units connected to the mini-grid is less than 15 MW), e.g. a community-based stand-alone off-the-grid renewable electricity systems; or

(b) For renewable energy-based lighting applications, the emission reductions per system is less than 5 tonnes of CO_2e a year and it shall be demonstrated that that fossil fuels would have been used in the absence of the project activity by:

(i) A representative sample survey of target households; or

(ii) Official statistics from the host country government agencies;

(c) A group of households or users are connected to a grid prior to the start date of the project activity (or the start date of validation with due justification), however the electricity from the grid is available for the households and users for less than 36 hours in any given calendar month during the crediting period or the grid connected household coverage in the host country is less than 50%.

5. The methodology is not applicable to project activities that include units that will be connected to the grid at any time during the crediting period.

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6. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:

    (a) The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir with no change in the volume of reservoir;

    (b) The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of the project activity is greater than 4 W/m^2;

    (c) The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, is greater than 4 W/m^2.

7. Combined heat and power (cogeneration) systems are not eligible under this category.

8. If the electricity generation unit added has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g. a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the unit added co-fires fossil fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.

9. Project activities that involve retrofit or replacement of an existing renewable electricity generation unit are included in this category. To qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the modified or retrofitted unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.

10. In the case of project activities that involve the addition of renewable electricity generation units to an existing renewable electricity generation facility, the total capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct[1] from the existing units.

11. ~~In cases where the project activity utilizes biomass, the applicability conditions of "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass" shall apply.~~ In the case the project activities utilize biomass, the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass" shall be applied to determine the relevant project emissions from the cultivation of biomass and the utilization of biomass or biomass residues.

2.3. Entry into force

12. The date of entry into force is the date of the publication of the EB XX meeting report on DD Month 2022.

2.4. Applicability of sectoral scopes

13. For validation and verification of CDM projects and programme of activities by a designated operational entity (DOE) using this methodology, application of sectoral scope 1 is mandatory.

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[1] Physically distinct units are those that are capable of generating electricity without the operation of existing units, and that do not directly affect the mechanical, thermal, or electrical characteristics of the existing facility. For example, the replacement of the nacelle assembly or blades of a wind battery charger would not be considered "physically distinct".

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3. Normative references

14. Project participants shall apply the General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies, ~~TOOL22: Leakage in biomass small-scale project activities~~ and TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities provided at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/index.html#meth> mutatis mutandis.

15. This methodology also refers to the latest approved versions of the following approved methodologies and tools:

    (a) "ACM0002: Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources" (hereinafter referred as "ACM0002");

    (b) "AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation" (hereinafter referred as "AMS-I.D");

    (c) "AMS-I.F.: Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid" (hereinafter referred as "AMS-I.F");

    (d) "AMS-I.L.: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy" (hereinafter referred as "AMS-I.L");

    (e) "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation" (hereinafter referred as "TOOL05");

    (f) "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass" (hereinafter referred as "TOOL16");

    (g) "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities."

4. Definitions

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

17. In addition, the following definitions apply:

    (a) **Capacity addition** - increase of the installed power generation capacity of existing power plants through: (i) the installation of new power plants/units in parallel to the existing power plants/units; or (ii) the installation of new power plants/units, additional to the existing power plants/units. The existing power plants/units in the case of capacity addition continue to operate after the implementation of the project activity;

    (b) **Co-fired system** - an installation that uses both fossil fuels and renewable fuels in a single boiler for simultaneous combustion; fossil fuel may be used during a period of time when the biomass is not available;

    (c) **Existing reservoir** - a reservoir is to be considered as an "existing reservoir" if it has been in operation for at least three years before the implementation of the project activity;

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(d) **Greenfield power plant** - a new renewable energy power plant that is constructed and operated at a site where no renewable energy power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity;

(e) **Mini-grid** - a small-scale power system with a total capacity not exceeding 15 MW (i.e. the sum of installed capacities of all generators connected to the mini-grid is equal to or less than 15 MW) which is not connected to a national or a regional grid.

5. Baseline methodology

5.1. Project boundary

18. The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the physical, geographical site of the renewable electricity generating unit(s) and the equipment that uses the electricity produced.

5.2. Baseline

19. The baseline emissions are calculated based on the fuel consumption of the technology in use or that would have been used to generate the equivalent quantity of energy[2] in the absence of the project activity, using one of the following three options:

5.2.1. Option 1: based on the electricity consumption of the households/user

20. Baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = E_{BL,y} \times EF_{CO2,y}$$
<div align="right">Equation (1)</div>

Where:

BE_y =   Baseline emissions in year y (tCO$_2$)

$E_{BL,y}$ =   Energy baseline in year y (kWh)

$EF_{CO2,y}$ =   Emission factor (tCO$_2$/kWh)

21. The energy baseline is the total annual electricity consumption of the households/users c that are supplied with electricity generated by units i:

$$E_{BL,y} = \sum_i \sum_c \left(n_{c,i} \times EC_{c,i,y} \right)/(1 - TDL)$$
<div align="right">Equation (2)</div>

Where:

$E_{BL,y}$ =   Energy baseline in year y (kWh)

c =   Type of consumer (e.g. households, rural health centres, rural schools, grain milling, water pumping, irrigation, etc.) covered by the project activity

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[2] Renewable energy lighting applications shall consider the equivalent level of lighting service instead of energy (See annex 1 of EB 08).

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i	=	Type of renewable electricity generation unit(s) implemented by the project activity
$n_{c,i}$	=	Number of consumers type c supplied with renewable electricity generation unit(s) type i
$EC_{c,i,y}$	=	Electricity consumption~~consumption~~ by user type c supplied with unit type i in year y ~~in year y.~~(kWh)
TDL	=	Average technical transmission and distribution losses that would have been observed in diesel powered mini-grids installed by public programmes or distribution companies in isolated areas, expressed as a fraction

5.2.2. Option 2: based on the annual electricity generation by the project activity

22. Baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

$$BE_{\underline{CO2,}y} = E_{BL,y} \times EF_{CO2,y}$$

Equation (3)

23. The energy baseline is the total annual electricity generated by the project activity unit(s):

$$E_{BL,y} = \sum_i EG_{i,y}/(1 - TDL)$$

Equation (4)

Where:

$E_{BL,y}$	=	Energy baseline in year y (kWh)
i	=	Renewable energy electricity generation technologies units type i implemented as part of by the project activity
$EG_{i,y}$	=	Electricity generation by the project activity unit(s) type i in year y (kWh)
TDL	=	Average technical transmission and distribution losses that would have been observed in diesel powered mini-grids installed by public programmes or distribution companies in isolated areas, expressed as a fraction

5.2.3. Option 3: based on a trend-adjusted projection of historical fuel consumption

24. In the case of replacement of existing fossil fuel based technologies, the baseline emissions in year y are calculated based on a trend-adjusted projection of historical fuel consumption as follows:

$$BE_y = \sum_j FC_{j,y} \times NCV_j \times EF_{CO2,j}$$

Equation (5)

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO$_2$)
$FC_{j,y}$	=	Projected fuel consumption of fuel type j in year y (mass or volume unit)
NCV_j	=	Net calorific value of fuel type j (GJ per mass or volume unit)

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$EF_{CO2,j}$	=	CO_2 emission factor of fuel type j. (tCO₂/GJ)
j	=	Fuel type used for combustion

25. In the specific case of lighting devices, a daily usage of 3.5 hours per day shall be assumed for the projection of the fuel consumption. Project participants shall justify the use of different usage hours based on representative sampling, conducted in accordance with the "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities."

26. The baseline emissions of project activities that involve retrofit/replacement of an existing facility or capacity addition at an existing facility, shall be calculated following the procedures prescribed in "AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation" with the exception that the applicable emission factor (EF_{CO2}) is calculated as described in this methodology.

27. For project activities that introduce renewable-based electricity to communities,[3] baseline emissions can also be determined using the provisions of "AMS-I.L.: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy", provided that the relevant applicability and monitoring requirements of AMS-I.L. are also met.

5.3. Project emissions

28. For most renewable energy project activities, PE_y = 0. However, for the following categories of project activities, project emissions have to be considered following the procedure described in the most recent version of "ACM0002: Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources".

 (a) Emissions related to the operation of geothermal power plants (e.g. non-condensable gases, electricity/fossil fuel consumption);

 (b) Emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants[4].

29. For Pproject activities that utilize cultivated biomass and/or biomass residues, the TOOL16 shall be applied to determine the following project emission sources, including the simplifications for small-scale and microscale project activities:take into account project emissions from biomass cultivation in accordance with "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass".

 (a) Project emissions resulting from the cultivation of biomass in a dedicated plantation of a CDM project activity that uses biomass (PE_{BC});

 (b) Project emissions resulting from the transportation of biomass (PE_{BT});

 (c) Project emissions resulting from the processing of biomass (PE_{BP});

 (d) Project emissions resulting from the transportation of biomass residues (PE_{BRT}), if the project consumes biomass residues;

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[3] "Communities" of consumers may include for example, households, schools, commercial facilities such as shops, and small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs).

[4] If the power density of the project activity is greater than 4 W/m² and less than or equal to 10 W/m².

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(e)　Project emissions resulting from the processing of biomass residues (PE_{BRP}), if the project consumes biomass residues.

5.4. Leakage

30.　If the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity, leakage is to be considered.

31.　If project activities utilize biomass, leakage emissions shall be taken into account project emissions from biomass in accordance with "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass". For project activities utilizing biomass and/or biomass residues, the TOOL16 shall be applied to determine the leakage. Project participants shall indicate in the PDD which leakage sources are included. If emission sources are not considered, the project participants shall provide proper justification in the PDD.

6. Monitoring methodology

32.　For project activities implemented section 5.2.3 (Option 3), the corresponding monitoring procedures prescribed in "AMS-I.L.: Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy" shall apply.

33.　Relevant parameters shall be monitored as indicated in the tables below:

Data / Parameter table 1.

Data / Parameter:	Continuous operation of the project unit(s)
Data unit:	-
Description:	Continuous operation of the project unit(s)
Source of data	Records maintained by PP/CME
Measurement procedures (if any):	Record annually the number of units operating (evidence of continuing operation, such as on-going rental/lease payments could be a substitute).
	Where necessary refer to the "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities"
Monitoring frequency:	Annual
QA/QC procedure	Check of all appliances or a representative sample thereof to ensure that they are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 2.

Data / Parameter:	Grid availability
Data unit:	-
Description:	Availability of grid electricity
Source of data	Records maintained by PP/CME

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Measurement procedures (if any):	Record the availability of grid electricity supply to households and users and the number of hours during which the grid was not available in the given calendar month.
	Grid coverage statistics from reputable sources may be used
Monitoring frequency:	Continuously
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	If the project activity applies paragraph 4 (c), the availability of grid electricity to the households or other users shall be determined with continuous monitoring in order to determine the grid availability for any given calendar month.
	If during a specific month the power supply from the grid to the households and users is for less than 36 hours, emission reductions can be calculated for that specific month

Data / Parameter table 3.

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{CO2,y}$
Data unit:	t CO_2e/kWh
Description:	Emission factor in year y
Source of data	-
Measurement procedures (if any):	For Options 1 and 2, a default value of 0.8 kg CO_2e/kWh, which is derived from diesel generation units, may be used. Small-scale project participants may select a different emissions factor from Table 2 of "AMS-I.F.: Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid" and appropriately justify the choice in the PDD. For option 3, EF_{CO2} shall be determined as per the "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation"
Monitoring frequency:	Annual
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 4.

Data / Parameter:	$EG_{i,y}$
Data unit:	kWh
Description:	Electricity generation by the project activity unit(s) type i in year y
Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measured using calibrated meters
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, integrated hourly and at least monthly recording
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	If the project activity applies paragraph 4(c), $EG_{BL,y}$ corresponds to the electricity generation in specific calendar months during which grid electricity is available to the households or other users for less than 36 hours. For any hour in which electricity is available from the grid, $EG_{Bl,y}$ = 0

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Data / Parameter table 5.

Data / Parameter:	$EC_{c,i,y}$
Data unit:	kWh
Description:	Electricity consumption by user type c supplied with unit type i in year y
Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	The average individual electricity consumption shall be determined as either: i) Average annual individual energy consumption observed in the closest grid electricity systems among grid connected consumers belonging to the same type c ii) Monitored electricity consumption by individual users type c supplied with unit type i
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, integrated hourly and at least monthly recording
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter table 6.

Data / Parameter:	$B_{Biomass,y}$
Data unit:	Mass or volume
Description:	Net quantity of biomass consumed in year y
Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	Use mass or volume based measurements. Adjust for the moisture content in order to determine the quantity of dry biomass. The quantity of biomass shall be measured continuously or in batches. If more than one type of biomass fuel is consumed, each shall be monitored separately. For the case of processed renewable biomass (e.g. briquettes) data shall be collected for mass, moisture content, NCV of the processed biomass that is supplied to users with an appropriate sampling frequency
Monitoring frequency:	Continuously monitoring and estimation using annual mass/energy balance
QA/QC procedure	Cross-check the measurements with the amount of electricity generated calculated using specific fuel consumption (specified ex-ante) and amount of each type of biomass fuel used. The lower of the two values should be used to calculate emission reductions
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter table 7.

Data / Parameter:	-
Data unit:	%
Description:	Moisture content of the biomass (wet basis)

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Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	On-site measurements. This applies in the case where emission reductions are calculated based on biomass energy input. For all cases, ex ante estimates should be provided in the PDD and used during the crediting period. Alternatively, moisture content value provided by supplier of biomass should be used if it can be shown that it is reliable (e.g. the price paid for the biomass procured depends on its moisture content) and provided that the project continues to use same type of biomass during the rest of the crediting period. In case of dry biomass, monitoring of this parameter is not necessary
Monitoring frequency:	The moisture content of biomass of homogeneous quality shall be monitored for each batch of biomass. The weighted average should be calculated for each monitoring period and used in the calculations
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 8.

Data / Parameter:	$NCV_{i,y}$
Data unit:	GJ/mass or volume unit
Description:	Net calorific value of fossil fuel type i
Source of data	As per the "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation"
Measurement procedures (if any):	As per the "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation"
Monitoring frequency:	As per the "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation"
QA/QC procedure	As per the "TOOL05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation"
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 9.

Data / Parameter:	NCV_k
Data unit:	GJ/mass or volume unit
Description:	Net calorific value of biomass type k
Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurement in laboratories according to relevant national/international standards. Measure quarterly, taking at least three samples for each measurement. The average value can be used for the rest of the crediting period. Measure the NCV based on dry biomass - Check the consistency of the measurements by comparing the measurement results with, relevant data sources (e.g. values in the literature, values used in the national GHG inventory) and default values by the IPCC

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Monitoring frequency:	Determine once in the first year of the crediting period
QA/QC procedure	If the measurement results differ significantly from previous measurements or other relevant data sources, conduct additional measurements
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter table 10.

Data / Parameter:	*TDL*
Data unit:	-
Description:	Average technical transmission and distribution losses
Source of data	-
Measurement procedures (if any):	A reasonable default value for distribution losses on low voltage rural distribution grid could be 20%0.2. Project proponents shall demonstrate that in the absence of the project activity electricity supply would have entailed distribution losses, e.g. users are in distributed locations, else a value of TDL = 0 shall be used
Monitoring frequency:	Determine once in the first year of the crediting period
QA/QC procedure	If the measurement results differ significantly from previous measurements or other relevant data sources, conduct additional measurements
Any comment:	-

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Document information*

Version	Date	Description
18.0	21 February 2022	MP 87, Annex 12
		To be considered by the Board at EB 113.
		A call for public input will be issued for this draft document. Any input will be discussed with the MP and forwarded to the Board for its consideration together with this document.
		The revision indicates the emission sources that are relevant in the calculation of project emissions associated with biomass and biomass residues, in line with the draft revision of the "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass".
17.0	14 June 2019	EB 103, Annex 5
		The revision:
		• Introduces reference to "TOOL16: Project and leakage emissions from biomass";
		• Removes provisions related to the withdrawn methodology "AM0042: Grid-connected electricity generation using biomass from newly developed dedicated plantations";
		• Updates the document to the most recent template;

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Version	Date	Description
		• Makes editorial improvements.
16.0	13 September 2012	EB 69, Annex 26
		To account for suppressed demand in baseline calculations using AMS-I.L. provisions for community electrification projects.
15.0	11 May 2012	EB 67, Annex 18
		To include guidelines to determine the baseline emission factor for activities displacing existing fossil fuel captive electricity generation. The revision clarifies that users connected to very weak grids (grid supply available for <5% of time) are eligible to apply the methodology.
14.0	28 May 2010	EB 54, Annex 8
		To include a definition of mini-grid and additional procedure to estimate baseline emissions for retrofit/capacity expansion project activities.
13.0	26 September 2008	EB 42, Annex 16
		To include project activities for renewable energy based lighting (e.g. solar-lamps) to displace fossil fuel usage in lighting in rural households that are not grid connected or connected to a weak grid prone to blackouts/brownouts.
12.0	22 June 2007	EB 33, Annex 19
		To clarify the applicability of the methodology and maintain consistency with the revision AMS-I.B., which provides guidance for situations where electricity is a co-product of the project activity, providing mechanical energy for the user.

* This document, together with the 'General Guidance' and all other approved SSC methodologies, was part of a single document entitled: Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities until version 07.

11.0	22 June 2007	EB 32, Annex 25
		To clarify the monitoring of biomass in project activities that apply this methodology which is consistent with monitoring of biomass in the approved methodology AMS-I.D.
10.0	04 May 2007	EB 31, Annex 19
		To clarify that all cogeneration project activities should apply AMS-I.C.
09.0	15 December 2006	EB 28, Annex 24
		To maintain consistency across categories particularly in relation to AMS-I.D.;
		Revised guidance on capacity addition activities and a default emission coefficient of 0.8 kg CO_2 /kWh for diesel generation, as opposed to 0.9 kg CO_2 /kWh.

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Version	Date	Description
08.0	24 February 2006	EB 23, Annex 29
		To include:
		• Provisions for retrofit and renewable energy capacity additions as eligible activities;
		• Provide clarification for baseline calculations under Category I.D;
		• Provide clarification on the applicability of Category I.A as against Category I.D.

**History of the document: Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and
Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities**

Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small-Scale CDM project activities contained both the General Guidance and Approved Methodologies until version 07. After version 07 the document was divided into separate documents: 'General Guidance' and separate approved small-scale methodologies (AMS).

Version	Date	Description
07.0	25 November 2005	EB 22, Para. 59
		References to "non-renewable biomass" in Appendix B deleted.
06.0	20 September 2005	EB 21, Annex 22
		Guidance on consideration of non-renewable biomass in Type I methodologies, thermal equivalence of Type II GWhe limits included.
05.0	25 February 2005	EB 18, Annex 6
		Guidance on 'capacity addition' and 'cofiring' in Type I methodologies and monitoring of methane in AMS-III.D. included.
04.0	22 October 2004	EB 16, Annex 2
		AMS-II.F. was adopted, leakage due to equipment transfer was included in all Type I and Type II methodologies.
03.0	30 June 2004	EB 14, Annex 2
		New methodology AMS-III.E. was adopted.
02.0	28 November 2003	EB 12, Annex 2
		Definition of build margin included in AMS-I.D., minor revisions to AMS-I.A., AMS-III.D., AMS-II.E.

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Draft Small-scale Methodology: AMS-I.A.: Electricity generation by the user
Version 18.0
Sectoral scope(s): 01

Version	Date	Description
01.0	21 January 2003	EB 7, Annex 6
		Initial adoption. The Board at its seventh meeting noted the adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 21/CP.8, of simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities (SSC M&P).

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