

CDM METHODOLOGY BOOKLET

EB 58 – Cancun, Mexico



BACKGROUND

- “The Board further agreed to promote the awareness of methodologies, focusing on the methodologies that are used most frequently. To make methodologies more accessible to users, the Board will introduce a meaningful naming convention, **classify methodologies into categories, publish summary descriptions and information on individual methodologies**, and improve the search engine on the UNFCCC CDM website with regard to methodologies.”
- **[EB report to CMP, 2009, Annex IV, Para. 12]**



COMPONENTS OF THE BOOKLET

- Introduction – context
- Categorisation systems for methodologies
- One page summary of each approved methodology - including graphical representation of baseline and project scenarios



HOW IT WILL BE USED

Project developer:

1. Looks up categorization tables to find methodologies that are relevant to their project activity.
2. Reads summary to understand key applicability conditions and important parameters needed.
3. Accesses full methodology to confirm if the methodology is appropriate.



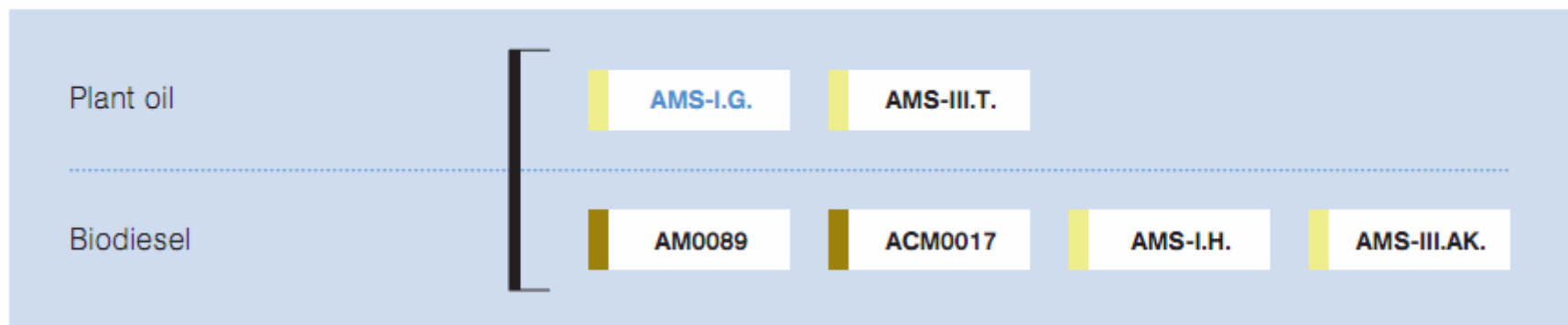
SHOW CASE – LOOKING FOR THE METHODOLOGY

Categorization by mitigation activity type

Sectoral scope	Type	Electricity generation and supply	Energy for industries	Energy (fuel) for transport	Energy for households and buildings
2 Energy distribution	Renewable energy	AM0045	AM0053		
			AM0069		
			AM0075		
	Energy efficiency	AM0045			
		AM0067			
		AMS-II.A.			
	Fuel/feedstock switch	AM0045	AM0077		

Categorization by applied technology type/measure

Figure VII-5. Methodologies for biofuel



SHOW CASE – METHODOLOGY SUMMARY (1)

ACM0006 Consolidated methodology for electricity and heat generation from biomass residues

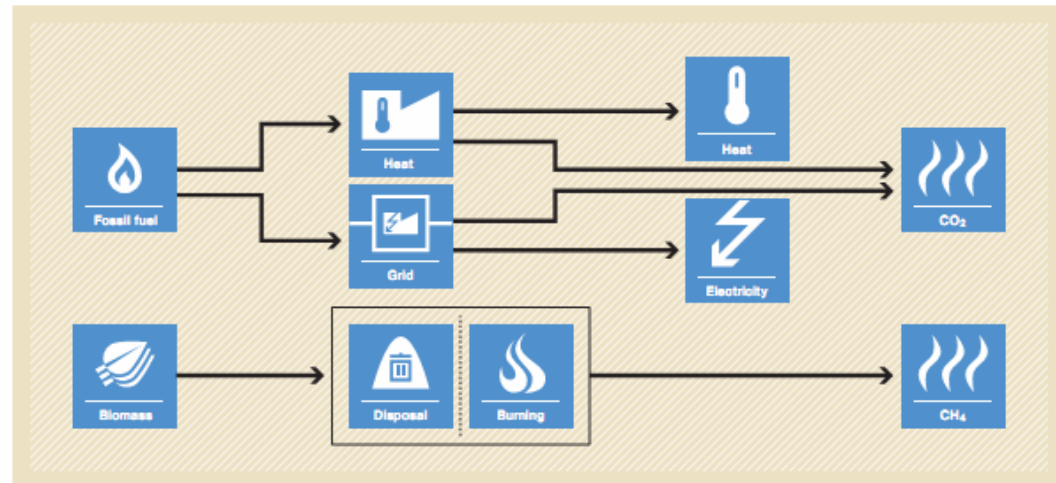
Typical project(s)	Generation of power and heat in thermal power plants, including cogeneration plants using biomass residues. Typical activities are new plant, capacity expansion, energy efficiency improvements or fuel switch projects.
Type of GHG emissions mitigation action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renewable Energy. Displacement of more-GHG-intensive electricity generation in grid or heat and electricity generation on-site. Avoidance of methane emissions from anaerobic decay of biomass residues.
Important conditions under which the methodology is applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If biomass from a production process is used, the implementation of the project shall not result in an increase of the processing capacity of raw input;• Only power and heat or cogeneration plants are applicable;• Only biomass residues, not biomass in general, are eligible;• In case of existing facilities, three years of historical data is required for the calculation of emissions reductions.
Important parameters	<p>At validation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grid emission factor (can also be monitored ex post). <hr/> <p>Monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quantity and moisture content of the biomass residues used in the project;• Electricity and heat generated in the project activity;• Electricity and, if applicable, fossil fuel consumption of the project activity.



SHOW CASE – METHODOLOGY SUMMARY (2)

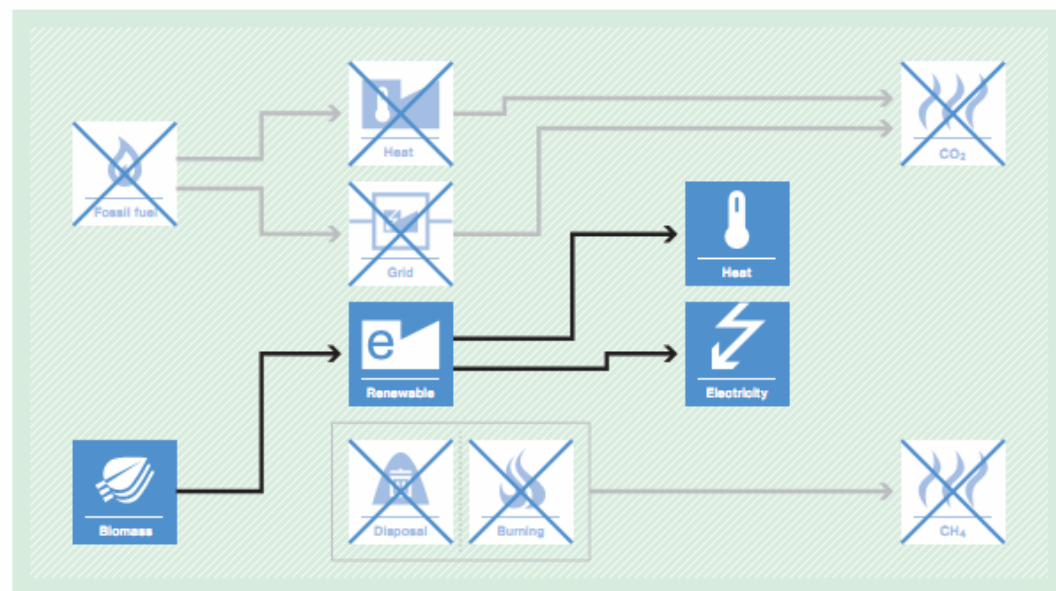
BASELINE SCENARIO

Electricity and heat would be produced by more-carbon-intensive technologies based on fossil fuel or less-efficient biomass power and heat plants. Biomass residues could partly decay under anaerobic conditions, bringing about methane emissions.



PROJECT SCENARIO

Use of biomass residues for power and heat generation instead of fossil fuel or increase of the efficiency of biomass-fuelled power and heat plants. Biomass residues are used as fuel and decay of biomass residues is avoided.



It is accessible via the internet:

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/index.html>

DVDs will be available and sent upon request.

CDM METHODOLOGY BOOKLET – SIDE EVENT

Friday, 03 December

13:20 - 14:40

Venue: room Sandia



Thank you for your attention.

