

Small-scale CDM projects

Topic : INDICATIVE SIMPLIFIED BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES FOR SELECTED SMALL-SCALE CDM PROJECT ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

Introduction

For small-scale CDM project activities there are agreed simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies by the CDM Executive Board. The document “General guidance to SSC CDM methodologies”, holds among others the following information.

Emission coefficients:

In the case of project participants using IPCC default values for emission coefficients, these shall be the most up-to-date values available in the .2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. and the .Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories..

Monitoring emission reductions

Project participants shall:

- (a) Electronically archive all data collected as part of monitoring for a period of 2 years from the end of the crediting period;
- (b) Data variables that are most directly related to the emission reductions (e.g. quantity of the fuel inputs, the amount of heat or electricity produced, gas captured) should be measured continuously. Data elements that are generally constant and indirectly related to the emission reductions (e.g. Emission factors, Calorific Value, System Efficiencies) should be measured or calculated at least once in an year, unless detailed specifications are provided as part of the indicated methodology;
- (c) Measuring equipment should be certified to national or IEC standards and calibrated according to the national standards and reference points or IEC standards and recalibrated at appropriate intervals according to manufacturer specifications, but at least once in 3 years;
- (d) The measured data with high levels of uncertainty or without adequate calibration should be compared with location/national data and commercial data to ensure consistency;
- (e) Wherever a statistical sample is proposed for monitoring, the .general guidelines for sampling and surveys for SSC project activities. shall be referred.

Lifetime of existing equipments

In case of replacement of existing equipment, project participants shall use the following approach to estimate the point in time where the existing equipment would be replaced in the absence of the project activity:

- (i) The typical average technical lifetime of the equipment concerned may be determined and documented on the basis of common practices in the sector and the country (e.g. based on industry surveys, statistics, technical literature, etc.);
- (ii) The practices of the responsible company regarding replacement schedules may be evaluated and documented (e.g. based on historical replacement record of similar equipment);
- (iii) For project activities employing equipments that use refrigerants, the service lifetime assessment should also take into account the applicable regulations in the Host country regarding the phasing out of certain types of refrigerants