



Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies  
for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories

**TYPE III - OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Follow the link for [General guidance](#) / [Abbreviations](#)

***III. B. Switching fossil fuels*****Technology/Measure**

1. This category comprises fossil fuel switching in existing<sup>1</sup> industrial, residential, commercial, institutional or electricity generation applications. Fuel switching may change efficiency as well. If the project activity primarily aims at reducing emissions through fuel switching, it falls into this category. If fuel switching is part of a project activity focussed primarily on energy efficiency, the project activity falls in category II.D or II.E. Measures shall both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

2. This category is applicable for project activities resulting in annual emission reductions lower than 25,000 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e. If the emission reduction of a project activity exceeds the reference value of 25,000 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e in any year of the crediting period, the annual emission reduction for that particular year is capped at 25,000 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e.

**Boundary**

3. The project boundary is the physical, geographical site where the fuel combustion affected by the fuel-switching measure occurs.

**Baseline**

4. The emission baseline is the current emissions of the facility expressed as emissions per unit of output (e.g., kg CO<sub>2</sub>equ/kWh). Emission coefficients for the fuel used by the generating unit before and after the fuel switch are also needed. IPCC default values for emission coefficients may be used.

**Project Activity Direct Emissions**

5. Total annual project activity direct emissions shall be less than or equal to 15 kilo tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Project activity direct emissions consist of those emissions related with the use of fossil fuel after the fuel switch. IPCC default values for emission coefficients may be used.

**Leakage**

6. No leakage calculation is required.

<sup>1</sup> This does not preclude project participants from proposing, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities, simplified baselines for switching of fossil fuels for new applications.



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**Monitoring**

7. The emission reduction achieved by the project activity will be calculated as the difference between the baseline emissions and the project emissions.
8. Monitoring shall involve:
  - (a) Monitoring of the fuel use and output for an appropriate period (e.g., a few years, but records of fuel use may be used) prior to the fuel switch being implemented - e.g. coal use and heat output by a district heating plant, liquid fuel oil use and electricity generated by a generating unit (records of fuel used and output can be used *in lieu* of actual monitoring);
  - (b) Monitoring fuel use and output after the fuel switch has been implemented - e.g. gas use and heat output by a district heating plant, gas use and electricity generated by a generating unit.<sup>2</sup>
9. In the case of coal, the emission coefficient shall be based on test results for periodic samples of the coal purchased if such tests are part of the normal practice for coal purchases.

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<sup>2</sup> The necessary data are probably readily available, but may need to be organized into appropriate records and be supported by receipts for fuel purchases.