



**CDM: Response form for request for clarification on  
Approved Methodologies  
(version 01.1)**

<i>Date of A/R Working Group meeting:</i>	A/R Working Group 28 16–18 June 2010
<i>Title and number of request for clarification</i>	AR_AM_CLA_0010: Conservative reduction of the required precision levels of GHG removals at monitoring and verification by reducing the mean carbon density

**Summary of the query:**

Please use the space below to summarize the request for clarification on the related approved methodologies.

Most AR-CDM methodologies foresee a certain precision level at the monitoring of net GHG removals (+/-10% precision level of the mean at a 95% or 90% confidence interval).

- In case this precision level is not met at a given monitoring/verification, please clarify if a wider precision level is accepted in case a conservative reduction of the mean is applied.
- If a wider precision level is accepted, please clarify what reduction is considered appropriate to obtain a conservative estimate of the GHG removals.
- If a wider precision level is accepted while conservatively reducing the mean, please clarify if a request for deviation is needed at verification.

This clarification is of importance for projects in which additional sample plots cannot be installed or the establishment of the plots would be too time intensive or costly.

**Further Explanation I Example:**

In case an AR-CDM project has a mean of 100 t CO<sub>2</sub>e per hectare (in one strata) and the actual precision level is 25% (=25 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e) at 95% confidence interval. However the applied methodology requires a precision level as per methodology is +/- 10% (standard error around the mean) at 95% confidence. Instead of adding additional sample plots, PPs could consider the lower end of the confidence interval (75 t CO<sub>2</sub>e) as a conservative approach and feasible solution to calculate the amount of tCERs or ICERs to be issued. (Another potential option could be to solely reduce the mean by 15%, which is the difference between the actual 25% and required 10% ) It needs to be clarified if this approach is acceptable (with or without a deviation), or whether a different approach is more appropriate. This is relevant in case a pp wishes not to increase the number of sample plots.

**Recommendation by the A/R Working Group:**

Please use the space below to provide amendments/changes (in your expert view, if necessary).

Please refer to paragraph 11 of the meeting report of the A/R WG 28 <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ar>>.

**Answer to authors of the request for clarification by the A/R Working Group :**

Please use the space below to provide an answer to the authors of the above query

If the precision required by the applied methodology is not met then:

- (a) If the precision level of the mean of the quantity is wider than  $\pm 20\%$ , then the number of sample plots shall be increased to achieve a precision level of at least  $\pm 20\%$  at the confidence level requested in the methodology;
- (b) In other cases a conservatively reduced mean of the quantity may be used:

Conservatively reduced mean of the quantity = mean of the quantity  $\times$  (100% – precision level achieved + precision level required).

In order to apply the above guidance to registered A/R CDM project activities a request for deviation is required.

Signed by the Chair, Mr. José Domingos Miguez

Date: 18/06/2010

Signed by the Vice-Chair, Ms. Diana Harutyunyan

Date: 18/06/2010

**Information to be completed by the secretariat**

F-CDM-AM	AR_AM_CLA_0010
Name of the authors of the query:	TUEV SUED
Date when the form was received at UNFCCC secretariat	18 June 2010
Date of transmission to the EB	18 June 2010
Date of posting in the UNFCCC CDM web site	18 June 2010