



## CDM: Recommendation form for Small Scale Methodologies (Version 01.1)

*(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)*

<b>Date of SSC WG meeting:</b>	09–12 October 2012, SSC WG 39
<b>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</b>	Clarification on the applicability of AMS-I.E to methanol as cooking fuel
<b>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates</b> <i>(refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable:</i>	AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user”
<b>Name of the authors of the query:</b>	Havard Norstebo Institution: Green Development AS <a href="mailto:Havard.norstebo@gmail.com">Havard.norstebo@gmail.com</a>
<b><u>Summary of the query:</u></b>	
Please use the space below to summarize the query related to SSC methodologies/categories SSC Modalities and Procedures provide recommendation/analysis of the SSC WG.	
<p>Original text from PP:</p> <p>Specific case: We have been considering using methanol as fuel for cook stoves. It is our understanding that methanol is considered as a renewable energy if it is derived as a by product from ethanol production. Methanol can however also be produced from natural gas. Shell and Statoil is considering producing methanol from associated gas, which is currently flared, if such fuel could be used as cooking fuel by local households. Methanol as a cooking fuel has been used successfully in pilot projects and the fuel can be provided at a price that is competitive with charcoal if subsidised by carbon credits.</p> <p>The methodology AMS I.E. “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user” is only applicable when renewable energy is used to replace non-renewable woody biomass. The preferred renewable energy is Ethanol and biogas. We are however considering to use a mix of ethanol and methanol where this is a more commercially attractive solution for project participating households.</p> <p>We would like to get confirmed that methanol produced from waste streams that would otherwise have been flared would be considered as renewable energy and hence an eligible energy to be used as cooking fuel under AMS I.E as an alternative to using non-renewable woody biomass for cooking. We would like to point out that using methanol from gas that would otherwise be flared, would not cause a depletion of non-renewable resources or lead to project emission.</p>	
<b><u>Recommendation by the SSC WG:</u></b>	
Please use the space below to provide amendments / change (in your expert view, if necessary).	
Please refer to paragraph 27 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 39 <a href="http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg">http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg</a> .	

**Answer to authors of query by the SSC WG:**

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

The small-scale working group of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

The submission questions whether methanol produced from waste gaseous products from petroleum extraction industry (i.e. associated gas), that would otherwise have been flared can be considered as renewable energy source. Further clarification is sought on whether such product is eligible to be used as cooking fuel under AMS-I.E “Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user”.

The SSC WG agreed to clarify that methanol produced from associated gas that is with a petroleum (fossil fuel) origin is not considered to be renewable energy. Thus, the methanol product derived from petroleum gaseous streams does not qualify under Type-I small-scale methodology.

Signature of SSC WG Chair: Mr. Peer Stiansen

Date: 12/10/2012

Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair: Ms. Fatou Gaye

Date: 12/10/2012

**SECTION TO BE FILLED IN BY THE UNFCCC SECRETARIAT**

<b>SSC-Submission number:</b>	SSC_651
<b>Date when the form was received at UNFCCC secretariat:</b>	12 October 2012
<b>Date of transmission to the EB:</b>	12 October 2012
<b>Date of posting in the UNFCCC CDM web site:</b>	12 October 2012

-----

**History of the document**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Nature of revision(s)</b>
01.1	12 April 2012	Editorial changes to include new logo and other improvements.
01.0	2005	Initial publication.
<b>Decision Class:</b> Regulatory <b>Document Type:</b> Form <b>Business Function:</b> Methodology		