



CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)

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

Date of SSC WG meeting:	29 April–02 May 2009, SSC WG 20
Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):	Revision of AMS-I.C regarding processed renewable biomass, thermal capacity of co-fired system and extending the project boundary
Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.	AMS-I.C version 15
Name of the authors of the query:	Abhijit Chatterjee Institution: eaga Energy India Private Limited abhijit.chatterjee@eaga.co.in

Summary of the query:

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.

Original text from PP:

The revisions to AMS IC version 14 are listed below:

Technology/ measures

Para 1 in ver 14: This category comprises renewable energy technologies that supply with thermal energy that displaces fossil fuel use. These units include technologies such as Solar thermal water heaters and dryers, solar cookers, energy derived from renewable biomass and other technologies that provide thermal energy that displaces fossil fuel.

Revision Requested: This category comprises renewable energy technologies that supply users with thermal energy that displaces fossil fuel use. These units include technologies such as solar thermal water heaters and dryers, solar cookers, energy derived from renewable biomass or processed renewable biomass residues and other technologies that provide thermal energy that displaces fossil fuel.

Justifications: In general, “renewable biomass” refers to unbound biomass residues having high volume and low calorific value. As the biomass residues undergo compaction and are bound together, the volume is reduced and there is a substantiate change in the calorific value which goes up. Thus, be it in the unbounded form or in the compacted form, the biomass accounts for emission reductions which are actual and measurable.

Para 4 in ver 14: For co-fired systems, the total installed thermal energy generation capacity of the project equipment, when using both fossil and renewable fuel shall not exceed 45 MW thermal.

Revision Requested: For co-fired system, the effective thermal energy generation capacity by the project equipment, using renewable biomass or processed renewable biomass residues or any other renewable fuel shall not exceed 45 MWth.

Justifications: In case of co-firing systems, both fossil fuel and biomass are fired simultaneously. The boiler capacity is considered as the total installed capacity in the AMS I C version 14, where the capacity accounts for the use of fossil fuel as well as biomass. By such consideration, the effective replacement of fossil fuel in terms of thermal equivalent is less than 45MWth but due to the addition of the fossil fuel, exceeds 45MWth. Thus co-fired boilers having potential to qualify under the small scale falls under the large scale category. If the accountability of the thermal equivalent is considered to be limited to the usage of biomass only as is requested in this revision, then such co-fired boilers can be accounted in the small scale project activities with 45MWth as the output.

Project Boundary

Para 10 in ver 14: The physical, geographical site of the project equipment producing the renewable energy delineates the project boundary. The boundary also extends to the industrial, commercial or residential facility, or facilities, consuming energy generated by the system and the processes or equipment that is affected by the project activity.

Revision Requested: a) For the project activities where monitoring of thermal energy output is possible, the physical, geographical site of the project equipment producing the renewable energy delineates the project boundary. The boundary also extends to the industrial, commercial or residential facility, or facilities, consuming energy generated by the system and the processes or equipment that is affected by the project activity.

b) For households or commercial applications where monitoring of thermal energy output is not plausible, the project boundary delineates upto supply of renewable fuels to the households or commercial activities. The boundary starts from the collection of renewable fuels, and extended to it's delivery to the users.

Justifications: For certain household or commercial applications, the end users are large in number and would vary during the life time of the project. For example, during the sale of the solid biomass fuels (SBF) in the enclosed PDD, the end users of the SBF can vary over the lifetime of the project. At times, the usage is limited to such an extent that due to the short period of usage, monitoring at the end user level is not plausible. Hence, for these types of project activity project boundary delineates upto supply of renewable biomass or renewable processed biomass to the end user.

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

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

Please refer to paragraph 20 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 20
(http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg).

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 SSC WG agreed not to recommend a revision of AMS-IC for the following reasons:

1. Installed Capacity of Co-fired system

The request is related to the limit established in the methodology for the capacity of co-fired boilers.

It is suggested to change the definition as follows:

“For co-fired system, the effective thermal energy generation capacity by the project equipment, using renewable biomass or processed renewable biomass residues or any other renewable fuel shall not exceed 45 MWth.”

It should be noted that the definition for the limit of Type project activities has been provided in the decision 17 CP. 7 paragraph 6 (c) (i) as follows:

“Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity equivalent of up to 15 megawatts (or an appropriate equivalent);”

The definition is related to the capacity of the equipment installed by the project activity, and it is not related with the fuel used.

2. Project Boundary

In AMS-IC the consumers of the project output are included in the boundary. The revision requested is related to cases where thermal energy is supplied to households or commercial applications, and monitoring of the end use is not proposed for inclusion as understood from the following paragraph in the submission:

“(b) For households or commercial applications where monitoring of thermal energy output is not plausible, the project boundary delineates up to supply of renewable fuels to the households or commercial activities. The boundary starts from the collection of renewable fuels, and extended to it's delivery to the users.”

From the justification provided and the information included in the PDD, it is understood that monitoring of the end user would not be feasible for the project activity, which is the manufacturing of a solid fuel using biomass residues.

The SSC WG agreed not to recommend the revision as the basic structure of AMS-IC has been designed for the project activity, the output of which is energy (heat, steam or electricity) that is directly used by the same facility where the project activity is installed, or by other parties, where the energy use can be monitored. The monitoring specifications have been designed to ensure that: (a) the energy output is consumed, (b) there is no possibility of double counting, and (c) it would be possible to clearly determine baseline emissions. This is clearly not the case for the project activity described in the PDD, which is related to production and sale of solid biomass (SBF) fuel made from residues. The SBF should be further combusted by users, and it would not be possible to include the process of combustion in the project boundary. It should be noted that it is not the production of the compact biomass residue that produces emission reduction but the combustion of it and its displacement of fossil fuel.

The project proponent may consider submitting a new methodology for this kind of project activities.



Signature of SSC WG Chair

(Hugh Sealy)

Date: 02/05/2009



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair

(Peer Stiansen)

Date: 02/05/2009

Information to be completed by the secretariat

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