



## 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)*

<b>Date of SSC WG meeting:</b>	24–27 February 2009, SSC WG 19
<b>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</b>	Clarification of treatment of below 40W IBs and request for inclusion of commercial premises
<b>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</b>	AMS-II.J version 02
<b>Name of the authors of the query:</b>	Jiwan Acharya Institution: Asian Development Bank <a href="mailto:jacharya@adb.org">jacharya@adb.org</a>

### **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:

#### **QUERY SECTION**

Methodology Paragraph 2 states:

*“The total lumen output of the efficient lighting device should be equal to or more than that of the lighting device being replaced, according to the table below:”*

Baseline Technology- Incandescent Lamp (Watt)	Minimum Light Output (Lumen)
40	415
60	715
75	940
100	1350

Methodology Paragraph 3 states:

*“Project participants are encouraged to replace incandescent lamps with the lowest eligible wattage of the efficient lighting equipment that delivers the equivalent or better lumen than the baseline lamp, as this would result in maximum emission reductions.”*

#### **Clarification 1:**

There are many below 40W Incandescent Bulbs prevalent in developing countries. For example, according to the survey conducted in Philippines, below 40W Incandescent Bulbs occupy more than 60% of the share. Also, 50W Incandescent Bulb is popular type (18%) in Philippines. Therefore, in view of current conditions in developing countries, we suggest that lower wattage Incandescent Bulbs (i.e. 50W

and below 40W Incandescent Bulbs) should also be qualified and the data of Minimum Light Output for those should be added in the table of the existing methodology.

Incandescent Bulb (watt)	Share in Philippines (%) *
10W	13%
15W	3%
18W	4%
20W	6%
25W	34%
40W	7%
50W	18%
60W	2%
75W	0%
100W	5%

\*The result of Lighting Survey in Philippine

#### Clarification 2:

We would appreciate clarification whether Paragraph 3 is “encouragement” or “mandatory”. When various wattage of Incandescent Bulb are targeted by the project activity for replacement, would it be allowed to replace with the higher wattage of CFL than the lowest eligible wattage of CFL so long as it delivers the equivalent or better lumen than the replaced Incandescent Bulb? To give an actual example, can 40W Incandescent Bulb be replaced with 13W CFL instead of 8W CFL? While it leads to a conservative calculation of emission reductions, this swap would be appreciated by poor families who would like to enjoy brightness at their homes. Moreover, managing a programme that involves distribution of a range of different wattage CFLs, its administrative costs as well as monitoring costs increase.

#### **REVISION SECTION**

Methodology Paragraph 1 states:

*“This category comprises activities that lead to efficient use of electricity through the adoption of self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to replace incandescent lamps in residential applications. The high-efficiency technology to replace existing equipment must be new equipment not transferred from another activity.”*

#### Proposed Amendment

*“This category comprises activities that lead to efficient use of electricity through the adoption of self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to replace incandescent lamps in residential and commercial applications. The high-efficiency technology to replace existing equipment must be new equipment not transferred from another activity.”*

#### Justification

The proposed amendment to the methodology allows greater flexibility in project implementation, maintaining conservativeness and robustness of the CDM methodology. In most developing countries, commercial buildings consume large amount of energy due to inefficient lightings. For example, “sari-sari stores” are small shops in Filipino communities, which present in almost all neighbourhoods. Most sari-

sari stores are privately owned shops and are operated inside the shopkeeper's house, so their electricity consumption habits are very similar to those of the residences. Other examples include cottage industry and home-based business. As the proposed amendment expands its applicability only to commercial premises where the consumption habits are very similar to those of residential premises, undesired secondary effects will be avoided. We believe that the revision does not present an unnecessary risk to the conservativeness and robustness of the CDM.

Lastly, we believe that your guidance and necessary actions on these issues will contribute greatly to implement the CMP4 decisions,

*“40. Commends the Executive Board for its consideration and subsequent approval of a new small-scale energy efficiency methodology that decreased the monitoring cost significantly by allowing default factors;*

*43. Requests that the Executive Board explore the use of default emission factors for small-scale end-user energy efficiency methodologies, where appropriate;*

*44. Commends the Executive Board for identifying issues and constraints for the application of methodologies relating to demand-side energy efficiency measures, energy efficiency improvements in supply-side domestic appliances and mass transport;*

*45. Requests that these issues and constraints are addressed with due priority in view of their importance;”*

#### **Recommendation by the SSC WG:**

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

Please refer to paragraph 11 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 19  
([http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc\\_wg](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.

Clarification 1: The SSC WG is considering revisions to the table in paragraph 2 and will be considering your input and those of others in proposing a possible modification at its next future meeting.

Clarification 2: Paragraph 3 is an “encouragement” and not a “mandatory” requirement.

Clarification 3: The SSC WG does not believe this methodology should be simply expanded to include commercial facilities. While there may be many good opportunities in commercial facilities, this methodology is designed for the unique aspects of the residential market, and commercial facilities would have different distribution mechanisms, levels of Baseline Penetration, operating hours, lamps per building, etc. than residential homes. However, the SSC WG would encourage the submittal of a methodology that is appropriate for demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies in commercial facilities.



Signature of SSC WG Chair .....

(Hugh Sealy)

Date: 27/02/2009



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair .....

(Peer Stiansen)

Date: 27/02/2009

**Information to be completed by the secretariat**

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