CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

CDM-EB79-AA-A16

Concept note

General simplification in the validation process (3/CMP.9 – Paragraph 18)

Version 01.0

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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1. Procedural background

1. At its ninth session, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (hereinafter referred to as the CMP) adopted decision 3/CMP.9, "Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism". Paragraph 18 of this decision "Requests the Executive Board to simplify and streamline the validation process for project activities and programme of activities that are deemed to be automatically additional".

2. The Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the Board) requested the secretariat to **analyse options** to simplify and streamline the validation process for project activities and programme of activities that are deemed to be automatically additional.

2. Purpose

3. The purpose of this document is to analyse the option and means to simplify and streamline the validation process for project activities (PAs) and programme of activities (PoAs) which are deemed to be automatically additional.

4. This concept note analyses PAs/PoAs deemed automatically additional are assessed in relation to the current scenario within the validation process. This scenario is elaborated below. This document also presents an analysis of impacts and implications for this scenario for the consideration of the Board.

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

5. Currently different criteria are used under the CDM to arrive at the positive lists[1]. Criteria to determine positive lists are specified in the following documents:[2]

   (a) Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities;

   (b) Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities;

   (c) Guidelines for the establishment of sector specific standardized baselines;

   (d) Approved methodologies.[3]

6. The application of these criteria either establishes a positive list of specific technologies or requires further assessment of these criteria to arrive at a positive list of technologies/measures. There are two routes to arrive at positive lists, which are as described in Appendix 1 below.

7. The validation process is the activity undertaken from the publication of the project design document (PDD) or programme of activities design document (PoA-DD) for global stakeholder consultation till the time of registration of this PDD or PoA-DD. This is

[1] PAs/PoAs are deemed automatic additionality when implemented with these positive lists.

[2] Please refer to: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/index.html>.

[3] See Table 1 and Table 2 of Appendix 1 below.

extended until the end of registration, as until a project is registered the validation process is not complete.

8. Assessment scenario within the validation process is envisaged for PAs/PoAs that are submitted as automatically additional, which is the business-as-usual or current scenario and the validation process is in accordance with active approved procedures.

9. This scenario is the Designated operational entity (DOE) led validation and registration and that would not invoke changes to CDM modalities and procedures (CDM-M&P).

10. For the purpose of the document, the following new term is introduced:

    (a) Declared PAs/PoAs - any PAs/PoAs that implement the positive list to submit a PDD/PoA-DD in the validation process;

3.1. Key issue

11. The current validation process and the interaction of the project participants (PPs) and DOEs up to the request for registration step is illustrated in Appendix 2. The Appendix further illustrates the interaction of DOEs and Board, which is in accordance with Board approved procedure, until registration of the PA/PoA.

12. Under this business-as-usual scenario, where the DOE is also engaged to assess a declared PA/PoA, modifications are proposed to simplify and/or streamline the validation process but without any change in the role of the current actor i.e. the DOE.[4]

13. A project deemed automatically additional would only impact the baseline and additionality sections of a project cycle, all other sections remains similar to other project activity types, i.e. monitoring, environmental impacts, local stake holder consultation etc.

14. The simplification in validation process identified in this scenario is directly under the Board, i.e. regulatory process, regulatory documents etc.

3.1.1. Proposed solutions

15. In the current procedure no process step is available to make a declaration by the project participants for a PA/PoA that is deemed automatically additional i.e. a declared PA/PoA. Thus, no distinction is made between those PAs/PoAs that implement positive lists for automatic additionality and the regular PAs/PoAs where the demonstration of additionality is elaborate. This lack of distinction to process declared PAs/PoAs the treatment time for the project at registration by and large remains the same, which defeats the purpose for these PAs/PoAs to apply the positive list.

16. Hence it is proposed to have an assessment of declared PAs/PoAs in the validation process to be distinct from the regular PAs/PoAs that do not implement positive list. Assessment of declared PAs/PoAs in the validation process would: (i) reduce validation time and thereby transaction cost for the PPs and DOEs (creation of new forms and/or checklists); and (ii) reduce the time required from the request for registration till the PAs/PoAs registration (reduced regulatory time). These options are elaborated below.

[4] To date the total number of registered PoAs that have applied the microscale and positive list criteria is 109.

17. The reduction in validation time and transaction cost for PPs and/or DOEs till the submission for request for registration would be through a combination of below:

    (a) Creation of new forms and/or checklists:

        (i) PPs who submit a declared PA/PoA may use simplified methodology specific templates (see section 3.1.1.1 below);

        (ii) For those PPs who submit a declared PA/PoA that use criteria requiring further assessment to arrive at a positive list of technologies/measures, a similar process could be followed with an enhanced methodology specific template with additional information be prepared;

        (iii) Demonstration of additionality usually performed for the entire gamut of barrier and investment analysis would become restricted only to the validation of technologies included in the positive list. Simplification by use of methodology specific templates would result in structured and standardized information submitted for assessment;

        (iv) A simplified objective forms will help PPs, DOEs and the Board in preparing and assessing information effectively and efficiently;

    (b) Reduced regulatory time: The reduction in validation time and transaction cost from the time of request for registration of a PA/PoA until its registration would be through a combination of below:

        (i) A combined step to conduct completeness check (CC), information reporting check (IRC) and prepare summary note (SN) for declared PAs/PoAs. This would reduce the time taken by the current procedure to have them conducted independently e.g. reduced process time at the CC and IRC stages; the time could be reduced from 28 days to 14 days.

        (ii) Reduced time for the request for review (from existing 28 days, including summary note (SN)) as the baseline and additionality is pre-defined by the Board (info on number of projects that have applied automatic additionality and their review pattern); the processing time could be reduced by half.

3.1.1.1. Use of simplified methodology specific templates

18. CDM stakeholders have continuously called for reducing time requirements and transaction costs of developing CDM projects, especially under the current circumstances of the carbon market. A signification fraction of transactions costs are associated with the development of PDD/PoA-DDs and its validation by the DOEs.

19. The development of PDD/PoA-DD inherently demands a high level for the PPs and/or the coordination and managing entities (CMEs) in understanding all the underlying methodological requirements in the applied methodology. It is essential for the design of the monitoring plan, as well as the correct formulation of eligibility criteria in the case of PoAs. In such a case, PPs normally need to engage a consultant for PDD/PoA-DD development. Futhermore, PPs in many cases tend to provide information that is redundant, in order to be “on the safe side”.

20. When the PDD/PoA-DD become lengthier than necessary, the efforts and costs associated with DOE validation also increases proportionally. This is in order for the

DOE to assure itself that the information provided in the PDD/PoA-DD fulfils CDM requirements. Thus the validation process can become prolonged at DOE end and it also increases the time for assessment during the completeness checks (CC) and Information and reporting check (IRC) stages.

21. Thus, an over-elaborate PDD/PoA-DD tends to dilute the pertinent information required, leads to the wasting of time and effort for PPs by reducing the efficiency within the validation process. Minimizing and/or eliminating unnecessary information in the PDD/PoA-DD is welcomed by all stakeholders.

22. Standardization has been introduced to CDM methodologies in many aspects, including additionality demonstration, baseline determination and baseline emission calculations. Such improvement through standardized requirements in methodologies would enhance transparency and consistency, and help to improve the efficiency of the validation process by limiting time requirements and transaction costs of developing CDM projects in several aspects, such as the preparation of PDD/PoA-DDs and their validation by the DOEs.

23. One way to take advantage of the standardized requirements in the CDM methodologies is to provide a methodology/technology-specific template to be used for PDD/PoA-DD preparation (hereinafter referred to as the meth template).

3.1.1.1.1. Development of a meth template

24. Development of a meth template would maximize the benefits in streamlining project cycles for project types that are deemed to be automatically additional. Specifically, the meth template will be developed by translating the methodological requirements into a highly user-friendly form. Where possible, it will contain check-boxes reflecting the respective requirements, instead of requiring the proponent to prepare descriptive texts which tend to be lengthy and redundant. Requirements that are not applicable to the targeted technology can be removed, and relevant requirements can be streamlined. The environmental integrity will not be compromised in this process. The meth template contains key information regarding the project (as illustrated in the Appendix 3 encapsulating:

    (a) The simplified description of the applied technologies and methodologies;

    (b) Confirmation of compliance with the applicability conditions set for the use of the baseline methodology; and

    (c) Confirmation of compliance with the local stakeholder consultation process and/or of the completion of the environmental impact assessment. This is included in the form for the convenience of the project proponents to submit all information in one form rather than cross referencing with other forms.

25. The simplified meth template initially be focused on three methodologies:

    (a) That have potential to qualify as automatically additional (e.g. solar power generation up to 15 MW);

    (b) Where default emission factors are available in the methodology or DNA-published information is available (e.g. fraction of non-renewable biomass, grid emission factor);

(c) Where the baseline is pre-established in the methodology (e.g. AMS-I.D "Grid connected renewable electricity generation");

(d) Where monitoring does not involve many parameters or complex procedures (e.g. only electricity generation).

3.2. Impacts of proposed solutions:

26. Reducing validation time and transaction costs related to validation in the entire project cycle for declared PA/POA requires further simplification and streamlining by undertaking the following:

(a) Changes to the regulatory documents and workflows to differentiate the submission by PP/DOE in the validation process (a) for regular PAs/PoAs i.e. those who are not deemed automatically additional and (b) those that are declared PA/PoA, thereby shortening the CC,IRC period including the time for request for review and PPs waiting time for the outcome of the request for registration;

(b) Development of simplified PDD/PoA-DD template for those submit a declared PA/PoA e.g. an enhanced project description section in the PDD/PoA-DD that corresponds with the positive list of technology;

(c) Development of methodology specific templates for those that methodologies that can use the technologies in the positive list, and associated validation templates. The PDD/PoA-DD for declared PA/PoAs could therefore be a methodology specific template together with a methodology specific validation template (if agreed). Such an undertaking should not only help PPs and CMEs in developing project activities and PoAs but also help simplify the validation process, by providing standardized methodological requirements.

27. The meth template, once developed, simplify the project cycle in several ways:

(a) Reduces the effort for PDD development by the project proponent. With the meth template, the proponent will be able to develop the PDD by completing the template form and ticking the check boxes based on their project information, which will reduce the dependency on engaging consulting firms;

(b) Reduces the validation process by DOEs. With the meth template provided, the DOEs will be provided with an objective interpretation of methodological requirements that need to be checked and the acceptable evidence that demonstrates compliance reducing the time, efforts and costs;

(c) Reduces the CC/IRC stages by the secretariat by avoiding redundant information, as well as providing an objective interpretation of the methodological requirements.

28. In case of combined CC, IRC and SN are opted; the project assessment workflow should be largely revised.

29. In a combination of CC-IRC-SN, the potential drawback is that the issues that may have resolved in the earlier stages may move to SN stage. Rejected cases during the SN stage would need to perform the GSC and reapply the latest methodology, where applicable, if the PP wishes to have the PDD/PoA-DD resubmitted. Currently, if the

cases are rejected at the CC/IRC stages, they are returned to the process immediately after the issues raised have been addressed by the PP/DOE.

4. Impacts

30. The adoption of the proposed solutions would involve change and revision to the current work flows, forms and regulatory documents.

31. The proposed approach would reduce PDD preparation time, validation time and thereby transaction cost for the PPs and DOEs (creation of new forms and/or checklists); and (ii) reduce the time required from the request for registration till the PAs/PoAs registration (reduced regulatory time).

5. Subsequent work and timelines

32. The development of three methodological forms will be prepared by the secretariat and submitted for Board's approval and would try to digitalize the same.

33. The work flow adjustment would need to be initiated to have the declared projects assessed differently.

34. Revision to the regulatory documents needs be undertaken.

6. Recommendations to the Board

35. The secretariat recommends the Board to operationalize the solutions by allowing to:

    (a) Design validation process that allows two types of submissions, one for regular PAs/PoAs and the other for declared PAs/PoAs;

    (b) As a first step development of three methodology specific forms, simplified PDD/PoA-DD, validation templates together with forms/templates in simplification of CC, IRC related processes for declared PAs/PoAs and subsequently digitalizing the forms;

    (c) Revision of current procedures, i.e. reduction in regulatory time within steps of the validation process.

Appendix 1. Routes to establish positive lists

1. The two routes to arrive at positive lists are distinguished as: (i) top down; and (ii) bottom up.

2. **Top down route** (i.e. 'global positive lists' generated by the top down route), through an analysis on the application of the Board approved criteria by panels and/or working groups which recommends both (i) a list of specific technologies to be included in the positive list; and (ii) criteria that requires assessment to arrive at a positive list of technologies/measures, for the Board's approval.

3. For the specific technologies included in the positive lists, these can be readily implemented by projects participants (PPs).

4. Table 1 provides an overview of the current Board approved positive list for specific technologies and criteria that needs to be further treated to arrive at a specific technology/measure.

Table 1. Positive list of specific technologies (top down)

Positive list	Decision/ Regulatory document
Global positive list	
Specific technology	
Small-scale (<15 MW, <60 GWh/y, <60 ktCO2/y)	Small scale additionality guidelines, version 09.0
1. Electricity generation (up to installed capacity of 15 MW) – **Grid and Off-grid**	Paragraph 2 (a) and (b)
(a) Solar PV and Solar-thermal electricity generation	
(b) Off-shore wind	
(c) Marine technologies e.g. wave and tidal	
(d) Building integrated wind turbines or household roof top wind turbines (size of individual unit up to 100 kW)	
2. Electricity generation (up to installed capacity of 15 MW) – **Off-grid**	
(a) Micro/pico-hydro (size of individual unit up to 100 kW)	
(b) Micro/pico-wind turbine (size of individual unit up to 100 kW)	
(c) PV-wind hybrid (size of individual unit up to 100 kW)	
(d) Geothermal (size of individual unit up to 200 kW)	
(e) Biomass gasification/biogas (size of individual unit up to 100 kW)	
Methodology	Approved large scale methodology
Self-ballasted LED Lamps	AM0113, version 01.0

5. Even as the specified technologies and criteria that requires further assessment of the top down route are valid for small scale and/or microscale project activities/PoAs, the positive lists was extended to large scale PAs/PoAs for efficient lighting technologies for households that use either compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) or light emitting diodes

(LEDs)[5], and also to technology/measures associated with landfill gas recovery for either electricity or heat generation and landfill gas flaring project[6].

6. Table 2 provides an overview of the current Board approved criteria that needs to be further treated to arrive at a specific technology/measure.

Table 2. Positive list of criteria that requires further assessment (top down)

Positive list	Decision/ Regulatory document
Global positive list	
Criteria requiring further assessment	
Microscale (< 5 MW, <200 GWh/y, <30 ktCO2/y)	Microscale additionality guidelines, version 05.0
1. An off-grid project activity up to 5 MW installed capacity supplying electricity to households/communities.	Paragraph 8 (b)
2. An off-grid project activity up to 5 MW installed capacity designed for distributed energy generation with each of the independent subsystems/measures is smaller than or equal to 1500kW electrical installed capacity and serving end users such as households/communities/SMEs.	Paragraph 8 (c)
3. Energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20gigawatt hours per year if each of the independent subsystems/measures achieves an estimated annual energy savings equal to or smaller than 600 megawatt hours; and end users of the subsystems or measures are households/communities/SMEs.	Paragraph 9 (b)
4. Project activities that aim to achieve emission reductions at a scale of no more than 20ktCOe per year if each of the independent subsystems/measures achieves an estimated annual emission reduction equal to or less than 600 tCO2e per year; and end users of the subsystems or measures are households/communities/SMEs.	Paragraph 10 (b)
Small-scale (<15 MW, <60 GWh/y, <60 ktCO2/y)	Small scale additionality guidelines, version 9.0
1. Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and where the size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM thresholds.	Paragraph 2 (c)
2. Rural electrification project activities using renewable energy sources in countries with rural electrification rates less than 20%	Paragraph 2 (d)

[5] Approved large scale methodology AM0113 version 01.0.

[6] Approved small-scale methodologies AMS-III.C version 13.0 and AMS-III.D version 19.0.

Positive list	Decision/ Regulatory document
Methodology	Approved large scale methodology
1. The project activity is considered additional if within the project boundary: (a) There is no public distribution network supplying SDW; (b) The proportion of the population using improved drinking-water sources is equal to or less than 60 per cent; and (c) The fraction of population served by point-of-use zero-energy water purification technologies is less than 50 per cent before the implementation of the project activity.	AM0086, version 3.0.0
2. The project activity involves lamp sold or distributed to a household by the project coordinator is self-ballasted CFLs, for countries which have no or only limited lighting efficiency regulations when the CDM-PDD is published for global stakeholder consultation, according to the Efficient Lighting Policy Status Map developed by UNEP's en.lighten initiative, the project activity is deemed additional.	AM0113, version 1.0.0
3. The following types of project activities are deemed automatically additional if prior to the implementation of the project activity the LFG was only vented and/or flared but not utilized for energy generation: (a) The LFG is used to generate electricity in one or several power plants with a total nameplate capacity that equals or is below 10 MW; (b) The LFG is used to generate heat for internal or external consumption; (c) The LFG is flared.	ACM0001, version 15.0.0
Methodology	Approved small scale methodology
1. For project activities involving electric and hybrid vehicles is automatically additional if in the ex-ante, the market share of project electric/hybrid vehicles is equal to or smaller than 5% of the vehicles of the same category.	AMS-III.C, version 13.0
2. If it is demonstrated that that there is no regulation in the host country, applicable to the project site that requires the collection and destruction of methane from livestock manure and LFG is used to generate electricity in power plants with a total nameplate capacity that equals or is below 5 MW.	AMS-III.D, version 19.0

7. **Bottom up route** (i.e. 'country specific positive lists' generated by bottom up route), through an analysis on the application of the Board approved criteria by the host country designated national authorities (DNAs), based on the most recent available data to demonstrate that the host country meets the requirement set under the criteria, to recommend a list of specific technologies applicable to the host country for the Board's approval. Positive lists declared in an approved standardized baseline would include a country or region specific positive lists.

8. The positive lists arrived through the bottom up route once either by the registration of the PA/PoA or DNA country specific list of technology(ies) approved by the Board, are similar in nature to the those arrived through the top down route. The Board approved DNA country specific list of technology(ies) can be implemented by the PPs in their PAs/PoAs to demonstrate automatic additionality.

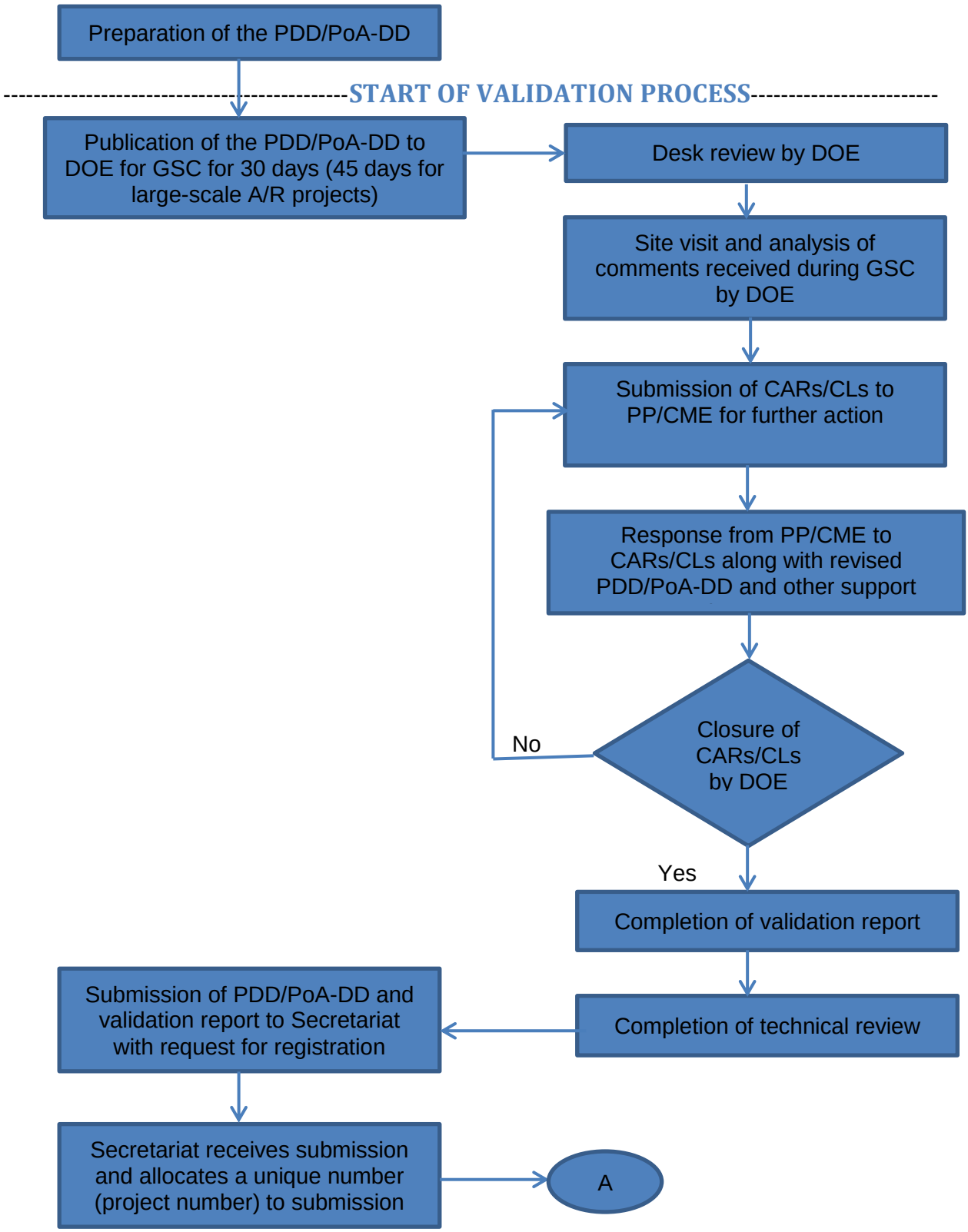
9. Table 3 provides an overview of the current Board approved criteria that needs to be further treated to arrive at a specific technology/measure.

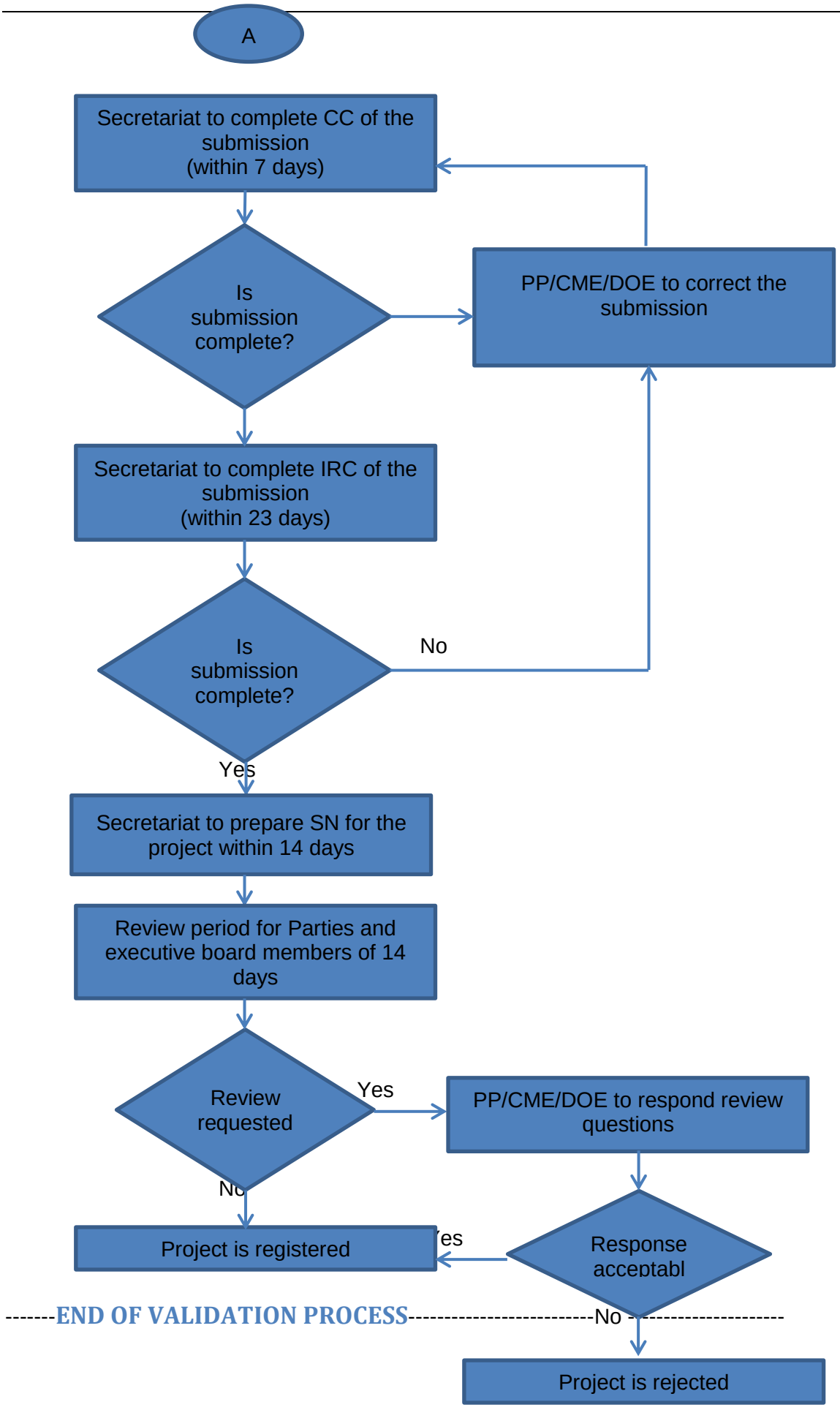
Table 3. Positive list of criteria that requires further assessment (bottom up)

Positive list	Decision/ Regulatory document
Country specific positive list	
Criteria requiring further assessment	
Microscale	additionality guidelines, version 5.0
1. Project activities that employ renewable energy as their primary technology up to 5 MW in LDC/SIDS or in SUZ of a host Party.	Paragraph 8 (a)
2. The share of grid connected project activity up to 5 MW is less than 3% in total installed capacity in the grid as recommended by the host country DNA and approved by the Board	Paragraph 8 (d)
3. Energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWH per year if geographic location of the project activity is in an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country.	Paragraph 9 (a)
4. Project activities with emission reductions less than 20ktCOe per year and if the geographic location of the project activity is in LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country.	Paragraph 10 (a)
Standardized baseline framework	
Approved standardized baseline from the host country.	Submitted through a Bottom up process

10. For the purposes of this concept note there is no distinction made in the route taken to have these positive lists approved by the Board.

Appendix 2. Business-as-Usual validation process




A
Secretariat to complete CC of the submission (within 7 days)
Is submission complete?
PP/CME/DOE to correct the submission
Secretariat to complete IRC of the submission (within 23 days)
Is submission complete?
No
Yes
Secretariat to prepare SN for the project within 14 days
Review period for Parties and executive board members of 14 days
Review requested
Yes
PP/CME/DOE to respond review questions
No
Project is registered
Response acceptabl
END OF VALIDATION PROCESS
No
Project is rejected

Appendix 3. Sample methodology template (for Greenfield solar PV-based electricity generation using AMS-I.D

SECTION A. General project information

Title of the solar photovoltaic project activity	[Insert title]
Version number of the PDD	[xx.xx]
Completion date of the PDD	[dd/mm/yyyy]
Project participant(s)	[Insert name]
Project start date	[dd/mm/yyyy]
Project commissioning date	[dd/mm/yyyy] ☐ Expected ☐ Actual
Lifetime of project	[Insert value, years]
Crediting period	☐ Fixed (10 years) ☐ Renewable (7 years x 3)
Start date of crediting period	[dd/mm/yyyy]
Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions	[Insert value in tCO_2e]
Party involved (host) indicates a host Party	Party A (host) Party B ….
Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant	Party A - ☐ Yes ☐ No Party B - ☐ Yes ☐ No ….
Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	Private / Public entity A Private / Public entity B ….
Region/State/Province	[Insert name of region/state/province where project is located]
City/Town/Community	[Insert name of city/town/community and its longitude and latitude]
Confirm the use of public funding	☐ Yes ☐ No
Confirm that there is no ODA diversion	☐ Yes ☐ No
Is the project activity a debundled part[7] of a large-scale project activity?	☐ Yes ☐ No

[7] For debundling criteria please refer to 'Guidelines on assessment of de-bundling for SSC project activities'

SECTION B. Project technical information

B.1. Detailed information of solar photovoltaic equipment installed

Unit No.	Nameplate capacity [MW]	Manufacturer	Operation start date
1	xx	xx	[dd/mm/yyyy]
2	xx	xx	[dd/mm/yyyy]
…	…	…	…
Total	xx	-	-

SECTION C. Applicability of selected approved baseline and monitoring methodology

C.1. Applicability conditions

1. The project activity is supplying electricity to	☐ [specify name of national or regional grid] ☐ An identified consumer facility via [specify name of national or regional grid] through a contractual arrangement

C.2. Baseline scenario

1. The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid.

C.3. Project boundary

1. The project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the project power plant is connected to.

C.4. Additionality

1. Additionality for the project is demonstrated using	☐ Microscale additionality guidelines ☐ Small-scale additionality guidelines ☐ Approved standardized baseline

C.5. Emission reductions

C.5.1. Summary of ex ante estimates of emission reductions

Year	Estimated electricity generation (MWh) (A)	Emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) (B)	Baseline emissions ($t\ CO_2e$) (C)=(A)x(B)	Project emissions ($t\ CO_2e$) (D)	Leakage ($t\ CO_2e$) (E)	Emission reductions ($t\ CO_2e$) (F)=(C)-(D)-(E)
Year A						
Year B						
Year C						

Year	Estimated electricity generation (MWh) (A)	Emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) (B)	Baseline emissions (t CO_2e) (C)=(A)x(B)	Project emissions (t CO_2e) (D)	Leakage (t CO_2e) (E)	Emission reductions (t CO_2e) (F)=(C)-(D)-(E)
Year …						
Total						
Number of crediting years	☐ 10 years for fixed crediting period ☐ 7 years for 1st crediting period of renewable crediting period					
Annual average						

C.6. Monitoring plan

C.6.1. Data and parameters

Data / Parameter	$EF_{CO2,y}$
Data unit	tCO_2/MWh
Description	Electricity grid emission factor used in the project activity
Source of data	☐ Published by DNA ☐ Calculated as per requirements in 'Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system'
Value(s) applied	[See table under section C.5.1.]
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	$EG_{facility,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid in year y
Source of data	Plant records
Value(s) applied	[See table under section C.5.1.]
Additional comment	

C.6.2. Other elements of monitoring plan

1. Confirm allocation of responsibility for monitoring	☐ Yes ☐ No It will be completed after registration and prior to start of monitoring of the project activity.
2. Confirm establishment of internal quality assurance procedures	☐ Yes ☐ No It will be established after registration and prior to start of monitoring of the project activity.

SECTION D. Environmental impacts [Added for convenience to have all information on one form]

1. Confirm that the EIA is required for the project activity as per host Party regulations	☐ Yes (Continue to question 2 below) ☐ No (Please proceed to section E)
2. Confirm that the letter of approval from the host Party is issued before EIA	☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION E. Local stakeholder consultation [Added for convenience to have all information on one form]

1. Confirm that the local stakeholder consultation is conducted for the project activity	☐ Yes [dd/mm/yyyy] ☐ No
2. Confirm that comments provided by local stakeholders are taken into account	☐ Yes ☐ No

Attachment 1. Contact information of project participants

Organization name	
Contact person name	
Department	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	

Attachment 2. Further background information on ex ante calculation of emission reductions

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Attachment 3. Summary of post-registration changes

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Appendix 4. Methodology Panel comments (as recorded in the internal report)

1. The meth panel also agreed on Scenario I, which is to develop options within the business-as-usual scenario of DOE led validation and registration to simplify and streamline the validation process. The members felt that the other Scenario II, which envisages changes in role and current CDM architecture, cannot be further explored without a clear instruction and mandate from SBI. The members also proposed to communicate and clarify how in the validation process the DOE'S under Scenario I can undertake a simplified validation of projects or programme of activities that apply positive lists to demonstrate additionality.

2. The Meth Panel agreed that a check-list type of methodology-specific template would help to further simplify and streamline the validation process and considered that a draft AMS-I.D template circulated before the Meth Panel meeting can be further simplified. The Meth Panel also proposed that those templates may be digitalized to be online in the future and that it should be made clear to the DOE that information from the methodology does not need to be repeated and that additionality determination does not need to be validated for project activities deemed automatically additional.

Appendix 5. Small scale working group comments (as recorded in the internal report)

1. The small-scale working group agreed to recommend Scenario I, which as described in the concept note, involves developing new simplification and streamlining options, while maintaining the existing roles and relationships where the DOE leads the validation and registration activities.

2. The small-scale working group believes that if the current CDM architecture (i.e. role of each actors) is changed by implementation of any of the options described under Scenario II in the concept note, such changes have the risk of causing a partial loss of independence that is inherent in the existing system, which has well established and unbiased quality assessments as integral characteristics of the validation process.

3. Concept note to develop streamlined methodology-specific templates for projects considered automatically additional, including one example template. The SSC WG agreed that a check-list type of methodology-specific template would help to further simplify and streamline the validation process.

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Document information

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