

6.4 baseline and CDM transition

Climate Change Expert Group

16 March, 2021 Kazuhisa KOAKUTSU





A.64 baseline approaches (Draft Text)



Approach	COP25 presidency texts						
Best available technology							
ver.1 option B	An approach based on technologies that represent an economically feasible and/or environmentally sound						
(ver.2 option A)	course of action.						
Performance-based approach							
(1) ver.1 option A	 Taking into account: [Technologies that represent an economically feasible [and environmentally sound] course of action;] The emissions of activities providing similar outputs and/or services in similar social, economic, environmental technological circumstances; Barriers to investment; 						
(2) ver.1 option B (ver.2 option A)	A baseline is based on the emissions of activities providing similar outputs and/or services in <u>similar social</u> , economic, environmental and technological circumstances.						
(3) ver.1 option C (ver.2 option B)	An approach where the baseline is set <u>at least at the average emission level of the best performing comparable</u> <u>activities</u> providing similar outputs and services within a defined scope and boundary <u>in the past three years</u> <u>and where the host Party may determine a more ambitious level at its discretion</u> .						
Benchmark baseline							
ver.1 option B (ver.2 option A)	A baseline is based on an ambitious benchmark representing a level of GHG emissions for activities within a defined scope and boundary						
Business as usual emissions	/ Projected emissions						
ver.1 option A (ver.1 option B) (ver.2 option A)	(no definition)						
Historical emissions							
ver.1 option A (ver.1 option B) (ver.2 option A)	(no definition)						

Baseline approaches in the CDM

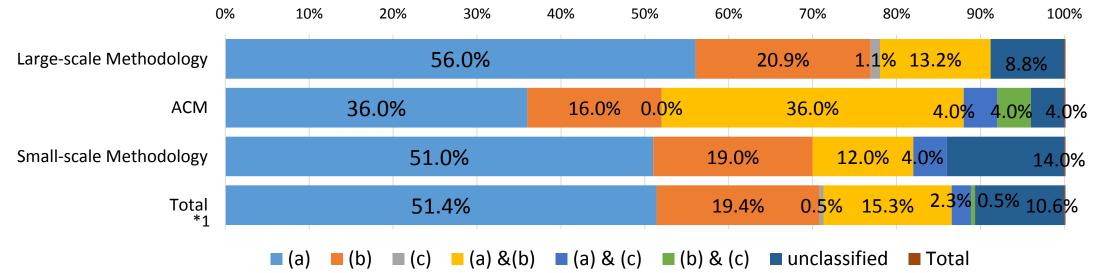


Out of 216 approved methodologies (*)

- > About 50% of methodologies apply only (a, Existing or historical emissions).
- > About 20% of methodologies apply the combination of baseline approaches.
- About 1 % of methodologies apply the performance approach (c)

Types of baseline approaches (CDM M&P para48(a to c))

(a)	Existing actual or historical emissions, as applicable;
(b)	Emissions from a technology that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment;
(c)	The average emissions of similar project activities undertaken in the previous five years, in similar social, economic, environmental and technological circumstances, and whose performance is among the top 20 per cent of their category.



* For small-scale methodologies, applied approaches are not clearly defined in methodology documents

Baseline approaches in the CDM



Out of 35 types projects registered under the CDM

- > 11 types of projects applied only approach (a)
- > Another 24 types of projects applied approach (b) or (c)

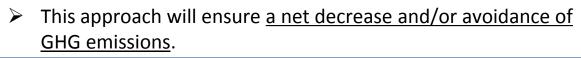
Only (a) applied		(b) or (c) applied				
Project type	Methodology		Proj	ect t	уре	
 Afforestation & reforestation 	AR-ACM0003, AR-AMS0007, AR- AM0004, AR-AMS0001, AR-ACM0001, AR-AM0009, AR-AMS0004, AR- AM0002, AR-AMS0003, AR-AM0005, AR-AM0010, AR-AM0003, AR-AM0001	AAAAA	Biomass Hydro power Biogas Wind power PV		Material use Afforestation & reforestation Fuel switch Methane recovery & utilization ; Transportation	
Biogas ; Biomass	AMS-I.D.		Methane avoidance		Hydro power ; Other	
Energy efficiency ; Biogas	AMS-III.M.	- >	Methane recovery & utilization Energy efficiency Waste gas/heat utilization Wind power, PV		renewable energies Waste gas/heat utilization ;	
HFC reduction/avoidance	AM0001, AMS-III.N.				Fuel switch	
Leak reduction	AM0023				Energy efficiency ; Biogas	
Methane avoidance ; Biogas	AMS-I.D.				Biogas ; Biomass	
N2O decomposition	ACM0009, ACM0019, AM0034, AM0019, AM0028, AM0021		Wind power ; Other renewable energies		Energy efficiency ; Fuel switch	
SF6 replacement	AM0065, AM0078, AM0079, AM0035		Other renewable energies	\triangleright	· · ·	
 Waste gas/heat utilization ; Energy efficiency 	AMS-III.Q.	\triangleright	HFC reduction/avoidance		Energy efficiency Transportation	
Wind power ; Other renewable energies						
Wind power, PV	AMS-I.D.					

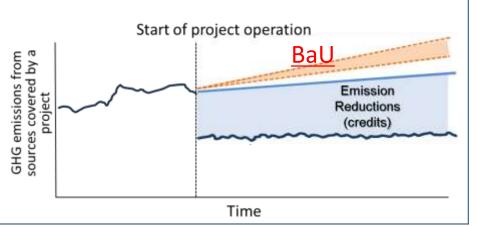
Baseline approaches under the JCM

> In the JCM, baselines should be below BaU.

Baseline approach in the JCM is positive list (32.4%), performance (30.4%), bench mark (27.5%).

- In the JCM, emission reductions to be credited are defined as the difference between "<u>reference emissions</u>" and project emissions.
- The reference emissions are calculated <u>below business-as-usual</u> (BaU) emissions which represent plausible emissions in providing the same outputs or service level of the proposed JCM project in the partner country.





Types of	of baseline app	roaches	5										
(1')	Based on economically feasible and environmentally friendly technology. (Positive list)												
(2')	Based on data with good carbon efficiency from the latest past data of existing or similar equipment. (Performance)												
(3')	Based on the target standard and the efficiency set to exceed the currently feasible efficiency (Bench mark)												
		0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	%
oproved JCM methodologies		s	32	2.4%			30.4%		2	7.5%	9.8	8%	Total:102

(2') ■ (3') ■ Unclassified

Baseline approaches in VCS

In the VCS, each methodology is required to be below BaU in "Methodology Requirements" as an Additionality.

"A project activity is additional if it can be demonstrated that the activity results in emission reductions or removals that are in excess of what would be achieved **under a "business-as-usual" scenario** and the activity would not have occurred in the absence of the incentive provided by the carbon markets."

VCS allows to use 2 types of standardized methods, Performance method and Activity methods, and also to use other BL approaches depending on each project types.

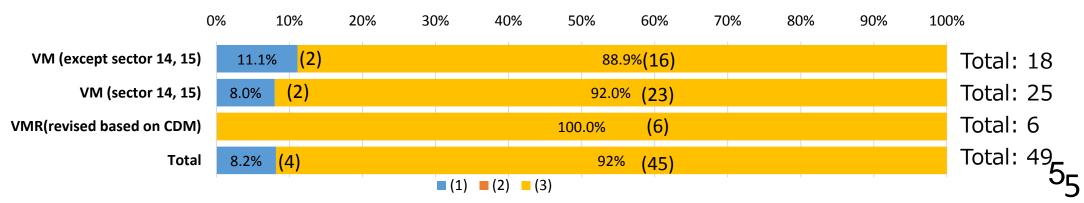
 Types of baseline approaches

 (1)
 Performance method: These methods establish performance benchmark metrics for determining additionality and/or the crediting baseline. Projects that meet or exceed a predetermined level of the metric may be deemed as additional and a pre-determined level of the metric may serve as the crediting baseline.

 (2)
 Activity method (positive list): "These methods pre-determine additionality for given classes of project activities using a positive list. Projects that implement activities on the positive list are automatically deemed as additional and do not otherwise need to demonstrate additionality. One of three options (namely activity penetration, financial feasibility or revenue streams) is used to qualify the project activity for the positive list, as set out in Section 3.5.9."

(3) **Project method / Others / Unclassified**

Sector: 14. Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Sector 15: Livestock and manure management



Draft text on Article 6, paragraph 4

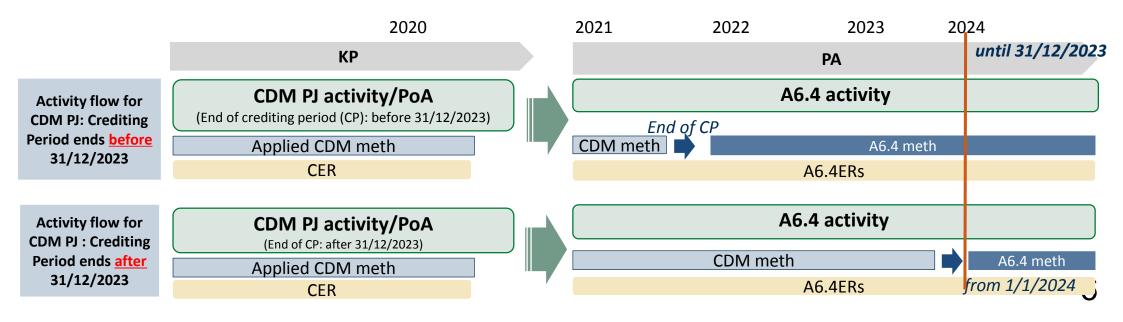


Draft text on Article 6, paragraph 4, ver.3)

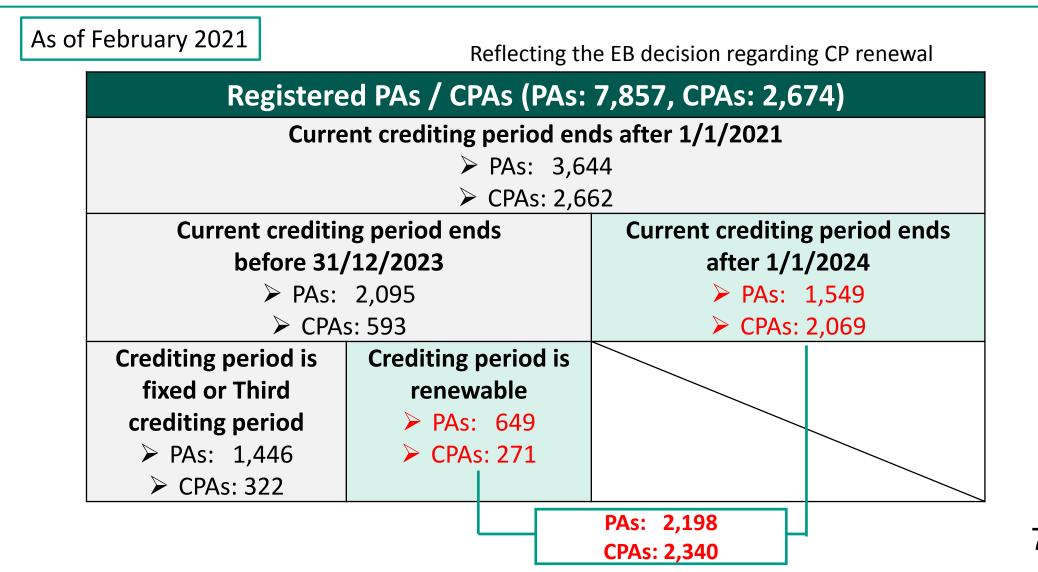
- 72.Project activities and programmes of activities registered under the clean development mechanism under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol (CDM) may transition to the mechanism and be registered as Article 6, paragraph 4, activities subject to:
 - a. The provision of approval of such transition to the Supervisory Body by the host Party per decision 3/CMP.1 of the CDM project activity or CDM programme of activities (CDM host Party), by no later than 31 December 2023;
 - b. The compliance with these rules, modalities and procedures and any further relevant decisions of the CMA and relevant requirements adopted by the Supervisory Body, including those that relate to the application of a corresponding adjustment consistent with decision X/CMA.2 (Guidance relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph2);

73. Where an activity is eligible for transition pursuant to paragraph 72 above:

- a. The transition shall have been completed by no later than 31 December 2023;
- b. It may continue to apply its current approved CDM methodology until the earlier of the end of its current crediting period or 31 December 2023, following which, it shall apply an approved methodology pursuant to chapter V. B (Methodologies);
- c. For CDM project activities and CDM programmes of activities that have transitioned, A6.4ERs may be issued for emission reductions achieved after 31 December 2020.



Out of registered PAs and CPAs (PAs: 7,857, CPAs: 2,674), 2,198 PAs and 2,340 CPAs may renew under the 64



Analyzing CDM methodologies (PAs)

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	Methodology	CDM CP ends on or after 1 Jan 2024	CP is renewable beyond current CP	Total	Accumulate
ACM0002	Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources	936	356	1,292	58.8%
AMS-I.D.	Grid connected renewable electricity generation	283	179	462	79.8%
ACM0001	Flaring or use of landfill gas	46	27	73	83.1%
AMS-I.C.	Thermal energy production with or without electricity	31	7	38	84.8%
ACM0006	Electricity and heat generation from biomass	10	8	18	85.7%
ACM0018	Electricity generation from biomass in power-only plants	17	1	18	86.5%
AR-AMS0001	Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities implemented on grasslands or croplands with limited displacement of pre-project activities	16	1	17	87.3%
ACM0012	Waste energy recovery	15	1	16	88.0%
AMS-I.E.	Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user	5	8	13	88.6%
AMS-II.E.	Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings	12	0	12	89.1%
Others	_	178	61	239	100.0%
Total	-	1,549	649	2,198	

Analyzing CDM methodologies (CPAs)



	Methodology	CDM CP ends on or after 1 Jan 2024	CP is renewable beyond current CP	Total	Accumulate
AMS-III.D.	Methane recovery in animal manure management systems	1,087	2	1,089	46.5%
AMS-II.G.	Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass	456	88	544	69.8%
AMS-III.AV.	Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems	117	16	133	75.5%
ACM0002	Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources	56	65	121	80.6%
AMS-I.D.	Grid Connected Renewable Electricity Generation	67	38	105	85.1%
AMS-I.E.	Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user	61	29	90	89.0%
AMS-II.J.	Demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies	63	0	63	91.7%
AMS-I.C.	Thermal energy production with or without electricity	47	4	51	93.8%
AMS-I.A.	Electricity generation by the user	16	4	20	94.7%
AMS-I.F.	Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid	8	11	19	95.5%
Others	-	91	14	105	100.0%
Total	-	2,069	271	2,340	



- Need to define each baseline approach in 6.4 RMP in organized manner, taking into account the experience of the CDM and other mechanisms.
- How to operationalize them would be further elaborated by Supervisory Body

Details in text



- From the experience of CDM and other mechanisms, in actual, multiple baseline approaches are applied according to the type of project and various circumstances.
- Streamline of Performance approach: The current draft texts are mixture of several definitions. It is needed to streamline each definition by considering the experience of CDM and other mechanisms. It may also be useful to consider how BAT and benchmark concept could be incorporated in performance approach.

BAU, Historical, and Projected emissions

Can we consider applying conservative baseline emission calculation in the design of the 64 mechanism?

Idea for the revision of ACM0002

This methodology applies to project activities that include retrofitting, rehabilitation (or refurbishment), replacement or capacity addition of an existing power plant or construction and operation of a Greenfield power plant.

	Applied approach	Baseline emissions
CDM	 a. Actual or historical emissions, or b. Economically attractive technology 	 BE = EG × EF The baseline emissions are calculated as above. A Combined Margin (CM) is applied to the emission factor for electricity as described in "TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor (EF) ".
(Appro	aches in slide 1)	
	Best Available Technology	 <u>Determine the best available technology</u> (e.g., high-efficient combined cycle gas turbine) <u>at host country level.</u> Determine an emission factor based on the BAT and use it for the calculation of baseline emissions.
	Performance-based (1)	 Calculate a emission factor using the recent data, and use <u>low carbon-intensive</u> <u>emission factor.</u>
A64	Performance-based (2)	 Same as Performance-based (1)
	Performance-based (3)	 Calculate a emission factor using the recent data. Use <u>the lowest carbon-intensive emission factor</u> among the <u>three years</u>.
	Benchmark	 <u>Determine a benchmark emission factor at host country level</u> and use it for the calculation of baseline emissions.
	Projected / historical / BAU	<u>Review parameters in conservative manner</u> 11