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**Experiences and issues regarding application of approved
CDM baseline and monitoring methodologies**

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TÜV NORD JI Experiences

- Active in **JI Track 1 and JI Track 2**
- Determination of **first JI Track 1 project in Germany**
- **Countries:** Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, Poland
- **Number of Projects under Track 2: 7**
- **Number of finished projects: 1 (withdrawn)**

Criteria for Baseline setting and Monitoring

are defined in:

- **Decision 9/CMP.1** - Guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol (in particular Annex B to this Decision)
- **Decision 10/CMP.1** para. 4(a) regarding application of CDM Methodologies
- **Annex 6 to the 4th JISC Meeting** (Guidance on Criteria for baseline setting and monitoring)

Project Participants might choose to apply:

Option 1: (acc. to 10/CMP.1 para 4a)

- CDM Approved Methodology (**latest** version)

Option 2: (all others)

- CDM Approved Methodology **older** version
- **Combination** of approved Methodologies
- **Modified** CDM Methodologies
- **Project specific** Methodology

TÜV NORD projects

Project No.	Project Name	Scope	Applied meth	Full application of latest CDM meth	Application of older CDM meth	Combination of approved meth	Meth based on CDM	No CDM meth
1	Rehabilitation of the heat supply system of the JSC 'Donenergo' in the Rostov region, Russian Federation	1	Own Meth	-	-	-	-	X
2	Reconstruction of the oxygen compressor plant at the JSC "Zaporizhstal", Ukraine	3	Own Meth	-	-	-	-	X
3	Landfill Gas Recovery Project at the Samosyrovo Landfill in the City of Kazan, Russian Federation	13	ACM 0001	X	-	-	-	-
4	CMM utilisation on the Krupinski Coal Mine in Upper Silesian Basin, Poland	8, 10	ACM 0008	X (?)	-	-	-	-
5	Utilization of waste wood for steam production at "Uniplyt" Ltd Wood-working and Fibreboard plant in Vygoda village and Veneer plant in Dzviniach village	1	AM 0036	X	-	-	-	-
6	Utilization of Sunflower Seeds Husk for Heat and Power Production at Closed Joint-Stock Company (CJSC) "Pology Oil-Extraction Plant, South-East Ukraine	1	ACM 0006	X	-	-	-	-
7	Landfill gas mitigation project on seven Hungarian landfills	13	ACM 0001	-	X	-	-	-

ACM0001 - Consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology for landfill gas project activities

ACM0006 - Consolidated methodology electricity generation from biomass residues

ACM0008 - Consolidated baseline methodology for coal bed methane, coal mine methane and ventilation air methane capture and use for power (electrical or motive) and heat and/or destruction by flaring or catalytic oxidation

Advantages of option 1 (application of approved Meths)

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Clear structure, clear requirements- A lot of experience is available- Risks for PPs at determination stage are reduced- Usually shorter project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited to appr. Meths- Limited Meth project boundaries- Limited applicability- All requirements must be met- High frequent changes of Meths

Advantages of option 2 (Project specific Meths)

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No Meth approval necessary- All project types are possible- Higher flexibility w.r.t. project boundaries- Project specific solutions are possible- IE can take Meth related decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Additional assessments necessary- Higher determination risks- Longer project cycle

Experiences with approved meths (1/2)

Problems with Option 1 cases:

- The same problems as in CDM project are observed, i.e. Baseline determination and additionality justification are not exactly in line with the methodology.
- Projects might switch from option 1 to option 2 in the course of the determination when insurmountable problems occur
- The PDD has been prepared under an old Meth version and is not in line with the new version
- PP uses an approved Meth, but not a mandatory Meth tool

Experiences with approved meths (2/2)

Our personnel prefers Option 1 cases as:

- Experiences from the CDM validations can be better utilized
- More flexibility in selection of personnel (team members and technical review) - not all assessors can do the Meth assessment
- Meth assessment can be very complex and time consuming
- Assessment can be made against “clear rules”
- Contract review is easier
 - Identification of scopes w.r.t. accreditation
 - Calculation of workload

Areas to be addressed (w.r.t. option 1)

- The impact of EB-Decisions / clarifications / CDM VVM for JI projects is unclear (e.g. Guidelines for financial analysis)
- Procedures for deviations at verification stage (for both options)
- Availability of data (e.g. for ACM002) should be improved

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Thank you very much for your attention

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