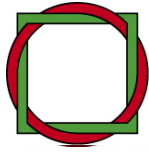


CDM EB MEETING REPORT

EB 86, 12 - 16 October 2015



Wuppertal Institute
for Climate, Environment
and Energy

Disclaimer

This report represents the author's personal observations and views. Its contents have neither been coordinated with the German government, nor do they reflect the standpoint of the Wuppertal Institute.

The Wuppertal Institute manages the JIKO programme, which it conducts on behalf on the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.

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Report

CDM Executive Board 86th Meeting

12 - 16 October 2015

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Governance and Management

Strategic Planning

Report on the Latest Carbon Market and Other Policy Developments

The Secretariat presented its report on the latest carbon market and policy developments.¹ Although there are a growing number of carbon markets, the report said, they remain heavily fragmented. According to the Secretariat, there is still little interest in using the current market mechanisms before 2020. However, the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) submitted so far suggest that market mechanisms will play a greater role after 2020. The Secretariat also reported on subnational jurisdictions (states, provinces, municipalities and cities) that are becoming drivers of climate ambition by announcing in some cases more ambitious pledges of their own. Another topic of the report was climate finance, where recent approvals point to a significant increase in future funds available. According to OECD calculations, the report said, climate finance amounted to US\$ 62 billion in 2014, and a need for US\$ 556 billion for 2015-2030 is expressed in INDCs.

The Board discussed the Secretariat's assessment and criticised in particular the figures on climate finance. The figure of US\$ 62 billion for

climate finance in 2014 based on OECD calculations is highly questionable, the Board said, as it includes export loans and the total amount for loans. The total amount of US\$ 556 billion arrived at for climate finance for the years 2015-2030 as expressed in INDCs is likewise untenable according to the Board, as not all INDCs relate to climate change mitigation *and* adaptation and not all Parties have stated figures for the climate finance needed. The Secretariat pledged to take the comments into consideration in future work.

Simplification and Streamlining of the CDM

After discussing a first concept note for the simplification and streamlining of the CDM at EB 84, the Board had called for the formulation of detailed proposals for EB 86. The proposed changes now presented relate to the entire project cycle from PDD development, registration and post-registration changes to monitoring, verification and CER issuance. The changes aim in particular to reduce transaction costs and speed implementation, thus increasing the attractiveness of using the CDM for results-based finance and other climate finance approaches.

The Board discussed the Secretariat's proposals at length. In the process, the Board reached agreement on numerous proposals and requested the Secretariat to prepare draft revised documents for consideration at a future meeting. The Board thus followed the Secretariat's proposal that new methodologies may also be submitted in future without a PDD. However, the Board is to retain the ability to require joint

¹ The presentation can be viewed at: http://customers.metafusion.com/wcm/151012_5065_UNFCCC_CDM-EB86_Bonn/download/2.2-7-EB86-Presentation-on-the-state-and-trends-of-the-market.pdf

submission of methodology and PDD where it considers this to be necessary. Other accepted proposals include:

- Allowing voluntary update and change of methodology after registration
- Increasing flexibility in changes to the start date of the crediting period
- Allowing change of designated operational entity (DOE) at verification
- Expanding the concept of materiality
- Inclusion of previously excluded component project activities (CPAs) in a PoA

The Board welcomed numerous additional proposals in principle but requested the Secretariat to revise them. One of the most hotly debated of these proposals related to the question of whether one and the same DOE should be allowed to perform both validation and verification for the same project. Under existing rules, validation and verification must be performed by two different DOEs. This poses a challenge in the current market situation with fewer DOEs active in some regions. A number of Board members spoke in favour of generally allowing validation and verification by the same DOE, pointing out that the accreditation standard adequately ensures that DOEs remain impartial. For numerous other Board members, the idea of generally abandoning the principle applied until now went too far: They said it was not only a matter of securing the impartiality of DOEs and reducing corruption risk, but also of being able to pick up on errors. In the end, the Board reached agreement to maintain the principle that a DOE may perform either validation or verification for a given project. However, it requested the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel to examine specific conditions under which a DOE may perform both functions and, as appropriate, any changes needed to the accreditation standard.

There was similarly clear divergence between the positions of Board members on the issue of whether conditions need to be laid down under which DOEs are required to perform on-site inspections. While some Board members questioned the necessity of physical presence during inspections in general, others continued to consider it necessary. In the end, the Board reached agreement to maintain the principles for on-site inspection and followed the Secretariat's recommendation solely to clarify the conditions for exemption from such inspections.

Further proposals that the Board welcomed in principle but required further revision are as follows:

- Simplifying the registration process for automatically additional project types
- Extending the validity of methodologies for resubmissions
- Expanding post-registration change types that do not require prior approval by the Board

A small number of proposals were not supported by the Board, on the other hand, although it requested the Secretariat to undertake further work in the areas concerned. For example, the Secretariat's proposal to allow pre-approval use of methodologies by project developers at their own risk did not meet with general approval among Board members. Instead of preparing a proposal in this connection, the Secretariat is to explore the possibility of backdating a project's effective date of registration to the submission date of the methodology, as suggested by one member of the Board. This is aimed at alleviating the disadvantages incurred by waiting for approval of a submitted methodology. Other proposals that were turned down related to the following areas:

- The proposal of combining PoA-relevant stipulations from the PS and the VSS in a separate document was turned down.

- The proposals on streamlining the registration process/on combining the information and reporting checks with compilation of a summary note for a corresponding reduction in turnaround time were turned down.

Performance Management

CDM Executive Board Workplan for 2015

The Secretariat presented the updated workplan for 2015.² The Secretariat additionally brought attention to the fact that the product on the CDM registration process planned to be presented at EB 87 is not in the workplan because further adjustments need to be made due to the introduction of the voluntary cancellation tool.

Annual Report to the CMP

The Board consulted on the Secretariat's draft of the annual report to the CMP. In particular, the Board debated how dramatically the current situation of the CDM should be presented and whether other causes of the situation needed to be cited besides lack of demand. After minor changes had been made, the Board ultimately reached agreement on the report and requested the Secretariat to finalise it in cooperation with the Chair of the Board and then to publish it accordingly.

CDM Business Plan

The Board agreed that the goals and objectives contained in the business plan 2014-2015 should be used for the next business plan 2016-2017, the goals and objectives having been extensively discussed and there being no substantial change in the circumstances.

² The workplan plan can be viewed at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/DAG64H2MCWZ97B1QNYILSE35FJV8XR>

Evaluation of Regional Collaboration Centres

In closed session, the Board considered the evaluation of the regional collaboration centres (RCCs) and agreed to publish the evaluation report compiled by third-party consultants Solea Consulting. The overall findings of the evaluation report are positive, although the assessment of the various RCCs varied according to activity area.

According to the report, all four RCCs were 'very' or 'quite' effective at providing direct support to project proponents. Three of the four RCCs, it was reported, helped numerous projects advance through the project cycle, although RCC Bogotá had only a moderate impact in this connection.

The RCCs also made a valuable contribution according to the report in terms of establishing networks and facilitating contacts. Local stakeholders also highly value the work of the St. George's, Lomé and Kampala RCCs in the area of capacity building. According to the report, the RCCs continue to contribute significantly in the development of standardized baselines and in promoting use of the SD tool. The RCCs were less successful, on the other hand, in facilitating access to the loan scheme. Further details are provided in the report.³

The Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a concept note on plans for the future of the RCCs initiative, in particular with regard to:

- Prioritisation of CDM-related activities in underrepresented countries
- Expansion of the scope of RCC activities beyond the CDM
- Capacity building strategies with a view to enabling the withdrawal of RCCs

³ The report can be viewed at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/HGS6J00Z1E9TLDAN354PQ2FRIMCKBW>

- Specific measures to respond to the evaluation findings

The concept note is expected to be considered at the next EB meeting in Paris.

The Board and its Support Structure

Evaluation of the CDM Loan Scheme

The Secretariat presented its annual report on implementation and performance of the CDM loan scheme.⁴ The report comes to a positive conclusion overall, with 78 of 191 applications approved. Some 71 percent of approved loans went to projects in Africa and 86 percent to projects in LDCs. Just under half (49 percent) of the activities supported are PoAs; a third related to energy efficiency. According to the report, the loan scheme has contributed to the improvement of the regional distribution of the CDM through assisting four countries to surpass the threshold of 10 registered project activities. The performance of UNOPS, the organisation selected as the implementing agency for the CDM loan scheme, was likewise given a positive evaluation. The Secretariat once again announced an independent evaluation of the implementation and management of the loan scheme.

The Board welcomed the report but raised questions regarding extension of the loan scheme and the treatment of loans that may not be repaid. The Secretariat explained the basis of decisions on the treatment of loans that are not going to be repaid and clarified that there is currently no exit strategy for termination of the loan scheme. However, it said that the decision to discontinue the loan scheme lay with the CMP, which had brought the loan

scheme into being. The Board could merely make recommendations, the Secretariat explained.

The Board finally took note of the report and requested the Secretariat to inform it of the outcomes of evaluation to serve as a basis for recommendations on the future of the loan scheme to the CMP.

⁴ The report can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/T2XO LDSFGY594CIMJWKZ1VRQEP6AN8>

Case-specific Rulings

Accreditation

One DOE has voluntarily withdrawn its accreditation for sectoral scopes 4 and 8.

Programmes of Activities

287 CDM PoAs were registered as at 16 October 2015, covering a total 1,895 CPAs. To date, some 3,422,037 CERs have been issued for PoAs.

Registration of Project Activities

7,674 CDM projects were registered as at 16 October 2015.

Issuance and Voluntary Cancellation of CERs

1,624,830,478 CERs had been issued for CDM project activities and 5,011,265 CERs voluntarily cancelled as of 16 October. 1,712 of the latter had been voluntarily cancelled using the new platform for voluntary cancellation of CERs.

The Board considered and approved two requests for authorisation for a DOE to perform verification activities and the validation of the renewal of crediting period for the same two projects.

The Board considered two applications for post-registration changes, approving one and not approving the other.

Regulatory Matters

Standards and Tools

Reclassification of Methodologies

At EB 75, the Board adopted a new version of the accreditation standard, in particular including a reclassification of technical areas and sectoral scopes. This resulted in a number of DOEs being accredited for technical areas under the current version of the accreditation standard (version 06.0), while most methodologies continue to be classified on the basis of the technical areas listed in version 04.0. This inconsistency necessitates changes to the classification of certain methodologies with regard to sectoral scopes, for which the Secretariat was requested in EB 85 to reclassify all methodologies against the new version of the accreditation standard (version 06.0).

Direct reclassification would have meant classifying a large number of methodologies among numerous different technical areas and consequently greater effort and expense for DOEs. The Secretariat therefore recommended establishing primary and secondary sectoral scopes, where primary sectoral scopes would be required in all instances and secondary sectoral scopes only as needed.

The Board did not find the proposal convincing, as establishing primary and secondary sectoral scopes would require changes to all regulatory documents, leading to high transaction costs and large delays. A simpler and faster solution was called for instead.

In the course of the meeting, the Secretariat working in informal consultation with a number of Board members formulated an alternative proposal that was ultimately adopted by the

Board. The proposal entails compilation of a table clarifying what sectoral scopes are required under what conditions for each methodology. The Board will consider this at a future meeting.

Development of Simplified Forms

The Secretariat presented work on the development of simplified forms for project developers and designated operational entities (DOEs). The background to this is that in the absence of standard forms for reporting in certain areas, many project developers and DOEs use their own forms or forms relating to other purposes. This makes reporting overly complex and error-prone. The Board consequently requested the Secretariat to develop 11 forms, along with instructions for filling them out; these were now presented.

The Board welcomed the Secretariat's work and spoke out in general in favour of developing additional forms but did not issue a new request to this end. The developed forms are available on the UNFCCC CDM website and are mandatory for submissions from 26 November 2015.

Establishment of a New Project at the Location of an Earlier Project

At EB 83, the Board adopted a procedure for the event of the establishment of a new project at the location of an earlier project whose crediting period has expired. The procedure provides for the project developer, before submitting an application for registration, to draft a note to the Board providing information on certain criteria (see EB 83 report). EB 83 also requested the Secretariat to analyse the applicability of the procedure and the related criteria to pro-

jects whose crediting period has not yet expired. It was also to analyse the compilation of a positive list under which certain projects could be excluded from the procedure.

The Secretariat now presented the outcomes of this analysis and recommended extending the arrangement decided at EB 83 to projects whose crediting period has not yet expired. In addition, three criteria were proposed for a project to be excluded from the procedure:

- The project utilises both a different measure and a different technology from the former project
- The project does not utilise any assets of the former project
- The project utilises a different resource type compared to the former project

The Board did not find the proposal convincing and in particular criticised the exclusion criteria formulated by the Secretariat, saying that these were not sufficiently well supported in the concept note and were not convincing. The Board consequently requested the Secretariat to revise the concept note in consultation with the Methodologies Panel.

Standard for Sampling and Surveys for Projects and PoAs

Without major discussion, the Board adopted a revision of the standard⁵ for sampling and surveys together with a corresponding guideline⁶. The revised standard implements recent Board decisions to simplify methodologies to reduce transaction costs (such as the greater flexibility regarding submission of a monitoring plan and the ability to utilise sub-samples in surveys for

⁵ The standard can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/IR7FT0HMVP21ELB5Q36NXC8DZYUWJS>

⁶ The guideline can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/6B40Z11RPAWNXLEY5JVCS7TUQ32G89>

more than one parameter). The revised standard and guideline are intended to assist project developers and DOEs in implementation.

Use of Micro-scale Thresholds at Individual Unit Level

At EB 85, the Board had approved the use of micro-scale thresholds at the level of individual units in a PoA (see EB 85 report). The Board now put this decision into action by revising the project standard (PS)⁷, the project cycle procedure (PCP)⁸ and the PoA standard⁹.

Use of the CDM in Urban Sectors

The Secretariat presented a concept note on the use of the CDM in urban sectors. The background to this work is the fact that over 70 per cent of energy-related GHG emissions are of urban origin. This represents huge mitigation potential that has so far remained largely untapped under the CDM. The Secretariat identified one of the causes as gaps in the available methodologies in the waste, transport and energy efficiency sectors. To close these gaps and increase the use of the CDM, the Secretariat recommended, among other things, further standardisation – for example by using benchmarks from already registered CDM projects, the development of methodologies and simplification of additionality requirements

The Board discussed the proposals and requested the Secretariat to develop further proposals in consultation with the Methodologies Panel and the Small-Scale Working Group. These are to be used as a basis to decide whether

⁷ The revised PS can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/MH9RILGPWFOJXC0D3ZE1T2A65Q7BKS>

⁸ The revised PCP can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/DJTQLUWZK48AGFP2RIO0H7YV3S1CE9>

⁹ The revised PoA standard can be viewed at:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/NQZAKD52MF78SHPBJ93XVYT0EORL1G>

to develop specific new methodologies or to place the focus on improving the applicability of existing methodologies.

Promotion of the CDM in the Transport Sector

The Secretariat presented a concept note on the CDM in the transport sector containing a large number of potential measures to increase the use of the CDM in that sector, including the development of new methodologies and the improvement of existing methodologies.

The Board welcomed the document but pointed to risks and obstacles in the implementation of many of the proposals. Some of the proposed measures may thus be subject to a risk of leakage and rebound effects that are hard to quantify. As an example, a Board member cited the building of new expressways, which can reduce fuel consumption by cutting travel distances but may lead to an increase in traffic volumes overall.

In view of these risks and methodological pitfalls, the Board requested the Secretariat to develop further recommendations in consultation with the Methodologies Panel and the SSC WG in order to allow prioritisation of the work to be performed.

Use of A/R Modalities and Procedures in Revegetation Activities

The CMP had requested the Board to analyse and make a recommendation on the applicability of the A/R modalities and procedures in revegetation activities. The Board first consulted on this at EB 85, asking the A/R Working Group to prepare a new analysis (see EB 85 report). The Working Group was thus to look at the type of revegetation activities to be allowed and identify the approval criteria to be used in each case. It was also to identify the parts of the A/R modalities and procedures that need to be changed.

The Secretariat presented the outcomes of the analysis, according to which all revegetation activities can be allowed. Following the extension of applicability to revegetation activities, it said, the A/R modalities and procedures could be utilised *mutatis mutandis* for such activities without substantive modifications. According to the Secretariat, it would merely be necessary to add a restriction limiting revegetation activities to land not previously under forest.

Once again, the Board did not consider the analysis and the conclusions to be convincing. Revegetation activities, it said, differed in many respects from afforestation and reforestation, hence direct application of the A/R modalities and procedures is questionable. The Board said there was a need for further analysis to identify the necessary changes to the A/R modalities and procedures.

This conclusion was finally incorporated into the Board's report back to the CMP, in which the Board additionally requested further instructions in order to analyse what parts of the A/R modalities and procedures can be applied to revegetation activities and to what extent new stipulations are needed.

Applicability of Sampling Methods to Demonstrate the Eligibility of Land for A/R Projects

The CMP had requested the Board to look into alternative approaches to demonstrating the eligibility of land for A/R projects. The reason for this was that projects involving fragmented forest areas face high costs if the suitability of each such area must be proven. At EB 85, the Board had considered the possibility of allowing sampling, but the issue was passed back to the A/R Working Group because it and the Secretariat had come to different conclusions (see EB 85 report).

The Working Group recommended allowing the use of sampling for demonstrating the eligibil-

ity of land and proposed a wording for an amendment to the A/R modalities and procedures. The Working Group also noted that various regulatory documents would have to be revised to allow sampling. The Board took note of the Working Group's recommendation and drafted a corresponding recommendation to the CMP.

Procedures

Improving Stakeholder Consultation Processes

After the concept note on improving stakeholder consultation processes presented at EB 84 triggered heated debate (see EB 84 report) and the Board requested its revision, the Secretariat now presented a new version of the concept note. Ahead of the EB meeting, a broad group of NGOs and individuals had called for acceptance of the concept note's recommendations (see the Relations with Forums and other Stakeholders section).

The concept note contains practical examples highlighting gaps in the regulations and makes proposals for improvement of local and global stakeholder consultation processes, for concerns raised post-registration and for concerns regarding human rights.

As expected, the topic once again made for controversy. One Board member pointed to shortcomings in the selection of examples, saying that this was not done in accordance with statistical methods and was biased. While that EB member called for further revision and wished to continue the discussion at a later date, a number of other EB members from non-Annex I states rejected any consideration of the issue on principle. They considered that the concept note was one-sided, based on the perspective of NGOs that advocate the issue with the support of the Europeans, as the Brazilian Board member made clear. The Chair's proposal

to put the Secretariat's individual recommendations to substantive discussion did not at first meet with a majority, despite the support of some members. Ultimately, however, a small group of members was formed who decided to analyse the individual recommendations and give their assessment subsequent to the meeting. Consultations on how to proceed are to continue electronically in the meantime and subsequently at EB 87.

Revision of the CDM Accreditation Procedure

The Secretariat presented a draft revised CDM accreditation procedure as requested at EB 85 (see EB 85 report). The purpose of the revision is to implement changes to the procedure decided by the Board at earlier meetings (EB 77, EB 81 and EB 85), including the possibility of deviating from the standard modalities for assessment of DOEs, including the use of a smaller assessment team and the use of digital communications. The sole point outstanding was a decision by the Board on whether the number of performance assessments carried out by DOEs is to be published on the UNFCCC website for greater transparency. The Board finally voted in favour of publication and adopted the revised accreditation procedure¹⁰, which enters into force on 1 March 2016. The Board additionally requested the Secretariat to compile a flow chart of the key steps of the procedure. The flow chart is to be incorporated in an editorial revision of the procedure.

The Board also adopted three clarifications on the accreditation standard implementing the changes decided at EB 85.

¹⁰ The revised procedure can be viewed at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/0UIY C23WE6JH4M1KVGABT8N9X7PFZ>

Relations with Forums and other Stakeholders

The Secretariat reported on the numerous activities organised since the last meeting. In addition to the usual DOE video conference on 11 August, two regional events were held: The Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Workshop on Carbon Finance took place on 7-8 September and the Latin America and the Caribbean Carbon Forum on 9-11 September, both in Santiago de Chile. The workshops were well received, with 70 and 450 participants respectively.

The Secretariat went on to report on the Asian and the Pacific Regional Workshop organised by the Asian Development Bank in cooperation with IGES in Manila. The focus of the workshop was to provide an update on the INDC process and the role of market mechanisms in INDCs. The Secretariat considered the strong participation in the workshop (120 participants) a success.

Designated Operational Entities

The Board held an interaction with the DOE/AE Forum Chair, Werner Betzenbichler, via video conference. Mr. Betzenbichler refrained from giving the usual DOE market report in view of the ongoing poor market situation. In his input on the agenda, the DOE/AE Forum Chair called for clarification on the reclassification of methodologies and of the conditions in which deviations are allowed from the CDM accreditation procedure. Mr. Betzenbichler also reported on current activities of the DOE/AE Forum. He said that the number of active participants in the forum had declined drastically as a number of larger DOEs had withdrawn their accreditation

and new DOEs had not yet started taking an active part in exchange within the forum. The annual DOE/AE Forum meeting on 30 October is to discuss how the process will continue in future.

The Board thanked Mr. Betzenbichler for his input on the agenda. A Board member expressed his regret about the current development of the DOE/AE Forum and wished Mr. Betzenbichler success with the coming annual meeting.

Observers

At the beginning of the meeting, Juliane Voigt from Carbon Market Watch gave input on the concept note on improving stakeholder consultation processes. Ms. Voigt praised the concept note published by the Secretariat in particular with regard to the recommendations on local stakeholder consultation and emphasised their importance for the respect of human rights. She said that the CDM is currently going through difficult times and that this is partly because of the negative reputation gained from a number of poor projects. In its current form, she said, the CDM is not at the level of other instruments in putting in place rules and safeguards to prevent social and environmental impacts. Nor, she said, did the CDM yet operationalise international obligations to respect human rights in all climate actions as explicitly adopted at COP 16 in Cancún. In light of this and with reference to an open letter¹¹ to the CDM Executive Board

¹¹ The open letter can be viewed at: <http://carbonmarketwatch.org/wp->

signed by some 90 organisations and individuals, Ms. Voigt recommended adopting the concept note in its existing form.

The Board thanked Ms. Voigt for her input, stated however that the current difficulties of the CDM are not connected with bad reputation but were more related to the market situation. In addition, it was pointed out that stakeholder consultations are sometimes weak because of civil society failing to provide local communities with the support they need. It was also pointed out that there were limits to the ability of international rules to influence national requirements.

Next Meeting

The next meeting will take place ahead of COP 21 in Paris from 23 to 27 November 2015.

Annex

The following contains a list of the methodologies considered at and the direct outcomes of EB 85.

Standards for CDM project activities and PoAs

Approved standardized baseline:

*ASB0015: Grid emission factor for the Dominican Republic***Methodologies and Tools (Large-Scale)**

Revised methodologies:

AM0031: Bus rapid transit projects

AM0076: Methodology for implementation of fossil fuel trigeneration systems in existing industrial facilities

AM0084: Installation of cogeneration system supplying electricity and chilled water to new and existing consumers

AM0089: Production of diesel using a mixed feedstock of gasoil and vegetable oil

AM0091: Energy efficiency technologies and fuel switching in new and existing buildings

AM0101: High speed passenger rail system

ACM0016: Mass Rapid Transit Projects

Revised tools:

TOOL02: Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality

*TOOL27: Investment analysis***Methodologies and Tools (Small-Scale)**

Approved new methodologies:

*AMS-III.BL: Integrated methodology for electrification of communities**Revised methodologies:*

AMS-II.G: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass

AMS-III.AV: Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems

AMS-III.AG: Switching from high carbon intensive grid electricity to low carbon intensive fossil fuel

AMS-III.AH: Shift from high carbon intensive fuel mix ratio to low carbon intensive fuel mix ratio

AMS-III.Z: Fuel Switch, process improvement and energy efficiency in brick manufacture

AMS-III.O: Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas

AMS-III.U: Cable Cars for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

Methodologies and Tools (A/R)

Revised methodology:

AR-AMS 0007: Afforestation and reforestation project activities implemented on lands other than wetlands

Revised tools:

AR-TOOL14: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities

AR-TOOL12: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities **Procedures**

Procedure: Performance monitoring of designated operational entities (version 03.0)