Annex 2: Further Resources

For further guidance on legal issues associated with ERPAs:
The UNEP RISO Centre has produced a useful guide to legal issues, the "Legal Issues Guidebook to the Clean Development Mechanism", prepared by Baker and Mackenzie, and available from:

http://www.uneprisoe.org/reportbooks.htm

For market information:
(Some of these require a subscription to access the key information)
Point Carbon: some pricing information and a carbon trading glossary are available to non-suscribers, from:

http://www.pointcarbon.com/

Carbon Finance magazine: another source of news, but little information is available to non-suscribers:

http://www.carbon-financeonline.com/

Environmental Finance magazine, from the publishers of Carbon Finance:

http://www.environmental-finance.com/

European Climate Exchange. This website shows realtime prices on one of Europe's largest emissions trading exchanges:

http://www.europeanclimateexchange.com

For some further sample ERPAs:
IETA 2006:

http://www.ieta.org/ieta/www/pages/index.php

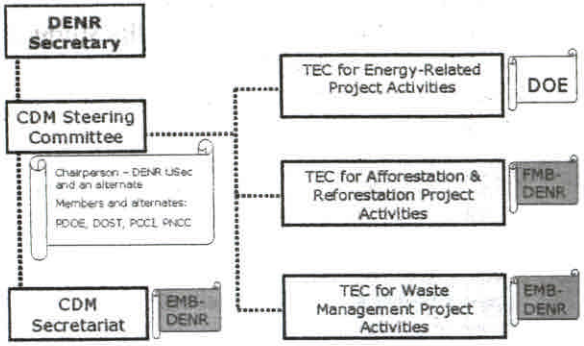
IETA 2004 – this is actually simpler than the 2006 version, and may be a better base for Sellers who wish to develop their own standard agreement, and is still available from the IETA website.

World Bank standard ERPA:
http://carbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=DocLib&CatalogID=28153
and

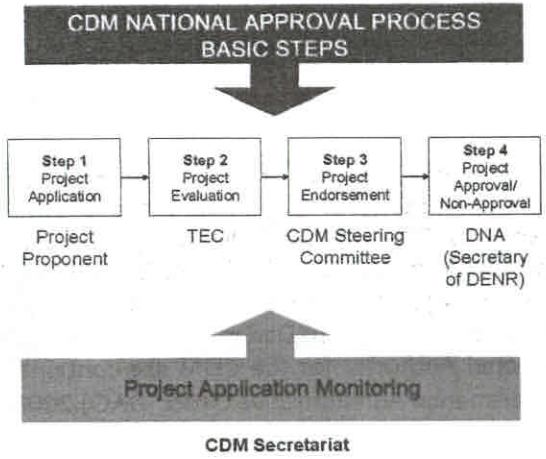
http://carbonfinance.org/docs/CERGeneralConditions.pdf

添付 8：ヘルプデスクに関するパンフレット

WHO are the members of the Philippine CDM DNA?



HOW do I apply for host country approval?



How long does it take to have my project issued a Letter of Approval?

15-20 working days for small-scale project activities
20-25 working days for project activities not considered small-scale

HOW will my project application be evaluated?

Based on sustainable development criteria with the following dimensions and indicators:

Economic dimension:

- Provides livelihood and other economic opportunities in the community;
- Provides proper safety nets and compensatory measures for affected stakeholders;
- Promotes the use of cleaner, more efficient and environment-friendly technology in the sector (e.g. renewable energy, waste management, reforestation, etc.); and
- Provides new financial resources

Social dimension:

- Provides education and training which build the capacities of local stakeholders;
- Provides vulnerable groups access to local resources and services; and
- Promotes local participation in the project

Environmental dimension:

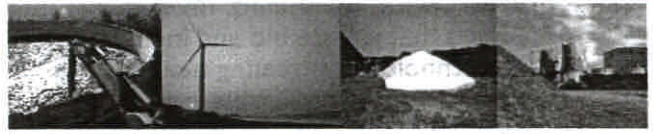
- Complies with environmental policies and standards;
- Improves local environmental (e.g. air, water, soil) quality; and
- Promotes sustainable use of natural resources

For further inquiries on the host country approval of CDM project activities, please contact:

The CDM Secretariat

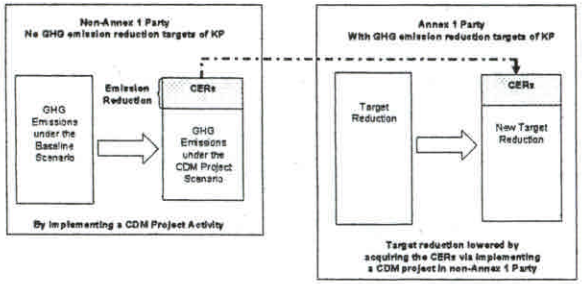
Environment Management Bureau
Address: 2/F, HRD Building, EMB
DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City
1116 Republic of the Philippines
Trunkline: (+632) 929 6626 local 2109
Direct: (+632) 920 2251
Fax: (+632) 928 4674
Email: helpdesk@cdm.org.ph
Website: www.cdmdna.emb.gov.ph

Quick Facts on the Clean Development Mechanism(CDM) and the Philippine CDM Host Country Approval



WHAT is CDM?

A financial mechanism under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol which enables developed countries (Annex 1 Parties) to implement cost-effective emission reduction projects in developing countries as a supplement to domestic actions allowing developing countries (non-Annex 1 Parties) to achieve sustainable development by directing private sector investment into emission reduction projects.



WHY CDM?

Because it contributes to sustainable development through the following:

- § Transfer of technology and financial resources by channeling investments into projects that replace old and inefficient fossil fuel technology or creating new industries in environmentally sustainable technologies
- § Increase of energy efficiency and conservation, sustainable ways of energy production and local environmental side benefits brought about by attracting capital for projects that assist in the shift to a more lucrative yet less-carbon intensive economy
- § Poverty alleviation through income and employment generation enhanced by the active participation of both private and public sectors and definition of investment priorities that meet sustainable development goals

WHAT are projects eligible under the CDM?

- § Energy industries (renewable or non-renewable resources)
- § Energy distribution
- § Energy demand
- § Manufacturing industries
- § Chemical industries
- § Construction
- § Transport
- § Mining/mineral production
- § Metal production
- § Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)
- § Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
- § Solvent use
- § Waste handling and disposal
- § Afforestation and reforestation
- § Agriculture

WHAT makes a project activity eligible for CDM?

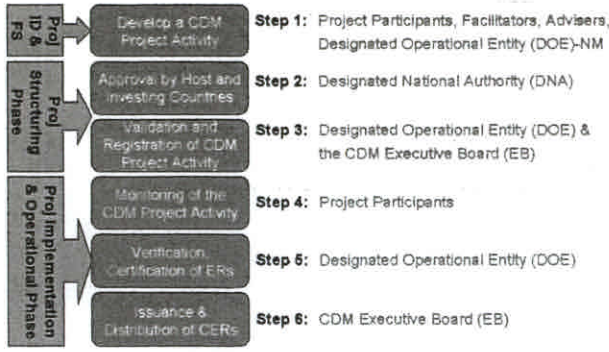
CDM eligibility depends on specific project circumstances. At the minimum, the main CDM eligibility criteria are as follows:

- § The project is not a baseline scenario
- § The project is additional
- § The project contributes to sustainable development
- § Host country participation is voluntary
- § Both host and investor country have ratified the Kyoto Protocol
- § Participating country Parties must have established their respective Designated National Authority for CDM

HOW do I go about the CDM and WHO are the key players in the process?

There are three main phases namely:

- § Project Identification and Feasibility Study
- § Project Structuring Phase
- § Project Implementation and Operational Phase



WHO is the CDM Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Philippines?

By virtue of Executive Order 320, Series of 2004, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has been designated as the National Authority for CDM in the Philippines. The rules and regulations governing the implementation of Executive Order 320 Designating the DENR as the National Authority for the CDM are contained in Departmental Administrative Order (DAO) 2005-17.

WHAT documents do I need to submit to apply for host country approval?

- § Notarized Project Design Document (PDD) or Project Application Document (PAD)
- § Sustainable Development Benefits Description (SDBD)
- § Documentation of Stakeholders Consultation
- § Proofs of Legal Capacity (Articles of Incorporation, SEC Registration, etc)

添付 9：フィリピン DNA ヘルプデスクのための CDM マニュアル

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines
Japan International Cooperation Agency

The CDM Manual for the Philippines DNA Helpdesk

October 2006

Clean Energy Finance Committee
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities

The CDM Manual for the Philippines DNA Helpdesk

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Kyoto Protocol and the Marrakesh Accords

Global warming, caused by emitting greenhouse gases (GHGs) through the combustion of fossil fuels, open-air burning of wastes and other human activities, has been a burning issue over the past decade. The effects of the global climate change on our entire ecosystems not only draw the attention of scientists, but also extend to our public concerns.

In 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) announced the threats of growing accumulation of human induced GHGs on our environment and highlighted an additional warming of the Earth's surface would eventually pose by the next decade if there were no effective measures and controls.

To avoid or mitigate such threats, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was firstly established at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 with an ultimate goal of *"stabilizing the GHGs concentration in the atmosphere at an acceptable and safe levels, which would not impose significant harms to our environment"*.

With the aim of stabilization, the UNFCCC entered into force in March 1994 and was tasked in assisting Annex 1 parties[1] to quantify the emission reduction targets. The UNFCCC classifies countries into 2 categories:-

(i) **Annex 1 parties —** the industrialized countries and countries with Economies in Transition that are listed under Annex 1 of the UNFCCC; and

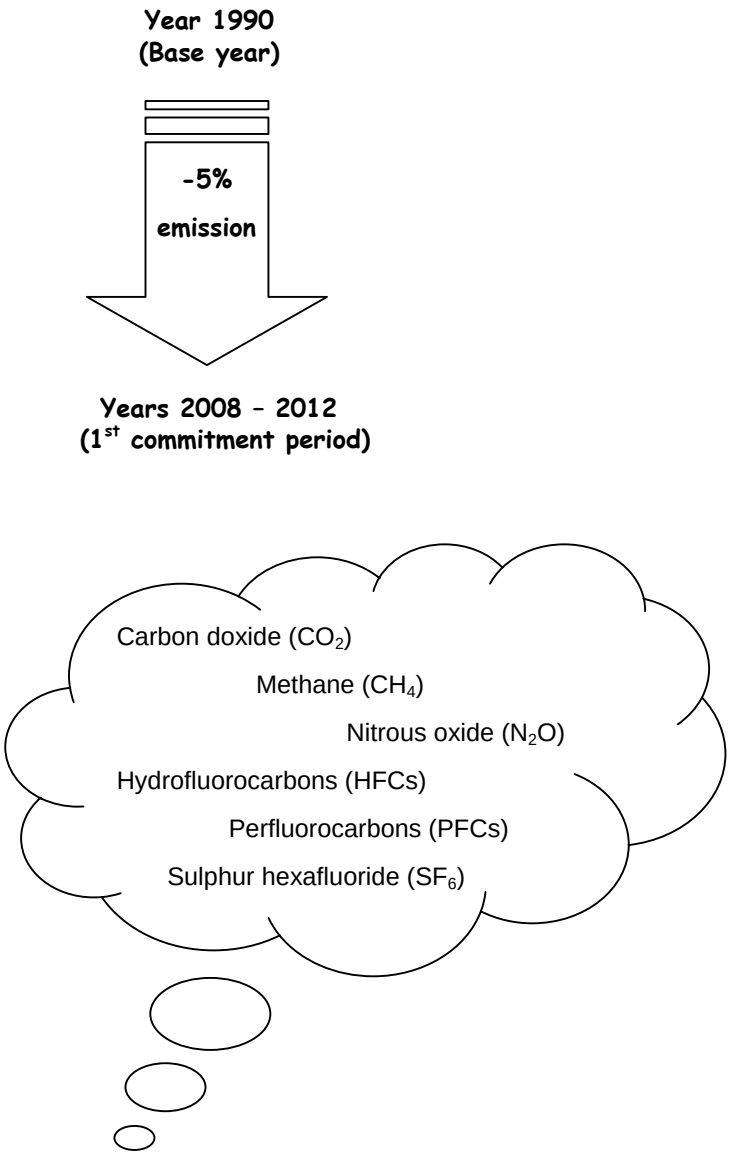
(ii) **Non-Annex 1 parties —** the developing countries and least industrialized countries that are not listed under Annex 1 of the UNFCCC.

The Philippines, which belongs to non-Annex 1 parties, also aware the importance of climate change mitigation. The Philippines Government was ratified the UNFCCC in August 1994 as well as signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in April 1998 and November 2003 respectively. These are the initial steps taken by the Philippines Government to become a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) host country[2].

[1] See Annex 2 for "The list of Annex 1 parties and its GHG emission reduction targets".
[2] A country, where the CDM project activity is implemented, is called host country or host party.

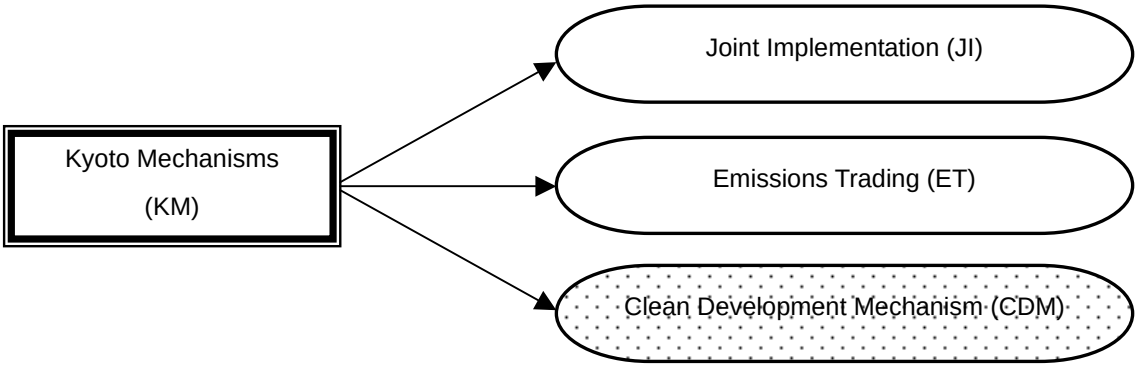
1.1.1 The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was in fact adopted at the 3rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997. The protocol quantifies the individual targets of GHGs emission reduction for Annex 1 parties in the Kyoto Protocol's Annex B and targets to reduce the total GHGs emissions at least 5% below the emission levels of 1990 in the 1st commitment period 2008 – 2012.



The six mainly concerned GHGs under the Protocol are:-

In order to assist Annex 1 parties in achieving their emission reduction targets cost-effectively and enhance the promotion of sustainable development efficiently, the Protocol develops three comprehensive Kyoto Mechanisms (KM), namely:-



(A) Joint Implementation (JI)[3]

Joint Implementation is created for Annex 1 parties to assist other Annex 1 parties to carry out project activities that either reduce the GHGs emissions to the atmosphere or absorb GHGs through afforestation or reforestation from the atmosphere (also named removals by sinks or sequestration) in that Annex 1 parties.

(B) Emission Trading (ET)[4]

Emission Trading is not directly involved in the implementation of any project activities. Annex 1 parties are allowed to trade the emission credits acquired from CDM or JI project activities between different Annex 1 parties.

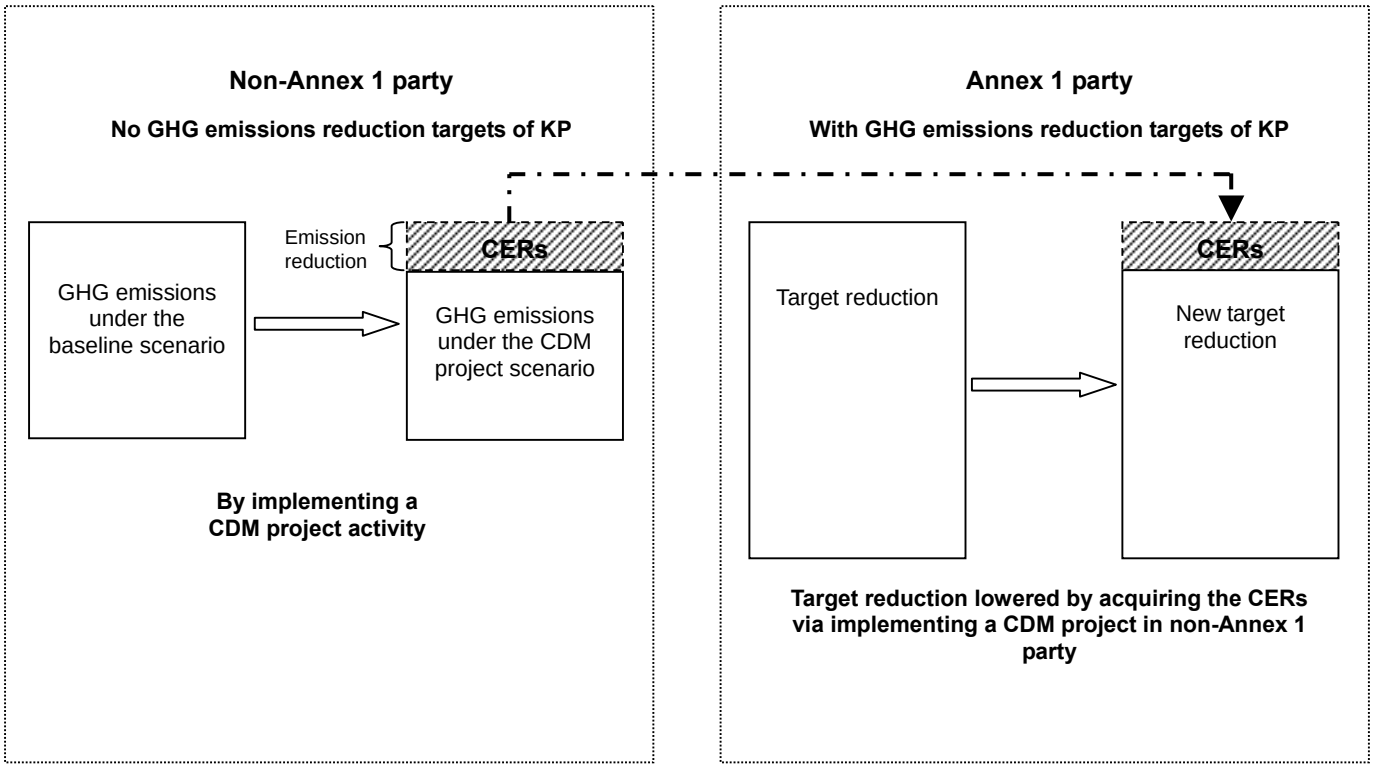
Since both JI and ET mechanisms are only applicable to Annex 1 parties, for more details please refer to the Articles 6 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol respectively.

(C) The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)[5]

Among three Kyoto Mechanisms, the CDM is the only mechanism applicable to both Annex 1 parties and non-Annex 1 parties. The CDM is designed to assist Annex 1 parties to implement project activities that either reduce the GHGs emissions or

[3] Details of JI is available at the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP) "The Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol".
[4] Details of ET is available at the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP) "The Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol".
[5] More information of CDM is provided at the Annex 1 "The Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol".

absorb GHGs through afforestation or reforestation in non-Annex 1 parties. The reduced amount of GHGs becomes credits called Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), which are allowed to transfer to Annex 1 parties and used to contribute on part of their quantified emission targets.



(i) The Benefits of Annex 1 parties from the CDM project activities include:-

- Meeting the target of GHGs emissions reduction in a cost effective manner;
- Acquiring the CERs as a reward on emission reduction that would merely occur in the presence of the project activity;
- Fulfilling or complying part of their GHGs emissions reduction targets quantified under the Kyoto Protocol by transferring the CERs obtaining from the host party to their Annex 1 parties;
- Making profit from selling CERs to other Annex 1 parties or any interested parties; and
- Making profit from the end products, e.g. power generated from the CDM project activity.

(ii) The Benefits of non-Annex 1 parties (host party) from the CDM project activities include:-

- Contributing to sustainable development in the host party;
- Meeting the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC;
- Acquiring part of the CERs (subject to the deal with Annex 1 parties);
- Making profit from the end products generated from the project activity;
- Benefiting from the innovative technologies and financial resources transferred from the Annex 1 parties; and
- Increasing energy efficiency and conservation.

1.1.2 The Marrakesh Accords[6]

The Marrakesh Accords, which has been adopted and finalized in the Montreal Climate Change Conference in 30 November 2005, is a rulebook that:-

- Records the basic rules and requirements for the implementation of the Kyoto Mechanisms under the Protocol;
- Sets the procedures for analyzing and identifying the feasibility and eligibility of applying Kyoto Mechanisms in a project activity;
- Provides comprehensive guidelines for interested parties to fulfill their ultimate objective of emission reduction commitments;
- Highlights details for establishing a GHG emission trading system;
- Provides details for implementing and monitoring the CDM or JI oriented project activities;
- Lists prior measures to Annex 1 parties in order to mitigate adverse impacts on non-Annex 1 parties where project activities perform, such as terminating subsidies or funds for environmental unfriendly technologies, introducing energy saving and technically sounded technologies, etc; and
- Gives information on setting up and operating adaptation funds, which are raised by the adaptation levy on the CDM and other contributions, for climate change adaptation.

1.2 Key Eligibility Requirements

Based on the aforementioned Kyoto Protocol, both Annex 1 parties and non-Annex 1 parties are co-participating in the CDM project activities. Different eligibility requirements are applied on these parties. To participate in the CDM, the following

[6] Please refer to the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP) for details of the Marrakesh Accords "Decision 17/CP.7 of the CDM modalities and procedures".

key requirements must be complied:-

(A) For Annex 1 parties

- A party has ratified the Kyoto Protocol;
- A Designated National Authority [7] (DNA) for the CDM must be established;
- An written approval of voluntary participation in a CDM project activity from DNA;
- The CDM project activity is "additional";
- The Assigned Amount Units[8] (AAUs) of a party has been calculated from its base year emission (1990) and emission reduction target and recorded in terms of tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emission;
- It has in place a national system for the estimation of GHGs emission by sources and GHGs removals by sinks;
- The actual emissions and removals of GHGs must be recorded and reported to secretariat every year; and
- It has in place a national registry to record the track of AAUs, Removal Units[9] (RMUs), CERs, temporary CERs[10] (tCERs) and long-term CERs (lCERs) in a national inventory report, which has been submitted to the secretariat annually.

(B) For non-Annex 1 parties

- A party has ratified the Kyoto Protocol;
- A DNA for the CDM must be established;
- An written approval of voluntary participation in a CDM project activity from DNA;
- The CDM project activity is "additional"; and
- A statement from DNA claimed that the CDM project activity contributes to sustainable development of the host party(ies).

1.3 Eligible Project Types

As recorded in the Kyoto Protocol, 15 types of eligible project activity have been defined. Each type of the project activity has classified into a specific sector with special scope number for the ease of identification. Table 1 shows the list of CDM eligible project types and the examples of the eligible project activities under each scope.

[7] See Section 4 for details of DNA
[8] The AAUs of an Annex 1 Party is derived from its base year emissions (1990) and emission reduction target.
[9] The RMUs of an Annex 1 Party is derived from the net GHGs removals by sinks through afforestration and reforestation (A/R) CDM activities.
[10] Both tCER and lCER are credited from implementing A/R CDM activities in terms of different time basis.

Table 1. List of CDM Eligible Project Types

Scope No.	Sectoral Scope	Examples of Eligible Project Activity
GHGs Emission Reduction Project Activity		
1	Energy industries (renewable or non-renewable sources)	- Biomass power generation, including both on-grid and off-grid - Hydro power generation - Solar power generation, such as solar water heating, solar photovoltaic systems - Biogas - Energy efficiency improvement in electricity production or electricity & heat productions - Upgrading the production processes and equipments - Fossil fuel switching
2	Energy distribution	- Improvement in energy transmission and distribution efficiency
3	Energy demand	- Energy efficiency for specific technologies - Energy efficiency and fuel switching for building and agricultural facilities & activities - Optimization and efficiency improvement of steam system - Efficiency improvement of water pumping system
4	Manufacturing industries	- Industrial fuel switching - Power generation at manufacturing industries, such as cement plants - Structural change to high energy efficiency and low emission industries
5	Chemical industries	- Decomposition of N_2O from existing adipic acid production plants - Utilization of CO_2 from renewable sources in the production of inorganic compounds
6	Construction	- Energy-saving measures
7	Transport	- Enhancing the fuel efficiency for vehicles - Fossil fuel switching - Urban planning and traffic management
8	Mining / mineral production	- Optimization of energy efficiency - Reduction of methane emissions from coal mines
9	Metal production	- Improving process recovery
10	Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)	- Methane recovery - Leakage reduction from natural gas pipeline compressor - Recovery and utilization of gas from oil wells

11	Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	- Incineration of HFC 23 waste streams
12	Solvent use	- Using less GHG-emitting materials
13	Waste handling and disposal	- Power and/or heat generation from wastes - Manure and municipal solid wastes management systems - Recovery of landfill gases - Anaerobic wastewater treatment - Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay
GHGs Removals by Sinks Project Activity		
14	Afforestation and reforestation	- Afforestation projects - Refforestation projects - Optimization of land uses
15	Agriculture	- Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay - Manure management systems

Sources: IGES web site (http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cdm/index.html), the UNFCCC web site (http://cdm.unfccc.int/) and CDM information and guidebook 1 (http://www.klima.ph/cd4cdm/).

2 THE CDM PROJECT CYCLE

To become a CDM eligible project activity, all proposed CDM projects must go through the CDM project cycle and fulfill its specific requirements. The following 7 steps are comprised in the project cycle:-

- Step 1: Project Identification and Planning
- Step 2: National Approval
- Step 3: Validation and Registration
- Step 4: Project Financing and Implementation
- Step 5: Monitoring
- Step 6: Verification and Certification
- Step 7: Issuance of CERs

The flowchart below summarizes the criteria of each step in the CDM project cycle and the responsible authorities or entities involved.

Chart 1. The flowchart of the CDM project cycle.

Step 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND PLANNING

Project Participants (PP)

- Identify a potential and eligible CDM project activity
- Prepare the Project Design Document (PDD) for a CDM project activity

Step 2: NATIONAL APPROVAL

Designated National Authority (DNA)

- Review the PDD based on national criteria, e.g. sustainability and additionality
- Issue an approval / disapproval letter
- Voluntary participation

Step 3: VALIDATION AND REGISTRATION

Designated Operational Entity (DOE)

- Review the PDD according to CDM requirements, e.g. sustainability and additionality
- Validate the baseline and project emission
- Make PDD available for public consultation at the UNFCCC CDM web site for 30 days
- Prepare a validation report and submit to EB for project registration

Executive Board (EB)

- Register as an official CDM project upon receiving the national approval by DNA and validation approval by DOE

Step 4: PROJECT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Project Participants / Investors

- Acquire financial support from project participants and/or investors
- Build, commission and operate the CDM project

Step 5: MONITORING

Project Participants

- Monitor the actual performance of the CDM project, including both baseline and project emissions, during the on-going project operation and record in a monitoring report

Step 6: VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

Designated Operational Entity

- Check the monitoring results of the CDM project
- Verify the GHGs project emission reduction or the GHGs removal by sinks against the PDD
- Certify the emission reduction

Step 7: ISSUANCE OF CERs

Executive Board

- Issue the CERs once the verification and certification approved

2.1 Project Identification and Planning

Project identification and planning is an essential step for every project. This step involves the following:-

2.1.1 Eligibility Assessment

Project participants are required to consider at this stage whether their planned project:-

- Complies with the eligibility requirements for both Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 parties
  - Detailed requirements refer to Section 1.2
- Contributes to sustainable development in non-Annex 1 parties, for example by:-
  - Reducing the use of fossil fuels
  - Conserving natural resources
  - Improving the quality of the environment and life
  - Attracting foreign investment
  - Introducing new technologies
  - Creating employment opportunities
- Complies with the “additionality” requirements
  - For a CDM project activity
    - Demonstrate the “additionality” of a CDM project by showing the GHG emissions are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the CDM project
  - For an Afforestation and Reforestation (A/R) CDM project activity
    - Demonstrate the “additionality” of a A/R CDM project by showing the GHG removals by sinks in the presence of the project
  - Key requirements please refer to Section 5.2.2
- Classifies under the eligible project types
  - Detailed requirements please refer to Section 1.3

2.1.2 The Project Design Document

In order to register as a CDM project, project participants are required to prepare a Project Design Document (PDD), a document central to the CDM process. The PDD contains all information relevant to the CDM aspect of a project.

The outline of the PDD will be given and explained in Section 3.

2.2 National Approval

In order for a country to participate in the CDM, it must establish a Designated National Authority (DNA). The main responsibility of the DNA is to decide (i) whether the CDM project activity achieves the contribution to its country's sustainable development and (ii) whether the country participates voluntarily in the project.

The DNA reviews and examines the PDD of the project activity based on its own national criteria. It is noted that different countries may have different criteria and approval process for a CDM project. However, at the end of the approval process, the DNA will issue a written approval.

The approval procedures of the Philippines DNA are provided in Section 4.5.

2.3 Validation and Registration

2.3.1 Validation

Validation is the process of evaluation and assessment of a project activity against the CDM requirements. This process is to be carried out by an independent third party, official called a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) [11]. These parties are "designated" by the CDM Executive Board (EB) to carry out the review on their behalf. Project participants can choose a DOE, who has been accredited by the CDM EB.

The selected DOE shall review the PDD and any supporting documentation to ensure that:-

- The participation requirements[12] of the host country are fulfilled. Participation requirements are that:-
  - Participation in a CDM project activity is voluntary;
  - Parties participating in the CDM shall designate a national authority for the CDM;
  - A Party not included in Annex 1 may participate in a CDM project activity if it is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.

[11] Annex 5 lists the DOEs accredited by the CDM EB.

[12] The participation requirements of the host country are listed in "Decision 17/CP.7 of the CDM modalities and procedures, the Marrakesh Accords", which is available at the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP).

- The PDD must be published at the UNFCCC CDM web site for public consultation for 30 days. Comments from Parties, local stakeholders and UNFCCC accredited non-governmental organizations would be taken into consideration;
- Project participants have submitted to the DOE documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity or an environmental impact assessment in accordance with procedures as required by the host party;
- The project is “additional”;
- The baseline and monitoring methodologies comply with the requirements of approved methodologies. Approved methodologies are accessible at Annex 9;
- Host country approval has been obtained; and
- The project activity conforms to all other requirements for CDM project activities in CDM Modalities and Procedures (M&P) and relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties/Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP) and the EB.

If the project activity fulfills these requirements, the DOE will then submit a formal validation report to the EB for CDM project registration. Project participants will be informed of the reasons of non-acceptance in the case that a project does not meet these requirements.

2.3.2 Registration

Registration with the EB is deemed as a formal acceptance of a project as a CDM project
activity. A project submitted for registration will be registered after 8 weeks for a regular project and 4 weeks for a small-scale project, unless a party involved in the project activity or at least 3 members of the EB request a review of the proposed CDM project activity. When such requests for review are submitted, the registration will be put on hold until the identified issue is resolved. However, decision to approve or reject will be finalized no later than at the second meeting following the request for review.

2.4 Project Financing and Implementation

Project financing is as important to a CDM project activity as with any other project. There are perceptions amongst inexperienced project developers that the CDM will automatically provide upfront capital necessary to implement the project. This is not so. However, the attraction of project financing for a CDM project from equity

investors or lenders increases with:-

- Increasing the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of a project;
- Increasing the perception that the project is of good quality; or
- Increasing the amount of CERs generated by the project, in turn, it can sometimes be sold upfront to fund all or part of the project.

2.5 Monitoring

Monitoring the CDM project activity is the major task of project participants after the project commenced. Project participants are required to collect and archive all relevant data required for calculating the GHG emission reductions/GHG removals by sinks and the CERs generated in the presence of the project activity. More information is available in Section 3.1.4 for emission project and Section 3.2.3 for A/R CDM project.

A full monitoring report recorded all necessary information will then be submitted to the DOE and also made publicly available for verification and certification purposes.

2.6 Verification and Certification

According to the CDM M&P, a DOE, who has validated a CDM project, is not eligible to perform the verification and certification of the same CDM project, unless a special permission from the EB has been requested or the CDM project belongs to small-scale CDM project activity.

As CERs are awarded on the basis of real and measurable emission reductions, verification has to be carried out periodically to determine the monitored GHGs reductions/GHGs removals by a CDM project activity throughout the crediting period. In pursuant to the Marrakesh Accords, attention should be drawn on:-

- Determining the actual performance of the project and the project documentation provided against the requirements of the registered PDD;
- Conducting on-site inspections;
- Reviewing the monitored results and verifying the monitoring methodologies that have been applied correctly;
- Recommending any appropriate changes to the monitoring methodology for any future crediting period;
- Determining the GHG emission reductions of the CDM project/GHG removals of the AR-CDM project activity;

- Identifying and informing the project participants of any concerns related to the conformity of the actual project activity and its operation with the registered PDD;
- Providing a verification report to the project participants, the Parties involved and the EB; and
- Making the verification report publicly available.

After a stringent verification process, the DOE shall be able to come up a written certification that assures the project activity achieved the verified amount of GHGs emission reductions.

2.7 Issuance of CERs

Upon receiving the certification report from the DOE, the EB will issue the certified amount of CERs to the project participants within 15 days, unless a party involved in the project activity or at least 3 members of the EB request a review of the proposed issuance of CERs. However, the EB shall complete its review within 30 days after the decision made in the next EB meeting and disclose the outcome of the review to the project participants and public.

3. THE PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT

As explained in the Section 2, the Project Design Document is the key document for each of the responsible authority or entity to determine and examine whether the proposed project activity is CDM eligible. There are 3 types of PDD available.

CDM Project Design Document Form (CDM-PDD)

- For a regular CDM emission reduction project activity -

CDM Simplified Project Design Document for Small-scale Project Activities (CDM-SSC-PDD)

- For a small-scale (SSC) CDM emission reduction project activity -

CDM Project Design Document Form for Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities (CDM-AR-PDD)

- For an afforestation and reforestation (A/R) project activity -

3.1 The PDD for CDM Emission Reduction Projects

Table 2 shows the contents of the PDD for regular and small-scale CDM emission reduction project activities.

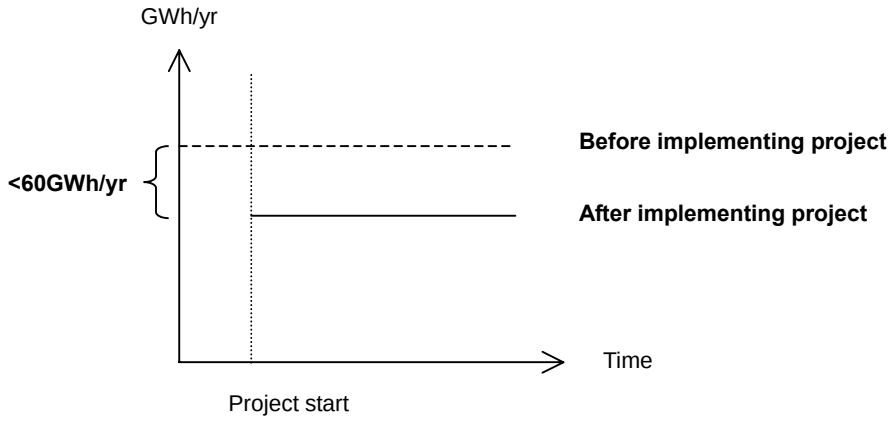
Table 2. Contents of the PDD for regular and small-scale CDM emission reduction projects.

Contents of the Project Design Document (PDD) for Regular Scale CDM Project	
Section A	General description of project activity
Section B	Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology
Section C	Duration of the project activity / crediting period
Section D	Environmental impacts
Section E	Stakeholders' comments
Annex 1	Contact information on participants in the project activity
Annex 2	Information regarding public funding
Annex 3	Baseline information
Annex 4	Monitoring plan

Contents of the Project Design Document (PDD) for the Small-Scale CDM Projects	
Section A	General description of project activity
Section B	Baseline methodology
Section C	Duration of the project activity / crediting period
Section D	Monitoring methodology and plan
Section E	Calculation of GHG emission reductions by sources
Section F	Environmental impacts
Section G	Stakeholders' comments
Annex 1	Contact information on participants in the project activity
Annex 2	Information regarding public funding

The small-scale CDM PDD is a simplified version of the regular CDM PDD. It is designed for CDM project activities with the following characteristics:-

- Type I : Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity equivalent to up to 15 MW (or an appropriate equivalent);
- Type II : Energy efficiency improvement project activities which reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, by up to the equivalent of 60 GWh/year; and/or



- Type III : Other project activities that both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15,000 t-CO_2 equivalent annually. The 15,000 t-CO_{2e}/yr threshold[13] refers to direct project emission. Project activities under this category also result in annual emission reductions lower than 25,000 ton CO_2e. If the emission reduction of a project activity exceeds the reference value of 25,000 ton CO_2e in any year of the crediting period, the annual emission reduction for that particular year is capped at 25,000 ton CO_2e.

Based on the above characteristics, the EB has further categorized the eligible small-scale CDM project activities as below (Table 3).

Table 3. Categories of the small-scale project activity.

Categories of the SSC Project Activity
Type I: Renewable Energy Projects
A. Electricity generation by the user
B. Mechanical energy for the user
C. Thermal energy for the user
D. Renewable electricity generation for a grid
Type II: Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects
A. Supply side energy efficiency improvements – transmission and distribution
B. Supply side energy efficiency improvements – generation
C. Demand-side energy efficiency programmes for specific technologies
D. Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities
E. Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings
F. Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for agricultural facilities and activities
Type III. Other Project Activities
A. Agriculture
B. Switching fossil fuels
C. Emission reductions by low-greenhouse gas emitting vehicles

[13] There is currently debate about whether the threshold should instead refer to baseline emission or emission reductions.

D. Methane recovery
E. Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through controlled combustion
F. Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through composting
G. Landfill methane recovery
H. Methane recovery in wastewater treatment
I. Avoidance of methane production in wastewater treatment through replacement of anaerobic lagoons by aerobic systems
J. Avoidance of fossil fuel combustion for carbon dioxide production to be used as raw material for industrial processes

The CDM project activity, which does not consist any of the above characteristics, is considered as a regular CDM project activity. Therefore, the CDM-PDD shall be adopted.

3.1.1 General Description of Project Activity

The general project information to be given includes:-

- A project title;
- A description of the project activity;
  - The purpose of the project activity; and
  - The view of the project participants towards the sustainable development contribution by the project.
- A list of Parties and project participants (private and/or public entities) involved;
- A technical description of the project activity;
  - The project location;
  - The category(ies) of the project activity[14];
  - Description of technology transfer to the host Party;
  - Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period; and
  - Information of the public funding from Parties.

3.1.2 Application of a Baseline and Monitoring Methodology

The details of a baseline methodology consist:-

- Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity;
  - Use of approved baseline methodology under the project category of the project (see Annex 9);
  - Application for a new baseline and monitoring methodology according to the

[14] The lists of project categories are shown in Tables 1 and 3.

guidelines and procedures at “Proposed New Methodology: Baseline and Monitoring (CDM-NM)” (see Annex 15).

- Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity;
- Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary;
- Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of he identified baseline scenario;
- Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality);
- Emission reductions;
  - Explanation of methodological choices;
  - Data and parameters that are available at validation;
  - Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions; and
  - Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions
- Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan; and
  - Data and parameters monitored; and
  - Description of the monitoring plan
- Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)

3.1.3 Duration of the Project Activity / Crediting Period

The following information should be included:-

- Duration of the project
  - The starting date; and
  - The expected operational lifetime.
- Choice of crediting period and related information;
  - A fixed crediting period of maximum 10 years without renewal; or
  - A renewable crediting period of maximum 7 years with possibility of renewal at most two times, i.e. totaling 21 years.

3.1.4 Environmental Impacts

The information covered in this section is:-

- Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts;

- If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedure as required by the host Party.

3.1.5 Stakeholders' Comments

The comments from stakeholders including individuals, groups or communities affected or likely to be affected by the project activity are concerned. This section states:-

- Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled;
- Summary of the comments received; and
- Report on how due account was taken of any comments received.

3.2 The PDD for Afforestation and Reforestation Projects

Table 4 shows the contents of the PDD for afforestation and reforestation project activities.

Table 4. Contents of the PDD for afforestation and reforestation projects.

Contents of the Project Design Document for A/R Projects (AR-CDM-PDD)	
Section A	General description of the proposed A/R CDM project activity
Section B	Duration of the project activity / crediting period
Section C	Application of an approved baseline and monitoring methodology
Section D	Estimation of ex ante net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks and estimated amount of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks over the chosen crediting period
Section E	Monitoring plan
Section F	Environmental impacts of the proposed A/R CDM project activity
Section G	Socio-economic impacts of the proposed A/R CDM project activity
Section H	Stakeholders' comments
Annex 1	Contact information on participants in the proposed A/R CDM project activity
Annex 2	Information regarding public funding
Annex 3	Baseline information
Annex 4	Monitoring plan

3.2.1 General Description of the Proposed A/R CDM Project Activity

The general project information to be given includes:-

- A project title;
- A description of the A/R CDM project activity;
  - The purpose of the A/R CDM project activity; and
  - The view of the project participants towards the sustainable development contribution by the project.
- A list of Parties and project participants (private and/or public entities) involved;
- A technical description of the A/R CDM project activity;
  - Location of the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
  - Species and varieties selected for the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
  - Description of legal title to the land, current land tenure and rights to tCERs/lCERs issued for the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
  - Technologies to be employed by the proposed A.R CDM project activity; and
  - Public funding of the proposed A/R CDM project activity.

3.2.2 Duration of the project activity/crediting period

The details of a this section consist:-

- Starting date of the proposed A/RCDM project activity and of the crediting period;
- Expected operational lifetime of the proposed A/R CDM project activity; and
- Choice of crediting period

3.2.3 Application of an Approved Baseline and Monitoring Methodology

The information covered in this section is:-

- Assessment of the eligibility of land;
- Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
- Assessment of the applicability of the selected approved methodology to the proposed A/R CDM project activity and justification of the choice of the methodology;
- Description of strata identified using the ex ante stratification;
- Identification of the baseline scenario;
  - Description of the application of the procedure to identify the most plausible baseline scenario;

- Description of the identified baseline scenario
- Assessment and demonstration of additionality;
- Estimation of the ex ante baseline net GHG removals by sinks; and
- Date of completion of the baseline study and the name of person(s)/entity(ies) determining the baseline.

3.2.4 Estimation of Ex Ante Net GHG Removals by Sinks, Leakage and Estimated Amount of Net Anthropogenic GHG Removals by Sinks over the Chosen Crediting Period

The estimated GHG removals by sinks shall be obtained by:-

- Estimate the ex ante net GHG removals by sinks; and
- Estimate the ex ante leakage.

3.2.5 Monitoring Plan

Details shall be given on:-

- Monitoring of the project implementation;
  - Monitoring of the project boundary;
  - Monitoring of forest establishment; and
  - Monitoring of forest management.
- Sampling design and stratification;
- Monitoring of the baseline net GHG removals by sinks;
  - Monitoring of the baseline net GHG removals by sinks (before start of the project); and
  - Monitoring of the ex post baseline net GHG removals by sings (after start of the project).
- Monitoring of the actual net GHG removals by sinks
  - Data to be collected in order to monitor the verifiable changes in carbon stock in the carbon pools within the project boundary from the proposed A/R CDM project activity; and
  - Data to be collected in order to monitor the GHG emissions by the sources, measured in units of CO_2 equivalent, that re increased as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary.
- Leakage
  - Description of the data and information that will be collected in order to monitor leakage of the proposed A/R CDM project activity; and

- Specification of the procedures for the periodic review of implementation of activities and measures to minimize leakage.

- Quality control and quality assurance procedures undertaken for data monitored;
- Description of the operational and management structure that the project operator will implement in order to monitor actual GHG removals by sinks and any leakage generated by he proposed A/R CDM project activity; and
- Name of person(s)/entity(ies) applying the monitoring plan

3.2.6 Environmental Impacts of the Proposed A/R CDM Project Activity

The environmental impacts should include:-

- Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and impacts outside the project boundary of the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
- If any negative impacts is considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, a statement that project participants have undertaken an environmental impact assessment; and
- Description of planned monitoring and remedial measures to address significant impacts.

3.2.7 Socio-economic Impacts of the Proposed A/R CDM Project Activity

This socio-economic impacts should include:-

- Documentation on the analysis of the major socio-economic impacts, including impacts outside the project boundary of the proposed A/R CDM project activity;
- If any negative impact is considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, a statement that project participants have undertaken a socio-economic impact assessment; and
- Description of planned monitoring and remedial measures to address significant impacts.

3.2.8 Stakeholders' Comments

The comments from stakeholders including individuals, groups or communities affected or likely to be affected by the project activity are concerned. This section states:-

- Description of how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled;

- Summary of the comments received from various stakeholders; and
- Explanation of how the comments have been solved.

4. THE DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY

4.1 What is DNA and Why is it Necessary?

According to the requirements of the KP, each party after ratified the KP must designate an authority, namely the Designated National Authority (DNA), which is responsible for authorizing and approving participation of a CDM project activity in its host party.

4.2 Establishment of the Philippines DNA

As a developing country, the Philippines Government aware the importance of climate change mitigation and environment stabilization even earlier than the UNFCCC established. By making an effort of counteracting the climate change and fostering sustainable development, the Philippines Government has set up the Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC) in May 1991. Except of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) represented by the Philippines Network on Climate Change, various government agencies have been involved including:-

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST);
- Department of Energy (DOE);
- Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
- Department of Trade - Board of Investments (DTI-BOI);
- Department of Transport and Communications (DOTC);
- National Economic Development Authority (NEDA);
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
- Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services; and
- Forest Management Bureau (FMB).

With the aim of participating in CDM, the Philippines Government ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol on 2 August 1994 and 20 November 2003 respectively and appointed the DENR as the DNA for the CDM under the Executive Order No.320[15] on 25 June 2004.

4.3 Roles of the Philippines DNA

[15] Refer to the web site www.denr.gov.ph/article/view/2243/ for details of the Executive Order No.320.

As stated earlier, according to the rules of the CDM, the roles of the Philippines DNA for CDM are assigned to:-

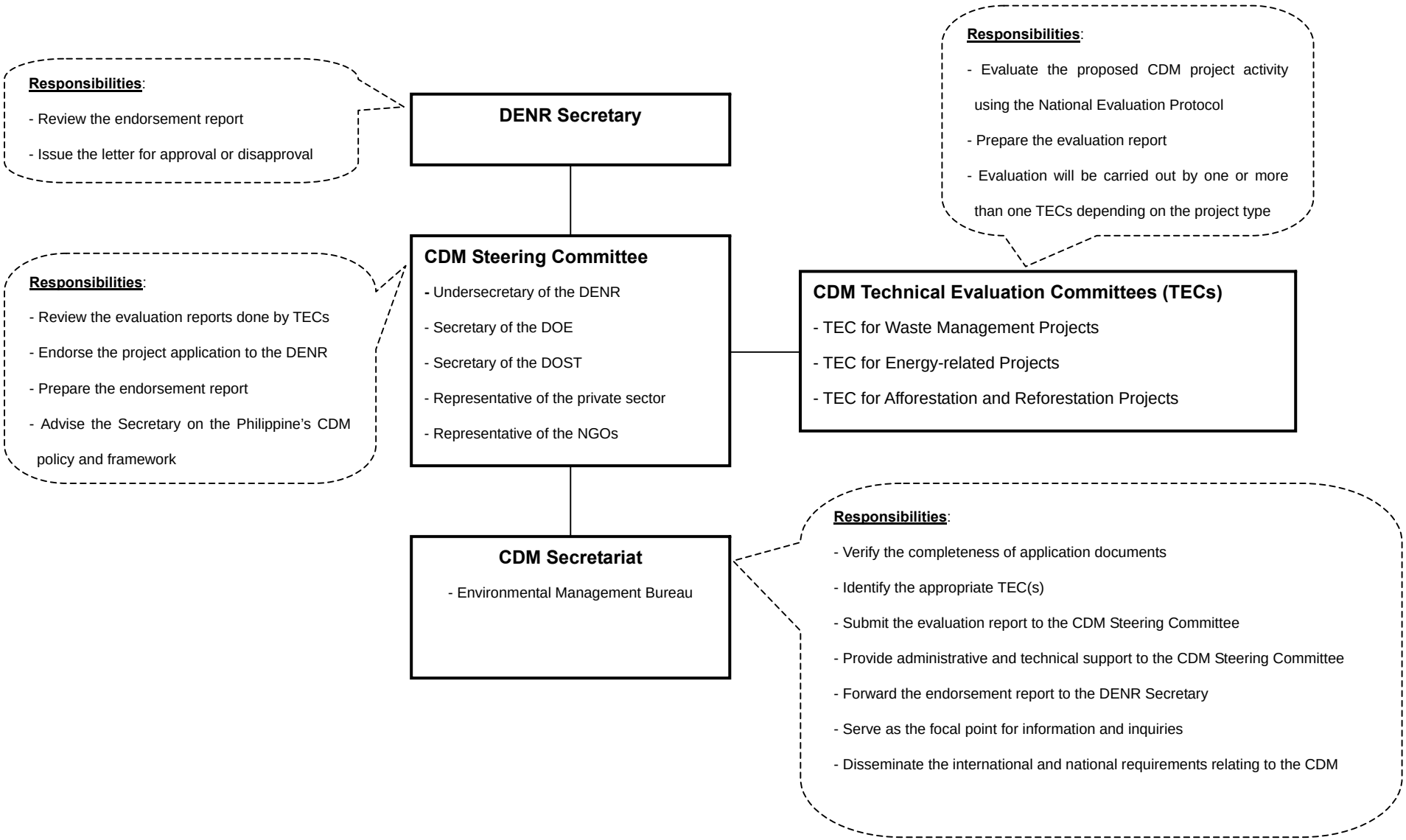
- Formulate and develop a national CDM policy;
- Develop the criteria, indicators, standards, systems and procedures, and evaluation tools for the review of the proposed CDM project activities prior to the issuance of a Letter of Approval;
- Undertake the assessment and approval of CDM project activities in accordance with the CDM approval procedures;
- Monitor the implementation of CDM project activities in the Philippines;
- Perform other functions that are related to and in pursuance of the development of CDM project activities that contribute to sustainable development within the Philippines;
- Serve as a focal point for stakeholders to familiar with national policies and procedures relating to the CDM and to keep track of the application status or approval progress of their proposed project activity; and
- Communicate and coordinate with the government agencies relevant to the CDM.

4.4 Organizational Structure of the Philippines DNA

Chart 2 gives an overview of the organizational structure of the Philippines DNA and the responsibilities of each entity involved throughout the DNA approval process. As recorded at the DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-17[16], the Philippines DNA started its operation on September 2005.

[16] Refer to the web site http://denr.gov.ph/policy/2005/dao/dao2005-17.pdf for details of the DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-17.

Chart 2. The Organizational Structure of the Philippines DNA



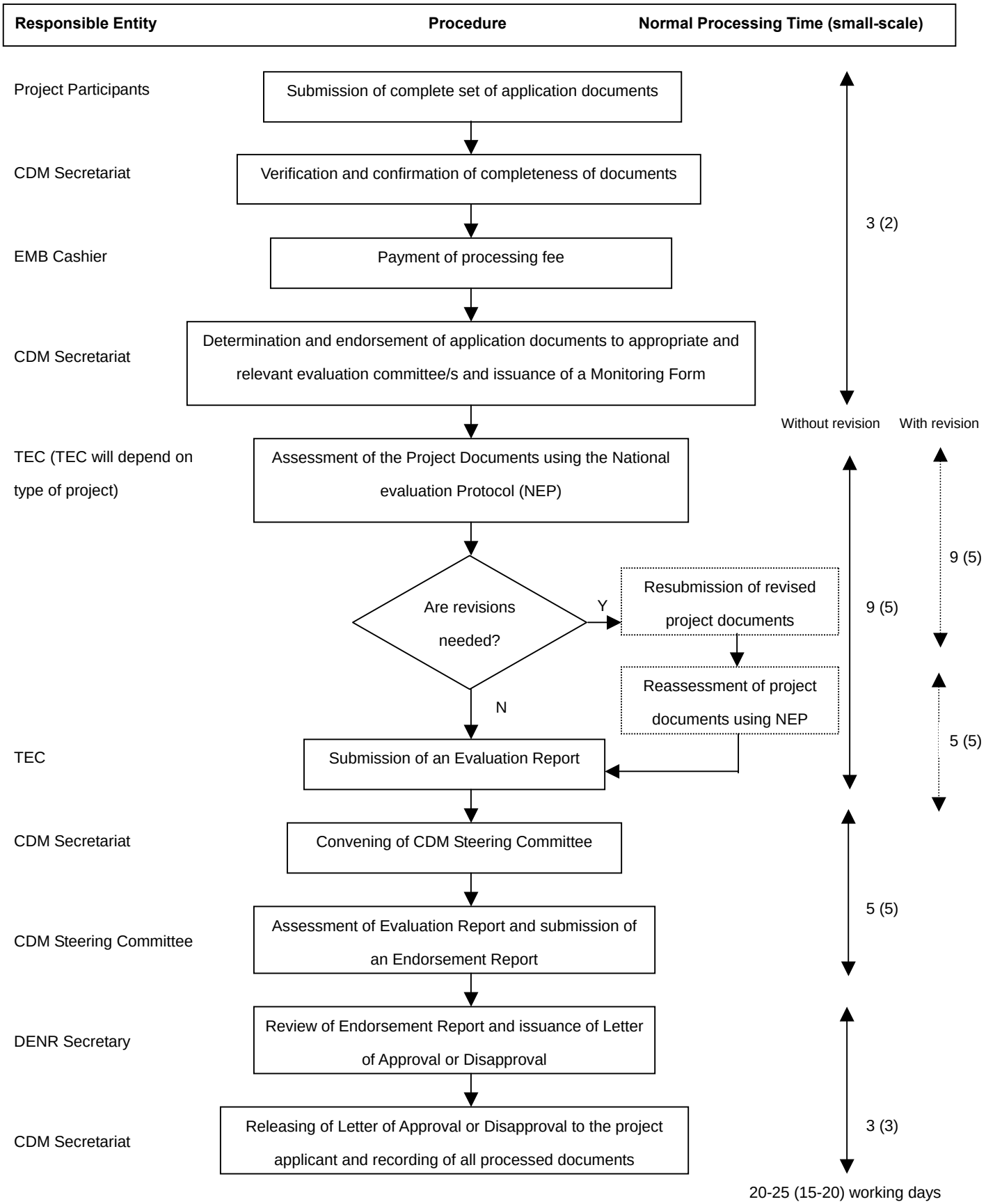
4.5 The DNA Approval Process

As mentioned earlier, the DNA plays a key role in the approval of the proposed CDM project activity in the CDM project cycle. Chart 3 shows the procedures of the Philippines DNA approval process.

With the aim of expediting the approval processes of the project cycle, the Philippines DNA accepts the project participates to submit a simplified PDD, known as Project Application Document (PAD), for its approval. The contents of the PAD are shown in Annex 4. However, this PAD is only applicable for the application of the DNA approval and not for other formal CDM approval with the DOE or CDM EB throughout the cycle.

A Letter of Approval or Disapproval shall be issued after the approval process. It is noted that in the case of disqualification, the project participants may seek reconsideration of a Letter of Disapproval by sending a request of reconsideration to the Office of the Secretary within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the Letter of Disapproval.

Chart 3. The flowchart[17] of Philippines DNA approval process for CDM projects



[17] Source: www.klima.ph/cd4cdm

4.6 International and National Criteria

For getting a written approval from the DNA, a proposed project activity must satisfy both the international and national criteria.

(A) International Criteria[18] - requirements under the Kyoto Protocol

- It must assist non-Annex 1 parties "in achieving sustainable development and contributing to the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC";
- It must fulfill "real, measurable and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change"; and
- It must achieve "reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified CDM project activity".

(B) National Criteria[19] - requirements under the Philippines Government

- The project participants must possess the legal capacity to participate in the proposed CDM project activity;
- The proposed project activity must contribute to the Philippines' sustainable development in 3 aspects:
  - ✧ Economic aspect
    - Provide variety economic opportunities;
    - Provide proper safety nets and compensatory measures for affected stakeholders;
    - Promote the cleaner, more efficient, energy saving, technically sounded and environmental-friendly technology in the sector (e.g. renewable energy, waste management, reforestation, etc.); and
    - Provide new financial resources.
  - ✧ Environmental aspect
    - Comply with the environmental policies and standards set by the Philippines;
    - Improve the quality of the environment, e.g. air, water, soil, etc.;
    - Promote sustainable use of natural resources.
  - ✧ Social aspect
    - Build up the capacities of local stakeholders through education and training;
    - Provide local resources and services to vulnerable groups; and

[18] Article 12 of the KP stipulates three international agreed criteria for CDM projects as stated above.
[19] The Philippines DNA states its national criteria at the DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-17.

- Encourage local participation in the CDM project activity.

5 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

5.1 How does the CDM help a project?

5.1.1 Increased returns

When project proponents implement a CDM project activity that either reduces GHGs emissions or removes GHGs by sinks, it is entitled to receive 1 CER for every tonne of CO_2 equivalent reduced or sequestered. CERs are market products which are allowed to be traded. Buyers include Annex 1 governments and corporations as well as brokers. The money received from the sale of CERs becomes a source of additional cash flow for the project.

5.1.2 Attracting CDM investors/funds

There is increasing interest in the CDM, especially on the part of Annex 1 country buyers. Due to this interest, various financial supporters/investors, including national government, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, etc. have set up numerous CDM funds (e.g. Prototype Carbon Fund, Community Development Carbon Fund, BioCarbon Fund) for assisting the implementation of the CDM project activities.

5.2 Is my project CDM eligible?

The CDM eligibility depends on specific project circumstances and a quick answer cannot be provided. The main CDM eligibility criteria are that:-

- The project is not a baseline scenario;
- The project is “additional”; and
- The project contributes to sustainable development.

5.2.1 What is baseline?

The baseline is the scenario that would occur in the absence of the proposed CDM project activity and baseline emissions are the amount of GHGs emissions/removals by sinks that would occur under the baseline scenario. The project participants can either use the approved methodologies or propose a new methodology for determining the baseline scenario.

The Marrakesh Accords[20] allow the baseline scenario to be determined by one of the following approaches:-

(A) For CDM Emission Reduction Projects

[20] Please refer to the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP) for details of the Marrakesh Accords “Decision 17/CP.7 of the CDM modalities and procedures”.

- Existing actual or historical emissions;
- Emissions from a technology that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment; or
- 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.

(B) For A/R CDM Projects[21] (GHGs removals by sinks)

- Existing or historical, as applicable, changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools within the project boundary;
- Changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools within the project boundary from a land use that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment; or
- Changes in carbon stocks in the pools within the project boundary from the most likely land use at the time the project starts.

Although baseline scenario determination can be a complex process, which may require project proponents to seek the assistance of CDM experts, the following are examples of baseline scenarios:-

(A) Renewable power generation project

- The renewable power, which generates from the project, will be used by the user and/or supplied to the grid, therefore, the baseline is the displacement of the grid electricity consumption of the technology in use or what would have been used in the absence of the project activity.

(B) Fuel switching project

- The project involves switching of fossil fuel to less GHG emission fuels, (e.g. natural gas) in existing industrial, commercial, residential or electricity generation applications. The baseline emission is the current emission of the facility.

(C) Energy efficiency improvement project

- The project involves the application of new technologies or measures to existing equipments. The baseline is the existing fuel consumption or the amount of fuel that would be used by the existing technology that would have been operated in the absence of the project activity.

(D) Animal waste management system (AWMS) project

- The project is to mitigate animal waste/effluent related GHG by improving AWMS practices, such as installing an anaerobic digester. The likely

[21] Please refer to the UNFCCC website (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/COPMOP) for details of the Marrakesh Accords “Decision 19/CP.9 of the CDM modalities and procedures for A/R project activities”.

baseline scenario is discharging of animal effluent to an open anaerobic lagoon, which leads to the direct release of CH_4, N_2O and CO_2 into the atmosphere as result of the treatment process that takes place inside the lagoon.

5.2.2 What is additionality?

Additionality is a key criterion for CDM eligibility. For a proposed CDM project activity, it must be established that the project would not occur under the baseline scenario. It must also achieve that:-

- The amount of GHGs emissions from the proposed CDM project is lower than that from the baseline scenario; or
- The amount of GHGs sequestrated by the proposed A/R-CDM project is more than that of GHGs changes naturally in the carbon pools.

In other words, a project proponents must be able to demonstrate that he/she would not be able to implement the proposed CDM project activity without CDM assistance due to the existing of a barrier(s), This includes:-

- Investment barriers;
- Financial/economic barriers;
- Technology barriers;
- Institutional barriers;
- Barriers related to local tradition;
- Barriers due to prevailing practice;
- Barriers due to local ecological conditions;
- Barriers due to social conditions; and/or
- Barriers relating to land tenure, ownership, inheritance, and property rights.

The additionality of the CDM project and A/R CDM project may be demonstrated by the additionality tools shown in Annex 12 and Annex 13 respectively.

5.2.3 Does the project contribute to sustainable development?

Another key requirement is that a CDM project must contribute to sustainable development of the host country (i.e. The Philippines). A project is deemed to contribute to sustainable development if it meets the Philippines national criteria[22] of sustainable development. The project proponents shall evaluate the proposed CDM project according to the sustainability criteria defined by the Philippines government as well as prepare and submit a document, called Sustainable Development Benefits

[22] Refer to Section 4.6 for the Philippines national criteria of sustainable development.

Description (SDBD) that presents the sustainable development impacts of the project, for national approval. The contents of the SDBD are:-

- General Project Information
- Economic Dimension
- Environmental Dimension
- Social Dimension
- Monitoring Measures (not required for small-scale project)
- Mitigation Measures (not required for small-scale project)
- Overall Sustainable Development Impact of the Project

5.3 How to get started?

5.3.1 When to start?

Except in a few cases, it is advisable to start the CDM process early. This not only allows the project to claim CERs as early as possible but also attracts the debt lenders (e.g. investors) easier. If unsure, contact a CDM advisor, who will be able to give a fair indication of CDM eligibility and CER yield based on the limited information. This will enable project proponents to decide whether to put further resources into exploring the CDM opportunity.

5.3.2 What is a CDM project cycle?

A CDM project cycle is a process to assess and examine whether a proposed project activity is CDM eligible or not. A CDM eligible project must fulfill the criteria of each step in the cycle. For details, please refer to Section 2.

5.3.3 How does the Philippines DNA approval process implement?

The Philippines Government has appointed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as the Philippines DNA for examining and approving voluntary participation in CDM project activity as well as contribution to the country's sustainability. Please refer to Section 4.4 for more information.

5.3.4 How long does the CDM process take?

The length of the CDM process depends on factors, such as the project size and the availability of the suitable approved baseline and monitoring methodology. A small-scale project activity usually takes less time than a regular project activity. The table below shows the time required for each process.

Table 5. The timescale of the CDM process for a regular project and a small-scale

project.

CDM process	Time required	
	For regular project	For small-scale project
New methodology production and approval	~ 6 months	Usually not required
The PDD production[23]	1-2 months	1-2 months
The DNA approval	20-25 working days	15-20 working days
Validation	1 month	1 month
UNFCCC public comments	1 month	1 month
Registration	8 weeks	4 weeks

It is noted that some steps do not need to be carried out sequentially. For example, while waiting for methodology application, the project proponent can start seeking DNA approval or carrying out site visit together with DOE.

5.3.5 How much does the CDM process cost?

Table 6 gives the indicative prices of the CDM process for a regular project and a small-scale project. Sometimes, CDM investors go betweens will foot the bill, so little or no cash outlay required on the part of the developer.

[23] Assuming all necessary information is available.

Table 6. The indicative prices of the CDM process for a regular project and a small-scale project.

Item	Regular Project	Small-scale Project
New Methodology[24]		
• Methodology development	USD 50,000-100,000	Usually not required
• Methodology submission & DOE pre-screening	USD 2,500-5,000	Usually not required
• Submission fee for Executive Board	USD1,000	Usually not required
PDD		
• PDD production	USD 30,000-50,000	USD 25,000-35,000
DNA Approval		
• Document filing fee	USD 12 (Peso 600)	USD 12 (Peso 600)
• Application fee for a letter for approval	USD 200 (Peso 10,000)	USD 200 (Peso 10,000)
Validation		
• Validation fee	USD 15,000-20,000	USD 10,000-15,000
Registration		
• Registration fee[25]	**The share of proceeds (1CER=USD0.2) multiplied by the expected average annual emission reduction for the project activity over its crediting period.**	
Verification/Certification		
• Initial verification/certification	USD 10,000-15,000	Up to USD 5,000
• Annual verification	Up to USD 5,000	USD 1,000-2,500
The Share of Proceeds		
• The share of proceeds[26]	USD0.2/CER	USD0.2/CER

[24] If a methodology is approved and the project activity for which it was developed is registered, the registered fee shall be lowered by that amount.
[25] Registration fee is an advance payment of the share of proceeds for administrative expense during the first year. No registration fee has to be paid for annual emission below 15,000tCO_{2e}.
[26] The share of proceeds is to cover administrative expenses of CDM Executive Board.

5.3.6 Who owns CERs?

The CDM rules are silent on the point of CER ownership. Normally, the party that is making the "additional" effort will own the CERs (e.g. owner of power plant which is reducing GHGs through GHG-neutral power generation). In cases where the equipments responsible for reducing GHGs are on loan, the lending company (e.g. ESCO) may acquire the right to ownership. In cases where ownerships are not clear, it is advisable to consult with CDM and/or legal experts.

5.3.7 How much are CERs worth?

There is no fixed market price for CERs. Like any other market good, CER prices are dictated by supply and demand. The CER price can also varies with the project type, project risks, sustainable development component and technology type. For example, a project with high sustainable development merit may attract a premium from buyers interested in enhancing their corporate social responsibility image.

CER prices also heavily depend on a) how far advanced a project is in the CDM cycle when it signs an emission reduction purchase agreement and b) whether payment is upfront or against delivery. Most CDM experts agree that an issued CER is worth as much as other forms of carbon credits traded in the EU emission trading system, which in 2005 traded between €6.70 and €29.45[27]. At the other end of the scale, a heavy discount will be applied where upfront payment is made for CERs yet to be issued.

5.3.8 When can I get the CERs/money?

In normal case, the EB will issue the CERs to the involved Parties and project participants within 15 days upon receiving the certification report that certified the monitored GHGs emission reductions from the CDM project. The frequency of CERs issuance during the crediting period will depend on the project type, project size and amount of emission reduction. Usually, the CERs will be issued out annually during the crediting period.

5.3.9 Who are the potential CER buyers?

- The Annex 1 government;
- Project investors from Annex 1 companies and/or non-Annex 1 companies;
- Unilateral, bilateral and/or multilateral financial institutions; and
- Brokers.

[27] Source: Point Carbon (https://pointcarbon.com). The CER price was picking up after the Protocol has entered into force on 16 February 2005. The CER price was closing at €7.78 and €21.65 on 16/2/2005 and 30/12/2005 respectively.

5.3.10 Where to go for help?

The project proponents may get help from:-

- The EMB-DENR helpdesk – It serves as a "one-stop shop" to field all initial inquiries related to the CDM in the Philippines.
- The CDM consultants
- The legal advisors
- Financial institutions (e.g. Development Bank of the Philippines, DBP) who actively support CDM activities
- Clearing house – A website where provides general CDM information such as the Philippines' CDM policy and regulation, the Philippines CDM projects, technical data for PDD production, funding and subsidy programs, etc.

5.4 What is the difference between small-scale and regular-scale projects?

A project activity can be classified into small-scale CDM project if it meets the following characteristics:-

- Type I : Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity equivalent to up to 15 MW (or an appropriate equivalent);
- Type II : Energy efficiency improvement project activities which reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, by up to the equivalent of 15 GWh/year;
- Type III : Other project activities that both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15,000 t-CO_2 equivalent annually; and/or
- Type IV : A/R project activity with less than 8 kt-CO_2 equivalent annually removals by sinks by the low-income communities and individuals.

Any CDM project activity not possessing the abovementioned characteristics is considered a regular-scale CDM project.

5.5 What are the advantages of a small-scale project activity?

The advantages of developing a small-scale project activity are as follows:-

- A simplified version of PDD is sufficient;
- A simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies is applied;
- The same DOE for validation, verification and certification may be allowed;
- A shorter period of registration evaluation is required (4 weeks instead of 8 weeks); and
- The transaction costs is lower (see Section 5.3.5 for details).

5.6 What is "bundling"?

Bundling refers to the gathering of numerous small-scale CDM projects into one CDM project activity (i.e. one PDD). The main benefit stems from reducing the transaction costs. The number of projects that can be bundled is not limited as long as the total size of the bundled project activity does not exceed the criteria for any of the small-scale project type listed in Section 5.4.

5.7 What is "debundling"[28]?

Debundling, which is not permitted, is defined as breaking of a regular scale CDM project activity into small project parts. A project will be considered as being debundled if it is registered or requested to be registered as a small-scale CDM project activity:-

- By the same project participants;
- In the same project category and technology/measures;
- Registered within the previous 2 years; and
- Whose project boundary is within 1 km of the project boundary of the proposed small-scale activity at the closest point.

This rule is in place to prevent project proponents of a regular scale project from taking advantage of the more lax rules applicable to small-scale projects.

[28] Refer to "Annex 7 of Appendix C^1 of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures for SSC-CDM project". (http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/Meetings/007/eb7ra07.pdf)

ANNEXES

1. The Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol
2. List of Annex 1 parties and its GHG emission reduction target
3. CDM glossary
4. Contents of the Project Application Document (PAD)
5. List of Designated Operational Entities
6. CDM-PDD template for regular scale project activity – version 02
7. CDM-AR-PDD template for regular scale project activity – version 01
8. CDM-SSC-PDD template for small-scale project activity – version 02
9. List of approved baseline and monitoring methodologies under the project categories
10. List of approved regular scale methodology titles
11. List of approved small-scale methodology titles
12. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in CDM projects
13. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in A/R CDM projects
14. Proposed New Methodology: Baseline (CDM-NMB) template – version 02
15. Proposed New Methodology: Monitoring (CDM-NMM) template – version 01
16. Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies for A/R (CDM-AR-NM) template – version 01

Annex 1. The Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol[29]

1. A clean development mechanism is hereby defined.

2. The purpose of the clean development mechanism shall be to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3.

3. Under the clean development mechanism:
   a) Parties not included in Annex I will benefit from project activities resulting in certified emission reductions; and
   b) Parties included in Annex I may use the certified emission reductions accruing from such project activities to contribute to compliance with part of their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The clean development mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol and be supervised by an executive board of the clean development mechanism.

5. Emission reductions resulting from each project activity shall be certified by operational entities to be designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, on the basis of:
   a) Voluntary participation approved by each Party involved;
   b) Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change; and
   c) Reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity.

6. The clean development mechanism shall assist in arranging funding of certified project activities as necessary.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, elaborate modalities and procedures with the objective of ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability through independent auditing and verification of project activities.

8. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

9. Participation under the clean development mechanism, including in activities mentioned in paragraph 3(a) above and in the acquisition of certified emission reductions, may involve private and/or public entities, and is to be subject to whatever guidance may be provided by the executive board of the clean development mechanism.

10. Certified emission reductions obtained during the period from the year 2000 up to the beginning of the first commitment period can be used to assist in achieving

[29] Source: The UNFCCC website (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/1678.php)

compliance in the first commitment period.

Annex 2. List of Annex 1 parties and its GHG emission reduction target

European Union (15 member states)			*Economies in Transition[b] (EIT)*			Other Parties		
Party	**Emission Reduction Target[a] (%)**	**GHG Emissions in 1990 (million tCO_{2e})**	**Party**	**Emission Reduction Target[a] (%)**	**GHG Emissions in 1990 (million tCO_{2e})**	**Party**	**Emission Reduction Target[a] (%)**	**GHG Emissions in 1990 (million tCO_{2e})**
Portugal	27.0	61.4	Russian Federation	0.0	3,040.1	Iceland	10.0	2.8
Greece	25.0	104.9	Ukraine	0.0	919.2	Australia[c]	8.0	425.2
Spain	15.0	287.6	Poland	-6.0	564.4	Norway	1.0	52.0
Ireland	13.0	53.2	Romania	-8.0	264.3	New Zealand	0.0	61.8
Sweden	4.0	72.8	Czech Republic	-8.0	192.0	Canada	-6.0	607.6
Finland	0.0	77.2	Bulgaria	-8.0	157.1	Japan	-6.0	1,187.1
France	0.0	568.2	Hungary	-6.0	101.6	United States[c]	-7.0	6,139.6
Netherlands	-6.0	210.0	Slovakia	-8.0	72.2	Switzerland	-8.0	53.1
Italy	-6.5	508.6	Lithuania	-8.0	51.0	Liechtenstein[d]	-8.0	0.2
Belgium	-7.5	144.4	Estonia	-8.0	43.5	Monaco[cd]	-8.0	0.1
United Kingdom	-12.5	744.1	Latvia	-8.0	29.0	Turkey[c]		
Austria	-13.0	78.1	Slovenia[d]	-8.0	20.2			
Denmark	-21.0	69.2	Croatia[cd]	-5.0	32.0			
Germany	-21.0	1,213.5	Belarus[c]		133.6			
Luxembourg	-28.0	13.4						
EU	**-8.0**	**4,225.1**						

Sources: IGES web site (http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cdm/index.html) and the UNFCCC web site (http://cdm.unfccc.int/).

[a] The emission reduction target, which was set under the Kyoto Protocol, is the percentage amount of GHG emissions to be reduced from the reference level of base year 1990.

[b] Some EIT parties, which have set their base year other than 1990, are Bulgaria (1998), Hungary (1985-87 average), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986).

[c] Parties that have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol as of March 2005.

[d] Parties that have GHG emission reduction targets but not considered as Annex 1 parties to the UNFCCC.

Annex 3. CDM glossary[30]

Afforestation
Planting of new forests on lands that historically have not contained forests.

Annex I Parties
The industrialized countries listed in this annex to the Convention sought to return their greenhouse-gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 as per Article 4.2 (a) and (b). They have also accepted emissions targets for the period 2008-12 as per Article 3 and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. They include the 24 original OECD members, the European Union, and 14 countries with economies in transition. (Croatia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and Slovenia joined Annex 1 at COP-3, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia replaced Czechoslovakia.)

Anthropogenic emissions
Greenhouse-gas emissions resulting from human activies.

Carbon sequestration
The process of removing additional carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in other "reservoirs," principally through changes in land use. In practical terms, carbon sequestration occurs mostly through the expansion of forests.

CER
Certified emission reductions.

Certified emission reductions
A unit equal to one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent which may be used by Annex I countries towards meeting their binding emission reduction and limitation commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
A procedure under the Kyoto Protocol under which developed countries may finance greenhouse-gas emissions-avoiding projects in developing countries, and receive credits for doing so which they may apply towards meeting mandatory limits on their own emissions.

Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board (CDM EB)
A 10-member panel elected at COP-7 which supervises the CDM and has begun operation in advance of the Protocol's entry into force.

Conference of the Parties (COP)
The supreme body of the Convention. It currently meets once a year to review the Convention's progress. The word "conference" is not used here in the sense of "meeting" but rather of "association," which explains the seemingly redundant expression "fourth session of the Conference of the Parties."

Conference of the Parties/Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP)
The Kyoto Protocol's supreme body will be the COP, which will serve as the Protocol's meeting of the Parties. The sessions of the COP and the COP/MOP will be held during the same period to reduce costs and improve coordination between the Convention and the Protocol.

[30] Source: The UNFCCC website (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/2639.php#D).

Crediting period:
The crediting period for a CDM project activity is the period for which reductions from the baseline are verified and certified by a designated operational entity for the purpose of issuance of certified emission reductions (CERs). Project participants shall choose the starting date of a crediting period to be after the date the first emission reductions are generated by the CDM project activity. A crediting period shall not extend beyond the operational lifetime of the project activity.

Designated national authority (DNA)
An office, ministry, or other official entity appointed by a Party to the Kyoto Protocol to review and give national approval to projects proposed under the Clean Development Mechanism.

Designated operational entity (DOE)
An entity designated by the COP/MOP, based on the recommendation by the Executive Board, as qualified to validate proposed CDM project activities as well as verify and certify reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases (GHG). A designated operational entity shall perform validation or verification and certification on the same CDM project activity. Upon request, the Executive Board may however allow a single DOE to perform all these functions within a single CDM project activity.

European Union (EU)
As a regional economic integration organization, the EU is allowed to join the Convention, and has done so. However, it does not have a separate vote from its members. The EU also may be a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. Because it signed the Convention when it was known as the EEC (European Economic Community), the EU retains this name for all formal Convention-related purposes. Members are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus (Greek part), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs)
The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N20). Less prevalent --but very powerful -- greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

IPCC
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Kyoto Protocol (KP)
An international agreement standing on its own, and requiring separate ratification by governments, but linked to the UNFCCC. The Kyoto Protocol, among other things, sets binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions by industrialized countries.

Leakage
That portion of cuts in greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries -- countries trying to meet mandatory limits under the Kyoto Protocol -- that may reappear in other countries not bound by such limits. For example, multinational corporations may shift factories from developed countries to developing countries to escape restrictions on emissions.

Marrakesh Accords
Agreements reached at COP-7 which set various rules for "operating" the more complex provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. Among other things, the accords include details for establishing a greenhouse-gas emissions trading system; implementing and monitoring the Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism; and setting up and operating three funds to support efforts to adapt to climate change.

Non-Annex I
Refers to countries that have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that are not included in Annex I of the Convention.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Many NGOs attend climate talks as observers to interact with delegates and the press, and to provide information. To be accredited for such activities under the Convention, NGOs must be non-profit. They include environmental groups, research institutions, business groups, and associations of urban and local governments.

Project activity
A project activity is a measure, operation or an action that aims at reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. The Kyoto Protocol and the CDM modalities and procedures use the term “project activity” as opposed to “project”. A project activity could, therefore, be identical with or a component or aspect of a project undertaken or planned.

Reforestation
Replanting of forests on land that was previously forested but subsequently converted to other use.

Sinks
Any process which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. The major sinks are forests and other vegetation which through photosynthesis remove carbon dioxide. Under the Kyoto Protocol, developed countries, in their calculation of net greenhouse-gas emissions, may deduct from their totals the removal of greenhouse gases through the expansion of sinks. That may help them to meet their mandatory emissions targets. However, calculating the effects of sinks is methodologically complex and the standards for doing so still need to be clarified.

Sustainable development
Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

UNFCCC
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

ANNEX 4. Contents of the Project Application Document (PAD)[31]

Contents of the Project Application Document (PAD)	
1	General Description of the Project Activity
2	Identification of Additionality Test
3	Identification of Baseline and Monitoring Methodology
4	Identification of Baseline
5	Duration of Project Activity/Crediting Period
6	Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions
7	Contact Information of Project Proponent(s)
8	Documentation of Stakeholders' Consultation
	a) Proof of Written Announcement/Invitation
	b) List of Participants
	c) Minutes of Proceedings
	d) Summary of Issues and Concerns Raised
	e) Proposed Measures to Address Issues and Concerns
9	Sustainable Development Benefits Description
	a) General Project Information
	b) Economic Dimension
	c) Environmental Dimension
	d) Social Dimension
	e) Monitoring Measures (not required for small-scale project)
	f) Mitigation Measures (not required for small-scale project)
	g) Overall Sustainable Development Impact of the Project
10	Proof of Legal Capacity

[31] Source: http://denr.gov.ph/policy/2005/dao/dao2005-17.pdf

Annex 5. List of Designated Operational Entities

Ref. No.	Designated Operational Entity Name (short name)	Sectoral scopes[a] for validation	Sectoral scopes for verification and certification
E-0001	Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13	-
E-0002	JACO CDM., LTD (JACO)	1,2,3	-
E-0003	Det Norske Veritas Certification Ltd. (DNVcert)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9, 10,11,12,13,15	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9, 10,11,12,13,15
E-0005	TUV Industrie Service GmbH TUV SUD GRUPPE (TUV Industrie Service GmbH TUV)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15
E-006	Tohmats Evaluation and Certification Organization Co., Ltd. (TECO)	1,2,3	-
E-0007	Japan Consulting Institute (JCI)	1,2,13	1,2,3
E-0009	Bureau Veritas Quality International Holding S.A. (BVQI Holding S.A.)	1,2,3	-
E-0010	SGS United Kingdom Ltd. (SGS)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,15	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,15
E-0011	The Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO)	1	-
E-0013	TÜV Industrie Service GmbH, TÜV Rheinland Group (TÜV Rheinland)	1,2,3,13	-
E-0014	KPMG Sustainability B.V. (KPMG)	1,2,3,13	-
E-0018	British Standards Institution (BSI)	1,2,3	-
E-0021	Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification (AENOR)	1,2,3	1,2,3
E-0022	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH (RWTUV)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13	1,2,3
E-0023	Lloy'd Register Quality Assurance Ltd (LRQA)	13	-
E-0025	Korean Foundation for Quality (KFQ)	1,2,3	-

E-0029	PricewaterhouseCoopers – South Africa (PwC)	1,2,3	-

[a] Refer to Table 1 for the list of sectoral scopes.
Source: http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list

ANNEX 6. CDM -PDD TEMPLATE FOR REGULAR-SCALE PROJECT ACTIVITY

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-PDD)
Version 03 - in effect as of: 28 July 2006

CONTENTS

Annexes

SECTION A. General description of project activity

A.1 Title of the project activity:

>>

A.2. Description of the project activity:

>>

A.3. Project participants:

>>

A.4. Technical description of the project activity:

A.4.1. Location of the project activity:

>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

>>

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

>>

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

>>

A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity (maximum one page):

>>

A.4.2. Category(ies) of project activity:

>>

A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity:

>>

A.4.4 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

>>

A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

>>

SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology

B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:

>>

B.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

>>

B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary

>>

B.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

>>

B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality): >>

B.6. Emission reductions:

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:

>>

B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

(Copy this table for each data and parameter)

Data / Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	

B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

>>

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

>>

B.7 Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

(Copy this table for each data and parameter)	
Data / Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

B.8 Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)

>>

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

C.1 Duration of the project activity:

C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:

>>

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

>>

C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period

C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:

>>

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

>>

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:

C.2.2.1. Starting date:

>>

C.2.2.2. Length:

>>

SECTION D. Environmental impacts

>>

D.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

>>

D.2. If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, please provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedures as required by the host Party:

>>

SECTION E. Stakeholders' comments

>>

E.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

>>

E.2. Summary of the comments received:

>>

E.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

>>

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Organization:	
Street/P.O.Box:	
Building:	
City:	
State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	
Country:	
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	
Middle Name:	
First Name:	
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

ANNEX 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

- - - - -

CDM – Executive Board

PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
FOR AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT ACTIVITIES (CDM-AR-PDD) - Version 03

Annex 7. CDM –AR-PDD Template for REGULAR-Scale Project Activity

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM FOR AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT ACTIVITIES (CDM-AR-PDD) Version 03

CONTENTS
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FOR AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT ACTIVITIES (CDM-AR-PDD)

Annexes

SECTION A. General description of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

A.1. Title of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.2. Description of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.3. Project participants:

>>

Please list project participants and Party(ies) involved and provide contact information in Annex 1. Information shall be indicated using the following tabular format.

Name of Party involved (*) ((host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (*) (as applicable)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as a project participant (Yes/No)
Name A (host)	• Private entity A • Public entity A …	No
Name B	• None	Yes
Name C	• None	No
…	• …	…

(*) In accordance with the CDM A/R modalities and procedures, at the time of making the CDM-AR-PDD public at the stage of validation, a Party involved may or may not have provided its approval. At the time of requesting registration, the approval by the Party(ies) involved is required.

Note: When the CDM-AR-PDD is prepared to support a proposed new baseline and monitoring methodology (form CDM-AR-NM), at least the host Party(ies) and any known project participant (e.g. those proposing a new methodology) shall be identified.

A.4. Technical description of the A/R CDM project activity:

A.4.1. Location of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

>>

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

>>

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

>>

A.4.1.4. Detailed geographic delineation of the project boundary, including information allowing the unique identification(s) of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.4.1.5. Description of the present environmental conditions of the area planned for the proposed A/R CDM project activity, including a brief description of climate, hydrology, soils, ecosystems (including land use):

>>

A.4.1.6. Description of the presence, if any, of rare or endangered species and their habitats:

>>

A.4.2. Species and varieties selected for the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.4.3. Description of legal title to the land, current land tenure and rights to tCERs / lCERs issued for the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.4.4. Technology to be employed by the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

A.4.5. Approach for addressing non-permanence:

>>

A.4.6. Estimated amount of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks over the chosen crediting period:

>>

Summary of results obtained in Sections C.5., D.1. and D.2.				
Year	**Estimation of baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tonnes of CO_2 e)**	**Estimation of actual net GHG removals by sinks (tonnes of CO_2 e)**	**Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO_2 e)**	**Estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks (tonnes of CO_2 e)**
Year A				
Year B				
Year C				
Year …				
Total (tonnes of CO_2 e)				

A.4.7. Public funding of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

SECTION B. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

B.1 Starting date of the proposed A/R CDM project activity and of the crediting period:

>>

B. 2. Expected operational lifetime of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

B.3 Choice of crediting period and related information:

>>

B.3.1. Renewable crediting period, if selected:

>>

B.3.2. Fixed crediting period, if selected:

>>

SECTION C. Application of an approved baseline and monitoring methodology

C.1. Assessment of the eligibility of land:

>>

C.2. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

The selected approved baseline and monitoring methodology is an integral part of the PDD.

C.3. Assessment of the applicability of the selected approved methodology to the proposed A/R CDM project activity and justification of the choice of the methodology:

>>

C.4. Description of strata identified using the *ex ante* stratification:

>>

C.5. Identification of the baseline scenario:

C.5.1. Description of the application of the procedure to identify the most plausible baseline scenario (separately for each stratum defined in C.4., if procedures differ among strata):

>>

C.5.2. Description of the identified baseline scenario (separately for each stratum defined in Section C.4.):

>>

C.6. Assessment and demonstration of additionality:

>>

C.7. Estimation of the *ex ante* baseline net GHG removals by sinks:

>>

ID number[32]	Data variable	Data unit	Value applied	Comment

Please present final results of your calculations using the following tabular format.	
Year	**Annual estimation of baseline net**

[32] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.

	anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks in tonnes of CO_2 e
Year A	
Year B	
Year C	
Year …	
Total estimated baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tonnes of CO2 e)	
Total number of crediting years	
Annual average over the crediting period of estimated baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tonnes of CO2 e)	

C.8. Date of completion of the baseline study and the name of person(s)/entity(ies) determining the baseline:

>>

SECTION D. Estimation of *ex ante* actual net GHG removals by sinks, leakage and estimated amount of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks over the chosen crediting period

D.1. Estimate of the *ex ante* actual net GHG removals by sinks:

>>

D.2. Estimate of the *ex ante* leakage:

>>

SECTION E. Monitoring plan

E.1. Monitoring of the project implementation:

E.1.1. Monitoring of the project boundary:

>>

ID number[33]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[34]	Recording frequency	Number of data points / Other measure of number of collected data	Comment

E.1.2. Monitoring of forest establishment:

>>

ID number[35]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[36]	Recording frequency	Number of data points / Other measure of number of collected	Comment

[33] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[34] Please provide full reference to data source.
[35] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[36] Please provide full reference to data source.

					data	

E.1.3. Monitoring of forest management:

>>

ID number[37]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[38]	Recording frequency	Number of sample plots at which the data will be monitored / Other measure of number of collected data	Comment

E.2. Sampling design and stratification:

>>

E.3. Monitoring of the baseline net GHG removals by sinks :

>>

[37] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[38] Please provide full reference to data source.

E.3.1. Monitoring of the baseline net GHG removals by sinks (before start of the project), if required:

>>

ID number[39]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[40]	Recording frequency	Number of sample plots at which the data will be monitored	Comment

E.3.2. Monitoring of the *ex post* baseline net GHG removals by sinks (after start of the project), if required:

>>

ID number[41]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[42]	Recording frequency	Number of sample plots at which the data will be monitored	Comment

E.4. Monitoring of the actual net GHG removals by sinks:

[39] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[40] Please provide full reference to data source.
[41] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[42] Please provide full reference to data source.

E.4.1. Data to be collected in order to monitor the verifiable changes in carbon stock in the carbon pools within the project boundary resulting from the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

ID number[43]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[44]	Recording frequency	Number of sample plots at which the data will be monitored	Comment

E.4.2. Data to be collected in order to monitor the GHG emissions by the sources, measured in units of CO_2 equivalent, that are increased as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary:

>>

ID number[45]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[46]	Recording frequency	Number of sample plots at which the data will be monitored	Comment

[43] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[44] Please provide full reference to data source.
[45] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[46] Please provide full reference to data source.

E.5. Leakage:

>>

E.5.1. If applicable, please describe the data and information that will be collected in order to monitor leakage of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

ID number[47]	Data variable	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) estimated (e) or default (d)[48]	Recording frequency	Number of data points	Comment

E.5.2. Please specify the procedures for the periodic review of implementation of activities and measures to minimize leakage:

>>

E.6. Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures undertaken for data monitored:

Data *(Indicate ID number)*	Uncertainty level of data (High/Medium/Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.

[47] Please provide ID number for cross-referencing in the PDD.
[48] Please provide full reference to data source.

E.7. Please describe the operational and management structure(s) that the project operator will implement in order to monitor actual GHG removals by sinks and any leakage generated by the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

E.8. Name of person(s)/entity(ies) applying the monitoring plan:

>>

SECTION F. Environmental impacts of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

F.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and impacts outside the project boundary of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

F.2. If any negative impact is considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, a statement that project participants have undertaken an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with the procedures required by the host Party, including conclusions and all references to support documentation:

>>

F.3. Description of planned monitoring and remedial measures to address significant impacts referred to in section F.2. above:

>>

SECTION G. Socio-economic impacts of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

G.1. Documentation on the analysis of the major socio-economic impacts, including impacts outside the project boundary of the proposed A/R CDM project activity:

>>

G.2. If any negative impact is considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, a statement that project participants have undertaken a socio-economic impact assessment, in accordance with the procedures required by the host Party, including conclusions and all references to supporting documentation:

>>

G.3. Description of planned monitoring and remedial measures to address significant impacts referred to in section G.2 above:

>>

SECTION H. Stakeholders' comments:

H.1. Brief description of how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

>>

H.2. Summary of the comments received:

>>

H.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

>>

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROPOSED A/R CDM PROJECT ACTIVITY

Organization:	
Street/P.O.Box:	
Building:	
City:	
State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	
Country:	
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	
Middle Name:	
First Name:	
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

Annex 4

MONITORING PLAN

- - - - -

ANNEX 8. CDM -PDD TEMPLATE FOR SMALL-SCALE PROJECT ACTIVITY

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
SIMPLIFIED PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT
FOR SMALL-SCALE PROJECT ACTIVITIES (SSC-CDM-PDD)
Version 02

CONTENTS

Revision history of this document

Version Number	Date	Description and reason of revision
01	21 January 2003	Initial adoption
02	8 July 2005	• The Board agreed to revise the CDM SSC PDD to reflect guidance and clarifications provided by the Board since version 01 of this document. • As a consequence, the guidelines for completing CDM SSC PDD have been revised accordingly to version 2. The latest version can be found at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Documents>.

SECTION A. General description of the small-scale project activity

A.1. Title of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.2. Description of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.3. Project participants:

>>

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.4.1. Location of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

>>

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

>>

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

>>

A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this small-scale project activity(ies):

>>

A.4.2. Type and category(ies) and technology of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.4.3. Brief explanation of how the anthropogenic emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHGs) by sources are to be reduced by the proposed small-scale project activity, including why the emission reductions would not occur in the absence of the proposed small-scale project activity, taking into account national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances:

>>

A.4.3.1 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

>>

A.4.4. Public funding of the small-scale project activity:

>>

A.4.5. Confirmation that the small-scale project activity is not a debundled component of a larger project activity:

>>

SECTION B. Application of a baseline methodology:

B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline methodology applied to the small-scale project activity:

>>

B.2 Project category applicable to the small-scale project activity:

>>

B.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered small-scale CDM project activity:

>>

B.4. Description of how the definition of the project boundary related to the baseline methodology selected is applied to the small-scale project activity:

>>

B.5. Details of the baseline and its development:

>>

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / Crediting period:

C.1. Duration of the small-scale project activity:

>>

C.1.1. Starting date of the small-scale project activity:

>>

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the small-scale project activity:

>>

C.2. Choice of crediting period and related information:

>>

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period:

>>

C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:

>>

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

>>

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:

>>

C.2.2.1. Starting date:

>>

C.2.2.2. Length:

>>

SECTION D. Application of a monitoring methodology and plan:

>>

D.1. Name and reference of approved monitoring methodology applied to the small-scale project activity:

>>

D.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the small-scale project activity:

>>

D.3 Data to be monitored:

>>

D.4. Qualitative explanation of how quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures are undertaken:

>>

D.5. Please describe briefly the operational and management structure that the project participant(s) will implement in order to monitor emission reductions and any leakage effects generated by the project activity:

>>

D.6. Name of person/entity determining the monitoring methodology:

>>

SECTION E.: Estimation of GHG emissions by sources:

E.1. Formulae used:

>>

E.1.1 Selected formulae as provided in appendix B:

>>

E.1.2 Description of formulae when not provided in appendix B:

>>

E.1.2.1 Describe the formulae used to estimate anthropogenic emissions by sources of GHGs due to the project activity within the project boundary:

>>

E.1.2.2 Describe the formulae used to estimate leakage due to the project activity, where required, for the applicable project category in appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities

>>

E.1.2.3 The sum of E.1.2.1 and E.1.2.2 represents the small-scale project activity emissions:

>>

E.1.2.4 Describe the formulae used to estimate the anthropogenic emissions by sources of GHGs in the baseline using the baseline methodology for the applicable project category in appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities:

>>

E.1.2.5 Difference between E.1.2.4 and E.1.2.3 represents the emission reductions due to the project activity during a given period:

>>

E.2 Table providing values obtained when applying formulae above:

>>

SECTION F.: Environmental impacts:

F.1. If required by the host Party, documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity:

>>

SECTION G. Stakeholders' comments:

G.1. Brief description of how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

>>

G.2. Summary of the comments received:

>>

G.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

>>

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

- - - - -

Annex 9. List of approved baseline and monitoring methodologies under the project categories.

Scope No.	Sectoral Scope / Project Category	Approved Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies[a]		
		Regular Scale Methodology	Small Scale Methodologies	Consolidated Methodologies
1	Energy industries (renewable or non-renewable sources)	AM0007, AM0010, AM0014, AM0019, AM0024, AM0026, AM0029, AM0032, AM0035, AM0036 & AM0042	AMS-I.A., AMS-I.B., AMS-I.C., AMS-I.D., AMS-II.B. & AMS-III.B.	ACM0002, ACM0004, ACM0006, ACM0007 & ACM0009
2	Energy distribution		AMS-II.A.	
3	Energy demand	AM0017, AM0018 & AM0020	AMS-II.C., AMS-II.E. & AMS-II.F.	
4	Manufacturing industries	AM0007, AM0008, AM0014, AM0024, AM0032, AM0033, AM0036, AM0040 & AM0041	AMS-II.D.	ACM0003, ACM0005 & ACM0009
5	Chemical industries	AM0021, AM0027, AM0028, AM0034 & AM0037	AMS-III.J.	
6	Construction			
7	Transport	AM0031	AMS-III.C.	
8	Mining / mineral production			ACM0008
9	Metal production	AM0030 & AM0038		
10	Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas)	AM0009, AM0023, AM0037 &AM0043	AMS-III.D.	ACM0008
11	Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	AM0001 & AM0035		
12	Solvent use			
13	Waste handling and disposal	AM0002, AM0003, AM0006, AM0010, AM0011, AM0012, AM0013, AM0016, AM0022 & AM0025 & AM0039	AMS-III.D., AMS-III.E. , AMS-III.F., AMS-III.G., AMS-III.H. & AMS-III.I.	ACM0001 & ACM0010
14	Afforestation and reforestation	AR-AM0001 & AM0042		
15	Agriculture		AMS-III.E., AMS-III.H &	ACM0010

			AMS-III.I.	

Source: The UNFCCC web site (http://cdm.unfccc.int/).
[a] Annexes 10 and 11 list the titles of the approved baseline and monitoring methodologies.

Annex 10. List of approved regular scale methodology titles

Meth. No.	Methodology Title
Approved Regular Scale Methodologies	
AM0001	Incineration of HFC 23 Waste Streams --- Version 4
AM0002	Greenhouse gas emission reductions through landfill gas capture and flaring where the baseline is established by a public concession contract --- Version 2
AM0003	Simplified financial analysis for landfill gas capture projects --- Version 3
AM0007	Analysis of the least-cost fuel option for seasonally-operating biomass cogeneration plants
AM0009	Recovery and utilization of gas from oil wells that would otherwise be flared --- Version 2
AM0010	Landfill gas capture and electricity generation projects where landfill gas capture is not mandated by law
AM0011	Landfill gas recovery with electricity generation and no capture or destruction of methane in the baseline scenario --- Version 2
AM0013	Forced methane extraction from organic waste-water treatment plants for grid-connected electricity supply --- Version 3
AM0014	Natural gas-based package cogeneration --- Version 2
AM0017	Steam system efficiency improvements by replacing steam traps and returning condensate --- Version 2
AM0018	Steam optimization systems
AM0019	Renewable energy project activities replacing part of the electricity production of one single fossil-fuel-fired power plant that stands alone or supplies electricity to a grid, excluding biomass projects --- Version 2
AM0020	Baseline methodology for water pumping efficiency improvements
AM0021	Baseline methodology for decomposition of N_2O from existing adipic acid production plants
AM0022	Avoided wastewater and on-site energy use emissions in the industrial sector --- Version 3
AM0023	Leak reduction from natural gas pipeline compressor or gate stations
AM0024	Methodology for greenhouse gas reductions through waste heat recovery and utilization for power generation at cement plants
AM0025	Avoided emissions from organic waste composting at landfill sites --- Version 5
AM0026	Methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources in Chile or in countries with merit order based dispatch grid --- Version 2
AM0027	Substitution of CO_2 from fossil or mineral origin by CO_2 from renewable sources in the production of inorganic compound. --- Version 2
AM0028	Catalytic N2O destruction in the tail gas of Nitric Acid or Caprolactam Production Plants --- Version 3
AM0029	Methodology for grid connected electricity generation plants using natural gas
AM0030	PFC emission reductions from anode effect mitigation at primary aluminium smelting facilities
AM0031	Methodology for bus rapid transit projects
AM0032	Methodology for waste gas or waste heat based cogeneration system
AM0033	Use of non-carbonated calcium sources in the raw mix fro cement processing
AM0034	Catalytic reduction of N2O inside the ammonia burner of nitric acid plants --- Version 2
AM0035	SF6 emission reductions in electrical grids
AM0036	Fuel switch from fossil fuels to biomass residues in boilers for heat generation
AM0037	Flare reduction and gas utilization at oil and gas processing facilities
AM0038	Methodology for improved electrical energy efficiency of an existing submerged electric arc furnace used for the production of SiMn
AM0039	Methane emissions reduction from organic waste water and bioorganic solid waste using co-composting
AM0040	Baseline and monitoring methodology for project activities using alternative raw materials that contain carbonates in clinker manufacturing in cement kilns
AM0041	Mitigation on methane emissions in the wood carbonization activity for charcoal

	production
AM0042	Grid-connected electricity generation using biomass from newly developed dedicated plantations
AM0043	Leak reduction from a natural gas distribution grid by replacing old cast iron pipes with polyethylene pipes
Approved Consolidated Methodologies	
ACM0001	Consolidated methodology for landfill gas project activity --- Version 4
ACM0002	Consolidated methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources --- Version 6
ACM0003	Emissions reduction through partial substitution of fossil fuels with alternative fuels in cement manufacture --- Version 4
ACM0004	Consolidated methodology for waste gas and/or heat for power generation --- Version 2
ACM0005	Consolidated methodology for increasing the Blend in Cement Production --- Version 3
ACM0006	Consolidated methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from biomass residues --- Version 4
ACM0007	Methodology for conversion from single cycle to combined cycle power generation
ACM0008	Consolidated methodology for coal bed methane and coal mine methane capture and use for power (electrical or motive) and heat and/or destruction by flaring --- Version 2
ACM0009	Consolidated methodology for industrial fuel switching from coal or petroleum fuels to natural gas --- Version 3
ACM0010	Consolidated methodology for GHG emission reductions from manure management systems
Approved Regular Scale A/R Methodologies	
AR-AM0001	Reforestation of degraded land --- Version 2
AR-AM0002	Restoration of degraded lands through afforestation/reforestation
AR-AM0003	Afforestation and reforestation of degraded land through tree planting, assisting natural regeneration and control of animal grazing --- Version 2
AR-AM0004	Reforestation or afforestation of land currently under agricultural use

Source: The UNFCCC web site (http://cdm.unfccc.int/).

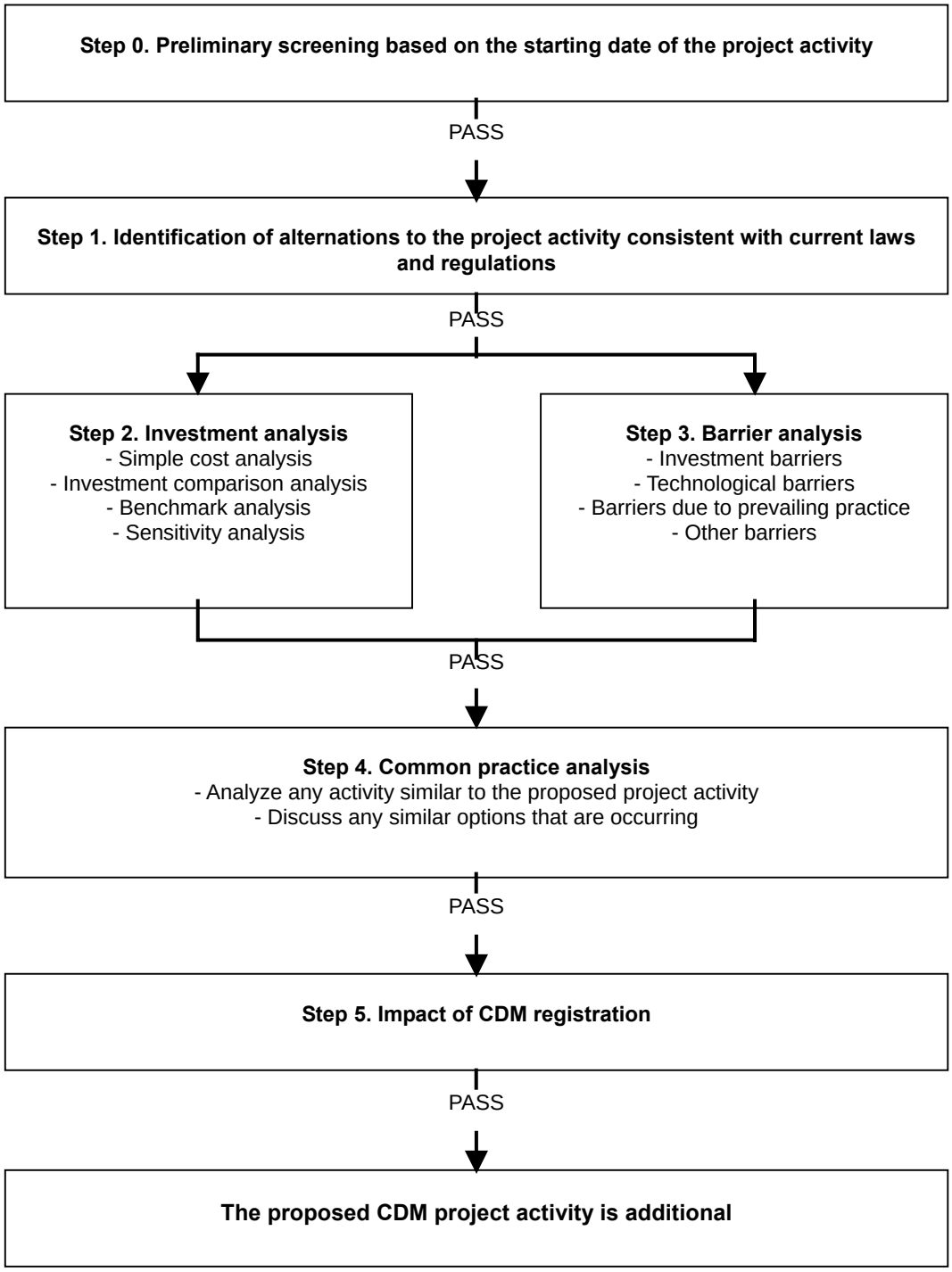
Annex 11. List of approved small-scale methodology titles.

Meth. No.	Methodology Title
Approved Small-Scale Methodologies	
AMS-I.A.	Electricity generation by the user
AMS-I.B.	Mechanical energy for the user
AMS-I.C.	Thermal energy for the user
AMS-I.D.	Renewable electricity generation for a grid
AMS-II.A.	Supply side energy efficiency improvements – transmission and distribution
AMS-II.B.	Supply side energy efficiency improvements – generation
AMS-II.C.	Demand-side energy efficiency programmes for specific technologies
AMS-II.D.	Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities
AMS-II.E.	Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for buildings
AMS-II.F.	Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for agricultural facilities and activities
AMS-III.A.	Agriculture
AMS-III.B.	Switching fossil fuels
AMS-III.C.	Emission reductions by low-greenhouse gas emitting vehicles
AMS-III.D.	Methane recovery
AMS-III.E.	Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through controlled combustion

AMS-III.F.	Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through composting
AMS-III.G	Landfill methane recovery
AMS-III.H.	Methane recovery in wastewater treatment
AMS-III.I.	Avoidance of methane production in wastewater treatment through replacement of anaerobic lagoons by aerobic systems
AMS-III.J.	Avoidance of fossil fuel combustion for carbon dioxide production to be used as raw material fro industrial processes

Source: The UNFCCC web site (http://cdm.unfccc.int/).

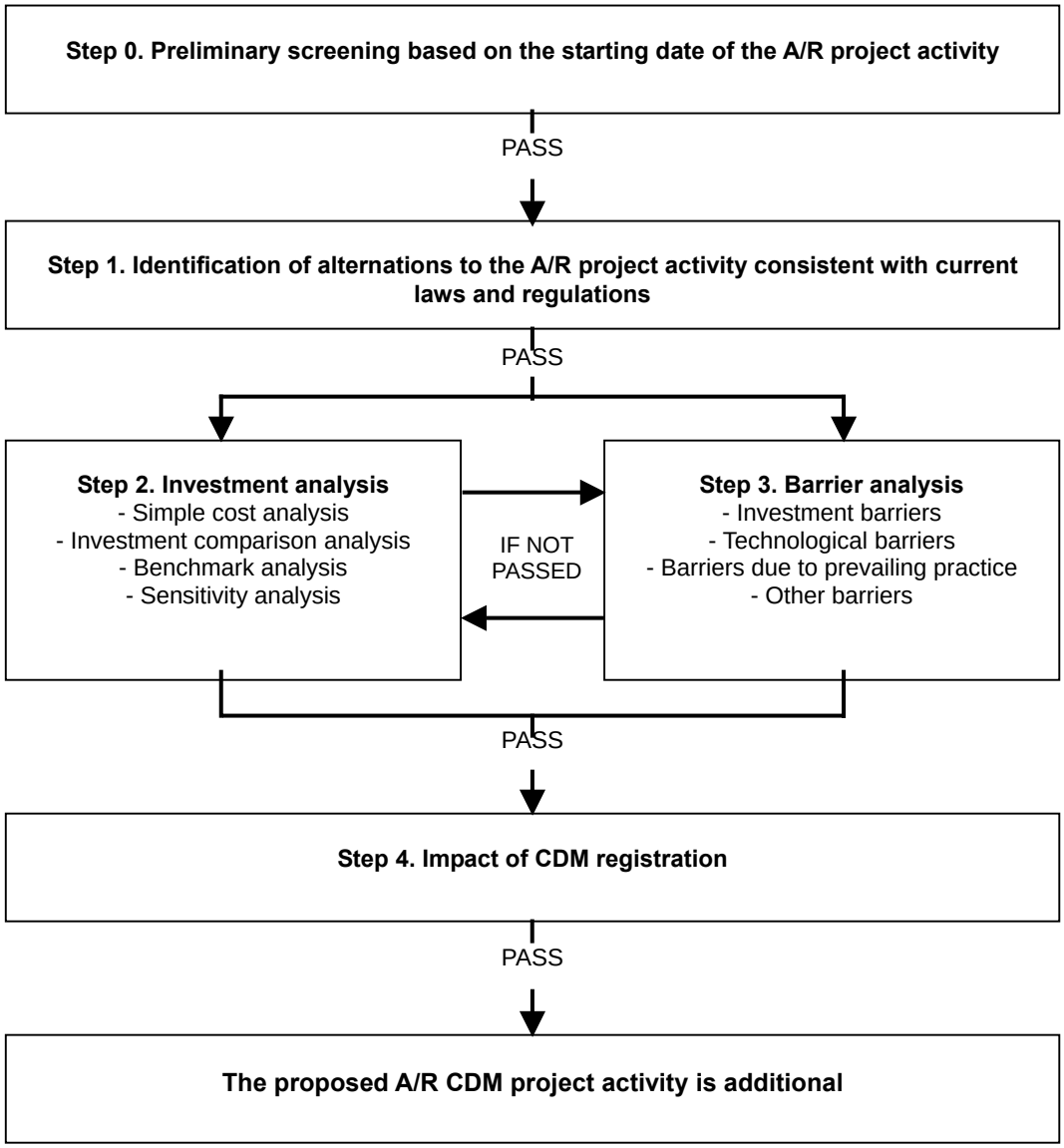
Annex 12. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in CDM projects[49]



[49] For more information see http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/AdditionalityTools/Additionality_tool.pdf

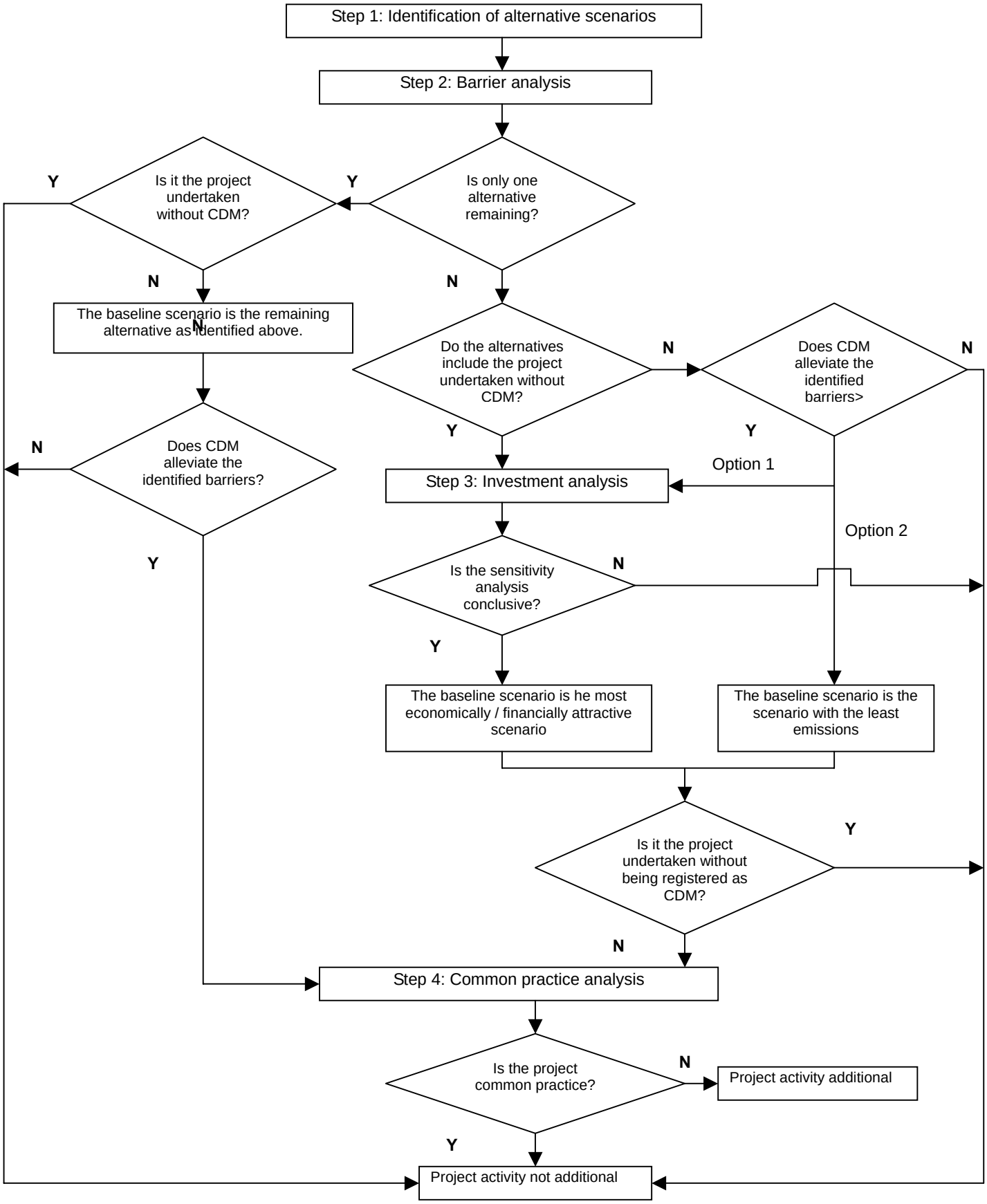
Annex 13. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in A/R CDM projects[50]

This tool provide for a step-wise approach to demonstrat



[50] For more information see http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/AdditionalityTools/Additionality_tool.pdf

Annex 14. Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality



Annex 15. Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies: (CDM-NM) template

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROPOSED NEW BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES
(CDM-NM) Version 01

CONTENTS

Section I. Summary and applicability of the baseline and monitoring methodology

1. Methodology title (for baseline and monitoring)

>>

If this methodology is based on a previous submission or an approved methodology, please state the reference numbers (NMXXXX/AMXXXX/ACMXXXX) here. Explain briefly the main differences and their rationale.

>>

2. Selected baseline approach from paragraph 48 of the CDM modalities and procedures

☐ Existing actual or historical emissions, as applicable;
☐ Emissions from a technology that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment;
☐ 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.

Explanation/justification of choice:

>>

3. Applicability conditions

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

4. Summary description of major baseline and monitoring methodological steps

a. Baseline methodology:

>>

b. Monitoring methodology:

>>

Section II. Baseline methodology description

1. Project boundary

Methodology procedure:

>>

Emissions sources included in or excluded from the project boundary [add/delete gases and sources as needed]

	Source	Gas	Included ?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	e.g. Boiler Fuel Use	CO_2		
		CH_4		
		N_2O		
		CO_2		
		CH_4		
		N_2O		
		CO_2		
		CH_4		
		N_2O		
Project Activity		CO_2		
		CH_4		
		N_2O		
		CO_2		
		CH_4		
		N_2O		

Explanation/justification:

>>

2. Procedure for selection of the most plausible baseline scenario

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

3. Additionality

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

4. Baseline emissions

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

5. Project emissions

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

6. Leakage

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

7. Emission reductions

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

8. Changes required for methodology implementation in 2nd and 3rd crediting periods

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification:

>>

9. Data and parameters not monitored

Methodology procedure:

>>

(Copy this table for each data or parameter)

ID Number:	
Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data:	
Measurement procedures (if	

any):	
Any comment:	

Explanation/justification:
>>

Section III: Monitoring methodology description

1. Monitoring procedures

Methodology procedure:
>>

Explanation/justification:
>>

2. Data and parameters monitored

(Copy this table for each parameter)

Data / Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data:	
Measurement procedures (if any):	
Monitoring frequency:	
QA/QC procedures:	
Any comment:	

Explanation/justification:
>>

Section IV: References and other information

>>

- - - - -

Annex 16. Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies for A/R: (CDM-AR-NM) template

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROPOSED NEW BASELINE AND MONITORING METHODOLOGIES FOR A/R
(CDM-AR-NM) Version 02

CONTENTS

3. Calculation of *ex post* baseline net GHG removals by sinks, if required
4. Data to be collected and archived for the estimation of baseline net GHG removals by sinks
5. Calculation of *ex post* actual net GHG removal by sinks
6. Data to be collected and archived for actual net GHG removals by sinks
7. Leakage
8. Data to be collected and archived for leakage
9. *Ex post* net anthropogenic GHG removal by sinks
10. Uncertainties and conservative approach
11. Other information

Section IV: Lists of variables, acronyms and references

1. List of variables used in equations
2. List of acronyms used in the methodologies
3. References

Section I. Summary and applicability of the baseline and monitoring methodologies

1. Methodology title (for baseline and monitoring) and history of submission

Methodology title:

>>

If this methodology is a based on a previous submission or an approved methodology, please state the relevant reference number (ARNMXXXX/AR-AMXXXX). Explain briefly the main differences and/or rationale for not using the approved methodology.

>>

2. Selected baseline approach for A/R CDM project activities

Choose one (delete others):

☐ Existing or historical, as applicable, changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools within the project boundary;

☐ Changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools within the project boundary from a land use that represents an economically attractive course of action, taking into account barriers to investment;

☐ Changes in carbon stocks in the pools within the project boundary from the most likely land use at the time the project starts.

Explanation/justification of choice:

>>

3. Applicability conditions

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

4. Selected carbon pools

Table A: Selected carbon pools

Carbon pools	Selected (answer with Yes or No)	Justification / Explanation of choice
Above ground		
Below ground		
Dead wood		

Litter		
Soil organic carbon		

5. Summary description of major baseline and monitoring methodological steps

a. Baseline methodology:

>>

b. Monitoring methodology:

>>

Section II. Baseline methodology description

1. Project boundary

Methodology procedure:

>>

Table B: Emissions sources included in or excluded from the project boundary [add/delete gases and sources as needed]

Sources	Gas	Included/ excluded	Justification / Explanation of choice
Use of fertilizers	CO_2		
	CH_4		
	N_2O		
Combustion of fossil fuels by vehicles	CO_2		
	CH_4		
	N_2O		

Explanation/justification of choice (only if space in the table is not sufficient).
Explain/justify differences in emission sources covered by baseline and project activity, if any:

>>

2. Stratification

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

3. Procedure for selection of the most plausible baseline scenario

Methodology procedure:

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Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

4. Additionality

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

5. Estimation of baseline net GHG removals by sinks

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

6. *Ex ante* actual net GHG removals by sinks

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

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7. Leakage

Methodology procedure:

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Table C: Emissions sources included in or excluded from leakage [add/delete gases and sources as needed]

Sources	Gas	Included/ excluded	Justification / Explanation of choice
Burning of biomass	CO_2		
	CH_4		
	N_2O		
	CO_2		

	CO_2		
	N_2O		

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

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8. *Ex ante* net anthropogenic GHG removal by sinks

Methodology procedure:

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9. Uncertainties and conservative approach

Methodology procedure:

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Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

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10. Data needed for *ex ante* estimations

Data / Parameter	Unit	Description	Vintage	Data sources and geographical scale

11. Other information

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Section III: Monitoring methodology description

1. Monitoring of project implementation

Methodology procedure:

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Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

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2. Sampling design and stratification

Methodology procedure:

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Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

3. Calculation of *ex post* baseline net GHG removals by sinks, if required

Methodology procedure:

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Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

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4. Data to be collected and archived for the estimation of baseline net GHG removals by sinks

ID number	Data Variable	Data Unit	Data source	Measured (m) calculated (c) estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data monitored	Comment

5. Calculation of *ex post* actual net GHG removal by sinks

Methodology procedure:

>>

6. Data to be collected and archived for *ex post* actual net GHG removals by sinks

ID number	Data Variable	Data unit	Data source	Measured (m) calculated (c) estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data monitored	Comment

7. Leakage

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

8. Data to be collected and archived for leakage

ID number	Data Variable	Data unit	Data source	Measured (m) Calculated (c) estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data monitored	Comment

9. *Ex post* net anthropogenic GHG removal by sinks

Methodology procedure:

>>

10. Uncertainties and conservative approach

Methodology procedure:

>>

Explanation/justification (if methodology procedure is not self-explanatory):

>>

11. Other information

>>

Section IV: Lists of variables, acronyms and references

1. List of variables used in equations:

Variable	SI Unit	Description

2. List of acronyms used in the methodologies:

Acronym	Description

3. References:

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添付 10：ヘルプデスク訪問者ログ

PARTIAL LIST OF INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE CDM HELPDESK[1]

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
1	18-Jan-06	Phone call	NEDA	1) Who is in charge of the Forestry Sector for CDM? 2) Who is the contact person for the Forestry TEC?	
2	20-Jan-06	Email	NEDA	Requesting copy of Executive Order No. 320	
	22-Jan-06	Email	NEDA	Following up on request for a copy of Executive Order No. 320	Emailed copy
4	27-Jan-06	Phone call	NEDA	Inquiring about national carbon accounting and legal aspects of CDM forestry projects	
5	31-Jan-06	Phone call	FINAGRO	1) Are there available incentives for carbon credits from CDM projects? 2) What is the benefit of CDM to investors? 3) Who is the DNA? 4) What is the DNA's role in the whole CDM process?	FINAGRO is an Italian affiliated company engaged in sugar milling and funding waste-to-energy projects

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
6	3-Feb-06	Meeting by appointment, 2:30 - 4:00 PM	Philippine Embassy-Rome	1) Who approves methodologies 2) How do we go about participating in CDM, availing of the Italian Carbon Fund for Philippine projects 3) How does the Govt enter into the picture-doesn't the Italian Govt / Italian company need to pass through the Phil Govt to enter into a CDM project or explore CDM opportunities 4) What is the role of the DNA in CDM 5) What benefits would CDM projects have for the Phil Govt 6) Who do we talk to or what do I tell Italian companies where they can inquire 7) Who is your contact BOI 8) Who gets the carbon credits 9) When is the payment of CERs given-annually 10) Will CDM pay for the full cost of project 11) What is the mode of investment/payment – do they offer upfront payment 12) Time frame for entire CDM project cycle 13) What are the sectoral scopes under CDM 14) What is diversion of ODA 15) Where can we get resources/ reference materials	in her opinion, the Phil Govt should have a say in the carbon credit sharing –especially with respect to the CERs from the Philippines
7	3-Feb-06	Meeting by appointment, 2:30 - 4:00 PM (arrived together with Ms. Lami)	Save Ifugao Terraces Movement, Inc. (SITMO)	1) How do we lobby for a change in the definition of "afforestation" 2) What is the equivalent hectarage of 8,000 tCO2-e in forest land- in terms of NET area in forest; or in terms of # of hectares inclusive of roads 3) Public domain forests vs "Muyong" (indigenous people's term: means privately owned forests of Ifugao farmers-ancestral domains): Muyong is sustainable forest management; wants to explore CDM opportunities for the "Muyong"	accdg to him, afforestation means "to improve on existing forests"; Kyoto Protocol should not be about "repair" / mitigation – should also be "preventive"

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
8	8-Feb-06	Walk-in	(University of the Philippines-Diliman)	1) Organizational structure of IACCC 2) Mission, vision and functions of the IACCC 3) Initiatives of the Phil Govt in response to Kyoto Protocol – laws, policies, projects, programs 4) Initiatives of the non-state actors in this endeavor, i.e. NGOs, business sector, etc 5) Problems faced by the IACCC 6) Working relationship of the Designated National Authority with IACCC 7) Assessment./stand/opinion on DENR as the DNA 8) Proposed projects and which have been approved by DNA, which have been registered 9) Are there any recommendation for improvement regarding the system, bureaucracy, policies, work, function, etc 10) Is it possible for the private sector/NGO to be the DNA – why or why not 11) Are there difficulties in coordinating the concerned agencies	Researching for a paper on "Assessment of the Philippine Response to the Kyoto Protocol (and UNFCCC) through the Clean Development Mechanism"; CDM Secretariat responded via email on 09Feb06
9	8-Feb-06	Phone call	Machinen Technik, Inc.	Offers financing for CDM projects, especially biomass and renewable energy; with a German mother company, the CCC Machinery (coursed through KfW if the project is big). Requires the use of German equipment.	Machinen Technik (MATEC) – supplier of biomass/power-related equipment
10	10-Feb-06	Internal Impromptu request	EEID-EMB	Requesting additional information on Philippine CDM efforts to support DENR's statement/reaction to Mr. Gore's statement about global warming during his visit to the Philippines	For a phone interview with a radio host
11	13-Feb-06	Phone call	David Gargolio Foundation, a Forestry NGO in Zamboanga City (Mindanao)	Process of developing forestry projects under CDM; interested in developing land near Sibugay River for reforestation	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
12	13-Feb-06	Walk-in	First Catanduanes Electric Cooperative (FICELCO)	Inquiring about the CDM and the DNA approval process	Interested in developing mini-hydro power plants in Catanduanes
13	13-Feb-06	Email (after personal visit with Ms. Goco)	ETC Energy, Netherlands; Power One	Requesting copy of presentation material on the Philippine DNA approval process	Power One considering to go for CDM funding for hydro power project in Catanduanes; gave contact info of person in charge, Mr. Roberto C. del Rosario at obetcdr@yahoo.com
14	14-Feb-06	Walk-in	Arctas Capital Group	1. Requested for a copy of the EO 320 and DAO 2005-17 2. How does the CDM approval process go? 3. Do we need an ECC to be submitted together with our PDD? 4. What is the Philippines' preference for document submission by a proponent? PAD or PDD?	Working with power generation plants in the Philippines
15	17-Feb-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	PHILRICE and Japan Development Service Co., Ltd.	Query on the Philippine CDM approval process	Developing a 20 KW gasifier for power generation using biomass (rice hull)
16	23-Feb-06	Phone call	Renewable Energy Max	Potential of fuel switching options under the CDM / how to register a CDM project	
17	23-Feb-06	Email	Philippine Sinter Corporation	1. What is the whole process of CDM approval in the Philippines? 2. After approval of CDM in the Philippines, what is the next process for approval of international body? 3. What are the project activities in the Philippines that are now approved in the national level? in international level? 4. For each project, how long was the approval process in the national level? in the international level? 5. Request for copy of DAO 2005-17	Citing verbatim content of email to the CDM helpdesk email account

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
18	24-Feb-06	Email	Philippine Sinter Corporation (introduced himself as from Cagayan de Oro province)	1) What is the whole process of CDM approval in the Philippines 2) After approval of CDM in the Philippines, what is the next process for approval of international body 3) What are the project activities in the Philippines that are now approved in the national level, in the international level 4) For each project, how long was the approval process in the national level, in the international level	
19	24-Feb-06	Phone call	Philippine Sinter Corporation	1. Should the ECC come with the application for the Letter of Approval? 2. What should we use? The PAD or the PDD?	
20	26-Feb-06	Email	Philippine Sinter Corporation	1. After the approval from the national level, who submits the document to a DOE? Is it the proponent or the DNA? 2. Is it okay if the proponent will not submit document for CDM EB registration, after it is approved in the national level? Will it gets the same merit regarding selling its reduction of emmision? 3. Is the Northwind Bangui Bay Project now registered in the CDM EB? 4. Can you give me list of Project Application Documents that are now submitted for approval in the national level?	Citing verbatim content of email to the CDM helpdesk email account
21	28-Feb-06	Walk-in	Karbon Kredit Philippines, Inc.	1. Requested for a copy of the EO 320 and DAO 2005-17	
22	28-Feb-06	Walk-in	League of Cities of the Philippines	Query on eligibility of Landfills for CDM and exploring possibility of organizing capacity building in partnership with League of Cities	
23	1-Mar-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Engineering and Environmental Consultants	Query on CDM capacity building activities	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
24	6-Mar-06	Email	Philippine Sinter Corporation	Can a project be validated by a Designated OE without DNA approval yet	
25	6-Mar-06	Phone call	Eco Securities	1. What proofs of stakeholders' consultation are needed to be submitted to the CDM Secretariat for DNA approval? 2. How long ago should the consultation have been conducted prior to the submission of consultation documentation to the DNA?	
26	8-Mar-06	Email	Eco Securities	Please confirm if our understanding is correct: 1. We are now preparing PDD for CDM Project. We need to conduct EIA study and use the data for section F. During this stage we are not required to get an approved ECC as part of PDD document. Please confirm. 2. We will use PDD instead of PAD document for DNA approval application. During application we need to have approved ECC of the CDM Project and submit the ECC together with the application. Please confirm. 3. Our CDM project is an expansion of our existing operation. Our existing operation has 2 issued ECC's (May 14, 1999 and September 16, 2002). In applying for DNA Approval we can use our existing ECC. We will also get approval of 3rd ECC that will cover the CDM Project. Please confirm.	Pertaining to Section F of the PDD format Citing verbatim content of email to the CDM helpdesk email account
27	9-Mar-06	Walk-in	SGS Philippines	Will be conducting a basic CDM workshop on 20Apr06, hired Fr. Roberto Yap's group to facilitate the workshop; interested in inviting potential CDM participants from different sectors other than those they have existing client relationships with under the ISO certifications – requested for a list of potential sectors, links to private sector groups. Also informally requested a speaker from the DNA to talk about the DNA approval process, will also be sending an official request letter	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
28	10-Mar-06	Walk-in	Quisumbing Torres Law Office-member firm of Baker & Mckenzie Intl	Inquiring on the legal aspects of CERs – how does the Phil Govt define CERs and possible repercussions with respect to ownership	
29	15-Mar-06	Walk-in	Platon Martinez Flores San Pedro and Leano Law Office	1. Requested for a copy of the EO 320 and the DAO 2005-17 2. Do the project participants have to be Filipino citizens per se? 3. What is the difference between the project and the CDM project activity? 4. Do we have to get ECC for the project activity? 5. What is the approval process for CDM in the Philippines? 6. What is the approval process for CDM at the international level? 7. What are the documentary requirements for CDM approval?	Client is a US-owned company interesting in putting up a pig farm in the
30	-same-	Phone call	Platon Martinez Flores San Pedro and Leano Law Office	1. Does the proponent really have to be a Filipino citizen? 2. The IRR does not say that it has to be strictly Filipino citizen. Can we not consider the Articles of Incorporation or its charter enough as proof of legal capacity to enable the participant to engage in CDM?	Referring to Section 8.2.b of the DAO
31	-same-	Phone call	FINAGRO	Asked for referrals regarding Philippine partner companies engaged in waste-to-energy projects	
32	16Mar06	Phone call (3 calls)	Philippine Sinter Corporation	1) Is ECC required prior to applying for a DNA Letter of Approval 2) Can the ECC come after the DNA approval or can the ECC application be done in parallel to the DNA application	Clarification requested by Mr. Koizumi of Japan
33	-same-	Walk-in	Absolut Chemicals, Inc.	1. Requested for a copy of the EO 320 and DAO 2005-17 2. What is the national CDM approval process? 3. What are the documentary requirements to apply for DNA approval? 4. What are the guidelines / requirements for the conduct of the Stakeholders' Consultation?	Inquiree is the head of their plant's Waste Water Treatment Plant; Business is alcohol distillery and interested to use bio-digester for boilers

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
34	17Mar06	Phone call	Eco Securities Inc	1. Are CERs considered revenues? 2. If CERs are considered revenues, will they be taxed? 3. What is the methodology involved in determining how CERs will be taxed?	
35	20Mar06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	JFE Steel / Philippine Sinter Corporation	Query on documentary requirements per the Phil CDM approval process; including the compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS/ECC)	
36	28Mar06	Walk-in	Toyo Construction Co., Ltd.-Philippine Branch	1) Inquiring about whether the DNA has received an application for a 10.8 MW hydro power project or any hydro project in general, requested a copy of the list of applications at the DNA 2) What sectoral scopes are eligible under the CDM	Involved in the actual construction of power plants
37	-same-	Email	iFINLEX	1. Requested for a copy of the EO 320 and DAO 2005-17 2. What is the CDM approval process in the Philippines?	
38	29Mar06	Phone call	Karbon Kredit Philippines, Inc.	1. Is there a guideline available in writing the PDD?	
39	29Mar06	Email	Philippine Sinter Corporation	Requesting for Ms. Joy Goco's presentation material during the National Workshop of March 24, 2006 at the Astoria Plaza Hotel	
40	30Mar06	Meeting by appointment, 8:00 – 9:30 AM	Asja Ambiente Italia SpA and PhilBio	1) Requested briefing on the DNA Approval Process 2) Orientation on the implementation of Republic Act 2003 – Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines (c/o Mr. Albert Magalang, a member of the TEC for Waste Management Project Activities at EMB)	Exploring opportunities in developing landfill gas to energy projects in the Philippines

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
41	30Mar06	Phone call	Eco-Securities	Inquiring about requirements for the conduct of stakeholders' consultations – if there is an indicative minimum distance between similar project sites that is acceptable for the conduct of one consultation meeting for two or more projects; proposing to hold one meeting at a town restaurant for two proposed project activities 5 miles apart, with one project owner and presumably same set of local government officials to be invited	
42	30Mar06	Phone call	Philippine Sinter Corporation	Requesting a copy of Ms. Goco's presentation on the DNA Approval Process by email	
43	30Mar06	Walk-in	IFINLEX	Requesting copy of the DENR DAO 2005-17 and the checklist of requirements	Involved in coal mine technology
44	30Mar06	Phone call	Genesis Foundation	Requesting a copy of the Manual of Procedures, asking if DNA is already accepting applications in the absence of the Manual of Procedures	
45	30-Mar-06	Phone call	CPI Energy	Requesting emission factor figure for Mindanao	
46	30Mar06	Phone call	PhilBio	Requesting clarification if the CDM Helpdesk point persons who will be accepting the queries were the Japanese Team present during the Helpdesk Launch, requested the names of the actual CDM Helpdesk point persons for them to refer to their potential clients	
47	30Mar06	Phone call	Mapua Technical Institute	Requesting the international "guidelines on the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol"	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
48	31Mar06	Phone call and email	Cargill Philippines, Inc.	Requested for a copy of the DAO 2005-17 What are the guidelines for conducting a stakeholders' consultation?	Business nature: feed ingredients and feeds menu; with plants all over the Philippines; also involved in gathering copra and converting it into coconut oil); Will be doing a bio-digester project with PhilBio in Bulacan
49	3-Apr-06	Walk-in	Social Development Consultant	Verified if projects from the following sectors are eligible as CDM projects: Bio-ethanol (as part of their production) Methane capture (from bagasse compost) Waste-to-energy technology (bagasse as fuel replacement for boilers and electric use)	Helping develop projects on the said sectors; planning to use CDM to make projects more attractive for investors; pilot project in Bulacan; if CDM is successful, plans to replicate
50	04Apr06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Development Bank of the Philippines	Potential role of DBP in CDM, interfacing with Philippine DNA; who are the accredited operational entities and CDM project developers currently active Requesting list of Designated Operational Entities (DOEs), information on the carbon funds, contact details of carbon facilities and local offices of DOEs	Emailed response to info requests on 20Apr06
51	05Apr06	Walk-in	PHILPHOS Fertilizer Corporation and Rio Verde Water Corporation	Query on basic CDM and eligible project activities	
52	05Apr06	Walk-in	Quisumbing Torres Law Office-member firm of Baker & Mckenzie Intl	Can a non-Filipino enterprise be a project participant and own the CERs generated from a CDM project	
53	7-Apr-06	Mobile phone inquiry	Absolut Chemicals, Inc.;	Do we need to still get the ECC first even if we have an existing ECC? Additional comment: Isn't this making the process hard on the part of the proponent? Isn't the DNA supposed to facilitate project implementation?	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
54	10-Apr-06	Phone call	Philippine Sinter Corporation	What is the range of carbon selling prices at the moment? After CERs are paid, how much, in terms of percentage, goes to the government? Or is it just between the buyer (Annex 1) and seller (project proponent)?	
55	10Apr06	Letter sent by fax	Pacific Ecology and Environment, Inc.	Will a project aimed at reducing the number of public vehicles in a city via a coding system [similar to the number coding presently being implemented by the MMDA wherein cars based on the end number of the license plates are banned from traveling on assigned days] qualify as a CDM project activity? And if so, can the credits (CER) be used for alternative livelihood for any stakeholders (drivers, operators, etc.) who may be displaced?	The person has been inquiring by phone but wanted a black and white reply to his queries, hence the letter. The response was drafted on 19Apr06 and signed on 20Apr06.
56	12Apr06	Walk-in	Absolut Chemicals, Inc. and Kingsford Environmental Phils., Inc. Consultancy & Engineering	Query on the Phil CDM approval process; planning to develop a CDM project for the capture of methane from distillery waste (sludge)	Mr. Gerardo Tan Tee is the owner of Tanduay

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
57	17Apr06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Hokuden Sogo Sekkei Co., Inc. and Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.	Query on the Phil CDM approval process, documentary requirements including the ECC; baseline data	Interested in developing a CDM mini-hydro project in Iloilo, Visayas
58	17-Apr-06	Email	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	inquiry from JICA on National Inventory in the Philippines Initianl National Communication: asking whether some of the work to develop National Inventory was outsourced to consultants locally or you, Joy and Gigi actually worked on it. Pleae also let me know if like Annex I countries, are Non-Annex I counties required to submit Inventory every year?	
59	21-Apr-06	Meeting by appointment, 3:00 PM	Eco Securities	Personal introduction about Eco Securities and their planned projects; future partnerships including merger with Cargill Philippines; exchanges on sustainable development	
60	21-Apr-06	Walk-in	Philippine Phosphate Industry	Is it possible to use sulfur as replacement for diesel to power boilers? Can sulfur be used as fossil fuel replacement?	Currently, boilers are using diesel
61	25-Apr-06	Phone call	NPC or Napocor	Requesting copy of the DENR DAO 2005-17 and the PAD template; CDM eligibility of their Project on the rehabilitation o 20MW Agus Hydropower Plant, who can shoulder the upfront cost of a CDM project, what to do to promote said project under CDM	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
62	25-Apr-06	Phone call	Austrian Embassy-Manila	Query on what requirements to fulfill for a proposed government to government/bilateral (Phil-Austria) CDM energy-related project activity, with the Philippine Dept of Energy as proponent. According to Ms. Maricon, project is required to seek approval from NEDA ICC before proceeding - Helpdesk comment is that this is ODA funded since it has to pass through the NEDA ICC and hence proponents need to make sure that funds for the CDM component is separate from the ODA.	Will call back again to set an appointment for a meeting with Ms. Joy Goco
63	26-Apr-06	Formal request for orientation as guest lecturer for a Seminar-Workshop - Ms. Joy Goco	Philippine Sugar Millers Association (PSMA) of the Philippines	Lecture covered the basics of climate change and CDM and the Philippine DNA approval process; workshop proper made use of PDDs for sugar mill projects that have already been registered or presently undergoing validation (covering different methodologies): participants were grouped, given copies of the PDDs and a set of questions to answer	Seminar Workshop was conducted at the Brasserie Restaurant, 21st Floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
64	29-Apr-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Provincial Planning, Zamboanga del Norte	How to develop an afforestation / reforestation project under the CDM; Who could help prepare the Project Design Document and other requirements	
65	29-Apr-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	International Hardwood and Venues Company of the Philippines	Basic queries on CDM and the potential of afforestation/reforestation as CDM projects in the Philippines	
66	2-May-06	Walk-in	Fortun Narvasa & Salazar Law Offices	Constitutional requirements on ownership and engagement in business concerning afforestation and reforestation project activities: will 60% Filipino - 40% foreign ownership requirement under the Phil Constitution hold for CDM affo and refo? Can the rights be transferable? Is a Joint Venture allowed with 90% foreign ownership? And for one project, is it possible to have separable unit companies, each managing/or responsible for a certain component of the project?	FNS Law Offices clients are the POSCO and Mitsui companies of Japan, each planning to own 45% for a total of 90% of a Joint Venture with Shannalyne (which will only own 10%). Shannalyne is 60%Filipino owned and 40% NewZealand and Finnish owned, and has an IFMA
67	3-May-06	Walk-in	Fortun Narvasa & Salazar Law Offices	How to develop an afforestation / reforestation project under the CDM; Will national rules apply for an afforestation/reforestation CDM Project?	FNS Law Offices clients are the POSCO and Mitsui companies of Japan, each planning to own 45% for a total of 90% of a Joint Venture with Shannalyne (which will only own 10%). Shannalyne is 60%Filipino owned and 40% NewZealand and Finnish owned, and has an IFMA

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
68	3-May-06	Meeting by appointment	Eco Securities	What should the focus of the PDD be to secure approval from the Philippine DNA? How should the sustainable developments benefits of a project be described? Who should be consulted for the stakeholders' consultation? Can NGOs be invited?	Eco Securities is one of the project participants for the 16 Piggery Waste Projects submitted to the Philippine DNA for host country approval
69	4-May-06	Email	Eco Securities	requesting clarification on what steps should be taken with regard to the CDM Steering Committee's comments on their project application	
70	5-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	New Technical Development and Trading, Inc.	Basic queries on CDM; national rues and regulations and eligibility of power and renewable energy under the CDM	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
71	5-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	HOLCIM Phils, Inc	Basic queries on CDM	
72	8-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	HOC PO FEEDS Corporation	Interested in developing CDM	Potential projects: energy efficiency - change of boiler and fuel switching from bunker to biomass
73	8-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	STEAG State Power Inc.	Potential of carbon sequestration projects in the Philippines	
74	8-May-06	Phone call	Galoc Production Company	exploring CDM opportunities and possible tax incentives for their current project	have exploration permit for a Palawan oil field, currently applying for an ECC at the DENR Central Office
75	10-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	ITOCHU Corporation and TechnoForest Co., Ltd	Query on the approval process of the DNA	Potential project: methane recovery from piggery waste with flaring; they will fund the building of a lagoon
76	12-May-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	JPMEP	Basic CDM and approval process	Potential project: Green building complex - energy efficient, using solar panels and other possible RE as sources of power

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
77	15-May-06	Phone call	Philippine Embassy-Japan	information and updates on Philippine climate change and CDM efforts for Ambassador Domingo Siazon	Emailed information requested - Ambassador Siazon has been requested to participate in a press conference to be hosted by the Honorable Yuriko Koike, Minister of the Environment on May 31 in Tokyo. During the press conference, ambassadors from other ASEAN member countries and prominent Japanese politicians will also be invited to speak on the topic of climate change. Aside from the press conference, Minister Koike will also be hosting a Fashion Show called "Cool Biz Asia" on the same day which will feature Ambassador Siazon, other ambassadors and Japanese dignitaries modeling eco-friendly attire. In the case of the Philippines, the attire to be showcased will be the barong tagalog. Minister Koike is hoping that the Fashion Show and Press Conference will generate greater awareness among the Japanese of the importance that should be attached to the issue of climate change. Likewise, she would like the Japanese to be informed of the initiatives that have been undertaken by ASEAN member countries in response to the climate change issue
78	16-May-06	Phone call	Philippine Embassy-Japan	Inquiring whether there are sensitive negotiation issues that the Ambassador must be aware of	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
79	16-May-06	Phone call		Requesting copy of documentary requirements checklist and DAO 2005-17	Emailed information requested
80	18-May-06	Phone call	FASPO-DENR	requesting information on "implications of climate change in the Philippines"	information desired could not be specified by the person inquiring; they were referred to the downloadable version of the Initial National Communication of the Philippines (UNFCCC website)
81	18-May-06	Phone call, walk-in	FASPO-DENR	requesting additional information on "implications of climate change in the Philippines"	provided copy of monograph on "Disturbing Climate" containing articles/essays by various climate change experts; published by the Manila Observatory
82	24-May-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	If DNA requires the participation of NGO's in the stakeholders' consultation; requesting DNA templates/forms of required documents if there are	
83	24-May-06	Phone call and emails	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	DOE's site visit for a wastewater CDM project is planned to take place in mid-June as part of validation and we are arranging meetings with relevant government agencies. In light of this, appreciate it if you could advise me which agency(ies) is(are) responsible for this kind of CDM project; Please advise appropriate number of pages for each section of the SDBD from your experience of reviewing the said document of other CDM projects;Please also advise what should be written for Section V and VI of the SDBD. Our understanding is that Section V shall be developed in accordance with monitoring plan stipulated in the PDD. For Section VI, we assume that planned measures to address the case when adversely effect is caused by the Project. Please confirm; requesting sample formats/templates of the SDBD, proofs of legal capacity, and documentation of stakeholders' consultation; guidelines for conducting a stakeholders' consultation; clarification on what documents are required in applying for the host country approval	

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
84	26-May-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	requesting format of application letter/document; whether submission by a non-Filipino of application documents is acceptable to the DNA; whether application documents may be submitted in batches and if so, can review begin; if online submission is acceptable	Emailed documentary requirements checklist and contents of application letter
85	26-May-06	Email	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	With regard to scale and size of the Project which need to be described in the application letter, shall we write a volume of daily wastewater etc. or expected amount of CERs per year. I would appreciate it if you could let me know that some kind of appropriate wording like "Dear Sir, Project proponent is pleased to submit the application form for the Project XXX for the Philippine DNA approval....." If so, will you please send me the general phrase in view of the past application letters?	Emailed sample of application letter
86	29-May-06	Phone call	Forest Management Bureau-DENR	If Taiwan government could partner with the DENR in its CDM reforestation project in the Philippines	
87	31-May-06	Letter	UNIO-Department of Foreign Affairs	requesting comments on the ECLAC report regarding DNA status, etc.	prepared comments and formal letter
88	31-May-06	Meeting by appointment through Email	Kingsford Environmental Phils, Inc. and Mitsubishi Corporation	Scoping regarding PDD on wastewater treatment project using thermophilic anaerobic digestor	Also sent email to clarify SDBD requirement to include indicators and to discuss SD Benefits per criterion
89	31-May-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	inquiring on the SDBD requirement	
90	5-Jun-06	Letter	DENR Public Affairs Office	prepared Q&As on basic climate change and CDM for the awareness program for radio - NBN Channel 4, as part of the DENR Month (June)	
91	6-Jun-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Corporation	inquiring about who the signatory of the Letter of Approval will be (confused about the "Secretariat"/"Secretary"), timeframe of the evaluation and expected date of final decision	
92	8-Jun-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Corporation	Number, office and identity of TEC Members reviewing their CDM Application	

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93	8-Jun-06	Phone call	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	requesting referral on whom to set an appointment with regarding EIA requirements as part of the Validation process under the CDM	
94	13-Jun-06	Email	Mitsubishi Securities-Japan	Our understanding is that wastewater has to be treated in a way to meet the effluent standard set by the government regardless of the mode of treatment, be it open lagoon or digester. In addition, there is no regulatory requirement for installation of digester at the current wastewater treatment (open lagoon) facility. Please let me know if my understanding is correct. Appreciate it if you could also advise where I can look for the information on the policy or law on wastewater treatment. Is it DOA2005-10	
95	16-Jun-06	Meeting ([participant at a lecture given by Ms. Goco)	Ayala Corporation	exploring CDM opportunities	
96	27-Jun-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	HOLCIM Phils, Inc		
97	29-Jun-06	Walk-in	Unimagna Industries, Inc.		
98	30-Jun-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco and email	Overseas Private Investment Corporation-USA and US Commercial Service-Department of Commerce, USA Embassy	requesting reference materials on CDM	
99	3-Jul-06	Invitation to Guest in a Television Show	DENR Public Affairs Office for Channel 4 - Government Station		
100	7-Jul-06	Email	Philippine Embassy - Japan	requesting information on CDM projects in the planning and implementation phase as part of speech being prepared for Ambassador Siazon	Ambassador Siazon would like to encourage members of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry to consider investing in CDM projects in the Philippines
101	10-Jul-06	Email	National Economic Development Authority	requesting updates since the promulgation of the IRR (DAO 2005-17)	
102	12-Jul-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	HOLCIM Phils, Inc	inquiry on approval process of the DNA	
103	14-Jul-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco			
104	18-Jul-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	First Gen		
105	20-Jul-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Yale University		
106	31-Jul-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	AHL Carbono-Carbon Finance Specialists		
107	7-Aug-06	Phone call	Bataan 20-20 Inc.	query on the CDM eligibility of their biomass project, which has been operational since Feb 2006	

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108	7-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Embassy of France in the Philippines, Embassy of Sweden in the Philippines, Delegation of the European Commission to the Philippines	Dialogue about the ongoing and future activities of DENR regarding Clean Development Mechanism to facilitate search for possible partners for French firms involved in environment protection and determine what projects France might be able to propose eventually	Economic Department of the French Embassy aims to develop trade relations between France and the Philippines
109	8-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Environmental Recycling System, Pro Tech Machinery Corporation	inquiry on CDM requirements for a composting project	
110	14-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	VERGNET Etablissement de Saran		
111	14-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	World Bank and PNOC	PNOC projects eligible for CDM	
112	16-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Armadillo Holdings, Inc.	inquiry on boiler using rice husks	
113	17-Aug-06	Walk-in	Karbon Kredit Philippines, Inc.		
114	17-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Manila Branch		
115	20-Aug-06	Email		inquiry on list of approved CDM projects	
116	25-Aug-06	Phone call (2)	World Bank	inquiry regarding DNA documentary requirements	referred to the CDMDNA website
117	28-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Royal Netherlands Embassy		
118	28-Aug-06	Phone call	Water Quality Section of EQD-EMB, DENR	inquiry regarding DNA documentary requirements found under Technical Resources page of the CDMDNA website - could not be downloaded	contacted web developer and the MIS Division of EMB (ok by Aug 29)
119	29-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco and email	HOLCIM Phils, Inc	Philippine DNA Approval process	
120	29-Aug-06	Email		requesting references materials on Philippine DNA requirements	referred to the technical resources page of the CDMDNA website

No.	Date	Mode of Inquiry	Company/ Organization Name	Inquiry	Remarks
121	30-Aug-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	PHILRICE		
122	30-Aug-06	Phone call		inquiry on the wastewater treatment project of TDI-ACI with MUS	referred to the PDD available on the UNFCCC website.
123	30-Aug-06	Phone call/ YM	PELMATP Project of UNDP and DOE	inquiry on government incentives for energy efficiency within the UNFCCC	doing policy guidelines on incentives for EEL suppliers and manufacturers
124	5-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Embassy of France in the Philippines	inquiry on potential projects under CDM	
125	5-Sep-06	Email	Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCo)	request for references about the framework of the clean development mechanism to further enrich his proposal	working on a project proposal that aims to address the sustainability issue of the mining sector and at the same time making the country responsive to the Kyoto protocol. Basically, the primary objective of the project is to reduce the adversity caused by the mining sector to the environment. Also, it aims to come up with a mechanism that can make the community get employed on a sustained basis. We are aiming (or maybe dreaming) of a scenario in which mining and environment can actually co-exist.
126	5-Sep-06	Phone call	PhilBio	inquiry on requiring Permit to Discharge for piggeries applying for CDM - they wont be able to get said permits because present systems cannot sufficiently treat the wastewater and the CDM project itself intends to address the problem of non-compliance	said permit is a requirement of the EMB TEC; documentation or proof that penalties are being paid in case of non-compliance; proof of application for permit from the concerned regional office that said application has indeed been submitted and is being processed
127	5-Sep-06	Phone call	Kalaw Sy Selga Campos Law Office	inquiry on DNA requirements	referred to the CDMDNA website
128	6-Sep-06	Email	NEDA	1) Should a project go through ICC approval first or DNA approval? 2) are there other CDM promotional activities outside of the UNEP's CD4CDM and the JICA Study? 3) who pays for the services of a designated operational entity (DOE)? 4) if there is no DOE in the Philippines, which DOE has jurisdiction over the Philippines?	
129	6-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	ITOCHU Corporation	requesting Statistical Data/Information of Sewage Sludge; interested in biomass and alternative fuel activities as possible investment areas	engaged in trading activities for machineries, chemical, plastic, general merchandize and non-ferrous.
130	8-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Conservation International-Philippines, Conservation International - Japan Office and Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. of Japan		

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131	14-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco (during a workshop in Davao)	Philippine Sinter Corporation and JFE Steel Corporation	inquiry on meeting the criteria for sustainable development	

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132	19-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Bali Crops Research Foundation, Inc. Philippines.		
133	20-Sep-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Electricite de France (EDF) and TUV SUD Industrie Service GmbH		
134	5-Oct-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Montalban Methane Power Corporation (MMPC), Marubeni Philippines Corporation, Marubeni Corporation of Japan and Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. (JECC)	discussion on the proposed Rodriguez Landfill Methane Recovery and Electricity Generation CDM Project	
135	6-Oct-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Japan Carbon Finance, Ltd. (JCF)		
136	9-Oct-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Joy Goco	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)		
137	10-Oct-06	Meeting by appointment with Ms. Gerarda Merilo		video documentation of an interview about climate change and CDM	
138	11-Oct-06	Phone call	CEF Consulting	requesting carbon grid intensity data for Mindanao for a hydro project (Aboitiz-HEDCOR)	emailed reports
139	20-Oct-06	Phone call and Email	Embassy of France in the Philippines	requesting list of companies that may be interested in CDM	
140	6-Nov-06	Phone call	Quisumbing Torres Law Office-member firm of Baker & Mckenzie Intl	inquiry on determining project participants for a CDM project - will the factory owner as the host be considered a project participant if the developer of the CDM project (a wastewater digester) at the factory is another entity	
141	6-Nov-06	Walk-in	Mines and Geosciences Bureau, DENR	inquiry on the difference between the Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol	gave copies of the EMB FAQ sheets
142	7-Nov-06	Phone call	referred by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Energy	requesting information on biomass potential of the Philippines	
143	8-Nov-06	Phone call	Office of the Undersecretary for Policy	Number of approved Phil CDM projects at the DNA level and the CDM EB level	
144	8-Nov-06	Phone call	Lafarge Cement Co.	inquiring about Carbon Finance Solutions Company - what CDM projects have they done and currently in process at the DNA, who wrote the PDDs	
145	8-Nov-06	Phone call (2)	referred by the Department of Energy	inquiry on specific biomass CDM projects and contact information of developers, ERDB-DENR's number	

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146	9-Nov-06	Walk-in	Global Carbon Credit Sink, Inc. -Franchisee of Global Forestry Services	requesting copy of an accounting country guide for carbon credit calculation done for UN; inquired about which company Fr. Yap is connected to and its address; inquired about the status of the FMB TEC guidelines or list of requirements for A/R CDM projects; asked if there is already a project with both biodiesel and wood production components	referred to the Manila Observatory for the GHG inventory; FMB TEC requirements will be posted on the CDMDNA website as soon as it is finalized; they plan to develop a project in Saranggani province with 12 cooperatives and another project with the Philippine Wood Producers' Association in Caraga area covering 36,000 hectares (also in talks w. PNOC for the biodiesel component); PWPA wants to engage / source its supply locally from qualified SFM areas - forest stewardship.
147	9-Nov-06	Phone call	TRACE College, Laguna	requesting information on climate change and data relevant to the Philippines in preparation a Students' Forum to be held during the Ms. Earth preliminary competition - will be drafting questions in relation to this year's theme of global warming	referred to the CDMDNA website and the UNFCCC website

[1] CDM Helpdesk was launched on 19 January 2006. Related news release was also published in a national newspaper. Posting of said news release on

添付 11：マニラ・ブリテン記事

JICA helps RP on CDM clearing house

By MELODY M. AGUIBA

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has granted a technical assistance (TA) to the Philippines that enables it to beef up its participation in the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) through the establishment of a CDM clearing house.

For some time since the financial incentive system under the CDM has been introduced, the Philippines has been at the tail-end of the list of developing countries that have put up carbon credit-earning projects that could cut reduction of carbon dioxide emission.

To date, the Philippines just takes up 3.49 percent of total CDM projects.

With the JICA TA, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has strengthened its position as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for CDM in the Philippines. The clearing house involves the establishment of a website that will have a ready 24-hour online resource to potential CDM beneficiaries.

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