

TEMPLATE

DEVIATION REQUEST FORM

PUBLICATION DATE **11.04.2021**

Version **5.0**

A. To be completed by Gold Standard

1 | Decision

1.1 | Date – 17/07/2023

1.2 | Decision

The deviation request is APPROVED.

Project developer can submit one real case VPA DD (from one of the countries included in the PoA boundary) at the time of PoA Design Certification and subsequent real case VPAs for each country can be included in the PoA at a later stage considering that the stated countries are homogenous on the grounds of additionality, baseline scenario, emission reductions and legislation.

The project developer shall document the deviation request, its implications, and GS' decision in the appropriate section of the PDD.

The Validating/verifying VVB shall, through appropriate means at its disposal, evaluate the project's compliance with the above-mentioned conditions and

provides its opinion in the Validation Report.

SustainCert shall review both the project developer's response and the VVB's assessment/opinion of the same and take appropriate steps.

1.3 | Is this decision applicable to other project activities under similar circumstances?

No

B. To be completed by the Project Developer/Coordinating and Managing Entity and/or VVB requesting deviation (Submit deviation request form in Microsoft Word format)

2 | Background information

Deviation Reference Number	DEV-443	
Date of decision	17/07/2023	
Precedent (YES/NO)	No	
Precedent details	NA	
Date of submission	12/12/2022	
Project/PoA/VPA	Project	
	☒ PoA	ID – GS11598
	☐ VPA	
Project/PoA/VPA title	Distributed Emission Reductions by Bboxx Energy Solutions	
Date of listing	28/10/2022	
GS Standard version applicable	2.0	
Date of transition to GS4GG (if applicable)	Not applicable	
Date of transition to Gold Standard from another standard (e.g. CDM) (if applicable)	Not applicable	
Date of design certification/inclusion (if applicable)	Not applicable	
Location of project/PoA/VPA	Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Togo	
Scale of the project/PoA/VPA	☐ Microscale ☒ Small scale ☐ Large scale	
Gold Standard Impact Registry link of the project/PoA/VPA		
Status of the project/PoA/VPA	☐ New ☒ Listed ☐ Certified design ☐ Certified project	
Title/subject of deviation	Request deviation of country batch proposal for multi-country PoA	
Specify applicable rule/requirements/methodology, with exact paragraph reference and version number	Programme of activity requirements and procedures, version 2.0. Paragraph 8.10.1: Multi-country Voluntary PoA shall provide a real case VPA DD for each country considered at the time	

	of PoA validation. Exceptions may be requested on a case-by-case basis. The CME shall follow Deviation approval procedure for such deviation request.
Specify the monitoring period for which the request is valid (if applicable)	Start date End date
Submitted by	Contact person name: Norio Suzuki – Focal Point CME Email ID: n.suzuki@bboxx.co.uk
	Organisation: Bboxx Ltd.
	Project participant: Yes ☒ No ☐
Validation and Verification body (VVB opinion shall be included, where required by the applicable rules/requirements or request is submitted by the VVB).	Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes; VVB name: VVB Staff name(s):
Any previous deviations approved for the same project activity/PoA/VPA(s)?	Yes ☐ No ☒

3 | Deviation detail

3.1 | Description of the deviation:

3.1.1 | Deviation detail

Bboxx Ltd is developing the Gold Standard PoA (GS11598) which is already listed in the Gold Standard registry. This Program of Activities aims to provide affordable, reliable, renewable, and clean energy services to the urban and rural populations in Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo, and potentially other Sub-Saharan African countries. The programme activities consist of the distribution and installation of Bboxx Solar Home Systems (SHS), solar water pump (SWP) and efficient LPG stoves, to promote the efficient use of innovative technologies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by replacing fossil fuel-based lighting and inefficient traditional cookstoves, by bPower fixed solar devices and Flexx portable units, solar water pumps and efficient LPG stoves, to be used in the rural and urban areas of the target countries for domestic and commercial, institutional and industrial applications at an affordable price.

The two methodologies used in the project are: For Solar Home and Solar Water Pumping Systems the small-scale methodology AMS III.BL "Integrated methodology for electrification of communities" Version 1.0, from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and for efficient cookstoves (gas stoves), the Gold Standard methodology: "Methodology for metered & measured energy cooking devices" Version 1.0.

The medium/long term objective of Bboxx is to expand its operations to other countries in Africa where the distribution potential is considerable, and the project can be successfully implemented in compliance with the requirements, laws, regulations, and standards of each country. This deviation should help to achieve this goal efficiently and effectively.

As per Programme of Activity Requirements, paragraph 8.10.1: Multi-country Voluntary PoA shall provide a real case VPA DD for each country considered at the time of PoA validation. Exceptions may be requested on a case-by-case basis. However, exceptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis. Bboxx Ltd. sent the POA for the Preliminary Review with the two Real Case VPAs, the Stakeholder consultations reports, and all the data requirements in consistency with the condition in paragraph 8.3 Validation and Design Review. Considering that the project implementation in Rwanda is the first actual implementation country where it was possible to overcome the limitations to develop the stakeholder consultation physical meeting and have the relevant technical and commercial data for the Real Cases in the countries of PoA project boundary, Bboxx considering these two same two cases at the time of PoA validation.

Therefore, Bboxx Ltd is seeking the Gold Standard approval of this GS4GG requirements deviation to demonstrate to the VVB that within the validation/verification processes, the CME will be able to proceed with the validation and registration PoA process by submitting only two real case VPAs for Rwanda (GS 11893 and GS11600) with the proposed PoA validation. The CME will provide the required information for other VPAs during the inclusion procedures of the new VPAs into the POA project boundary.

Bboxx will ensure that Sustainable Development Goals Assessment and Safeguarding Principles Assessment will be carried out at VPA equivalent level.

Bboxx hereby submits a formal request to Gold Standard approval of the deviation in which the compliance of the registration process with what was sent and reviewed

during the Preliminary Review is approved with convincing justification/documentation that targeted communities within host countries are homogeneous with respect to additionality, baseline scenario, emission reductions and legislation. Additionally, according to the marketing processes in the other countries, what is appropriate for the inclusion of the other VPAs will be sent.

The current deviation request is supported and justified through all the requirements established by the Gold Standard and considering other similar processes such as those of deviation No. 150 of 09/09/2020 belonging to the project called: "EcoAct Multi-country Improved Cooking and Safe Water program"¹, given that approval was granted under conditions similar to those presented by Bboxx.

3.1.2 | VVB opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable):

The purpose of the PoA "Distributed Emission Reductions by Bboxx Energy Solutions " is to provide clean, affordable and reliable energy resources to population of underdeveloped nations like Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo. The proposed PoA aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by distribution and installation of efficient technologies, Bboxx Solar Home Systems (SHS), solar water pump (SWP) and efficient LPG stoves in the rural and urban areas of the targeted countries for domestic, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications that will replace fossil fuel-based lighting and inefficient traditional cookstoves.

However, real case VPAs (GS 11893 and GS11600) only for Rwanda will be submitted with the proposed PoA validation. There were various issues which were beyond CME's control that caused inherent delays and prevented the CME (Bboxx Ltd.) to comply with the prescribed GS4GG requirement for multicountry PoA. Therefore, to meet the requirements of para 8.10.1 of PoA requirements, version 2.0, CME is requesting for a deviation to provide a real case VPA DD for host countries (Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, and Togo) defined in the PoA boundary.

¹ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/DEV_150_Deviation-Request-EcoAct-Multi-country-Improved-Cooking-and-Safe-Water-programme.pdf

The VVB confirms that targeted communities within host countries are homogeneous with respect to additionality, baseline scenario, emission reductions and legislation.

The deviation will not impact the project design, safeguarding principles, SDGs assessment, emission reductions, monitoring frequency, data quality or any other potential risk. Further, the VVB also confirms that the deviation request meets all the requirements established by the Gold Standard.

3.2 | Assessment of the deviation:

3.2.1 | Deviation assessment (to be completed by Project developer):

In the following section, it will be demonstrated that targeted households and microbusiness within the countries are homogeneous with respect to a) Additionality; b) Baseline scenario; c) Emission reductions; d) Legislation; according to paragraph 8.10.2: The deviation request shall be supported by documentation addressing the following elements of the PoA DD and VPA DD, for Solar Home Systems, Solar Water Pumps and Efficient LPG Stoves implementation.

Additionality

Considering that the PoA includes two different methodologies, the demonstration of additionality shall be conducted as indicated in each of the methodologies.

“Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices” Version 1.0. indicates that additionality should be demonstrated according to the applicable GS4GG Activity Requirements in every VPA that be part of the PoA, which in this case corresponds to Community Services Activity Requirements. If additionality criteria are not applicable of the Activity Requirements, the Tools 19 and 21 may be considered will be considered.

On the other hand, methodology AMS III.BL “Integrated methodology for electrification of communities” Version 1.0, indicates that project shall apply the requirements of the additionality tools of small/micro project activities (CDM TOOL 21 and 19 respectively).

Community Services Activity Requirements

PoA provides Community Services through the distribution of SHS and efficient LPG stoves to residential and non-residential users in rural and urban areas. According to the paragraph 4.1.9 of the GS Community Services Activity Requirements (Version 1.2), community services projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as

deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification: Positive list, Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC and Microscale projects.

Four of the six countries in which this PoA takes place are the Least Developed Countries (LDC) of Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Togo, as defined by the United Nations. Therefore, VPAs taking place in Burkina Faso, DRC, Rwanda, and Togo are deemed additional.

Further, in concordance with the item 1.1.5 of Annex B- Positive list (Community Services Activity Requirements, Version 1.2), project activities that include the introduction of improved fossil fuels cookstoves to provide thermal energy to users that have less than 20% adoption rate among the target users, are considered as deemed additional. The proportion of the population with access to clean cooking in Kenya is 15%, while in Nigeria is 9%. Therefore, the country conditions of each comply with less than 20% adoption rate among the target users, and VPAs for efficient LPG stove cooking in Kenya and Nigeria are also deemed additional.

The same holds for the other countries, such that, VPAs under the PoA that consider the implementation of efficient LPG stoves can be considered as additional as per the paragraph 4.1.9 (a and b) above and consequently the Financial Additionality is not required to be proved.

CDM Methodology for additionality

With respect to the SHS with solar lamps activities, TOOL 19 criteria are applied.

Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities (TOOL 19)

The methodology procedure of the additionality tool indicates in paragraph 13 that projects that aim to achieve emission reductions at a scale of no more than 20 ktCO₂e per year, are additional if any one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- a. The geographic location of the project activity is an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country.
- b. The project activity meets one of the hereafter conditions:

The project activity consists of one or more of the following technology/measures related to an emission reduction activity where end users of the technology/measure are households, communities, or SMEs:

- Solar lamps and water pumps.

It is important to highlight that Tool 19 has special orientation for the application of microscale thresholds at unit level of VPAs, which are listed as follows:

- For VPAs applying microscale thresholds at the unit level rather than at the aggregate level of the VPA, the term 'project activities' in paragraphs shall be read as 'units'
- If each of the units contained in the VPA satisfies the condition to qualify as a 'microscale CDM unit', then the coordinating/managing entity is not required to demonstrate compliance of the VPA with the microscale or small-scale thresholds at the aggregate level of the VPA. In such cases, the requirements related to debundling do not apply.

Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities (TOOL 21)

The additionality tool for small scale projects indicates that projects are additional if they are following either of the following conditions:

- a) The Project activity is comprised of one of the technologies from the positive list under TOOL 32
- b) The project activity aggregate size meets the micro scale threshold
- c) The project activity would not have occurred anyway due to at least one of the following barriers
 - Investment barrier
 - Technological barrier
 - Barrier due to prevailing practice
 - Other barriers

In accordance with the provisions of the PoA for the inclusion of each of the VPAs, it is verified that they all meet the same conditions.

Baseline Scenario

A comprehensive literature review will be carried out in search of credible data sources regarding the proportion of fossil fuel used in rural and urban areas for both lighting and cooking, such as the one carried out in Rwanda.

The following steps are carried out to compare the reference scenario between the different countries:

- 1) Bibliographic research regarding the values of the proportion of fossil fuel for lighting and cooking in the different countries.
- 2) Bibliographic research on the proportion of clean technology used in the different countries.
- 3) Population size, household size, among others.

LPG Stoves baseline scenario

The baseline scenario is the use of multiple fuels/device combinations for meeting similar thermal energy needs by the representative end users, specifically considering the efficiency of the baseline cooking device and applying the emission factor of the project fossil fuel.

SHS and SWP baseline scenario

The baseline scenario is no connection or lack of connection to a national/regional grid or fossil fuel power supply and instead the use of fossil fuel-based lighting systems, which is in accordance with the scope of AMS-III.BL methodology: "displacement of fossil fuel use such as in fossil fuel-based lighting systems, stand-alone diesel generators and diesel-based mini-grids."

Emission reduction calculation

Efficient LPG cookstoves

All emission reduction calculations will be performed according to the Gold Standard methodology: "Methodology for metered & measured energy cooking devices" Version 1.0².

² https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/431_V1.0_EE_ICS_Methodology-for-Metered-and-Measured-Energy-Cooking-Devices.pdf

The baseline emissions are calculated by multiplying the useful energy delivered by the project devices with the baseline emissions. A baseline emission factor (tCO₂e per TJ of useful energy) for baseline cooking devices and fuels used in a country or region for representative end user groups is determined using parameters sourced from credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, methodology default values, or project specific field tests.

Project emissions will be calculated according to the stipulations of the methodology: The project device is assumed to provide the same or similar useful energy service that would have been delivered by the baseline fuel(s) and device(s). Using the project device, the units of useful energy delivered to end-user displace the same amount of useful energy in the baseline. The total quantity of baseline fuel displaced is higher than the monitored amount used in the project, as the baseline devices are less efficient.

In each VPA, all the methodological conditions stipulated will be fulfilled one by one.

SHS and SWP

All emission reduction calculations will be performed according to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) methodology: "AMS-III.BL "Integrated methodology for electrification of communities" Version 1.0, from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).³

According to AMS-III.BL methodology, the baseline scenario is determined by the type of customer, as presented below.

- a. Type I – consumers who were not connected to a national/regional grid or have an absence of the service for more than 12 hour per day⁴, or a mini-grid prior to the project implementation and who consume less than 500 kWh per year.

³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/2QRIZO0JEEVD3UJLMX1A8N9KZXVUIG>

⁴ The lack of the service corresponds to the methodology deviation requested as part of project activity in order to consider users that need to resolve the access to the reliable electricity services.

- b. Type II – includes two separate consumer groups (i) consumers that were previously supplied by a stand-alone fossil fuel power system such as diesel generators who consume less than 500 kWh, and (ii) consumers who use more than 500 kWh per year and had no supply prior to the project or were previously supplied by a stand-alone fossil fuel power system such as diesel generators.
- c. Type III – consumers who were connected to a mini-grid system prior to the project activity.
- d. Type IV consumer category includes water pumping and public lighting consumers, regardless of their previous supply of electricity.

For each VPA that belongs to the POA, the type of user will be specified depending on the conditions found in the study of reliable public literature.

Project emissions: For systems with only renewable energy generation, project emissions are considered zero. In each VPA, all the methodological conditions stipulated will be fulfilled one by one.

Legislation

In none of the countries is there a mandatory law, policy or regulation requiring households to use energy-efficient cookstoves or energy-efficient lighting from solar panels. Although many countries have defined targets for the diffusion/promotion of cleaner technologies for activities such as cooking and lighting, these are not mandatory and have not been fully established. Often, the lack of effective government structures and institutions prevents targets from being met on the ground. In addition, there are financial, technological, and capacity/knowledge barriers that cause planned stove mitigation measures to fail. It is worth highlighting some of the policies in place in the different countries below:

Burkina Faso

Law 053-2012 on general regulation of the electricity sub sector: The law divides the electricity sector between what is managed by the utility and what is managed by the Fund for the Development of Electrification. It also names the actors of the sector, namely the ministry of energy, the ministry of finance, the ministry of trade, the regulatory authority, the utility, the fund for the development of electrification and the entities/people that have been delegated the supply of electricity.

PARSE's⁵ (Energy sector reform support programme) main objective is to create conditions for inclusive access to energy in Burkina Faso. More specifically, it seeks to: (i) improve the legal and institutional framework of the energy sector; (ii) strengthen the governance of key sector entities; (iii) establish a framework conducive to public and private investment; and (iv) increase investments in energy in rural areas.

Kenya

Kenya has witnessed a significant transformation in the policy arena with the development of many policies and regulatory frameworks since the promulgation of the 2010 constitution. Specific government policies that are relevant to the adoption and diffusion of clean fuels for cooking and lighting in Kenya are briefly described below:

The 2010 Constitution declares equity as an underlying principle of governance and assures Kenyans access to essential economic, social, and environmental rights. The Constitution calls for strategies and technologies that help Kenya achieve the 10% increase in forest cover.

The Kenya Country Action Plan (CAP)⁶ outlines the results of a process facilitated by the Country Coordinating Partners (GIZ & SNV) and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. Kenyan stakeholders identified the major barriers to widespread adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in Kenya, the desired outcomes, and the intervention options and mechanisms necessary to effectively overcome the challenges outlined. Every intervention is necessary to achieve widespread adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in Kenya.

The National Energy Policy seeks to ensure affordable, competitive, sustainable, and reliable supply of energy to meet national and county development needs at least cost while protecting and conserving the environment. The policy among other things prioritizes and promotes the development of local technologies in energy development and delivery. It supports and promotes conversion of cookstoves to uptake modern and clean fuels in households and institutions, the challenge is to move consumers up the

⁵ <https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-BF-KZ0-001>

⁶ <https://cleancooking.org/reports-and-tools/kenya-country-action-plan-cap/>

energy ladder for cleaner energy. Biomass, which is at the bottom of the energy ladder as it is more polluting, provides 60% of Kenya's cooking energy needs.

Rwanda

The Rwanda Energy Policy (REP, 2015)⁷ highlights measures that need to be undertaken to promote energy efficiency through a combination of approaches such as regulations, new codes and standards, introduction of economic incentives such as subsidies for installation of solar water heaters, industrial end-users undertaking energy efficiency audits, barrier removal programmes such as examining systemic disincentives or reducing split incentives for energy-efficient technologies in buildings and pursuit of bulk procurement strategies such as the importation of light-emitting diode (LED) lamps.

The Biomass Energy Strategy (MININFRA, 2019), which in addition to improving the sustainable management and supply of biomass resources in the country, aims to reduce the demand for biomass fuels by promoting the switch to modern cooking fuels. This includes raising customer awareness, the strengthening of value chains of clean fuels and cooking technologies and the strengthening of the coordination and capacity of public institutions in the sector.

Nigeria

National energy policy⁸ The policy objectives and implementation strategies have been carefully defined with the fundamental guiding premises that energy is crucial to national development goals and that government has a prime role in meeting the energy challenges facing the nation. Furthermore, the dependence on oil can be reduced through the diversification of the nation's energy resources, aggressive research, development, and demonstration (R D& D), human resources development, etc.

In a renewed effort to meet Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) commitments, the Federal Government has

⁷ https://rura.rw/fileadmin/Documents/Energy/RegulationsGuidelines/Rwanda_Energy_Policy.pdf

⁸ https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/National_Energy_Policy_Nigeria.pdf

established a committee to develop a national policy on clean cooking and meeting universal access. The Federal Ministry of Environment inaugurated the National Clean Cooking Committee under the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change. The committee comprised of key stakeholders in the public sector, private institutions, development partners and civil society organizations among others. (Under development)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) intends to conditionally reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 21% by 2030.² While the DRC has historically been a low emitter, the country's 2021-2023⁹ National Sustainable Development Strategy includes plans to increase the use of renewables and improve energy access, partly through hydropower and solar electricity generation.

An energy policy that aims to address sustainable wood-energy management and the development of alternative energy has emerged as an important milestone in the Letter of Intent between the DRC and CAFI¹⁰. This to pursue a threefold objective: reduce forest degradation, combat respiratory diseases, and relieve rural households' budget. The DRC-CAFI Letter of Intent 2021-31 is a political agreement between the Government of DRC and the CAFI Executive Board to engage in meaningful dialogue and joint actions to improve forest governance and address the drivers of deforestation and degradation.

Togo

Togo has developed a climate change plan, called its Nationally Determined Contribution¹¹, which describes its climate change commitment. It has also developed a National Action Plan to Reduce Air Pollutants, which outlines actions to reduce air

⁹ <https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/congo-democratic-republic>

¹⁰ https://cafi.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EB.2021.18%20-%20Letter%20of%20Intent%20with%20the%20DRC%202021-2030%20with%20annexes_2.pdf

¹¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20Revisées_Togo_Document%20intérimaire_rv_11%2010%202021.pdf

pollution. The 10 mitigation measures included in Togo's air pollution and climate change plans, included the following: Expanding renewable electricity generation, increasing use of more efficient vehicles and electric vehicles, increasing use of cleaner fuels and more efficient stoves for cooking, increasing efficiency of charcoal production, increasing efficiency of charcoal production, decreasing the rate of deforestation, reducing energy intensity of livestock and crop production and capturing the use of methane from landfills and reducing open waste burning.

Togo's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Nature Protection has developed an ambitious action plan to improve air quality and reduce the health burden from air pollution in Togo. The National Plan for the Reduction of Air Pollutants and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in Togo¹² was formally endorsed by the Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Protection of Nature, Prof. David Wonou Oladokoun in 2020. The National Plan to reduce air pollution and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) sets out to achieve three things, i) quantify for the first time the major sources of air pollutants and SLCPs, ii) quantify the air pollution benefits from implementing Togo's climate change commitments, and iii) identify additional actions that could further improve air quality.

3.2.2 | VVB opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable):

Not applicable

3.3 | Impact of the deviation:

3.3.1 | Impact assessment (to be completed by Project developer):

The deviation will not impact project design, safeguarding principles, SDGs assessment, ERs, monitoring frequency, data quality or any other potential risk, as this is a deviation ex-ante of project implementation.

Each VPA submitted for design certification within the PoA will be following the relevant Gold Standard eligibility criteria, And the inclusion conditions of each one of the VPAs

¹² <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/plan-national-de-r%C3%A9duction-des-polluants-atmosph%C3%A9riques-et-climatiques-de-courte-dur%C3%A9e-de>

will be met in which it is verified that all the conditions are uniform and under the same conditions.

3.3.2 | VVB opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable):

Not applicable

3.4 | Documents:

Deviation DEV_150 EcoAct Multi-country Improved Cooking and Safe Water programme, Date of Decision 09/09/2020

https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/DEV_150_Deviation-Request-EcoAct-Multi-country-Improved-Cooking-and-Safe-Water-programme.pdf

Programme of activity requirements and procedures, version 2.0

<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/107-par-programme-of-activity-requirements/>

Deviation approval requirements and procedures, Version 1.2

<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/110-par-deviation-approval-procedure/>

Methodology for metered & measured energy cooking devices, version 1.0

https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/431_V1.0_EE_ICS_Methodology-for-Metered-and-Measured-Energy-Cooking-Devices.pdf

CDM Tool 19 – Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities. V9.0

<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-19-v9.pdf>

CDM Tool 21 – Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities. V13.1

<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v13.1.pdf>

AMS-III.BL Integrated methodology for electrification of communities, version 1.0, available on:

<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XJQ7APPRHOWLO6VSC3161I5Q8MCMNQ>

Version number	Release date	Description
5	11.04.2022	Additional information added: - date of listing, design certification, transition - standard version - specific reference to a requirement deviated from - any previous deviations/design changes approved. Guidance on VVB opinion
4	14.01.2021	
3	16.07.2020	
2	03.05.2018	
1	01.07.2017	Initial adoption