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Instruction: Enter your input in the table below.

Document reference number and title: A6.4-MEP010-A01: Draft Methodological tool: Emissions from electricity generation and/or consumption (version 01.0)				
Item	Section no. (as indicated in the document)	Paragraph/Table/Figure no. (as indicated in the document)	Comment (including justification for change)	Proposed change (including proposed text)
1	Section 5: Methodological Approaches	Overall	<p>The comprehensiveness of the document seems to be solid. However, for the reader and the user, the tool may seem confusing in which scenario, case, option what approach for OM and BM (or default) is eligible.</p> <p>To significantly enhance the readability and subsequently the usability of the tool, the MEP should consider having a table which gives an overview on the OM/BM approaches to be taken for scenario, case and options. This table is seen to be similar to Table 2 of CDM Tool 07</p>	Add table highlighting eligible approaches for OM/BM for different scenarios, cases and options. The table envisioned is similar to Table 2 of CDM Tool 07.
2	5.7.1.2.2. Method (b): Simple OM	Para 70 (a) (ii) The share of electricity generation from renewable and nuclear power units in the relevant period t is not larger than [X per cent].	<p>Determination of this X percentage could be a bit contentious.</p> <p>One way is to determine X percentage could be by essentially splitting number of countries into half and the percentage of grid electricity generation served by the RE. i.e., the percentage of grid RE that would be split 194 signatory to paris agreement into 97 on each side 97 countries have RE generation in the grid higher than X percent and 97 countries having RE generation in the grid lower than X percentage</p>	To be determined, and probably needs to be updated every 3 years.

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3	5.7.1.2.2. Method (b): Simple OM	Para 79 For Case 1, a value of zero shall apply to the parameter FOM, as a simplified and reasonably conservative approach. For Case 2, a value of [X] shall be applied.	For the value of X, it could be analysed trend for past 5 years, the global electricity generation increase in RE vs the net increase in electricity generation from all other sources (including coal, gas, fuel oil and nuclear). This could be put linearly, to give a reasonable factor increase.	To be determined, probably needs to be updated every 3 years
4	5.9 Step 9. Determine the transmission and distribution losses from the electricity system, where applicable	Table 5 Default transmission and distribution losses for different voltages at which electricity is consumed and depending on which case applies	The table does classify TDL based on voltage of the system, however does not define what is considered as low, medium or high voltage.	Inclusion of voltage ranges for what is classified as low, medium and high voltage.
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