



**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM  
SMALL-SCALE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM  
(CDM-SSC-PoA-DD) Version 01**

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**NOTE:**

- (i) This form is for the submission of a CDM PoA whose CPAs apply a small scale approved methodology.
- (ii) At the time of requesting registration this form must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC-CPA-DD (using a real case).



**SECTION A. General description of small-scale programme of activities (PoA)**

**A.1 Title of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):**

>> Renewable Energy PoA in Philippines

**A.2. Description of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):**

Philippines has vast natural resources that can be harnessed as renewable energy sources with CDM potential, primary amongst these currently unexplored are Wind, Hydropower, Biomass and Municipal solid wastes. This is due to high capital cost associated with implementing the renewable energy power plant. Government of Philippines is supporting Renewable Energy projects through various policy measures and incentives.

Philippines introduced the Renewable Energy Act in December 2008, with the aim of making the Philippines 60% energy self-sufficient by 2010. The law also encourages the development and utilisation of renewable energy resources. Although the Philippines government signed various policy measures, incentives and renewable energy act, investment in renewable energy technology is not happening because the capital cost of installation of renewable energy technology is too high and the return on the investment is inadequate. Also, financial institutions lack the capacity and experience in evaluating and lending to renewable energy projects. Hence, renewable energy project developers find the difficulty in accessing the capital cost.

The additional revenues available under the CDM provide incentive to install grid connected renewable power plants in Philippines. However, the high cost associated with CDM cycle along with registration uncertainty proves detrimental to the development of small scale renewable power projects.

The coordinating & managing entity “American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc”. has started off with the proposed “Renewable Energy PoA in Philippines” (henceforth RE PoA) to promote the development and implementation of small renewable power projects, with the objective to contribution towards increased generation of renewable energy in Philippines.

The purpose of the project essentially is to utilize available Renewable energy source (Biomass, Geothermal, Wind or Solar) to generate electricity and to reduce the ever-increasing demand and supply gap of electricity besides contributing towards economic growth and development of the area.

The PoA would cover renewable energy technologies like Wind power, Hydro Power, Solar Power, Geothermal Power and Biomass Power.

**1. General operating and implementing framework of PoA :**

The RE PoA will support the development of new, small scale, grid-connected renewable energy power plants in the Philippines (Hydro, Solar, Wind, Biomass & Geothermal). The PoA



supports renewable energy generation delivering energy to a grid within the geographical boundary of the PoA. Each CPA under this PoA will comprise one or more than one power plant with a combined installed capacity up to 15 MW. The RE PoA is a voluntary action being coordinated and managed by the “American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc”, the coordinating entity. Presently, in Philippines renewable energy developers are facing problems to the access the finance for development of project. Through CDM finance, the Managing Entity will help project developers (CPA Implementers ) to get extra revenue from which the project will get financial viable. The American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc will work closely with General Carbon Pte. Ltd. (henceforth, GC) and the developers of the power plants (henceforth, CPA Implementers) to facilitate the development of new renewable energy power plants and their inclusion in the PoA.

## 2. Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA :

The Goal of RE PoA is to facilitate the development of small scale renewable energy projects in Philippines which currently face various technical, institutional & financial barriers. The RE PoA aims to provide synergies to overcome hurdles that are common to development of a small scale grid connected renewable energy project in Philippines by providing an additional stream of revenue in the form of CDM benefits. The key goal of the RE PoA in Philippines is to reduce dependence on fossil fuel based electricity generation in Philippines by promoting the renewable energy.

The objective of the RE PoA is to develop a platform that can support the development of sustainable, renewable energy projects in the region. To reach this goal, the Managing entity will raise awareness among developers on opportunities for generating CDM revenues and provide standardized and streamlined access to CDM services for renewable energy projects in Philippines, including those that because of their associated financial risks, otherwise would not be able to reach financial closure or to generate CDM revenues. The Managing entity will coordinate the inclusion of the CPA in the PoA, conduct the inclusion to the PoA of the CPA, provide monitoring and verification services to all CPAs, and support the effective commercialization of CERs. Over time, additional services will be added to support the effective development of the renewable energy sector across the host country.

In this way, the RE PoA will promote the development of renewable energy and facilitate the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through displacement of electricity generated by grid connected power plants that contain a majority of fossil-fuel fired installations.

## 3. Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity :

The RE PoA is a voluntary action being coordinated and managed by the American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc. As explained in “General operating and implementing framework of PoA” the proposed PoA will facilitate access to carbon revenues to Renewable energy power developers. These developments will encourage renewable energy electricity generation in the



host country. There are no mandatory laws or regulations in the host country stipulating to implement a Renewable Energy Power Plant or development. Likewise, no mandatory laws or regulations exist requiring the coordinating/managing entity or any other party to develop a PoA for renewable generation plants in the host country. Hence, the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the managing entity.

**A.3. Coordinating/managing entity and participants of SSC-POA:**

>> The following information shall be included here:

The “American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc” will be the Coordinating/Managing Entity for the project activities under the Programme of Activities (PoA) and communicate with the CDM Executive Board.

Name of Party involved [(host) indicates a host Party]	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	Kindly indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Singapore	General Carbon Pte. Ltd.	Yes
Philippines	American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc	Yes

**A.4. Technical description of the small-scale programme of activities:**

>> The PoA covers the geographical region of the country Philippines.

**A.4.1. Location of the programme of activities:**

>> Philippines

**A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):**

>> Philippines

**A.4.1.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary:**

>>>The PoA location and the CPAs that involve the development of small scale biomass power plants developed under the program will only be within the geographical boundaries of Philippines.

**A.4.2. Description of a typical small-scale CDM programme activity (CPA):**

A typical CPA under this PoA comprises one or more newly-built renewable energy power plants with an installed capacity of less than 15 MW. Such plants shall be constructed by one or more third-party project owners and generate electricity from Hydropower, Wind, Solar, Geothermal and Biomass.



**A.4.2.1. Technology or measures to be employed by the SSC-CPA:**

The proposed PoA falls in the type I of the SSC category (As per Attachment A of Appendix B) scope 1 (Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)) category.

The PoA will employ all technologies that harvest energy from Biomass, water, Geothermic and wind and Solar.

Wind Power :

Each project would include the basic machinery that converts wind power to electricity and is called a wind turbine, although it has many more parts than other kinds of turbines. The wind spins blades that are attached to a hub that turns as the blades turn. Together, the blades and hub are called the rotor. The turning rotor spins a generator, producing electricity. The capacity installed will be maximum 15 MW.

Hydro Power :

CPA under RE PoA would include electricity generation from Hydropower; the production of electrical power through the use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water. It is the most widely used form of renewable energy. Once a hydroelectric complex is constructed, the project produces no direct waste, and has a considerably lower output level of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) than fossil fuel powered energy plants. The project would include hydro power projects up to the capacity of 15 MW.

Solar Power :

CPA under RE PoA would include electricity generation from Solar using either Solar PV technology or Solar Thermal technology. This technology generates electricity from sun energy with a threshold of 15 MW at single location .

Biomass Power :

CPA under RE PoA would include the electricity generation from Biomass (Biodegradable waste ,Agricultural waste etc. ) using various technology like Gasification , Biomethenation . The project would include the power plant up to capacity of 15 MW.

Geothermal Power:

Geothermal power plants use steam produced from reservoirs of hot water found a few miles or more below the Earth's surface to produce electricity. The steam rotates a turbine that activates a generator, which produces electricity. There are three types of geothermal power plants: dry steam, flash steam, and binary cycle. i) Dry steam power plants draw from underground resources of steam. The steam is piped directly from underground wells to the power plant where it is



directed into a turbine/generator unit. ii) Flash steam power plants are the most common and use geothermal reservoirs of water with temperatures greater than 360°F (182°C). This very hot water flows up through wells in the ground under its own pressure. As it flows upward, the pressure decreases and some of the hot water boils into steam. The steam is then separated from the water and used to power a turbine/generator. Any leftover water and condensed steam are injected back into the reservoir, making this a sustainable resource. iii) Binary cycle power plants operate on water at lower temperatures of about 225°–360°F (107°–182°C). Binary cycle plants use the heat from the hot water to boil a working fluid, usually an organic compound with a low boiling point. The working fluid is vaporized in a heat exchanger and used to turn a turbine. The water is then injected back into the ground to be reheated. The water and the working fluid are kept separated during the whole process, so there are little or no air emissions.

Detailed technical description of each individual projects would be provided in detail in the individual CPA DD.

#### **A.4.2.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a SSC-CPA in the PoA:**

As per the “Standard for the development of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of a project activity as a CPA under the PoA”, Annex 3 of EB 63 following criteria must be met by each CPA to be included under PoA:

1. Each CPA will be located within the geographical boundary of Philippines.
2. Each CPA will export the renewable electricity generated to a relevant and clearly identified grid within the geographical boundary of the host country.
3. Each project will include a renewable energy power plant (one of solar, hydro, wind, biomass or geothermal power plant) that generates electricity with a capacity below the type I small-scale threshold. If the power plant is a hydroelectric plant that comprises a reservoir, the power density of the power plant shall be greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>.
4. Conditions to check the start date of the any CPA through documentary evidence :
  - a. The start date will be the earliest of the date of :
    1. Work order for implementation of Renewable energy power plant
    2. Agreement between Project participant and Electricity Supply Grid
  - b. Submission of start date undertaking by CPA PP to ME which will be verified by the above evidences
  - c. Start date is after the commencement of validation of PoA.
5. Each CPA will satisfy the following applicability criteria described in approved methodology AMS I.D *Grid connected renewable electricity generation* .Each CPA Conditions that ensure compliance with applicability and other requirements of single or multiple methodology/ies applied by CPAs :
  - a. This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass.
    - Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or
    - Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.



6. Each CPA will demonstrate the additionality as per the requirements of “Attachment A of Appendix B of the Simplified modalities and procedures for small scale CDM project activities”.
7. Each CPA will undertake local stakeholder consultations following :
  - a. Identification of local stakeholders identified by C/ME and CPA owner
  - b. Invitation to local stakeholder consultation or meets
  - c. Demonstrating the CPA project activity
  - d. Inviting comments from stakeholders
  - e. Minuting of the comments
8. Each CPA will conduct Initial Environment Assessment and would address the environmental Impacts .
9. Each CPA will meet the following small-scale threshold criteria as per EB 61, Annex 21, version 17 “General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies”
  - a. Each CPA will have one or more newly –built renewable energy power plant with an installed capacity of less than 15 MW.
10. Each CPA will not undergo debundling check as per EB 54 Annex 13, version 03 “Guidance for determining the occurrence of debundling under a PoA” para 10.
11. Each CPA will demonstrate that no Official Development Assistance (ODA) is being used. This may be evidenced through any of the following:
  - a. Undertaking by CPA operator to the coordinating /managing entity
  - b. Certificate by CPA operator’s Chartered Accountant
  - c. Certificate by coordinating/managing entity.
12. For each CPA ,Managing Entity will check for double counting by
  - a. Monitoring the database (UNFCCC, DOE and other GHG ER standards) to check project activity does not generates offsets more than once simultaneously.

**A.4.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced by a SSC-CPA below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality):**

>> The following shall be demonstrated here:

**(i) The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action;**

As explained in section A.2, the proposed PoA will facilitate access to carbon revenues to Renewable energy power developers. These developments will encourage renewable energy electricity generation in the host country. There are no mandatory laws or regulations in the host country stipulating to implement a Renewable Energy Power Plant or development of a



PoA. Likewise, no obligation exists for private entities to utilize or develop renewable energy projects. The proposed PoA can be, therefore, regarded as a voluntary coordinated action

**(ii) If the PoA is implementing a voluntary coordinated action, it would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA;**

The proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the managing entity, and this proposed activity will be implemented with the support of carbon finance. Hence the proposed activity would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA.

**(iii) If the PoA is implementing a mandatory policy/regulation, this would/is not Enforced :**

There are no mandatory policy/regulations in Philippines which insists in the implementation of Renewable energy Power plant.

**(iv) If mandatory policy/regulations is enforced, the PoA will lead to greater level of enforcement of existing mandatory policy/regulations**

As mentioned above the proposed PoA is not implementing any mandatory policy/regulations.

As prescribed in the Attachment A to Appendix B of simplified modalities and procedures of small scale CDM project activities, additionality of the SSC CPA will be demonstrated by doing barrier analysis or additionality will be proved automatically if the SSC CPA comes under microscale project criteria( As prescribed in EB 63 Annex23,Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activity) . To demonstrate additionality by doing barrier analysis , at least any one of the following barriers shall be demonstrated as per attachment A to the appendix B.

1. Investment barriers
2. Technological barriers
3. Barriers due to prevailing practice
4. Other barriers.

Considering the participation of renewable sources in the total electricity generation and the potential of the renewable resources in Philippines, it can be concluded that in the absence of the capacity development and streamlined CDM services to be provided under the proposed PoA the financial incentives like CDM revenues will remain at insufficient levels to undertake the investments needed to establish new renewable plants. Consequently, the current dependence on thermal generation will remain.

The development of Renewable Energy projects in Philippines is primarily slow due to poor return on investments offered by such projects as compared to the conventional fossil fuel based power generation.

The SSC-PoA is thus deemed additional.



As per paragraph 73 of the 47th EB meeting report “additionality is to be demonstrated either at the PoA level or at CPA level”. The PPs choose to demonstrate the additionality at CPA level.

**A.4.4. Operational, management and monitoring plan for the programme of activities (PoA):**

**A.4.4.1. Operational and management plan:**

The American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc will have overall operational and management responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the proposed PoA and is therefore acting as the PoA Managing Entity.

The American Orient Capital Partners (Phils) Inc, the Managing Entity, will be responsible for the following operational and management activities related to each SSC-CPA under the PoA as listed below:

- Technical development of PoA concept and related documents
- Managing PoA CDM registration
- Working with various potential CPA PPs and providing them with project packages (target user group, finance recovery mechanism through carbon credits, implementation arrangements) to undertake, convincing them and facilitating their role as CPA PP.
- Performing technical review of inclusion of CPAs
- Following procedures to avoid double counting
- Maintaining records and documentation control process for each CPA.
- Verification activities
- CER Allocation

(i) A record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA,

In order to unambiguously identify the renewable energy plant participating in the PoA, a serial numbering system will be implemented that uniquely identify each power plant through numbers and letter for the CPA and the power facility. This serial numbering system will be used to record baseline and monitoring data on a continuous basis using an Excel database. In this way, the PoA coordinating entity will be able to track the emission reduction of each power plant over the full duration of the crediting period.

In summary, the CME will record and document CPA detail information as follows:

- Name of the CPA and its installed capacity
- The name, address, and project owner details of each participating CPA
- The geographical coordinates of each CPA (GPS coordinates of the power house)
- The record of technology type (hydropower, wind or solar) employed in each power plant participating in the PoA
- The verification status (number of verification and associated monitoring period)

The CME will be responsible for the management of records and data associated with each CPA. The Excel database will be updated manually using the data supplied by the participating power plants. It will form the basis for the verification of CPAs and be available for inspection by the DOE at any point in time.



- (ii) A system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has been already registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA,

The database described above will be used to perform a double accounting check. Every new CPA will be compared to the already existing database and the list of project activities that are under validation or registered at the UNFCCC. Moreover as shown below, the project implementers will be made aware of the double accounting principle and will certify that the proposed CPA is not registered under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme for availing GHG emission reduction benefits. Should such a case occur then the coordinating entity will not proceed with inclusion of the corresponding CPA in the proposed PoA.

- iii) The SSC-CPA included in the PoA is not a de-bundled component of another CDM programme activity (CPA) or CDM project activity:

For the purposes of registration of a Programme of Activities (PoA), a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA shall be deemed to be a de-bundled component of a large scale activity if there is already an activity, which satisfies both conditions (a) and (b) below:

- (a) Has the same activity implementer as the proposed small scale CPA or has a coordinating or managing entity, which also manages a large scale PoA of the same technology/measure, and;  
(b) The boundary is within 1 km of the boundary of the proposed small-scale CPA, at the closest point.

For this PoA both of the above conditions would be checked at individual CPA level to confirm that SSC-CPA is not a de-bundled component of another CDM PoA or CDM project activity.

- iv) The provisions to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA;

In order to avoid double accounting and to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA, the project implementer of an CPA shall enter into a contractual arrangement with the coordinating entity including respective provisions that:

- The CPA has not been and will not be registered as a single CDM project activity or as a CPA under another PoA.
- The project implementer is aware that the CPA will be subscribed to the present PoA.
- The project implementer cedes its rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme to the managing entity of the PoA.
- Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme.

<b>A.4.4.2. Monitoring plan:</b>
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The coordinating entity will implement a sampling procedure to be used by the DOE during verification. However the coordinating entity wants to keep the option to verify individually some CPAs if needed. On the other hand, sampling will not be allowed within one CPA since most of the time one CPA will only include one renewable energy power plant. The coordinating entity will submit CPAs for verification by the DOE pursuant to the sequence described below:

- 1 The coordinating entity will continuously update a list of all CPAs indicating whether they wish to be sampled or verified individually.
2. The coordinating entity collects the monitoring information for all CPAs that will be verified and prepares one monitoring report.
3. The DOE performs a desk review of all CPAs (sampled and individually verified).
4. The DOE determines the CPAs that belong to the samples
5. The DOE performs the on-site assessments of the CPAs belonging to the samples and of all individually verified CPAs.
6. The DOE verifies total verified emission reductions computed by the PoA

#### **1- Maintenance of a list of verification procedures to be applied to each CPA**

The coordinating entity will develop and continuously update a list of CPAs that indicates whether a CPA would like to be individually verified or make use of the sampling modality for verification described below.

#### **2- Collection of monitored parameters and elaboration of the monitoring plan**

The monitoring report will compile all required monitoring information for all CPAs (sampled and individually verified) that will be verified by the DOE. This report will unambiguously set out the data relating to the emission reductions generated by each specific CPA during the monitoring period consistent with the requirements of this PoA-DD and the corresponding CPA-DD.

The monitoring plan for parameters included in section E.7.1 will be implemented for each CPA with assistance from the coordinating entity as follows:

- CPA owner will implement each CPA individually and monitor and record all parameters included in section E.7.1.
- The coordinating entity will provide guidance to CPA owner on how monitoring should be conducted and data should be collected in regards to emission reductions calculation.
- The CPA owners will provide data on monitored parameters included in section E.7.1 to the coordinating entity.
- The coordinating entity will document and store all parameters included in section E.7.1 provided by CPA owners in an electronic database, while primary data will be stored by CPA owner .
- The coordinating entity review relevant monitoring documents, prepare the monitoring report, and provide the latter to the DOE.



### 3- Desk review

The DOE performs a desk review of the monitoring information of all CPAs (sampled and individually verified) as per procedures determined by the CDM Validation and Verification Manual.

At the end of the desk review the coordinating entity shall provide an updated monitoring report elaborated in light of the DOE findings. The DOE approves the final monitoring report provided by the coordinating entity and certifies that (i) the list and type of data collected and provided within the monitoring report is consistent with the monitoring plan of each CPA (ii) ERs are estimated as described in this PoA-DD and the respective CPA-DD and are not miscalculated.

### 4-Determination of samples

The sampling method is based on the stratified random sample methodology described “General Guidelines for sampling and surveys for small scale CDM project activities”, EB50 annex 30 and “Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities “,EB 65 annex 2.

### 5-Onsite assessments

The DOE performs onsite assessments as per procedures determined by the CDM Validation and Verification Manual of the CPAs to be verified individually and of the randomly selected sample CPAs.

### 6-Computation of total emission reductions by the PoA

The total verified emissions reductions by the PoA will be the sum of the emissions reductions verified by the sampled and individually verified CPAs. Verified emission reductions generated by the latter type of CPAs will be aggregated in the monitoring report.

#### **A.4.5. Public funding of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>>There will be no Public funding involved in the proposed PoA.

#### **SECTION B. Duration of the programme of activities (PoA)**

##### **B.1. Starting date of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> 01/01/2012

The starting date of PoA will be after the commencement of validation of PoA.

##### **B.2. Length of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> 28 years 00 months



**SECTION C. Environmental Analysis**

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**C.1. Please indicate the level at which environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures is undertaken. Justify the choice of level at which the environmental analysis is undertaken:**

1. Environmental Analysis is done at PoA level
2. Environmental Analysis is done at SSC-CPA level ✓

Local and focalized impacts of each power project (depending on the technology, location, capacity, and construction or not of dam among others) justify a separate environmental assessment for each CPA.

Environmental analysis will therefore be conducted for each power plant included in a CPA according to the applicable environmental policies in Philippines at the time of inclusion of CPA to the PoA.

**C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:**

>> The environmental impacts analysis will be done at CPA level.

**C.3. Please state whether in accordance with the host Party laws/regulations, an environmental impact assessment is required for a typical CPA, included in the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> Environmental impact assessments will be conducted for each SSC-CPA according to the applicable laws and regulations at the time of inclusion of SSC-CPA to SSC-PoA.

**SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments**

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**D.1. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder comments are invited. Justify the choice:**

1. Local stakeholder consultation is done at PoA level ✓
2. Local stakeholder consultation is done at SSC-CPA level ✓

Since the local stakeholder concerns will vary for every CPA included in PoA and specific to the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the location, American Orient Capital Partners(phils) Inc. proposes to undertake local stakeholder consultation at CPA level. However, an initial national level stakeholder consultation will also conducted for the PoA. The stakeholders contacted at both PoA and CPA levels are likely to overlap. However, key institutional stakeholders viz. different technology providers, regulatory bodies and ministry representatives will exclusively be contacted at PoA level while members of local village organizations, informal groups will be more specific to a region and will be consulted at individual CPA levels.

**D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:**

>> Local stakeholder consultation will be done at PoA level

The stakeholder consultation will be conducted at national level to get the comments of various stakeholders about the project. This will be conducted to acquire details, feedback, and create preparedness for possible hindrances likely to affect the project.

The stakeholder consultation for the PoA will be undertaken by Managing Entity as the PoA co-ordinator as follows:



The PoA DD will be made publicly available through website. The stakeholders identified throughout the nation will be invited to comment via mails, phone calls, personal invitation.

Wide ranges of stakeholders pan Philippines will be identified and their feedbacks will be invited. They can be grouped under the following broad categories:

- a. Corporate and Multinational representatives and industry associations
- b. Central and State Government Representatives
- c. Forest Officials
- d. Think tanks and academics affiliated to community development
- e. Technology suppliers
- f. Investors/ Buyers of future credits
- g. Validators of Projects
- h. Non Government Organizations working in the fields of environment, rural and community development.

The identified categories of stake holders will represented in each and the feedback will receive over the 30 days duration when the project details will be carried on website. The design of the consultation should ensured that participants will get maximum time for inputting into the design, airing their concerns and also highlighting of what they are feeling good about the overall project.

#### Local stakeholder consultation will be done at SSC-CPA level

Area specific stake holder's consultation shall be done prior to inclusion of the project activity at CPA level by inviting those who will be closely associated with the implementation of CPA or those who are likely to be affected (both positively and negatively) by the Renewable energy Power Plant project. The time, date and location for the same will be pre-determined and identified stakeholders will be contacted.

The local stakeholder will be invited through:

- (i) Personal invitation via email, telephone or post (if necessary)
- (ii) Open invitation notices pasted on public places / company entrance gate
- (iii) Other means

Stakeholders foreseen at this stage include:

1. Organisation/ Plant staff and employees associated with the project
2. Local forest officials
3. Local community leaders/ Heads of Barangay
4. Non Government Organisations, working in the area and those specifically selected for the project
5. Local Residents, Resident Associations, impacted beneficiaries or neighbours.

#### Stakeholder Consultation Meet

It will constitute half a day and the agenda will involve:

- 1 One hour of background to the project, its implications and impacts (non technical



summary of the project).

2 One hour of Q&A sessions and clarifications.

3 Time for circulation of Attendance forms and SH feedback (in written formats).

The information gathered will be appropriately recorded for documentation purposes and for showing validators and UNFCCC.

**D.3. Summary of the comments received:**

>> Comments will be received from various stakeholders and there doubts or concerns about the project activity will be addressed. A summary of comments will be prepared for the PoA.

**D.4. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:**

>> Key stakeholder observations and responses will be incorporated in the PoA.

**SECTION E. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology**

**E.1. Title and reference of the approved SSC baseline and monitoring methodology applied to a SSC-CPA included in the PoA:**

>> Name of approved baseline and monitoring methodology:

AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation --- Version 17, Sectoral Scope: 01

The methodology has been approved by EB for use in a PoA.

**E.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a SSC-CPA:**

<p><b>The applicability criteria of AMS I.D. v17 are the following:</b></p>	<p><b>Methodology AMS I.D. v17 is applicable to an SSC-CPA under the proposed SSC-PoA because:</b></p>
<p>This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or</li> <li>b. Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.</li> </ul>	<p>An SSC-CPA will consist of a renewable energy generation unit (hydro, wind or solar) that supplies electricity to a regional grid of India.</p>
<p>This methodology is applicable to project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where there was no renewable energy power plant operating prior to the implementation of the project activity</p>	<p>PoA is limited to greenfield projects.</p>



<p>(Greenfield plant); (b) involve a capacity addition; (c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or (d) involve a replacement of (an)existing plant(s).</p>	
<p>Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir with no change in the volume of reservoir;</li> <li>• The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of the project activity, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>• The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p>As per eligibility requirements, a hydro SSC-CPA that comprises a reservoir will have a power density greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>.</p>
<p>If the new unit added has both renewable and nonrenewable components (e.g., a wind/diesel unit),the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the unit added co-fires fossil fuel,the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed thelimit of 15 MW.</p>	<p>Each SSC-CPA has only renewable components.</p>
<p>Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category.</p>	<p>Not applicable, the proposed SSC-PoA does not include combined heat and power systems.</p>
<p>In the case of project activities that involve the addition of renewable energy generation units at an existing renewable power generation facility, the added capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.</p>	<p>Capacity additions are not eligible under the proposed SSC-PoA. The SSC-CPA would only involve green field project activity.</p>
<p>Project activities that seek to retrofit or modify an existing facility for renewable energy generation are included in this category. To qualify as a small scale project, the total output of the modified or retrofitted unit shall not exceed the limit of 15MW.</p>	<p>An SSC-CPA will not retrofit or modify an existing facility for renewable energy generation. The SSC-CPA would only involve green field project activity.</p>



**E.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the SSC-CPA boundary**

>> As per AMS I.D. v17, “The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the CDM project power plant is connected to”. The project boundary encompasses the power project site from the source intake to the substation or interconnection point where the electricity is delivered to the grid and also the power plants connected to the Grid.

The greenhouse gases and emission sources included in or excluded from the project boundary are shown in the table below.

**Emissions sources included in or excluded from the project boundary**

Source	Source	Gas	Included??	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activit	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Main emission source
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
Project Activity	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation in solar thermal power plants	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Main emission source
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
	For hydro power plants, emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> from the reservoir	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Power density would be more than 10 W/m <sup>2</sup>
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source

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



The baseline scenario is the generation of electricity in one of the Philippines grids by its existing power plants, the baseline scenario is therefore in line with all laws and regulations of Philippines.

As per AMS I.D. 17 paragraph 10 and because the project activity is the installation of a new grid connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity that otherwise would have been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources.

The baseline emissions are the product of electrical energy baseline  $E_{GBL,y}$  expressed in kWh of electricity produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by an emission factor of the Grid where electricity is displaced.

$$BE_y = E_{GBL,y} \cdot E_{FCO_2}$$

Where:

$BE_y$             Baseline Emissions in year y; t CO<sub>2</sub>  
 $E_{GBL,y}$         Energy baseline in year y; kWh  
 $E_{FCO_2}$         CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Factor in year y; t CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

**E.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the SSC-CPA being included as registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of SSC-CPA): >>**

**E.5.1. Assessment and demonstration of additionality for a typical SSC-CPA:**

>> As explained in section A.4.3, the main barrier to the development of small Renewable Energy power projects in Philippines is the financial barrier. Each SSC-CPA is intrinsically different due to different financial parameters. The testing of these barriers would require specific assessments of the financial barrier for every SSC-CPA. In order to make the assessment of additionality as objective as possible, the PPs opt to test only for a subset of the barriers:

Test a: As per "Guidelines for Demonstrating additionality of Microscale Project Activities" version 03, EB63 Annex 23: SSC-CPA will be considered additional if its installed capacity is below the 5 MW threshold and if it is undertaken in an underdeveloped zone of Philippines or SSC-CPA employs specific renewable energy technologies/measures recommended by the host country DNA and approved by the Board to be additional in the host country (conditions apply: the total installed capacity of the technology/measure contributes less than or equal to 3% to national annual (electricity generation).

Test b: The CME, will demonstrate barrier analysis for proving additionality of the SSC-CPA.

To be additional, each SSC-CPA will have to pass one of these two tests. The procedure for conducting the tests at SSC-CPA level is described in detail in section E.5.2.

**E.5.2. Key criteria and data for assessing additionality of a SSC-CPA:**



**Test a: Is the Proposed CPA coming under Microscale Project Activity ?**

This additionality test is based on annex 23 of EB 63 “Guidelines for Demonstrating Additionality of Microscale Project Activities” according to which renewable energy projects are deemed additional if they have no more than 5 MW installed capacity and are located in a special underdeveloped zone of the host country or SSC-CPA employs specific renewable energy technologies/measures recommended by the host country DNA and approved by the Board to be additional in the host country (conditions apply: the total installed capacity of the technology/measure contributes less than or equal to 3% to national annual (electricity generation). The location of the SSC-CPA will be determined as the location of the wind turbines/hydro powerhouse/solar transformers/biomass power plant.

This EB guidance recognizes the specific barriers faced by very small projects and undertaken in underdeveloped areas - in line with the barriers described in section A.4.3.

Test	Yes	No
i) SSC-CPA capacity is below or equal to 5 MW		
ii) SSC-CPA is undertaken in a special underdeveloped zone of host country identified by the government before 28 May 2010  OR  iii) SSC-CPA employs specific renewable energy technologies/measures recommended by the host country DNA and approved by the Board to be additional in the host country		

If SSC CPA qualifies i) and ii) both condition or i) and iii) both condition then additionality of the project will be proved automatically as per the guideline of Microscale Project Activities, EB 63 Annex 23.

**Test b: Barrier analysis**

For qualifying SSC-CPAs that do not meet Test a described above, A SSC-CPA will demonstrate the additionality using the guidance given in attachment A to Appendix B of the “Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities”. Additionality of a small-scale CDM project can be demonstrated by showing that the project would not have



occurred anyway due to the existence of one or more of the following barriers: (i) investment barrier, (ii) technological barrier, (iii) barrier due to prevailing practice, and (iv) other barriers.

i) Investment Barrier:

In Philippines, the development of renewable energy biomass power plant faces significant Investment barriers as follows:

(a) Lack of availability of suitable financing and capability of local financial institutes to process Renewable Power Project deals.

(b) Most lack expertise and suitable financial products in originating, assessing and financing Renewable Power projects.

(c) Lack of implementing rules and regulation for sustainable energy projects: Philippines government signed renewable energy act, the lack of clarity and implementing rules and regulations on feed-in-tariff coupled with the local financial institutions' unfamiliarity on the renewable energy projects results in the significant difficulty in accessing long term debt funding from the local commercial banks.

(d) Steep learning curve for end-users of small scale renewable energy equipment: Most consumers are aware of the problem and are starting to research different investment options, but support is needed to help them make the right choice and to commit to invest.

The project owner of each CPA, who will finances partly or fully, finances the procurement and installation cost of Renewable energy power plant has no revenue from sources other than carbon revenue. This is the investment barrier that the project owner faces.

ii) Technological Barrier :

The target beneficiaries in the each proposed CPA are using electricity generated from conventional fuel which is the prevalent and is in practice for very long period. As the renewable energy power plant technology is not similar to the electricity generation from conventional fuel, intensive training have to be given to operation and maintenance (O&M) work force, and also establishment of a network for the same. The carbon finance deployed is used to introduce the new technology in significant volume to make establishment of O&M networks by the suppliers.

iii) Lack of Prevailing Practice:

Prevailing practice for Philippines is Grid connected fossil fuel power plant which is cheaper in comparison with Grid connected renewable energy power plant.

Project activity of implementing technology of renewable energy power plant is not prevailing practice in Philippines and represents a higher risk alternative to the business as usual scenario. The Project Activity faces several barriers to implementation, while project activity alternative is not prevented by them.

Finally, registration of CDM project activity allows the project developer to go beyond the prevailing practice of Grid connected fossil fuel power plant by allowing the implementation of grid connected renewable energy power plant.



**E.6. Estimation of Emission reductions of a CPA:**

**E.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices, provided in the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied, selected for a typical SSC-CPA:**

>> The CPA would constitute of new grid connected Renewable Energy based power generation units.

Baseline:

The baseline emissions are the product of electrical energy baseline expressed in MWh of electricity produced by the Renewable Power generating unit multiplied by the grid emission factor. Details about calculation of grid emission factor are provided in this section below.

Project emissions:

The Renewable electricity generation units under this PoA may consume electricity from the grid in the form of imports or on-site DG sets in case of load shedding. The amount of electricity and/or diesel consumption by each of the CPA will be recorded for estimation of project emissions as per AMS I.D v17. In the case of hydro power plants with power density of 4-10 W/m<sup>2</sup>, project emissions from the reservoir are considered following ACM0002 v12.1.0.

Leakage

Since the PoA would involve in establishment of new Renewable Energy based power plant, leakage is considered as zero.

As per paragraph 12 of AMS I.D. v17 the emission factor can be calculated as follows:

*(a) A combined margin (CM), consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) according to the procedures prescribed in the 'Tool to calculate the Emission Factor for an electricity system.*

OR

*(b) The weighted average emissions (in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh) of the current generation mix. The data of the year in which project generation occurs must be used. Calculations must be based on data from an official source (where available) and made publicly available.*

For all SSC-CPAs under this SSC-PoA option (a) will be used for calculating the baseline. EFCO<sub>2</sub> will be calculated as the Combined Margin (CM) emission factor determined using the 'Tool to calculate the Emission Factor for an electricity system' version 02.2 as following:

STEP 1. Identify the relevant electricity systems.

STEP 2. Choose whether to include off-grid power plants in the project electricity system (optional).

STEP 3. Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM).

STEP 4. Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method.



STEP 5. Identify the group of power units to be included in the build margin (BM).

STEP 6. Calculate the build margin emission factor.

STEP 7. Calculate the combined margin (CM) emissions factor.

**E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA:**

>> Emission Reductions for a CPA shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$$

Where:

ER<sub>y</sub> Emission reductions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

BE<sub>y</sub> Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

PE<sub>y</sub> Project emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

LE<sub>y</sub> Leakage emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

**Project Emissions**

Project Emissions will be calculated as follows:

$$PE_y = PEFC_{i,y} + PEHP_{,y}$$

PE<sub>y</sub> Project emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y)

PEFC<sub>i,y</sub> Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in process j during year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

PEHP<sub>,y</sub> Project emissions from water reservoir (t CO<sub>2</sub>/y)

Emissions from fossil fuel consumption (PEFC<sub>i,y</sub>)

PEFC<sub>i,y</sub>, as described in section A.4.4.2, shall only be accounted for Stratum 1, which has a diesel generator as a back-up according to the following formula:

$$PEFC_{i,y} = \sum FC_{i,j,y} \times COEF_{i,y}$$

Where:

PEFC<sub>j,y</sub> Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in process j during year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>/y)

FC<sub>i,j,y</sub> Is the quantity of fuel type I combusted in process j during the year y; tonne/yr

COEF<sub>i,y</sub> Is the CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficient of fuel type I in year y; tCO<sub>2</sub>/tonne

i Are the fuel types combusted in process i during the year y

For CPAs that do not have a diesel generator as a back-up, which belong to Stratum 2, PEFC<sub>j,y</sub> are 0.

Emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants (PEHP<sub>,y</sub>)



For hydro power project activities that result in new reservoirs it shall be accounted for CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the reservoir, estimated as follows:

(a) If the power density of the project activity (PD) is greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup> and less than or equal to 10 W/m<sup>2</sup>:

$$PEHP_{,y} = \frac{EFRes \times EGBL_{,y}}{1000}$$

Where:

PEHP<sub>,y</sub> = Project emissions from water reservoirs (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)

EFRes = Default emission factor for emissions from reservoirs of hydro power plants in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh)

EGBL<sub>,y</sub> = Electricity energy baseline in year y; (= Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y) (MWh/y)

(b) If the power density of the project activity (PD) is greater than 10 W/m<sup>2</sup>:

$$PEHP_{,y} = 0$$

The power density of the project activity (PD) is calculated as follows:

$$PD = \frac{Py}{A}$$

Where:

PD = Power density of the project activity (W/m<sup>2</sup>)

Py = Installed capacity of the hydro power plant after the implementation of the project activity (W)

A = Area of the reservoir measured in the surface of the water (m<sup>2</sup>)

### Leakage

For all CPAs LE<sub>y</sub> are 0.

### Baseline Emissions

Baseline Emissions will be calculated as:

$$BE_y = EG_{BL,y}$$

Where:

BE<sub>y</sub> Baseline Emissions in year y; t CO<sub>2</sub>

EGBL<sub>,y</sub> Energy baseline in year y; kWh

EF<sub>CO2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Factor in year y; t CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh



As elaborated in section above, the combined margin is calculated and used as CO2 emission factor.

Hence:

$$EFCO_2 = EFCM_{,y}$$

Depending on the type of project and name of grid the CPA is connected to, different CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Factors shall be chosen as per Philippines DNA.

All emission factors will be fixed for one crediting period of the PoA-DD and will be revised as per available published values from the Philippines DNA in the next crediting periods.

**E.6.3. Data and parameters that are to be reported in CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form:**

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	Py
<b>Data unit:</b>	MW
<b>Description:</b>	Installed Power Generation Capacity based on the nameplate capacity at the generator for Hydro & Wind projects and based on supplier data for solar projects
<b>Source of data used:</b>	Detailed Project Report/Purchase contracts if available
<b>Value applied:</b>	
<b>Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :</b>	The values reflect the expected capacity to be installed at the power plant according to the plant design parameters.
<b>Any comment:</b>	The final capacity that will be installed at the plant might differ from the value declared in the CPA-DD since the technical parameters planned initially at the time of preparation of the SSC-CPA DD might undergo alterations during project implementation

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	A
<b>Data unit:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Description:</b>	Area of the reservoir from the hydro power plants, measured in the surface of the Water
<b>Source of data used:</b>	Project Site (measured from topographical surveys, maps, satellite pictures, etc.)



Value applied:	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The design of the hydro power plant, including its dam, clearly defines the expected water surface area.
Any comment:	This parameter shall only be applied for non runoff river hydro power plants.

Data / Parameter:	EFRes
Data unit:	t CO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh
Description:	Default emission factor for emissions from reservoirs
Source of data used:	Decision by EB23
Value applied:	0.09 t CO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh (will be different for Philippines)
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	-
Any comment:	-.

**E.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:**

**D.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each SSC-CPA:**

Based on AMS I.D. v17, the following data and parameter will be monitored during the project crediting period:

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	EG <sub>BL,Y</sub>
Data unit:	kWh
Description:	Electricity energy baseline in year y; (= Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y)
Source of data to be used:	Measured by electricity meter(s)
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	To be specified in each SSC-CPA
Description of	The net electricity production will be measured continuously by a bi-



measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	directional energy meter with high accuracy as per government regulation at the interconnection point or sub-station as per agreed PPA. The net electricity production will be calculated by subtracting the electricity exported with the electricity imported by the SSC-CPA.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The device will be calibrated periodically according to the instructions as per local/national standard and requirements in place at the date of inclusion of the SSC-CPA into the SSC-PoA.
Any comment:	

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$FC_{i,j,y}$
Data unit:	Litre
Description:	diesel consumption from auxiliaries
Source of data to be used:	Diesel invoices
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	To be specified in each SSC-CPA
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Diesel consumption will be monitored through the collection of diesel invoices or by monitoring the number of operation hours of the diesel engine. In the latter case, the volume of fuel consumed will be calculated by multiplying the number operation hours by the specific consumption of the auxiliaries.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	None
Any comment:	If the project emission of diesel fuel is less than 1% of total emission reduction, then this project emission could be excluded.

<b>E.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a SSC-CPA:</b>
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**>> 1. Monitoring Plan Objective and Organization**

The purpose of the monitoring plan is to measure the net electricity delivered to the local electricity grid by the SSC-CPA. The net electricity will be calculated by subtracting the electricity exported with the electricity imported by the SSC-CPA, which is measured at the interconnection point or sub-station as per agreed PPA.

Details of the SSC-CPA monitoring plan will be described for each SSC-CPA but shall comprise the procedures outlined in this section.

**2. Monitoring Data and archiving**

Data to be monitored is the net electricity delivered to the local grid by the SSC-CPA.



The monitoring data will be derived from periodic electricity meter records kept by the project owners and/or the grid company, which will be crosschecked with actual sales electricity receipts signed by project owners and the regional grid company. The operator of the Renewable Energy plant will be responsible for collecting the monitoring data and will provide the coordinating entity with meter readings for electricity delivered and if applicable calibration certificates.

In case the main meter of SSC-CPAs break down, the net electricity delivered to the local grid will be derived from a back-up meter installed and operated by the project owners and/or the grid company. Furthermore, in the worst case, if there is no back-up revenue meter available at the interconnection point or sub-station, CME and the project owners will not claim any emission reductions during the breaking down of main revenue meter.

The data will be archived electronically and be stored for 2 years after the end of the crediting period of each SSC-CPA by the coordinating entity.

### 3. Calculation approaches :

Calculation of ex-post baseline emission is carried out for each SSC-CPA as per following equation:

$$BE_{(CPA),y} = EE_{(CPA),y} - EI_{(CPA),y} \times EF_{(CPA),CO_2}$$

Where:

$BE_{(CPA),y}$  Emission Reductions from [CPA] in year y; t CO<sub>2</sub>

$EE_{(CPA),y}$  Electricity exported by [CPA] in year y; kWh

$EI_{(CPA),y}$  Electricity imported by [CPA] in year y; kWh

$EF_{(CPA),CO_2}$  CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Factor of the grid where the [CPA] is connected; t CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

### 4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control :

The installation location of the meters is detailed in each SSC-CPA. The project entity will implement QA&QC measures to calibrate and guarantee the accuracy of metering and safety of the project operation.

The metering devices will be calibrated and inspected properly and periodically as per local/national standard and requirements at the date of inclusion of the CPA into the PoA. The grid company and the project owners are responsible for operation and maintenance of their respective electricity meters.

The meter(s) reading will be readily accessible for the Designated Operational Entity (DOE) carrying out the verification of monitoring data.

<b>E.8 Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)</b>
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Annex 1

**CONTACT INFORMATION ON COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY and  
PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAMME of ACTIVITIES.**

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**

Public funding from Annex I countries and diversion of official development assistance (ODA) is not involved in this project activity.

**Annex 3**

**BASELINE INFORMATION**

Historical data or Survey Report on Current Fuel Consumption in the project region Survey results/National or Local statistics/Studies,maps or other sources of information such as remote sensing data that shows carbon stocks are depleting in the project area

**Annex 4**

**MONITORING INFORMATION**

Please refer section E.7.2 of this document for monitoring information.

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