



Verified Carbon Standard

FUJIAN QINGLIU IFM (CONVERSION OF LOGGED TO PROTECTED FOREST) PROJECT



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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

The Fujian Qingliu IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project (hereafter “the project activity”) is implemented in Qingliu County, Sanming City, Fujian Province of China by Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd. The geographic coordinate of project is 116°38’ ~117°11’ E and 25°47’ ~26°21’ N, the total area is 180,630 ha, which includes the Improved Forest Management (IFM) of the forests in the conversion of logged to protected forest.

The area of the project activity is 5856 ha, including 698 subcompartments spreading over Dengjia Town, Lijia Town, Litian Town, Lingdi Town, Longjin Town, Linshe Town, Shaqiang Town, Songkou Town, Songxi Town, Tianyuan Town, Wenjiao Town, Yupeng Town, Changxiao Town of Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co. Ltd. All these departments are 100% owned by Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co. Ltd and have the legal right to forest ownership. The species involved in the project are Chinese Fir, Masson pine and Broad-leaf trees. These are common local tree species.

Prior to the implementation of the project activity, the trees are logged annually according to a valid and verifiable government-approved timber management plan for harvesting the project area. The implementation of the project activity converses the trees to protected forest to reduce the GHG emissions for about 2,858,234 tCO₂e in 30 years, the average annual emission reduction is 95,274 tCO₂e and Verified Carbon Units with buffer deduction is about 2,229,423 tCO₂e in 30 years, the average annual VCUs with buffer deduction is 74,314 tCO₂e.

The project activity will contribute to the environment (biodiversity conservation and soil erosion control), thus contribute to sustainable development.

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral scope 14 (AFOLU)

Improved Forest Management: Logged to Protected Forest (LtPF)

This project is not a grouped project.

1.3 Project Eligibility

Eligible IFM (Improved Forest Management) activities are those that increase carbon sequestration and/or reduce GHG emissions on forest lands managed for wood products such as sawtimber, pulpwood and fuelwood by increasing biomass carbon stocks through improving forest management practices. The baseline and project scenarios for the project area shall

qualify as forests remaining as forests, such as set out in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines on National GHG Inventories, and the project area shall be designated, sanctioned or approved for wood product management by a national or local regulatory body (e.g., as logging concessions or plantations).

Logged to Protected Forest (LtPF): This category includes practices that reduce net GHG emissions by converting logged forests to protected forests. By eliminating harvesting for timber, biomass carbon stocks are protected and can increase as the forest re-grows and/or continues to grow. Harvesting of trees to advance conservation purposes (e.g., the removal of diseased trees) may continue in the project scenario.

According to forest second class investigation of Qingliu County, the woods in the project area are timber forests, and they meet the commercial logging standards. In the baseline scenario, the harvest timber plan for the area has been completed and approved by Qingliu County Forestry Bureau. And then, Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd announced that commercial logging in the project was banned and forest protection was implemented since 01-Jan-2017.

The project complies with the applicability conditions of an approved VCS Methodology (VM0010). The project design and its implementation do not violate any Chinese laws. Therefore, the project is eligible under the scope of the VCS Program.

1.4 Project Design

This project is not relevant to the grouped project; there is no new instance of the project activity. And, the project consists of a single project activity instance.

Eligibility Criteria

N/A.

1.5 Project Proponent

Organization name	Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd.
Contact person	Jingwang Ma
Title	Director
Address	2nd Floor, Minghui Apartment, Changxing Middle Street, Longjin Town, Qingliu County
Telephone	+86-18750877636
Email	qllgssc@163.com

1.6 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	Hangzhou Chaoteng Energy Technology Co., Ltd
Role in the project	Project Consultant
Contact person	Wenliao Zhang
Title	Project Manager
Address	Rm 1806, International Sunyard, NO.1750 Jianghong Rd, Binjiang Dist, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Telephone	+86-18367817971
Email	zwl@ct-cdm.com

1.7 Ownership

The forests of this project are 100% owned by Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd (hereafter “the project proponent”). Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd commissioned Hangzhou Chaoteng Energy Technology Co., Ltd to apply the emission reductions from their IFM project activity using VCS standard. The project proponent will provide forest rights license documents upon project validation.

1.8 Project Start Date

The Project Start Date is 01/01/2017.

This is according to the resolution of the board of directors of Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd. The board of directors unanimously agreed stop all commercial logging of forests in project area from 01-Jan-2017.

1.9 Project Crediting Period

This is according to the resolution of the board of directors of Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd. The board of directors unanimously agreed stop all commercial logging of forests in project area from 01-Jan-2017. And Hangzhou Chaoteng Energy Technology Co., Ltd has signed a 30-years VCS development agreement with forest owners.

So, the project crediting period is from 01/01/2017 to 30/12/2046 with the total length of 30 years.

1.10 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Project Scale	
Project	✓
Large project	

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (with buffer deduction) (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (without buffer deduction) (tCO ₂ e)
01/01/2017-31/12/2017	85,815	66,936
01/01/2018-31/12/2018	87,563	68,299
01/01/2019-31/12/2019	90,508	70,596
01/01/2020-31/12/2020	92,310	72,001
01/01/2021-31/12/2021	94,926	74,042
01/01/2022-31/12/2022	96,916	75,595
01/01/2023-31/12/2023	98,600	76,908
01/01/2024-31/12/2024	100,761	78,593
01/01/2025-31/12/2025	104,175	81,257
01/01/2026-31/12/2026	105,436	82,240
01/01/2026-31/12/2027	105,567	82,342
01/01/2028-31/12/2028	104,933	81,848
01/01/2029-31/12/2029	106,040	82,711
01/01/2030-31/12/2030	106,556	83,114
01/01/2031-31/12/2031	106,796	83,301
01/01/2032-31/12/2032	107,249	83,654
01/01/2033-31/12/2033	108,181	84,381
01/01/2034-31/12/2034	106,791	83,297
01/01/2035-31/12/2035	105,524	82,309
01/01/2036-31/12/2036	104,265	81,327
01/01/2037-31/12/2037	92,139	71,868

01/01/2038-31/12/2038	90,418	70,526
01/01/2039-31/12/2039	88,566	69,081
01/01/2040-31/12/2040	86,691	67,619
01/01/2041-31/12/2041	84,806	66,148
01/01/2042-31/12/2042	82,894	64,657
01/01/2043-31/12/2043	80,908	63,108
01/01/2044-31/12/2044	79,168	61,751
01/01/2045-31/12/2045	77,582	60,514
01/01/2046-31/12/2046	76,152	59,398
Total estimated ERs	2,858,234	2,229,423
Total number of crediting years	30	30
Average annual ERs	95,274	74,314

1.11 Description of the Project Activity

The Improved Forest Management (IFM) project activity is located in Qingliu County, Sanming City, Fujian Province of China. The annual average temperature is 17.6 ~ 19.1 °C and the annual average precipitation is 1857 mm.

The project activity includes the Improved Forest Management (IFM) of the forest in 698 subcompartments spreading over Dengjia Town, Lijia Town, Litian Town, Lingdi Town, Longjin Town, Linshe Town, Shaqiang Town, Songkou Town, Songxi Town, Tianyuan Town, Wenjiao Town, Yupeng Town, Changxiao Town by the conversion of logged to protected forest. All the subcompartments had the legal right to harvest issued by local forest bureau before the implementation of the project activity. Before 2017, they were all forests which the trees could be logged and sold once reached the cutting rotation age based on a timber harvest plan. After 2017, they are all converted to protected forests. The Hangzhou Chaoteng Energy Technology Co., Ltd is in charge of applying VCS project.

The project activity is to protect the previously harvested forests. Community residents can become our employees, and their job is to protect the forest. The local forestry bureau can supervise the implementation of the project and ensure that there is no commercial logging in our project. In addition, organizations in the community and all sectors of society can supervise our project and make complaints and suggestions through the risk control department.

The purpose of strata is to improve accuracy and reduce the sampling cost. The strata are usually based on the tree species, age and canopy density, but it does not mean all these factors should be considered for all projects, more strata mean more workload and cost. For this project, the factor of species for strata could reduce the variation within the same stratum and reach the accuracy level of 90% under certain degree of freedom. So the strata are reasonable and feasible. All the subcompartments are divided into 3 strata based on the tree species.

Table 1: Land parcels of project

Parcel number	Department	Area (ha)	Source ¹
1	Dengjia Town	35	The fourth forest second class investigation issued by local forestry bureau
2	Lijia Town	102	
3	Litian Town	286	
4	Lingdi Town	493	
5	Longjin Town	673	
6	Linshe Town	452	
7	Shaqiang Town	50	
8	Songkou Town	328	
9	Songxi Town	265	
10	Tianyuan Town	489	
11	Wenjiao Town	1351	
12	Yupeng Town	982	
13	Changxiao Town	350	
Total		5856	

Table 2: Strata of the project

Serial number of strata	Area (ha)	Tree species	Source
1	186.1	Chinese Fir	The fourth forest second class
2	2037.2	Masson pine	

¹ Forest resources investigation in 2019

3	3632.7	Broad-leaf trees	investigation issued by local forestry bureau
Total	5856		

The implementation of the project activity includes the conversion from logged to projected forests in the parcels mentioned above. After the activity, trees could be avoided to be logged and then the carbon stocks could be increased. Therefore, GHG emission reductions/removals resulting from the implementation of IFM projects aimed at the projection of forests that would be logged in the absence of carbon finance could be earned by the project activity.

The project will promote local sustainable development by the conversion of logged to protected forest. Major contributions of the project are as follows:

- 1) The implementation of the project will control soil and water erosion and land degradation in the project areas;
- 2) The implementation of the project will enhance biodiversity conservation by increasing forest cover and nature habitat connectivity;
- 3) The implementation of the project will absorb and fix carbon dioxide every year, and reduce GHG emission.

Chinses don't have any jurisdictional REDD+ program, so this project isn't located within jurisdiction covered by jurisdictional REDD+ program.

1.12 Project Location

The project is located in Qingliu County, Sanming City, Fujian Province of China. The geo-coordinate range of the project is 116° 38' ~117° 11' E and 25° 47' ~26° 21' N. There are 698 subcompartments spreading over Dengjia Town, Lijia Town, Litian Town, Lingdi Town, Longjin Town, Linshe Town, Shaqiang Town, Songkou Town, Songxi Town, Tianyuan Town, Wenjiao Town, Yupeng Town, Changxiao Town of Fujian Qingliu County.

The geographical location of the subcompartment is provided in the Appendix1.

The schematic diagram of the location of the project is shown in figure 1 below:



Figure 1: The project location

1.13 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

Before project activity, Qingliu County belongs to the middle subtropical monsoon climate zone, with significant monsoon, four distinct seasons, mild and humid, and various climate types. The annual average temperature is 17.6 ~ 19.1 °C, and the annual rainfall is 1857mm.

Before project activity, Qingliu County is densely covered with streams and rivers, has rich water resources, and also creates good conditions for a good ecological environment. The mainstream Jiulong River is the upper reaches of Minjiang River, which originates from Junkou, Jianning County, flows through Ninghua, enters Qingliu from the northwest, then meanders across the territory to the southeast, exits at shawu Dongkou and enters Yongan sand, with a total length of 53 km.

Before project activity, Qingliu County is located in the south of Wuyi Mountain and upstream of Shaxi. The territory has vertical and horizontal mountains and rolling hills, and the terrain tilts

from south, North and east to the central and western regions. Most of them are low mountains and hills. They are multi fault landforms composed of Presinian metamorphic rocks and Upper Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. They are one of the typical inland mountainous areas in Western Fujian Province. The geology of Qingliu County belongs to the Western uplift belt of neoxia system. Most of the soil forming parent rocks are Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, and most of the soil forming parent materials of low mountains and hills are eluvial.

Before project activity, the forest soil in Qingliu County is formed under the middle subtropical climate and biological conditions on the basis of many types of parent rocks. According to the general survey of forest land soil, there are 5 soil classes, 10 subclasses and 23 soil genera in the forest land soil of the county. Red soil has the widest distribution and the largest area, accounting for 70.6% of the forest land area; The second is coarse bone red soil, accounting for 15.4%; The rest is yellow red soil, accounting for 6.9%; Acid purple soil accounts for 4.05%; Dark red soil accounts for 1.46%; Hydrated red soil, yellow soil, coarse skeletal yellow soil, meadow soil and calcareous soil account for less than 1%. The soil layer of forest land is deep, the content of organic matter is high, the texture is mostly light soil and medium soil, the pH value is 4 ~ 6, the soil fertility is high, and the water and humidity conditions are good, which is suitable for the growth and development of trees

Before project activity, Qingliu County is a subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest belt with rich vegetation types. There are 124 species of ferns in 31 families and 1259 species of seed plants in 145 families. There are abundant forest species. The national first-class protected tree species include *Taxus chinensis* and bole tree, and the national second-class protected tree species include Minnan, camphor, beech, half Maple lotus, sightseeing wood, *Camptotheca acuminata*, umbrella flower, honeysuckle, etc. The upper trees in the forest mainly include *Cunninghamia lanceolata*, *Pinus massoniana*, camellia, Fagaceae, Lauraceae and other broad-leaved trees. The common lower trees are *Loropetalum chinense*, long round leaf rat thorn, *Rhus chinensis*, *Rhododendron*, *Litsea cubeba*, etc. The forest vegetation mainly includes *Osmunda*, awn, five node awn, white awn, dog ridge fern, guanyinzuo lotus, Zhonghua LiBai, etc.

Prior to the implementation of the project, the forest within the project area was logged annually according to the timber harvest plan.

1.14 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The project activity is in line with the Forest Law of People's Republic of China and Regulations on the implementation of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China. According to the law, the local forestry bureau issued the forest right certificate and have the right to set out the cutting quota in the harvest plan, and the forest owner have the right to decide their harvest amount, which could not be more than the cutting quota.

Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China²

Chapter	Section	Article	Justification(Y/N)/Explanation
1	1	This Law is enacted to protect, cultivate and make rational use of forest resources, speed up the greening of the country, ensure forest ecological security, promote ecological progress, and achieve harmonious coexistence between man and nature.	Y. When the project was implemented, commercial logging will be banned in the project area and the forest would be protected in a scientific and efficient way. The project activity will contribute to the environment (biodiversity conservation, rocky desertification prevention and soil erosion control), thus contribute to sustainable development.
1	2	This Law shall apply to the protection, cultivation and utilization of forests and trees and the operation and management of forests, trees and woodlands within the territory of the People's Republic of China.	Y. The project activity would carry out forest management and forest protection in accordance with this law.
1	3	The protection, cultivation and utilization of forest resources shall respect and conform to nature, and adhere to the principles of giving priority to ecology, protection, combination of conservation and sustainable development.	Y. When the project was implemented, commercial logging will be banned in the project area and the forest would be protected in a scientific and efficient way. The project activity will contribute to the environment (biodiversity conservation, rocky desertification prevention and soil erosion control), thus contribute to sustainable development.

² http://www.qingxin.gov.cn/qyqxlyj/gkmlpt/content/1/1196/post_1196818.html#4515

<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>The state implements the responsibility system and the assessment and evaluation system for the development goals of forest resources protection. The people's government at a higher level shall examine the people's government at a lower level in fulfilling the objectives of forest resources protection and development and in the work of forest fire prevention and the prevention and control of major forest pests, and shall make public the results of the examination.</p>	<p>Y. The project activity would strictly abide by the forest fire prevention and forest pest control system, and inform the higher authorities of the relevant situation once a month. In case of forest fire or pests, PP will immediately report the situation, and take effective measures.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>The ownership and use right of woodlands, forests and trees on woodlands shall be registered and recorded uniformly by realty registration organs and issued certificates after verification. The department in charge of natural resources under The State Council shall be responsible for the registration of forests, trees and woodlands in the state key forest districts designated by The State Council (hereinafter referred to as "key forest districts").</p> <p>The legitimate rights and interests of the owners and users of forests, trees and woodlands shall be protected by law and shall not be infringed upon by any organization or individual.</p> <p>Owners and users of forests, trees and woodlands shall protect and make rational use of the forests, trees and woodlands according to law, and may not illegally change the use of</p>	<p>Y. All forests of the project are state-owned forests or privately-owned or collective-owned, and have the legal right to forest ownership. All the owners authorized the project proponent to access the project to their behalf. Local forestry bureaus strictly controlled logging quotas and cracked down on illegal logging.</p>

		woodlands or destroy the forests, trees and woodlands.	
6	55	Commercial forests shall be adopted different logging methods according to different situations, strictly control the area of clear-logging and synchronously plan and implement logging.	Y. In the project area, the timber harvest plan must be approved by the local forestry bureau before it's implemented.
6	56	To log trees on woodlands, an application shall be made for the logging license, and the logging shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the logging license. It is not necessary to apply for a logging license to log bamboo forests outside the nature reserves, but the technical regulations for tree logging shall be complied with.	Y. In the project area, It is necessary to apply for a logging license if the owner of the forest want to log trees. Bamboo trees are not included in the project.
6	57	The logging license shall be verified and issued by the competent forestry authorities of the people's governments at or above the county level.	Y. In the project area, the logging license is verified and issued by the local forestry bureau.

6	59	If the technical regulations for tree logging are met, the departments verifying and approving the logging license shall issue the logging license in time. However, the departments verifying and approving the issuance of logging licenses shall not issue logging licenses exceeding the annual logging quota.	Y. In baseline scenario, the extracted volume in the timber harvest plan approved by the local forestry bureau didn't exceeding the annual logging quota.
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1.15 Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.15.1 Projects Registered (or seeking registration) under Other GHG Program(s)

The Fujian Qingliu IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project is not been registered, or seeking registration under any other GHG programs.

1.15.2 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

N/A

1.16 Other Forms of Credit

1.16.1 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits

N/A

1.16.2 Other Forms of Environmental Credit

The project has neither intended to generate any other form of GHG-related environment credit for GHG emission reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program, not any such credit has been or will be cancelled from the relevant program.

1.17 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Leakage Management




N/A

Commercially Sensitive Information

There is no commercially sensitive information been excluded from the public version of the project description.

Sustainable Development

As one of the most precious ecological resources, forest is the key to biodiversity and all life forms. The protection of local forest will enrich the biodiversity and provide more opportunity for adaptive response to natural challenges and economic development (e.g. climate change).

	<p>Achieving significant reductions in GHG emissions by avoiding deforestation and preserving forests.</p>
	<p>Creating new job opportunities and contributing to local economic prosperity.</p>
	<p>Protect the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity.</p>

Further Information

The is no additional relevant legislative, technical, economic, sectoral, social, environmental, geographic, site-specific and/or temporal information that may have a bearing on the eligibility of the project, that net GHG emission reductions or removals, or the quantification of the project's net GHG emission reductions or removals.

2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 NO Net Harm

According to research ,Chinese Fir, Masson pine and Broad-leaf trees are main wood species for solid wood furniture in Fujian Province³. And project activity is to stop logging to protect forest. Therefore, there is no potential negative environmental impact due to the project.

According to the interview, The Fujian Qingliu IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project is to protect the forest, so the owner needs to hire more forest rangers in the community. Therefore, it will bring more local jobs. After cancelling large-scale logging, the use of trucks, logging machines and other operation tools in the forest is reduced, which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

After being aware of the adjustment of Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd business plan, Qingliu County Forestry Bureau strongly supports our decision to stop cutting and turn to protection.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd is a company that pays attention to the interests of the community. And the VCS project was also concerned and approved by the local forestry bureau before it was launched. VCS project is a new thing locally. Therefore, in order to better implement the VCS project in the future, the company makes an introduction to nearby stakeholders before the project starts, so as to obtain some feedback on the project, so as to better carry out the project. Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd organized two stakeholder interviews on December 18, 2017 and December 28, 2017. The meeting explained the VCS project design and implementation, including the results of monitoring. And analysed the risks, costs and benefits the project may bring to local stakeholders. All Chinese laws and regulations covering workers' rights in the host country.

After the meeting, they conducted a questionnaire survey on stakeholders. Totally 50 questionnaires returned out of 50 with 100% response. The following is a summary of the key findings based on returned questionnaires. The Survey was conducted through distributing and collecting responses to a questionnaire in December 2016. Totally 50 questionnaires returned out of 50 with 100% response. The following is a summary of the key findings based on returned questionnaires.

1. Attitude towards the proposed project

All of them support the implementation of the project, they think the protection of forest instead of logging is good for the environment, and will benefit the sustainable development.

³ [福建实木家具用材树种资源的评价 - 中国知网 \(cnki.net\)](http://cnki.net)

2. The concern about the proposed project

The participants particularly hoping that the proposed project can improve local environmental situation and increase employment opportunities at the same time.

3. Conclusion

The survey shows that the proposed project is 100% supported by local people. It is because they believe the implementation of the project will bring multiple benefits.

Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd has specially set up a VCS management office to handle suggestions and complaints from stakeholders on December 30, 2016. Stakeholders can make suggestions and complaints on the VCS project through telephone, e-mail, door-to-door, etc. When we receive complaints from others, we will organize the VCS management department to hold a meeting to discuss the problems and complaints of stakeholders. According to the content of the meeting, we will decide whether to adjust the plan or stop the project.

On 27/11/2021, the validation team held the opening meeting with the representatives of project owner and performed face to face interviews with the stakeholders. On 27/12/2021 - 28/12/2021, the validation team performed the site inspection with the project proponent of the project activity. During this site inspection interviews with the representatives of the project owner, the consultant and project stakeholders were carried out to confirm selected information.

2.3 Environmental Impact

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not required for logged to protected forest projects according to Construction project classification management of environmental impact assessment list⁴. The key mitigation action of the project activity is avoiding the illegal harvest of the forest, which can protect and improve the surviving environment, keep the ecological balance, save the species resources and enhance homeland security.

2.4 Public Comments

From 25 October 2021 to 25 November 2021, the project did not receive any comments during the public comment period.

2.5 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

1. Local stakeholder identification process and a description of results

The local stakeholder mainly include the local households lives near by the project and the local government. Before start project, project owner had distributed questionnaires for local stakeholder to investigate the suggestion of them on the implementation of the project,

⁴ http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2009/content_1265996.htm

including the impact on society, economy and life. 50 investigation questionnaires have been returned, of which, 60% are women, 60% are graduated from high school or inferior school, 100% are elder than twenty years old.

2. Risks to local stakeholders due to project implementation and how the project will mitigate such risks

Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd has established a risk control department to respond to complaints and suggestions from stakeholders. When the rights and interests of stakeholders are damaged or other emergencies, they can obtain the right to appeal and protest by means of telephone, e-mail, etc. The risk control department of the company will ensure that every complaint and suggestion is properly handled and that every complainant gets a satisfactory reply.

3. Risks to local stakeholder resources due to project implementation and how the project will mitigate such risks, including the plans to ensure the project will not impact local stakeholder's property rights without the free, prior and informed consent.

Fujian Qingliu Forestry Co., Ltd has specially set up a VCS management office to handle suggestions and complaints from stakeholders on December 30, 2016. Stakeholders can make suggestions and complaints on the VCS project through telephone, e-mail, door-to-door, etc. When we receive complaints from others, we will organize the VCS management department to hold a meeting to discuss the problems and complaints of stakeholders. According to the content of the meeting, we will decide whether to adjust the plan or stop the project.

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

VM0010 version 1.3: Methodology for Improved Forest Management: Conversion of Logged to Protected Forest

This methodology uses the latest versions of the following methodologies, modules and tools:

- CDM Tool for Calculation of the Number of Sample Plots for Measurements within A/R CDM Project Activities
- VCS tool VT0001 Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities
- Tool for "AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Analysis", V4.0

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

According to VM0010 version 1.3, Projects must fall within the AFOLU project category "IFM Logged to Protected Forest" as defined in the most recent version of the VCS AFOLU Guidance document. Therefore, specific conditions which can be applicable to the methodology are shown below:

- ◆ Forest management in the baseline scenario must be planned timber harvest;

There is a planned timber harvest before the conversion of Logged to Protected Forest as the baseline scenario.
- ◆ Under the project scenario, forest use is limited to activities that do not result in commercial timber harvest or forest degradation;

Under the project scenario, there is no forest use for commercial timber harvest or forest degradation. Only forest tending and managing are allowed in the timber harvest plan, which has been strictly carried out by the project proponent.
- ◆ Planned timber harvest must be estimated using forest inventory methods that determine allowable offtake as volume of timber ($m^3 \cdot ha^{-1}$);

There is regular forest inventory taken by the local forestry bureau who is qualified and experienced for the forestry investigation. Then local forestry bureau uses these data, based mainly on the stock volume to estimate the planned timber harvest and then to determine allowable offtake as volume of timber ($m^3 \cdot ha^{-1}$).
- ◆ The boundaries of the forest land must be clearly defined and documented;

The boundaries of the forest land could be clearly defined and documented through the maps and the forest inventory data. The location of the forest is measured by GPS and draw map. Both the forest map and forest second class investigation will be monitored periodically by the government according to the local laws and regulations.

- ◆ Baseline scenario cannot include conversion to managed plantations;

According to the previously issued timber harvest plan, the project baseline scenario is planned timber harvest within the project area, which doesn't include conversion to managed plantations.

- ◆ Baseline scenario, project scenario and project case cannot include wetland or peatland;The baseline scenario, project scenario and project case don't include wetland or peatland.

- ◆ All applicability conditions of VCS and CDM tools used in conjunction with this methodology must be met;

The project meets all applicability conditions of VCS and CDM tools used in conjunction with this methodology.

The applicability conditions of Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities are:

- a) AFOLU activities the same or similar to the proposed project activity on the land within the proposed project boundary performed with or without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project shall not lead to violation of any applicable law even if the law is not enforced;

Yes, all projects are in conformity with law.

- b) The use of this tool to determine additionality requires the baseline methodology to provide for a stepwise approach justifying the determination of the most plausible baseline scenario. Project proponent(s) proposing new baseline methodologies shall ensure consistency between the determination of a baseline scenario and the determination of additionality of a project activity.

Yes, the baseline methodology uses a stepwise approach justifying the determination of the most plausible baseline scenario. And project proponent proposing new baseline methodologies ensure consistency between the determination of a baseline scenario and the determination of additionality of a project activity.

3.3 Project Boundary

The Fujian Qingliu IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project is protection of forests that would be logged. Through project activities, we will protect the planned harvested forests. This is completely consistent with the VCS Methodology (VM0010 version 1.3) description, so

the project can be developed according to the Methodology (VM0010 version 1.3) and applicable measurement tools.

According to VM0010 version 1.3, the spatial boundaries of the project activity so as to facilitate accurate measuring, monitoring, accounting, and verifying of the project's emissions reductions and removals is defined below:

3.3.1 Geographical Boundaries

When describing physical project boundaries, the information is shown in Figure 2 above. The details of the subcompartments (e.g. area, age, species, stock volume and location) are shown in the fourth forest second class investigation as appendix submitted to DOE. The geographical location of the subcompartment is provided in the Appendix1.

The geographic boundaries of the project activity are fixed and thus do not change over the project lifetime.

Following the VCS definition of market leakage, the geographic boundaries for leakage from market effects are those of the country in which the project area occurs.

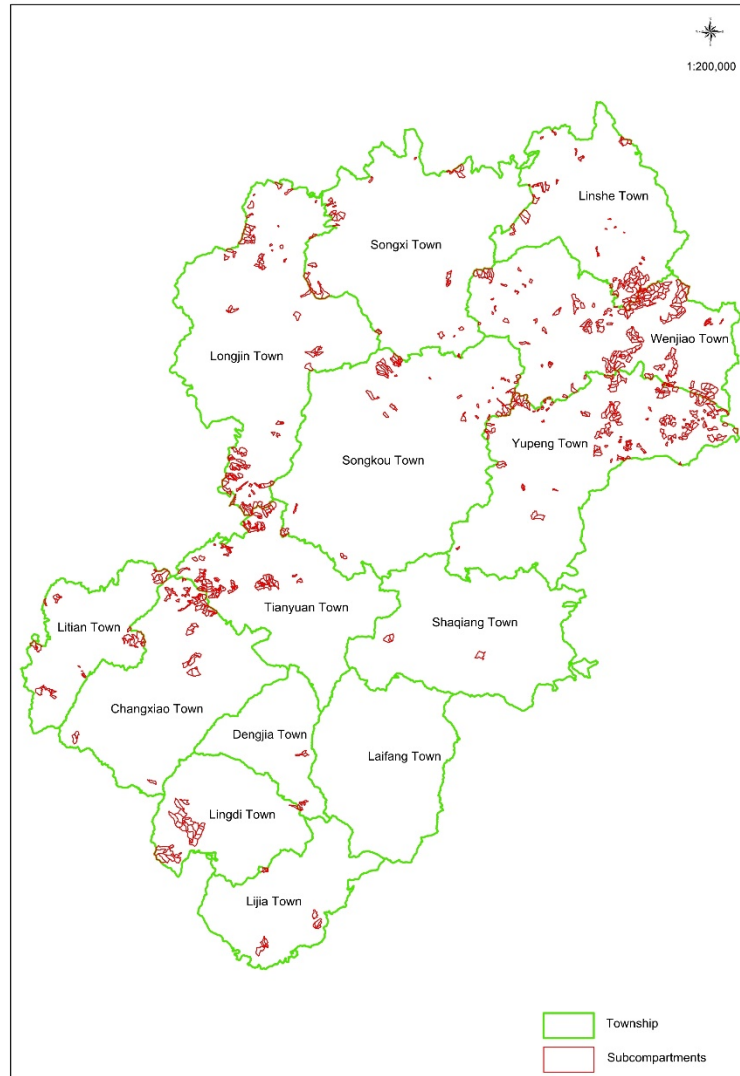


Figure 2: The project subcompartments

3.3.2 Temporal Boundaries

The following temporal boundaries shall be defined:

The temporal boundaries are defined by the project start date and length of the project crediting period.

According to VCS standard version 4.2, the start date of the project activity is 01/01/2017. The length of the project crediting period is 30 years.

The minimum duration of a monitoring period is one year and the maximum duration is 10 years.

The project proponent decides the periodicity of verifications every 5 years.

3.3.3 Carbon Pools

The carbon pools included or excluded from the project boundary are shown in the table below:

Carbon pools	Included/Optional/Excluded	Justification/Explanation of choice
Aboveground trees	Included	The stock change in the aboveground tree biomass is estimated
Aboveground non-trees	Excluded	Exclusion is always conservative when forests remains as forest
Belowground	Excluded	Unlikely to change significantly in forests remaining as forests and is difficult to measure-omission is conservative
Dead wood (logging slash)	Included in the baseline	The dead wood (logging slash) carbon pool is expected to be larger in the baseline than in the project scenario, and therefore this pool must be included
Dead wood (naturally accumulated)	Excluded	Following IPCC guidelines, it is assumed that carbon stocks in the naturally occurring dead wood pool (both standing and lying) are equivalent in both the project and baseline scenario, and therefore this pool is conservatively excluded.
Harvested wood products	Included	Will be greater in baseline than project scenario and significant
Litter	Excluded	Insignificant and exclusion is conservative
Soil organic carbon	Excluded	Exclusion is always conservative when forests remains as forest

3.3.4 Greenhouse Gases

The emissions sources included in or excluded from the project boundary are shown in the table below.

The project proponent has chosen to exclude to account for GHG emissions related to the combustion of fossil fuels, which is conservative.

Gas	Source	Included?	Justification
CO ₂	Combustion of fossil fuels (in vehicles, machinery and equipment)	Excluded	Conservative as emissions will be greater in the baseline scenario than in the project scenario.
	Removal of herbaceous vegetation	Excluded	Based on CDM EB decision reflected in paragraph 11 of the report of the 23 rd session of the board: cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ar/023/ar_023_rep.pdf
CH ₄	Combustion of fossil fuels (in vehicles, machinery and equipment)	Excluded	Conservative as emissions will be greater in the baseline scenario than in the project scenario.
	Burning of biomass	Include	Included as CO ₂ equivalent emission
N ₂ O	Combustion of fossil fuels (in vehicles, machinery and equipment)	Excluded	Conservative as emissions will be greater in the baseline scenario than in the project scenario.
	Nitrogen based fertilizer	Excluded	Potential emissions are negligible Following the VCS update to the Tool for AFOLU Methodological Issues and Guidance for AFOLU Projects, emissions through the use of fertilizer are considered insignificant and are not considered here.
	Burning of biomass	Excluded	Potential emissions are negligible

3.4 Baseline Scenario

3.4.1 Selection of baseline

According to VM0010, the “Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities” (version 3.0), the following steps are applied for the demonstration of the additionality for the project by project proponent:

- a) STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the AFOLU project activity;

- b) STEP 2. Investment analysis to determine that the proposed project activity is not the most economically or financially attractive of the identified land use scenarios; or
- c) STEP 3. Barriers analysis; and
- d) STEP 4. Common practice analysis.

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity

Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity

- a) Identify realistic and credible land-use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the proposed project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS. The scenarios should be feasible for the project area taking into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances, such as historical land uses, practices and economic trends. The identified land use scenarios at least include:
 - i) Continuation of the pre-project land use as the timber harvest plan;
 - ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project;
 - iii) If applicable, activities similar to the proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project at a rate resulting from:
 - Legal requirements; or
 - Extrapolate similar activities in the geographical area under similar socioeconomic and ecological conditions to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity which cover a period began a decade earlier than the project start date.

For (ii), historical records of forest management exist for a minimum of 10 or more years preceding the project start date. The (ii) identified land-use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the proposed project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS are realistic and credible. The NPV under the scenario of logging is ¥9,038*10⁴ Yuan with the discount rate of 8%. However, the NPV under the scenario of protected forest is ¥-10,413*10⁴ Yuan with the discount rate of 8%, which is lower than the scenario of logging (The correlation analysis is in section 3.5.2). So, NPV under this scenario is obviously not financially attractive compared to the scenario of logging.

For (iii), the lands within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project are all with the same legal requirements and are existed as forests more than ten years prior to the project start date. So (iii) is not applicable.

Therefore, the baseline scenario is continuation of the pre-project land use as the timber harvest plan.

The baseline is further confirmed by the timber harvest plan issued by the forestry authority and is determined both in PD and MR.

3.4.2 Modelling the baseline scenario

According to VM0010 version 1.3, a historical baseline scenario is used for determining how to model the baseline management scenario as:

1. Historical records of forest management exist for 5 years preceding the project start date;
2. Historical records indicate that the management practices have surpassed the legal requirements provided by conforming to all local and regional forest legislation;
3. Historical records that indicate that the historical management surpasses financial barriers by providing above average financial returns.

Box 1. Timber Harvest Plan

The description of harvesting in the form of a timber harvest plan forms the basis of the baseline scenario for greenhouse gas accounting.

The timber harvest plan describes the harvest of timber products:

- a) reference the forest volume inventory (see Section 8.1.1 – parameter $V_{j,i|BSL}$) to identify the relative number of trees per hectare potentially available for harvest by species in each stratum;
- b) demarcate all non-harvest areas within the forest based on legally required exclusions for environmental features such as slope, swamp areas or conservation buffers;
- c) divide the harvestable forest into annual operating areas (referred to throughout this methodology as land parcels) using common practice;
- d) include a design and presentation of the forestry infrastructure to harvest, skid/haul, store and move harvested timber products from the land parcels to downstream processing or market entry points. Where the project proponent accounts for emissions from forestry infrastructure, the design and presentation must include all forest roads, skidtrails and log landings that would be established under the baseline scenario as a georeferenced layer (shapefile or equivalent), and must list necessary harvest and transport machinery.
- e) the timber harvest plan must follow local best practice for timber harvest practices, including planning of roads, skidtrails and log landings-and the timber resource volume and extraction quotas defined in any legal requirements.

For the purpose of estimating the net annual changes in carbon stocks resulting from planned timber harvest in the baseline scenario a detailed planned timber harvesting schedule will be developed from the timber harvest plan, setting out details of harvest and forestry infrastructure establishment for each land parcel in the project area in terms of the following:

- a) the species to be harvested;
- b) the year (1,2,3...) in which timber harvest and/or forestry infrastructure establishment of each land parcel is scheduled to occur;
- c) the number of years each land parcel is in a post-harvest and/or forestry infrastructure establishment state during the project crediting period;
- d) the maximum and minimum diameters at breast height (DBH), at stump and at top for tree harvesting;
- e) the planned harvesting regime (clearfelling, specie/stratum-selective logging, area-selective logging);
- f) the fraction of merchantable timber volume from clearing of forest roads, skidtrails and log landings that is to be processed into wood products ($F_{V,INF,HWP}$). Based on this fraction, as well as forest inventory and forestry infrastructure data, $V_{EX,INF,j,i|BSL}$ and $V_{notEX,INF,j,i|BSL}$ (see points 2 and 3 below) will be calculated.
- g) technical specifications for the categories of wood products to be harvested; and
- h) the total volumes or fractions to be harvested, broken down by categories of wood products defined as sawnwood, wood-based panels, other industrial roundwood, paper and paper board, and other.

The planned timber harvest schedule is determined ex ante to reflect the timber harvesting plan as stipulated in the legal right to harvest. The planned timber harvesting schedule will be developed for the Project Area to include all land parcels within the project boundary for the proposed IFM activity.

The output of the timber harvest plan and timber harvesting schedule must be:

- 1) The mean extracted volume of extracted merchantable timber per unit area by species in each stratum in each year ($V_{EX,j,i|BSL}$).
- 2) Where the project proponent accounts for forestry infrastructure, the mean volume of merchantable timber extracted for wood processing that is harvested during the process of forestry infrastructure establishment per unit area by species in each stratum in each year ($V_{EX,INF,j,i|BSL}$).
- 3) Where the project proponent accounts for forestry infrastructure, the mean volume of merchantable timber that is cleared during the process of forestry infrastructure establishment and NOT extracted for wood processing per unit area by species in each stratum in each year ($V_{notEX,INF,j,i|BSL}$).

The planned timber harvesting schedule will be submitted by the project proponent as part of the project documents.

Serial number of strata	Area (ha)	Tree species	Source
1	186.1	Chinese Fir	The fourth forest second class investigation issued by local forestry bureau
2	2037.2	Masson pine	
3	3632.7	Broad-leaf trees	
Total		5856	

The timber harvest and management plan describes the harvest of timber products and includes:

Demands	The project activity																
<p>a) reference the forest volume inventory (see Section 8.1.1 – parameter $V_{j,i BSL}$) to identify the relative number of trees per hectare potentially available for harvest by species in each stratum;</p>	<p>According to the forest volume inventory, the $V_{j,i BSL}$ is listed as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dominant Species</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Volume (m³)</th> <th>$V_{j,i BSL}$ (m³/ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chinese Fir</td> <td>186.1</td> <td>36387.1</td> <td>195.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Masson pine</td> <td>2037.2</td> <td>357723.8</td> <td>175.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad-leaf trees</td> <td>3632.7</td> <td>721936.0</td> <td>198.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dominant Species	Area (ha)	Volume (m ³)	$V_{j,i BSL}$ (m ³ /ha)	Chinese Fir	186.1	36387.1	195.5	Masson pine	2037.2	357723.8	175.6	Broad-leaf trees	3632.7	721936.0	198.7
Dominant Species	Area (ha)	Volume (m ³)	$V_{j,i BSL}$ (m ³ /ha)														
Chinese Fir	186.1	36387.1	195.5														
Masson pine	2037.2	357723.8	175.6														
Broad-leaf trees	3632.7	721936.0	198.7														
<p>b) demarcate all non-harvest areas within the forest based on legally required exclusions for environmental features such as slope, swamp areas or conservation buffers;</p>	<p>The project area only includes commercial forests, therefore, the legally required exclusions for environmental features such as slope, swamp areas or conservation buffer are obviously non-harvest areas, which are also excluded from the project boundary.</p>																
<p>c) divide the harvestable forest into annual operating areas (referred to throughout this methodology as land parcels) using common practice;</p>	<p>Yes, the harvestable forests are listed into annual operating areas using clear felling. The timber harvest plan is announced by Local Forestry Bureau in 2017 is a long-term plan.</p>																
<p>d) include a design and presentation of the forestry infrastructure to harvest, skid/haul, store and move harvested timber products from the land parcels to downstream processing or market entry points. Where the project proponent accounts for emissions from forestry infrastructure, the design and presentation must include all forest roads, skidtrails and log landings that</p>	<p>Because the emission from forestry infrastructure is hard to calculate, and if it is accounted in the baseline scenario, the total emission reduction will be greater. Considering the cost effectiveness and conservative, the project proponent didn't account for emission from forestry infrastructure.</p>																

would be established under the baseline scenario as a georeferenced layer (shapefile or equivalent), and must list necessary harvest and transport machinery.	
e) the timber harvest plan must follow local best practice for timber harvest practices, including planning of roads, skidtrails and log landings-and the timber resource volume and extraction quotas defined in any legal requirements.	The timber harvest plan has followed local best practice for timber harvest practices. The planning of roads, skidtrails and log landings meet the related national regulations and standard. The timber resource volume and extraction quota is defined according to forest second investigation data, which comply with the legal requirements.

The timber harvest schedule:

Demands	The project activity
a) the species to be harvested;	The species within the project area are Chinese Fir, Masson pine, and Broad-leaf trees
b) the year (1,2,3...) in which timber harvest and/or forestry infrastructure establishment of each land parcel is scheduled to occur;	The harvest plan has demonstrated the year in which timber harvest is scheduled to occur. The forestry infrastructures of departments were established when the company was founded, so the timber harvest schedule doesn't include this part.
c) the number of years each land parcel is in a post-harvest and/or forestry infrastructure establishment state during the project crediting period;	According to the timber harvest plan, the land parcel will be regenerated after timber harvest occurred, the post-harvest state during the project crediting period will be not more than a year.
d) the maximum and minimum diameters at breast height (DBH), at stump and at top for tree harvesting;	There is no specific requirement for the maximum and minimum diameters at breast height (DBH), at stump and at top for tree harvesting, which is not applicable in China.
e) the planned harvesting regime (clearfelling, specie/stratum-selective logging, area-selective logging);	The planned harvesting regime is clear felling for the project.
f) the fraction of merchantable timber volume from clearing of forest roads, skidtrails and log landings that is to be processed into wood products ($F_{V,INF,HWP}$). Based on this fraction, as well as forest inventory and forestry infrastructure	The fraction of merchantable timber volume from clearing of forest roads, skidtrails and log landings that is to be processed into wood products is very small and hard to calculate precisely, so we didn't take the $V_{EX,INF,j,i BSL}$ and $V_{notEX,INF,j,i BSL}$ into account for calculate the baseline scenario emission. As this is

data, $V_{EX,INF,j,i BSL}$ and $V_{notEX,INF,j,i BSL}$ (see points 2 and 3 below) will be calculated.	conservative for emission reduction of the project, so it is reasonable.
g) technical specifications for the categories of wood products to be harvested; and	There are no technical specifications for the categories of the wood products, they will be determined by the requirements of the customers.
h) the total volumes or fractions to be harvested, broken down by categories of wood products defined as sawnwood, wood-based panels, other industrial roundwood, paper and paper board, and other.	The wood products of the project is only sawnwood, there is no others such as wood-based panels, other industrial roundwood, paper and paper board, etc.

3.4.3 Stratification

As the project activity area contains different forest types or forests with different carbon density, stratification is carried out in order to improve the accuracy and precision of carbon stock estimates. The details of the subcompartments (e.g. area, age, species, stock volume and location) are shown in the fourth forest second class investigation as appendix submitted to DOE.

Based on the availability of data regarding the nature and composition of forest stocks in the project area, stratification is developed on the basis of existing vegetation stratification, where these are documented in the legal right to harvest. The purpose of strata is to improve accuracy and reduce the sampling cost. The strata are usually based on the tree species, age and canopy density, but it does not mean all these factors should be considered for all projects, more strata mean more workload and cost. For this project, the factor of species for strata could reduce the variation within the same stratum and reach the accuracy level of 90% under certain degree of freedom. So the strata are reasonable and feasible.

Table 3 shows the 3 strata specified based on the tree species

Serial number of strata	Area (ha)	Tree Species	Source
1	186.1	Chinese Fir	The fourth forest second class investigation issued by local forestry bureau
2	2037.2	Masson pine	
3	3632.7	Broad-leaf trees	
Total	5856 ha		

3.5 Additionality

According to VM0010 version 1.3, the additionality of the project is demonstrated using the VCS “Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities” version 3.0.

The following four steps are applied for the project:

3.5.1 Step 1: Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the AFOLU project activity;

Sub-step 1a: Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity

- a) *Identify realistic and credible land-use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the proposed project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS. The scenarios should be feasible for the project area taking into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances, such as historical land uses, practices and economic trends.*

The identified land use scenarios shall at least include:

- i) *Continuation of the pre-project land use as the timber harvest plan as analysed in section 3.4, the forest of the project will be cut down in succession;*
 - ii) *Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project.*
 - iii) *If applicable, activities similar to the proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project at a rate resulting from:*
 - *Legal requirements; or*
 - *Extrapolate similar activities in the geographical area under similar socioeconomic and ecological conditions to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity which cover a period began a decade earlier than the project start date.*
- b) *All identified land use scenarios must be credible. All land-uses within the boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project that are currently existing or that existed at some time in the period beginning ten years prior to the project start date but no longer exist, may be deemed realistic and credible. For all other land use scenarios, credibility shall be justified. The justification shall include elements of spatial planning information (if applicable) or legal requirements and may include assessment of economic feasibility of the proposed land use scenario.*

Pre-project land use scenario is the timber forest which is the common practice in China, it is feasible for the project area taking into account Forest Law of People’s Republic of China. And there is no land within the project boundary performed being registered as the VCS AFOLU project.

The (i) and (ii) identified land-use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the proposed project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS are realistic and credible, as all land-uses within the boundary of the project activity that existed in the period beginning ten years prior to the project start date but no longer exist. Therefore, it is deemed realistic and credible. For (iii), the lands within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project are all with the same legal requirements and are existed as forests more than ten years prior to the project start date. So (iii) is not applicable.

Therefore, the identified land use scenarios include the two below:

- i) Continuation of the pre-project land use as the timber harvest plan as analysed in section 3.4;
- ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project.

Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China⁵

Chapter	Section	Article	Justification(Y/N)/Explanation
1	1	This Law is enacted to protect, cultivate and make rational use of forest resources, speed up the greening of the country, ensure forest ecological security, promote ecological progress, and achieve harmonious coexistence between man and nature.	Y. When the project was implemented, commercial logging will be banned in the project area and the forest would be protected in a scientific and efficient way. The project activity will contribute to the environment (biodiversity conservation, rocky desertification prevention and soil erosion control), thus contribute to sustainable development.
1	2	This Law shall apply to the protection, cultivation and utilization of forests and trees and the operation and management of forests, trees and woodlands within the territory of the People's Republic of China.	Y. The project activity would carry out forest management and forest protection in accordance with this law.

⁵ http://www.qingxin.gov.cn/qyqxlyj/gkmlpt/content/1/1196/post_1196818.html#4515

1	3	<p>The protection, cultivation and utilization of forest resources shall respect and conform to nature, and adhere to the principles of giving priority to ecology, protection, combination of conservation and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Y. When the project was implemented, commercial logging will be banned in the project area and the forest would be protected in a scientific and efficient way. The project activity will contribute to the environment (biodiversity conservation, rocky desertification prevention and soil erosion control), thus contribute to sustainable development.</p>
1	4	<p>The state implements the responsibility system and the assessment and evaluation system for the development goals of forest resources protection. The people's government at a higher level shall examine the people's government at a lower level in fulfilling the objectives of forest resources protection and development and in the work of forest fire prevention and the prevention and control of major forest pests, and shall make public the results of the examination.</p>	<p>Y. The project activity would strictly abide by the forest fire prevention and forest pest control system, and inform the higher authorities of the relevant situation once a month. In case of forest fire or pests, PP will immediately report the situation, and take effective measures.</p>
2	15	<p>The ownership and use right of woodlands, forests and trees on woodlands shall be registered and recorded uniformly by realty registration organs and issued certificates after verification. The department in charge of natural resources under The State Council shall be responsible for the registration of forests, trees and woodlands in the state key forest districts designated by The State Council (hereinafter referred to as "key forest districts").</p> <p>The legitimate rights and interests of the owners and users of forests, trees</p>	<p>Y. All forests of the project are state-owned forests or privately-owned or collective-owned, and have the legal right to forest ownership. All the owners authorized the project proponent to access the project to their behalf. Local forestry bureaus strictly controlled logging quotas and cracked down on illegal logging.</p>

		<p>and woodlands shall be protected by law and shall not be infringed upon by any organization or individual.</p> <p>Owners and users of forests, trees and woodlands shall protect and make rational use of the forests, trees and woodlands according to law, and may not illegally change the use of woodlands or destroy the forests, trees and woodlands.</p>	
6	55	<p>Commercial forests shall be adopted different logging methods according to different situations, strictly control the area of clear-logging and synchronously plan and implement logging.</p>	<p>Y. In the project area, the timber harvest plan must be approved by the local forestry bureau before it's implemented.</p>
6	56	<p>To log trees on woodlands, an application shall be made for the logging license, and the logging shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the logging license. It is not necessary to apply for a logging license to log bamboo forests outside the nature reserves, but the technical regulations for tree logging shall be complied with.</p>	<p>Y. In the project area, It is necessary to apply for a logging license if the owner of the forest want to log trees. Bamboo trees are not included in the project.</p>
6	57	<p>The logging license shall be verified and issued by the competent forestry authorities of the people's governments at or above the county level.</p>	<p>Y. In the project area, the logging license is verified and issued by the local forestry bureau.</p>
6	59	<p>If the technical regulations for tree logging are met, the departments verifying and approving the logging license shall issue the logging license in time. However, the departments verifying and approving the issuance of logging licenses shall not issue logging licenses exceeding the annual logging quota.</p>	<p>Y. In baseline scenario, the extracted volume in the timber harvest plan approved by the local forestry bureau didn't exceeding the annual logging quota.</p>

Sub-step 1b: Consistency of credible land use scenarios with enforced mandatory applicable laws and regulations

The scenarios are feasible for the project area taking into account Forest Law of People's Republic of China. Therefore, the 2 identified realistic and credible alternative land used scenarios that could have occurred on the land within the project boundary of the VCS AFOLU project are listed below. The identified land use scenarios include the two below:

- i) Continuation of the pre-project land use as the timber harvest plan as analysed in section 3.4;
- ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project.

3.5.2 Step 2: Investment analysis to determine that the proposed project activity is not the most economically or financially attractive of the identified land use scenarios; or

This section will determine whether the proposed project activity, without the revenue from the sale of GHG credits is economically or financially less attractive than at least one of the other land use scenarios. To conduct the investment analysis, use the following sections.

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method

Determine whether to apply simple cost analysis, investment comparison analysis or benchmark analysis. If the VCS AFOLU project generates no financial or economic benefits other than VCS related income, then apply the simple cost analysis (Option I). Otherwise, use the investment comparison analysis (Option II) or the benchmark analysis (Option III). Note, that Options I, II and III are mutually exclusive hence, only one of them can be applied.

According to the tool, Option I is not applicable for the proposed project since the project will generate other financial and economic benefits (e.g. income from tending and managing instead of commercial harvest) other than VCS related income.

The benchmark analysis is not applicable for the proposed project since there is neither practical nor public available standard benchmark for forest industry within the project area.

Therefore, the project will use the investment comparison analysis (Option II) since the 2 alternatives identified in step 1 both have cost and benefit separately.

Sub-step 2b: Option II. Apply investment comparison analysis

As the PP should compare to determine which one is more economic attractive in the 2 scenarios identified in step 1, NPV will be used as the financial indicator to calculate the discounting in 30 years for decision-making context.

Sub-step 2c: Calculation and comparison of financial indicators (only applicable to options II and III): NPV

- a) Calculate the suitable financial indicator for the proposed VCS AFOLU project without the financial benefits from the VCS for the 2nd alternatives identified in step 1. Include all relevant costs and revenues, and, as appropriate, non-market cost and benefits in the case of public investors.

Basic Parameters					
Series	Item	Unit	scenario of logging	scenario of protected forest without VCUs	Data source
			value	value	
Revenue					
1	Chinses fir	RMB/m ³	1000	0	Timber Harvest Plan
2	Masson pine	RMB/m ³	750	0	
3	Broad-leaved tree	RMB/m ³	700	0	
4	Other timber product from tending and managing instead of commercial harvest	RMB/m ³	300	300	
Extracted Volume					
1	Chinses fir	m ³	36387	0	Timber Harvest Plan
2	Masson pine	m ³	357724	0	
3	Broad-leaved tree	m ³	721936	0	
4	Other timber product from tending and managing instead of commercial harvest	m ³ /year	8000	8000	
Cost					
1	A/R cost	RMB/ha	20000	0	Timber Harvest Plan
2	Harvest cost	RMB/m ³	250	0	
3	Management Fee	RMB/ha/year	1800	1800	

4	Additional Maintenance Cost for Protected Forest	RMB/ha/working day	0	1.5	
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b) Present the investment analysis in a transparent manner and provide all the relevant assumptions in the VCS AFOLU project description

The NPV before and after the conversion of logged to protected forest is shown in the table below. The NPV under the scenario of logging is ¥9,038*10⁴ Yuan with the discount rate of 8%. However, the NPV under the scenario of protected forest without VCUs is ¥-10,413*10⁴ Yuan with the discount rate of 8%, which is lower than the scenario of logging. Therefore, the NPV under the scenario of protected forest is obviously not financially attractive compared to the scenario of logging. By considering the VCUs revenue, the NPV under the scenario of protected forest is increased to be ¥-8,559*10⁴ Yuan. With revenue from VCS at the assumed price level, the project would be more financially attractive. Table 4 shows the comparison of the NPV between project and baseline scenario.

Table 4: Comparison of NPV at different scenarios

	NPV (10 ⁴ Yuan)
Scenario of Logging	¥9,038
Scenario of Protected without VCUs	¥-10,413
Scenario of Protected with VCUs	¥-8,559

Sub-step 2d: Sensitivity analysis

The objective of the sensitivity analysis is to show whether the conclusion regarding the financial attractiveness is robust to reasonable variations in the critical assumptions. The investment analysis provides a valid argument in favour of additionality only if it consistently supports (for a realistic range of assumptions) the conclusion that the proposed VCS AFOLU project without the financial benefits from the VCS is unlikely to be financially attractive.

For the project, the key parameters of timber price, the O&M cost, and the extracted volume will be taken into account of the sensitivity analysis. Results of the 3 parameters are shown in the table 5 and figure 3 below:

Table 5: NPV comparison sensitivity analysis of different scenarios

Key parameters	NPV of scenario of Logging (10 ⁴ Yuan)					NPV of Scenario of Protected without VCUs (10 ⁴ Yuan)				
	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Timber price	5,103	7,070	9,038	11,005	12,973	-10,683	-10,548	-10,413	-10,277	-10,142
O&M cost	12,069	10,553	9,038	7,522	6,006	-9,101	-9,757	-10,413	-11,068	-11,724

Extracted volume	8,767	8,903	9,038	9,173	9,308	-10,683	-10,548	-10,413	-10,277	-10,142
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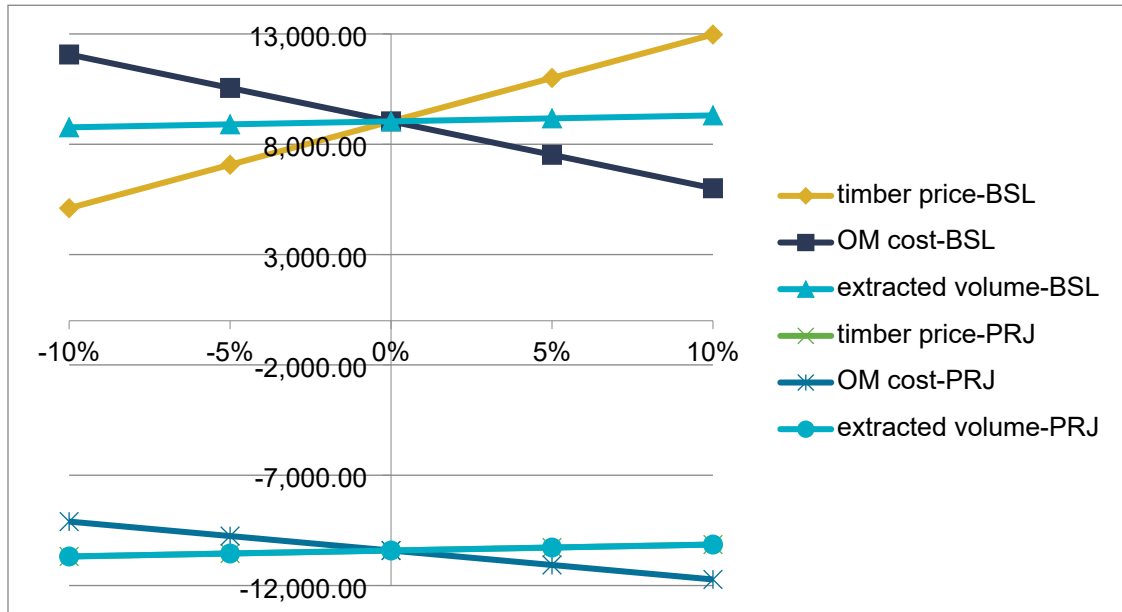


Figure 3: Sensitivity analysis of different scenarios without VCUs

By referring to the Figures above, the NPV under protected scenario will not exceed the baseline scenario if the price, the O&M cost and the extracted volume varies within $\pm 10\%$.

In the baseline scenario, the project receives revenue from both the commercial harvest and timber products derived from tending and managing. The latter covers a very small fraction. Under the project scenario, all the commercial harvest has been cancelled and only tending and managing is allowed, the only revenue of the project scenario is the very little income from the selling of the timber products from tending and managing, which remains the same amounts as the baseline scenario. It is obvious that the revenue of the project is only a small part of the baseline scenario, which would not be influenced by the variation of the timber price and extracted volume. On the other hand, the cost in the project scenario will increase due to the more cost on tending and maintenance. Therefore, it is impossible for the NPV of the project scenario to reach to the baseline scenario no matter how the two parameters vary.

In order to show the opportunity of the NPV under protected scenario exceeding the baseline scenario is very little, the analysis of critical assumption is conducted as below. That is, for the three parameters, to what extent, the NPV of the project scenario can reach to that of the baseline scenario.

Parameters	Range Extent (When the NPV of the project scenario reached to the baseline scenario)
Timber price	719.88%
O&M cost	N/A
Extracted Volume	719.88%

1) Timber price

It is assumed that only when the timber product price for tending and managing increased 719.88%, the nominal NPV of the project scenario could reach to $9,038 \times 10^4$ Yuan. Since the timber price for the project scenario and the baseline scenario remains the same. Therefore, the project scenario will not become equal to the baseline scenario.

2) O&M cost

The NPV of the Project will reach to $2,702 \times 10^4$ Yuan if the O&M cost become zero, and it is obvious that the NPV of the Project cannot reach to $9,038 \times 10^4$ Yuan. In fact, the cost of labor index has increased recently according to the data of National Bureau of Statistics of China⁶.

3) Extracted Volume

It is assumed that only when the extracted volume for tending and managing increased 719.88%, the nominal NPV of the project scenario could reach to $9,038 \times 10^4$ Yuan. As the extracted volume of the project is determined in the timber production plan issued by the forestry authority based on the forest survey, it is also impossible to increase 719.88%. Therefore, it is impossible for the NPV of the project scenario to reach to the baseline scenario within the crediting period.

Therefore, the result of the sensitivity analysis confirms that the project is financially unattractive.

According to the tool, if after the sensitivity analysis it is concluded that the proposed VCS AFOLU project without the financial benefits from the VCS is unlikely to be financially most attractive (Option II and Option III), then proceed directly to Step 4 (Common practice analysis).

3.5.3 Step 3: Barrier analysis

Not applicable

3.5.4 Step 4: Common practice analysis

According to the "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities" (version 3.0). "Similar activities are

⁶ <http://data.stats.gov.cn/easyquery.htm?cn=B01&zb=A0602&sj=2017B>

defined as that which are of similar scale, take place in a comparable environment, inter alia, with respect to the regulatory framework and are undertaken in the relevant geographical area, subject to further guidance by the underlying methodology". China has a vast territory, the development policies and economic environment for projects in each province of China are not same. The investment climate varies considerably from province to province depending on the local conditions. The Project is located in Fujian Province. However, the geographic and geomorphic conditions are totally different in the whole province. And by searching the VCS, CDM websites, there is no similar project without applying the VCS, CDM or other voluntary emission reduction project.

Therefore, according to the analysis above, the similar activities which haven't applied for the VCS are not common practice in Fujian Province. So the proposed project has additionality.

- *Baseline scenario: According to the business plan, a certain amount of forest will be harvested every year*
- *Project scenario: Adjust the business plan to protect the forests that should be cut every year*

3.6 Methodology Deviations

N/A.

4 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

4.1 Baseline Emissions

Calculation of baseline emissions for all land parcels under both the historical and common practice baseline scenarios requires the application of the equations presented in Sections 8.1.1 to Section 8.1.6 of the methodology.

Baseline projections are calculated ex-ante and are not adjusted through-out the project lifetime.

According to the methodology, Section 8.1.1 serves to calculate carbon stocks in commercial timber volumes. Next, baseline emissions are estimated based on the calculation of deadwood (logging slash) generated in the process of timber harvest and establishment of forestry infrastructure (Section 8.1.2), the emissions resulting from production and subsequent retirement of wood products derived from timber harvesting (including timber harvesting from the establishment of forestry infrastructure (Section 8.1.3), the combustion of fossil fuels in forestry machinery including mechanized felling, skidding/forwarding/hauling, loading and transporting inside the project area, and processing (Section 8.1.5), minus the rates of forest regrowth post-timber harvest (Section 8.1.6).

The following table lists the baseline emissions modelled by the methodology:

Included in modelling
1. Emission from wood product conversion
2. Decomposition of deadwood from harvested trees
3. Emissions from wood product retirement
4. Stock change due to regrowth following timber harvest
5. Decomposition of trees incidentally killed during tree felling Where project proponent accounts for forest infrastructure
6. Decomposition of trees killed through skid trail creation
7. Decomposition of trees killed through road construction Optional (as omission is conservative)
8. Emissions from fossil fuels burned in baseline harvesting practices
Conservatively excluded from modelling
9. Emissions through subsequent forest re-entry

The options of 5 to 9 are hard to calculate and tiny in baseline scenario, so we exclude those from baseline emissions modelling considered of cost. As emission is conservative so it is reasonable to exclude those from baseline emissions modelling. Baseline commercial timber volumes must be derived for development of the timber harvest plan and for ex -post accounting of emissions resulting from natural forest disturbance.

The equations below calculate the total emissions across the project crediting period for each emission source. Total emissions are averaged across the crediting period to give annual emissions and are multiplied by t^* , time elapsed since the start of project activity. EX-post, t^* is updated so baseline projections are available for each proposed future verification date.

Data for input into these carbon stock change calculations for the baseline scenario shall be established from the same data used to create the timber harvest plan.

According to VM0010 version 1.3, the baseline emissions are calculated in the sections below:

4.1.1 Calculation of carbon stocks in commercial timber volumes

This section calculates $C_{HB,j,i|BSL}$, the mean carbon stock in total harvested biomass in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$ and $C_{EX,j,i|BSL}$, the mean carbon stock in extracted timber (merchantable timber that leaves the forest) in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$.

The pre-existing forest inventory data are used for this purpose provided that the pre-existing data:

- a) represents the project strata;
- b) not more than 10 years old.

These inventory data used the method of sample plot inventory. These data were carried out through field surveys by local forest bureau. The project involves 3 strata and 698 subcompartments. For each stratum, mean volume is estimated from sample plot size of 0.04 ha and at least 1 sample plot will be selected in 1 subcompartment within the project area using standard forest inventory assessment methods, which satisfies the number of sample plots required by the Tool for Calculation of the Number of Sample Plots for Measurements within A/R CDM Project Activities (version 02.1.0) as stated in section 5.3.5.

The estimate of merchantable volume for each species j at the sample plot level will be calculated as:

$$V_{j,i,sp} = \sum_{l=1}^L V_{l,j,i,sp} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$V_{j,i,sp}$ merchantable volume for species j in stratum i in sample plot sp , m^3 ;

$V_{l,j,i,sp}$ merchantable volume for tree l of species j in stratum i in sample plot sp , m^3 ;

l	1, 2, 3 ...L sequence of individual trees in sample plot;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata;
sp	1, 2, 3 ...SP sample plots; and
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species.

Therefore, the merchantable volume per unit area of species j in stratum i will be calculated as the mean merchantable volume in all sample plots in stratum i :

$$V_{j,i|BSL} = \frac{1}{SP} * \sum_{sp=1}^{sp} \frac{V_{j,i,sp}}{A_{sp}} \quad (2)$$

Where:

$V_{j,i BSL}$	mean merchantable volume per unit area of species j in stratum i in the baseline scenario, $m^3 \cdot ha^{-1}$;
$V_{j,i,sp}$	merchantable volume for species j in stratum i in sample plot sp ; m^3 ;
A_{sp}	area of sample plot sp , ha;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata;
sp	1, 2, 3 ...SP sample plots; and
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species.

Therefore, the carbon stock of timber harvested per unit area for species j in stratum i will be calculated from this mean volume of extracted timber:

$$C_{H,B,j,i|BSL} = V_{EX,j,i|BSL} * BCEFR * C_j \quad (3)$$

Where:

$C_{HB,j,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of harvested biomass per unit area for species j in stratum i , $tC \cdot ha^{-1}$;
$V_{EX,j,i BSL}$	mean volume of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i , $m^3 \cdot ha^{-1}$;
$BCEFR$	biomass conversion and expansion factor applicable to wood removals in the project area, $t.d.m \cdot m^{-3}$;
CF_j	carbon fraction of biomass for species j , $tC \cdot t \cdot d.m^{-1}$;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and

j 1, 2, 3 ...J tree species.

Not all of the harvested biomass leaves the forest because the timber harvested has two components: 1) wood removed to market (extracted timber) and, 2) wood remaining in the forest as a result of harvest.

Therefore, the mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i will be calculated from the mean volume of extracted timber multiplied by density and carbon fractions:

$$C_{EX,j,i|BSL} = V_{EX,j,i|BSL} * D_j * CF_j \quad (4)$$

Where:

$C_{EX,j,i|BSL}$ mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i ; tC·ha⁻¹;

$V_{EX,j,i|BSL}$ mean volume of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i , m³·ha⁻¹;

D_j basic wood density of species j ; t d.m. m⁻³;

CF_j carbon fraction of biomass for species j , tC t d.m.⁻¹;

i 1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and

j 1, 2, 3 ...J tree species.

4.1.2 Calculation of dead wood (logging slash) generated in the process of timber harvest

This section calculates $\Delta C_{DWSLASH,i,p|BSL}$, the change in carbon stock in dead wood resulting from timber harvest in stratum i in land parcel p , using $C_{EX,j,i|BSL}$ and $C_{HB,j,i|BSL}$ as calculated in section 3.1.1.

The simplifying assumption is made that dead wood created during timber harvest is emitted in the year of harvest.

Therefore, the change in carbon stock in the dead wood pool in stratum i in land parcel p will be calculated as the difference between the total carbon stock of the harvested biomass and the carbon stock of the extracted timber:

$$\Delta C_{DWSLASH,i,p|BSL} = \left[\sum_{j=1}^j (C_{HB,j,i|BSL} - C_{EX,j,i|BSL}) \right] \quad (5)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{DWSLASH,i,p BSL}$	change in carbon stock of dead wood as logging slash resulting from timber harvest per unit area in stratum i in land parcel p , in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{HB,j,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of harvested biomass per unit area for species j in stratum i , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{EX,j,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata;
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels.

4.1.3 Calculation of baseline carbon sequestered in wood products

The carbon stock of extracted timber across species is calculated as:

$$C_{EX,i|BSL} = \sum_{j=1}^J C_{E,X,j,i|BSL} \quad (6)$$

Where:

$C_{EX,i BSL}$	change in carbon stock of extracted wood products resulting from timber harvest per unit area in stratum i in land parcel p , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{EX,j,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species.

In accordance with the VCS AFOLU Requirements, the amount of carbon stored in wood products that would decay within 3 years after harvest (ie, the Wood Waste (WW) and the Short Lived Fraction (SLF)), are assumed to be emitted at the time of harvest.

Wood products that are retired between 3 and 100 years after harvest (ie, the Additional Oxidised Fraction, OF), must be accounted according to a 20-year linear decay function. This decay function is applied when the net greenhouse gas emissions/removals are calculated on an annual basis in equations 11 and 12.

All other wood product pools are considered to permanently store carbon.

Therefore, the carbon stock of extracted timber that is immediately emitted to the atmosphere at the time of harvest is calculated as:

$$C_{WPO,i|BSL} = \sum_K C_{EX,i,k|BSL} * (WW_K + SLF_K) \quad (7)$$

Where:

$C_{WPO,i BSL}$	carbon stock of extracted timber from stratum i that is assumed to be emitted immediately at the time of harvest, in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{EX,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area in stratum i , for wood product type k , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
WW_k	fraction of biomass carbon from wood waste that is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere immediately at the time of harvest for wood product k , dimensionless;
SLF_k	fraction of biomass carbon from the short lived wood product pool that is assumed to that be emitted to the atmosphere immediately at the time of harvest for wood product k , dimensionless;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
k	Wood products (sawnwood, wood base products, etc.).

The amount of extracted carbon stock that is assumed to enter the wood products pool that is not immediately emitted at harvest is calculated as per equation 8 below:

$$C_{WPI|BSL} = \sum_K C_{EX,i,k|BSL} - C_{WPO,i|BSL} \quad (8)$$

Where:

$C_{WP,i BSL}$	carbon stock of extracted timber from stratum i that is assumed to enter the wood products pool that is not immediately emitted at the time of harvest ,in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{EX,i BSL}$	mean carbon stock of extracted timber per unit area in stratum i , for wood product type k , $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
$C_{WPO,i BSL}$	carbon stock of extracted timber from stratum i that is assumed to be emitted immediately at the time of harvest, in $tC\cdot ha^{-1}$;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
k	Wood products (sawnwood, wood base products, etc.).

Therefore, the carbon stock of wood products assumed to be retired between 3-100 years following harvest is calculated as:

$$C_{WP100,i|BSL} = C_{WP,i|BSL} * OF_k \quad (9)$$

Where:

$C_{WP100,i BSL}$	Amount of carbon stored in wood products that are assumed to be retired between 3-100 years after harvest from stratum i in land parcel p , tC \cdot ha $^{-1}$;
$C_{WP,i BSL}$	carbon stock of extracted timber from stratum i that is assumed to enter the wood products pool that is not immediately emitted at the time of harvest, in tC \cdot ha $^{-1}$;
OF_k	fraction of biomass carbon for wood product type k that is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere between 3 and 100 years of timber harvest, dimensionless; and
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata.

4.1.4 Change in carbon stocks due to forest regrowth after harvest

The carbon sequestration in the baseline resulting from forest regrowth after timber harvest up to year t is equal to the forest regrowth rate of each stratum.

Therefore, carbon sequestration resulting from forest regrowth after timber harvest is calculated as:

$$C_{RG,i,p|BSL} = \sum_i RGR_i \quad (10)$$

Where:

$C_{RG,i,p BSL}$	carbon sequestration resulting from forest regrowth after timber harvest in stratum i in land parcel p , tC ha $^{-1}$ yr $^{-1}$;
RGR_i	regrowth rate of forest post timber harvest for stratum i , tC ha $^{-1}$ yr $^{-1}$; and
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata.

4.1.5 Calculation of baseline scenario greenhouse gas emissions from change in carbon stocks

The net carbon stock change to be converted to emissions is equal to the carbon stock change as a result of timber harvest plus the carbon stock change resulting from conversion and retirement of wood products minus carbon sequestration from forest regrowth after harvest.

In order to generate the annual carbon stock change in the baseline scenario, the total net change in carbon stocks for parcels within is multiplied by the area of forest in the particular age class (ie, years since harvest in the baseline).

The annualized calculations vary between years 1, 2-10; 10-20; and all years since the start of the project activity, depending on which decay functions apply.

Therefore, the net change in carbon stock from wood products and logging slash across all parcels within the first year of harvest in the baseline is calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{NET|BSL(1)} = \sum_{i,p} A_{1,i,p} * \sum_{i=1}^M (C_{DWSLASH,i,p|BSL}/10) + C_{WPO,i,p|BSL} + (C_{WP100,i,p|BSL}/20) \quad (11)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET BSL(1)}$	net change in carbon stock across all parcels in the baseline scenario in the first year since harvest in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{DWSLASH,i,p BSL}$	change in carbon stock of dead wood as logging slash resulting from timber harvest per unit area in stratum i in land parcel p , in tC ha ⁻¹ ;
$\Delta C_{WPO,i,p BSL}$	change in carbon stock resulting from wood product conversion and retirement from stratum i in land parcel p , that is assumed to be emitted in the first year of harvest in the baseline tC ha ⁻¹ ;
$\Delta C_{WP100,i,p BSL}$	Amount of carbon stored in wood products that is assumed to be retired between 3-100 years after harvest from stratum i in land parcel p , tC ha ⁻¹ ;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels harvested within the project crediting period.

The net change in carbon stock from wood products and logging slash across all parcels the years 2-10 since harvest in the baseline are calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{NET|BSL(2-10)} = \sum_{i,p} A_{2-10,i,p} * \sum_{i=1}^M (C_{DWSLASH,i,p|BSL}/10) + (C_{WP100,i,p|BSL}/20) \quad (12)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET BSL(2-10)}$	net change in carbon stock across all parcels in the baseline scenario in years 2-10 since harvest in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{DWSLASH,i,p BSL}$	change in carbon stock of dead wood as logging slash resulting from timber harvest per unit area in stratum i in land parcel p , in tC ha ⁻¹ ;
$\Delta C_{WP100,i,p BSL}$	Amount of carbon stored in wood products that is assumed to be retired between 3-100 years after harvest from stratum i in land parcel p , tC ha ⁻¹ ;

$A_{2-10,i,p}$	the area of stratum i in land parcel p that was harvested 2 and 10 years ago, ha;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels harvested within the project crediting period.

The net change in carbon stock from wood products across all parcels the years 11-20 since harvest in the baseline are calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{NET|BSL(11-20)} = \sum_{i,p} A_{11-20,i,p} * \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\frac{C_{WP100,i,p|BSL}}{20} \right) \quad (13)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET BSL(11-20)}$	net change in carbon stock across all parcels in the baseline scenario in years 11-20 since the start of the project activity, in tC;
$\Delta C_{WP100,i,p BSL}$	Amount of carbon stored in wood products that is assumed to be retired between 3-100 years after harvest from stratum i in land parcel p , tC ha ⁻¹ ;
$A_{11-20,i,p}$	the area of stratum i in land parcel p that was harvested 11 and 20 years ago, ha;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels harvested within the project crediting period.

The net change (sequestration) in carbon stock due to forest regrowth across all parcels in all years since harvest in the baseline scenario is calculated according to equation 14 below. Note that there will be no more emissions quantified from decay of logging slash or wood products.

$$\Delta C_{NET|BSL(1+)} = \sum_i A_t * \sum_{i=1}^M (-\Delta C_{RG,i,p|BSL}) \quad (14)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET BSL(1+)}$	net change in carbon stock due to forest regrowth in all parcels that have been harvested in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{RG,i,p BSL}$	carbon sequestration resulting from forest regrowth after timber harvest in stratum i in land parcel p , tC ha ⁻¹ ;
A_{t^*}	Cumulative area harvested until time t^* , ha;
i	1, 2, 3 ...M strata; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels harvested within the project crediting period.

Therefore, net change in carbon stock across all parcels harvested over each year of the project crediting period in the baseline scenario since the start of the project activity is calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{NET|BSL,t^*} = \sum_{p=1}^P \Delta C_{NET|BSL(1)} + \Delta C_{NET|BSL(2-10)} + \Delta C_{NET|BSL(11-20)} + \Delta C_{NET|BSL(1+)} \quad (15)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET BSL,t^*}$	net change in carbon stock across all parcels in the baseline scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, in tC;
$\Delta C_{NET BSL(1)}$	net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario for all parcels p that are within 1 year of harvest in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{NET BSL(2-10)}$	net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario for all parcels p , that were harvested between 2-10 years ago in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{NET BSL(11-20)}$	net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario in parcel p , that were harvested between 11-20 years ago in the baseline scenario, in tC;
$\Delta C_{NET BSL(1+)}$	net change in carbon stock due to forest regrowth in all parcels that have been harvested in the baseline scenario, in tC;
t^*	time elapsed since the start of the project, in years; and
p	1, 2, 3 ...P land parcels harvested within the project crediting period.

The net carbon stock change in the baseline scenario must be converted to net greenhouse gas emissions and is calculated as:

$$GHG_{NET|BSL,t^*} = \Delta C_{NET|BSL,t^*} \times \frac{44}{12} \quad (16)$$

Where:

$GHG_{NET BSL,t^*}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, tCO ₂ e;
$\Delta C_{NET BSL}$	net change in carbon stock across all parcels in the baseline scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, tC; and
$44/12$	ratio of molecular weights of carbon dioxide and carbon, tCO ₂ e tC ⁻¹ .

4.2 Project Emissions

4.2.1 Ongoing forest growth in the project scenario

This section calculates $\Delta C_{AB,t|PRJ}$ annual carbon stock change in aboveground biomass of trees in the project scenario, in tCO₂e.

4.2.1.1 Allometry

Select the appropriate allometric equation for forest type/group of species j (e.g. tropical humid forest or tropical dry forest) or for each species or family j (group of species) found in the inventory (hereafter referred to as species group) that converts tree dimensions from field timber inventories on sample plots to aboveground biomass of trees.

4.2.1.2 Measurements

Only the individual trees, species and strata which were to be harvested in the baseline scenario are to be measured. Any minimum values employed in inventories are held constant for the duration of the project.

4.2.1.3 Determining Sample Plot Carbon Stocks

The carbon stock in aboveground biomass for each individual tree of species group j in the sample plot located in stratum i will be estimated using the selected allometric equation applied to the tree dimensions resulting from section 3.2.1.2.

Therefore, the sum of the carbon stock in each sample plot will be calculated as:

$$C_{AB,j,i,t,sp|PRJ} = \sum_{l=1}^{L_{j,i,sp,t}} f_j(X,Y...) * CF_j \quad (17)$$

Where:

$C_{AB,j,i,t,sp PRJ}$	carbon stock in aboveground biomass of trees of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t in the project scenario, tC
CF_j	carbon fraction of biomass for tree group j , tC t d.m. ⁻¹ ;
$f_j(X,Y...)$	aboveground biomass of trees based on allometric equation for species group j based on measured tree variable(s), t. d.m. tree ⁻¹ ;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata;
j	1, 2, 3 ... J tree species;
l	1, 2, 3, ... $L_{j,i,t,sp}$ sequence number of individual trees of species group j in stratum i at time t in sample plot sp ;
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity; and
sp	1, 2, 3 ...SP sample plots.

4.2.1.4 Determining Stratum Carbon Stocks

The total carbon stock in the aboveground biomass of all trees present in sample plot sp in stratum i at time t , must be calculated as:

$$C_{AB,i,t,sp|PRJ} = \sum_{j=1}^J C_{AB,j,i,t,sp|PRJ} \quad (18)$$

Where:

$C_{AB,i,t,sp PRJ}$	aboveground biomass carbon stock of all trees of stratum i at time t in sample plot sp in the project scenario, tC;
$C_{AB,j,i,t,sp PRJ}$	carbon stock in aboveground biomass of trees of species j in stratum i at time t in plot sp in the project scenario, tC;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata;
j	1, 2, 3 ... J tree species; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

4.2.1.5 Determining Mean Carbon Stocks

Therefore, the mean carbon stock in aboveground biomass for each stratum per unit area is calculated as:

$$C_{AB,i,t|PRJ} = \frac{1}{SP} * \sum_{SP=1}^{SP} \left(\frac{C_{AB,i,t,sp|PRJ}}{A_{sp}} \right) \quad (19)$$

Where:

$C_{AB,i,t PRJ}$	mean aboveground biomass carbon stock of trees in stratum i at time t , tC ha ⁻¹ ;
$C_{AB,i,t,sp PRJ}$	aboveground biomass carbon stock of trees in stratum i at time t in sample plot sp , tC;
A_{sp}	area of sample plot sp , ha;
sp	1, 2, 3 ... SP sample plots;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

4.2.1.6 Determining Carbon Stock Changes

The annual carbon stock change in aboveground biomass of trees in year t is the difference in mean carbon stock in aboveground biomass between sampling events and, when expressed in tCO_2e , is calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{AB,t|PRJ} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^M (A_i * \frac{C_{AB,i,t2|PRJ} - C_{AB,i,t1|PRJ}}{T}) \right) * \frac{44}{12} \quad (20)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{AB,t PRJ}$	annual carbon stock change in aboveground biomass of trees in year t , $tCO_2e \text{ yr}^{-1}$;
$C_{AB,i,t PRJ}$	mean aboveground biomass carbon stock of trees in stratum i at time t , $tC \text{ ha}^{-1}$;
A_i	area covered by stratum i , ha;
sp	1, 2, 3 ... SP sample plots;
T	number of years between monitoring time t_1 and t_2 ($T=t_2 - t_1$); years;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata;
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity; and
$44/12$	ratio of molecular weights of carbon dioxide divided carbon, $tCO_2e \text{ tC}^{-1}$.

The carbon stock change in aboveground biomass of trees ($\Delta C_{AB,t|PRJ}$) is the output of this section and is necessary to calculate net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario.

4.2.2 Forest disturbance in the project scenario

This section calculates $\Delta C_{DIST_FR,t|PRJ}$, carbon stock change due to fire disturbance in the project scenario; tCO_2-e , $\Delta C_{DIST,t|PRJ}$, carbon stock change due to non-fire natural disturbance in the project scenario; tCO_2-e .

4.2.2.1 Natural disturbance

Option A: Natural Disturbance – Fire

Where fires occur ex post in the project area, the area burned shall be delineated. Therefore, based on the IPCC 2006 Inventory Guidelines, estimation of greenhouse gas emissions from biomass burning shall be calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{DISTFR,t|PRJ} = \sum_{i=1}^M A_{burn,i,t} * B_{i,t|PRJ} * COMF_i * G_{g,t} * 10^{-3} * GWP_{CH4} \quad (21)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{DIST_FR,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions resulting from fire disturbance in year t , tCO ₂ e;
$A_{burn,i,t}$	area burnt for stratum i at time t , ha;
$B_{i,t PRJ}$	average aboveground biomass stock present in the project scenario but absent in the baseline scenario before burning stratum i , time t ; t d. m. ha ⁻¹ ;
$COMF_i$	combustion factor for stratum i , dimensionless;
$G_{g,i}$	emission factor for stratum i for methane, g kg ⁻¹ dry matter burnt;
GWP_{CH4}	global warming potential for CH ₄ (IPCC default: 21), tCO ₂ e tCH ₄ ⁻¹ ;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ...t* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

The average aboveground biomass stock present in the project scenario but absent in the baseline scenario before burning for a particular stratum shall be calculated as:

$$B_{i,t|PRJ} = \sum_{j=1}^J \{V_{EX,i,j|BSL} * BCEF_R\} \quad (22)$$

Where:

$B_{i,t PRJ}$	average aboveground biomass stock present in the project scenario but absent in the baseline before burning for stratum i , time t , t d. m. ha ⁻¹ ;
$V_{EX,j,i BSL}$	mean volume of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i , m ³ .ha ⁻¹ ;
$BCEF_R$	biomass conversion and expansion factor applicable to wood removals in the project area, t.d.m m ⁻³ ;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata;
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ...t* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

Option B: Natural Disturbance – Non Fire

There are no fire disturbance occurred in the project area, therefore, $\Delta C_{DIST_FR,t|PRJ}=0$

Where non-fire natural disturbances occur ex post in the project area, the area disturbed must be delineated.

$$\Delta C_{DIST,t|PRJ} = \sum_{i=1}^M (A_{dist,i,t} * \sum_{j=1}^J \{C_{AB,j,i|BSL}\}) * \frac{44}{12} \quad (23)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{DIST,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions resulting from non-fire natural disturbance in year t , tCO ₂ e ;
$A_{dist,i,t}$	area disturbed for stratum i at time t , ha;
$C_{AB,i BSL}$	carbon stock in aboveground biomass per unit area in stratum i , tC·ha ⁻¹ ;
$44/12$	ratio of molecular weights of carbon dioxide and carbon, tCO ₂ e tC ⁻¹ ;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata;
j	1, 2, 3 ...J tree species; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ...t* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

4.2.2.2 Illegal logging

Where the PRA and the limited sampling indicate degradation is occurring, net carbon stock changes as a result of illegal logging shall be calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{DIST-IL,t|PRJ} = \sum_{i=1}^M (A_{DIST-IL,i} * \frac{C_{DIST-IL,i,t|PRJ}}{AP_i}) \quad (24)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{DIST-IL,t PRJ}$	net carbon stock changes as a result of illegal logging at time t , tCO ₂ e;
$A_{DIST-IL,i}$	area potentially impacted by illegal logging in stratum i , ha;
$C_{DIST-IL,i,t PRJ}$	biomass carbon of trees cut and removed through illegal logging in stratum i at time t , tCO ₂ e;
AP_i	total area of illegal logging sample plots in stratum i , ha;
i	1, 2, 3, ...M strata; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ...t* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

There are no degradation occurred indicated in PRA and limited sampling, therefore, $C_{DIST-IL,t|PRJ} = 0$.

4.2.3 Net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario

This section calculates $\Delta C_{NET,t|PRJ}$, the net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario in year t , in tCO_2e .

The net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario are the sum of net greenhouse gas emissions resulting from fire and non-fire forest disturbance, plus any carbon stock changes that occur as a result of illegal logging, minus the annual carbon stock change in the aboveground biomass of trees due to forest growth.

Therefore, net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario in year t , is calculated as:

$$\Delta C_{NET,t|PRJ} = (\Delta C_{DIST-FR,t|PRJ} + \Delta C_{DIST,t|PRJ} + \Delta C_{DIST-IL,t|PRJ}) - \Delta C_{AB,t|PRJ} \quad (25)$$

Where:

$\Delta C_{NET,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario in year t , tCO_2e ;
$\Delta C_{DIST-FR,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions resulting from fire disturbance in year t , tCO_2e ;
$\Delta C_{DIST,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions resulting from non-fire natural disturbance in year t , tCO_2e ;
$\Delta C_{DIST-IL,t PRJ}$	Net carbon stock changes as a result of illegal logging at time t , tCO_2e ;
$\Delta C_{AB,t PRJ}$	annual carbon stock change in aboveground biomass of trees in year t , $tCO_2e \text{ yr}^{-1}$; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

The net greenhouse gas emissions across in the project scenario since the start of the project activity is calculated as:

$$GHG_{NET|PRJ} = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} \Delta C_{NET,t|PRJ} \quad (26)$$

Where:

$GHG_{NET PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario since the start of the project activity, tCO_2e ;
$\Delta C_{NET,t PRJ}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario in year t , tCO_2e ; and
t	0, 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since start of the project activity.

4.3 Leakage

4.3.1 Activity shifting leakage

In China, the forest timber harvest is strictly controlled by the authority. According to Forest law of the People's Republic of China⁷ Chapter 6 and Regulations of the People's Republic of China on forestry law⁸ Chapter 5, forest cutting management quota system is implemented in China. The central government issued the maximum timber harvest to provinces and larger state-owned forest enterprises every five years. And the provincial forestry authority issued the timber harvest approval and restrictions to its subordinate based on its limit.

Also, the China Forest Law also clearly stipulates the punishment for the illegal logging, which not only requires 5-10 times compensation of replanting, but also 2-10 times economic penalty. In China, the timber harvest is tightly controlled by the forestry authority, the illegal logging is severely punished. For the project activity, even if the project proponent has more than one forest parcels, the timber harvest limit is planned in advance by the forestry authority; they have no right to harvest more in other parcels outside the project activity.

Therefore, there is no leakage due to activity shifting.

4.3.2 Market leakage

Leakage due to market effects is equal to the net emissions from planned timber harvest activities in the baseline scenario multiplied by an appropriate leakage factor:

$$GHG_{LK|LtPF} = LF_{ME} * GHG_{NET|BSL,t^*} \quad (27)$$

Where:

$GHG_{LK LtPF}$	is total market leakage as a result of IFM LtPF activities, tCO ₂ e;
LF_{ME}	is the dimensionless leakage factor for market-effects calculations; and
$GHG_{NET BSL,t^*}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, tCO ₂ e.

The leakage factor is determined by considering where in the country logging will be increased as a result of the decreased timber supply caused by the project.

Leakage factor calculation

⁷ http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-12/28/content_5464831.htm

⁸ http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-12/26/content_5574381.htm

The leakage factor is determined by considering where in the country logging will be increased as a result of the decreased supply of the timber caused by the project. If the areas liable to be logged have a higher ratio of merchantable biomass to total biomass higher than the project area, it is likely that the proportional leakage is higher and vice versa.

For the project,

- According to the 13th Five-year Forest Harvest Limit issued by State Council (Guohan [2016] No.32)⁹, the total harvest volume limit from 2016 to 2020 is $25,403.6 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$, and the total harvest volume limit of Fujian Province is $2,173.3 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$. The harvest volume when the proposed project absent is $16.2 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ from 2017 to 2020, extremely low compared to provincial level and far below the country level in the same time period. The harvest volume in the baseline is only 0.75% of the total harvest volume in Fujian Province and 0.064% of the host country level, far less than the 25% indicated by VCS standard. The reduction in timber supply caused by the project activities is insignificant compared with the market of the whole Fujian Province. Therefore, the project activities will not lead to changes in the balance of supply and market demand. The stability of timber prices can also prove this view. According to *FUJIAN STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2020*¹⁰, the timber price index from 2016 to 2018 was 96.6%, 98.3% and 101.7% (of preceding year) respectively, indicating the price is stable with slightly decreasing.
- China's annual extracted volumes are allocated by the country to provinces and then to counties and cities. It is a top-down governmental regulation. Whether the county, city or company harvests or not will not affect the decision-making of the upper level. That is, no new concessions will be assigned. If a concession owner decides to give up the rights of logging, he can't trade or transfer the logging right to any other. So even if the market demand for timber increases, Under the existing legal framework, annual extracted volumes cannot be increased. And China's penalty on illegal logging is very strong. Regulations of the People's Republic of China on forestry law Article 38 and Article 39 clearly stipulates the punishment for the illegal logging. According to the volume and quantity of illegal logging, punishment includes not only 5-10 times compensation of replanting, but also 2-10 times economic penalty.
- In general, without new logging concessions, the harvest can't be done. And due to the strictly enforced law, illegal logging is absent with frequent patrol and high economic penalty. So the leakage emission will not be shifted to anywhere in the host country. Although the risk of market leakage caused by project activities is very low, we still discuss it again according to the VCS Standard V4.2 for the sake of conservatism. According VCS Standard V4.2 (3.14.9) states that "IFM projects may apply the appropriate market leakage discount factor identified in Table 3 to the net change in carbon stock associated with the activity that reduces timber harvest to determine market leakage".

⁹ http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2016-02/16/content_5041486.htm

¹⁰ 福建统计年鉴-2020 (fujian.gov.cn)

- Qingliu IFM project is a logged to protected forest IFM activity. The project activities permanently protect the forests in the project area, and harvesting activity is permanently stopped. As mentioned earlier, even if the market demand for timber increases, Under the existing legal framework, annual extracted volumes cannot be increased. So project activities are more in line with option 3 (IFM activity that substantially reduces harvest levels permanently). And market leakage discount factor conditional upon where timber harvest is likely to be shifted follow the VCS Standard table 3 and VCS Methodology. Therefore, each project must calculate within each stratum the ratio of merchantable biomass to total biomass (PMP_i). This shall then be compared to the ratio of merchantable biomass to total biomass for each forest type (PML_{FT}). we select Fujian province which located in the subtropical area with subtropical maritime monsoon climate and dominated by forest type of Subtropical humid forest as the reference area (harvest most likely to be displaced) since China has a vast and varied territory across tropical, subtropical, temperate, cold temperate, cold and its climate, elevation and wood supply and demand are huge different. We have set 3 stratum based on the tree species which are Chinese Fir, Masson pine and Broad-leaf trees for the project.

Hence, the calculation is below, in the base year:

$$PMP_{\text{Chinese Fir}} = 692 \text{ m}^3 / 18924 \text{ m}^3 = 3.65\%^{11}$$

$$PMP_{\text{Masson pine}} = 10925 \text{ m}^3 / 237266 \text{ m}^3 = 4.6\%^{12}$$

$$PMP_{\text{Broad-leaf trees}} = 26033 \text{ m}^3 / 449142 \text{ m}^3 = 5.8\%^{13}$$

$$PML_{\text{Subtropical humid forest}} = 2173.3 * 10^4 \text{ m}^3 / 24853.23 * 10^4 \text{ m}^3 = 8.74\%^{14}$$

$PML_{\text{Subtropical humid forest}}$ is 139.5% greater than $PMP_{\text{Chinese Fir}}$

$PML_{\text{Subtropical humid forest}}$ is 90% greater than $PMP_{\text{Masson pine}}$

$PML_{\text{Subtropical humid forest}}$ is 50.7% greater than $PMP_{\text{Broad-leaf trees}}$

PMP data comes from ER calculation table. And PML data comes from *2017 China forestry statistical yearbook*¹⁵. From above calculation, it is indicated that the PML_{FT} is > 15% greater than PMP_i , the ratio of merchantable biomass to total biomass is higher within the area to which harvesting is displaced compared to the project area. Therefore, whether according to VCS Standard table 3 or VCS Methodology, the market leakage discount factor is 20%.

- In summary, LFME = 0.2.

¹¹ From ER calculation sheet

¹² From ER calculation sheet

¹³ From ER calculation sheet

¹⁴ <https://navi.cnki.net/knavi/yearbooks/YCSRT/detail>

¹⁵ [中国林业统计年鉴 2017 - 中国知网 \(cnki.net\)](#)

All the regulations and laws with regard to no new concessions and the penalty on illegal logging and data sources has been submitted to and verified by DOE.

4.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

4.4.1 Net Project Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions

According to VM0010 version 1.3, the Net Project Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions are calculated as:

$$GHG_{CREDITS|LtPF,t^*} = GHG_{NET|BSL,t^*} - GHG_{NET|PRJ,t^*} - GHG_{LK|LtPF,t^*} \quad (28)$$

Where:

$GHG_{CREDITS LtPF,t^*}$	project greenhouse gas credits associated with the implementation of improved forest management (IFM) activities in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, in the project scenario, tCO ₂ e
$GHG_{NET BSL,t^*}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, tCO ₂ e
$GHG_{NET PRJ,t^*}$	net greenhouse gas emissions in the project scenario in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, tCO ₂ e; and
$GHG_{LK LtPF,t^*}$	total greenhouse gas emissions due to leakage arising outside the project boundary as a result of the implementation of improved forest management (IFM) activities in the year t^* since the start of the project activity, in the project scenario, tCO ₂ e.

4.4.2 Project Verified Carbon Units

The number of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) for each year t in the project crediting period is the greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals adjusted for uncertainty and risk.

4.4.2.1 Adjustment for uncertainty

Estimated greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions from IFM activities have uncertainties associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors. It is assumed that the uncertainties associated with input data are available, either as default uncertainty values given in most recent IPCC guidelines, or as statistical estimates based on sampling.

Uncertainty at all times is defined at the 95% confidence interval where the estimated variance exceeds +/-15 percent from the mean. Procedures including stratification and the allocation of

sufficient measurement plots will help ensure that low uncertainty results and ultimately full crediting can result.

Uncertainties arising from the measurement and monitoring of carbon pools and greenhouse gases shall always be quantified. Errors in each pool shall be weighted by the size of the pool so that projects may reasonably target a lower precision level in pools that only form a small proportion of the total stock.

For both the baseline and the with-project case the total uncertainty is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of each component uncertainty and is calculated at the time of reporting through propagating the error in the baseline stocks and the error in the project stocks.

Therefore, total uncertainty for LtPF project is calculated as:

$$U_{TOTAL|LtPF} = \sqrt{U_{|PRJ}^2 + U_{|BSL}^2} \quad (29)$$

Where:

$U_{TOTAL LtPF}$	total uncertainty for LtPF Project, dimensionless;
$U_{ PRJ}$	total uncertainty for the improved forest management activities in the project scenario, dimensionless; and
$U_{ BSL}$	total uncertainty for the baseline scenario, dimensionless.

Project proponents must justify the selection of uncertainty propagation in the VCS-PD. If $U_{total|LtPF} \leq 0.15$ then no deduction will result for uncertainty.

If $U_{total|LtPF} > 0.15$ then the amount of greenhouse gas emission credits associated with IFM activities will be deducted as follows:

$$Credits_{total|LtPF} = GHG_{credits|LtPF} * (1 - U_{total|LtPF}) \quad (30)$$

Where:

$Credits_{total LtPF}$	total greenhouse gas credits adjusted for uncertainty for each year t in the project crediting period;
$GHG_{credits LtPF}$	project greenhouse gas credits associated with the implementation of improved forest management (IFM) activities in the project scenario, $tCO_2e \cdot year^{-1}$; and
$U_{total LtPF}$	total uncertainty for LtPF Project, dimensionless.

4.4.2.2 Calculation of verified carbon units

The amount of greenhouse gas credits estimated at section 4.4.2.1 above shall be adjusted to account for risk.

They shall be subject to deductions based on application of the most recent version of the VCS Tool for AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination.

Therefore, the amount of VCU's that can be issued at time $t=t_2$ (the date of verification) for monitoring period $T = t_2 - t_1$, is calculated as:

$$VCU_{net|LtPF} = (Credits_{total,t_2|LtPF} - Credits_{total,t_1|LtPF}) - Bu_{IFM-VCS} \quad (31)$$

Where:

$VCU_{net LtPF}$	Number of verified carbon units; dimensionless;
$Credits_{total,t_1 LtPF}$	Net anthropogenic greenhouse gas removals by sinks, as estimated for $t^*=t_1$ in tCO ₂ e;
$Credits_{total,t_2 LtPF}$	Net anthropogenic greenhouse gas removals by sinks, as estimated for $t^*=t_2$ in tCO ₂ e; and
$Bu_{IFM-VCS}$	Total number of credits withheld in VCS AFOLU pooled buffer account.

4.4.3 The calculation processes

4.4.3.1 The calculation process of baseline emission

Therefore, for the calculation of $GHG_{NET|BSL}$, according to section 4.1, the process is shown below:

Table 5: Basic Parameter of Baseline Scenario

Basic Parameter		Value	Data Unit	Data Source
Total Area of Stratum	Chinese fir	186.1	ha	Timber harvest plan issued by local forestry bureau, and calculated from the fourth forest second class investigation issued by local forestry bureau
	Masson pine	2037.2		
	Broad-leaved tree	3632.7		
$V_{j,i,BSL}$	Chinese fir	195.5	m ³ /ha	
	Masson pine	175.6		
	Broad-leaved tree	198.7		
$V_{EX,j,i,BSL,y}$	Refer to ER sheet		m ³ /ha	
$A_{i,p,y}$	Refer to ER sheet		ha	

D _j	Chinese fir	0.307	td.m.m ³	"Land Use Change and Forestry GHG Inventory(2013)" of "Second National Information Notification on China Climate Change"	
	Masson pine	0.38			
	Broad-leaved tree	0.482			
BEF	Chinese fir	1.634	td.m/ m ³		
	Masson pine	1.472			
	Broad-leaved tree	1.514			
BCEFR	Chinese fir	0.502	td.m/ m ³		calculated by BEF and D
	Masson pine	0.559			
	Broad-leaved tree	0.73			
CF _j	Chinese fir	0.5	tC td.m. ⁻¹	VM0010 version 1.3	
	Masson pine	0.5			
	Broad-leaved tree	0.5			
WW	Chinese fir	24%	kg kg ⁻¹		
	Masson pine	24%			
	Broad-leaved tree	24%			
SLF	Chinese fir	0.12	kg kg ⁻¹		
	Masson pine	0.12			
	Broad-leaved tree	0.12			
OF	Chinese fir	0.62	kg kg ⁻¹		
	Masson pine	0.62			
	Broad-leaved tree	0.62			
Regrowth rate in baseline scenario	Chinese fir	1.5	m ³ .ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹	IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006), Table4.9	
	Masson pine	1.5			
	Broad-leaved tree	1.5			

Table 6: The baseline emission during the crediting period

Year	$\Delta C_{NET BSL}$	GHG _{NET BSL}
01/01/2017-31/12/2017	5,293	19,406

01/01/2018-31/12/2018	5,889	21,592
01/01/2019-31/12/2019	6,892	25,272
01/01/2020-31/12/2020	7,507	27,525
01/01/2021-31/12/2021	8,399	30,795
01/01/2022-31/12/2022	9,077	33,283
01/01/2023-31/12/2023	9,651	35,388
01/01/2024-31/12/2024	10,388	38,088
01/01/2025-31/12/2025	11,552	42,357
01/01/2026-31/12/2026	11,982	43,933
01/01/2026-31/12/2027	12,026	44,096
01/01/2028-31/12/2028	11,810	43,304
01/01/2029-31/12/2029	12,188	44,688
01/01/2030-31/12/2030	12,364	45,333
01/01/2031-31/12/2031	12,445	45,633
01/01/2032-31/12/2032	12,600	46,199
01/01/2033-31/12/2033	12,917	47,364
01/01/2034-31/12/2034	12,444	45,626
01/01/2035-31/12/2035	12,012	44,043
01/01/2036-31/12/2036	11,582	42,469
01/01/2037-31/12/2037	7,448	27,311
01/01/2038-31/12/2038	6,862	25,160
01/01/2039-31/12/2039	6,230	22,845
01/01/2040-31/12/2040	5,591	20,501
01/01/2041-31/12/2041	4,949	18,145
01/01/2042-31/12/2042	4,297	15,755
01/01/2043-31/12/2043	3,620	13,273
01/01/2044-31/12/2044	3,026	11,097
01/01/2045-31/12/2045	2,486	9,115

01/01/2046-31/12/2046	1,998	7,327
Total	255,524	936,922
Average	8,517	31,231

4.4.3.2 The calculation of project emission

The ex-ante estimation of project emission of the proposed project is as follows:

Table 7: Basic Parameter of Project Scenario

Basic Parameter		Value	Data Unit	Data Source
Total Area of Stratum	Chinese fir	186.1	ha	Timber harvest plan
	Masson pine	2037.2		
	Broad-leaved tree	3632.7		
D _j	Chinese fir	0.307	td.m.m ³	"Land Use Change and Forestry GHG Inventory(2013)" of "Second National Information Notification on China Climate Change"
	Masson pine	0.38		
	Broad-leaved tree	0.482		
BEF	Chinese fir	1.634	td.m/ m ³	"Second National Information Notification on China Climate Change"
	Masson pine	1.472		
	Broad-leaved tree	1.514		
BCEFR	Chinese fir	0.502	td.m/ m ³	calculated by BEF and D
	Masson pine	0.559		
	Broad-leaved tree	0.73		
CF _j	Chinese fir	0.5	tC td.m. ⁻¹	VM0010 version 1.3
	Masson pine	0.5		
	Broad-leaved tree	0.5		
Ongoing growth rate in project scenario	Chinese fir	14.15	m ³ .ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹	The fourth forest second class investigation issued by local forestry bureau
	Masson pine	8.00		
	Broad-leaved tree	10.52		

Because the forest inventory conducted by Qingfeng forestry technology service centre of Qingliu County and local forest bureau didn't include the detail of each tree in the subcompartment, so we didn't use allometric equation to estimate the project emission here. And according to the

methodology, it is acceptable to use pre-existing forest inventory data for this purpose, so we use the ongoing growth rate to predict the project emission.

On-going growth rate is predicted by the project owner based on the historical data, so the emissions of each year during the whole crediting period are same. In the monitoring report, the actual stock volume will be measured, then re-calculate the emission within the crediting period.

Table 8: The project emission during the crediting period

Year	$\Delta C_{AB,t PRJ}$	$\Delta C_{DIST_FR,t PRJ}$	$\Delta C_{DIST,t PRJ}$	$\Delta C_{DIST_IL,t PRJ}$	$\Delta C_{NET,t PRJ}$
01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2019 - 31/12/2019	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2021 - 31/12/2021	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2026 - 31/12/2026	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290

01/01/2026 - 31/12/2027	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2028 - 31/12/2028	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2029 - 31/12/2029	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2030 - 31/12/2030	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2031 - 31/12/2031	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2032 - 31/12/2032	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2033 - 31/12/2033	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2034 - 31/12/2034	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2035 - 31/12/2035	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2036 - 31/12/2036	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2037 - 31/12/2037	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2038 - 31/12/2038	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2039 - 31/12/2039	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2040 - 31/12/2040	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290

01/01/2041 - 31/12/2041	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2042 - 31/12/2042	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2043 - 31/12/2043	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2044 - 31/12/2044	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2045 - 31/12/2045	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
01/01/2046 - 31/12/2046	-70,290	0	0	0	-70,290
Total	-2,108,696				-2,108,696
Average	-70,290				-70,290

Forest disturbance in the project scenario:

According to the analysis in section 4.2, $\Delta C_{DIST_FR,t|PRJ}$, $\Delta C_{DIST,t|PRJ}$ and $\Delta C_{DIST_L,t|PRJ}$ are all = 0.

Therefore,

$$GHG_{LK|L_tPF} = 0$$

4.4.4 Uncertainty for the baseline scenario:

According to IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories¹⁶, the uncertainty in the baseline scenario is associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors, the calculation process follows the two rules below:

Rule A: Where uncertainties are to be combined by addition, the standard deviation of the sum will be the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard deviations of the quantities that

¹⁶ IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 6, Quantifying Uncertainties in Practice

are added with the standard deviations all expressed in absolute terms (this rule is exact for uncorrelated variables).

Using this interpretation, a simple equation can be derived for the uncertainty of the sum, that when expressed in percentage terms become:

$$U_{total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_1 \times E_1)^2 + (U_2 \times E_2)^2 + \dots + (U_n \times E_n)^2}}{E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_n} \quad (32)$$

Where:

U_{total} is the percentage uncertainty in the sum of the quantities (half the 95% confidence interval divided by the total (i.e. mean) and expressed as a percentage);

E_i and U_i are the uncertain quantities and the percentage uncertainties associated with them, respectively.

Rule B: Where uncertain quantities are to be combined by multiplication, the same rule applies except that the standard deviations must all be expressed as fractions of the appropriate mean values (this rule is approximate for all random variables).

A simple equation can also be derived for the uncertainty of the product, expressed in percentage terms:

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \dots + U_n^2} \quad (33)$$

Where:

U_{total} is the percentage uncertainty in the sum of the quantities (half the 95% confidence interval divided by the total (i.e. mean) and expressed as a percentage);

U_i are the percentage uncertainties associated with each of the quantities.

The uncertainty is calculated per stratum by dividing the 95% confidence interval by the mean value of the uncertainty quantities. The corresponding standard deviation is calculated over the measured plot values of the uncertainty quantities. The 95% confidence interval is calculated based on the standard deviation and the t-value for n-1 degree of freedom of plots per stratum.

As the uncertainty in the baseline scenario is associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors, the calculation of the 4 parameters and coefficients are shown below:

1) Uncertainty of Area:

In the baseline scenario, the area of every stratum are quoted from the field survey inventory data and legal right of harvest, so no data are from measurement and monitoring. Therefore, it is deemed as 0 in the period of validation. It will be monitored in the period of verification.

2) *Uncertainty of expansion factors:*

The Sample size, Sample mean and Standard error of expansion factors are quoted from Forestry Part of China's greenhouse gas emissions list divided as tree species, and the uncertainty of expansion factors are calculated as below:

For Chinses Fir:

Uncertainty of BCEF- Chinese Fir		2.60%	
Uncertainty of BEF Chinese Fir		2.48%	Uncertainty of D- Chinese Fir 0.80%
BEF		D	
Sample size	860	Sample size	54
Sample mean (BEF)	1.634	Sample mean (D)	0.307
Standard deviation	0.605	Standard deviation	0.009
Average error	0.021	Average error	0.001
Confidence level	0.95	Confidence level	0.95
Degree of freedom	859	Degree of freedom	53
Two-sided Student's t-value	1.96	Two-sided Student's t-value	2.01
Allowable error	0.040	Allowable error	0.002
Lower confidence limit	1.594	Lower confidence limit	0.305
Upper confidence limit	1.674	Upper confidence limit	0.309
Confidence interval	0.040	Confidence interval	0.002

For Masson Pine:

Uncertainty of BCEF - Masson Pine		11.62%	
Uncertainty of BEF Masson Pine		6.37%	Uncertainty of D - Masson Pine 9.72%
BEF		D	
Sample size	103	Sample size	43
Sample mean (BEF)	1.472	Sample mean (D)	0.380
Standard deviation	0.48	Standard deviation	0.12
Average error	0.047	Average error	0.018
Confidence level	0.95	Confidence level	0.95
Degree of freedom	102	Degree of freedom	42
Two-sided Student's t-value	1.98	Two-sided Student's t-value	2.02
Allowable error	0.094	Allowable error	0.037
Lower confidence limit	1.378	Lower confidence limit	0.343
Upper confidence limit	1.566	Upper confidence limit	0.417
Confidence interval	0.094	Confidence interval	0.037

For Broad-leaf tree:

Uncertainty of BCEF- Broad-leaf tree			
Uncertainty of BEF- Broad-leaf tree	3.87 %	Uncertainty of D- Broad-leaf tree	5.01 %
BEF			
Sample size	84	Sample size	82
Sample mean (BEF)	1.514	Sample mean (D)	0.482
Standard deviation	0.27	Standard deviation	0.11
Average error	0.029	Average error	0.012
Confidence level	0.95	Confidence level	0.95
Degree of freedom	83	Degree of freedom	81
Two-sided Student's t-value	1.99	Two-sided Student's t-value	1.99
Allowable error	0.059	Allowable error	0.024
Lower confidence limit	1.455	Lower confidence limit	0.458
Upper confidence limit	1.573	Upper confidence limit	0.506
Confidence interval	0.059	Confidence interval	0.24

3) Uncertainty of carbon stock:

The calculation of uncertainty of carbon stock is based on the uncertainty of volume in every stratum multiply by the uncertainty of expansion factors using formula (33):

Uncertainty of carbon stock-Chinese Fir	8.53%	Uncertainty of carbon stock-Masson Pine	12.23%	Uncertainty of carbon stock-Broad-leaf tree	7.80%
Uncertainty of volume-Chinese Fir	8.12%	Uncertainty of volume – Masson Pine	3.82%	Uncertainty of volume –Broad-leaf tree	4.55%
carbon stock-Chinese Fir	106195.99	carbon stock-Masson Pine	867878.36	carbon stock-Broad-leaf tree	2500908.59
Area(ha)	186.1	Area(ha)	2037.2	Area(ha)	3632.7
Sample size	120	Sample size	555	Sample size	670
Sample mean (m ³ /ha)	682.39	Sample mean (m ³ /ha)	437.17	Sample mean (m ³ /ha)	500.87
Standard deviation	306.60	Standard deviation	200.25	Standard deviation	300.43
Average error	27.99	Average error	8.50	Average error	11.61
Confidence level	0.95	Confidence level	0.95	Confidence level	0.95
Degree of freedom	119	Degree of freedom	554	Degree of freedom	669
Two-sided Student's t-value	1.98	Two-sided Student's t-value	1.96	Two-sided Student's t-value	1.96
Allowable error	55.42	Allowable error	16.70	Allowable error	22.79
Lower confidence limit	626.97	Lower confidence limit	420.47	Lower confidence limit	478.08

Upper confidence limit	737.81	Upper confidence limit	453.87	Upper confidence limit	523.66
Confidence interval	55.42	Confidence interval	16.70	Confidence interval	22.79

4) Uncertainty of regrowth

The uncertainty of regrowth is only associated with the parameter RGR_i , as for the value quoted from the expertise of the local forest authority, the uncertainty of 10% is adopted from the National Forest Resource Continuous Investigation Technical Regulation issued by the State Forestry Bureau. And this uncertainty is adopted for the project for conservative.

Based on the calculation of the 4 parameters and coefficients above, the calculation of

$U_{Chinse\ Fir|BSL}$, $U_{Masson\ Pine|BSL}$, and $U_{Broad-Leaved\ Tree|BSL}$ are shown below:

Stratum	Parameter	A _{rea} (Ha)	V _{EX,j,i BSL} (m ³ /ha)	BEF	D(t dm/m ³)	BCEFR _R (t dm/m ³)	CF _j (t C/tdm)	C _{HB,j,i BSL} (t C /ha)	C _{EX,j,i BSL} (t C ha ⁻¹)	ΔC _{DW,i,p BSL}
		a	b	c	d	e=c*d	f	g=b*e*f	h=b*d*f	i=g-h
								$U_g = \sqrt{U_b^2 + U_e^2}$	$U_h = \sqrt{U_b^2 + U_d^2}$	$U_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(E_g \times U_g)^2 + (E_h \times U_h)^2}}{(E_g + E_h)}$
Chinese Fir	E	186.13	195.49	1.634	0.307	0.502	0.5	49.03	30.01	19.02
	U	0.00%	8.12%	2.48%	0.80%	2.60%		8.53%	8.16%	6.13%
Masson Pine	E	2037.21	175.59	1.472	0.380	0.559	0.5	49.11	33.36	15.75
	U	0.00%	3.82%	6.37%	9.72%	11.62%		12.23%	10.44%	8.42%
Broad-leaf tree	E	3632.65	198.74	1.514	0.482	0.730	0.5	72.51	47.90	24.62
	U	0.00%	4.55%	3.87%	5.01%	6.33%		7.80%	6.77%	5.41%

Stratum	Parameter	WW _k	SLF _k	C _{WP,0 BSL} (t C/ha)	C _{WP,i BSL} (t C/ha)	OF _k	ΔC _{WP,100 BSL} (t C/ha)	A _{i,p} (ha)	ΔC _{NET BSL(1)} (t C)
		j	k	l=h*(j+k)	m=h-l	n	o=m*n	p	q=(i/10+l+o/20)*p
				U _i =U _h	$U_m = \frac{\sqrt{(E_h \times U_h)^2 + (E_1 \times U_1)^2}}{(E_h + E_1)}$		U _o =U _m	U _p =0	$U_m = \frac{\sqrt{(E_i \times U_i)^2 + (E_1 \times U_1)^2 + (E_o \times U_o)^2}}{(E_h + E_1 + E_o)}$
Chinese Fir	E	24%	0.12	10.80	19.20	0.62	11.91	186.13	2475.68
	U			8.16%	6.38%		6.38%		3.95%
Masson Pine	E	24%	0.12	12.01	21.35	0.62	13.24	2037.21	29024.85
	U			10.44%	8.16%		8.16%		5.17%
Broad-leaf tree	E	24%	0.12	17.24	30.65	0.62	19.00	3632.65	75029.97
	U			6.77%	5.29%		5.29%		3.35%

Stratum	Parameter	$\Delta C_{NET BSL(2-10)}(t\ C)$	$\Delta C_{NET BSL(11-20)}(t\ C)$	regrowth rate (m ³ /ha/yr)	$\Delta C_{NET BSL,t^*}(t\ C)$	$\Delta C_{NET, i,P BSL}$
		$r=(i/10+o/20)*p$	$s=o/20*p$	t	$v=e*f*p*t$	$w=q+r+s-v$
		$U_m = \frac{\sqrt{(E_i \times U_i)^2 + (E_o \times U_o)^2}}{(E_i + E_o)}$	$U_s=U_o$	$U_t=10\%$	$U_v = \sqrt{U_e^2 + U_t^2}$	$U_m = \frac{\sqrt{(E_q \times U_q)^2 + (E_r \times U_r)^2 + (E_s \times U_s)^2 + (E_t \times U_t)^2}}{(E_q + E_r + E_s + E_t)}$
Chinese Fir	E	4184.37	1140.53	1.50	1421.04	6379.55
	U	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.03
Masson Pine	E	41008.88	1348.48	1.50	14489.32	56892.89
	U	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.04
Broad-leaf tree	E	111553.23	36907.87	1.50	41139.78	182351.29
	U	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.03
					U_{BSL}	2.25%

Therefore, as there are 3 strata in the project activity, the uncertainty across combined strata for is calculated with the revised equation below:

$$U_{|BSL} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_{1|BSL} \times E_{1|BSL})^2 + (U_{2|BSL} \times E_{2|BSL})^2 + (U_{3|BSL} \times E_{3|BSL})^2}}{E_{1|BSL} + E_{2|BSL} + E_{3|BSL}} \quad (34)$$

Where:

$U_{ BSL}$	Total uncertainty in baseline scenario; %;
$U_{1 BSL}$	Uncertainty in baseline scenario in stratum Chinses Fir; %;
$U_{2 BSL}$	Uncertainty in baseline scenario in stratum Masson Pine; %;
$U_{3 BSL}$	Uncertainty in baseline scenario in stratum Broad-Leaved Tree; %;
$E_{1 BSL}$	Sum of net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario in stratum Chinses Fir in the baseline case; t CO ₂ e
$E_{2 BSL}$	Sum of net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario in stratum Masson Pine in the baseline case; t CO ₂ e
$E_{3 BSL}$	Sum of net change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario in stratum Broad-Leaved Tree in the baseline case; t CO ₂ e

After calculation, U_{BSL} is 2.25% for the baseline scenario.

4.4.5 Uncertainty for the project scenario:

Stratum	Parameter	A _{rea} (Ha)	BEF	D (tdm/m ³)	BCEFR (tdm/m ³)	CFj (t C/tdm)	ongoing growth rate (m ³ /ha/yr)	ΔC _{AB,t PRJ} (tCO ₂)
		a	b	c	d=b*c	e	f	g=f*a*d*e*44/12
							U _f =10%	$U_g = \sqrt{U_a^2 + U_f^2}$
Chinese Fir	E	186.13	1.634	0.307	0.502	0.5	14.15	2423.59
	U	0	2.48%	0.80%	2.60%		10.00%	10.33%
Masson Pine	E	2037.21	1.472	0.380	0.559	0.5	8.00	16709.04
	U	0	6.37%	9.72%	11.62%		10.00%	15.33%
Broad- leaf tree	E	3632.65	1.514	48.20%	0.730	0.5	10.52	51157.25
	U	0	3.87%	5.01%	6.33%		10.00%	11.84%
							U _{PRJ}	9.36%

Total uncertainty:

Total uncertainty for LtPF project is calculated according to the follow equation:

$$U_{Total|LtPF} = \sqrt{U_{PRJ}^2 + U_{BSL}^2} = \sqrt{2.25\%^2 + 9.36\%^2} = 9.63\% = 0.0963$$

According to the methodology, if $U_{total,LtPF} \leq 0.15$ then no deduction will result for uncertainty, as $U_{total} < 0.15$, then no deduction will result from uncertainty.

4.4.6 Calculation of verified carbon units

Based on the analysis in NON-PERMANENCE RISK REPORT, the overall risk rating is 22, then 22% of the total emission reductions should be deducted.

Therefore, the emission reduction detail is listed:

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals with buffer deduction (tCO ₂ e)
01/01/2017-31/12/2017	19,406	-70,290	3,881	85,815	66,936
01/01/2018-31/12/2018	21,592	-70,290	4,318	87,563	68,299
01/01/2019-31/12/2019	25,272	-70,290	5,054	90,508	70,596
01/01/2020-31/12/2020	27,525	-70,290	5,505	92,310	72,001
01/01/2021-31/12/2021	30,795	-70,290	6,159	94,926	74,042
01/01/2022-31/12/2022	33,283	-70,290	6,657	96,916	75,595
01/01/2023-31/12/2023	35,388	-70,290	7,078	98,600	76,908
01/01/2024-31/12/2024	38,088	-70,290	7,618	100,761	78,593
01/01/2025-31/12/2025	42,357	-70,290	8,471	104,175	81,257
01/01/2026-31/12/2026	43,933	-70,290	8,787	105,436	82,240

01/01/2026-31/12/2027	44,096	-70,290	8,819	105,567	82,342
01/01/2028-31/12/2028	43,304	-70,290	8,661	104,933	81,848
01/01/2029-31/12/2029	44,688	-70,290	8,938	106,040	82,711
01/01/2030-31/12/2030	45,333	-70,290	9,067	106,556	83,114
01/01/2031-31/12/2031	45,633	-70,290	9,127	106,796	83,301
01/01/2032-31/12/2032	46,199	-70,290	9,240	107,249	83,654
01/01/2033-31/12/2033	47,364	-70,290	9,473	108,181	84,381
01/01/2034-31/12/2034	45,626	-70,290	9,125	106,791	83,297
01/01/2035-31/12/2035	44,043	-70,290	8,809	105,524	82,309
01/01/2036-31/12/2036	42,469	-70,290	8,494	104,265	81,327
01/01/2037-31/12/2037	27,311	-70,290	5,462	92,139	71,868
01/01/2038-31/12/2038	25,160	-70,290	5,032	90,418	70,526
01/01/2039-31/12/2039	22,845	-70,290	4,569	88,566	69,081
01/01/2040-31/12/2040	20,501	-70,290	4,100	86,691	67,619
01/01/2041-31/12/2041	18,145	-70,290	3,629	84,806	66,148
01/01/2042-31/12/2042	15,755	-70,290	3,151	82,894	64,657
01/01/2043-31/12/2043	13,273	-70,290	2,655	80,908	63,108
01/01/2044-31/12/2044	11,097	-70,290	2,219	79,168	61,751

01/01/2045-31/12/2045	9,115	-70,290	1,823	77,582	60,514
01/01/2046-31/12/2046	7,327	-70,290	1,465	76,152	59,398
Total	936,922	-2,108,696	187,384	2,858,234	2,229,423
Average	31,231	-70,290	6,246	95,274	74,314

5 MONITORING

5.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	$V_{l,j,i,sp}$
Data unit	m ³
Description	Merchantable volume for tree l of species j in sample plot sp in stratum i
Source of data	<p>Calculated from volume tables or equations linking diameter at breast height (DBH, at typically 1.3 m aboveground level), and merchantable height (MH), to commercial (merchantable) volume of trees in the sample plots above the minimum DBH set in the timber harvest plan.</p> <p>If locally derived equations or yield tables are not available use relevant regional, national or default equations from IPCC literature, national inventory reports or published peer -reviewed studies– such as those provided in Tables 4.A.1 to 4.A.3 of the GPG-LULUCF (IPCC 2003)</p>
Value applied	See the detailed excel spreadsheet
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	<p>It is necessary to verify the applicability of equations used. Allometric equations can be verified by both:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of equation conditions <p>Justification should be provided for the applicability of the equation to the project locations. Such justification should include identification of climatic, edaphic, geographical and taxonomic similarities between the project location and the location in which the equation was derived. Any equation used should have an r^2 value of greater than 0.5 (50%) and a p value that is significant (<0.05 at the 95% confidence level).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Additional field verification <p>The following limited measures method must be used for field verification:</p> <p>select at least 10 trees per species distributed across the age range (but excluding trees less than 15 years old for which there is rarely a great relative inaccuracy in equations);</p> <p>measure DBH, and height to a 10 cm diameter top or to the first branch;</p> <p>calculate stem volume from measurements; and</p>

	<p>plot the estimated volume of all the measured trees along with the curve of volume against diameter as predicted by the allometric equation.</p> <p>If the estimated volume of the measured trees are distributed both above and below the curve (as predicted by the allometric equation) the equation may be used. The equation may also be used if the measured individuals have a volume consistently higher than predicted by the equation. The equation may not be used if >75% of the measured trees have a volume lower than the predicted curve. In this instance another equation must be selected.</p>
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter:	CF_j
Data unit:	tCtd.m. ⁻¹
Description	Carbon fraction of dry matter for species j
Source of data	According to AR-CM-003-V01 version 1.0, the default value 0.5 tC.d.m. ⁻¹ is used and the same value is used in all instances where this parameter is used.
Value applied	0.5
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	D_j
Data unit	t d.m. m ³
Description	Basic wood density of species j in t d.m. m ⁻³

Source of data	<p>According to VM0010 version 1.3, it must be chosen with priority from higher to lower preference as follows:</p> <p>National species-specific or group of species-specific values (eg, from National GHG inventory);</p> <p>Species-specific or group of species-specific values from neighboring countries with similar conditions. When species-specific data from neighboring countries is of higher quality, being more representative of the species in the project scenario, it may be preferable to use these values than lower quality national data;</p> <p>Global species-specific or group of species-specific (eg, IPCC 2006 AFOLU Chapter 4 Tables 4.13 and 4.14).</p> <p>Species-specific wood densities may not always be available, and may be difficult to apply with certainty in the typically species rich forests of the humid tropics, hence it is acceptable practice to use wood densities developed for forest types or plant families or species groups.</p> <p>"Land Use Change and Forestry GHG Inventory (2013)" of "Second National Information Notification on China Climate Change" matches the first choice.</p>									
Value applied	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tree species</th> <th>D_j</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chinese Fir</td> <td>0.307</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Masson Pine</td> <td>0.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad-leaved tree</td> <td>0.482</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tree species	D_j	Chinese Fir	0.307	Masson Pine	0.38	Broad-leaved tree	0.482
Tree species	D_j									
Chinese Fir	0.307									
Masson Pine	0.38									
Broad-leaved tree	0.482									
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A									
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions									
Comments:	N/A									
Data / Parameter	$f_j(X, Y...)$									
Data unit	t d.m. tree ⁻¹									
Description	Allometric equation(s) for species j linking measured tree variable(s) to aboveground biomass of living trees									

Source of data	<p>Equations must have been derived using a wide range of measured variables (eg, DBH, Height, etc.) based on datasets that comprise at least 30 trees. Equations must be based on statistically significant regressions and must have an r^2 that is ≥ 0.8.</p> <p>The source of equation(s) must be chosen with priority from higher to lower preference, as available, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National species-, genus-, family-specific; b) Species-, genus-, family-specific from neighbouring countries with similar conditions (ie, broad continental regions); c) National forest-type specific; d) Forest-type specific from neighbouring countries with similar conditions (ie, broad continental regions); e) Forest type-specific such as those provided Tables 4.A.1 to 4.A.3 of the GPG-LULUCF (IPCC 2003); or in Pearson, T., Walker, S. and Brown, S. 2005. Sourcebook for Land Use, Land- Use Change and Forestry Projects. Winrock International and the World Bank Biocarbon Fund. 57pp.; or in Chave, J., C. Andalo, S. Brown, M. A. Cairns, J. Q. Chambers, D. Eamus, H. Folster, F. Fromard, N. Higuchi, T. Kira, J.-P. Lescure, B. W. Nelson, H.Ogawa, H. Puig, B. Riera, T. Yamakura. 2005. Tree allometry and improved estimation of carbon stocks and balance in tropical forests. <i>Oecologia</i> 145: 87-99. <p>Species-, genus- and family-specific allometric equations may not always be available, and may be difficult to apply with certainty in the typically species rich forests of the humid tropics. Hence it is acceptable practice to use equations developed for regional forest types, provided that their accuracy has been validated with direct site- specific data following guidance given below. If a forest-type specific equation is used, it should not be used in combination with species- specific equation(s) (ie, it must be used for all tree species).</p>
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	It is necessary to validate the applicability of equations used. Source data from which equation(s) was derived should be reviewed and confirmed to be representative of the forest type/species and conditions in the project and covering the range of potential independent variable values.

Allometric equations can be validated either by:

1. Limited Measurements

select at least 30 trees (if validating forest type-specific equation, selection should be representative of the species composition in the project area, ie, species representation in roughly in proportion to relative basal area). Minimum diameter of measured trees must be 20cm and maximum diameter must reflect the largest trees present or potentially present in the future in the project area (and/or leakage belt);

measure DBH, and height to a 10 cm diameter top or to the first branch;

calculate stem volume from measurements and multiplying by species-specific density to gain biomass of bole;

apply a biomass expansion factor to estimate total aboveground biomass from stem biomass³⁷; and

plot the estimated biomass of all the measured trees along with the curve of biomass against diameter as predicted by the allometric equation.

If the estimated volume of the measured trees are distributed both above and below the curve (as predicted by the allometric equation) the equation may be used. The equation may also be used if the measured individuals have a biomass consistently higher than predicted by the equation. If >75% of the measured trees have a biomass lower than the predicted curve, destructive sampling must be undertaken or another equation must be selected

2. Destructive Sampling

select at least 5 trees (if validating forest type-specific equation, selection should be representative of the species composition in the project area, ie, species representation in roughly in proportion to relative basal area) at the upper end of the range of independent variable values existing in the project area;

measure DBH and commercial height and calculate volume using the same procedures/equations used to generate commercial volumes to which BCEFs will be applied;

fell and weigh the aboveground biomass to determine the total (wet) mass of the stem, branch, twig, leaves, etc. Extract and immediately weigh subsamples from each of the wet stem and branch components, followed by oven drying at 70 degrees C to determine dry biomass;

determine the total dry weight of each tree from the wet weights and the averaged ratios of wet and dry weights of the stem and branch components; and

	<p>plot the estimated biomass of all the measured trees along with the curve of biomass against diameter as predicted by the allometric equation.</p> <p>If the estimated volume of the measured trees are distributed both above and below the curve (as predicted by the allometric equation) the equation may be used. The equation may also be used if the measured individuals have a biomass consistently higher than predicted by the equation. If >75% of the measured trees have a biomass lower than the predicted curve another equation must be selected.</p> <p>Details of destructive sampling measurements are given in: Brown, S. 1997. Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests: a primer. FAO Forestry Paper 134, Rome, Italy.</p> <p>Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095E/W4095E00.htm</p> <p>If using species-specific equations, and new species are encountered in the course of monitoring, new allometric equations must be sourced from the literature and validated, if necessary, as per requirements and procedures above.</p> <p>Default values must be updated whenever new guidelines are produced by the IPCC</p>
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Data / Parameter	BCEFR
Data unit	t d.m.m ⁻³
Description	Biomass conversion and expansion factor applicable to wood removals in the project area
Source of data	<p>The source of data must be chosen with priority from higher to lower preference as follows:</p> <p>Existing local forest type-specific;</p> <p>National forest type-specific or eco-region-specific (eg, from national GHG inventory);</p> <p>Forest type-specific or eco-region-specific from neighboring countries with similar conditions. Sometimes (c) might be preferable to (b);</p> <p>Global forest type or eco-region-specific (eg, IPCC 2006 INV GLs AFOLU Chapter 4 Table 4.5).</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>BCEFR= BEFR * D</p>

	<p>Where BCEF values are not directly available, they can be calculated as Biomass Expansion Factor (BEF)* basic wood density (D).</p> <p>Application of this equation requires caution because basic wood density and biomass expansion factors tend to be correlated. If the same sample of trees was used to determine D, BEF or BCEF, conversion will not introduce error, therefore, it is acceptable to use this equation. If, however, basic wood density is not known with certainty, transforming one into the other might introduce error, as BCEF implies a specific but unknown basic wood density, therefore, all conversion and expansion factors must be derived or their applicability checked locally. "Land Use Change and Forestry GHG Inventory (2013)" of "Second National Information Notification on China Climate Change" matches the second choice.</p>								
Value applied	<table border="1" data-bbox="735 751 1187 999"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="735 751 1027 814">Tree species</th> <th data-bbox="1027 751 1187 814">BCEF_R</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="735 814 1027 877">Chinese fir</td> <td data-bbox="1027 814 1187 877">0.502</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="735 877 1027 940">Masson Pine</td> <td data-bbox="1027 877 1187 940">0.559</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="735 940 1027 999">Broad-leaved tree</td> <td data-bbox="1027 940 1187 999">0.730</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tree species	BCEF _R	Chinese fir	0.502	Masson Pine	0.559	Broad-leaved tree	0.730
Tree species	BCEF _R								
Chinese fir	0.502								
Masson Pine	0.559								
Broad-leaved tree	0.730								
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A								
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions								
Comments:	<p>The combustion factor is a measure of the proportion of the fuel that is actually combusted, which varies as a function of the size and architecture of the fuel load (ie, a smaller proportion of large, coarse fuel such as tree stems will be burnt compared to fine fuels, such as grass leaves), the moisture content of the fuel and the type of fire (ie, intensity and rate of spread).</p> <p>Default values must be updated whenever new guidelines are produced by the IPCC</p>								
Data / Parameter	G_{gi}								
Data unit	g kg ⁻¹ dry matter burnt								

Description	Emission factor for stratum i for gas g
Source of data	Defaults can be found in Volume 4, Chapter 2, of the IPCC 2006 Inventory Guidelines in table 2.5
Value applied	Please refer to the spreadsheet
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	Default values shall be updated whenever new guidelines are produced by the IPCC
Data / Parameter	OF, SLF, WW
Data unit	Kg kg ⁻¹

Description	<p>OF = Fraction of wood products that will be emitted to the atmosphere between 3 and 100 years after production;</p> <p>SLF = Fraction of wood products that will be emitted to the atmosphere within 3 years of production; and</p> <p>WW = Fraction of extracted biomass effectively emitted to the atmosphere during production</p> <p>Wood waste fraction(WW):</p> <p>Winjum et al. 1998 indicate that the proportion of extracted biomass that is oxidized (burning or decaying) from the production of commodities to be equal to 19% for developed countries, 24% for developing countries.</p> <p>Short-lived fraction (SLF)</p> <p>Winjum et al 1998 give decay rates for proportions of wood products, which were converted to with short-term (<3yr) uses (applicable internationally) as below:</p> <p>Sawnwood 0.12</p> <p>Woodbase panels 0.06</p> <p>Other industrial roundwood 0.18</p> <p>Paper and Paperboard 0.24</p> <p>Additional oxidized fraction (OF)</p> <p>Winjum et al 1998 gives annual oxidation fractions for each class of wood products split by forest region (boreal, temperate and tropical). This methodology projects these fractions over 95 years to give the additional proportion that is oxidized between the 3rd and the 100th year after initial harvest</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th rowspan="2">Wood Product Class</th> <th colspan="3">OF</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th>Boreal</th> <th>Temperate</th> <th>Tropical</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sawnwood</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>0.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woodbase panels</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>0.86</td> <td>0.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other industrial roundwood</td> <td>0.86</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper and paperboard</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>0.99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wood Product Class	OF			Boreal	Temperate	Tropical	Sawnwood	0.39	0.62	0.86	Woodbase panels	0.62	0.86	0.98	Other industrial roundwood	0.86	0.98	0.99	Paper and paperboard	0.39	0.62	0.99
Wood Product Class	OF																							
	Boreal	Temperate	Tropical																					
Sawnwood	0.39	0.62	0.86																					
Woodbase panels	0.62	0.86	0.98																					
Other industrial roundwood	0.86	0.98	0.99																					
Paper and paperboard	0.39	0.62	0.99																					
Source of data	According to VM0010 version 1.3, the default values are chosen																							

Value applied	Parameters	Species	Value
	OF	Chinese fir/Masson Pine/Broad-leaved tree	0.62
	SLF	Chinese fir/Masson Pine/Broad-leaved tree	0.12
	WW	Chinese fir/Masson Pine/Broad-leaved tree	24%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A		
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions		
Comments:	N/A		

Data / Parameter	RGR _i		
Data unit	tC.ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹		
Description	Forest regrowth rate post timber harvest for stratum i		
Source of data	Regrowth rate must be calculated from either a) data generated in a reference area using measurements of timber volume in a chronosequence of replicated sample plots; or b) published data on forest growth after timber harvest of the same forest type within the same region as the project; or c) the IPCC default values for aboveground net biomass growth in natural forests		
Value applied	Tree species	Value	Unit
	Chinese fir	1.5	m ³ .ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹
	Masson pine	1.5	m ³ .ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹
	Broad-leaved tree	1.5	m ³ .ha ⁻¹ .yr ⁻¹

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Method b is applied. The average annual regrowth is confirmed by local forest bureau. And the RGR_i can therefore be calculated by the biomass expansion factor, density and carbon fraction of the separate species
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	Default values must be updated whenever new guidelines are produced by the IPCC

Data / Parameter	$V_{EX,j,i BSL}$
Data unit	$m^3.ha^{-1}$
Description	Mean volume of extracted timber per unit area for species j in stratum i
Source of data	The timber harvest plan sets the allowable mean extracted volume is equal to the merchantable volume of timber in the forest inventory ($V_{j,i BSL}$), based on legal limits
Value applied	please refer to ER sheet
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	The measurement method is from academic paper and equations developed for regional forest types. Please refer to ER sheet
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	$A_{i,p}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area covered by stratum i over land parcel p
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates and/or Remote Sensing data and/or legal parcel records
Value applied	See the detailed Project Land Form

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	It must be assumed ex-ante that land parcel boundaries and strata areas must not change through time

Data / Parameter	$A_{1,i,p}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	The area of stratum i in land parcel p that was harvested 1 year ago
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates, GIS Files or legal parcel records
Value applied	See the detailed Project Land Form
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	$A_{2-10,i,p}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	The area of stratum i in land parcel p that was harvested between 2 and 10 year ago
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates, GIS Files or legal parcel records

Value applied	See the detailed Project Land Form
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	$A_{11-20,i,p}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	The area of stratum i in land parcel p that was harvested between 11 and 20 year ago
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates, GIS Files or legal parcel records
Value applied	See the detailed Project Land Form
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	A_{t^*}
Data unit	Ha
Description	Cumulative area harvested until time t^*
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates, GIS Files or legal parcel records
Value applied	See the detailed Project Land Form

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	N/A

Data / Parameter	$A_{s,p}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area of sample plot sp
Source of data	Recording and archiving of size of sample plots
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Standard procedures for plot delineation in forest timber inventory surveys shall be used
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments:	Ex-ante the size of the plots shall be defined and recorded in the monitoring plan

Data / Parameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $F_{V,INF,HWP}$ • $V_{EX,INF,j,i BSL}$ • $V_{notEX,INF,j,i BSL}$ • $F_{RSD BSL}$ • EF_{FUEL} • $FC_{HARVEST}$ • $FC_{HAULING}$ • $KM_{TRANSPORT}$ • CAP_{TRUCK} • $EFF_{VEHICLE}$ • E_{DEMAND} • $EF_{ELECTRICITY}$ • $T_{GENERATOR}$ • $FC_{GENERATOR}$ • $PR_{GENERATOR}$
Data unit	N/A

Description	N/A
Source of data	Excluded
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	These parameters are ignored based on baseline selection.
Purpose of Data	N/A
Comments:	N/A

5.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Illegal Logging PRA Results
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	N/A
Source of data	PRA
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>The PRA must evaluate whether timber harvest may be occurring in the project area and shall consist of semi-structured interviews / questionnaires.</p> <p>If $\geq 10\%$ of those interviewed/surveyed believe that illegal logging may be occurring within the project boundary then the limited on- the ground illegal logging survey shall be triggered.</p> <p>An additional output of the PRA shall be a depth of penetration of illegal logging pressure. A maximum distance shall be recorded for penetration into the forest from access points (such as roads, rivers, already cleared areas) for the purpose of harvesting timber.</p>
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every two years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A

QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex ante estimation shall be made of illegal logging in the with-project case. If the belief is that zero illegal logging will occur within the project boundaries then this parameter may be set to zero if clear infrastructure, hiring and policies are in place to prevent illegal logging.

Data / Parameter	Result of Limited Illegal Logging Survey
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	N/A
Source of data	Limited on-the-ground illegal logging survey
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Sampled by surveying multiple transects of known length and width across the access-buffer area to check whether new tree stumps are evident or not. The access-buffer area shall be equal in area to at least 1% of $A_{DIST_IL,i}$
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Must to be repeated each time the PRA indicates a potential for illegal logging.
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A

Comments:	Ex ante an estimation shall be made of illegal logging in the with-project case. If the belief is that zero illegal logging will occur within the project boundaries then this parameter may be set to zero if clear infrastructure, hiring and policies are in place to prevent illegal logging.
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Data / Parameter	$A_{burn,i,t}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area burnt in stratum i at time t
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates and / or Remote Sensing data
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Areas burnt must be monitored at least every five years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex ante estimations of areas burned shall be based on historic incidence of fire in the Project region

Data / Parameter	$A_{dist,i,t}$
Data unit	Ha

Description	Area disturbed in stratum i at time t
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates and / or Remote Sensing data
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Areas disturbed shall be monitored at least every five years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex ante estimations of areas burned must be based on historic incidence of fire in the Project region

Data / Parameter	$A_{DIST_IL,i}$
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area potentially impacted by illegal logging in stratum i
Source of data	GIS delineation and ground truthing
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Must be composed of a buffer from all access points (access buffer), such as roads and rivers or previously cleared areas. The width of the buffer shall be determined by the depth of degradation penetration as defined as a PRA output

Frequency of monitoring/recording	Repeated each time the PRA indicates a potential for degradation
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex ante a limited survey can be used to determine a likely depth of degradation penetration

Data / Parameter	$C_{DIST_IL,i,t PRJ}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	biomass carbon of trees cut and removed through illegal logging in stratum i at time t
Source of data	Field measurements in sample plots
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>The sampling plan must be designed using plots systematically placed over the buffer zone so that they sample at least 3% of the area of the buffer zone ($A_{DIST_IL,i}$). The diameter of all tree stumps will be measured and conservatively assumed to be the same as the DBH. Where the stump is a large buttress, several individuals of the same species nearby shall be located and a ratio of the diameter at DBH to the diameter of buttress at the same height above ground as the measured stumps shall be determined. This ratio will be applied to the measured stumps to estimate the likely DBH of the cut tree. The aboveground carbon stock of each harvested tree will be estimated using the allometric regression equations chosen for forest growth in the project scenario. The mean aboveground carbon stock of the harvested trees is conservatively estimated to be the total emissions and to all enter the atmosphere.</p>
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Repeated each time limited sampling of ADIST_IL, indicates illegal logging

Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	If species-specific equations are used and species cannot be identified from stumps then it shall be assumed that the harvested species is the species most commonly harvested. A PRA shall be used to determine the most commonly harvested species.

Data / Parameter	AP_i
Data unit	Ha
Description	Total area of illegal logging sample plots in stratum i
Source of data	Ground measurement
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	A sampling plan must be designed using multiple sample plots systematically placed across the buffer zone so that they sample at least 3% of the area of the buffer zone.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Not more than five years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A

QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex ante estimation should be made of area of plots. This should be set to exactly 3% of the buffer zone $A_{DIST_IL,i}$

Data / Parameter	PMP_i
Data unit	%
Description	Merchantable biomass as a proportion of total aboveground tree biomass for stratum i within the project boundaries
Source of data	Within each stratum divide the summed merchantable biomass (defined as total gross biomass of a tree 15cm DBH or larger) by the summed total of aboveground tree biomass.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	A sampling plan must be designed using multiple sample plots systematically placed across the buffer zone so that they sample at least 3% of the area of the buffer zone.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Not more than five years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions

Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	Ex-ante a time zero measurement shall be made of this factor. The timber harvest plan sets the allowable mean extracted volume from the merchantable volume of timber in the forest inventory ($V_{j,i BSL}$), based on legal limits.

Data / Parameter	A _i																	
Data unit	Ha																	
Description	Area covered by stratum i																	
Source of data	Geodetic coordinates and/or Remote Sensing data and/or legal parcel records																	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The stratum is from the second class forestry inventory																	
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every ten years.																	
Value applied:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial number of strata</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Tree species</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>186.1</td> <td>Chinese Fir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2037.2</td> <td>Masson Pine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>3632.7</td> <td>Broad-leaf tree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="2">5856</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Serial number of strata	Area (ha)	Tree species	1	186.1	Chinese Fir	2	2037.2	Masson Pine	3	3632.7	Broad-leaf tree	Total	5856	
Serial number of strata	Area (ha)	Tree species																
1	186.1	Chinese Fir																
2	2037.2	Masson Pine																
3	3632.7	Broad-leaf tree																
Total	5856																	
Monitoring equipment:	Tape Measure																	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control / quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from																	

	published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the baseline and project emissions.
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	In the baseline scenario strata areas must not change through time. In the project scenario it must be assumed ex-ante that stand boundaries and strata areas must not change through time. Ex post adjustments of the project scenario strata may be needed if unexpected disturbances occur during the project crediting period, severely affecting different parts of an originally homogenous stratum. This disturbance will be delineate as a separate stratum for the purpose of monitoring the carbon stock changes.

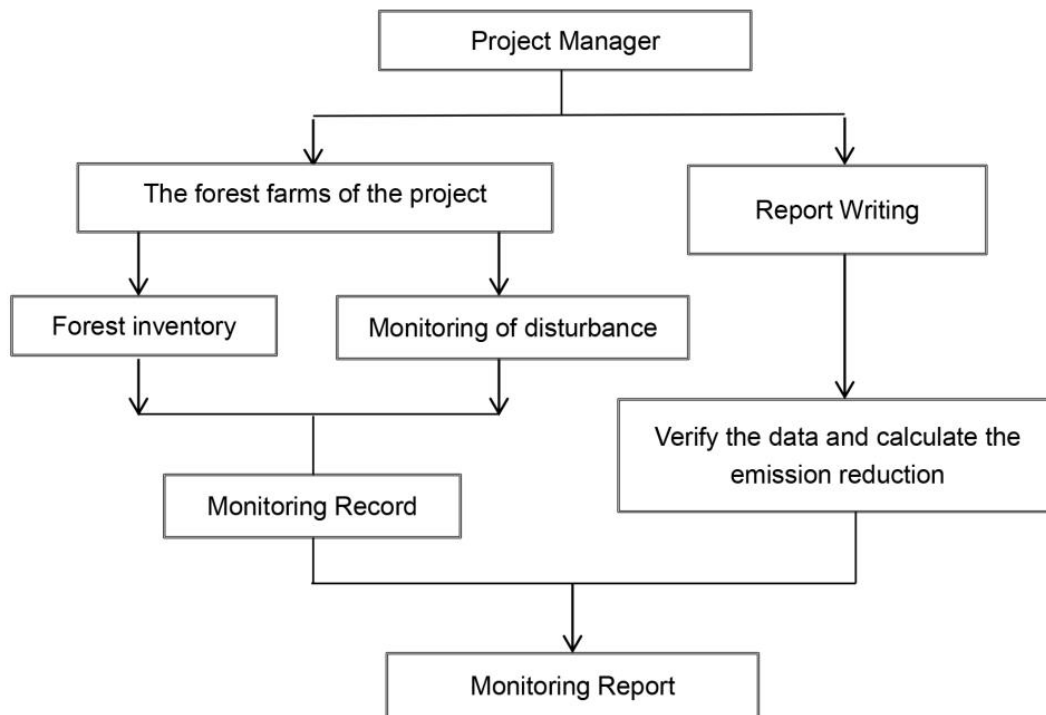
Data / Parameter	DBH
Data unit	cm
Description	Diameter at breast height of tree
Source of data	On site measuring on the sample spot.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The National Forest Resource Continuous Investigation Technical Regulation issued by the State Forestry Bureau has detailed requirement of the measurement method.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Not more than five years
Value applied:	N/A
Monitoring equipment:	Tape Measure

QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Standard quality control / quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management shall be applied. Use or adaptation of QA/QCs already applied in national forest monitoring, or available from published handbooks, or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, is recommended.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of tree volume, then to carbon stock change further to the project emissions.
Calculation method:	N/A
Comments:	As for the project tree species, there are no allometric equation applied in the project area, the average annual growth and biomass expansion method is adopted for the estimated calculation of carbon stock change. Based on the DBH. and local volume table, the volume can be calculated, combined by the BCEF and CF, the carbon stock can be obtained.

5.3 Monitoring Plan

5.3.1 Scope of monitoring and the monitoring plan

The project proponent and consultant will set up a team together to conduct the monitoring. The team is in charge of collecting, monitoring and verifying the data, while the project manager will be assisted by the consultant company. The findings should be reported to the project manager and work out a solution. The operational and management structure is as follows:



Monitoring is required to

- a) determine changes in forest carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from project activity;
- b) confirm project activity; and
- c) determine changes in forest carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from disturbance and illegal logging.

In some cases, monitoring may also be implemented to update stratification.

The monitoring plan addresses the monitoring of project implementation, the monitoring of actual carbon stock changes from project activity, and estimation of ex-post net carbon stock changes from the conversion of logged to protected forest.

5.3.2 General requirements for monitoring

All data collected as part of monitoring will be archived electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the project crediting period. All measurements will be conducted according to relevant standards.

Data archiving shall take both electronic and paper forms, and copies of all data shall be provided to each project participant.

All electronic data and reports shall also be copied on durable media such as CDs and copies of the CDs are to be stored in multiple locations.

The archives shall include:

- Copies of all original field measurement data, laboratory data, data analysis spreadsheets;
- Estimates of the carbon stock changes in all pools and non-CO2 GHG and corresponding calculation spreadsheets;
- GIS products; and
- Copies of the measuring and monitoring reports.

5.3.3 Monitoring of project implementation

Information must be provided, and recorded in the VCS-PD, to establish that:

- The geographic position of the project boundary is recorded for all areas of land;
- The geographic coordinates of the project boundary (and any stratification inside the boundary) are established, recorded and archived. This will be achieved by field survey (e.g. using GPS) or by using geo-referenced spatial data (e.g. maps, GIS datasets, aerial photography, or geo-referenced remote sensing images);
- Commonly accepted principles of forest inventory and management are implemented; Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures for forest inventory including field data collection and data management will be applied. SOPs already applied in national forest monitoring or available from published handbooks or from the IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003 will be used.
- The project plan, together with a record of the plan as actually implemented during the project, shall be available for validation or verification as appropriate.

Project proponent will try to strictly follow the validated monitoring plan. Even if there is the worst possible, it will lead to deviation. Project proponent will ensure that the VCUs is not overestimate according to the principle of conservatism.

5.3.4 Stratification

An ex ante stratification of the project area in the project scenario is developed by project proponents through sampling in the project area according to the species. Sampling to adjust the number and boundaries of the strata defined ex ante where an update is required because of

- a) unexpected disturbances occurring during the project crediting period affecting differently various parts of an originally homogeneous stratum and/or
- b) forest management activities that are implemented in a way that affects the existing stratification in the project scenario.

Established strata may also be merged if the reasons for their establishment have disappeared.

5.3.5 Monitoring of actual carbon stock changes

Carbon stocks will be measured according to the stock assessment equations with field sampling based on forest inventory methods. Various sources exist to assist with the design of a verifiable forest field inventory based on best practice for sampling, data management and analysis (Box 3).

In the project area the inventory plan is specified as below:

- a) adequate forest stratification, sample size estimation methods and consider uncertainty:

The forest stratification is based on the species, which is adequate according to the methodology. The sample size estimation methods, allocation among strata and uncertainty consideration is according to the “Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities” (version 02.1.0) approved by the CDM Executive Board.

- b) a sampling framework including sample size, plot size, plot shape and information to determine plot location:

The design of a verifiable forest field inventory based on best practice for sampling, data management and analysis are selected from the Box 3 of the methodology. The sample size estimation methods, allocation among strata and uncertainty consideration is according to the most recent version of the tool for the “Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities” (version 02.1.0) approved by the CDM Executive Board.

For the baseline scenario, the calculation process is shown below:

Parameter	Unit	Description
n	dimensionless	Number of sample plots required for estimation of biomass stocks within the project boundary
n_i	dimensionless	Number of sample plots allocated to stratum i for estimation of biomass stocks within the project boundary

In the baseline scenario:

n_{BSL} for n and $n_{BSL,i}$ for n_i .

In the project scenario:

N_{PROJ} for n and $n_{PROJ,i}$ for n_i

The sample plot will be 0.04 ha and at least 3 sample plots will be selected in 1. Approximate value of the standard deviation of biomass stock in each stratum at the time of estimation is either known from existing data applicable to the project area or existing data related to a similar area, or is estimated on the basis of a preliminary sample or an expert judgement. Number of sample plots required for estimation of biomass stocks within the project boundary is calculated iteratively.

Therefore, the following simplified equation can be used for estimating the number of sample plots according to the CDM tool:

$$n = \left(\frac{t_{VAL}}{E} \right)^2 \times \left(\sum_i w_i \times S_i \right)^2 \quad (32)$$

Where:

n	Number of sample plots required for estimation of biomass stocks within the project boundary; dimensionless;
t_{VAL}	Two-sided Student's t-value at infinite degrees of freedom for the required confidence level; dimensionless;
E	Acceptable margin of error (i.e. one-half the confidence interval) in estimation of biomass stock within the project boundary; t d.m. (or t d.m. ha ⁻¹), i.e. in the units used for S_i ;
w_i	Relative weight of the area of stratum i (i.e. the area of the stratum i divided by the project area); dimensionless;
S_i	Estimated standard deviation of biomass stock in stratum i; t d.m. (or t d.m. ha ⁻¹); and
i	1, 2, 3, ... biomass stock estimation strata within the project boundary.

After the estimation of total number of sample plots (n), allocation of number of sample plots among strata is calculated as:

$$n_i = n * \frac{w_i * S_i}{\sum_i w_i * S_i} \quad (33)$$

Where:

n_i	Number of sample plots allocated to stratum i; dimensionless
n	Number of sample plots required for estimation of biomass stocks within the project boundary; dimensionless
w_i	Relative weight of the area of stratum i (i.e. the area of the stratum i divided by the project area); dimensionless;
S_i	Estimated standard deviation of biomass stock in stratum i; t d.m. (or t d.m. ha ⁻¹); and
i	1, 2, 3, ... biomass stock estimation strata within the project boundary.

Based on the data of biomass stocks in a carbon pool in the baseline scenario, the estimation of number of sample plots required is shown in table 9 below:

Table 9: The estimation of number of sample plots required

Strata Number	Stratum Name	Area (ha)	W_i	$W_i * S_i$	Plot Quantity	Rounded Plot Quantity
1	Chinese Fir	186.1	0.03	9.75	1.10	2
2	Masson pine	2037.2	0.35	69.66	7.90	8
3	Broad-leaf trees	3632.7	0.62	196.37	21.13	22
Total Sample Size					30.13	
TOTAL NUMBER OF PLOTS						32

* Where the confidence level is 95% as required in the methodology VM0010 version 1. 3 and D_f is ∞ . Therefore, t_{VAL} is 1.96.

Carbon stock changes over time shall be estimated by taking measurements in plots at each monitoring event. Monitoring events shall take place at intervals of 5, or preferably 3 years. Including monitoring all the parameters needed. Monitoring reports can use such extrapolated parameter values for the determination of net emissions by sources and removals resulting from the project.

The design of the sampling regime will be determined by the number of strata and timber harvest the baseline case.

5.3.6 Conservative approach and uncertainty

Project proponent will also apply all relevant equations for the ex-ante calculation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks with care and provide transparent estimations for the parameters that are monitored during the project crediting period. These estimates shall be based on measured or existing published data where possible and project proponents should retain a conservative approach; that is, if different values for a parameter are equally plausible, a value that does not lead to over-estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks must be selected.

An uncertainty analysis is required for all estimates from monitoring related to change in area, change in carbon stocks and emissions for both the baseline and project case.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: < GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF PROJECT >

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF PROJECT

Town	compartment	Subcompartment		East to	South to	West to	North to
Longjin	042	13	030	116°50'0.518"E 26°9'8.323"N	116°49'49.268"E 26°9'1.759"N	116°49'48.58"E 26°9'2.562"N	116°49'55.2"E 26°9'10.208"N
Longjin	030	06	140	116°51'55.289"E 26°11'58.501"N	116°51'30.907"E 26°11'46.183"N	116°51'6.735"E 26°11'57.507"N	116°51'48.03"E 26°12'12.336"N
Longjin	030	08	030				
Longjin	030	08	060				
Longjin	030	08	100				
Longjin	030	09	070	116°51'28.252"E 26°11'15.059"N	116°51'24.209"E 26°11'12.57"N	116°51'7.221"E 26°11'18.485"N	116°51'21.041"E 26°11'31.679"N
Longjin	045	03	010	116°48'30.323"E 26°7'54.874"N	116°47'42.13"E 26°7'32.434"N	116°47'39.211"E 26°7'40.781"N	116°48'17.885"E 26°8'5.492"N
Longjin	045	04	010				
Longjin	045	05	020				
Longjin	045	06	040				
Longjin	045	07	020				
Longjin	045	08	040				
Longjin	045	11	020	116°48'39.747"E 26°7'21.814"N	116°48'29.364"E 26°7'11.725"N	116°48'1.554"E 26°7'334.693"N	116°48'10.35"E 26°7'37.319"N
Longjin	045	13	010				
Longjin	045	15	010				
Longjin	045	21	050	116°49'44.276"E 26°6'39.764"N	116°49'4.302"E 26°6'25.994"N	116°48'49.201"E 26°6'37.065"N	116°49'34.728"E 26°6'44.189"N
Longjin	045	22	020				
Longjin	045	23	020				
Longjin	045	23	030				
Longjin	047	01	010	116°48'29.364"E 26°7'11.725"N	116°47'57.952"E 26°7'9.34"N	116°47'42.907"E 26°7'18.759"N	116°47'51.863"E 26°7'27.747"N
Longjin	047	01	020				
Longjin	047	02	010				
Longjin	047	05	010	116°48'19.579"E	116°47'26.536"E	116°47'24.053"E	116°47'35.22"E

Longjin	047	06	010	26°6'52.502"N	26°6'30.556"N	26°6'45.563"N	26°7'3.324"N
Longjin	047	06	020				
Longjin	047	07	010				
Longjin	047	08	010				
Longjin	047	10	010				
Longjin	047	11	010				
Longjin	047	11	030	116°48'33.865"E 26°6'42.78"N	116°47'43.841"E 26°5'42.805"N	116°47'25.787"E 26°6'26.316"N	116°47'26.771"E 26°6'29.825"N
Longjin	047	12	020				
Longjin	047	13	020				
Longjin	048	02	010				
Longjin	048	03	010				
Longjin	048	09	020				
Longjin	048	09	060				
Longjin	048	10	020				
Longjin	048	11	020				
Longjin	048	12	030	116°49'35.03"E 26°5'44.67"N	116°48'39.37"E 26°5'19.014"N	116°48'10.412"E 26°5'38.99"N	116°49'11.708"E 26°5'53.376"N
Longjin	048	12	040				
Longjin	048	13	020				
Longjin	048	17	010				
Longjin	048	18	010				
Longjin	048	18	020				
Longjin	048	19	010				
Longjin	048	19	020				
Longjin	043	03	030	116°50'0.149"E 26°8'34.794"N	116°49'53.755"E 26°8'30.196"N	116°49'35.849"E 26°8'42.297"N	116°49'46.706"E 26°8'43.083"N
Longjin	043	04	040				
Longjin	043	05	020	116°50'9.612"E 26°9'4.086"N	116°50'7.823"E 26°9'2.743"N	116°49'58.374"E 26°9'2.251"N	116°50'4.615"E 26°9'7.863"N
Longjin	026	05	030	116°50'55.566"E 26°13'28.801"N	116°50'48.035"E 26°13'14.762"N	116°50'34.902"E 26°13'28.366"N	116°50'42.059"E 26°13'36.489"N
Longjin	015	02	050				
Longjin	015	03	010	116°49'21.203"E 26°15'24.463"N	116°49'11.315"E 26°15'18.647"N	116°48'49.618"E 26°15'28.756"N	116°49'16.635"E 26°15'56.078"N
Longjin	015	04	020				

Longjin	015	04	040				
Longjin	015	06	020				
Longjin	015	06	040				
Longjin	015	07	010				
Longjin	016	05	080	116°50'16.881"E 26°15'44.99"N	116°50'11.4"E 26°15'36.679"N	116°50'9.054"E 26°15'37.27"N	116°50'10.532"E 26°15'43.848"N
Longjin	016	06	050				
Longjin	018	06	020	116°51'23.819"E 26°14'26.157"N	116°50'55.525"E 26°14'10.868"N	116°50'54.948"E 26°14'14.478"N	116°51'20.859"E 26°14'30.238"N
Longjin	001	07	020	116°48'51.078"E 26°18'22.117"N	116°48'46.867"E 26°18'19.017"N	116°48'46.636"E 26°18'20.648"N	116°48'50.83"E 26°18'22.547"N
Longjin	002	01	100	116°50'34.062"E 26°18'34.975"N	116°50'17.196"E 26°18'21.975"N	116°49'45.01"E 26°18'54.45"N	116°49'45.199"E 26°18'51.512"N
Longjin	002	02	030				
Longjin	004	04	050	116°51'38.111"E 26°18'7.371"N	116°51'33.769"E 26°18'1.357"N	116°51'33.769"E 26°18'1.357"N	116°51'38.111"E 26°18'7.371"N
Longjin	005	01	020	116°48'46.844"E 26°17'33.063"N	116°48'29.12"E 26°17'23.582"N	116°48'31.078"E 26°17'50.666"N	116°48'43.26"E 26°18'6.845"N
Longjin	005	02	050				
Longjin	007	08	050	116°49'56.456"E 26°17'3.93"N	116°49'55.647"E 26°17'2.618"N	116°49'52.425"E 26°17'5.15"N	116°49'54.449"E 26°17'6.399"N
Longjin	008	07	040	116°51'38.32"E 26°16'43.134"N	116°51'18.535"E 26°16'32.935"N	116°51'17.464"E 26°16'35.376"N	116°51'29.733"E 26°16'46.633"N
Longjin	010	01	010				
Longjin	010	01	020				
Longjin	010	02	010				
Longjin	010	04	010				
Longjin	010	04	020	116°48'52.363"E 26°17'1.017"N	116°48'11.118"E 26°16'23.54"N	116°48'7.43"E 26°16'23.54"N	116°48'26.805"E 26°17'11.28"N
Longjin	010	05	010				
Longjin	010	07	010				
Longjin	010	07	020				
Longjin	010	07	030				
Longjin	010	07	040				
Longjin	011	05	050	116°50'7.399"E 26°16'11.876"N	116°49'38"E 26°16'3.795"N	116°49'32.031"E 26°16'16.219"N	116°49'34.77"E 26°16'21.484"N
Longjin	011	06	030				
Longjin	011	06	080				
Longjin	023	01	020	116°48'7.832"E	116°47'42.055"E	116°47'34.153"E	116°47'47.686"E

Longjin	023	01	040	26° 13'43.097"N	26° 13'33.621"N	26° 13'38.768"N	26° 13'51.477"N
Longjin	023	01	060				
Longjin	013	02	050				
Longjin	013	03	010	116° 48'0.774"E 26° 16'0.655"N	116° 47'29.627"E 26° 15'41.525"N	116° 47'28.057"E 26° 15'55.657"N	116° 47'43.252"E 26° 16'8.781"N
Longjin	013	05	020				
Songxi	042	11	060	116° 54'33.538"E 26° 12'47.04"N	116° 54'26.63"E 26° 12'40.845"N	116° 54'14.805"E 26° 12'49.005"N	116° 54'23.808"E 26° 12'54.384"N
Songxi	042	12	040				
Songxi	045	01	010				
Songxi	045	01	020	116° 57'42.503"E 26° 15'14.803"N	116° 57'30.407"E 26° 14'37.401"N	116° 57'27.492"E 26° 14'57.561"N	116° 57'42.025"E 26° 15'17.21"N
Songxi	045	01	030				
Songxi	045	03	010				
Songxi	049	04	040				
Songxi	049	07	040	116° 58'15.356"E 26° 12'54.23"N	116° 57'14.671"E 26° 12'30.555"N	116° 57'4.906"E 26° 12'43.688"N	116° 58'9.941"E 26° 13'0.419"N
Songxi	049	09	100				
Songxi	052	09	030				
Songxi	052	09	080	116° 58'7.086"E 26° 11'44.215"N	116° 58'6.781"E 26° 11'43.716"N	116° 57'58.584"E 26° 11'50.781"N	116° 58'1.861"E 26° 11'54.547"N
Songxi	052	09	090				
Songxi	015	01	040				
Songxi	015	03	010				
Songxi	015	04	020	116° 52'12.328"E 26° 14'14.987"N	116° 51'45.482"E 26° 14'7.56"N	116° 51'3.409"E 26° 15'3.778"N	116° 51'33.957"E 26° 15'34.862"N
Songxi	015	08	010				
Songxi	015	10	020				
Songxi	015	11	010				
Songxi	012	11	040	116° 52'40.479"E 26° 17'7.128"N	116° 52'21.312"E 26° 17'4.867"N	116° 52'21.312"E 26° 17'4.867"N	116° 52'29.421"E 26° 17'11.481"N
Songxi	007	06	080				
Songxi	007	07	020	116° 52'29.161"E 26° 18'1.352"N	116° 52'8.137"E 26° 17'54.025"N	116° 52'2.652"E 26° 17'55.138"N	116° 52'16.269"E 26° 18'14.967"N
Songxi	007	07	160				
Songxi	008	07	020				
Songxi	008	08	050	116° 52'54.981"E 26° 17'32.728"N	116° 52'30.02"E 26° 17'17.697"N	116° 52'10.631"E 26° 17'32.793"N	116° 52'28.919"E 26° 17'55.505"N
Songxi	008	08	110				

Songxi	008	10	030				
Songxi	008	11	010				
Songxi	008	12	010				
Songxi	004	12	080	116°56'7.046"E 26°19'53.12"N	116°56'1.364"E 26°19'46.996"N	116°56'1.346"E 26°19'46.996"N	116°56'7.046"E 26°19'53.12"N
Songxi	005	09	030		116°54'0.095"E 26°18'50.774"N	116°53'58.001"E 26°18'52.913"N	116°54'5.491"E 26°19'6.123"N
Songxi	020	02	030				
Songxi	020	04	010	116°58'18.666"E 26°19'5.414"N	116°58'12.179"E 26°19'2.868"N	116°57'27.834"E 26°19'18.262"N	116°58'9.042"E 26°19'35.949"N
Songxi	020	06	010				
Songkou	047	01	010				
Songkou	047	09	010	116°50'47.17"E 26°5'45.621"N	116°50'8.507"E 26°4'28.064"N	116°50'1.645"E 26°4'33.49"N	116°50'44.728"E 26°5'48.851"N
Songkou	047	09	030				
Songkou	053	11	020	116°53'0.557"E 26°3'36.506"N	116°52'56.611"E 26°3'34.13"N	116°52'45.327"E 26°3'37.422"N	116°52'43.945"E 26°3'48.15"N
Songkou	053	11	040				
Songkou	021	04	100	116°58'9.477"E 26°10'10.21"N	116°57'58.474"E 26°10'5.092"N	116°57'57.139"E 26°10'8.617"N	116°58'8.189"E 26°10'14.466"N
Songkou	022	05	020				
Songkou	022	05	060				
Songkou	022	06	030				
Songkou	022	07	010				
Songkou	022	10	030				
Songkou	022	15	070				
Songkou	022	15	110				
Songkou	022	16	010	117°0'48.02"E 26°10'56.645"N	117°0'42.227"E 26°11'2.973"N	116°59'48.478"E 26°9'21.039"N	116°59'21.12"E 26°9'55.161"N
Songkou	022	18	030				
Songkou	022	18	050				
Songkou	022	20	040				
Songkou	022	20	050				
Songkou	022	21	010				
Songkou	022	21	020				
Songkou	024	07	010	116°59'24.4"E 26°9'25.707"N	116°58'20.15"E 26°9'9"N	116°58'7.077"E 26°9'11.474"N	116°58'53.297"E 26°9'51.915"N
Songkou	025	01	020				

Songkou	025	04	030				
Songkou	025	06	030				
Songkou	009	05	020	116°54'27.392"E 26°10'7.154"N	116°54'9.161"E 26°10'2.242"N	116°53'51.136"E 26°10'22.347"N	116°53'54.622"E 26°10'24.722"N
Songkou	009	06	150				
Songkou	010	04	010				
Songkou	010	04	020				
Songkou	010	05	010				
Songkou	010	05	020				
Songkou	011	05	010				
Songkou	011	05	020				
Songkou	011	05	030				
Songkou	011	06	020	116°55'30.376"E 26°11'39.494"N	116°54'51.148"E 26°10'54.508"N	116°54'17.681"E 26°11'21.224"N	116°55'6.446"E 26°11'55.472"N
Songkou	011	07	010				
Songkou	011	08	010				
Songkou	011	08	020				
Songkou	011	08	030				
Songkou	011	08	040				
Songkou	011	08	050				
Songkou	011	09	030				
Songkou	011	09	090				
Songkou	013	06	080	116°56'46.625"E 26°10'52.109"N	116°56'46.625"E 26°10'52.109"N	116°56'41.168"E 26°10'54.705"N	116°56'42.596"E 26°10'57.352"N
Songkou	015	02	020				
Songkou	015	02	040	116°55'15.579"E 26°9'38.702"N	116°54'49.985"E 26°9'19.086"N	116°54'37.404"E 26°9'26.987"N	116°55'0.859"E 26°9'52.793"N
Songkou	015	02	050				
Songkou	015	06	010				
Lingdi	005	10	040	116°50'53.527"E 25°53'22.468"N	116°50'53.527"E 25°53'22.468"N	116°50'25.167"E 25°53'33.89"N	116°50'27.163"E 25°53'34.408"N
Lingdi	002	12	020				
Lingdi	003	02	020	116°46'39.492"E 25°52'37.358"N	116°46'12.419"E 25°51'52.613"N	116°45'2.107"E 25°53'18.817"N	116°45'19.341"E 25°53'50.313"N
Lingdi	003	08	010				
Lingdi	003	08	030				

Lingdi	003	10	010				
Lingdi	003	10	020				
Lingdi	003	11	010				
Lingdi	003	11	020				
Lingdi	003	11	030				
Lingdi	003	12	010				
Lingdi	003	12	020				
Lingdi	003	13	010				
Lingdi	003	13	020				
Lingdi	007	12	010				
Lingdi	007	12	030				
Lingdi	007	18	010				
Lingdi	007	18	020				
Lingdi	007	21	010				
Lingdi	008	04	020				
Lingdi	008	06	010				
Lingdi	008	06	020				
Lingdi	008	07	070				
Lingdi	008	09	010				
Lingdi	008	09	020				
Lingdi	008	10	010				
Lingdi	008	10	020				
Lingdi	008	11	010				
Lingdi	008	11	020				
Changxiao	023	09	010	116°44'27.153"E 25°54'23.968"N	116°44'27.153"E 25°54'23.968"N	116°44'3.8"E 25°54'35.12"N	116°44'3.8"E 25°54'35.12"N
Changxiao	019	01	010	116°40'59.983"E 25°56'24.32"N	116°40'47.092"E 25°56'2.111"N	116°40'40.992"E 25°56'21.297"N	116°40'54.71"E 25°56'33.233"N
Changxiao	019	02	040				
Changxiao	001	01	060				
Changxiao	001	06	010	116°45'29.444"E 26°1'55.706"N	116°45'28.793"E 26°1'48.053"N	116°44'49.006"E 26°1'52.37"N	116°44'55.598"E 26°2'24.879"N
Changxiao	001	06	020				

Changxiao	001	08	020								
Changxiao	001	09	030								
Changxiao	002	02	010								
Changxiao	002	04	010								
Changxiao	002	04	030								
Changxiao	002	05	050								
Changxiao	002	08	010								
Changxiao	002	08	020								
Changxiao	002	08	030								
Changxiao	002	09	010								
Changxiao	002	09	020								
Changxiao	002	11	040								
Changxiao	002	11	060								
Changxiao	002	11	120								
Changxiao	005	01	020	116°47'10.707"E 26°1'22.588"N	116°45'50.201"E 26°0'27.163"N	116°45'26.159"E 26°1'26.962"N	116°45'38.239"E 26°2'46.68"N				
Changxiao	005	01	030								
Changxiao	005	02	020								
Changxiao	005	02	040								
Changxiao	005	02	110								
Changxiao	005	03	020								
Changxiao	005	04	010								
Changxiao	005	05	010								
Changxiao	005	05	020								
Changxiao	005	05	040								
Changxiao	005	11	010								
Changxiao	005	11	020								
Changxiao	005	11	030								
Changxiao	027	06	010					116°46'28.279"E 25°59'40.787"N	116°46'8.118"E 25°58'47.966"N	116°45'38.376"E 25°59'19.557"N	116°46'14.38"E 25°59'44.376"N
Changxiao	027	06	020								
Changxiao	027	06	030								
Changxiao	027	09	010								

Changxiao	027	10	010				
Changxiao	027	10	020				
Wenjiao	008	01	010	116°59'35.864"E 26°15'8.385"N	116°59'24.044"E 26°14'45.602"N	116°58'40.565"E 26°15'9.669"N	116°59'30.001"E 26°15'22.227"N
Wenjiao	008	02	010				
Wenjiao	008	03	010				
Wenjiao	008	03	020				
Wenjiao	008	03	030				
Wenjiao	008	04	010				
Wenjiao	008	04	020				
Wenjiao	008	04	030				
Wenjiao	008	09	010				
Wenjiao	009	06	040				
Wenjiao	010	03	020	117°1'29.095"E 26°13'14.26"N	117°0'51.393"E 26°12'12.569"N	116°28'53.995"E 26°13'5.752"N	116°59'54.884"E 26°14'44.804"N
Wenjiao	010	05	030				
Wenjiao	010	10	060				
Wenjiao	011	05	110				
Wenjiao	011	08	010				
Wenjiao	012	02	040				
Wenjiao	013	01	010				
Wenjiao	013	08	100				
Wenjiao	013	11	110				
Wenjiao	001	12	020	117°1'20.085"E 26°14'52.37"N	117°1'17.319"E 26°14'45.837"N	117°0'40.618"E 26°15'21.605"N	117°0'43.091"E 26°15'25.13"N
Wenjiao	003	10	050	117°5'37.323"E 26°13'21.034"N	117°5'36.272"E 26°13'18.456"N	117°4'1.353"E 26°13'49.201"N	117°4'5.934"E 26°13'57.71"N
Wenjiao	006	10	020				
Wenjiao	006	14	010				
Wenjiao	006	14	050				
Wenjiao	007	07	050				
Wenjiao	007	08	040				
Wenjiao	007	10	010				
Wenjiao	007	10	020				

Wenjiao	023	26	010	117°6'16.007"E 26°12'16.6"N	117°4'40.561"E 26°11'6.937"N	117°4'28.764"E 26°11'36.862"N	117°6'15.246"E 26°12'18.75"N
Wenjiao	023	27	010				
Wenjiao	023	28	010				
Wenjiao	023	28	020				
Wenjiao	023	30	020				
Wenjiao	023	30	030				
Wenjiao	024	01	010				
Wenjiao	024	01	020				
Wenjiao	024	02	010				
Wenjiao	024	03	010				
Wenjiao	024	03	020				
Wenjiao	024	03	040				
Wenjiao	024	04	020				
Wenjiao	024	06	010				
Wenjiao	024	06	020				
Wenjiao	024	07	010				
Wenjiao	024	07	020				
Wenjiao	024	10	010				
Wenjiao	028	14	020	117°3'40.672"E 26°13'44.861"N	117°2'15.28"E 26°13'27.395"N	117°2'14.994"E 26°13'28.556"N	117°3'10.184"E 26°14'19.907"N
Wenjiao	028	14	040				
Wenjiao	028	19	010				
Wenjiao	028	19	050				
Wenjiao	028	20	010				
Wenjiao	029	08	050	117°1'58.567"E 26°12'42.582"N	117°1'58.567"E 26°12'42.582"N	117°1'27.844"E 26°13'8.724"N	117°1'31.66"E 26°13'20.14"N
Wenjiao	029	08	070				
Wenjiao	031	04	010	117°4'57.169"E 26°13'9.062"N	117°3'55.557"E 26°12'42.442"N	117°3'28.164"E 26°13'0.615"N	117°3'52.789"E 26°13'18.616"N
Wenjiao	031	04	040				
Wenjiao	031	05	020				
Wenjiao	031	06	010				
Wenjiao	031	06	030				
Wenjiao	031	07	030				

Wenjiao	031	08	020				
Wenjiao	031	10	010				
Wenjiao	031	10	040				
Wenjiao	032	10	060	117°2'15.325"E 26°11'31.182"N	117°2'6.783"E 26°11'19.698"N	117°1'43.152"E 26°11'25.91"N	117°2'7.017"E 26°11'35.242"N
Wenjiao	032	13	020				
Wenjiao	034	03	060	117°3'44.403"E 26°10'55.863"N	117°3'44.008"E 26°11'4.041"N	117°2'53.694"E 26°10'5.855"N	117°2'41.386"E 26°10'9.814"N
Wenjiao	034	07	070				
Wenjiao	034	29	020				
Wenjiao	014	01	010				
Wenjiao	014	01	020				
Wenjiao	014	01	030				
Wenjiao	014	02	010				
Wenjiao	014	02	020				
Wenjiao	014	03	010				
Wenjiao	014	03	020				
Wenjiao	014	04	020				
Wenjiao	014	04	030				
Wenjiao	014	04	040				
Wenjiao	014	05	020				
Wenjiao	014	07	020	117°8'24.304"E 26°14'37.69"N	117°7'53.625"E 26°14'55.085"N	117°7'13.09"E 26°13'6.968"N	117°5'32.962"E 26°13'38.293"N
Wenjiao	014	08	010				
Wenjiao	014	08	020				
Wenjiao	014	11	010				
Wenjiao	014	12	010				
Wenjiao	014	13	010				
Wenjiao	014	15	010				
Wenjiao	014	16	010				
Wenjiao	015	01	010				
Wenjiao	015	02	010				
Wenjiao	015	02	020				
Wenjiao	015	03	020				

Wenjiao	015	04	010				
Wenjiao	015	04	020				
Wenjiao	015	05	010				
Wenjiao	015	05	020				
Wenjiao	015	06	020				
Wenjiao	015	06	040				
Wenjiao	015	07	060				
Wenjiao	015	09	020				
Wenjiao	015	09	040				
Wenjiao	015	11	010				
Wenjiao	015	11	020				
Wenjiao	015	14	010				
Wenjiao	015	14	020				
Wenjiao	016	01	020				
Wenjiao	016	01	040				
Wenjiao	016	06	010				
Wenjiao	016	06	020				
Wenjiao	016	11	010				
Wenjiao	016	12	010				
Wenjiao	016	13	010				
Wenjiao	016	13	020				
Wenjiao	016	20	040				
Wenjiao	016	21	010				
Wenjiao	016	21	020				
Wenjiao	016	24	010	117°6'20.891"E 26°12'25.849"N	117°5'49.818"E 26°12'20.971"N	117°5'33.399"E 26°12'42.2"N	117°5'50.627"E 26°13'0.088"N
Wenjiao	016	24	020				
Wenjiao	016	25	010				
Wenjiao	016	25	020				
Wenjiao	018	05	040				
Wenjiao	018	10	050	117°9'55.048"E 26°13'16.031"N	117°9'5.084"E 26°13'2.021"N	117°9'3.296"E 26°13'5.462"N	117°9'19.711"E 26°13'21.125"N
Wenjiao	018	11	030				

Wenjiao	018	11	050				
Wenjiao	018	16	040				
Wenjiao	025	01	010	117°7'52.07"E 26°11'23.721"N	117°7'14.297"E 26°10'38.459"N	117°6'21.166"E 26°11'2.088"N	117°7'38.064"E 26°12'9.084"N
Wenjiao	025	01	020				
Wenjiao	025	02	010				
Wenjiao	025	03	010				
Wenjiao	025	04	040				
Wenjiao	025	05	030				
Wenjiao	025	06	010				
Wenjiao	025	06	020				
Wenjiao	025	08	030				
Wenjiao	025	09	020				
Wenjiao	025	09	030				
Wenjiao	025	10	040				
Wenjiao	027	01	010				
Wenjiao	027	04	010				
Wenjiao	027	05	030	117°9'40.981"E 26°10'26.224"N	117°9'14.747"E 26°10'1.643"N	117°7'23.486"E 26°10'41.835"N	117°8'30.976"E 26°10'47.361"N
Wenjiao	027	06	010				
Wenjiao	027	06	020				
Wenjiao	027	07	010				
Wenjiao	027	07	020				
Wenjiao	027	09	030				
Wenjiao	027	09	040				
Wenjiao	027	10	010				
Wenjiao	027	10	040				
Wenjiao	027	11	010				
Linshe	008	03	010				
Linshe	008	03	020				
Linshe	008	03	030				
Linshe	004	02	080	117°1'49.088"E 26°20'41.452"N	117°1'42.646"E 26°20'36.811"N	117°1'41.587"E 26°20'37.611"N	117°1'48.888"E 26°20'43.825"N

Linshe	005	05	060	117°2'30.441"E 26°18'56.763"N	117°2'24.742"E 26°18'47.299"N	117°2'24.144"E 26°18'54.934"N	117°2'25.233"E 26°18'58.648"N
Linshe	005	05	080				
Linshe	006	04	140	117°2'6.105"E 26°18'39.343"N	117°1'27.559"E 26°17'59.323"N	117°1'9.1"E 26°18'44.581"N	117°1'55.959"E 26°18'53.239"N
Linshe	006	06	040				
Linshe	006	07	020				
Linshe	006	07	060				
Linshe	006	08	010				
Linshe	006	08	040				
Linshe	006	08	060				
Linshe	006	09	030				
Linshe	014	05	010				
Linshe	014	05	020				
Linshe	015	03	030	117°1'13.571"E 26°17'29.854"N	117°0'21.303"E 26°16'43.176"N	117°0'18.824"E 26°16'44.38"N	117°0'58.027"E 26°17'44.815"N
Linshe	015	03	040				
Linshe	017	02	080				
Linshe	017	03	100	117°5'29.636"E 26°16'48.535"N	117°5'29.636"E 26°16'48.535"N	117°4'35.635"E 26°16'59.378"N	117°4'51.388"E 26°17'23.958"N
Linshe	017	04	070				
Linshe	017	10	100				
Linshe	022	02	080				
Linshe	022	05	010	117°4'20.843"E 26°15'53.358"N	117°4'15.788"E 26°15'51.125"N	117°4'11.366"E 26°16'10.815"N	117°4'14.563"E 26°16'15.198"N
Linshe	022	05	040				
Linshe	023	02	170	117°6'23.47"E 26°15'42.908"N	117°6'11.779"E 26°15'30.751"N	117°6'7.73"E 26°15'34.107"N	117°6'16.613"E 26°15'51.338"N
Linshe	023	02	190				
Linshe	023	03	100				
Linshe	024	09	010	117°6'35.014"E 26°14'58.881"N	117°5'32.633"E 26°13'39.971"N	117°4'47.921"E 26°14'40.839"N	117°6'0.201"E 26°15'27.123"N
Linshe	024	09	040				
Linshe	024	10	040				
Linshe	024	11	020				
Linshe	024	16	010				
Linshe	024	16	020				
Linshe	024	16	030				

Linshe	025	01	010				
Linshe	025	01	020				
Linshe	025	01	030				
Linshe	025	02	010				
Linshe	025	02	040				
Linshe	025	03	020				
Linshe	025	03	030				
Linshe	025	04	010				
Linshe	025	04	020				
Linshe	025	05	010				
Linshe	025	05	030				
Linshe	025	06	010				
Linshe	025	06	040				
Linshe	025	07	010				
Linshe	025	07	020				
Linshe	025	08	010				
Linshe	025	09	020				
Linshe	025	09	030				
Linshe	025	11	030				
Linshe	025	12	010				
Linshe	025	12	020				
Linshe	025	12	060				
Linshe	025	13	010				
Linshe	025	13	030				
Linshe	002	02	040	117° 2' 23.923"E 26° 20' 48.504"N	117° 2' 21.213"E 26° 20' 46.613"N	117° 2' 12.438"E 26° 20' 58.583"N	117° 2' 14.654"E 26° 20' 58.857"N
Linshe	003	07	040	117° 3' 39.462"E 26° 19' 52.645"N	117° 3' 31.729"E 26° 19' 42.89"N	117° 3' 14.761"E 26° 20' 13.288"N	117° 3' 16.241"E 26° 20' 14.233"N
Linshe	003	07	080				
Linshe	003	08	040				
Linshe	003	08	060				
Linshe	003	08	130				

Tianyuan	008	01	030	116°49'49.565"E 26°5'42.345"N	116°48'36.088"E 26°4'37.712"N	116°48'19.898"E 26°5'4.446"N	116°49'42.924"E 26°5'52.602"N
Tianyuan	008	01	040				
Tianyuan	008	01	050				
Tianyuan	008	02	050				
Tianyuan	008	05	010				
Tianyuan	008	05	020				
Tianyuan	008	08	010				
Tianyuan	008	08	020				
Tianyuan	008	08	030				
Tianyuan	008	09	010				
Tianyuan	008	09	020				
Tianyuan	008	09	030				
Tianyuan	009	01	020				
Tianyuan	009	01	030				
Tianyuan	012	05	050	116°51'0.816"E 26°2'36.905"N	116°50'45.896"E 26°2'34.895"N	116°50'33.006"E 26°2'51.594"N	116°50'44.345"E 26°2'56.696"N
Tianyuan	013	04	040	116°47'52.959"E 26°4'1.557"N	116°47'40.81"E 26°3'40.906"N	116°47'1.314"E 26°4'8.154"N	116°47'21.338"E 26°4'10.797"N
Tianyuan	001	08	080				
Tianyuan	001	13	040				
Tianyuan	001	14	040	116°48'6.497"E 26°2'24.208"N	116°46'50.825"E 26°1'58.032"N	116°45'25.901"E 26°2'59.078"N	116°46'26.749"E 26°3'41.871"N
Tianyuan	003	02	010				
Tianyuan	003	09	010				
Tianyuan	003	09	040				
Tianyuan	003	09	050				
Tianyuan	003	09	060				
Tianyuan	003	09	090				
Tianyuan	003	09	110				
Tianyuan	003	11	010				
Tianyuan	003	13	020				
Tianyuan	003	14	010				
Tianyuan	003	14	030				
Tianyuan	003	15	010				

Tianyuan	003	15	040				
Tianyuan	004	05	020				
Tianyuan	004	06	020				
Tianyuan	004	07	020				
Tianyuan	004	07	050				
Tianyuan	004	08	010				
Tianyuan	004	08	030				
Tianyuan	004	10	020				
Tianyuan	004	10	030				
Tianyuan	004	10	040				
Tianyuan	004	11	010				
Tianyuan	004	11	020				
Tianyuan	004	13	040				
Tianyuan	004	13	060				
Tianyuan	004	13	070				
Tianyuan	004	15	040				
Tianyuan	004	15	050				
Tianyuan	004	15	070				
Tianyuan	005	14	010				
Tianyuan	005	15	010				
Tianyuan	005	15	020				
Tianyuan	005	15	030				
Tianyuan	005	15	040				
Tianyuan	005	16	010	116°49'57.414"E 26°2'22.196"N	116°49'1.805"E 26°2'16.971"N	116°48'51.739"E 26°2'27.275"N	116°49'28.183"E 26°2'56.878"N
Tianyuan	005	16	020				
Tianyuan	005	16	030				
Tianyuan	005	17	010				
Tianyuan	005	18	010				
Tianyuan	005	18	020				
Shaqiang	023	08	020	116°55'6.617"E 26°0'22.906"N	116°54'52.525"E 26°0'10.466"N	116°54'39.161"E 26°0'18.814"N	116°55'4.556"E 26°0'31.261"N
Shaqiang	023	08	030				

Shaqiang	027	13	010	116°59'12.909"E 25°59'47.39"N	116°59'6.014"E 25°59'28.475"N	116°58'44.466"E 25°59'33.502"N	116°58'57.116"E 25°59'49.839"N
Yupeng	030	04	020	117°2'28.354"E 26°6'19.948"N	117°2'28.087"E 26°6'19.673"N	117°2'14.604"E 26°6'21.775"N	117°2'15.329"E 26°6'25.076"N
Yupeng	030	11	010	117°1'53.276"E 26°5'19.251"N	117°1'48.361"E 26°5'8.368"N	117°1'15.688"E 26°5'19.568"N	117°1'26.258"E 26°5'31.173"N
Yupeng	030	12	010				
Yupeng	032	01	010	117°0'10.601"E 26°7'23.171"N	116°59'52.697"E 26°7'15.296"N	116°59'42.335"E 26°7'24.478"N	116°59'59.973"E 26°7'31.975"N
Yupeng	032	03	010				
Yupeng	033	15	030	117°0'59.483"E 26°6'22.68"N	117°0'55.602"E 26°6'21.025"N	117°0'51.056"E 26°6'28.226"N	117°0'53.367"E 26°6'36.866"N
Yupeng	038	03	010	116°58'3.144"E 26°4'1.619"N	116°57'57.91"E 26°3'56.739"N	116°57'54.434"E 26°4'0.156"N	116°58'2.81"E 26°4'5.123"N
Yupeng	015	01	020	117°5'34.243"E 26°10'53.251"N	117°4'51.621"E 26°10'38.283"N	117°4'33.801"E 26°11'3.053"N	117°5'9.863"E 26°11'10.942"N
Yupeng	015	01	030				
Yupeng	015	02	010				
Yupeng	015	03	010				
Yupeng	015	03	020				
Yupeng	015	04	020				
Yupeng	016	01	010	117°1'39.135"E 26°9'39.567"N	117°1'22.176"E 26°9'32.692"N	117°0'20.063"E 26°9'50.013"N	117°0'34.47"E 26°10'19.879"N
Yupeng	016	01	020				
Yupeng	016	01	030				
Yupeng	016	01	040				
Yupeng	016	02	010				
Yupeng	016	02	020				
Yupeng	016	02	030				
Yupeng	016	03	010				
Yupeng	016	03	020				
Yupeng	016	03	040				
Yupeng	016	04	010				
Yupeng	016	04	020				
Yupeng	016	08	020				
Yupeng	016	08	040				
Yupeng	017	01	030	117°2'18.072"E	117°1'57.869"E	117°1'43.009"E	117°2'7.263"E

Yupeng	017	01	040	26°9'55.603"N	26°9'34.33"N	26°9'40.996"N	26°10'8.932"N
Yupeng	017	02	030				
Yupeng	017	02	050				
Yupeng	017	03	010				
Yupeng	017	03	020				
Yupeng	018	01	010	117°5'10.96"E 26°10'36.876"N	117°4'58.772"E 26°10'21.408"N	117°4'45.405"E 26°10'36.685"N	117°5'9.935"E 26°10'42.396"N
Yupeng	018	01	020				
Yupeng	018	01	040				
Yupeng	018	06	010	117°5'15.672"E 26°9'52.975"N	117°5'5.368"E 26°9'33.019"N	117°4'47.551"E 26°9'57.48"N	117°4'47.551"E 26°9'57.48"N
Yupeng	018	06	030				
Yupeng	019	08	030	116°59'39.34"E 26°8'44.363"N	116°59'21.166"E 26°8'39.204"N	116°59'11.963"E 26°8'48.592"N	116°59'18.992"E 26°9'5.357"N
Yupeng	019	13	020				
Yupeng	019	13	040				
Yupeng	019	17	040				
Yupeng	020	03	040				
Yupeng	022	01	020	117°1'52.374"E 26°9'7.736"N	117°1'47.563"E 26°9'7.457"N	117°1'44.182"E 26°9'9.306"N	117°1'50.349"E 26°9'12.916"N
Yupeng	022	01	050	117°5'23.144"E 26°9'2.021"N	117°4'47.544"E 26°8'32.897"N	117°3'30.371"E 26°9'33.309"N	117°4'49.932"E 26°9'51.11"N
Yupeng	022	02	020				
Yupeng	022	03	010				
Yupeng	022	03	020				
Yupeng	022	04	010				
Yupeng	022	04	020				
Yupeng	022	05	010				
Yupeng	022	05	020				
Yupeng	022	06	020				
Yupeng	022	07	010				
Yupeng	022	07	030				
Yupeng	022	08	010				
Yupeng	022	08	050				
Yupeng	022	09	020				

Yupeng	022	09	040				
Yupeng	022	14	030				
Yupeng	026	01	010	117° 4'55.005"E 26° 7'35.054"N	117° 4'51.31"E 26° 7'28.716"N	117° 4'4.774"E 26° 7'48.729"N	117° 4'18.38"E 26° 8'45.035"N
Yupeng	026	07	010				
Yupeng	026	07	030				
Yupeng	026	08	010				
Yupeng	026	14	020				
Yupeng	002	02	060				
Yupeng	002	03	040				
Yupeng	003	01	020				
Yupeng	003	01	050				
Yupeng	003	02	010				
Yupeng	003	02	030				
Yupeng	003	04	010				
Yupeng	003	04	050				
Yupeng	003	05	010				
Yupeng	003	05	030				
Yupeng	003	06	010				
Yupeng	003	06	040				
Yupeng	004	01	030				
Yupeng	004	04	050				
Yupeng	004	05	050				
Yupeng	005	01	010				
Yupeng	005	01	020				
Yupeng	005	01	030				
Yupeng	005	01	040				
Yupeng	007	01	010	117° 7'45.844"E 26° 9'6.384"N	117° 7'39.641"E 26° 8'56.717"N	117° 7'2.599"E 26° 9'9.86"N	117° 7'22.192"E 26° 9'25.619"N
Yupeng	007	01	020				
Yupeng	007	01	030				
Yupeng	007	02	010				
Yupeng	007	02	030				

Yupeng	007	03	020				
Yupeng	007	03	050				
Yupeng	008	04	020				
Yupeng	008	04	030				
Yupeng	008	04	060				
Yupeng	008	04	070				
Yupeng	008	05	030				
Yupeng	008	05	050	117°10'9.369"E 26°9'27.57"N	117°8'49.038"E 26°9'10.034"N	117°8'24.205"E 26°9'34.905"N	117°9'10.489"E 26°9'52.225"N
Yupeng	008	06	020				
Yupeng	008	07	030				
Yupeng	008	09	020				
Yupeng	008	09	030				
Yupeng	008	11	010				
Yupeng	008	11	050				
Yupeng	009	03	010				
Yupeng	009	04	020	117°6'26.207"E 26°7'53.002"N	117°6'21.205"E 26°7'51.071"N	117°5'15.879"E 26°8'32.155"N	117°5'18.894"E 26°8'32.72"N
Yupeng	009	04	060				
Yupeng	009	06	010				
Yupeng	009	06	060				
Yupeng	009	06	070				
Yupeng	010	01	020				
Yupeng	010	01	040				
Yupeng	010	03	040	117°7'46.165"E 26°8'28.063"N	117°7'22.999"E 26°8'9.1"N	117°7'3.946"E 26°8'44.142"N	117°7'6.069"E 26°8'51.929"N
Yupeng	010	04	010				
Yupeng	010	04	050				
Yupeng	010	04	070				
Yupeng	011	01	040				
Yupeng	011	01	070				
Yupeng	011	02	020	117°10'33.428"E 26°8'50.628"N	117°9'25.169"E 26°8'18.168"N	117°7'53.429"E 26°8'30.584"N	117°8'10.903"E 26°9'15.235"N
Yupeng	011	02	060				
Yupeng	011	02	080				

Yupeng	011	03	040				
Yupeng	011	05	020				
Yupeng	011	05	060				
Yupeng	011	06	040				
Yupeng	011	06	060				
Yupeng	012	03	050				
Yupeng	012	03	060				
Yupeng	012	05	010				
Yupeng	012	07	030				
Yupeng	012	08	020				
Yupeng	012	09	070				
Yupeng	012	10	010				
Yupeng	012	10	020				
Yupeng	013	05	040	117°8'1.145"E 26°7'22.886"N	117°8'1.145"E 26°7'22.886"N	117°7'53.604"E 26°7'25.008"N	117°7'58.553"E 26°7'30.162"N
Yupeng	026	02	040				
Yupeng	026	05	030				
Yupeng	026	05	140				
Yupeng	026	06	010				
Yupeng	026	06	040				
Yupeng	026	06	050	117°5'45.538"E 26°8'0.186"N	117°5'25.744"E 26°7'32.653"N	117°5'7.49"E 26°7'34.191"N	117°5'17.8"E 26°8'26.955"N
Yupeng	026	06	070				
Yupeng	026	12	030				
Yupeng	026	12	040				
Yupeng	026	15	010				
Yupeng	026	15	030				
Dengjia	009	20	010				
Dengjia	009	20	020	116°51'1.876"E 25°53'22.836"N	116°50'55.492"E 25°53'20.26"N	116°50'47.342"E 25°53'31.04"N	116°50'54.122"E 25°53'41.399"N
Dengjia	009	20	050				
Dengjia	007	12	040	116°51'18.418"E 25°55'36.047"N	116°51'8.439"E 25°55'32.736"N	116°50'42.536"E 25°55'35.804"N	116°51'7.87"E 25°55'47.213"N
Dengjia	007	12	050				

Dengjia	010	05	020	116°51'16.157"E 25°53'42.505"N	116°51'6.948"E 25°53'33.403"N	116°50'57.552"E 25°53'41.347"N	116°51'9.427"E 25°53'46.324"N
Dengjia	010	07	010				
Dengjia	010	07	030				
Lijia	018	09	010	116°49'29.67"E 25°47'50.679"N	116°49'4.102"E 25°47'26.023"N	116°48'57.025"E 25°47'33.512"N	116°49'18.814"E 25°48'14.355"N
Lijia	018	09	020				
Lijia	018	09	030				
Lijia	019	08	010	116°51'53.231"E 25°48'47.307"N	116°51'44.357"E 25°48'32.717"N	116°51'27.983"E 25°49'3.309"N	116°51'34.028"E 25°49'18.861"N
Lijia	015	04	020				
Lijia	016	01	010				
Lijia	016	01	020				
Lijia	016	01	030				
Lijia	016	01	040	116°49'29.613"E 25°50'53.521"N	116°49'17.562"E 25°50'49.224"N	116°49'10.973"E 25°50'51.795"N	116°49'15.092"E 25°51'1.318"N
Lijia	006	05	030				
Lijia	006	05	090	116°43'19.646"E 26°0'42.406"N	116°43'10.159"E 26°0'34.625"N	116°43'9.55"E 26°0'38.802"N	116°43'15.977"E 26°0'48.744"N
Litian	006	11	050	116°40'12.709"E 26°1'59.226"N	116°39'30.088"E 26°1'38.536"N	116°39'24.639"E 26°1'47.318"N	116°40'2.123"E 26°2'7.369"N
Litian	003	06	020	116°41'18.068"E 25°58'46.683"N	116°41'16.081"E 25°58'42.982"N	116°40'56.644"E 25°59'12.773"N	116°40'56.644"E 25°59'12.773"N
Litian	003	08	010				
Litian	012	04	080				
Litian	012	04	120	116°39'19.516"E 26°0'0.357"N	116°39'10.047"E 25°59'45.203"N	116°38'48.245"E 26°0'6.558"N	116°38'56.788"E 26°0'13.199"N
Litian	012	04	140				
Litian	010	06	010	116°39'58.823"E 25°58'9.646"N	116°39'54.383"E 25°57'52.028"N	116°39'2.431"E 25°58'12.677"N	116°39'24.689"E 25°58'25.385"N
Litian	010	07	020				
Litian	011	13	030				
Litian	011	13	050				
Litian	011	15	010				
Litian	011	15	030	116°43'58.775"E 26°0'10.888"N	116°43'38.18"E 25°59'57.025"N	116°42'56.342"E 26°0'19.436"N	116°43'37.098"E 26°0'37.191"N
Litian	011	17	030				
Litian	009	01	010	116°43'58.775"E 26°0'10.888"N	116°43'38.18"E 25°59'57.025"N	116°42'56.342"E 26°0'19.436"N	116°43'37.098"E 26°0'37.191"N
Litian	009	02	020				
Litian	009	03	020				

Litian	009	04	010				
Litian	009	05	010				
Litian	009	06	010				
Litian	001	10	040				
Litian	002	01	010	116°45'2.068"E 26°2'59.828"N	116°44'29.919"E 26°2'33.085"N	116°44'14.11"E 26°2'54.86"N	116°44'47.581"E 26°3'9.501"N
Litian	002	02	010				
Litian	002	04	020				
Litian	002	04	040				
Litian	002	04	040				