

SOLAR POWER PROJECT BY MYTRAH ENERGY INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Document Prepared by Mytrah Energy India Private Limited

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project and its Implementation Status

The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy source. The project is a bundled grouped project activity which involves installation of 422 MW solar project in different states of India through SPVs. The new project activity instances will be added in future.

All project activity instances within this grouped project activity will consist of single solar renewable technology. Also an individual project activity instance will either be small-scale project activity instance (having methodology AMS I.D version 18) or large-scale project activity instance (having methodology ACM0002 version 18.1).

The objective of the grouped project activity is to develop a platform for reducing VCS Registration timelines and process costs for registration of individual projects under VCS.

Over the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 713,685 tCO_{2e} per year, thereon displacing 739,344 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

The details of the SPVs for the project and their location of installation are mentioned in the table below:-

Sl. No	Name of SPVs	Capacity (MW)	COD	Capacity Commissioned	Connection with Grid	State	Usage
1	Mytrah Abhinav Power Pvt Ltd	8 MW	30/06/2017	8 MW	Indian Grid	Telangana	Sale to State Discom
		8 MW	19/07/2017	7.6 MW			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
		11 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
		15 MW	05/12/2017	15 MW			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
2	Mytrah Adarsh Power Pvt Ltd	15 MW	05/12/2017	15 MW	Indian Grid	Telangana	Sale to State Discom
		15 MW	23/10/2017	15 MW			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
		15 MW	22/11/2017	15 MW			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
		15 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			

3	Mytrah Agriya Power Pvt Ltd	50 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved	Indian Grid	Telangana	Sale to State Discom
		50 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved			
4	Mytrah Akaash Power Pvt Ltd	50 MW	Yet to be achieved	Yet to be achieved	Indian Grid	Telangana	Sale to State Discom
5	Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd	25 MW	19/06/2017	25 MW	Indian Grid	Punjab	Sale to State Discom
		25 MW	19/06/2017	25 MW		Punjab	
6	Mytrah Advait Power Pvt Ltd	15 MW	08/02/2018	15 MW	Indian Grid	Karnataka	Sale to State Discom
		15 MW	09/02/2018	15 MW			
7	Mytrah Akshaya Energy Pvt Ltd	15 MW	23/01/2018	15 MW	Indian Grid	Karnataka	Sale to State Discom

All large scale projects (capacity more than 15 MW) are bundled by PP to make one large scale project activity instance.

These are the SPVs of Mytrah Energy India Private Limited and the project is promoted by Mytrah Energy India Private Limited. As on date, 170.6 MW capacity has been commissioned out of the total 422 MW capacity.

Sectoral Scope : 01 - Energy industries (renewable / non-renewable sources)
Project Type : I - Renewable Energy Projects
Project Category : Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
ACM0002- Version 18.1

Tools referred with above methodology are:

Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system¹ - Version 06.0 (EB 97, Annex 07)

Scenario existing prior to the implementation of project activity:

The scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project activity, is electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity that would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".

Baseline Scenario:

As per the applicable methodology, a Greenfield power plant is defined as "a new renewable energy power plant that is constructed and operated at a site where no renewable energy power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity".

As the project activity falls under the definition of a Greenfield power plant, the baseline scenario as per paragraph 22 of Section 5.2.1 of applied methodology is the following:

If the project activity is the installation of a Greenfield power plant, the baseline scenario is electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as

¹ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v6.pdf>

reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.

Hence, pre-project scenario and baseline scenario are the same.

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The project activity under consideration is a grouped project activity. The project activity instances as part of the grouped project will have following parameters

Sectoral Scope : 01 - Energy industries (renewable / non renewable sources)

Project Type : I - Renewable Energy Projects

Project Category:

For each project activity instances will apply only solar technology. However each project activity instances will be either small scale or large scale and not combination of two.

For large scale project activities, below large scale methodology will be applied:

Sectoral Scope : 01 - Energy industries (renewable / non-renewable sources)
Project Type : I - Renewable Energy Projects
Project Category : Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
 ACM0002- Version 18.1²

For small scale project activities, below small scale methodology will be applied

AMS-I.D.: Grid connected renewable electricity generation --- Version 18.0

The project is a grouped project activity.

1.3 Project Proponent

Organization name	Mytrah Energy India Private Limited
Contact person	Ms. Mangaljyoti Meena
Title	Manager
Address	8001, 8th Floor, Q-City, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Hyderabad 500032, Telangana, India
Telephone	-
Email	-

² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/5725LCHYPYM4I1V8OD9SFYVAMFFWNP>

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	EKI Energy Services Limited
Role in the project	Project Consultant
Contact person	Manish Dabkara
Title	CEO & MD
Address	EnKing Embassy, Office No 201, Plot 48, Scheme 78, Part 2, V27ijay Nagar, Indore- 452010, Madhya Pradesh, India.
Telephone	+91-731-4289086
Email	manish@enkingint.org

1.5 Project Start Date

Start date of the project activity is the earliest date of interconnection with the grid i.e. 19-06-2017. This is the date of commissioning of 2 * 25 MW solar PV project activity by Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd.

The details of the commissioning dates of the individual project activity are mentioned in the section 1.1 of this report.

1.6 Project Crediting Period

Crediting Period Start date: 19-June-2017

Crediting Period End date: 18-June-2027

The project activity adopts renewable crediting period of 10 years period which can be renewed for maximum 2 times.

1.7 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

The project is a large scale project that involves setting up of 422 MW of Solar power project.

Project Scale	
Project	✓
Large project	

As the estimated annual average GHG emission reductions or removal per year is 713,685 tCO₂e which is less than 300,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year, thus the project falls in the category of Project.

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
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Year 1	713,685
Year 2	713,685
Year 3	713,685
Year 4	713,685
Year 5	713,685
Year 6	713,685
Year 7	713,685
Year 8	713,685
Year 9	713,685
Year 10	713,685
Total estimated ERs	7,136,850
Total number of crediting years	10
Average annual ERs	713,685

1.8 Description of the Project Activity

The project activity involves the installation of Solar PV project. The total installed capacity of the project is 422 MW of Solar PV plant located at different states in India. The project is promoted by **Mytrah Energy India Private Limited**.

The Project activity is a new facility (Greenfield) and the electricity generated by the project will be exported to the Indian electricity grid. The project will therefore displace an equivalent amount of electricity which would have otherwise been generated by fossil fuel dominant electricity grid. The Project Proponent plans to avail the VCS benefits for the project.

In the Pre- project scenario the entire electricity, delivered to the grid by the project activity, would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources.

The project shall result in replacing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 713,685 tCO₂e per year, thereon displacing 739,344 MWh/year amount of electricity from the grid over the 10 years crediting period.

Solar PV Project Technology Details –

The project activity aims to harness solar energy through installation of Solar PV project with total installed capacity of 422 MW. Being grouped project activity, new project activity instances can be added in the project.

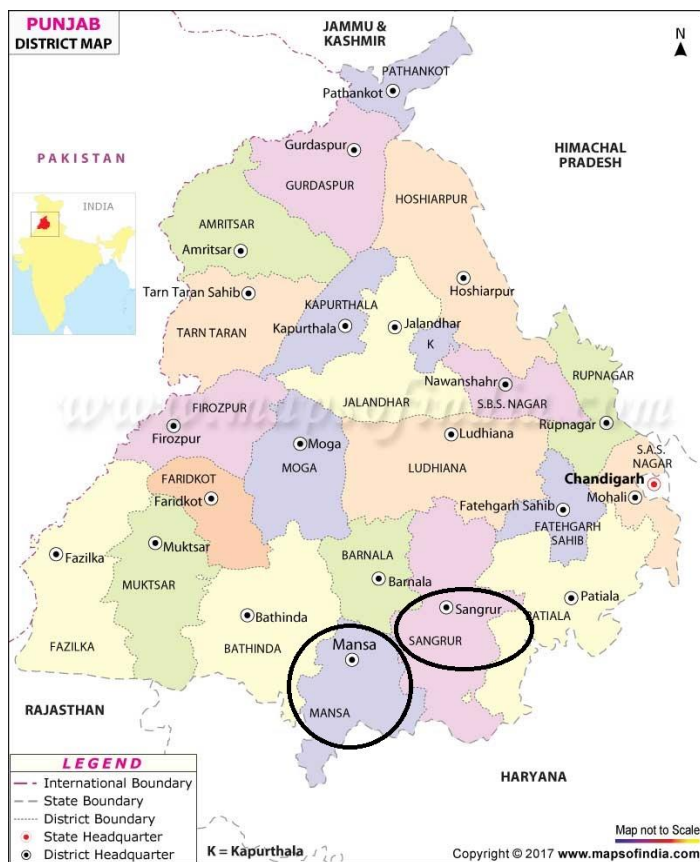
The technical specification of the solar plant will be provided during execution of project.

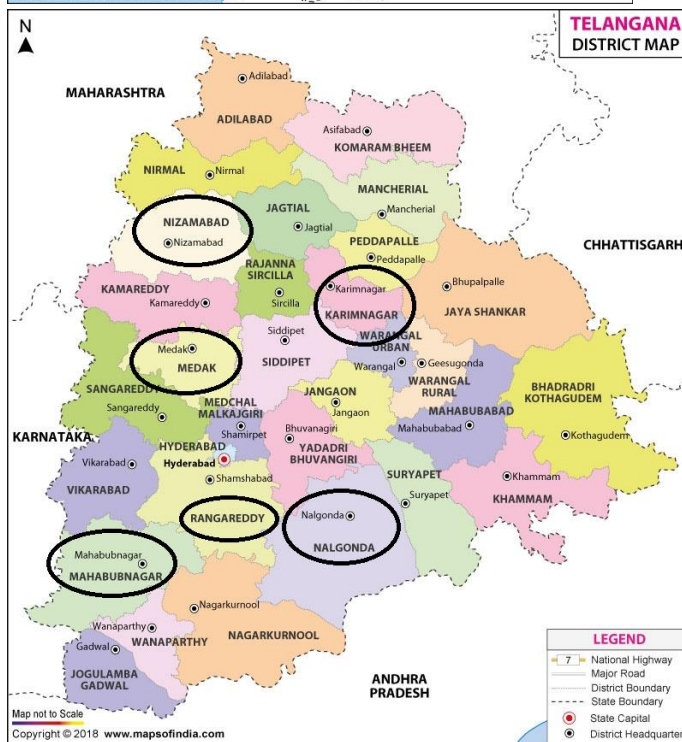
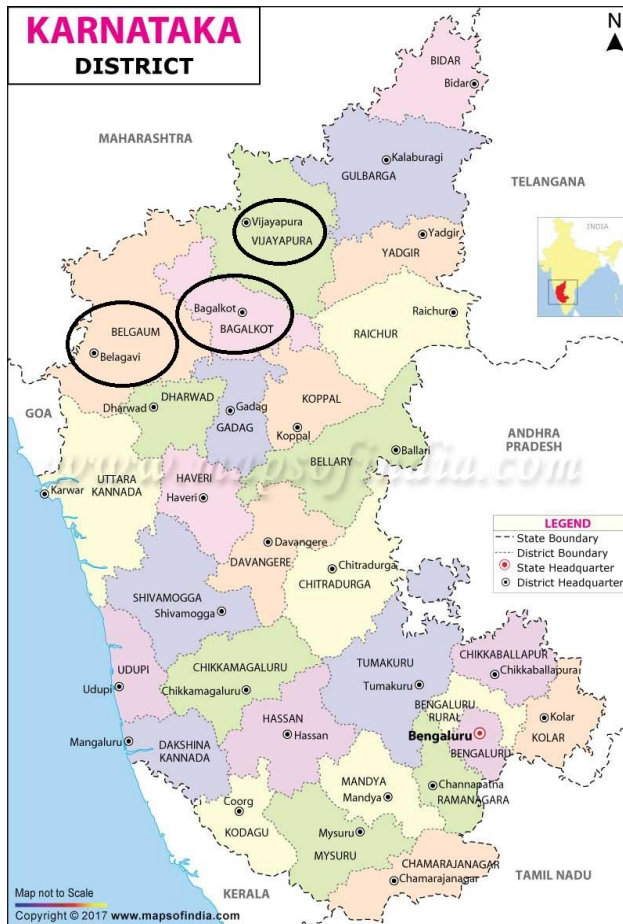
1.9 Project Location

The details of the project locations are mentioned in the table below

Sl. No	Name of SPVs	Project	District	State	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	Mytrah Abhinav Power Pvt Ltd	Thimmajipet	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana	16°69'	78°17'
		Arvapally	Nalgonda	Telangana	17.29	79.57
		Gadwal	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana	16.2414	77.8181
		Alampur	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana	16°41'11"	78°10'30"
		Nagarkurnool	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana	16°29'40"	78°25'20"
		Domakonda	Nizamabad	Telangana	18.28193	78.46905
		Tandur	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	17.3092	77.6109
2	Mytrah Adarsh Power Pvt Ltd	Reddypet	Nizamabad	Telangana	18.44941	78.39618
		Tunki Bollaram	Medak	Telangana	78.594937	78.759175
		Guntipally	Nalgonda	Telangana	16.63813	78.77871
		Chegunta	Medak	Telangana	17°59'25"	78°25'54"
		Thungathurthy	Nalgonda	Telangana	17°21'13"	79°35'21"
		Shanigaram	Karimnagar	Telangana	18.225976	79.225976
3	Mytrah Agriya Power Pvt Ltd	Wanaparthy	Nalgonda	Telangana		
		Kamareddy	Nizamabad	Telangana		
4	Mytrah Akaash Power Pvt Ltd	KM Palli	Nalgonda	Telangana	78.910296	16.694755
5	Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd	Bareta	Mansa	Punjab	29.8635	75.6964
		Balran	Sangrur	Punjab	77.8181	16.2414
6	Mytrah Advaith Power Pvt Ltd	Sindagi,	Bijapur	Karnataka	16.9646650	76.2272340
		Hunagund,	Bagalkot	Karnataka	16.00845	76.0419
7	Mytrah Akshaya Energy Pvt Ltd	Raibagh,	Belagavi	Karnataka	16.41459	74.91718

The project locations have been shown in the map below





1.10 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The project is a Greenfield solar power project and does not involve generation of GHG emissions for the purpose of their subsequent reduction, removal or destruction. Thus prior to project initiation, there was nothing at site.

In absence of project activity, the continuation of current practise i.e generation of equivalent amount electricity would have been generated from grid connected fossil fuel dominated power plants. Thus for project activity baseline scenario is electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources.

1.11 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The Project has received all the necessary approvals for development and commissioning for the 170.6 MW out of the proposed 422 MW Solar PV project from the respective State Nodal Agencies and is in compliance to the local laws and regulations. The remaining 251.4 MW capacity solar project is yet to be commissioned and it is under the process of receiving all the required statutory approvals from the respective State Nodal Agency.

As per Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India), final document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories (February 29, 2016).

The newly introduced White category of industries pertains to those industrial sectors which are practically non-polluting such as Biscuit trays etc. from rolled PVC sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines), Cotton and woollen hosiers making (Dry process only without any dyeing/washing operation), Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only, Scientific and mathematical instrument manufacturing, Solar power generation through photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW).

There shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate" for White category of industries. An intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC shall suffice.

Since project activity falls under white category and the non-polluting nature of project fulfils the compliance to the local laws and regulations. The state nodal agency approval is submitted to DOE.

1.12 Ownership and Other Programs

1.12.1 Project Ownership

As per VCS Program Definitions version 3.7, the project ownership is the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

Mytrah Energy India Private Limited is the project proponent (PP) of project activity and they have formed each SPVs which have the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

The project ownership has been demonstrated through below supporting documents:

1. **Commissioning certificates** – The letter from respective State Nodal Agency to the SPVs of Mytrah Energy India Pvt Ltd i.e. Mytrah Abhinav Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Adarsh Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Agriya Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Akaash Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Advait Power Pvt Ltd and Mytrah Akshaya Energy Pvt Ltd for registration of commissioning of generation facility indicates that PP have the legal right to control and operate the project activities.
2. **Contract with EPC contractor** – The purchase order in the name of Mytrah Abhinav Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Adarsh Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Agriya Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Akaash Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd, Mytrah Advait Power Pvt Ltd and Mytrah Akshaya Energy Pvt Ltd indicates that PP have the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

Based on above evidences, the project ownership is with **Mytrah Energy India Private Limited**.

1.12.2 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits

Net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the Project will not be used for compliance with an emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions in any Emission Trading program or other binding limits.

1.12.3 Other Forms of Environmental Credit

The Project has no intend to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emission reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program.

However it can be crosschecked that PP is not claiming REC benefits, the same can be verified with the REC accreditation body of India³.

1.12.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project has neither been registered nor seeking registration under any other GHG programs. The project is seeking registration only in VCS program.

1.12.5 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

The Project is not rejected by other GHG programs.

1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Eligibility Criteria

The project is a grouped project and following are the eligibility criteria for inclusion of new project activity instances into the grouped project activity:

³ https://recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/general/publics/accredited_regens_pdf

- 1) Applicability Conditions: The project activity instances shall meet applicability conditions for applicable methodology (either AMS I.D version 18 or ACM0002 Version 18.1) as defined in section 2.2
- 2) Geographical Area: The project activity instances to be included in the grouped project activity will be activities involving renewable electricity generation power plants with grid connection using solar technology located within India
- 3) Baseline scenario: All Project Activity Instances shall meet the baseline definition as defined in respective methodology and as explained in section 2.4
- 4) Technology type: The project activity instances to be included in the grouped project activity will be Greenfield activities involving renewable electricity generation power plants with grid connection using solar technology.
- 5) Additionality: The project activity instances to be added as part of the grouped project will meet additionality criteria as set out in the methodology.

For small scale project activity instances - As per Guidelines on the Methodological Tool for the demonstration of additionality of small- scale project activities - Version 10.0.0 (EB 83, Annex 14), a positive list of grid-connected renewable electricity generation technologies are listed that are automatically defined as additional, without further documentation of barriers.

The positive list comprises of the following grid-connected renewable electricity generation technologies of installed capacity up to 15 MW:

- 1) Solar technologies (photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity generation);
- 2) Off-shore wind technologies;
- 3) Marine technologies (wave, tidal).
- 4) Building-integrated wind turbines or household rooftop wind turbines of a size up to 100 kW;

Since the small scale project activity instances involves solar photovoltaic electricity generation projects, it can be concluded from the above list that this project activity is automatically additional and does not require demonstration of barriers.

For large scale project activity instances: For large scale project activity instances, investment analysis will be followed and additionality tool “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” and methodological tool “Investment Analysis” will be used.

Thus each project activity instance will follow consistent characteristics in terms of additionality based on scale of project activity instances.

6) Start Date: The start date of each project activity instance under the grouped project should not be prior to the start date of the grouped project. The start date of each project activity instance will be determined through documentary evidence.

7) Conditions that avoid double counting of emission reductions like unique identifications of project and claiming emission reduction only under one GHG program.

8) The Grouped Project specific requirements stipulated by the Entity responsible for coordinating and managing grouped project for conducting local stakeholder consultations and environmental impact assessment (EIA), as applicable.

9) The project activity using solar project will supply electricity to grid or to users through grid network.

The following table demonstrates how the initial project activity instances being included in the grouped project activity fulfil above mentioned eligibility conditions:

Sr. No	Eligibility Criteria	Project Activity instances eligibility
1	Applicability Conditions: The project activity instances shall meet applicability conditions for applicable methodology (either AMS I.D version 18 or ACM0002 Version 17) as defined in section 2.2	All initial project activity instances meet respective applicability conditions of methodology ACM0002 Version 18.1 and AMS I.D Version 18, hence this eligibility criteria is fulfilled. Please refer section 2.2 of this document for applicability criteria.
2	Geographical Area: The project activity instances to be included in the grouped project activity will be activities involving grid connected renewable electricity generation using solar technology located within India.	All initial project activity instances being included in the grouped project are located within geographic boundaries of India. Hence this condition is fulfilled. Please refer commissioning certificate, PPA for Geographical area of project activity.
3	Baseline scenario: All Project Activity Instances shall meet the baseline definition as defined in respective methodology and as explained in section 2.4	All initial project activity instances have same baseline as per methodology as detailed in subsequent sections. Hence this eligibility criteria is fulfilled. Please refer section 2.4 of this document for baseline scenario.
4	Technology type: The project activity instances to be included in the grouped project activity will be Greenfield activities involving grid connected renewable electricity generation using solar PV technology. The electricity should be supplied to grid, or to third party or to be used for captive purpose etc.	All initial project activity instances being included in the grouped project activity are solar PV power plants connected to grid and are green field activities. The generated electricity is supplied to grid. Hence this condition is fulfilled. Please refer PO / Commissioning certificate/PPA for the technology of project activity.
5	Additionality: The project activity instances to be added as part of the grouped project will meet	The initial large scale project activity instances being included in grouped project activity and their additionality will be demonstrated as

	additionality criteria as set out in respective methodologies - for Small Scale Project instances the methodology applicable will be AMS-I.D and for Large Scale Project instances methodology applicable will be ACM0002. For small scale project, project activity instance will be auto additional. For large scale projects - investment analysis will be followed and additionality tool and methodological tool "Investment Analysis" will be used.	discussed in section 2.5 of this document. The small scale project activity instance is auto additional as discussed in section 2.5 of this document. Hence this condition is fulfilled. Please refer section 2.5 of this document for additionality.
6	Start Date: The start date of each project activity instance under the grouped project should not be prior to the start date of the grouped project. The start date of each project activity instance will be determined through documentary evidence.	The start date of grouped project is considered as 19/06/2017 which is commissioning date of project activity instance 2 * 25 MW solar PV project activity by Mytrah Aadhya Power Pvt Ltd and start date of all other project activity instances is after this date. Hence this condition is fulfilled. Please refer section 1.5 of this document or commissioning certificate for start date of grouped project activity.
7	Conditions that avoid double counting of emission reductions like unique identifications of project and claiming emission reduction only under one GHG program	For initial project activity instances being included in grouped project activity, PP declaration has been provided and these project activity instances are not participating in any other GHG program. Hence this condition is fulfilled. Please refer PP declaration for no double accounting of GHG emission reductions.
8	The Grouped Project specific requirements stipulated by the Entity responsible for coordinating and managing grouped project for conducting local stakeholder consultations and environmental impact assessment (EIA), as applicable	For initial project activity instances being included in grouped project activity, EIA and local stakeholder consultation is carried out.
9	The project activity using solar PV project will supply electricity to grid or to users through grid network.	For initial project activity instances being included in grouped project activity, are supplying electricity to grid. Please refer PPA of the project activity for same.

Leakage Management

Not applicable to the project activity.

Commercially Sensitive Information

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the project description.

Sustainable Development

Contribution to sustainable development:

Ministry of Environment and Forests, has stipulated economic, social, environment and technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. The project contributes to sustainable development using the following ways.

Social well-being: The project would help in generating employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases. The project activity will lead to development in infrastructure in the region like development of roads and also may promote business with improved power generation.

Economic well-being: The project is a clean technology investment in the region, which would not have been taken place in the absence of the VCS benefits the project activity will also help to reduce the demand supply gap in the state.

The project activity will generate power using zero emissions Solar PV based power generation which helps to reduce GHG emissions and specific pollutants like SO_x, NO_x, and SPM associated with the conventional thermal power generation facilities.

Technological well-being: The successful operation of project activity would lead to promotion of Solar based power generation and would encourage other entrepreneurs to participate in similar projects

Environmental well-being: Solar being a renewable source of energy, it reduces the dependence on fossil fuels and conserves natural resources which are on the verge of depletion. Due to its zero emission the Project activity also helps in avoiding significant amount of GHG emissions.

Further Information

Not Applicable

2 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

2.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

Title : Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources

Reference : The project activity meets the eligibility criteria of large scale project as it is more than 15 MW

Methodology : ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources - Version 18.1⁴

⁴ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/5725LCHYPYM4I1V8OD9SFYVAMFFWNP>

Type I : Energy industries (renewable / non-renewable sources)
Category : Approved Consolidated Methodology (ACM0002)

Tools referred with above methodology and applicable for project activity are:

- Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system⁵ - Version 06.0 (EB 97, Annex 07)
- Methodological Tool- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality⁶ - Version 07.0.0 (EB 70, Annex 08)

2.2 Applicability of Methodology

The project activity involves generation of grid connected electricity from renewable solar energy. The project activity has a proposed capacity of 422 MW which will qualify for a large scale CDM project activity under Type-I of the large scale methodologies. The project status is corresponding to the methodology ACM0002 version 18.1 and applicability of methodology are discussed below.

⁵ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v6.pdf>

⁶ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf>

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
1. This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: (a) Install a Greenfield power plant; (b) Involve a capacity addition to (an) existing plant(s); (c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing operating plants/units; (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s)	The project activity is a Renewable Energy Project i.e. Solar Power Project which falls under applicability criteria option 1 (a) i.e., "Install a Greenfield power plant". Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.
2. The methodology is applicable under the following conditions: (a) The project activity may include renewable energy power plant/unit of one of the following types: hydro power plant/unit with or without reservoir, wind power plant/unit, geothermal power plant/unit, solar power plant/unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant/unit; (b) In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects the existing plant/unit started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion, retrofit, or rehabilitation of the plant/unit has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.	The option (a) of applicability criteria 2 is applicable as project is renewable energy solar power plant/unit.
3. In case of hydro power plants, one of the following conditions shall apply:⁷ (a) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of the reservoirs; or (b) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density calculated using equation (3), is greater than 4 W/m²; or (c) The project activity results in new single or	The project is installation of new solar based electricity generation plants (not a hydro power plant). Hence this criteria is not applicable.

⁷ Project participants wishing to undertake a hydroelectric project activity that result in a new reservoir or an increase in the volume of an existing reservoir, in particular where reservoirs have no significant vegetative biomass in the catchments area, may request a revision to the approved consolidated methodology.

multiple reservoirs and the power density, calculated using equation (3), is greater than 4 W/m²; or (d) The project activity is an integrated hydro power project involving multiple reservoirs, where the power density for any of the reservoirs, calculated using equation (3), is lower than or equal to 4 W/m², all of the following conditions shall apply: (i) The power density calculated using the total installed capacity of the integrated project, as per equation (4), is greater than 4 W/m²; (ii) Water flow between reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; (iii) Installed capacity of the power plant(s) with power density lower than or equal to 4 W/m² shall be: a. Lower than or equal to 15 MW; and b. Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.	
4. In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project proponent shall:	The project is solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
5. Demonstrate that water flow from upstream power plants/units spill directly to the downstream reservoir and that collectively constitute to the generation capacity of the integrated hydro power project; or	The project is solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
6. Provide an analysis of the water balance covering the water fed to power units, with all possible combinations of reservoirs and without the construction of reservoirs. The purpose of water balance is to demonstrate the requirement of specific combination of reservoirs constructed under CDM project activity for the optimization of power output. This demonstration has to be carried out in the specific scenario of water availability in different seasons to optimize the water flow at the inlet of power units. Therefore this water balance will take into account seasonal flows from river, tributaries (if any), and rainfall for minimum five years prior to implementation of CDM project activity.	The project is solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

7.	The methodology is not applicable to: (a) Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site; (b) Biomass fired power plants/units.	(a) The project activity is Greenfield and there is no switching of fossil fuel to renewable energy. Hence the criteria is not applicable to the project activity (b) The project is not a biomass fired power plant. Hence the criteria is not applicable to the project activity.
8.	In the case of retrofits, rehabilitations, replacements, or capacity additions, this methodology is only applicable if the most plausible baseline scenario, as a result of the identification of baseline scenario, is “the continuation of the current situation, that is to use the power generation equipment that was already in use prior to the implementation of the project activity and undertaking business as usual maintenance”.	Not applicable, the solar project is a Green field project activity and this project is not the enhancement or up gradation project.
9.	In addition, the applicability conditions included in the tools referred to below apply. ⁸	Please refer tables below.

Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system⁹ - Version 06.0 (EB 97, Annex 07)

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
This tool may be applied to estimate the OM, BM and/or CM when calculating baseline emissions for a project activity that substitutes grid electricity that is where a project activity supplies electricity to a grid or a project activity that results in savings of electricity that would have been provided by the grid (e.g. demand-side energy efficiency projects).	The project is a grid connected Greenfield Solar power project and thus the tool is applicable.
Under this tool, the emission factor for the project electricity system can be calculated either for grid power plants only or, as an option, can include off-grid power plants. In the latter case, two sub-options under the step 2 of the tool are available to the project participants, i.e. option IIa and option IIb. If option IIa is chosen, the conditions specified in “Appendix 2: Procedures related to off-grid power generation” should be met. Namely, the total capacity of off-grid power plants (in MW) should be at least 10 per cent of the total capacity	Steps involved in calculation of Emission Factor is included in section B.6.3 of the PDD as per the requirement of the tool

⁸ The condition in the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality” that all potential alternative scenarios to the proposed project activity must be available options to project participants; does not apply to this methodology, as this methodology only refers to some steps of this tool.

⁹ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v6.pdf>

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
of grid power plants in the electricity system; or the total electricity generation by off-grid power plants (in MWh) should be at least 10 per cent of the total electricity generation by grid power plants in the electricity system; and that factors which negatively affect the reliability and stability of the grid are primarily due to constraints in generation and not to other aspects such as transmission capacity.	
In case of CDM projects the tool is not applicable if the project electricity system is located partially or totally in an Annex I country.	Project is located in non-Annex I country and hence the tool is applicable
Under this tool, the value applied to the CO2 emission factor of biofuels is zero.	The project is a Solar project and there is no involvement of biofuels.

- Methodological Tool- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality- Version 07.0.0 (EB 70, Annex 08)

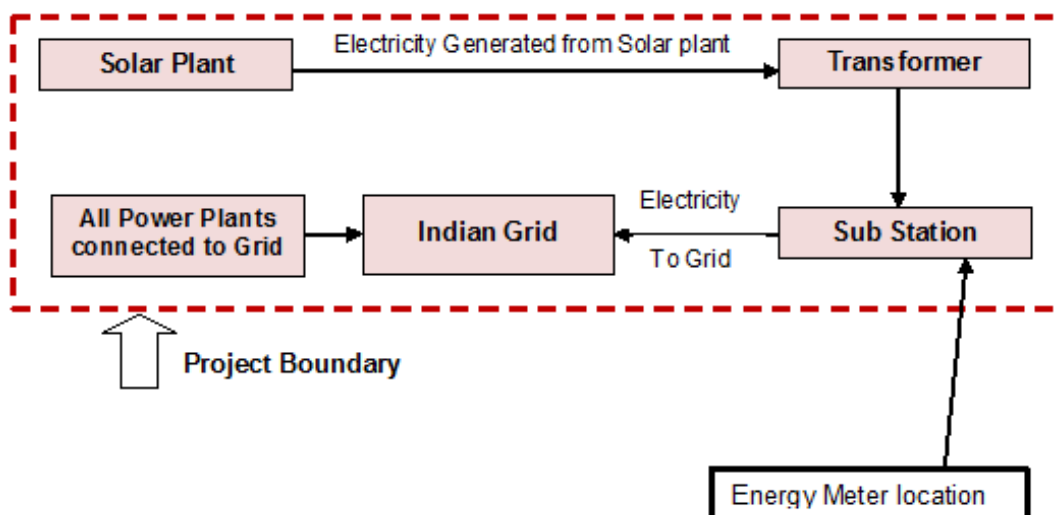
Applicability Criteria has been demonstrated in section on additionality below.

The project activity qualifies as Type I during every year of the crediting period in accordance with applicable provisions for project activity eligibility as discussed above. Also the total installed capacity of project activity is 422 MW which is applicable as per large scale project activities methodology ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources Version 18.1. The project capacity will be always remain the same and hence the project activity will always be large scale project activities throughout the crediting period and thereafter.

2.3 Project Boundary

As per ACM0002 version 18.1 - "The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the CDM project power plant is connected to".

The project boundary includes the solar project, sub-stations, grid and all power plants connected to grid. The proposed project activity will evacuate power to the Indian grid. Therefore the entire Indian grid and all connected power plants have been considered in the project boundary for the proposed VCS project activity.



Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Grid connected electricity generation.	CO ₂	Yes	Main emission source
		CH ₄	No	Minor emission source
		N ₂ O	No	Minor emission source
		Other	No	No CO ₂ emissions are emitted from the project
Project	Greenfield Solar PV Power Project Activity.	CO ₂	No	No CO ₂ emissions are emitted from the project
		CH ₄	No	Project activity does not emit CH ₄
		N ₂ O	No	Project activity does not emit N ₂ O
		Other	No	Project activity does not emit other forms of GHG emissions

2.4 Baseline Scenario

As per the approved consolidated Methodology ACM0002 (Version 18.1) para 22: *“If the project activity is the installation of a Greenfield power plant, the baseline scenario is electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.*

The project activity involves setting up of solar projects to harness the power of sun to produce electricity and supply to the grid. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been supplied by the Indian grid, which is fed mainly by fossil fuel fired plants.

In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been drawn from the Indian grid. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power from the Indian grid.

The combined margin ($EF_{grid, CM,y}$) is the result of a weighted average of two emission factor pertaining to the electricity system: the operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM).

Calculations for this combined margin must be based on data from an official source (where available) and made publically available. The CEA database version 12 is the latest available data at the time of PD submission to DOE for validation, hence same is considered for emission factor calculations.

The combined margin of the Indian grid used for the project activity is as follows:

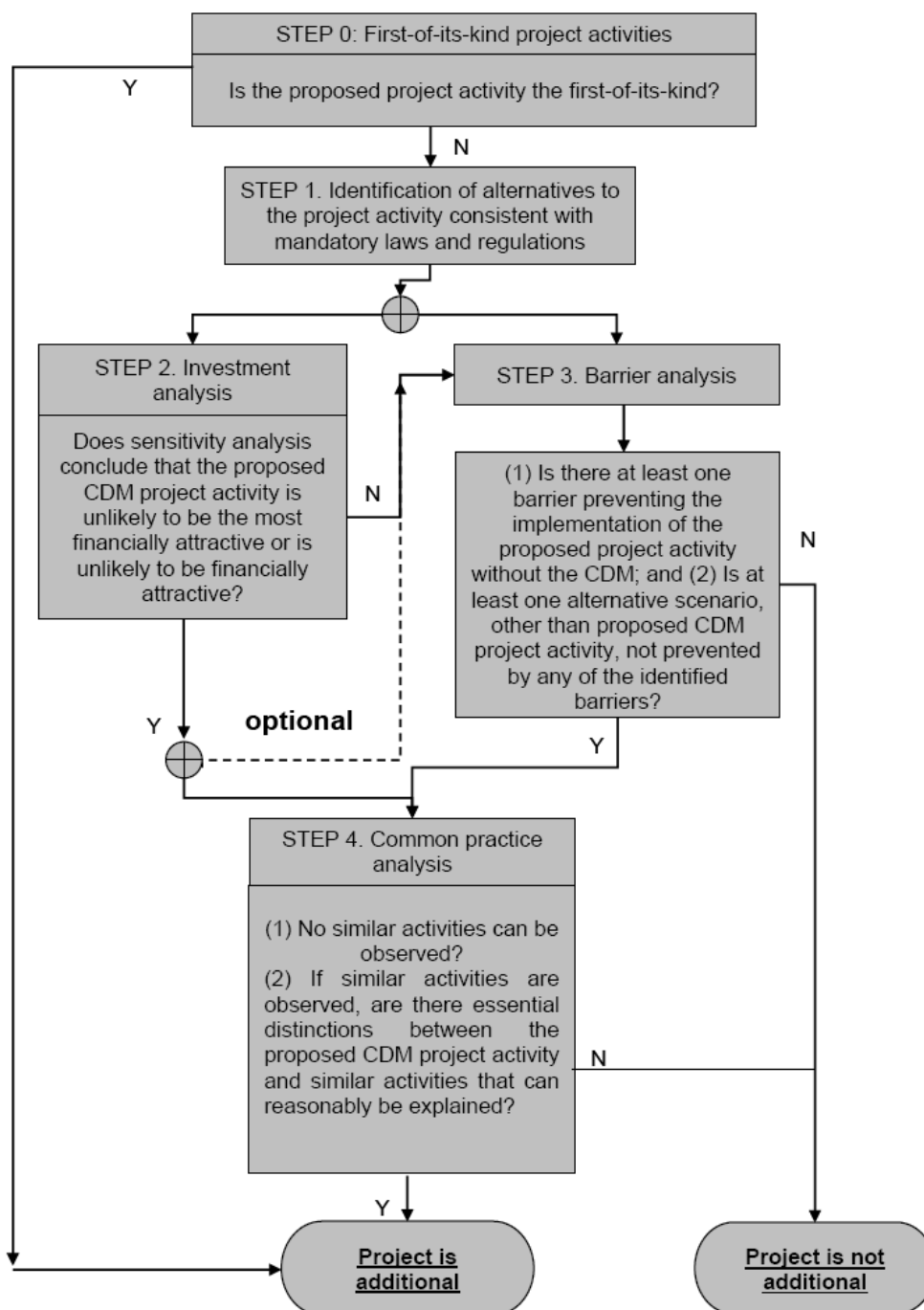
Parameter	Value	Nomenclature	Source
EF _{grid,CM,y}	0.9653 tCO ₂ /MWh	Combined margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Calculated as the weighted average of the operating margin (0.75) & build margin (0.25) values, sourced from Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 12.0, May 2017 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India
EF _{grid,OM,y}	0.9843 tCO ₂ /MWh	Operating margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Calculated as the last 3 year (2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16) generation-weighted average, sourced from Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 12.0, May 2017 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India
EF _{grid,BM,y}	0.9083 tCO ₂ /MWh	Build margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 12.0, May 2017 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India

2.5 Additionality

The table below is only applicable if the proposed project activity is a type of project activity which is deemed automatically additional, as defined by the applied approved methodology or standardized baseline.

Specify the methodology or standardized baseline that establish automatic additionality for the proposed project activity (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	NA
Describe how the proposed project activity meets the criteria for automatic additionality in the relevant methodology or standardized baselines.	NA

The present VCS project generates power using Solar PV energy which is a renewable, zero emission source of energy. Baseline considerations for the project are based on approved consolidated baseline methodology ACM0002 (Version 18.1). The methodology requires the project investor to determine the additionality based on "Methodological Tool- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", Version 7.0.0. The step-wise approach to establish additionality of the project activity has been followed, details of which are provided in the following paragraphs:



In line with VCS Standard version 3.7, the additionality of the Project activity is ascertained in line with the applicable guidance from the UNFCCC. The demonstration of additionality for the proposed Project activity is being carried out in accordance with the additionality tool provided by the UNFCCC i.e. “Tool for demonstration and assessment of Additionality” Version 07.0.0,. The tool provides a step-wise approach to demonstrate additionality which is displayed below:

Step 0: Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind

The proposed project activity is not the first-of-its-kind. Hence not applicable.

Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations**Sub-step 1a: Define alternatives to the project activity:**

Identify realistic and credible alternative(s) available to the project participants or similar project developers that provide outputs or services comparable with the proposed VCS project activity.

The purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical power using solar energy and feed the electricity generated to the grid. Hence, the following alternatives are considered:

Alternative 1: The proposed project activity not undertaken as a VCS project activity.

The PP could proceed with the implementation of the project without Carbon credit benefits. The electricity produced from the renewable energy project would have been sold to the grid. This is in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements and can be a part of the baseline. However, the Project activity is not feasible without revenues from sale of Carbon Credits. This argument has been discussed in step 2 of the Additionality section.

Alternative 2: No proposed project activity and equivalent amount of energy would have been produced by the grid electricity system through its currently running power plants and by new capacity addition to the grid i.e. Continuation of the present situation.

The PP would have continued without investment in Project activity with usual business activities. The grid would continue with the fossil fuel based power projects and this would result in GHG emissions. Hence, the new capacity add-on from a fossil fuel based power plant is appropriate, realistic & credible baseline alternative for the project activity.

Outcome of Sub-step 1a: All the realistic alternatives for the project activity have been enlisted above.

Thus though two alternatives are mentioned above as per step of additionality tool, the first alternative is not possible as project activity is not viable without carbon credit benefits and second alternative is the baseline scenario for the project activity as per methodology as mentioned in section 2.4 of joint VCS PD & MR.

It is to be noted that being the green field project activity, “the baseline scenario is electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.

Sub-step 1b: Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations:

The alternative(s) shall be in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, even if these laws and regulations have objectives other than GHG reductions, e.g. to mitigate local air pollution. The project activity comes under white category as mentioned in section 1.11 of this document, thus there shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate” for White category of industries. Since project activity falls under white category and the non-polluting

nature of project fulfils the compliance to the local laws and regulations (This sub-step does not consider national and local policies that do not have legally-binding status.).

The relevant national laws and regulations pertaining to generation of energy in India are:

- Electricity Act 2003
- National Electricity Policy 2005
- Tariff Policy 2006

The Project activity conforms to all the applicable laws and regulations in India:

- Power generation using renewable energy is not a legal requirement or a mandatory option.
 - There are state and sectoral policies, framed primarily to encourage solar power projects.
 - These policies have also been drafted realizing the extent of risks involved in the projects and to attract private investments.
 - The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (May 2007 Amendment) does not influence the choice of fuel used for power generation.
 - There is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology for power generation.

The both alternatives are in compliance with laws and regulations required. There is no any mandatory requirement to implement the project activity.

Outcome of Sub-step 1b: Hence, both the alternatives enlisted above are found to comply with the mandatory laws and regulations taking into account the enforcement of the legislations in the region or country and EB decisions on national and/or sectoral policies and regulations. Since solar projects are categorised as white category, no any consent to operate required from pollution control board.

However, Alternative 2 has been selected as the appropriate baseline alternative for this project activity in line with methodology.

Step 2: Investment analysis

Determine whether the proposed project activity is economically or financially less attractive than at least one other alternative, identified in step 1, without the revenue from the sale of emission reductions credits. To conduct the investment analysis, use the following sub-steps:

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method

The Project activity envisages to export the power to Indian grid and the revenues from the sale would be generated in accordance with the terms and tariffs established in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Thus, simple cost analysis (Option I) cannot be used as the analysis method as the sale of the units of generated electricity shall result in a revenue stream during the operations of the Project activity.

In the absence of the project activity grid electricity would have been the obvious choice for the Project which requires no investment. Hence investment comparison analysis (Option II) is also not appropriate for the project activity.

After eliminating Option I and Option II, the use of Benchmark analysis (Option III) is the method of analysis that has been selected as the most suitable method. This method determines the attractiveness of the project activity for the investors, as well as provides a measure of the viability of the investment to generate revenues during its operation, as compared with other avenues and investment options. Hence, the Benchmark analysis method is to be employed for analysis of the said project.

Sub-step 2b (Option III): Apply benchmark analysis

The investment analysis using Benchmark analysis approach (Option III) has been chosen. Further, this method illustrates the evaluation of the Project by the PP before the decision to undertake the project was taken and management approval granted.

Choice of Financial Indicator:

According to the "Tool for demonstration and assessment of Additionality", *the financial indicator can be based either on (1) project IRR or (2) equity IRR. There is no general preference between the approaches (1) or (2). The benchmark chosen for analysis shall be fully consistent with the choice of approach.* Therefore in accordance with the guidance, the relevant financial indicator for project activity has been chosen as post tax equity IRR.

Choice of Benchmark:

As per Investment Analysis tool, Required/expected returns on equity are appropriate benchmarks for an equity IRR. The Equity IRR is considered as the financial indicator and the benchmarks used is cost of equity. Hence the benchmarks used are applicable to the project activity and the type of IRR calculation presented

At the time of decision made of project activity, Version 06 of methodological tool "Investment Analysis" (EB 92 Annex 5) was the latest available tool to PP, hence PP has considered the same tool for default value of return on equity. The default value of Return on Equity for Group-1 projects in India is 11.06%.

As per paragraph 7 of Appendix A of the above mentioned document, "In situations where an investment analysis is carried out in nominal terms, project participants can convert the real term values provided in the table below to nominal values by adding the inflation rate. The inflation rate shall be obtained from the **inflation forecast of the central bank of the host country for the duration of the crediting period**. If this information is not available, the target inflation rate of the central bank shall be used. If this information is also not available, then the average forecasted inflation rate for the host country published by the IMF (International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook) or the World Bank for the next five years after the start of the project activity shall be used".

Default Value Benchmark:

As per para 20 of EB 92, Annex 5 the cost of equity is determined by selecting the values provided in the Appendix, i.e. Default values for cost of equity (expected return on equity) is presented below:

Appendix in EB 92, Annex 5 specifies default value of expected return on equity in real terms for Energy Industries (Group 1) in India = **11.06%**

The Required return on equity (benchmark) was computed in the following manner:

$$\text{Nominal Benchmark}^{10} = \{(1 + \text{Real Benchmark}) * (1 + \text{Inflation rate})\} - 1$$

Where:

- Default value for Real Benchmark = 11.06% (as per Appendix of EB 92, Annex 5)

- Inflation Rate forecast for by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (i.e. Central Bank of India) for India & in case where RBI Inflation forecast was not available Average Inflation rate forecast for India has been sourced from IMF web site.

Benchmark estimation:

Appendix in EB 92, Annex 5 specifies default value of expected return on equity in real terms for Energy Industries (Group 1) in India = **11.06%**

Inflation Forecast for India as per RBI website¹¹:

Since RBI publishes the inflation forecast for 5 years and 10 years, PP has considered the maximum 10 year inflation considering the renewable crediting period of total 30 years.

Thus benchmark of **15.06%** has been selected for this project activity.

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

The Post tax Equity IRR is evaluated for the entire lifetime of the project activity, i.e. 25 years. It is calculated based on the cash outflows from and cash inflows into the project activity.

Key Assumptions supporting financial projections are provided in excel spreadsheet to the DOE.

Based on result of IRR excel spreadsheets, equity IRR is less than Benchmark.

This substantiates that the investment is not financially attractive (Equity IRR for the project activity is less than the Benchmark). Thus it can be easily concluded that project activity is additional & is not business as usual scenario.

Sub-step 2d: Sensitivity Analysis

Addressing Guidance 28 & 29 of EB 85, Annex 12, following factors has been subjected to sensitivity analysis:

¹⁰ As per Fisher Equation, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisher_equation

¹¹ <https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=16696>

1. PLF
2. O&M Cost
3. Project Cost
4. Tariff

The rationale of sensitivity is, "The ultimate objective of the sensitivity analysis is to determine the likelihood of the occurrence of a scenario other than the scenario presented, in order to provide a cross-check on the suitability of the assumptions used in the development of the investment analysis."

The results of sensitivity analysis show that even with a variation of +10% & -10% in project cost, O&M cost, PLF and Tariff Rate Equity IRR is significantly lower than the benchmark. And it is evident from the results given above; the project remains additional even under the most favourable conditions.

Probability to breach the benchmark:
Sensitivity Parameter 1 : PLF
PLF considered in financials for is as per Third Party DPR in line with "Guidelines for the reporting and validation of Plant load factors" stated in EB48 Annex11 option 3(b).
Hence, variation in PLF of more than 10% is unlikely to happen as the PLF has been reported as per the Third Party Report based on long term data.
Sensitivity Parameter 2 : O&M
The sensitivity analysis reveals that O&M will breach the benchmark at negative values and is hypothetical case. Since the O&M cost is subject to escalation (as evidence by the O&M agreement) and also subject to inflationary pressure, any reduction in the O&M costs is highly unlikely. Hence, the reduction in the O&M cost is highly unlikely.
Sensitivity Parameter 3 : Project Cost
Project Cost for financial analysis is considered from DPR of the project activity, being available at the time of investment making decision to go ahead with the project activity. The actual project cost is lower than the DPR cost. Since the Purchase Order cost is firm, there is no possibility of project cost going below this level. However, Sensitivity is carried out for threshold level below which benchmark is not breached.
Sensitivity Parameter 4 : Tariff Rate
The tariff is determined by PPA which is fixed for entire lifetime of the project activity. Hence, there is no probability to get variation for the same. However, Sensitivity is carried out for +/- 10% even then the benchmark is not breached.

Outcome of Step 2:

This substantiates that the investment is not financially attractive (Equity IRR for the project activity is less than the Benchmark Equity IRR) for any of the investor. Thus it can be easily concluded that project activity is additional & is not business as usual scenario.

Step 3: Barrier analysis

Barrier analysis has not been used.

Step 4: Common practice analysis

This will be followed during execution of project activity and based on formation of project activity instances.

As per methodological tool "common practise" version 03.1, the proposed project activity is a "common practice" within a sector in the applicable geographical area if the factor F is greater than 0.2 and Nall - Ndiff is greater than 3.

Thus if both conditions are fulfilled, then project activity will be a common practise otherwise, the project activity is treated as not a common practise.

Outcome of Common Practise analysis:

As,

i. $F = 1$; is greater than 0.2

ii. $N_{all} - N_{diff} = 0$; is not greater than 3

The project activity does not satisfy second condition. Hence, project activity is not a common practice.

Thus, the proposed project activity is not a “common practice” within a sector in the applicable geographical area.

The above discussions show that solar power development is not a common practice and the project activity is not financially attractive; hence the project activity is additional.

2.6 Methodology Deviations

There is no methodology deviation.

3 ESTIMATED GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

3.1 Baseline Emissions

As per the approved consolidated Methodology ACM0002 (Version 18.1) para 42 and also as per Methodology AMS I.D Version 18

Baseline emissions include only CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid- connected power plants. The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂/yr)

$EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh/yr)

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” (t CO₂/MWh)

As per methodology, combined grid emission factor as per the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” version 06 is calculated as below.

CO₂ Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector, Version 12, May 2017¹² published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India has been used for the calculation of emission reduction.

¹² http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/others/thermal/tpece/cdm_co2/user_guide_ver12.pdf

As per Methodological tool: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 06.0, EB 97, Annex 7), following six steps have been followed:

- (a) **Step 1:** Identify the relevant electricity systems;
- (b) **Step 2:** Choose whether to include off-grid power plants in the project electricity system (optional);
- (c) **Step 3:** Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM);
- (d) **Step 4:** Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method;
- (e) **Step 5:** Calculate the build margin (BM) emission factor;
- (f) **Step 6:** Calculate the combined margin (CM) emission factor.

Step 1: Identify the relevant electricity systems

As described in tool “For determining the electricity emission factors, identify the relevant project electricity system. Similarly, identify any connected electricity systems”. It also states that “If the DNA of the host country has published a delineation of the project electricity system and connected electricity systems, these delineations should be used”. Keeping this into consideration, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India has divided the Indian Power Sector into five regional grids viz. Northern, Eastern, Western, North-eastern and Southern.

However since August 2006, however, all regional grids except the Southern Grid had been integrated and were operating in synchronous mode, i.e. at same frequency. Consequently, the Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern grids were treated as a single grid named as NEWNE grid from FY 2007-08 onwards for the purpose of this CO₂ Baseline Database. As of 31 December 2013, the Southern grid has also been synchronised with the NEWNE grid, hence forming one unified Indian Grid. Since the project supplies electricity to the Indian grid, emissions generated due to the electricity generated by the Indian grid as per CM calculations will serve as the baseline for this project.

Table: Geographical Scope of Indian Electricity Grid

Northern	Eastern	Western	North-Eastern	Southern
Chandigarh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Arunachal Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
Delhi	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Assam	Karnataka
Haryana	Orissa	Daman & Diu	Manipur	Kerala
Himachal Pradesh	West Bengal	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Meghalaya	Tamil Nadu
Jammu & Kashmir	Sikkim	Madhya Pradesh	Mizoram	Telangana
Punjab	Andaman & Nicobar	Maharashtra	Nagaland	Puducherry
Rajasthan		Goa	Tripura	Lakshadweep
Uttar Pradesh				
Uttarakhand				

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

Project participants may choose between the following two options to calculate the operating margin and build margin emission factor:

Option I: Only grid power plants are included in the calculation.

Option II: Both grid power plants and off-grid power plants are included in the calculation.

The Project Participant has chosen only grid power plants in the calculation.

Step 3: Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM)

The calculation of the operating margin emission factor ($EF_{grid,OM,y}$) is based on one of the following methods, which are described under Step 4:

- (a) Simple OM; or
- (b) Simple adjusted OM; or
- (c) Dispatch data analysis OM; or
- (d) Average OM.

The data required to calculate Simple adjusted OM and Dispatch data analysis OM is not possible due to lack of availability of data to project developers. The choice of other two options for calculating operating margin emission factor depends on generation of electricity from low-cost/ must-run sources. In the context of the methodology low cost/must run resources typically include hydro, geothermal, wind, low cost biomass, nuclear and solar generation.

Share of Must-Run (Hydro/Nuclear) (% of Net Generation)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
India	19.6%	16.9%	18.6%	16.8%	15.1%

Data Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) database Version 12, May'2017¹³

The above data clearly shows that the percentage of total grid generation by low-cost/ must-run plants (on the basis of average of five most recent years) for the Indian grid is less than 50 % of the total generation. Thus the Average OM method cannot be applied, as low cost/must run resources constitute less than 50% of total grid generation.

The simple OM emission factor is calculated as the generation-weighted average CO₂ emissions per unit net electricity generation (tCO₂/MWh) of all generating power plants serving the system, not including low-cost/must-run power plants/units.

For the simple OM, the simple adjusted OM and the average OM, the emissions factor can be calculated using either of the two following data vintages:

- (a) **Ex-ante option:** if the ex-ante option is chosen, the emission factor is determined once at the validation stage, thus no monitoring and recalculation of the emissions factor during the crediting period is required.

OR

¹³ http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/others/thermal/tpece/cdm_co2/user_guide_ver12.pdf

- (b) **Ex-post option:** if the ex-post option is chosen, the emission factor is determined for the year in which the project activity displaces grid electricity, requiring the emissions factor to be updated annually during monitoring.

PP has chosen ex-ante option for calculation of Simple OM emission factor using a 3-year generation-weighted average, based on the most recent data available at the time of submission of the PD to the DOE for validation.

OM determined at validation stage will be the same throughout the crediting period. There will be no requirement to monitor & recalculate the emission factor during the crediting period.

Step 4: Calculate the operating margin emission factor ($EF_{\text{grid,OMSimple},y}$) according to the selected method

The operating margin emission factor has been calculated using a 3 year data vintage:

Net Generation in Operating Margin (GWh) (incl. Imports)			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
INDIAN Grid	7,25,037	8,10,011	8,71,740

Simple Operating Margin (tCO ₂ /MWh) (incl. Imports)			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
INDIAN Grid	1.00	0.99	0.96

Weighted Generation Operating Margin	
INDIAN Grid	0.9843

Step 5: Calculate the build margin (BM) emission factor ($EF_{\text{grid,BM},y}$)

As per Methodological tool: "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (Version 06.0, EB 97, Annex 7) para 70:

In terms of vintage of data, project participants can choose between one of the following two options:

(a) **Option 1** - for the first crediting period, calculate the build margin emission factor ex ante based on the most recent information available on units already built for sample group m at the time of PD submission to the DOE for validation. For the second crediting period, the build margin emission factor should be updated based on the most recent information available on units already built at the time of submission of the request for renewal of the crediting period to the DOE. For the third crediting period, the build margin emission factor calculated for the second crediting period should be used. This option does not require monitoring the emission factor during the crediting period.

(b) **Option 2** - For the first crediting period, the build margin emission factor shall be updated annually, ex post, including those units built up to the year of registration of the project activity or, if information up to the year of registration is not yet available, including those units built up to the latest year for which information is available. For the second crediting period, the build margin emissions factor shall be calculated ex ante, as described in Option 1 above. For the third crediting period, the build margin emission factor calculated for the second crediting period should be used.

Option 1 as described above is chosen by PP to calculate the build margin emission factor for the project activity. BM is calculated ex-ante based on the most recent information available at the time of submission of PD and is fixed for the entire crediting period.

Build Margin (tCO ₂ /MWh) (not adjusted for imports)	
	2015-16
INDIAN Grid	0.9083

Step 6: Calculate the combined margin (CM) emission factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$)

As per Methodological tool: "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (Version 06.0, EB 97, Annex 7) para 79:

The calculation of the combined margin (CM) emission factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$) is based on one of the following methods:

- (a) Weighted average CM; or
- (b) Simplified CM.

PP has chosen option (a) i.e weighted average CM to calculate the combined margin emission factor for the project activity.

The combined margin emissions factor is calculated as follows:

$$EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} * W_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} * W_{BM}$$

Where:

$EF_{grid,BM,y}$	= Build margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y (t CO ₂ /MWh)
$EF_{grid,OM,y}$	= Operating margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y (t CO ₂ /MWh)
W_{OM}	= Weighting of operating margin emissions factor (per cent)
W_{BM}	= Weighting of build margin emissions factor (per cent)

The following default values should be used for W_{OM} and W_{BM} :

Wind and solar power generation project activities: W_{OM} = 0.75 and W_{BM} = 0.25 (owing to their intermittent and non-dispatchable nature) for the first crediting period and for subsequent crediting periods. Since project activity is of solar power generation, the above weightage has been considered for OM and BM.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } EF_{grid,CM,y} &= 0.9843 * 0.75 + 0.9083 * 0.25 \\ &= 0.9653 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{MWh} \end{aligned}$$

Baseline emission factor (EF_y):

The baseline emission factor is calculated using the combined margin approach as described in Step 6 above:

$$\text{Therefore, } EF_y = EF_{grid,CM,y} = 0.9653 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{MWh}.$$

$$BE_y = 739,344 \times 0.9653 = 713,685 \text{ tCO}_2$$

3.2 Project Emissions

As per the approved consolidated Methodology ACM0002 (Version 18.1) para 34: “For most renewable energy power generation project activities, $PE_y = 0$. However, some project activities may involve project emissions that can be significant. These emissions shall be accounted for as project emissions by using the following equation:

$$PE_y = PE_{FF,y} + PE_{GP,y} + PE_{HP,y}$$

Where:

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (t CO₂e/yr)

$PE_{FF,y}$ = Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in year y (t CO₂/yr)

$PE_{GP,y}$ = Project emissions from the operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants in year y (t CO₂e/yr)

$PE_{HP,y}$ = Project emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants in year y (t CO₂e/yr)

As the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected Solar PV Power plant and does not involve any project emissions from fossil fuel, operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants, and from water reservoirs of hydro power plants. Therefore $PE_{FF,y}$, $PE_{GP,y}$, $PE_{HP,y}$ are equal to zero and thus, $PE_y = 0$.

3.3 Leakage

No other leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected.

3.4 Estimated Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

Where:

ER_y	=	Emission reductions in year y (t CO ₂ e/yr)
BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (t CO ₂ /yr)
PE_y	=	Project emissions in year y (t CO ₂ e/yr)

Therefore, Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals	Estimated project emissions or removals	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals
------	--	---	--	---

	(tCO ₂ e)	(tCO ₂ e)		(tCO ₂ e)
Year 1	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 2	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 3	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 4	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 5	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 6	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 7	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 8	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 9	713,685	0	0	713,685
Year 10	713,685	0	0	713,685
Total	7,136,850	0	0	7,136,850

4 MONITORING

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	EF_{grid,OM,y}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Operating Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 12, May 2017 ¹⁴
Value applied	0.9843
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated as per “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 05” as 3-year generation weighted average using data for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16. The data are obtained from “CO ₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector” version 12, published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India.
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the Baseline Emission
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

Data / Parameter	EF_{grid,BM,y}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Build Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 12, May 2017 ¹⁴
Value applied	0.9083

¹⁴ http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/others/thermal/tpece/cdm_co2/user_guide_ver12.pdf

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated as per “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 05” as per the latest data available for the most recent year 2015-16. The data is obtained from “CO ₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector” version 12, published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India.
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the Baseline Emission
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

Data / Parameter	EF_{grid,CM,y}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Combined Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 12, May 2017 ¹⁴
Value applied	0.9653
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The combined margin emissions factor is calculated as follows: $EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} * W_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} * W_{BM}$ Where: EF_{grid,BM,y}= Build margin CO₂ emission factor in year y (tCO₂/MWh) EF_{grid,OM,y}= Operating margin CO₂ emission factor in year y (tCO₂/MWh) W_{OM} = Weighting of operating margin emissions factor (%) = 75% W_{BM}= Weighting of build margin emissions factor (%) = 25%
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the Baseline Emission
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	EG_{PJ, y}
Data unit	MWh/y
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y in MWh
Source of data	Monthly joint meter reading reports
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The difference of final value of export and import is used for monthly values of net electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity and same value will be considered for ER calculations.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Continuous measurement & monthly recording
Value applied	739,344 (estimated)

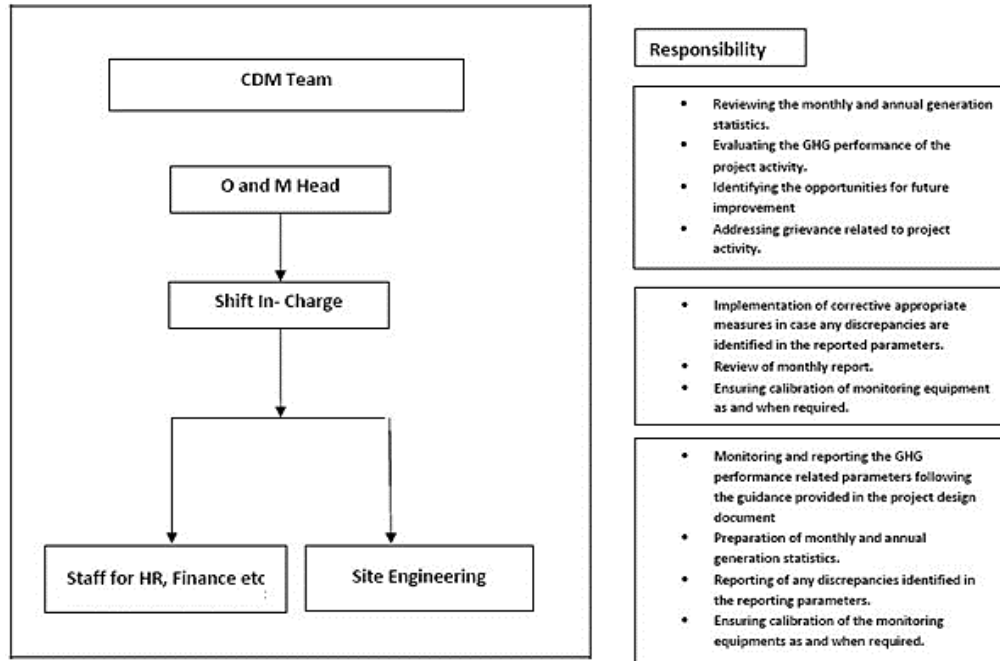
Monitoring equipment	The electricity exported / supplied by the plant to pooling substation and further to substation. This meter also measures electricity imported by the plant from the grid.
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The meters is approved, tested & sealed by the State Utility. The meters are in the custody of State Utility. The frequency of calibration is once in 5 years.¹⁵ The monthly electricity supplied/exported by the project activity in the JMR report is cross checked with the monthly invoices of sale. In the absence or delay in the meter calibration appropriate Guidelines will be applied appropriately to confirm the conservativeness of metering. The metering arrangement, accuracy class of meters, calibration frequency is under control of state electricity board and PP do not have any control on it. PP is getting value of net electricity supplied to grid and the same is considered the monitoring parameter. The billing is raised based on substation meters.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	Thus, Net electricity supplied to the grid by the project plant in a given month = Export, kWh– Import, kWh
Comments	Data will be archived in paper & electronic form for two years after the end of crediting period or of the last issuance of VERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later.

4.3 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring plan is developed in accordance with the modalities and procedures for CDM project activities and is proposed for grid-connected solar power project being implemented. The monitoring plan, which will be implemented by the project participant describes about the monitoring organisation, parameters to be monitored, monitoring practices, quality assurance, quality control procedures, data storage and archiving.

The authority and responsibility for registration, monitoring, measurement, reporting and reviewing of the data rests with the project participant. PP proposed the following structure for data monitoring, collection, data archiving and calibration of equipments for this project activity. The team comprises of the following members:

¹⁵ http://www.aegcl.co.in/Metering_Regulations_Of_CEA_17_03_2006.pdf



Data Measurement

The export and import energy will be measured continuously using above mentioned Main and Check meters located at the substations. Readings of meters shall be taken on monthly basis by authorized officer of SEB in the presence of PP or representative of PP. Based on the Meter Reading Statement to PP, invoices will be raised. These invoices can be used for cross checking the meter readings taken for the respective project activity.

Data collection and archiving

Readings from meters will be collected in the presence of the plant in-charge. Export and Import data would be recorded and stored in logs as well as in electronic form on a daily basis. The records are checked periodically by the Plant Manager and discussed thoroughly with the plant supervisor. The period of storage of the monitored data will be 2 years after the end of crediting period or till the last issuance of VERs for the project activity whichever occurs later.

Emergency preparedness

The project activity will not result in any unidentified activity that can result in substantial emissions from the project activity. No need for emergency preparedness in data monitoring is visualized.

Personnel training

In order to ensure a proper functioning of the project activity and a properly monitoring of emission reductions, the staff will be trained. The plant helpers will be trained in equipment operation, data recording, reports writing, operation and maintenance and emergency procedures in compliance with the monitoring plan.

5 SAFEGUARDS

5.1 No Net Harm

The project activity does not involve any major construction activity. It primarily requires the installation of the solar PV panels, interfacing the generators with the State Electricity Board by setting up HT transmission lines and installation of other accessories.

The report on “Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects” prepared by MNRE dated September 2013. This report clearly mentioned that solar PV project activity operations do not result in direct air pollution, noise pollution. Please refer below web link for the same¹⁶.

Thus there are no any significant impacts due to implementation of project activity on air, water, soil quality and ambience are envisaged due to the project activity.

5.2 Environmental Impact

The project activity has no significant impact on the environment. Solar PV projects are not included in the Schedule I of the EIA notification S.O.1533 (E) dated 14th September 2006¹⁷ and thus an EIA is not required. Ministry of Environment & forests vide their OM J-11013/41/2006 - IA II (I) dated 13th May 2011¹⁸ has re-affirmed this and exempted Solar PV power plants from EIA and EC requirement.

5.3 Local Stakeholder Consultation

The PP has conducted the Local Stakeholder meeting for the proposed project activity.

All details along with the supporting documents like the Public Notice, MOM and the list of attendees have been submitted to the DOE.

5.4 Public Comments

This section shall be updated once the VCS Joint PD & MR is uploaded at the VSC Registry account and the commenting period of 1 month gets over.

6 ACHIEVED GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

6.1 Data and Parameters Monitored

This section shall be updated during the validation and verification.

Data / Parameter	
Data unit	
Description	

¹⁶ <http://mnre.gov.in/file-manager/UserFiles/report-on-developmental-impacts-of-RE.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eia/so1533.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/OM-SolarPV.pdf>

Value applied:	
Comments	

6.2 Baseline Emissions

This section shall be updated during the validation and verification.

6.3 Project Emissions

This section shall be updated during the validation and verification.

6.4 Leakage

This section shall be updated during the validation and verification.

6.5 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

This section shall be updated during the validation and verification.

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Year A				
Year...				
Total				

APPENDIX X: <TITLE OF APPENDIX>

Not Applicable.