



“RENEWABLE WIND POWER PROJECT BY AXIS WIND FARMS (RAYALASEEMA) PVT. LTD.”



Document Prepared by LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)

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Summary:

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (hereafter referred to as Applus+ Certification) has been contracted by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd. to conduct the verification of the project - “Renewable Wind Power project by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd.”, VCS ID 2052 regarding the relevant requirements of VCS programme guidelines and standard (VCS standard version 4.6, & VCS program guide version 4.4). The scope of verification includes confirming the implementation of the monitoring plan of the registered joint VCS PD&MR (version 02) dated 25/12/2019 and the application of the monitoring methodology “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”, ACM0002, Version 19. The monitoring period covers under this verification are from 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (both days included).

The project capacity involved installation of 105 MW (2.1 MW*50) wind power project in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh of India and supplying the electricity to the Integrated Indian Grid. Thus, projects aim to displace electricity produced by fossil fuel power plants harnessing wind energy. Therefore, the project reduces the greenhouse gas emissions and hereby contributing sustainable development.

A risk-based approach has been followed to perform this verification. During verification, 03 Corrective Action request (CARs), 00 Forward Action request (FARs), and 01 Clarification request (CLs) were raised and successfully closed.

The review of the Monitoring report and additional documents related to baseline and monitoring methodology; the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and project owners have provided LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) with sufficient evidence to verify the fulfillment of the stated criteria of VCS.

LGA Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) confirms that the project is implemented in accordance with the registered joint VCS PD&MR /01/. The monitoring system is in place and the emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements. Our opinion relates to the project's GHG emissions, and the resulting GHG emission reductions reported and related to the valid and registered project baseline and monitoring and its associated documents. Based on the information seen and evaluated we confirm that the emission reductions from the project activity "Renewable Wind Power project by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd." during the period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (including both days) amount to 232,918 tons of CO₂e.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Hereafter referred as Applus+ Certification) has been contracted by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd., to undertake the verification of the renewable energy project titled “Renewable Wind Power project by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd.” (VCS ID-2052) The verifiers have reviewed the GHG data collected to date for the monitoring period from 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (both days included) covered in this verification. The objective of this verification is a thorough and independent assessment of registered project activities against the applicable VCS requirement by the VVB. The verification process shall determine whether the proposed project activity complies with the following requirements :

- VCS standard v 4.6 dated 21/03/2024 /17/
- VCS Program Guide v 4.4, dated 29/08/2023 /18/
- Applicability conditions of the selected methodology ACM0002 V 19 /10/
- Registration and Issuance Process v 4.4. dated 31/08/2023 /18.1/
- Host country (India) regulations (<https://mnre.gov.in/document-category/wind-schemes-guidelines/>)

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) as the Validation/Verification Body (VVB) for the project activity is accredited as a DOE by UNFCCC and also meets the competence requirements as set out in the normative reference ISO 14065:2020.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of verification is to assess the claims and assumptions made in the VCS monitoring report (MR) against the VCS criteria (See Section 1.1. above), including but not limited to, VCS standard V 4.6, applied methodology and other relevant rules and requirements established for VCS project activities as outlined under section 1.1 above.

The verification has been conducted in accordance with the VCS Standard version 4.6, other valid and applicable VCS Regulatory Documents and templates (see Appendix 2 of this Verification Report below), UNFCCC rules and requirements (where applicable) and associated decisions of the VCS Secretariat and the UNFCCC Executive Board (where applicable) (hereinafter also can be referred to as regulatory documents).

The Verification is not meant to provide any consulting towards the project proponents. However, stated requests for clarification and/or correction actions request may have provided inputs for improvement of the project design.

The only purpose of the verification is its usage during the issuance process as part of the VCS project cycle. Therefore, LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) can't be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the verification opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance of the verification report falls under reasonable assurance engagements. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance regarding material misstatements, but not an absolute one.

Reasonable assurance includes the understanding that there is a remote likelihood that material misstatements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. To achieve reasonable assurance, the auditor needs to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level. This means that there is some uncertainty arising from the use of sampling, since it is possible that a material misstatement will be missed.

Through an exhaustive process of documentary review, interviews with the project owners, site visits and sampling and surveying (where applicable), assessment on GHG Emission Reductions calculations against applicable methodology and any other regulatory document and reporting of objective evidence, the VVB is able to reach a reasonable level of assurance on the conduction of the Verification process.

The achieved level of assurance for this verification is thus a reasonable level of assurance as per the requirements set out in the applied VCS Standard version 4.6 clause 4.1.10 (1).

VVB applied a materiality threshold of 5% with respect to omission or misstatements concerning reported quantities as per VCS Standard version 4.6 clause 4.1.10 (4).

Additionally, according to the VCS Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2/01/, while all material errors, omissions and misrepresentations must be addressed for a project to receive a positive validation or verification opinion, when non-material errors have been found in the project documents, the VVB requested the project proponent to correct them and ensured that such errors have been addressed where practicable.

The evidence used to achieve a reasonable level of assurance is specified in section 2.3 and 2.4 of this report. Materiality for the project is 5%, however the assessment team has verified 100% data (no sampling plan is applied), hence it is sufficient to meet the materiality requirements of the project.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project activity involves electricity generation by wind electric convertors and supplying the generated electricity to the Indian Grid. The project being a renewable energy generation activity, it leads to removal of fossil fuel dominated electricity generation. The project activity results in reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are real, measurable, and verifiable and also plays beneficial role in the mitigation of climate change.

The project activity consists of 50 WTGs (2.1 MW capacity each), making the total installed capacity to be 105 MW in the district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, India. The WTGs are of Suzlon make S111 -2.1 MW. The location of the project WTGs was verified through Google Map (<https://www.google.co.in/maps>) and found consistent with the data provided in the joint VCS PD &MR dated 25/12/2019/01/. The WTGs have been commissioned between 02/03/2018 and 27/09/2018, The same was verified against the registered joint VCS PD&MR /01/ and commissioning certificates/12/. The emission reductions from the project activity during the period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (including both days) amount to 232,918 tonnes of CO_{2e}.

The verification team has physically verified the equipment's installed at site and SCADA monitoring system during the site visit. Based on the assessment of the documents, the assessment team can confirm that the project activity is fully functional and implemented as described in the registered joint VCS PD&MR /01/ and under section 1.1 of the MR/04/.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The registered VCS project is undergoing Seventh verification period, the approach adopted to ensure the quality of emission reductions is described in the following sections.

2.1 Method and Criteria

The Verification process has been conducted following the regulatory documents and based on the ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020 using standard auditing techniques as required by the VCS Standard v4.6.

The Verification process has been conducted through an onsite inspection (see below), thus, no need for a risk analysis for remote inspections has been determined for this Verification.

No ICT means have been used for the conduction of this verification process other than those for the provision of documents and transferring information and undertake normal communications with the PP(s). Those ICT means supporting the process in this sense, have been used to an extent sufficient to cover the background necessities of the verification process and have demonstrated enough effectiveness to conduct it in accordance with the relevant applicable regulatory requirements.

This process has included: the review of data and information presented to verify their completeness; the review of the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements and the QA/QC procedures; an evaluation of data management; and an evaluation of the QA/QC system in place in the context of its influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions.

No virtual sites have been included in the verification process according to the definition in the IAF MD4:2023 document. Instead, the documentation has been provided upon request from the VVB by other means (such as physical documents, mail, transfer applications, etc.)

Before the assessment begins, members of the team covering the technical scope(s), sectoral scope(s), and relevant host country experience for evaluating the VCS project activity are appointed in accordance with the Applus+ Certification's procedures and policies, that are in accordance with the ISO 14065:2020 regulatory provisions.

The verification approach consists of two phases.

In the first phase, Applus+ Certification completed a strategic review and risk assessment of the project's activities and processes in order to gain a full understanding of:

- Activities associated with all the sources contributing to the project emissions and emission reductions, including leakage if relevant;
- Protocols used to estimate or measure GHG emissions from these sources;
- Collection and handling of data;

- Controls on the collection and handling of data;
- Means of verifying reported data; and
- Compilation of the verification Report.

Based on the above, the VVB prepared a Verification Plan and applied an evidence-gathering plan designed to collect sufficient and appropriate evidence upon which to base the conclusion and to consider the inherent risk for the verification. The evidence-gathering plan is based on analytical procedures and tests and considers the thresholds for materiality as per the regulatory documents applied for this verification (5% as per the applied VCS Standard version 4.6I).

The applied evidence-gathering plan is used by the VVB to determine the conformity of the statements made by the client against the principles and requirements of the applied regulatory documents during this verification.

The evidence-gathering plan designed by the VVB takes into consideration, as a minimum:

- The selection and management of the data and information;
- The processes for collecting, processing, consolidating, aggregating and reporting the data and information;
- Systems and processes in place to ensure the validity and accuracy of the data and information;
- The design and maintenance of the system to control the data and information;
- Systems, processes and personnel that support system in place, including activities for ensuring data quality;
- The plans for instrument maintenance and calibration where appropriate;
- The results of previous validation activities and verifications, where available and appropriate

At the end of this phase, Applus+ Certification produced a verification plan which, based on the risk assessment of the parameters and data collection and handling processes for each of those parameters, describes the verification approach and the sampling plan (if applicable).

In the second phase using the verification plan, Applus+ Certification verified the implementation of the monitoring plan and the data presented in the VCS MR/05/ for the period in question. This involved on-site visit & interviews of project proponent representative's and a desk review of the Monitoring Report. This verification report describes the findings of this assessment.

The process of verification involved the following relevant milestones:

- The signature of the contract for verification between the PP and the VVB;

- A kick-off meeting/communication to require the documentary material to perform an initial desk review;
- An initial desk review of the documentary evidences prepared by the Project Proponent;
- The issuance of findings coming from this initial desk review (if any);
- The conduction of an onsite audit, including interviews and video-calls in substitution of a site visit (see Sections 2.3 and 2.4 below);
- The issuance of findings from the onsite audit and communication of deviations (if any) to the Project Proponent;
- The assessment of their resolution and closure, when appropriate;
- Once all the findings have been closed, the elaboration of this Verification Report, in which such findings (if any) are described;
- The conduction of an independent Technical Review;
- Upon conclusion of the Technical Review, the VVB may perform a final quality check before the issuance of the Final Verification Report (FVR) and signature of the corresponding Verification Deed.

The process of this verification assessment has not implied any sampling plan.

Verification schedule is described in the below table:

Sr. No	Date	Milestones
1	25/10/2023	Contract signed
2	15/12/2023	Desk review
3	20/12/2023	Site visit
4.	07/02/2024	Draft verification report

2.2 Document Review

The verification is performed primarily as a document review of the registered joint VCS PD&MR /01/, previous MRs and Verification reports/2.1/ and associated documents as stated in detail in appendix 1 of this document. The assessment is performed by a verification team using a protocol. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report, joint VCS PD&MR and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

2.3 Interviews

The site visit for the project location, by the assessment team, was conducted on 20/12/2023, and the following stakeholders were interviewed.

S N	Name	Organization
1	Mr.Nagaraju Reddy	Manager, Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd.
2	Mr. Santosh Kumar	Sr. Site In-charge, Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd.
3	Mr. D. Swadesh Krishnan	Shift Engineer, Suzlon

The topics covered during interview ranges from general features and implementation of project to technical details of the project like calibration details, monitoring and measuring system and data collection, recording and archiving procedures. The assessment was drawn based on the feedback received during the interview coupled with the documentation and observations.

Interviews with local stakeholders:

The verification team has interviewed the local stakeholders and they were questioned for various topics as summarized below.

- Effect of project on their livelihood and income
- Any problem related to project installation in nearby areas
- Are they happy with the benefits and development as CSR activity of the PP?
- General feedback about the project
- Do they know about the grievance and feedback back register/mechanism?
- Any feedback; Concern (C) Positive (P) and Negative (N)

S. No.	Name of stakeholder	Village	Feedback (Positive/Negative/Concerns)
Location: Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh			
1	Suresh Kumar	Ipperu	Positive
2	Narasimha	Atmakur	Positive
3	Prakash Kumar	Ipperu	Positive
4	P. Ramesh	Kalagalla	Positive
5	Bhargava Naidu	Kalagalla	Positive
6	Gangadhar	Padmati Yaleru	Positive
7	Bhakar Reddy	Padmati Yaleru	Positive
8	B.Siva	Atmakur	Positive

2.4 Site Visits

The onsite visit was undertaken on 20/12/2023, by the verification team member Ravi Kant Soni (Lead Auditor), to carry out the following.

- a) An assessment of the implementation and operation of the registered project activity as per the registered joint VCS PD and MR and subsequent MRs.
- b) A review of information flows for generating, aggregating, and reporting the monitoring parameters.
- c) Interviews with relevant personnel to determine whether the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PD.
- d) A cross check between information provided in the monitoring report and data from other sources such as plant logbooks, inventories, purchase records or similar data sources.
- e) A check of the monitoring equipment including calibration performance and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PD, the applied methodology including applicable tool(s), and, where applicable, the applied standardized baseline.
- f) A review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions.
- g) An identification of quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters.
- h) Assessment of SDGs impact
- i) Assessment of implementation of grievance redress procedure and ongoing communications.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The objective of this step is to identify, discuss and conclude on the issues related to the monitoring, implementation and operations of the registered project activity that could impair the capacity of the registered project activity to achieve emission reductions or influence the monitoring and reporting of emission reductions. This is done based on the desk review and interaction with site personnel during the on-site visit. The verification team prepares and/or updates a verification protocol (internal document) that records the conformities and non-conformities, which may be of following types;

CAR (Corrective Action Request) is raised if one of the following occurs:

Non-compliance with the monitoring plan, the methodology or the standardized baseline are found in monitoring and reporting and has not been sufficiently documented by the project proponents , or if the evidence provided to prove conformity is insufficient;

Modifications to the implementation, operation and monitoring of the registered project activity has not been sufficiently documented by the project proponents ;

Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions that will impact the quantity of emission reductions;

Issues identified in a FAR during validation to be verified during verification or previous verification(s) have not been resolved by the project proponents. Clarification request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CDM requirements have been met. All CARs and CLs raised by the Applus+ Certification during verification shall be resolved prior to submitting a request for issuance.

FAR (Forward Action Request) is raised during verification if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

During the current verification, 03 Corrective Action request (CARs), 00 Forward Action request (FARs), and 01 Clarification request (CLs) were raised and successfully closed. All the findings that are raised and communicated to project proponent during the verification are included under Appendix 3. The section also includes the response, if provided, by the project proponents and an assessment by the verification team if it was closed out or otherwise.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

The project activity is undergoing Seventh verification, there were no FARs raised during the validation or previous verifications/02.1/.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

This section is not applicable for present verification, as Applus+ Certification holds the accreditation for Validation of projects under this Sectoral Scope.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

There are deviations identified during the current and previous monitoring periods, validation of project deviations is provided under section 3.2 of this report.

3.1 Methodology Deviations

There is no methodology deviation identified during the current monitoring period.

3.2 Project Description Deviations

The following project deviation identified during the **current monitoring period**:

The WTGs model installed in this project was incorrectly mentioned in the registered joint VCS PD&MR. The actual model installed at the project site is S 111 WTG (Make- Suzlon) while in the all-previous monitoring and verification reports and project document WTGs model mention was

S 88(Make- Suzlon). The assessment team has verified the technical specifications of the WTGs physically during the site visit and confirmed that the model of installed WTGs is S 111 WTG.

The error has been corrected in the current monitoring report and the PP has considered this instance as project deviation in line with the guidelines as outlined under clause 3.21.2 of VCS standard v 4.6. The assessment team can confirm that the deviation is appropriately described in the MR and justified, and the project remains in conformance with the VCS Program rules.

The following project deviations were sought and approved during the **previous monitoring periods** as described below:

Deviation 1: Changes to the approach used for calculation of net electricity supplied to the grid: -

As per the VCS Joint PD and MR section 4.2 the monthly electricity supplied/exported by the project activity in the JMR report is cross checked with the monthly invoices of sale (of electricity). Also, it is clearly stated in section 4.2 of the current monitoring report that, Net electricity supplied to the grid by the project plant in each month = Export (MWh)– Import (MWh). However, as per the project site practice, there are two types of invoices - one for electricity export while the other (HT bill) is electricity import.

The calculation approach for arriving at the Export and the Import values are mentioned below one by one.

For Export (MWh): The values of electricity export are adjusted with line loss percentage (provided in monthly JMRs) in accordance with the formula Electricity Delivered (export) = Meter reading – (meter reading* line loss %). The values of electricity export thus obtain are compared with the values of electricity export as per invoices and for each month, smaller of them is considered for Emissions Reductions calculations as per conservative approach for all the months covered in the monitoring period.

For Import (MWh): In case electricity import, the values of electricity import (as in JMR) are adjusted with transmission and distribution losses according to the formula as per project site practice:

Electricity Import = Import (as per JMR) *103%

The values of electricity import for month is compared with values of import in invoices (HT bills) and greater of the values are considered for Emissions Reductions calculations as per conservative approach.

Thus, the calculation approach for the Export (MWh) and Import (MWh) values has been clearly mentioned above. To obtain the values of “Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid”, the monthly values of electricity import (obtained by the method described here) are subtracted from the values of electricity export (obtained by the method

described above). This is conservative approach for Emissions Reductions calculations and is being followed in the present verification and future issuances as well.

Deviation 2: Changes to the contact details of PP and other entities: -

The contact details of the Project Proponent have been updated in the Section 1.3 in the 5th periodic verification. The contact details of the other entities involved were also updated in Section 1.4.

Conclusion:

The assessment team has verified the final MR, previous verification records and confirmed that the project deviations are appropriately described in the monitoring report. The deviations don't have impact on the project applicability, baseline scenario and additionality. The project remains in conformance with the VCS rules and project deviations are valid for the current monitoring period.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

Not applicable. The project activity is not a grouped project.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:				
Audit history	The audit history table is provided below:				
	Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
	Joint Validation and Verification	02/03/2018 to 30/11/2019	VCS	Earthood Services Private	1 year 8 months

			Limited (ESPL)	
Verification	01/12/2019 to 31/12/2020	VCS	LGAI Technologic al Center S. A. (Applus + Certification)	1 year 1 month
Verification	01/01/2021 to 20/06/2021	VCS	LGAI Technologic al Center S. A. (Applus + Certification)	0 year 6 months
Verification	01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	VCS	LGAI Technologic al Center S.A.(Applus + Certification)	0 year 6 months
Verification	01/01/2022 to 31/03/2022	VCS	LGAI Technological Center S. A. (Applus + Certification)	0 year 3 months
Verification	01/04/2022 to 30/09/2022	VCS	LGAI Technological Center S. A. (Applus + Certification)	0 year 6 months
Verification	01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023	VCS	LGAI Technological Center S. A. (Applus + Certification)	1 year
Total	02/03/2018 to 30/09/2023	=	-	5 years 6 months

	The assessment team has checked the information about the audit history as provided in the above table and confirmed that the information provided are accurate.
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The project activity is registered under the VCS only (VCS Project ID 2052) and is not registered under any other emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The assessment team has checked the relevant registry websites/32/ and confirmed the same. The PP also confirms that net GHG emission reductions or removals generated during this monitoring period shall not be used for compliance under any such programs or mechanisms. This was confirmed through a declaration/15/ submitted by the PP and hence accepted by the assessment team. The PP has submitted the declaration/15/ which states that the net GHG emission reductions generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with any other emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions for the same monitoring period. The project is exclusively registered under VCS only and has not been rejected by another GHG program/32/.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The PP has submitted the declaration/15/ which states that the net GHG emission reductions generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with any other emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions for the same monitoring period.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	The project activity has not sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system. The PP has submitted the declaration/15/ which states that the net GHG emission reductions generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with any other emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions for the same monitoring period.
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The project activity is a wind power project and does not involve any supply chain involved in the project such as manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers. So, no indirect upstream and downstream GHG emissions are not involved in the project activity. Thus, the Scope 3 emissions are not applicable in this project activity.

Sustainable development contributions

The project's contribution towards sustainable development has been assessed as under the below table:

Sr.No	Sustainable Indicator	VVB assessment
1	Social well being	There are several job opportunities were created to local people during erection, commissioning, and maintenance of the wind power project. This may result to a social balance in the region. The frequency of visiting to villages and nearby areas by skilled, technical and industrialist has increased due to installation /site visit/operation and maintenance work related to WTGs at plant site. This directly and indirectly positively effects the economy of nearby populace.
2	Environmental well being	Wind power is one of the cleanest renewable energy powers and does not involve any fossil fuel (https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/wind/wind-energy-and-the-environment.php). There are no GHG emissions. The impact on land, water, air and soil is negligible. Thus, the project activity contributes to environmental well-being without causing any negative impact on the surrounding environment.
3	Economic well being	The project activity has generated permanent and temporary employment opportunity within the vicinity of the project. The electricity supply in the nearby area improves which directly and indirectly improves the economy and lifestyle of the area. During the on-site visit, the assessment team has interviewed the PPs representatives, site personnel and observed that almost all the personnel were unemployed before taking up the job with the project developer.

			In general, the project activity has delivered the following economic benefits: I. Employment opportunities II. Reduce rate of migration to urban area III. Improvement of a rural economy
	4	Technological well being	The project activity is step forward in harnessing the untapped wind power potential and further diffusion of the technology in the region. The project activity leads to the promotion and demonstrates the success of wind projects in the region which further motivate more investors to invest in wind power projects. Hence, the project activity leads to technological well-being.
The project activity claimed contribution to SDG7 ,SDG8 and SDG13 (assessment is provided under section 4.4 of this report).			
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the project description.		

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	Local stakeholder consultation was appropriately conducted prior to initial validation under VCS to inform the design of the project and maximize participation from stakeholders during the validation. The assessment team has physically visited the project site and confirmed that there are no changes with reference to the stakeholder's identification since validation.

Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The wind turbines are installed on government land and private owned land. The same is verified through section 2.3 of the ESG Due Diligence report prepared by ERM Indian Pvt Ltd /24/. Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues are not involved as no population has been displaced/24/.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	During the site visit the assessment team interviewed some of the local villagers. Based on the replies of the villagers, the assessment team was convinced that there are no issues identified with reference to the stakeholder diversity/changes since validation.
Expected changes in well-being	During the site visit the assessment team interviewed some of the local villagers and observed that there was agreement among the stakeholders that the proposed project activity would lead to the overall development of the area, mainly by generating employment opportunities and improving the infrastructure leading to an improved life for the villagers.
Location of stakeholders	The project activity involves installation of wind power project and the location of stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), customary rights holders, and areas outside the project area are not impacted by the project.
Location of resources	The ESG Due Diligence report is checked, and it is found that the Land belongs to the project and hence there are no uncertainties regarding land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership which stakeholders own or to which they have customary access.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	For on-going stakeholder's communication, the PP has kept grievance register in plant site office seeking complaints/grievances from local community as a part of ongoing communication with stakeholders in line with clause 3.18.4 of VCS Standard, v.4.6.

Date(s) of stakeholder consultation

Local stakeholder consultation has been conducted at the time of project registration. The PP conducted a consultation meeting with the local stakeholders in parts at different villages where the project located, and details is provided under the below table:

Project Location (Village)	Project capacity (MW)	Date of meeting	Mode of invitation	Meeting Venue
Kalagalla and Ipperu	10.5	16/01/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site
Ipperu, Padmatiyaleru & Atmakur	25.2	15/01/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site
Ipperu, Kuderu & Atmakur	16.8	28/07/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site
Ipperu & Kuderu	10.5	15/01/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site
Kalagalla, Kuredu, Padamatiyaleru & Atmakur	21	31/01/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site
Kammuru, Kuredu & Thimmapurumu	21	27/07/2018	Public notice and Personal Invitation letter	Project site

Communication of monitored results	The stakeholders were invited through public notice and personal invitation letters. The stakeholders identified by the project proponent were local villagers who are the major population of the area, local communities, and project employees, including the contractors. The assessment team verified the list of participants who attended the stakeholder meeting and confirms the stakeholders identified were relevant. The minutes of meeting are reviewed and confirmed that the benefits of wind power projects like, increasing energy availability and improving quality of power and its assistance to the local population by providing employment opportunities to both skilled & unskilled labours were explained to the stakeholders.
Consultation records	Minutes of meeting and attendance list of stakeholders.
Stakeholder input	During the stakeholder consultation some questions were related to employment opportunities, economic development, benefits from project to villagers and other development activities and the project proponent has appropriately answered the same as described in section 5.3 of the registered PD and MoM. The assessment team checked the grievance register provided by PP and found that no grievance/feedback was received during the current monitoring period. Thus, verification team is of the opinion that the ongoing stakeholder mechanism is adequate and appropriate.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a principle protected by international human rights standards. It states that 'all peoples have the right to self-determination' and – linked to the right to self-determination – 'all peoples have the right to freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. The project must have consent as the objective of consultation before any of the following actions are taken: The adoption of legislation or administrative policies that affect indigenous peoples.

	- The undertaking of projects that affect indigenous peoples' rights to land, territory, and resources, including mining and other utilization or exploitation of resources. The consent of indigenous peoples is explicitly requiring in cases of: - The relocation of indigenous peoples from their lands or territories - The storage or disposal of hazardous materials on indigenous peoples' lands or territories Furthermore, indigenous peoples who have unwillingly lost possession of their lands, when those lands have been "confiscated, taken, occupied or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent" are entitled to restitution or other appropriate redress.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	This is not relevant for project activity as no resettlement was required because the wind turbines are installed on government land and private owned land/24/. The chosen project site does not create any involuntary resettlement and does not affect SC/ST populations or cultural heritage sites (p.23 ESG Due Diligence report). As per the section 3.2 of ESG Due Diligence report/24/, 113.00 acre of land has been procured from private agricultural landowners for the project. Through discussions with the project team and land sellers it was gleaned that no resettlement has occurred because of the constructed wind farm. The acquisition of private land which may be necessary is obtained through negotiations between the project proponent and owners based on the willing -buyer willing- seller basis without any need for acquisition under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act.

4.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	The assessment team checked the grievance register provided by PP and found that no grievance/feedback was received during the current monitoring period.
Grievance redress procedure	The PP has kept grievance register in plant site office seeking complaints/grievances from local community as a part of ongoing

communication with stakeholders in line with clause 3.18.4 of VCS Standard, v.4.6.

4.2.5 Public Comments

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No comments received as verified through the project view page/14/.	Not applicable	Not applicable

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk was identified. The project is undergoing periodic verification. Local stakeholder consultation was conducted at the time of project registration. The assessment team has interviewed the local stakeholders during the verification site visit and no risk identified in this regard.
Working conditions	The assessment team has interviewed the site personnel and checked the safety policy/22/, training records/25/ during the verification site visit and no risk identified in this regard.
Safety of women and girls	Suzlon Energy Limited is responsible for the operations, maintenance and monitoring of the project activity, whose operation and maintenance activities are certified for ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System) certified/20/ and Occupational Health and Safety Management System standard - ISO 45001:2018. Suzlon's HSE initiative helps the customer be part of a project embracing environment, health, and safety culture, which renders less regulatory hassles as all the regulations are followed.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	Suzlon, O&M contractor at Site, is certified to ISO 14001: 2004 and OHSAS 18001: 2007. Reportedly, they have undertaken risk assessment and hazard identification for the activities undertaken at Site and control measures have been identified. Suzlon has documented legal requirements related to projects in soft copy. Suzlon has HSE manual/22/ specifying SOPs to be followed at wind farm projects. H&S training is imparted and permit to work system is in place.

	Safety committee has been formulated to discuss and resolve H&S issues at Site. Accident/ investigation system is in place and related documents are being maintained at Site. The HSE initiative taken by SEL ensures that the safety of the environment and the people working on the project is given utmost importance. Toward this objective, Suzlon has deployed an HSE management strategy and has a zero tolerance for child labour. All the stakeholders, including employees and customers, are assured of complete adherence to the industry standards and safety regulations, thus laying the foundation for a successful and accident-free project. The HSE management strategy works towards the attainment of the organization's vision to assure the complete safety of its various stakeholders without compromising on its sustainability principles.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, release of hazardous materials)	The project is a renewable energy power generation by using wind turbines and generates no pollution. This has been indicated neutral as the project generates clean energy which has no spm or dust residues. The project has no effect on water quality and quantity because it's neither generates any waste does not consume any water. The project has no effect on this parameter; however, wind turbines generate some noise but the location is remote and far away from local villages so that are not affected by the operations.

4.2.7 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

4.2.7.1 Labor and Work

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Discrimination and sexual harassment	The Project adheres to the internationally proclaimed human rights and is not in conflict in violence or human right abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. HR policy/26/ that is project and sector specific. The HR policy is adhere to national and local rules and regulations and provide an understanding of the following: • Retrenchment and dismissal • Work ethics and code of conduct. • Non- tolerance of child labour, forced labour and worker exploitation • Attendance and leave policy

	• Non-discrimination • Reference to applicable labour regulations and monitoring procedures of the contractors. The Project does not cause any human rights abuse and respects internationally proclaimed human rights issue. HR policy/26/ is in place which adheres to the human rights issues. Further, the Project meets the local labor law requirements thus does not cause any human rights abuse.
Management experience	Project activities are not expected to cause any human rights abuse. As a member of United Nations (https://labour.gov.in/lcandilasdivision/india-ilo) and part of UN Agreement on Human Rights (https://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/lang-en/index.htm), it is ensured by law in India that no action can be taken against human rights. HR policy/26/ of the PP is in place which adheres to the human rights issues and promotes equal opportunity for all.
Gender equity in labor and work	The Project does not reduce access to or control of resources for women. Also, the PP have HR policy/26/ which clearly mention that women are treated equally. No, the project does not adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities. Employment opportunities have been provided by the PP to the local people from the nearby villages around the project site which in turn has improved the livelihood and living standards of the local people. The project applies the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work. The project has equal opportunity for both men and women. Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd. (project proponent) and Suzlon Energy Limited (O&M contractor) is committed to creating a safe and healthy work environment that enables its employees to work without fear of prejudice and gender bias. The Policy/26/ outlines company's expectations from its employees with respect to treating co-workers with courtesy, dignity, and respect irrespective of their gender, race, caste, creed, religion, place of origin, sexual orientation, disability, economic status or position in the hierarchy. India ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 03/12/1968 with certain reservation (https://nhrc.nic.in/documents/india_ratification_status.pdf). The project activity is in line with strategy of elimination of discrimination.
Human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor	The project proponent prefers the local employment and culture is maintained at project site. The country has strict prohibition for child labour https://labour.gov.in/whatsnew/child-labour-prohibition-and-regulation-amendment-act-2016.

	India is a party to ILO and forced labour is illegal in India. PP and their subcontractors comply with all relevant national laws regarding child labour. India has ratified ILO “C138 – Minimum Age Conventions” and “C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention”. India has laws in place for prohibiting forced and compulsory labour https://labour.gov.in/. Project developer has the Policies in place aligned with the national laws.
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4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human rights	The PP has imparted training/25/ to security guards on communication, community engagement, grievance redressal and human rights. The assessment team during the onsite visit confirms that Project activities are not expected to cause any human rights abuse. As a member of United Nations and part of UN Agreement on Human Rights (https://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/lang-en/index.htm), it is ensured by law in India that no action can be taken against human rights. As India is signatory to International Human right under UN resolution and the Company is abide by the law and regulation of the Host country, assessment team confirm that project do not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	As per the section 3.2 (p.25) of ESG Due Diligence report /24/, no cultural heritage sites were observed near the project area during the site visit. The discussions with site officials also highlighted that there are no sites of cultural relevance close to the project area; No monument of cultural or historical importance is affected by the route of the transmission line. No cultural heritage/ indigenous people are replaced by the project.

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Disputes over rights to territories and resources	There are no uncertainties regarding land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership. The project activity developed on government land and some private land and all of them will belong to project proponent. As per table 2.5,p.17 of ESG Due Diligence report /24/, Common property resources were not infringed upon as per consultations with the communities surrounding the sites. The grazing pattern did not change significantly as per community consultations. The project has granted necessary approvals from state government before commissioning.
Respect for property rights	The assessment team has verified the ESG Due Diligence report /24/, and confirmed that the acquisition of private land is done through negotiations between the project proponent and owners based on the willing -buyer willing- sellers, hence no risk is identified.

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	The PP has taken steps to engage the communities through village specific activities for CSR purposes /27/ that revolved around schools and temples to engage and benefit the communities. The have further involved some of the land sellers as guards and allowed them to farm in the area around the WTGs. There is a direct line of communication between the head office team and site team. Information of the engagement between government bodies and client revolved around obtaining NoC and licenses for the project /28/, /29/, /30/.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	The PP has undertaken CSR programs in the domain of temples and educational institutions to compensate the communities/27/.

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	As per the ESG Due Diligence Report (p.25), the presence of the Great Indian Bustard in the wind farm area is ruled out. The closest sighting was in Siruguppa, in Bellary District in March 2016, 120 km northwest of the site. The habitat around the wind farm is largely agricultural and not likely to have this species. In addition, there are no recent records of Critically Endangered Vultures in this region.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	There is no risk of soil degradation and soil erosion identified. The assessment team has observed that the transformer oil drums are stored in a manner that will not lead to spills in the future: - Drums are covered to protect the barrels from moisture or sunlight. - Drums are placed on a concrete impermeable platform away from sunlight and presence of collection sump to contain leakages/spillages. The project has no effect on soil conditions during its operation because it has no waste coming out. The soil removed/displaced during the excavation activity was also restored back as verified during the site visit.
Water consumption and stress	The project activity involves power generation using wind power and requirement of water during the operation phase is limited, hence no adverse effect identified in this regard. The power sector significantly impacts and is affected by water stress. As freshwater-intensive thermal power generation grows, it can contribute to water stress in the regions where power plants are located.
Usage of fertilizers	The project activity involves power generation using wind power and <i>no usage of fertilizers is identified.</i>

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	As per section 3.2 of ESG Due Diligence report/24/, The presence of the Great Indian Bustard in the wind farm area is ruled out. The closest sighting was in Siruguppa, in Bellary District in March 2016, 120 km northwest of the site. The habitat around the wind farm is largely agricultural and not likely to have this species. In addition, there are no recent records of Critically Endangered Vultures in this region.

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No species introduced	Not applicable

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No invasive species exists	Not applicable

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR), Agricultural Land Management (ALM), Wetlands Restoration and Conservation (WRC), or Avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands (ACoGS) project, it is essential to provide evidence that no land was cleared or drained of existing natural ecosystems during the monitoring period.
	Not applicable as the project activity.

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The calculation of the emission reductions is found to be correct. The details of the reported and the verified values for all parameters are listed in section 4.5 of this report.

The value of the net electricity generation supplied to the grid is directly sourced from the monthly JMR issued by state Utility. The electricity generation supplied by the project activity is measured by dedicated SEB bidirectional tri vector main and check meter installed at substation (metering point).

Monthly meter readings are taken by representatives of SEB official and representatives of PP. The net electricity supplied to grid is calculated as the difference of the measured values of export and import of electricity.

The PP has applied one deviation during previous periodic verification (2nd Monitoring period) related to monitoring of net electricity export calculation of net electricity exported to grid and import from grid considering Line Loss and Transmission & Distribution loss in line with the JMR for conservativeness. The detailed of deviation is described in Section 3.3. of this report.

The PP has calculated the grid emission factor as per the combined margin approach described in the 'Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system', version 07.0. The grid emission factor has been calculated as the weighted average of OM & BM; and has been fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

The OM and BM have been obtained from a publicly available source i.e., "CO₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power sector", version 14 /11/ published by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, and Government of India. The OM has been determined as the average of the previous 3 years values obtained from the CEA database/11/. The value of BM has been identified directly from the CEA database. The combined margin emission factor was arrived at by applying weights of 75% for OM and 25% for BM, as specified in the tool. The OM and BM have been calculated to be 0.9610 tCO₂/MWh and 0.8644 tCO₂/MWh respectively. Applying the weights, the grid emission factor has been calculated to be 0.9368 t CO₂/MWh.

As per ER excel spreadsheet/06/ submitted by the PP, the net emission reductions for the current monitoring period were verified as 232,918 tCO₂e for the current monitoring period.

The assessment team able to confirm that the GHG emission reductions and removals have been quantified correctly in accordance with the project description and applied methodology.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

All the data recorded follows the registered joint VCS PD&MR and Monitoring Report. The assessment team has checked the "Deviation Settlement Account statement"/08/for electricity generated and supplied by project activity/09/ for the current monitoring period to verify the values of monitoring parameters reported in ER calculation sheet and found to be consistent. Since the monthly Credit notes prepared and issued by state utility, they are found to be reliable and authentic.

Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd. is responsible for the operations, maintenance and monitoring of the project activity, whose operation and maintenance activities are ISO 14001:2015 (Environment Management System) and ISO 45001:2018 (Safety Management System) certified/20/. Hence it is confirmed that the management system of the VCS project is in place; with the responsibilities properly identified. The same was also verified during the interview of site personnel.

The monitoring of the project activity is found to be in accordance with the monitoring methodology described in ACM0002, Version 19 /10/. The monitoring mechanism is effective and reliable. During the site visit, personnel involved at various levels of the operation of the project activity have been interviewed to confirm that the plant personnel are conscious of the importance of the monitoring activities. The verification has checked the plant records, substantiating consistency in recording and reporting of monitored data.

The assessment team has checked the SCADA system/19/ and confirmed that the monitoring systems have been installed and are operational. The meters comply with appropriate quality standards applicable for the used technology. The accuracy class of the meters installed for the project activity was physically verified and further verified through the registered joint VCS PD&MR /01/, MR /05/, and calibration certificates, the PPAs/14/ signed for the project activity, found to be consistent.

The following parameter has been verified for current monitoring period:

Parameter: Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project (Wind) plant/unit to the grid in year y, $EG_{PJ,y}$ MWh:

Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is monitored continuously and recorded on monthly basis.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The measuring and reporting frequency is in line with the monitoring plan as outlined in the registered joint VCS PD&MR/01/ and monitoring methodology/10/.
	Monitoring equipment	The metering system comprises of dedicated meters (one main and check meter) at the power station.

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	The accuracy of the monitoring equipment used to measure the values is 0.2s, which is as per the registered joint VCS PD&MR/01/ which is as per the norm defined in the PPA/13/.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	The meters are calibrated every 5 years.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, pending untill the findings are closed or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	Yes, calibration interval of meters is 5 years, which is in line with the registered monitoring plan.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	Yes, the calibration is conducted by Measurematic India which NABL Accredited Government institution/07/.
	Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	No Delay in calibration of meters is identified during the current monitoring period. (Details provided under the heading "Calibration of meters")

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Commulative value for entire monitoring period is reported in the monitoring report and monthly values are in the ER calculation sheet. The metering arrangement is dedicated SEBI Energy Meters tri-vector bidirectional energy meters of accuracy class 0.2s (main and check) at the State Electricity Board (SEB) substation. These meters record several parameters including electricity exported & imported. These electricity meters are being used by state electricity board for monthly generation reports. Value of this parameter for the current monitoring period was verified as 248,632 MWh.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The monthly reported values of $EG_{PJ, y}$ was further cross checked with the monthly generation reports/09/ and found to be comparable.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Yes, the adequate QA/QC procedures were implemented by all the stakeholders. The data transfer process for the said parameter is as follows: The verification team has checked the entire monthly “JMRs” the net electricity generation supplied to the grid and cross checked the invoices raised by the PP to the state Utilities. PP has used the conservative values i.e., minimum of JMRs and Invoice for export and maximum of Electricity Import adjusted with T&D loss and invoice value for calculation of emission reductions. All relevant monitoring parameters have been verified with regard to the appropriateness of the applied measurement/determination method, the correctness of the values applied for ER calculation, the accuracy, and applied QA/QC measures.

	In case project proponents have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	CL #1, CAR #1, CAR #2 and CAR #3 were raised and resolved.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/01/ and applied methodology/10/. The monitored data was recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in monitoring plan/01/. Since 100% data has been monitored and verified, the verification team can ascertain that the values used for calculation of emission reduction are free from material errors. Implementation of the project is as per the registered monitoring plan/01/.	

Monitoring of SDGs:

During the current monitoring period, following SDGs are monitored:

SDG 7:

SDG Target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

SDG Indicator: 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Relevant Parameter: Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y in MWh, $EG_{PJ,y}$

Means of verification		
	Criteria/Requirements	VVB assessment
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter monitored continuously and recorded monthly basis in line with the approved monitoring plan.

	Data source	This parameter is recorded on monthly basis in the JMRs issued by state utility.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The data transfer process for the said parameter is as follows: The metering arrangement is dedicated SEBI Energy Meters tri-vector bidirectional energy meters of accuracy class 0.2s (main and check) at the State Electricity Board (SEB) substation. These meters record several parameters including electricity exported & imported. These electricity meters are being used by state electricity board for monthly generation reports. Value of this parameter for the current monitoring period was verified as 248,632 MWh.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Monthly reported values of $EG_{PJ,y}$ for the current monitoring period were further cross-checked with the monthly generation reports/09/ and found to be comparable.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Yes, all the stakeholders, namely, the Grid Authority (DISCOM), and O&M Contractor, implemented the adequate QA/QC procedures.
Findings	No issues identified and hence finding was not raised for this section	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan.	

SDG 8:

SDG Target 8.5: by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Relevant Parameter: Number of employment generation

Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	This is a sustainable development parameter to monitor the total number of employment opportunities created. Total number of jobs created for the local population is monitored on annual basis.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	The measuring and recording frequency are in line with the monitoring plan of registered PD/01/.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Total number of jobs created by the project is 166 verified from the HR records. There are no women was employed during the monitoring period as verified through employee records/22/. The assessment team has also verified the policy that mentioning a clear guideline on equal opportunity for all and no tolerance for discrimination based on gender, race or caste.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The reported data has been cross checked with the O&M contract signed by the project developer with the technology supplier.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The HR department monitors and maintains the up-to-date records of total number of jobs created and O&M expenses, necessary QA/QC processes in place.
Findings	No issues identified and hence finding was not raised for this section	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the sustainability monitoring plan (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied). The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan.	

SDG 13.

SDG Indicator: Tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed

Relevant Parameter: Emission reductions achieved (tCO2)

Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	VVB assessment
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Emission reductions achieved due to implementation of the solar power plant is monitored once during each monitoring period.
	Data source	Monthly JMRs & ER calculation sheet.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The value is calculated in line with the procedure as described in registered PD. Value of this parameter for the current monitoring period is 232,918 tCO ₂ .
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	No separate QA/QC procedures is required.
Findings	No issues identified and hence finding was not raised for this section	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan.	

Parameters fixed ex ante:

EF_{grid,OM,y}: The parameter is described as operating margin CO₂ emission factor of Indian Grid and is measured in unit tCO₂/MWh. The value provided in MR i.e., 0.9610 has been verified from PD/01/ and CO₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector by Central Electricity Authority (version 14)/11/.

$EF_{grid,BM,y}$: The parameter is described as build margin CO₂ emission factor of INDIAN grid which is measured in units tCO₂/MWh. The value provided in MR i.e., 0.8644 has been verified from PD/01/ and CO₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector by Central Electricity Authority (version 14)/11/.

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$: The parameter is described as combined margin CO₂ emission factor of INDIAN grid which is measured in units tCO₂/MWh. The value provided in MR i.e. 0.9368 has been verified from PD/01/.

Calibration of meters:

The energy meters installed at 220/33 KV pooling Substation. As per the monitoring plan in the registered joint VCS PD&MR/01/ the meters are to be tested and calibrated once in 5 years. The assessment team has checked the metering arrangement during the site visit and meters specifications are found consistent with calibration certificates/07/. The details of monitoring equipment involved in the project activity and their calibration dates are mentioned under section 4.2 of the MR/04/ and are summarised in the tables below. All the meters are of accuracy class of 0.2s.

Meter Location	Meter Serial No	Meter Type	Meter Make/ Accuracy class	Calibration Date	Calibration Validity Date
220/33 KV Substation	Old:0020006260	Main Meter	L&T /0.2s	29/03/2022	28/03/2027
	New: 0023009826			22/06/2023	21/06/2028
	Old: 0020008138	Check meter	L&T /0.2s	29/03/2022	28/03/2027
	New: 0023009827			22/06/2023	21/06/2028
	Old: 0020006261	Standby meter	L&T /0.2s	29/03/2022	28/03/2027
	New: 0023009828			22/06/2023	21/06/2028

It is evident from the above table that calibration of all the existing meters was valid during the current monitoring period, hence no delay in calibration of meters identified. The CEA Notification No. 502/70/CEA/DP&D dated 17/03/2006 and its amendments Notified on 26/06/2010 No. 502/6/2009/DP&D/D-I /16/ which is considered as national standard, mentions that for voltage of 650 V up to 33 kV, 0.5s accuracy class or above is recommended. Hence, the accuracy classes of 0.2s for the energy meters installed at the project activity site are found to be appropriate.

Meters replacement:

It is observed that the existing meters installed at pooling substation were replaced with new meters on 22/06/2023. The replacement of all the meters done in accordance with the notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL) /23/, which is meter and protection division of state utility.

As per the APSPDCL notification, all the existing (0.2s/ ABT meter) meters shall be replaced with new ABT DLMS meters of 0.2s accuracy class. The accuracy class, make and date of replacement of all the meters is reported in the above table. The assessment team has checked the calibration certificates of new meters and confirmed that all the new meters were calibrated on date of installation.

The details of monitoring equipment are involved in the project activity and their calibration details/07/ are mentioned under section 4.3 of the VCS MR/05/. The CEA Notification No. 502/70/CEA/DP&D dated 17/03/2006/16/ which is considered as national standard mentions that “All interface meters shall be tested at least once in five years.” Hence, the stipulated calibration frequency once in 5 years is appropriate.

In view of the above discussion the assessment team able to confirm that evidence used to determine the GHG reductions and removals are sufficient and appropriate with respect to quality and quantity. Hence, the stipulated calibration frequency once in 5 years is appropriate.

GHG Calculations:

The emission reduction as per the applied methodology (ACM0002 version 19) equals the baseline emissions (project emissions and leakage emissions for such project activities is considered zero). The formula provided for the calculation of baseline emissions is:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} * EF_y$$

Where,

BE_y is the baseline emissions in year y, tCO_{2e}

$EG_{PJ,y}$ is the net electricity supplied in MWh

EF_y is the Grid Emission Factor in tCO_2e/MWh

The calculation of the net emission reduction achieved is done using the equation provided below:

$$\text{Net Emission reduction} = BE_y - PE_y$$

Where,

BE_y is baseline emissions

PE_y is project emissions

As per the clause 36 of applied methodology ACM0002 version 19, "For most renewable energy power generation project activities", $PE_y = 0$. Since the project activity is renewable energy power generation hence the values of the $PE_y = 0$.

Therefore,

$$\text{Net Emission Reductions} = BE_y - 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} BE_y &= 248,632 \text{ MWh} \times 0.9368 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh} \\ &= 232,918 \text{ tCO}_2e \text{ (Rounded Down value)} \end{aligned}$$

The verification team confirms that appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline emissions have been followed. The assumptions, emission factors and default values that were applied in the calculations are justified.

All the data were made available and have monitored as per required monitoring frequency. The means of verification for the values of parameters, used for baseline emission calculation, is described above.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

Not applicable for the project activity.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

LGAI Technological Center S.A. (hereinafter referred to as (Applus+ Certification) contracted by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd., to perform the independent verification of the emission reductions for the VCS project activity “Renewable Wind Power project by Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd.” (VCS ID- 2052) in India for the monitoring period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 as reported in the Monitoring Report Version 05 dated 30/03/2024. The Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Pvt. Ltd is responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project activity.

It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project activity. Applus+ Certification commenced the verification based on the baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002 version 19.0, the monitoring plan contained in the registered joint VCS PD&MR Version 02 and VCS program guide version 4.4 & VCS standard v 4.6, Monitoring Report Version 05 dated 30/03/2024 as per the process described under Section 2 of this report. Applus+ Certification verification approach is based on the understanding of the risks associated with reporting of GHG emission data and the controls in place to mitigate these.

Applus+ Certification planned and performed the verification by obtaining evidence and other information and explanations that Applus+ Certification considered necessary to give reasonable assurance that reported GHG emission reductions are stated.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

In our opinion the GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (both days included) are fairly stated in the Monitoring Report Version 05 dated 30/03/2024 . The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002, Version 19, and the VCS standard version 4.6.

As summary the verification team able to conclude that:

- The project is in line with all relevant host country criteria (India) and all relevant VCS version 4 program guidelines requirements.
- Verification of the GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019.
- A reasonable level of assurance has been applied.

Verification period: 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023 (including both days)

Verified GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals in the above verification period:

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
01-Oct-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	21,346	0	0	21,346	-	21,346
01-Jan-2023 to 30-Sep-2023	211,572	0	0	211,572	-	211,572
Total	232,918	0	0	232,918	-	232,918

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks with estimates in registered PD:

Monitoring Period	Ex-ante emissions reductions/removals	Achieved emissions reductions/removals	Percent difference	Justification for the difference
01-Oct-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	49,953	21,346	-57.27%	The period includes generation of 3 months for lean wind season, hence the actual emission reductions achieved are reasonably lower than the estimated ERs for comparable period.
01-Jan-2023 to 30-Sep-2023	148,230	211,572	42.73%	The period includes generation of full high wind season (April to September) but only 3 months of lean wind season, hence the actual emission reductions achieved are reasonably higher than the estimated

				ERs for comparable period.
Total	198,183	232,918	17.53%	Below this table.

The actual emission reduction achieved during the current monitoring period are 17.53% greater than the estimated amount of emission reductions at the time of validation, which is due to the high PLF achieved by the project activity during the monitoring period. PLF estimated at the time of validation was 23.50%, however actual PLF achieved during the current monitoring period is verified as 27.03 % (around 15% greater than the estimated).

It is to be noted that PLF is completely governed by the availability of wind, which is natural phenomenon and same is beyond the control of PP. Furthermore, the assessment team checked the registered joint PD&MR and verified that in the sensitivity analysis, increase in PLF is well within the threshold limit sensitivity analysis margin of 20.30% assumed in the financial calculation and does not have any impact on additionality, hence the assessment team has concluded the increase in emission reduction of the project activity is justified and acceptable.

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

<i>Section</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Assessment method and conclusion</i>
-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT REFERENCE

S.No	Title of Document	Version	Date
1.	Registered joint VCS PD&MR	02	25/12/2019
2.	Joint VCS Validation and Verification Report	02	27/12/2019
2.1	Verification report (MP: 01/02/2021 to 31/01/2022)	2.0	04/02/2023
3.	VCS Monitoring Report	01	30/10/2023
4.	VCS Monitoring Report (Final)	05	30/03/2024
5.	ER spread sheet	01	30/10/2023
6.	ER spread sheet (corresponding to the final monitoring report)	02	15/01/2024
7.	Certificates of Calibration for all the meters belongs to project activity.	-	-
8.	Monthly statement- JMR & invoices/HT bills for the complete monitoring period	For the period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023	-
9.	Monthly Generation Reports for the project activity	For the period 01/10/2022 to 30/09/2023	-
10.	Approved Consolidated Methodology ACM0002 “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”	19.0	-
11.	CEA Database	version 14	-
12.	Commissioning certificate for all the WTGs of the project activity	-	-
13.	Power Purchase Agreements	-	-
14.	VCS webpage for the project, VCS ID 2502. https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2052	-	-

S.No	Title of Document	Version	Date
15.	Letter of declaration dated from PP regarding not having created or sought any other form of environmental credit for the same period	-	-
16.	Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations Notified on 17/03/2006 <u>No. 502/70/CEA/DP&D</u> Amendments Notified on 26/06/2010 <u>No. 502/6/2009/DP&D/D-I</u>	-	-
17.	VCS Standard	Version 4.6	21/03/2024
18.	VCS Program Guide	Version 4.4	29/08/2023
18.1	Registration and Issuance Process	Version 4.4	31/08/2023
19.	On- site visit observations	-	21/09/2023
20.	- ISO 9001:2015 certification for Scope of Design, Development and Operation of wind power plant - Quality policy implemented at site	-	-
21.	Grievance register/suggestion box placed at site office	-	-
22.	HR records regarding the employment	-	-
23.	Notification issued by Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL) regarding replacement of meters	-	18/04/2023
24.	ESG Due Diligence of Axis Energy's Wind Assets, Andhra Pradesh, India	-	19/01/2019
25.	Employees training records, attendance, photographs	-	-
26.	HR policy SEL and Axis Energy's Wind Assets, Andhra Pradesh, India	-	-
27.	CSR records, photographs	-	-
28.	Labour Licenses of Axis Wind Farm	-	-

S.No	Title of Document	Version	Date
29.	Non-Agricultural Land Conversion certificates	-	-
30.	NoC Gram Panchayat (7 villages)	-	-
31.	Copy of sample sale agreements between Landowners and Axis Energy Ventures in the year 2018	-	-
32.	Registry Websites checked: CDM: Project Activities (unfccc.int) GSF Registry (goldstandard.org) Renewable Energy Certificate Registry of INDIA (recregistryindia.nic.in)		

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full texts
ABT	Availability Based Tariff
APSPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited
BEF	Baseline Emission Factor
BM	Build Margin
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CL	Clarification Request
CMS	Central Monitoring System
CO2	Carbon dioxide
DISCOM	Distribution Company
EB	Executive Board
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Green House Gas
ISO	International Standards Organization
JMR	Joint Meter Reading
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
MFR	Multi-Function Relay
MGRs	Monthly Generation Reports

MR	Monitoring Report
MWh	Megawatt-hour
PD	Project Description
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PP	Project Proponent
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Center
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Voluntary Carbon Standard
VCSA	Voluntary Carbon Standard Association
VCS PD	VCS Project Description
VCUs	Voluntary Carbon Units

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OVERVIEW

Table 1. Remaining FAR from validation and/or previous verification

FAR ID	-	Section no.	-	Date :
Description of FAR				
NA				
Project participant response				Date :DD/MM/YYYY
NA				
Documentation provided by project participant				
NA				
DOE assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
NA				

Table 2. CL from this verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	2.2	Date : 31/12/2023
Description of CL				
Please submit the following documents i) Commissioning certificates ii) PPA signed for the project activity. iii) Monthly JMRs and corresponding invoices Please correct the program name under the history table in the MR (P.4). The number of employments generated as mentioned under table-1 of MR is inconsistent with the records as verified during the site visit.				
Project participant response				Date : 09/01/2024

Following documents are submitted for your review:

1. Commissioning of the project occurred in phases. The certificates are issued by Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P Limited dated 02/03/2018(10 MW), 30/03/2018 (for 25.2 MW), 15/06/2018 (16.8 MW), 19/07/2018 (10MW), 04/09/2018 (21 MW) and 27/09/2018 (21 MW).
2. Power Purchase Agreement between Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P Limited and M/s Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Private Limited dated 23/02/2017.
3. Monthly Joint meter reading reports and corresponding invoices from the Month of October-2022 to September-2023.

The program named under the history table has been corrected.

The number of employments generated in the current monitoring period is 166 and the same has been corrected in the Table -1 of the MR. The employment record details are also submitted for your reference.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. Commissioning certificates for the project activity.
2. Power Purchase Agreement dated 23/02/2017.
3. JMRs and Invoices from Oct-22 to September-23.
4. Employment record details.

DOE assessment

Date: 15/01/2024

The PP has submitted the commissioning certificates and found them to be satisfactory.

Please submit monthly Monthly JMRs with corresponding invoices. Open

The PP has corrected the program name under the history table in MR (P.4), found to be appropriate.

The PP has corrected the number of employees in Table -1 of the MR and found consistent with the employment record details submitted.

CL #1 is open

Project participant response

Date : 16/01/2024

Monthly JMR and corresponding invoices are submitted for your review.

Documentation provided by project participant

JMR and invoices from October 2022 to September 2023.

DOE assessment

Date: 20/01/2024

The PP has submitted the monitoring period JMRs & Invoices, and the values of monitoring parameters are found consistent with JMR/invoices.

CL #1is closed.

Table 1. CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	3.3	Date : 31/12/2023
Description of CAR				
Model of WTGs installed at site is mentioned as S88 - 2.1 MW, however during the site visit it is observed that WTGs of Model S111-2.1 MW are installed at project site. Kindly clarify the inconsistency observed.				
Please submit the declaration confirming that the GHG Emission reductions or removals generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with an emission trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG Emissions.				
Project participant response				Date : 09/01/2024
The Model of WTGs installed at the project site is S111- 2.1 MW. The same has been corrected in the revised monitoring report. The technical specifications of the model no. S 111 WTG has been incorporated in Section 3.1 i.e. Implementation status of the project activity.				
The declaration confirming that the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with an emission trading program is submitted for your reference.				

Documentation provided by project participant	
1. Revised Monitoring Report 2. Declaration	
DOE assessment	Date: 15/01/2023
The PP has corrected the Model number of the installed WTGs, found consistent with the technical specifications provided by the WTGs supplier and the information verified during the on-site visit. However, it is not clear why this change is not considered as project deviation and its impacts on additionality, applicability of methodology and monitoring plan is not described in the MR. Open The PP has submitted the declaration confirming that the GHG Emission reductions or removals generated by the project activity will not be used for compliance with an emission trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG Emissions and found to be satisfactory. Closed. CAR #1 is open	
Project participant response	Date : 16/01/2024
As there has been a change in the WTG model number (S111, Make Suzlon) installed at the project site, Project Owner is taking a 3rd deviation in the current verification for the monitoring period 01.01.2022 to 31.03.2022. The change in the WTG model number was overlooked and misrepresented by the representative of the project owner and by the verifying agency for the previous periodic verifications. The actual model installed on the project site is S 111 WTG (Make- Suzlon) while in the all-previous monitoring and verification reports and project document WTGs model S 88(Make-Suzlon) was mentioned. The details about 3rd deviation have been incorporated in the section 3.2.2 of the revised monitoring report.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised Monitoring report	
DOE assessment	Date: 20/01/2024
Correction regarding the model number of WTGs is considered as project deviation and the PP has appropriately described the same in the MR. CAR #1 is closed.	

CAR ID	02	Section no.	4.2	Date : 31/12/2023
Description of CAR				
Value of baseline emissions as mentioned under section 5.4 of the MR is inconsistent with the ER calculation sheet. The PP is requested to provide appropriate justification for the difference between estimated and actual ERs achieved during the monitoring period.				
Project participant response				Date : 09/01/2023
The value of baseline emissions is corrected and made consistent in MR as well as ER calculation sheet. The estimated emission reductions as per the registered PD for the current monitoring period comes to 198,183 tCO_{2e} and the actual ERs are 232,918 tCO_{2e}. There has been an increase of 17.5% in the emission reductions in the current MP. It was observed that the project area received high velocity of wind and the project developer incorporated an improved O & M practices of WTGs which has led to an increase in the emission reductions.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised Monitoring report and ER sheet.				
DOE assessment				Date: 15/01/2024
The PP has corrected the value of baseline emissions in the MR; however, the end date of current monitoring period is not found consistent with the signed contract. Open The justification for the difference between estimated and actual ERs achieved during the monitoring period shall be provided considering the correct end date of monitoring period. CAR #2 is open				
Project participant response				Date : 17/01/2024

The project owner has decided to increase the monitoring period, which now is 01.10.2022 to 30.09.2023 because of some additional requirements of VERs from the buyer. If required, an addendum to the existing contract will be signed by the PP. The actual ERs achieved during the current monitoring period is 17.5% higher than the estimated ERs as this monitoring period involved one high wind season and one moderate wind season. The main reason of the higher generation and higher emission reduction in the current monitoring period is better wind speed during both high and moderate wind season. Also, on overall improved and better O & M practice has also contributed to improving generation and emission reduction. The same justification for the difference is mentioned in Section 5.4 of the revised Monitoring report.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised Monitoring report	
DOE assessment	Date: 20/01/2024
The PP has signed an addendum for extension of monitoring period till 30/09/2023, the issue is closed. The actual emission reduction achieved during the current monitoring period are 17.5% greater than the estimated amount of emission reductions at the time of validation, which is due to the high PLF achieved by the project activity during the monitoring period. PLF estimated at the time of validation was 23.50%, however actual PLF achieved during the current monitoring period is verified as 27 % (around 15% greater than the estimated). It is to be noted that PLF is completely governed by the availability of wind, which is a natural phenomenon and the same is beyond the control of PP. Furthermore, the assessment team checked the registered joint PD&MR and verified that in the sensitivity analysis, increase in PLF is well within the threshold limit sensitivity analysis margin of 20.30% assumed in the financial calculation and does not have any impact on additionality, hence the assessment team has concluded the increase in emission reduction of the project activity is justified and acceptable. CAR #2 is closed.	

CAR ID	03	Section no.	4.4	Date : 31/12/2023
Description of CAR				
The line diagram of project activity as mentioned under section 4.3 of the MR is not clear enough.				
Project participant response				Date : 09/01/2024
The line diagram in Section 4.3 has been corrected in the revised Monitoring report.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised Monitoring report				
DOE assessment				Date: 15/01/2024
The PP is requested to rectify the formatting error with the line diagram of project activity as mentioned under section 4.3 of the MR.				
Project participant response				Date : 16/01/2024
The formatting error with the line diagram is corrected under section 4.3 in the revised monitoring report.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised monitoring report				
DOE assessment				Date: 20/01/2024
The PP has rectified the formatting error and updated the line diagram, found to be appropriate.				
CAR #3 is closed.				

Table 2. FAR from this verification

FAR ID	XX	Section No.	XX	Date :
Description of FAR				
NA				

Project participant response	Date : DD/MM/YYYY
NA	
Documentation provided by project participant	
NA	
DOE assessment	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
NA	

APPENDIX 5: COMPETENCY STATEMENTS

According to the applicable sectoral scope / technical area and experience in the sectoral or national business environment, Applus+ Certification has composed an assessment team in compliance with the Contract Review and Assessment Team appointment rules in the internal Quality Management System of Applus+ Certification as well as in compliance with the applicable requirements in the Accreditation Standard.

The composition of the Assessment Team (Applus+ Certification's validation team) has been approved by Applus+ Certification during the Contract Review process ensuring that the required skills and capabilities are covered.

The qualification levels for Assessment Team members that are assigned by aforementioned appointment rules are as presented below:

- Lead Auditor (LA).
- Auditor (A).
- Technical Expert (TE).
- Technical Reviewer (TR).
- Any of the above-mentioned roles in training (iT, e.g. AiT for auditor in training).

The Sectoral Scopes / Technical Areas required knowledge linked to the applied methodology(ies) is covered by the Assessment Team as shown below:

Name	Qualification	Coverage of scope	Coverage of technical Area	Financial aspect	Host country Experience	Attendance to the On-Site Assessment
Ravi Kant Soni	Lead Auditor (LA)	Yes (1)	Yes (1.2)	N/A	Yes	Yes
Ravi Kant Soni	Technical Expert (TE)	Yes (1)	Yes (1.2)	N/A	Yes	Yes

Simon Shen	Technical Reviewer (TR)	Yes (1)	Yes (1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Ravi Kant Soni is a certified lead auditor for Lead Auditor ISO 14001:2004&Lead Auditor ISO 14064:2006 GHG Inventory and verification. He has more than 10 years of work experience across Climate Change, Environmental Management & Monitoring, Health & Safety Management, and Statutory Compliance. He was involved in more than 100 CDM validation and verifications activities and Gold Standard, VER projects as a team leader/technical reviewer / validator / verifier covering the sectoral scope 1 technical area 1.2. He has done Master in Technology (Energy Management) from a premier institute, School of Energy & Environmental Studies, DAVV, Indore (M.P.), India and Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical Engineering) from M.I.T.S Gwalior Jiwaji University Gwalior, India.

Simon Shen (master's degree in Thermal Energy Engineering, bachelor's degree in environmental engineering) is a Lead Auditor appointed by Applus+ Certification for the GHG project assessment. He is based in Shanghai. He has several years of work experience in environmental protection field. Before he joined Applus+ Certification, he had been worked for TÜV SÜD as a GHG Validator/Verifier and ISO 9001/14001 Lead Auditor for 5.5 years.