



VCS JOINT VALIDATION & VERIFICATION REPORT TEMPLATE

RENEWABLE ENERGY POWER PROJECT BY ATRIA POWER



Document Prepared By **LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification)**

Project Title	Renewable Energy Power Project by Atria Power
Report Title	Renewable Energy Power Project by Atria Power
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Client	Atria Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
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Summary:

Validation purpose: The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable energy sources. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW wind and solar power projects in the Karnataka state of India. The project aims at providing electricity to the state grid by effective utilization of renewable resources. The electricity generated from the project activity would be supplied to the national grid of India.

During the 10 years of first crediting period i.e. 25/01/2018 to 24/01/2028, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 314,814 tCO₂e per year, thereon displacing 352,885 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel-based power plant.

The objective of this validation activity is to have an independent third party for the assessment of the project design, estimated ER sheet and to ensure a thorough assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable CDM and VCS requirements. In particular;

- the project's baseline is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0"
- the project's monitoring plan is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0"
- the projects compliance with, the requirements of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM Modalities and Procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords under decision 3/CMP.1, the annexes to this decision, subsequent decisions and guidance made by COP/MOP & CDM Executive Board and other relevant rules, including the Host Country legislation and sustainability criteria along with VCS guideline and standard version 4.0
- CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02
- CDM Project Standard for project activities version 02

- CDM project cycle procedure for project activities version 02
- VCS standard v 4.0¹
- VCS guideline v 4.0

Validation is a requirement for all VCS projects and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the project and its intended generation of estimated verified emission reductions (VERs).

Verification purpose:

The proposed project activity will assist development of renewable energy generation plants based on Solar and wind energy technology in India and delivering electricity to the grid.

The proposed project is a voluntary action being undertaken by the project owner of the project activity. Kosher Climate India Private Limited is acting as the other party for this project activity.

The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable energy sources. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW Solar and wind power projects in the Karnataka state of India. The project aims at providing electricity to the state grid by effective utilization of renewable resources. The electricity generated from the project activity would be supplied to the national grid of India. The Project activity is a new facility (Greenfield) and the electricity generated by the project will be exported to the Indian electricity grid.

During the Current Monitoring Period from 25/01/2018 to 30/11/2019 (including first and last dates) the project activity contributed to the GHG reductions 352,015 tCO_{2e}.

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

During the current monitoring period, project activity undergoes continued operation since their commissioning and no major breakdown had taken place

The objective of this verification activity is to have an independent third party for the assessment of the project design, Actual ER sheet and to ensure a thorough assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable CDM and VCS requirements. In particular;

- the project's baseline is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0"
- the project's monitoring plan is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0"
- the projects compliance with, the requirements of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM Modalities and Procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords under decision 3/CMP.1, the annexes to this decision, subsequent decisions and guidance made by COP/MOP & CDM Executive Board and other relevant rules, including the Host Country legislation and sustainability criteria

¹<https://verra.org/project/vcs-program/rules-and-requirements/>

along with VCS guideline and standard version 4.0

- CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02
- CDM Project Standard for project activities version 02
- CDM project cycle procedure for project activities version 02
- VCS standard v4.0²
- VCS guideline v4.0

A risk-based approach has been followed to perform this joint validation + verification activity. In the course of joint validation and verification, 08 Corrective Action requests (CARs) and 01 Clarification Requests (CLs), 00 Forward action request (FARs) 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.

²<http://www.v-c-s.org/project/vcs-program/rules-and-requirements/>

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Hereinafter referred as Applus+ Certification) has been appointed by “**Atria Power Corporation Pvt Ltd**” to perform the validation and verification of the project entitled “Renewable Energy power Projects by Atria Power” under VCS standard and guideline version 4.0. The objective of this joint validation & verification activity is to have an independent third party for the assessment of the project design, ER sheet and to ensure a thorough assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable CDM and VCS requirements. In particular;

- the project's baseline is assessed against “ACM0002- Version 19.0”
- the project’s monitoring plan is assessed against “ACM0002- Version 19.0”
- the projects compliance with, the requirements of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM Modalities and Procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords under decision 3/CMP.1, the annexes to this decision, subsequent decisions and guidance made by COP/MOP & CDM Executive Board and other relevant rules, including the Host Country legislation and sustainability criteria along with VCS guideline and standard version 4.0
- CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02
- CDM Project Standard for project activities version 02
- CDM project cycle procedure for project activities version 02
- VCS standard v4.0³
- VCS guideline v4.0

Validation& verification is a requirement for all VCS projects and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the project and its intended generation of estimated verified emission reductions (VERs).

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the Joint validation and verification is the independent and objective review of the Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report. The Joint VCS PD & MR are reviewed against the relevant criteria (see 1.1) and decisions by the CDM Executive Board and VCS executive board, including the approved baseline and monitoring methodology. The validation and verification were based on the

³<http://www.v-c-s.org/project/vcs-program/rules-and-requirements/>

guidance given in the CDM Project Standard for project activities version 02, CDM Project Cycle Procedure for project activities version 02, VCS guideline and standard version 4.0

The assessment team has employed a risk-based approach to assess the completeness and accuracy of the claims and conservativeness of the assumptions in the Joint VCS PD & MR. The main focus of the assessment team is to identify the significant risks for the project implementation and the generation of VERs. The validation and verification is not meant to provide any consulting towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the project design and monitoring report combined.

The only purpose of the validation and verification is its usage during the registration /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 validation/verification opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification and validation have been planned and organized to achieve a Reasonable Level of assurance as per the requirement of VCS.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable energy sources. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW Solar and wind power projects in the Karnataka state of India. The project aims at providing electricity to the state grid by effective utilization of renewable resources. The electricity generated from the project activity would be supplied to the national grid of India. Thus, energy supplied to the Indian grid is sold to the respective state utility.

During the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately annual average 314,814 tCO_{2e} per year, thereon displacing 352,885 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

The details of the projects and their location of installation are mentioned in the table below:

Project (Wind)	Promoters	Installed Capacity	WTGs	Feeder	Commissioning Date	Site Name	State
Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt Ltd		39.6 MW	9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 1	18.04.2018	Vijayapura	Karnataka
			9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 2	18.04.2018		

Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt Ltd	39.6 MW	9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 3	18.04.2018	Vijayapura	Karnataka
		9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 4	18.04.2018		
Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt Ltd	39.6 MW	9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 5 & 6	27.04.2019	Vijayapura	Karnataka
		9 x 2.2 MW	Feeder 5 & 6	29.04.2019		

Project Promoters (Solar)	Installed AC Capacity	Installed DC capacity	Commissioning Date	Site Name	State
Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnaragar) Pvt Ltd	30 MW	37.5 MWp	25.01.2018	Bellary	Karnataka

During the Current Monitoring Period from 25/01/2018 to 30/11/2019 (First and last date included) the project activity contributed to the GHG reductions 352,015 tCO_{2e}.

Project Technology Details –

The project activity involves the installation of Solar projects. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW Solar and Wind power projects in the Karnataka state of India. The technical specifications of the plants are described below:

Project 1, 2 & 3 : Vestas's wind energy technology by implementing V110 model 2200kW WTGs

Vestas V110-2.2 MW	
Operational Data	
Rated power:	2,200.0 kW
Cut-in wind speed:	3.0 m/s
Cut-out wind speed:	20.0 m/s
Re cut-in wind speed:	18.0 m/s
Wind Class	IEC S
Standard operating	-20 °C to 45 °C

Temperature	
Rotor	
Diameter:	120.0 m
Swept area:	11310 m ²
Number of blades:	3
Air brake	Full blade feathering with 3 pitch cylinders
Electrical	
Frequency	50/60 Hz
Generator type	4-pole (50 Hz)/6-pole (60 Hz) doubly fed generator, slip ring
Gear box	
Type:	one planetary stage and two helical stages
Tower	
Hub Height	110 m
Nacelle dimension	
Height for transport	4 m
Height installed (incl. CoolerTop®)	5.4 m
Length	10.4 m
Width	3.5 m
Hub Dimension	
Max. transport height	3.6 m
Max. transport width	4 m
Max. transport Length	4.2 m
Blade Dimension	
Length	59 m
Max. chord	3.9 m
Max. weight per unit for transportation	70 tonne

Project 4 : Solar Energy Technology:

The technical specifications of the solar power plant have been provided as below:

Solar PV Module	
Module Make	Canadian Solar/JA Solar
Module Rating	325 Wp & 330 Wp
Number of modules	325Wp – 67,385 Nos 330Wp – 47,273 Nos
Total Capacity	37,500 kWp
Specification	https://www.canadiansolar.com/upload/2e46a5e4e1c8ba14/9da8c57eb4c725d5.pdf http://www.jasolar.com/uploadfile/2018/0927/20180927023402370.pdf
Inverter	
Inverter Make	Gamesa Electric
Inverter rating	1375 kW & 1250 kW
Number of inverter	1375 kW – 20 Nos 1250 kW – 2 Nos
Total Capacity	30,000 kW
Model	Gamesa E-1.25v1 & E-1.4MVA (1.375 MW)_Var_Rev_2
Inverter Transformer	
Rating	450 V/33kV
Capacity	6 MVA & 4.5 MVA
Number of transformer	6 MVA – 5 Nos 4.5 MVA – 1 No
Total Capacity	34.5 MVA
Power transformer	
Rating	33kV/66 kV

Capacity	31.5 MVA
Number of transformer	1
Total Capacity	31.5 MVA

2 VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

Validation and Verification Scope: The scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the Joint project design document and Monitoring report. The Joint VCS PD and MR is reviewed against the criteria stated in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords and the relevant decisions by the CDM Executive Board and VCS standard and guideline version 4.0, including the approved baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002- Version 19.0 (for the present scenario in the project). The validation and verification were based on the requirements in the Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02, project standard for project activities version 02, project cycle procedure for project activities version 02 and VCS guideline and standard version 4.0.

The validation and verification are not meant to provide any consulting towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the combined project document and the Monitoring report.

Validation and Verification Process: The project assessment is based on the Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02 and VCS standard and guideline version 4.0 and is conducted using standard auditing techniques to assess the correctness of the information provided by the project participants. 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.

Once the project is received by the assessment team, the members of the assessment team carried out:

- I A desk review of the Joint project design documentation and monitoring report;
- II Follow-up interviews with project stakeholders;

III The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final Joint –VAL & VER report and opinion.

In order to ensure transparency, assumptions must be clear and stated explicitly and background material must also be referenced. LGAI TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER S.A. (APPLUS+ CERTIFICATION) has developed a specific checklist customized for the project. The checklist demonstrates, in a transparent manner, the project criteria (requirements), discussion on each criterion by the assessment team, and the results from validating/verifying the identified criteria.

Appointment of the assessment team

According to the sectoral scope / technical area and experience in the sectoral or national business environment, LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) has composed a project assessment team in accordance with the appointment rules in the internal Quality Management System of LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification).

The composition of audit team shall be approved by the LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) ensuring that the required skills are covered by the team.

The four qualification levels for team members that are assigned by formal appointment rules are as presented below:

- Lead Auditor (LA).
- Auditor (A) / Auditor in Training (AiT).
- Technical Expert (TE).
- Technical Reviewer (TR).

The sectoral scope / technical area knowledge linked to the applied methodology/ies shall be covered by the assessment team.

Name	Role	SS Coverage	TA Coverage	Financial aspect	Host country experience
Pankaj Kumar	LA/TE	YES	YES	YES	YES
Meng (Simon) Shen	TR	YES	YES	YES	NA

The complete list of CVs is included as Appendix 3 of this report.

Document review

The Joint VCS PD & MR submitted by the Client was reviewed against the approved methodology and other relevant criteria to verify the correctness, credibility, and interpretation of the presented information. Furthermore, a cross-check between information provided and information from other sources has been done. A complete list of all documents and evidence material reviewed is included in this report below in appendix 1.

Follow-up interviews

A site visit is conducted by LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) who performed interviews, telephone conferences, and physical site inspection with project stakeholders to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review. The detail is provided in this report in the below sections.

Resolution of Clarification and Corrective Action Request

The objective of this phase of the joint validation and verification was to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues which need to be clarified for LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) positive conclusion on the project design and Monitoring report. The Corrective Action Requests and Clarification Requests raised by LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) were resolved during communications between the Client and Applus+ Certifications to guarantee the transparency of the validation process, the concerns raised and responses given are summarized below in the appendix 2.

The Joint VCS PD & MR Version 02 submitted by project owners on 16/12/2019 serves as the basis for the final assessment presented. Additional changes to the project during the joint validation and verification process are not considered to be significant with respect to the main CDM/VCS objectives. The two CDM/VCS main objectives are the reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions and the contribution of sustainable development to the host country.

Internal quality control

As final step of a joint validation and verification of the final documentation including the final Joint validation and verification report and the checklist have to undergo an internal quality control by the technical review committee, i.e. each report has to be finally approved either by the head of the technical review committee or the deputy. In case one of these two persons is part of the assessment team approval can only be given by the other one to avoid any conflict of Interest.

After confirmation of the project owners the positive validation/verification opinion and relevant documents are submitted to the VCS secretariat through the VCS web-platform.

2.2 Document Review

The details of the document observed during the joint validation and verification process are listed below in appendix 1 of this report.

2.3 Interviews

The site visit for the project activity was carried out from 06/12/2019 to 07/12/2019. No sampling procedures were adopted either in document verification and all the document were cross checked to ensure conservative estimation of emission reduction. Kindly find below names of the persons interviewed (during onsite and telephonic interview later) for the site.

Sr. No.	Name of Persons	Role/Designation
1)	Mr. Kaushik Surender Rao	PP Representative
2)	Mr. Aruna Kumar V.K.	PP Representative
3)	Mr. Akshata T.G.	PP Representative
4)	Mr. Manjunath S.D.	PP Representative
5)	Ms. Vinathi Pai	Villager
6)	Mr. Sadashivam Reddy	Farmer
7)	Mr. Satyanarayana Uday	Villager
8)	Mr. Arun Poojari	Shopkeeper
9)	Mr. Narendra Kumar	Consultants

2.4 Site Inspections

Duration of on-site inspection: 06/12/2019 to 07/12/2019				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1.	Assessment team checked the implementation of the project, Baseline emission, Emission reduction calculation, technical description of the project and Monitoring.	Basavana Bagewadi Taluk Vijayapura District, Karnataka and Kogalli village, Hagaribommanahalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	06/12/2019 to 07/12/2019	Pankaj Kumar

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The objective of this phase of the joint validation and verification was to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues which need to be clarified for LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification)'s positive conclusion on the project design and

Monitoring report. The Corrective Action Requests and Clarification Requests raised by LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) were resolved during communications between the Client and LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) to guarantee the transparency of the validation process, the concerns raised and responses given are summarized below in the appendix 2.

The final Joint VCS PD & MR Version 02 submitted by project owners on 16/12/2019 serves as the basis for the final assessment presented. Additional changes to the project during the validation and verification process are not considered to be significant with respect to the main CDM/VCS objectives. The two CDM/VCS main objectives are the reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions and the contribution of sustainable development to the host country.

Areas of validation and verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Project design document and Monitoring report	00	01	00
Description of project activity	01	01	00
Application of selected baseline and monitoring methodology and selected standardized baseline			
- Applicability of methodology and standardized baseline	00	01	00
- Deviation from methodology	00	00	00
- Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized baseline	00	00	00
- Demonstration of additionality	00	01	00
- Emission reductions	00	01	00
- Monitoring plan	00	01	00
-Stakeholders consultation process	00	01	00
- Public comments	00	00	00
Others (please specify)-Matter related to double counting- for validation	00	00	00
Others (please specify)-Matter related to EIA ER achieved – Actual ER achieved calculations,	00	01	00
Total	01	Validation+ Verification: 08	00

The list of findings and their resolution is presented in appendix 2 of this report.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

No FAR raised during this joint validation and verification

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Project Details

The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable energy sources. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW Solar and Wind power projects in the Karnataka state of India. The project aims at providing electricity to the state

grid by effective utilization of renewable resources. The electricity generated from the project activity would be supplied to the national grid of India.

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

During the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately annual average 314,814 tCO₂e per year, thereon displacing 352,885 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

Details of the capacity & installation dates are mentioned in Section 1.4 above.

Project location

Assessment team during the validation site visit confirms via google map that the Wind and Solar power plant is located at a single region and the details are as follows⁴:

S. No.	Name of the SPVs	Tehsil	District	State
1.	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt Ltd	Basavana Bagewadi	Vijayapura	Karnataka
2.	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt Ltd	Basavana Bagewadi	Vijayapura	Karnataka
3.	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt Ltd	Basavana Bagewadi	Vijayapura	Karnataka
4.	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt Ltd	Hagaribom manahalli	Bellary	Karnataka

The geographical coordinates of the Wind projects (Project 1,2 & 3) are given below:

Project	New Turbine No	Feeders	WTG Coordinates	
			Latitude (° N)	Longitude (° E)
Project 1	BBW01	1	16.5970	75.9161

⁴Sourced from Detail Project Report of the project activity. The same is checked during the validation site visit via GPS meters.

		BBW04	1	16.5998	75.9284
		BBW09	1	16.6040	75.9000
		BBW06	1	16.6055	75.9165
		BBW05	1	16.6095	75.9143
		BBW07	1	16.6151	75.9129
		BBW08	1	16.6144	75.9062
		BBW10	1	16.6226	75.9020
		BBW11	1	16.6128	75.9250
		BBW02	2	16.5887	75.9111
		BBW16	2	16.6456	75.9381
		BBW18	2	16.6464	75.9443
		BBW14	2	16.6373	75.9331
		BBW13	2	16.6347	75.9379
		BBW17	2	16.6433	75.9409
		BBW15	2	16.6403	75.9367
		BBW12	2	16.6318	75.9343
		BBW03	2	16.5998	75.9284
	Project 2	BJ24	3	16.6507	75.9174
		BJ31	3	16.6545	75.9445
		BJ35	3	16.6638	75.9481
		BJ36	3	16.6631	75.9523
		BJ32	3	16.6582	75.9483
		BJ33	3	16.6585	75.9432
		BJ22	3	16.6461	75.9259
		BJ34	3	16.6615	75.9433
		BJ23	3	16.6496	75.9264
		BJ26	4	16.6531	75.9344

Project 3	BJ29	4	16.6515	75.9573
	BJ27	4	16.6439	75.9496
	BJ25	4	16.6489	75.9349
	BJ30	4	16.6541	75.9521
	BJ20	4	16.6253	75.9463
	BJ21	4	16.6255	75.9535
	BJ28	4	16.6479	75.9506
	BJ19	4	16.6219	75.9555
	CTA41	5	16.6191	75.9484
	CTA40	5	16.6217	75.9457
	CTA42	5	16.6148	75.9582
	CTA48	5	16.6118	75.9679
	CTA46	5	16.6187	75.9689
	CTA45	5	16.6218	75.9697
	CTA47	5	16.6149	75.9712
	CTA44	5	16.6250	75.9705
	CTA50	5	16.6055	75.9680
	CTA38	6	16.6151	75.9449
	CTA37	6	16.6164	75.9424
	CTA39	6	16.6100	75.9447
	CTA43	6	16.6088	75.9581
	CTA53	6	16.5974	75.9643
	CTA54	6	16.5945	75.9693
	CTA49	6	16.6093	75.9711
	CTA51	6	16.5990	75.9737
	CTA52	6	16.5927	75.9822

Geographical coordinates of the Solar project (Project 4) is as below:

Project	Solar power plant Coordinates	
	Latitude (° N)	Longitude (° E)
Project 4	14.95	76.14

During the Current Monitoring Period from 25/01/2018 to 30/11/2019 (First and last date included) the project activity contributed to the GHG reductions 352,015 tCO₂e.

Project Technology Details –

The project activity involves the installation of Solar projects. The project activity involves installation of combined capacity of 148.8 MW Solar and Wind power projects in the Karnataka state of India.

The technical specifications are mentioned in section 1.4 of this report and same was checked during site visit.

Assessment team checked onsite and confirms that the details of the project proponent areas below:

Organization name	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt Ltd
Contact person	Kaushik Surender Rao
Title	Director
Address	11, Commissariat Rd, Ashok Nagar, Bangalore- 560025, Karnataka, India
Telephone	+91 80 4941 1411
Email	info@atriapower.com

Organization name	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt Ltd
Contact person	Kaushik Surender Rao
Title	Director
Address	11, Commissariat Rd, Ashok Nagar, Bangalore- 560025, Karnataka, India
Telephone	+91 80 4941 1411
Email	info@atriapower.com

Organization name	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt Ltd
Contact person	Kaushik Surender Rao
Title	Director
Address	11, Commissariat Rd, Ashok Nagar, Bangalore- 560025, Karnataka, India
Telephone	+91 80 4941 1411
Email	info@atriapower.com

Organization name	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt Ltd
Contact person	Kaushik Surender Rao
Title	Director
Address	11, Commissariat Rd, Ashok Nagar, Bangalore- 560025, Karnataka, India
Telephone	+91 80 4941 1411
Email	info@atriapower.com

Assessment team checked onsite and confirms that the details of the other entity involved is as below:

Organization name	Kosher Climate India Private Limited
Contact person	Vamsi Krishna
Title	Global Business Head
Address	#109, 2nd Floor, 27th Main, HSR Layout, Bangalore- 560102
Telephone	080-25720814
Email	vamsi@kosherclimate.com

Project Start Date

25/01/2018 which is the date of commissioning of first phase of the Project. The SPV name is Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt Ltd. Hence the project start date is 25/01/2018. Assessment team checked the commission details from the commissioning certificate provided by the Government agencies (Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. For Wind power projects and Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. For Solar Project).

Project crediting period Date

Assessment team confirms that the crediting period dates for the project is as below:

Crediting Period Start date: 25/01/2018

Crediting Period End date: 24/01/2028

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

Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Assessment team confirms that the project is a Project that involves setting up of 148.8 MW Solar and Wind Project activity project.

Project Scale	
Project	
Large project	✓

As the estimated annual average GHG emission reductions or removal per year is 314,814 tCO₂e which is more than 300,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year, thus the project falls in the category of Large Project.

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
25-Jan-2018 to 24-Jan-2019	196,505
25-Jan-2019 to 24-Jan-2020	306,973
25-Jan-2020 to 24-Jan-2021	330,582
25-Jan-2021 to 24-Jan-2022	330,582
25-Jan-2022 to 24-Jan-2023	330,582
25-Jan-2023 to 24-Jan-2024	330,582
25-Jan-2024 to 24-Jan-2025	330,582
25-Jan-2025 to 24-Jan-2026	330,582
25-Jan-2026 to 24-Jan-2027	330,582
25-Jan-2027 to 24-Jan-2028	330,582
Total estimated ERs	3,148,137
Total number of crediting years	10
Average annual ERs	314,814

The above estimated emission reduction is confirmed by assessment team via emission reduction calculation spreadsheet. The calculation is conservative and this acceptable to the assessment team.

Conditions prior to project initiation

Assessment team during the desk review and onsite visit confirms that the project is a Wind and Solar power project and does not involve generation of GHG emissions for the purpose of their subsequent reduction, removal or destruction. The baseline as described in section 3.3.4 of this report will continue to be the baseline in the absence of project activity.

Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks

Assessment team confirms that the Project has received necessary approvals for development and commissioning for the proposed Wind and Solar project from the state Nodal agencies and is in compliance to the local laws and regulations. Assessment team checked the Commissioning certificates, Power Purchase agreements with state board and third parties. Installation report for Solar and wind power plant in the name of PP issued by state nodal agency of the respective state to confirm the project capacity and its relevant statutory requirements as per the host country regulations.

Assessment team noted that the project fulfils the norms put down by Central Pollution Control Board norms. As per Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India), final document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories (29/02/2016).

Being a renewable power project, it falls under the category of White and thus these projects do not need clearance for Consent to operate and only needs to inform the relative State Pollution Control Board. The same is done for the project and thus it can be confirmed that it follows the local laws of the host country.

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

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

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

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

Thus, assessment team confirms that the project activity follows the National and local law and regulation of the host country.

Project Ownership

Atria Power Corporation Pvt Ltd is the parent company and also project proponent (PP) of project activity and they have the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

The project ownership has been checked by the Assessment Team and demonstrated through below supporting documents:

1. Commissioning certificates – The letter from respective State Nodal Agency to the respective SPV of PP for registration of commissioning of generation facility indicates that PP have the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

2. Contract with EPC contractor – The purchase order on the name of respective SPV of PP indicates that PP has the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

Assessment team confirms that, the project ownership relies on **Atria Power Corporation Pvt Ltd** as per the internal agreement between Atria Power Corporation Pvt Ltd & each SPV companies.

Emissions trading programs and other binding limits

Assessment team confirms that the Net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the Project will not be used for compliance with an emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions in any Emission Trading program or other binding limits. Audit team checked the REC Mechanism database of India and found that the project activity is not accredited⁵ / registered⁶ under REC mechanism. Further, Declaration in effect of the same has been submitted by project proponent to audit team and found to be correct. Thus, it is concluded that the project activity not involved on other Emissions trading programs and other binding limits.

Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Eligibility Criteria for grouped projects

This is not a grouped project activity. Thus, this section is not applicable for this project.

Leakage Management for AFOLU projects

Not applicable to the project activity.

Commercially Sensitive Information

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the project description. The details are presented transparently to the assessment team for analysis which lead to positive conclusion for this validation and verification.

⁵https://recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/publics/accredited_regens

⁶https://recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/publics/registered_regens

Sustainable Development

Contribution to sustainable development:

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India has stipulated economic, social, environment and technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. Assessment team found that the project contributes to sustainable development using the following ways.

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

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

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

Environmental well-being: Solar and wind being a renewable source of energy, it reduces the dependence on fossil fuels and conserves natural resources which are on the verge of depletion. Due to its zero emission the Project activity also helps in avoiding significant amount of GHG emissions and specific pollutants like SO_x, NO_x, and SPM associated with the conventional thermal power generation facilities.

Project undergone continuous operation and only scheduled maintenance as per the manufacturer specification is considered. No unforeseen incident observed for the present monitoring period.

3.2 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project has neither been registered nor seeking registration under any other GHG programs. The project is seeking registration only in VCS program. Audit team checked the REC Mechanism database of India and found that the project activity is not accredited / registered under REC mechanism. Further, declaration for the same is checked and found correct by the assessment team. Also assessment team checked the following registries to confirm the same. The details of the registries checked are as follows:

1. <https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/>
2. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>
3. <http://www.goldstandard.org/>

Rejection by other GHG programs

The Project is not rejected by other GHG programs. A declaration for the same is checked and found correct by the assessment team. Also assessment team checked the following registries to confirm the same. The details of the registries checked are as follows:

1. <https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/>
2. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>
3. <http://www.goldstandard.org/>
4. www.v-c-s.org

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

Renewable energy certificates are available for trading in the host country However, the same is not availed by the project participant. The undertaking regarding the same is submitted by PP which is acceptable to the assessment team and assessment team also checked the REC web site (<https://recregistryindia.nic.in/>) and found the declaration to be correct.

3.3 Safeguards

3.3.1 No Net Harm

The project activity promotes environmental and socio-economic well-being as it results in zero GHG emissions due to installation and operation of clean, renewable energy technology for electricity generation.

As project is a renewable energy project hence there is no negative environmental and socio impact effect and the same can be summarized in the below table:

S.No.	Indicator	Assessment team opinion
1	Air quality	The project generates clean energy which replaces the fossil fuel intensive electricity generation. Also report on “Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects” prepared by MNRE dated September 2013. This report clearly mentioned that wind and solar farms operations do not result in direct air pollution. Adequate measures were taken to mitigate the envisaged impacts like spraying water on the road side to reduce dust level, etc. This was confirmed by the local stakeholders. Therefore, it is validated that mitigation measures were robustly implemented on ground for air quality issues project will have a positive impact on air quality.
2	Water quality and quantity	The project has no effect on water quality and quantity because it neither generates any waste nor consume any water. It was validated during on-site assessment that there was no requirement of water for operations of Wind and Solar plant and the only usage of water was for drinking and sanitation purpose. The consumption of freshwater during construction was also pretty much limited as confirmed by the local stakeholders. Hence the parameter is indicated as neutral and the same is acceptable to the DOE
3	Soil condition	There are negligible impacts envisaged during operation of the project activity.

S.No.	Indicator	Assessment team opinion
		For mitigating the impacts during construction, various mitigation measures were taken which is validated from the plant records of PP and the interview with local villagers. The top soil excavated during construction, was stockpiled and used for compaction. The roads were not paved and soling was done with excavated earth & rock material, so land disturbance could be minimized. It was also confirmed that, the vegetation done at site helps for soil erosion. The same is confirmed during the stakeholder meetings during onsite visit. Therefore, it can be concluded that the project has no effect on soil conditions during its operation because it has no waste coming out.
4	Biodiversity	During the validation site visit it was observed that the condition of ground vegetation will be gradually improved; No rare species has been found in the around area. The project site is not on the migration route of migratory bird. As Such Solar power plant does not have any obstruction in the path of migratory birds. With the implementation of Project, the greening water will be increased significantly; the biodiversity in the vicinity will be improved with the vegetation improvement. NO negative impact envisaged.
5	Employment Generation	The project activity employed local population as skilled workers as well as security guards which were envisaged during the validation site visit. The personnel employed by the project activity are also provided trainings and exposed to various awareness programs therefore a positive indicator has been accepted.
6	Livelihood of the poor	The project is associated with infrastructure development like roads in the nearby areas and promoting economic activities like grants to local school and communities temples etc. Positive impact envisaged.

3.3.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

As per the VCS requirements, it is necessary to invite the relevant stakeholders, prior of the validation process. Moreover, the stakeholder meeting took place prior to the start date of the project activity which fulfill the requirement of project standard for project activities version 02. The DOE checked the relevance of the dates during the validation site visit. The detail of the invitation date and stakeholder meeting date is as below:

Project	Meeting date	Location
Project 1, 2 & 3	01/10/2019	Atria Pooling station, Basavana

		Bagewadi, Vijayapura District, Karnataka
Project 4	02/10/2019	Site office, Kogali Village Hagaribommanahalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.

The stake holder meeting was conducted at the project site itself as below:

The local stakeholders' consultation meeting was attended by local persons including local villagers, local vendors and technology suppliers.

The stakeholders identified by the project participant were local villagers who are the major population of the particular area, local communities and gram panchayat (Village head), panel supplier, project proponent representatives, O&M Team and other people involved in the project. Validation team verified the list of participants who attended the stakeholder meeting and feedback questionnaire and confirms the stakeholders identified are relevant. Validation team verified the list of participants who attended the stakeholder meeting and feedback questionnaire and confirms the stakeholders identified are relevant. The validation team also verified the minutes of meeting to note that no negative comments were received and the same was cross checked with the information obtained during follow up interviews with the stakeholder's. Moreover, assessment team during the validation site visit also noted that a grievance register is also put onsite for the stakeholder to comment on any grievances during the operation lifetime of the project activity, the grievances from the stakeholder if found suitable will be addressed immediately by the top management and thus the approach is found appropriate for the project activity.

The interactions with some of the stakeholders during the site visit are presented below:

Name of the stakeholder	Mr. Arun Kumar V.K. (Villager)
DOE questions: Did the power project generated employment opportunities for locals youths, skilled or unskilled persons?	
Answer: Yes. Employment given to locals in O&M activities for technically educated youths and unskilled men & womens as labours in construction activity as well as vegetation removal etc. work.	

Name of the stakeholder	Mr. Satyanarayana Uday(Farmer)
DOE questions: Did the renewable energy power project have any adverse impact on the nearby areas?	
Answer: No. Wind and solar power plants do have no adverse impact on surrounding area.	

DoE checked the grievance register available at site during site visit and local stakeholders can anytime lodge their grievances if any in the register over the operational life time of the project. During site visit, it was confirmed that site manager will be responsible to address any grievances received from stakeholders. PP confirmed that there will be annual assessment of developmental activities in the vicinity of the project and accordingly CSR funds can be utilized based on need. Hence, DoE confirms that, PP has put a ongoing mechanism to engage with stakeholders in pro active manner.

Thus, Validation team is of the opinion that the stakeholder meeting was adequate and appropriate.

3.3.3 Environmental Impact

The project activity is expected to have positive impacts and no significant adverse environmental impacts are foreseen. Since, the project activity is an electricity generation from renewable source (i.e. Solar energy) therefore no negative impact are envisaged. There is no mandatory legal requirement for carrying out an environmental impact assessment in the host country. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate change (MoEFCC), Government of India (GoI) notification⁷ dated 14/09/2006 regarding the requirement of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies states that any project developer in India needs to file an application to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (including a public hearing and an EIA) in case the proposed industry or project is listed in a predefined list. The list includes thirty nine project activities that require EIA studies. The Solar and wind power projects are not included in this list and thus an EIA study is not required.

3.3.4 Public Comments

Assessment team noted that this project was open for public comment from 30/11/2019 to 30/12/2019. No comments were received.

The detail were checked by the assessment team in the following web platform

https://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/pipeline_details/PL2065

3.3.5 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

Not applicable as this project is not an AFOLU project.

3.4 Application of Methodology

3.4.1 Title and Reference

Assessment team checked that following methodology and tools are applicable for the project activity. The details are as below:

Title: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources - ACM0002- Version 19.0

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

Methodology : Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources

Type I : Energy industries (renewable / non-renewable sources)

Category: Approved Consolidated Methodology

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

⁷<http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eia/so1533.pdf>

- Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system⁸ - Version 07.0 (EB 100, Annex 04)
- Methodological Tool- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality⁹ - Version 07.0.0 (EB 70, Annex 08)

3.4.2 Applicability

The applied baseline methodology is justified as it has been demonstrated that the proposed project activity is:

Applicability 1: The project activity is installation of a new grid connected wind and solar power plant (Option 1 (A)) at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (Greenfield plant) and hence this criterion is applicable.

Applicability 2: The proposed project activity is an installation of a new grid connected wind and solar power plant and hence this condition is met. The option (a) of applicability criteria 2 is applicable as project is renewable energy power plant/unit.

Applicability 3: The project is installation of new wind and solar energy-based electricity generation plants (not a hydro power plant). Hence this criteria is not applicable.

Applicability 4: The project is wind and solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

Applicability 5: The project is wind and solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

Applicability 6: The project is wind and solar power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

Applicability 7: The project activity is installation of a new grid connected wind and solar power project and does not involve switching from fossil fuel to renewable energy and hence this criterion is not relevant to the project activity.

&

This is a wind and solar power plant and not a biomass fired plant and hence this applicability criterion is not applicable to the project activity.

Applicability 8: The project activity is a new grid connected wind and solar power plant and not a retrofits, replacement or capacity additions and therefore this criterion is not applicable to the project activity.

⁸<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v7.0.pdf>

⁹<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf>

Applicability 9: Please refer below

Applicability conditions of “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”

- OM, BM and CM are estimated using the tool for calculating baseline emissions.
- The project activity is grid connected and thus emission factor is calculated and thus OM, BM and CM are estimated using the tool for calculating baseline emissions.
- The project activity is located in India, a non-Annex I country. Therefore, tool is applicable for the project activity.
- The project is a wind and solar power project and there is no involvement of biofuels. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable for the project activity.

LGA Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) confirms that the application of the baseline methodology is transparent and conservative and confirms that the chosen baseline and monitoring methodology i.e. ACM0002- Version 19.0 is applicable to the project activity.

The project activity qualifies as Type I during every year of the crediting period in accordance with applicable provisions for project activity eligibility as discussed above. Also, the total installed capacity of project activity is more than 15 MW which is applicable as per large scale project activities methodology ACM0002- Version 19.0. The project capacity will be always remain the same and hence the project activity will always be large scale project activities throughout the crediting period and thereafter.

3.4.3 Project Boundary

Project boundary has been ascertained and confirmed during the site visit using ACM0002- Version 19.0 – “The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the CDM project power plant is connected to”.

Hence the project boundary includes the renewable energy power generation, sub-stations, grid and all power plants connected to grid. The proposed project activity will evacuate power to the grid. The boundary also extends to the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the VCS project power plant is connected to”.

The calculation of net electricity supplied to grid is under purview of state electricity board and project activity owner or project activity Implementer does not have any control on it. Thus, for project activity, net electricity supplied to grid is the monitoring parameter which is used for ER calculations.

It is to be noted that metering arrangement is under control of state electricity board and PP does not have any control on it.

The sources and GHG gases involved for proposed Project activity are as below

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

3.4.4 Baseline Scenario

Assessment team confirms that being a grid connected Solar and wind energy generation project, PP developed the project based on the Methodology ACM0002- Version 19.0. As per methodology *if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:*

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

As per CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02, “where the baseline scenario is not prescribed in the approved methodology, the DOE shall assess the list of identified credible alternatives to the project activity in the JOINT VCS PD & MR selected to determine the most realistic baseline scenario.” Thus, JOINT VCS PD & MR should mention the credible alternatives to the project activity in order to determine the most realistic baseline scenario. As the selected large-scale methodology clearly mention the baseline scenario and the same has been opted in this project, therefore, no further analysis on baseline is required.

Validation Team, therefore, concludes that the JOINT VCS PD & MR conforms to the guidance given by EB via CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02 and VCS via VCS standard version 4.0.

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

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

The combined margin ($EF_{grid, CM, y}$) is the result of a weighted average of two emission factor pertaining to the electricity system: the operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM). Calculations for this combined margin must be based on data from an official source (where available) and made publicly available. The Central electricity authority (CEA) database version 14 is the latest available data at the time of JOINT VCS PD & MR submission to DOE for validation, hence same is considered for emission factor calculations.

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

Parameter	Value	Nomenclature	Source
$EF_{grid, CM, y}$	0.9368 tCO ₂ /MWh	Combined margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Calculated as the weighted average of the operating margin (0.75) & build margin (0.25) values, sourced from Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 14.0, December 2018 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India
$EF_{grid, OM, y}$	0.9610 tCO ₂ /MWh	Operating margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Calculated as the last 3-year (2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18) generation-weighted average, sourced from Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 14.0, December 2018 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India
$EF_{grid, BM, y}$	0.8644 tCO ₂ /MWh	Build margin CO ₂ emission factor for the project electricity system in year y	Baseline CO ₂ Emission Database, Version 14.0, December 2018 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India

Moreover, Annex 3 of the EB 22 states that national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have to be accounted for when considering the baseline scenario. Paragraph 7(a) states that, only those national and/or sectoral policies or regulations under paragraph 6(a), i.e., type E+ policy that increase GHG emissions, that have been implemented before adoption of the Kyoto Protocol by the COP (decision 1/CP.3, 11/12/1997), shall be taken into account when developing a baseline scenario. The Electricity Act of 2003 promoted cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity (Refer Section 86(1) of Electricity Act 2003). Therefore, it could be seen that the provincial and sectoral policies are E- i.e., policies that decrease GHG emissions and are after November 2001. Hence the

baseline scenario of electricity generation by grid connected fossil fuel dominated power plants is in accordance with Annex 3 of EB 22.

Assessment team thus confirmed that baseline is selected as per the applied methodology and combined margin is calculated as per the tool and thus acceptable to the assessment team.

3.4.5 Additionality

During conceptualization of the project activity, board of directors of the project proponents considered the VCS revenue to improve the project financials. During the board meeting for board of Directors decided that they would consider VCS revenue for their project activity. In continuation to the board decision, PP issued the respective purchase order for the supply of wind and solar plant.

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

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

Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

Alternative 1: The proposed project activity without VCS benefit;

Alternative 2: Continuation of the current situation, i.e., electricity will continue to be generated by the existing generation mix operating in the grid.

Having regard to the fact that the project activity under consideration is a wind and solar power project, validation team is convinced that there are no other realistic and credible alternatives. Both the alternatives are in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements as;

- the implementation of project activity is a voluntary initiative and is not mandatory or a legal requirement;
- the applicable environmental regulations do not restrict the use of solar energy; and
- There is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology.

Assessment team noted that the project fulfils the norms put down by Central Pollution Control Board. As per Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India), final document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories (29/02/2016).

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

There shall be no necessity of obtaining the “Consent to Establish/Operate” for White category of industries. Intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC is sufficient.

Being a renewable power project it falls under the category of White and thus these projects do not need clearance for Consent to operate and only needs to inform the relative State pollution control board. The same is done for the project and thus it can be confirmed that it follows the local laws of the host country.

Due to above categorization of white category and being the renewable in nature, the project activity does not emit any emissions. Thus, there are no any other surplus regulatory requirement for the project activity. This is found to be accepted by assessment team.

However, of the two alternatives identified, alternative (i) cannot be considered realistic as further analysis in the following paragraph reveals that it is not economically feasible option. Hence, alternative (ii) alone could be justified as realistic, credible and plausible alternative to the PP.

Validation team is, therefore, convinced that the project developer has taken into consideration all realistic and credible alternatives (having regard to the governing methodologies) including the project being undertaken as a non-VCS activity and continuation of current scenario. The identification of alternatives is in conformity with the guidance given by the tool.

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

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

The alternative(s) shall be in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, even if these laws and regulations have objectives other than GHG reductions, e.g. to mitigate local air pollution. (This sub-step does not consider national and local policies that do not have legally-binding status.)

Both the alternatives are in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements as;

- The implementation of project activity is a voluntary initiative and is not mandatory or a legal requirement;
- The applicable environmental regulations do not restrict the use of solar energy; and
- There is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology.

Moreover, Outcome of Sub-step 1b: Hence, both the alternatives enlisted above are found to comply with the mandatory laws and regulations taking into account the enforcement of the legislations in the region or country and EB decisions on national and/or sectoral policies and regulations. However, Alternative 2 has been selected as the appropriate baseline alternative for this project activity.

Step 2: Investment analysis

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

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method and Sub-step 2b (Option III): Apply benchmark analysis

a) Suitability of investment analysis, financial indicator and benchmark:

Project developer had demonstrated that the financial returns of the proposed VCS project activity would be insufficient to justify the required capital investment as per CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02.0. In the final Joint VCS PD & MR version 02. PP has adopted a conservative approach to identify the benchmark for the project activity. The project is earning revenue from the installation of the project activity. Thus, simple cost analysis (Option I) is not appropriate. Also in the absence of the project activity grid electricity would have been the obvious choice for the Project which requires no investment. Hence investment comparison analysis (Option II) is also not appropriate for the project activity. Therefore, benchmark analysis (Option III) is used for the project activity as per project type and decision-making context. Therefore, the Expected return on equity is considered appropriate benchmark. Accordingly, the post-tax Equity IRR has been considered as the relevant financial indicator for the project activity which is acceptable to the assessment team. Moreover, the financial indicator selected by the PP is correct based on the fact that tool do not restrict the PP to either use project IRR or Equity IRR. This is under the prerogative of the PP to select appropriate indicator based on his preferences to know the IRR based on his equity investment or debt investment. The same is thus acceptable to the assessment team. Assessment team however checked the Equity IRR calculation and found that input assumptions used for the calculation of Equity IRR are applicable at the time of investment decision of the project and thus is in accordance with the relevant guideline of the tool.

As per Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08, “In situations where an investment analysis is carried out in nominal terms and the available IRR benchmarks are in real terms, project participants shall convert the real term values of benchmarks to nominal values by adding the inflation rate. The inflation rate shall be obtained from the inflation forecast of the central bank of the host country for the duration of the crediting period. If this information is not available, the target inflation rate of the central bank shall be used. If this information is also not available, then the average forecasted inflation rate for the host country published by the IMF (International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook) or the World Bank for the next five years after the start of the project activity shall be used”.

The investment analysis has been carried out in Nominal terms. Accordingly, default value has been adjusted by adding suitable forecasted inflation rate taken from RBI (Central Bank, India). PROJECT OWNERS have calculated Benchmark based on WPI mean inflation rate. As per appendix A of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08, the inflation forecast should be for the duration of the crediting period. However, since RBI provides forecast inflation only for 5 & 10 years, the project investor has calculated benchmark using 10 years durations and the same is considered as Benchmark for the project activity.

As Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” the cost of equity is determined by selecting the values provided in the Appendix, i.e. Default values for cost of equity (expected return on equity) is presented below:

Appendix A in Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08 specifies default value of expected return on equity in real terms for Energy Industries (Group 1) in India = 10.73%

Whereas, appendix in EB 98, Annex 08 specifies default value of expected return on equity in real terms for Energy Industries (Group 1) in India = 10.73%

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

Nominal Benchmark¹⁰ = $\{(1 + \text{Real Benchmark}) * (1 + \text{Inflation rate})\} - 1$

Where:

- Default value for Real Benchmark = 10.73% (as per Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08)
- Inflation Rate forecast by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (i.e. Central Bank of India) for India & in case where RBI Inflation forecast was not available, average Inflation rate forecast for India has been sourced from IMF web site.

Benchmark estimation:

Appendix in Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08 specifies default value of expected return on equity in real terms for Energy Industries (Group 1) in India = **10.73%**

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

1. For Projects 1,2 & 3 (Wind Power Projects of capacity 39.6x3 =118.8 MW)

Benchmark	Values	Source
Return on Equity	10.73%	Guidelines on the assessment of investment analysis, EB97 Annex 8
Inflation forecast (Median) 5 year	4.70%	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17616
Inflation forecast (Median) 10 year	4.20%	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17616
Value with 5 Year Inflation Forecast	15.93%	
Value with 10 Year Inflation Forecast	15.38%	

Chosen Benchmark	15.38%	Conservative of the Above Values
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2. For Project 4 (Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.

Benchmark	Values	Source
Return on Equity	10.73 %	Guidelines on the assessment of investment analysis, EB97 Annex 8

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

Inflation forecast (Median) 5 year	4.95%	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17398
Inflation forecast (Median) 10 year	4.50%	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17398
Value with 5 Year Inflation Forecast	16.21 %	
Value with 10 Year Inflation Forecast	15.71 %	

Chosen Benchmark	15.71 %	Conservative of the Above Values
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Most conservative benchmark of above two for combined equity IRR taken as 15.38% which is the minimum of above two benchmarks. DoE confirms that approach used by PP to use most conservative benchmark is appropriate and in line with investment analysis guidelines.

Assessment of combined additionality as per VCS Standard, version 4.0

As per the section 3.5.5 of the VCS Project Standard v4, the additionality demonstration for all project activity instances shall be combined (e.g., multiple wind turbines shall be assessed in combination rather than individually).

Though the project is promoted by same group company, each project component is promoted by different legal entities. As per the host country requirement tax should be estimated individually. Also the financial input parameters (ie, PLF, Project Cost and tariff are different for each project component. Hence, the cash flow including tax estimation is done separately for each project component. Then the post tax net cash flow of equity IRR from all the 4 project are added and the combined cash flow is estimated. From the combined cash flow of the 4 project, the combined equity IRR is estimated for this project activity.

This project consists multiple projects (ie, Project 1, Project 2, Project 3 & Project 4) components and project 1, 2 & 3 consist of multiple instances (ie, wind turbines). Each project component is implemented by different legal entity and investment decision time, financial parameters (such as PLF, project cost, tariff etc) are different for each project component. As per the host country requirement, cash flow and tax have been calculated individually for each project. After calculation of post-tax cash flow for each project, all the cash flows are added to obtain the combined cash flow for the project. Hence, it is appropriate to demonstrate additionality combinedly for each project component (combined for all the instances in each component).

Hence, PP has calculated combined equity IRR is considering net cash flow of all 4 project component. The result of combined equity IRR is as below:

Combined Post tax Equity IRR	10.04%
Benchmark Value (conservative value between 15.38% & 15.71%)	15.38%

Suitability of benchmark: As decision making date for all 4 components are in year 2017 only, hence selection of most conservative benchmark is acceptable and in line with guidelines for investment analysis.

The combined financial analysis sheet checked and benchmark estimation and method for calculation of combined IRR found to be appropriate and acceptable.

From the above result it is evident that even the combined equity IRR is still below the benchmark.

b) Parameters and assumptions used:

As projects involves 4 project instances (3 wind and 1 solar), below chronology confirmed during validation to assess the validity of input parameters for calculation of post tax equity IRR inline with CDM investment analysis guidelines.

The below table represent the chronology of the project activity:

Events related to project implementation	VCS relevant events	Date
Completion of DPR		December 2016 (for solar project) & July 2017 (for wind project)
Board decision for investment & securing carbon credits	Investment decision	10/01/2017 (for solar project) & 30/07/2017 (for wind project)
Placement of the Purchase Orders	Projects' construction Start	27/02/2017(for solar project) & 16/08/2017 (for wind project)
Commissioning of Project	Start Date	25/01/2018 (COD of solar project) & 18/04/2018 & 27/04/2019 (for wind project)
VCS Compliance	Engaging VCS Consultant	20/09/2019
VCS Compliance	Stakeholder' Meeting	01/10/2019 & 02/10/2019

From the above chronology it is evident that the project proponent has seriously considered the carbon revenue since investment decision and has taken necessary steps to secure carbon benefits in parallel with the implementation of the project activity.

The project activity is a renewable source of electricity generation and supplies the electricity to the INDIAN Electricity grid. The key parameters which determine the Equity IRR of the project activity are project cost, PLF and profitability estimates.

In the revised Joint VCS PD& MR Version 02, the project cost is based on the PIM (Project Information Memorandum). The details of the PIM are as below:

Project cost as per the PIM & Purchase Order

SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	PIM Date	Decision Date	Project Cost (In Million) PIM	Actual Project Cost (In Million)	EPC Contract Date
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	30/07/2017	2900	2721.4	16/08/2017
2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	30/07/2017	2873	2726.7	16/08/2017
3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	30/07/2017	2870	2681.1	16/08/2017
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	Dec. 2016	10/01/2017	1835.4	1660.8	27/02/2017

PIM has been submitted to validation team. The PIM were available during decision making and financial profitability of the project was decided based on this PIM. Validation team checked the PIM of the project activity and found that consideration of the project cost in revised Joint VCS PD& MR Version 02 is correct and it is in line with Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 09 as well as in compliance to CDM Validation and Verification Standard for project activities version 02. Hence, the project cost consideration is justified. Assessment team checked the actual project cost and still the project do not breach the benchmark. The sensitivity analysis below confirms the same. Since the actual cost is considered there is no way the cost can go up and thus the same is assessed to be correct.

In India, infrastructure projects are generally entitled to a debt equity ratio of 70:30. However, depending on the relationship of the client with the bank, its credit rating and collaterals offered, banks consider higher debt equity ratio also. The debt equity ratio for the project is 70:30. Assessment team checked the order for the respective state regarding ratio of debt and equity which was available at the time of investment decision and found that the ratio of Debt to equity was considered correctly for the present validation condition.

The profitability of the project, which forms the basis for IRR calculation is based on installed capacity, PLF, electricity tariff, O&M cost, depreciation and taxation.

c) Assessment of Plant Load Factor (PLF):

PP considered the Plant load factor from a third party PIM, for expected electricity generation estimation. They are contracted by the PPs for this project. PP has submitted the copies of the PIM to the assessment team.

PLF as per 3rd party PIM

SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	PIM Date	PLF (%)= 3 rd party engineering company /PIM
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	29.01%
2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	28.37%
3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	28.21%
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	Dec. 2016	18.74%

PLF estimation in PIM is in line with Para 3 (b) Annex 11, EB 48 and acceptable to the assessment team. The deration factor for IRR calculation is sourced from offer letter which was available to the PP at the time of investment decision. Hence the value is considered correct.

Further, actual comparison is not possible since the data available for shorter period.

D) Assessment of Electricity Tariff:

Tariff rate as per PIM and SERC (State Electricity regulatory commission)

SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	Tariff rate as per PIM	Tariff Rate (as per KERC ¹¹)
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45
2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45
3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.08	3.45
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar)	30	4.35	4.36

¹¹ Wind Tariff order: <https://karnataka.gov.in/kerc/Miscellaneous%20Orders%20%202018/Orders%20-%202018/Generic-Tariff-for-Wind-Power-Project-2018.pdf>

Solar Tariff order :
<https://www.karnataka.gov.in/kerc/Documents/Revision%20of%20tariff%20for%20Grid%20Interactive%20Megawatt%20scale%20Solar%20Power%20Plants%20for%20FY18.pdf>

	Pvt. Ltd.			
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Validation team assessed the tariff and found that same value was available during decision making and in conformity with guidance Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 08. The tariff specified in the PPAs is applicable for the electricity consumed at the delivery point and also many PPAs are signed with different third parties for different tariff and different tenure. Hence, it would be difficult to determine the average tariff for these projects. So, assessment team has cross checked the actual tariff as per KERC order for further substantiation as these values are available during the validation stage. The tariff considered for all wind projects (project 1-3) are less than tariff given in KERC tariff order applicable for the wind project commissioned after 1st April 2018. However, tariff for the solar project (project 4) is 0.01 Rs/kWh less than tariff order mentioned in the KERC tariff order applicable for the projects commissioned between 1st April 2017 and 1st April 2018. IRR is still below benchmark with the consideration of tariff mentioned in the KERC tariff order.

e) Assessment of O& M cost:

O&M as per PIM and as per agreement

SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	PIM Date	O&M (In Million) (Without tax)	Actual O&M (In Million) (Without tax)	O&M Contract Date
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	26.9	29.7	18/05/2018
2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	26.9	29.7	18/05/2018
3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	July 2017	26.9	29.7	18/05/2018
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	Dec. 2016	14.1	14.1	01/04/2018

The PIM has been used in the financial calculation as same was available during decision making and hence applicable. According to Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 09, the cost should be based on the input parameters available at the time of decision making and the PP has submitted PIM supporting this consideration. Therefore, considering the above assessment, validation team concluded that the O&M cost considered from respective PIM in the computation of financial indicator is in conformity with guidance Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 09.

F) Assessment of Tax computation:

The project developer has adopted book depreciation rates as per Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956 for computing book profit and Income Tax Act 1961 stipulated for income tax calculation, which are in conformity with the accepted accounting principles adopted by the company and income tax laws in the host country. The block of assets has been computed for depreciation purpose as per the accepted accounting principles. Tax liability has been calculated as per the income tax rules and the

rulings given. In computing the income tax liability, the project developers have considered Tax holiday (u/s 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Accelerated depreciation on plant and machinery is also sourced from IT act. The tax rates assumed corresponds to the tax rate prevailing at the time of taking decision (conformity to Appendix of EB 85, Annex 12). Hence, these assumptions are appropriate during decision making context.

g)Cross checking parameters:

Name of the parameter	DOE assessment				
Project Cost	The details of the proposed project activity are given below.				
	SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	Project Cost (In Million) PIM	Project Cost (In Million) Actual
	1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,900.00	2,721.4
	2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,873.00	2,726.7
	3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,870.00	2,681.1
	4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	1,835.4	1,660.8
	The project cost has been considered from PIM and was available at the time decision making for the project activity.				
	The DOE has also checked the cost of the each project site from the EPC contracts and found that, the reduction in project cost is within the range of sensitivity analysis. The project activity is additional with the project cost as per EPC contracts.				
	The difference in actual project cost for different project site is due to time difference, manufacturer, different EPC contractor, negotiation skills of individual PP etc.				
	The assessment team has also checked the KERC tariff orders and found that project cost considered for project is found to be appropriate.				
Based on sectoral scope expert and local knowledge, the project cost considered as per PIM for the proposed project activity is found to be appropriate for solar projects. Also, since the actual cost is available to DOE from the EPC contracts and IRR is still within benchmark, thus the same is acceptable.					
The IRR as per the assumption from the PIM is as follows:					
SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	Project Cost (In Million)	IRR (%)	Benchmark (%)

				PIM			
	1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,900.00	10.04%	15.38%	
	2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,873.00			
	3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	2,870.00			
	4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	1,835.4			
The project cost as per EPC contracts is well below the benchmark, and the project is still additional. Since the comparison is done, the increase of the same in future is not possible. Thus assessment team is of the opinion that project is still additional with the consideration of actual project cost for the project activity.							
O&M cost and Escalation in the operational expense =5(%)-Standard practice in India	The details of the proposed project activity are given below. The O&M cost has been considered from PIM and was available at the time of decision making for the project activity. The assessment team also checked the O&M cost as per the O&M agreements for each site. Thus, the project activity is additional with as per the O&M cost from the respective O&M Agreements. IRR value as per the assumptions from the DPR is as below:						
	SL No.	SPV	Capa city (MW)	O&M (In Million) (Without tax)	Actual O&M (In Million) (Without tax)	IRR	Benchmark
	1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	26.9	29.7	10.04%	15.38%
	2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	26.9	29.7		
	3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	26.9	29.7		
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	14.1	14.1			
Based on sectoral scope expert and local knowledge, the project O&M cost and its escalation considered as per PIM for the proposed project activity is found to be appropriate for solar/wind projects. Also since the actual O&M cost from the O&M agreements is available to the DOE and IRR is still within benchmark, thus the same is acceptable.							

Tariff	The Tariff rate has been considered from PIM and the same was available at the time decision made for the project activity. The DOE has also checked the PPA for each project site and found there are no changes in tariff rate and is within threshold limit. Thus the project activity is additional with actual Tariff rate. <table><tr><th>SL No.</th><th>SPVs</th><th>Capacity (MW)</th><th>Tariff Rate (as per PIM/ Calculation sheet)</th><th>Tariff Rate (as per PPA)or KERC order</th><th>IRR</th><th>Benchmark</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.</td><td>39.60</td><td>4.02</td><td>3.45</td><td rowspan="4">10.04%</td><td rowspan="4">15.38%</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.</td><td>39.60</td><td>4.02</td><td>3.45</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.</td><td>39.60</td><td>4.08</td><td>3.45</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.</td><td>30</td><td>4.35</td><td>4.36</td></tr></table> Since the IRR is still below benchmark with the consideration of PPA signed which is valid for total operational lifetime of the project, assessment team confirms that the project is still additional with actual Tariff rate. Moreover, in the above table the order from State electricity tariff order is checked and it is confirmed that Wheeling Agreement signed with the rate as mentioned above and hence increase of the same is not possible. Based on sectoral scope expert and local knowledge, the project tariff rate considered as per state tariff order for the proposed project activity is found to be appropriate.	SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	Tariff Rate (as per PIM/ Calculation sheet)	Tariff Rate (as per PPA)or KERC order	IRR	Benchmark	1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45	10.04%	15.38%	2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45	3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.08	3.45	4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	4.35	4.36
SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	Tariff Rate (as per PIM/ Calculation sheet)	Tariff Rate (as per PPA)or KERC order	IRR	Benchmark																								
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45	10.04%	15.38%																								
2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.02	3.45																										
3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	4.08	3.45																										
4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	4.35	4.36																										
PLF	The details of the proposed project activity are given below. <table><tr><th>SL No.</th><th>SPVs</th><th>Capacity (MW)</th><th>PLF (%)= 3rd party engineerin g company /PIM</th><th>IRR</th><th>Benchmark</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Atria Wind Power (Basavana</td><td>39.60</td><td>29.01%</td><td>10.04%</td><td>15.38%</td></tr></table>	SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	PLF (%)= 3 rd party engineerin g company /PIM	IRR	Benchmark	1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana	39.60	29.01%	10.04%	15.38%																	
SL No.	SPVs	Capacity (MW)	PLF (%)= 3 rd party engineerin g company /PIM	IRR	Benchmark																									
1	Atria Wind Power (Basavana	39.60	29.01%	10.04%	15.38%																									

		Bagewadi) Pvt. Ltd.				
	2	Atria Wind Power (Bijapur 1) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	28.37%		
	3	Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd.	39.60	28.21%		
	4	Atria Solar Power (Chamarajnagar) Pvt. Ltd.	30	18.74%		
	Validation team assessed the PIM. Same report has been used in the financials and the emission reduction calculation. PLF estimation by 3 rd party engineering company is in line with Para 3 (b) Annex 11, EB 48 and acceptable to the assessment team.					
The PLF has been taken from the PIM, and the same has been checked and found that PLF considered for the project activity in within the range of sensitivity analysis and found to be appropriate.						
Assessment team confirms that since with the value as mentioned in the tariff order for State Electricity regulatory commission report are considered and still the IRR is still below the benchmark, hence the project is additional.						
Tax Rates						
Income tax rate (%)					30.00%	
MAT (Minimum Alternate tax) (%)					18.50%	
The above table shows the tax rate considered for individual project Owner and the same is found suitable.						
Assessment team noted that the project developer has adopted book depreciation rates as per Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956 for computing book profit and Income Tax Act 1961 stipulated for income tax calculation, which are in conformity with the accepted accounting principles adopted by the company and income tax laws in the host country i.e. INDIA. Tax liability has been calculated as per the income tax rules and the rulings given. In computing the income tax liability, the project developers have considered Tax holiday (u/s 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Accelerated depreciation on plant and machinery is also sourced from IT act. The tax rates assumed corresponds to the tax rate prevailing at the time of taking decision. Hence, these assumptions are appropriate during decision making context and thus acceptable to the assessment team.						
No further assessment is required as the Values are directly procured from Income Tax Act, 1961 which is standard guideline for Tax value in India.						

Sensitivity analysis:

The Guidance on Appendix of Methodological tool “Investment Analysis” Version 09 requires the robustness of the conclusion arrived at to be proved through a sensitivity analysis by varying the critical assumptions to a reasonable variation. The project developer has identified Plant Load Factor (PLF), Project cost, Electricity tariff and O&M cost as critical assumptions. These critical parameters constitute more than 20% of either total project costs or total project revenues. The sensitivity analysis reveals that even under more favourable conditions, the IRR without CDM revenue would not cross the benchmark return as given in the following table:

Variation %	-10%	Normal	10%	Variation required to reach benchmark	Value required to reach benchmark
Tariff	7.07%	10.04%	13.22%	16.25%	7.07%
PLF	7.07%	10.04%	13.22%	16.25%	7.07%
Project Cost	13.07%	10.04%	7.74%	-15.73%	13.07%
O&M Cost	10.30%	10.04%	9.74%	NA	10.30%

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

Common Practice analysis:

The common practice analysis is proved by following points as per the requirement of Methodological tool “Common Practice”, version 03.1 EB 84, Annex 7¹²:

1. Applicable Geographical Area (Para 9): The Karnataka state has been considered as the applicable geographical area for this project. PP had considered Karnataka as geo-graphical area due to regulatory regime since applicable power tariff structure for renewable energy projects is unique for all the states across national boundary of India; which is based on Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003), section 82 which clearly mentions “Every State Government shall, within six months from the appointed date, by notification, constitute for the purposes of this Act, a Commission for the State to be known as the (name of the State) Electricity Regulatory Commission” Appropriateness of the same has been checked and confirmed from EA 2003 (<http://www.cercind.gov.in/08022007/Act-with-amendment.pdf/40/>).

¹²<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-24-v1.pdf>

Furthermore, following significant points on the State specific policy & regulatory framework on the renewable energy projects with special emphasis to solar and wind power projects have been validated:

- Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003) has changed the legal and regulatory framework for the renewable energy sector in India. The EA 2003 mandates policy formulation to promote renewable sources of energy by the federal government, the State governments and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (=SERCs) within their jurisdictions.
- The Electricity Act 2003 introduced some enabling provisions conducive to accelerated development of grid connected renewable energy sources. Under Section 61(h), promotion of cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy has been made the explicit responsibility of SERCs, which are bound by law to take these considerations into account while drafting their terms and conditions for tariff regulations. Nearly all SERCs have issued their tariff regulations incorporating suitable clauses, which will enable them to provide a preferential treatment to renewable energy (RE) during the tariff determination process. The SERCs determine the tariff for all renewable energy projects across the States, and the state-owned power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) ensure grid connectivity to the renewable energy project sites.
- EA 2003 has initiated the adoption of the National Tariff Policy, 2006 as one of the key policies, National Tariff Policy (2006) framed under the Section 3 of the EA 2003. As per the excerpt from National Tariff Policy, 2006; pursuant to provisions of section 86(1)(e) of the EA 2003, the Appropriate Commission shall fix a minimum percentage for purchase of energy from such sources taking into account availability of such resources in the region and its impact on retail tariffs. Such percentage for purchase of energy should be made applicable for the tariffs to be determined by the SERCs latest by 01/04/2006.
- As mandated under section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act (2003), by 26/06/2012 SERCs had fixed quotas (in terms of % of electricity being handled by the power utility) to procure power from renewable energy sources. The mandate, which is called a Renewable Purchase Specification (RPS), varies from 0.5% to 14% in various states over varying time-scales. Few states have come out with technology specific RPSs. Besides, the state regulators determine the tariff for all RE projects in the states and ensure connectivity to the grid through extension of power evacuation from the RE project sites.
- At present thirteen SERCs have declared preferential feed-in tariffs (FITs) for purchase of electricity generated from solar power projects established in respective states, which varies from state to state in India. All the SERCs have adopted a 'cost plus' methodology to fix the feed-in tariff, which varies across the states depending upon the state resources, project cost and more importantly the tariff regulations of SERCs. Solar power related tariff policies in different states also has difference in regulatory and policy incentives. Several states have implemented fiscal and financial incentives for renewable energy generation, including; energy buy back (i.e. a guarantee from an electricity company that they will buy the renewable power produced); preferential grid connection and transportation charges and electricity tax exemptions.

Therefore the investment climate for the renewable energy projects varies from State to State within India due to state specific local policy & regulatory framework as outlined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions of the respective state. This difference in investment condition leads to essential distinction among solar energy projects between different States of the host country India.

Thus, the specific geographical area i.e. Karnataka state of the project activities for the common practice analysis of the proposed project activity is considered and thus the same is acceptable to the assessment team.

2. Measure (Para 10): The project activity reduces greenhouse gas emissions by generating electricity using renewable energy source- solar. Therefore, the project activity falls under the following measure:

(b) Switch of technology with or without change of energy source including energy efficiency improvement as well as use of renewable energies.

3. Output (Para 11): The project activity produces electricity. Therefore, electricity is considered as output of the project activity.
4. Different Technologies (Para 12): The project activity uses solar and wind energy for producing electricity and hence as per Para 12(a), the technologies which use energy source/ fuel other than solar will be considered as the different technologies for the project activity.

For the concerned project activity, Common Practice Analysis has been carried out for **118.8 MW wind power projects** and **30 MW capacity solar Power Projects** in the state of Karnataka which is developed by **Atria Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.**

Stepwise approach for common practice analysis has been carried out as per Methodological tool “Common Practice”, version 03.1 EB 84, Annex 7:

Step (1): Calculate applicable capacity or output range as +/-50% of the total design capacity or output of the proposed project activity.

The total project capacity of the project is 148.8 MW (39.6 MW x 3 + 30 MW x 1).

Range	Capacity	Unit
+50%	223.2	MW
Capacity of the proposed project activity	148.8	MW
-50%	74.4	MW

Step (2): Identify similar projects (both CDM and non-CDM) which fulfil all of the following conditions:

- (a) The projects are located in the applicable geographical area;
- (b) The projects apply the same measure as the proposed project activity;
- (c) The projects use the same energy source/fuel and feedstock as the proposed project activity, if a technology switch measure is implemented by the proposed project activity;
- (d) The plants in which the projects are implemented produce goods or services with comparable quality, properties and applications areas (e.g. clinker) as the proposed project plant;

(e) The capacity or output of the projects is within the applicable capacity or output range calculated in Step 1;

(f) The projects started commercial operation before the project design document (CDM-PDD) is published for global stakeholder consultation or before the start date of proposed project activity, whichever is earlier for the proposed project activity.

Identification of the similar projects (CDM and non-CDM) is carried out as per sub-steps of Step (2) as follows:

a) As the projects are located in Karnataka state of India, therefore, projects in the geographical area of Karnataka has been chosen for analysis. The project activity involves generation of electricity from solar and wind energy. The project activity is located Karnataka in India and the policy applicable for the projects is regulated by respective state policy. The policies/tariff for each state is regulated by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions of respective states and they differ for respective states. The project implemented in these states is claimed as different since the policies and regulations differ in each state. Each state has different policies regarding renewable energy, hence these states are considered as geographical region for common practise analysis.

b) The project activity is a green-field wind and solar power project and uses measure (b) “Switch of technology with or without change of energy source including energy efficiency improvement as well as use of renewable energies”. Therefore, projects applying same measure (b) are candidates for similar projects.

c) The energy source used by the project activity is wind energy. Hence, only wind energy projects have been considered for analysis.

d) The project activity produces electricity; therefore, all power plants that produce electricity are candidates for similar projects.

e) The capacity range of the projects is within the applicable capacity range from 74.4 MW to 223.2 MW.

f) The start date of the concerned project activity is 27/02/2017 (Construction start date as per CDM glossary of terms). Therefore projects, which have started commercial operation till 27/02/2017, have been considered for analysis. DoE checked the list of commissioned projects till date published in the Karnataka Renewable Energy Development (KREDEL) websites¹³ and confirmed that value considered as appropriate.

Numbers of Similar projects identified, which fulfil above-mentioned conditioned are

N= 0

¹³ https://kredinfo.in/wind/commissioned_status.pdf

<https://kredinfo.in/scrollfiles/Commissioned%20list%20Solar.pdf>

Step (3): Within the projects identified in Step 2, identify those that are neither registered CDM project activities, project activities submitted for registration, nor project activities undergoing validation. Note their number N_{all} .

CDM project activities, which have got registered or are under validation have been excluded in this step. The list of the power plants identified is provided to the DOE. After excluding the registered and under validation projects the total number of projects.

$N_{all} = 0$

Step (4): Within similar projects identified in Step 3, identify those that apply technologies that are different to the technology applied in the proposed project activity. Note their number N_{diff} .

As per the tool on Common Practice, the project activities have been separated from the different technologies on the basis two criteria:

1. Size of Installation – Since project activity is large scale project, small and micro scale projects are considered as different technology project. Based on this criteria, there are no any different technology project out of similar identified projects.

2. Investment climate on the date of the investment decision – From the projects identified above, those projects which employ “different technologies” have been excluded and the number of such projects has been identified as N_{diff} .

Since the project sells the electricity to third parties, the wind & solar projects which are installed with other category power supply (ie, sale to electricity board & captive) are considered as different technology. This is appropriate as per para 12 (d) of common practice tool which defines the different technology based on Investment climate. Since, the third party sale does not have benefits of other mode of power sale such as long term PPA and single point delivery etc.

Therefore, it can be assumed that the investment risk is different for the third party power sale compared to other mode of power sale and hence projects installed with mode of power sale other than third party sale have been considered in N_{diff} . Therefore, these projects come under different investment climate and have been considered under N_{diff} . Since N_{all} itself is zero,

$N_{diff} = 0$

Step (5): Calculate factor $F = 1 - N_{diff}/N_{all}$ representing the share of similar projects (penetration rate of the measure/technology) using a measure/technology similar to the measure/technology used in the proposed project activity that deliver the same output or capacity as the proposed project activity.

Calculate $F = 1 - N_{diff}/N_{all}$

$$F = 1 - (0/0) = 1$$

As per methodological tool “common practice” version 03.1, the proposed project activity is a “common practice” within a sector in the applicable geographical area if the factor F is greater than 0.2 and $N_{all} - N_{diff}$ is greater than 3.

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

Outcome of Common Practice analysis:

As,

- i. $F = 1$; is higher than 0.2
- ii. $N_{all} - N_{diff} = 0$; is less than 3

Thus, the proposed project activity is not a “common practice” within a sector in the applicable geographical area as it fulfils the first criteria

3.4.6 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Assessment team checked the baseline, project and leakage calculation and confirm that the evaluation of baseline, project and leakage is as per the approved methodology and formula used to calculate the same is correct. The detail analysis is as below:

Baseline Emission:

As per the approved consolidated Methodology ACM0002 version 19.0:

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

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

Where:

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

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

Since Green Field project, $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{facility,y}$ (para 44, inline Methodology ACM0002 version 19.0)

$EG_{facility,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr)

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” (tCO₂/MWh)

The grid emission factor is calculated as the weighted average of the operating margin (0.75) & build margin (0.25) values. The value of combined margin is sourced from Baseline CO₂ Emission Database, Version 14, December 2018 published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India. CEA

calculates the data based on Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System", Ver. 7.0. No further assessment is required for grid emission calculation as the ex-ante value is sourced directly from the Govt. of India database.

Emission factor (EF_y):

$EF_y = EF_{grid,CM,y} = 0.9368 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{MWh}$. This value is fixed ex-ante for the crediting period.

$EG_{PJ,y}$ is calculated based on capacity (Checked from the manufacturer specification), PLF= sourced from offer letter thus fulfilling the requirement of Para 3 (b), Annex 11 EB 48 and 8,760 (365*24) annual hours. Moreover, $EG_{PJ,y}$ is a monitoring parameter and the actual value will be obtained during the verification of the project activity.

$$BE_y = 352,885 \times 0.9368 = 330,582 \text{ tCO}_2$$

Project Emission:

As per the approved consolidated ACM0002 version 19.0: "For most renewable energy power generation project activities, $PE_y = 0$. However, some project activities may involve project emissions that can be significant. These emissions shall be accounted for as project emissions by using the following equation:

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

Leakage Emission:

Leakage emission is not considered as per the requirement of ACM0002 version 19.0.

Net Emission reduction:

Reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

Where:

ER _y	=	Emission reductions in year <i>y</i> (t CO ₂ e/yr)
BE _y	=	Baseline emissions in year <i>y</i> (t CO ₂ /yr)
PE _y	=	Project emissions in year <i>y</i> (t CO ₂ e/yr)

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

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

Based on the commissioning dates of all the 4 projects, the emission reduction are proportionally estimated as below:

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
25-Jan-2018 to 24-Jan-2019	196,505	0	0	196,505
25-Jan-2019 to 24-Jan-2020	306,973	0	0	306,973
25-Jan-2020 to 24-Jan-2021	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2021 to 24-Jan-2022	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2022 to 24-Jan-2023	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2023 to 24-Jan-2024	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2024 to 24-Jan-2025	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2025 to 24-Jan-2026	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2026 to 24-Jan-2027	330,582	0	0	330,582
25-Jan-2027 to 24-Jan-2028	330,582	0	0	330,582
Total	3,148,137	0	0	3,148,137

3.4.7 Methodology Deviations

Assessment team confirms that No methodology deviation is applicable for the present project activity.

3.4.8 Monitoring Plan

Assessment team checked the monitoring practice onsite and also checked the guideline of respective State electricity regulatory commission. The detail analysis is as below:

Parameters determined ex-ante:

Baseline emission factor of INDIAN Grid is established ex-ante based on Tool to calculate the grid emission factor, using a combined approach consisting 75 % operating margin and 25 % build margin. The emission coefficient from official data published in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) CO₂ Baseline database available to the project participant at the time of submission of joint VCS PD & MR for joint validation & Verification and global stakeholder's consultation process. CEA is an official source of Ministry of Power, Government of India have worked out baseline as CO₂ baseline database. The assumption were verified by the validation team and found to be correct.

Parameters determined ex-post:

The parameters monitored ex-post involves net electricity supplied to the grid (calculated from electricity exported and imported) to the INDIAN grid by the project activity.

As per the Joint VCS PD & MR Version 02, Joint Energy Meter Reading Report will be the source of data during verification. The DOE will use the same source for verification of emission reductions.

Wind Projects (Project 1,2 & 3)

In accordance with the methodology requirement, net electricity supplied by the project activity is obtained from Joint Energy Meter Reading Report issued by State electricity authority which provide input values used for calculation of $EG_{PJ,y}$ by the project activity and forms the basis for emission reduction calculation. Electricity export to the grid and import from the grid is metered by main and check tri-vector energy meters of 0.2s accuracy class. The main meter reading is taken jointly on a fixed day of every month for the preceding month at the delivery point and signed by the representatives of state utility and O&M personnel.

The JMRs will be stored in Atria head office in hard and soft copies. During the verification, the net energy supplied to grid will be taken from the JMR. The period of storage of the monitored data will be 2 years after the end of crediting period or till the last issuance of VERs for the project activity whichever occurs later.

Solar Project (Project 4)

The Net electricity supplied to the grid by each solar project is estimated as below
Net electricity = Export – Import

The calculation monthly net electricity supplied to grid will be provided in the Joint meter reading B-Form itself.

In the event of failure of main meter, the check meter will be used in monitoring the electricity data. The agency is experienced in the monitoring system and is managing O&M of numerous other wind and

Solar farm projects. The validation team therefore is of the opinion that the project participant through the O&M agency is capable of implementing the monitoring plan in the context of the project activity.

Calibration of all the meters is done by state electricity board officials as per the industry standards. However, the calibration will be done once in a 5 year¹⁴ for all the project activity. The energy meter recording the export and import from the grid at substation is under the control and supervision of state electricity board officials. Similarly, O&M contractor is responsible for monitoring of the generation data at CMS.

It is reported that the data will be kept for 2 years following the end of the crediting period or till the last issuance of VERs for the project activity whichever occurs later.

The responsibilities and authorities of project management, data handling and recording, measurement methods and QA/QC procedure have been systematically established and formalized and the same was verified during the site visit.

Procedures for calibrating equipment:

The energy meters at the feeders are maintained and owned by KPTCL. Neither the project proponent nor the site personnel have any control over it. The meters are calibrated by KPTCL at-least once in five years.

Policies for oversight and accountability:

The energy meter readings will be recorded by KPTCL in presence of project representatives. Meter reading of main meter and check meter are compared for any error in the meter or oversight in recording the meter reading. The JMR is issued by KPTCL and the project proponent does not have any control over it.

Procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC & Procedures for handling non-conformities:

The energy meters at the feeders are maintained and owned by state electricity board. Neither the project proponent nor the site personnel have any control over it. JMR also prepared by KPTCL and hence no internal audit is required on the monitoring.

Sampling approaches:

All the parameters are monitored 100%. Sampling not applicable

3.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

Not applicable for the present project activity.

¹⁴http://powermin.nic.in/whats_new/pdf/Metering_Regulations.pdf, page 12

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

Means of verification	The verification team assessed whether the data and calculations of GHG emission reductions achieved resulting from the Joint VCS PD & MR. The verification team has checked whether calculations of baseline GHG emissions, project GHG emissions and leakage GHG emissions have been carried out in accordance with the formulae and methods described in the monitoring plan of the Joint VCS PD & MR.
Findings	CAR 08 raised on this section and closed successfully. Please refer Appendix 2 for further details
Conclusion	The baseline Emissions for a given year is calculated by multiplying the energy baseline (EB) with the regional grid emission factor. The grid in this case would be the 'INDIAN Grid' Formula Used:- $BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$ Where: BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂/yr) $EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh/yr) Since Green Field project, $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{facility,y}$ (para 44, inline Methodology ACM0002 version 19.0) $EG_{facility,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr) $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (tCO₂/MWh) $BE_y = 375,764 \times 0.9368 = 352,015 \text{ tCO}_2$ Project Emission: As the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected Solar Power plant and does not involve any project emissions from fossil fuel, operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants, and from water reservoirs of hydro power plants. Therefore $PE_{FF,y}$, $PE_{GP,y}$, $PE_{HP,y}$ are equal to zero and thus, $PE_y = 0$. Leakage Emission: Leakage emission is not considered as per the requirement of ACM0002

	version 19.0. Net Emission reduction: <i>Reductions are calculated as follows:</i> $ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$ $= 352,015 - 0 = 352,015 \text{ tCO}_2$ The verification team has checked the entire monthly JMR report and invoices applicable for the monitoring period as per the project activity applied for verifications and found all the parameters are monitored and recorded as per the monitoring plan in the Joint VCS PD & MR. The verification team has crosschecked the emission reduction sheet and monitoring report data with the JMR sheet and invoice bills and found all the values are matching.
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4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Means of verification	The verification team checked the break down log for the monitoring period. During the verification site visit the feeder wise location of the project is also checked. The Calibration details of the monitoring meters are also checked with calibration certificates.
Findings	No CAR/CL raised on the section.
Conclusion	The metering arrangement is tri-vector bi-directional energy meters (main and check) at the plant sites/State Electricity Board's (SEB) pooling substations. These meters record several parameters including electricity exported & imported. Moreover, the meters are located at the HT side of the transformer and are of accuracy class of 0.2s for each project activity applied for verification. These electricity meters are being used by state electricity board for JMR (Joint Meter Reading)/Share Certificate. The Net electricity supplied to the grid is then calculated from export and import values. The net electricity exported to the grid is also cross checked from the invoices raised to respective state electricity board which is in line with Methodology requirement. Hence assessment team confirmed that the value of net electricity exported to the grid as used in emission reduction calculation is correct. Electricity export to the grid and import from the grid is metered by main and check/Standby tri-vector energy meters. The main meter reading is taken jointly on a fixed day of every month for the preceding month at the delivery point and signed by the representatives of state utility and O&M personnel. In the event of failure of main meter, the check meter will be used in monitoring the electricity data. The agency is experienced in the monitoring system and is managing O&M of numerous other Solar farm projects. The validation team therefore is of the opinion that the project participant through the O&M agency is capable of implementing the monitoring plan in the context of the project activity. Calibration of all the meters is done by state electricity board officials as per the industry standards. However, the calibration is done once in a 5 year¹⁵. The details of Calibration of the meters are mentioned in Appendix 5 of this report.

¹⁵http://powermin.nic.in/whats_new/pdf/Metering_Regulations.pdf, page 12

	The energy meter recording the export and import from the grid at substation is under the control and supervision of state electricity board officials. Similarly O&M contractor is responsible for monitoring of the generation data at CMS. It is reported that the data will be kept for 2 years following the end of the crediting period or till the last issuance of VERs for the project activity whichever occurs later. The responsibilities and authorities of project management, data handling and recording, measurement methods and QA/QC procedure have been systematically established and formalized and the same was verified during the site visit. On-site visit and interview with O&M personnel also confirms that the operational and organizational chart as mentioned in Joint VCS PD & MR is as per the site practice and thus assessment team confirms that the details are correct. The break down log is checked and found that the plant undergone scheduled maintenance and break down. No unforced error observed.
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5 VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

VALIDATION CONCLUSION:

Applus+ Certification has been engaged by **Atria Power Corporation Pvt Ltd** to perform the Joint validation and verification of the “Renewable Energy Power Projects by Atria Power”

The management of the project participant/owner is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported/estimated GHG emissions reductions on the basis set out within the project’s Monitoring Plan in the Joint VCS PD & MR and the approved methodology ACM0002- Version 19.0.

Our Validation approach was based on the requirements as defined under the Kyoto Protocol, Marrakesh accord, as well as those defined by the CDM Executive Board and VCS board. Our approach is risk-based, drawing on an understanding of the risks associated with estimated GHG emissions data and the controls in place to mitigate these. The validation can confirm that:

- The projects description compliance with, the requirements of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM Modalities and Procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords under decision 3/CMP.1, the annexes to this decision, subsequent decisions and guidance made by COP/MOP & CDM Executive Board and other relevant rules, including the Host Country legislation and sustainability criteria along with VCS guideline and standard version 4.0

- The project's baseline and additionality is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0" for large scale project
- The project's monitoring plan is assessed against "ACM0002- Version 19.0" for large scale project
- A risk based approach has been followed to perform this validation activity. The review of the project description and additional documents related to baseline and monitoring methodology; the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews with Project Owner have provided LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) with sufficient evidence for positive validation opinion as per the requirement of VCS.
- Applus+ Certification hereby confirms that all the information provided in VCS joint PD&MR are accurate, complete and provide explicit understanding of the nature of the project and conforms the validation requirement of VCS standard, ver. 4.0

VERIFICATION CONCLUSION:

Our Verification approach was based on the requirements as defined under the Kyoto Protocol, Marrakesh accord, as well as those defined by the CDM Executive Board. Our approach is risk-based, drawing on an understanding of the risks associated with reporting GHG emissions data and the controls in place to mitigate these. The verification can confirm that:

- the project is operated as planned and described in the project document;
- the monitoring plan is as per the applied methodology;
- the monitoring process in Monitoring Report is as per the PD
- the development and maintenance of records and reporting procedures are in accordance with the monitoring plan;
- the installed equipment being essential for generating emission reduction runs reliably and is calibrated appropriately
- the monitoring system is in place and generates GHG emission reductions data;
- the GHG emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements.
- No limitation observed for the present verification
- Applus+ Certification hereby confirms that all the information provided in VCS joint PD&MR are accurate, complete and provide explicit understanding of the nature of the project and conforms the verification requirement of VCS standard, ver. 4.0

Verification period: 25/01/2018 to 30/11/2019 (first and last date included)

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

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

	(tCO ₂ e)	(tCO ₂ e)		
2018	108,167	0	0	108,167
2019	243,848	0	0	243,848
Total	352,015	0	0	352,015

The estimated emission reduction to be achieved from the project activity for the current monitoring period is 453,664 tCO₂e¹⁶ whereas, actual emission reductions achieved are 352,015 tCO₂e, which is approximately 21.73% lower than the estimated emission reductions. The generation of electricity depends upon climatic conditions and monitoring period considered and not within the control of the project participant.

Project wise ER estimation and Actual ER achieved from date of commissioning is as follows:

	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4
Start date of emission reduction (commissioning date)	18-Apr-18	18-Apr-18	29-Apr-19	25-Jan-18
End date of Monitoring period	30-Nov-19	30-Nov-19	30-Nov-19	30-Nov-19
Total days of generation in the monitoring period	592	592	216	675
Estimated emission Reduction As per PDD (tCO ₂ e)	94,274	92,195	91,675	52,439
Estimated ERs for this monitoring period (tCO ₂ e)	1,52,905	1,49,532	54,251	96,976
Actual Emission Reduction (tCO ₂ e)	1,37,240	91832	43284	79660
Difference in Emission reduction	-10.24%	-38.59%	-20.21%	-17.86%

APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTS REVIEWED DURING VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
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¹⁶ Calculated based on the actual operational days of each project.

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1.	NA	Commissioning certificates	Commissioning certificates of each Solar Power project	Project participant
2.	NA	Contract of the PP with the DOE	Contract of the PP with the DOE	Project participant
3.	NA	Technical specifications	Technical specifications of SPVs from manufacturers	Project participant
4.	NA	Draft Joint VCS PD&MR Version 01 Revised Joint VCS PD&MR Version 02	05/11/2019 16/12/2019	Project participant
5.	NA	Emission Calculation sheet- version 01- Estimated ER Emission Calculation sheet- Version 02- Estimated ER	05/11/2019 16/12/2019	Project participant
6.	NA	Emission Calculation sheet- version 01- Actual ER Emission Calculation sheet- Version 02- Actual ER	05/11/2019 16/12/2019	Project participant
7.	NA	IRR calculation sheet Ver-01	05/11/2019	
8.	NA	The operational lifetime of the project activity from the manufacturer=(Technical specifications)	Manufacturer technical specifications	Project participant
9.	NA	Reference link is provided.	SERC order of the respective states RBI: Reserve Bank of India www.rbi.org.in Ministry of Environment and forest: www.envfor.nic.in UNFCCC	Independent Search

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
			www.cdm.unfccc.int CEA: Central electricity authority www.cea.nic.in Income tax act 1961 http://law.incometaxindia.gov.in/DIT/ VCS: Verified Carbon Standard www.v-c-s.org	
10.	NA	Tools/ guidelines used in the project activity	UNFCCC CDM web site • Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of the project activity in line with Annex 15 EB 50 • Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system version 07 • UNFCCC Methodology: ACM0002 version 19.0 • Glossary of CDM terms version 07 • VCS joint validation and verification report template Version 3.1 • Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality version 06 & 07	UNFCCC
11.	NA	Calibration details of the project activity undergoing verifications	Please refer to Appendix 5	Project participant
12.	NA	PIM/Offer letters/PLF	PIM / Offer letters /PLF reports for Individual project owners	Project participant
13.	NA	JMR records+ Invoices for the complete monitoring period	JMR records+ Invoices for the respective states	Project participant
14.	NA	PPA Agreement	Power purchase Agreement between Project Proponent & State Utility	Project participant
15.	NA	Actual O&M agreement	O&M agreements for all sites	Project participant
16.	NA	VCS Declaration	Declaration from PP for Participation under Other GHG Programs	Project participant

APPENDIX 2: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS, FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS (CAR/CL/FAR)

CAR ID	01	Section no.	1.0	Date:07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
During the document review it was observed that 1. In sec. 1.5, PP has mentioned date of commissioning of solar project as project start date i.e. 15/01/2018 which is not consistent with the date mentioned in commissioning certificate issued by Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. Dated 27-01-2018. Corrective action required. 2. Declaration from PP regarding participation in other trading / GHG programs, rejection under other GHG program etc. is missing. PP requested to submit the same. 3. In sec.1.1, in the table in which COD provided, for Bijapur 1 and Chitradurga site, total no. of WTGs does not match with total installed capacity 4. PP shall provide copy of PPA/ Wheeling agreement				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
1. The commissioning date is now changed to 25/01/218 as per the commissioning certificate dated 27/01/2018. The corrections have been done in all the relevant places in the PD. Based on this start date of crediting period and start date of 1st monitoring period also changed to 25/01/2018 2. The declaration from PP regarding participation in other trading / GHG programs, rejection under other GHG program etc is submitted to DOE now. 3. The number of WTG for Bijapur 1 & Chitradurga site are now corrected in the table under section 1.1 of PD. 4. Copy of PPAs and Wheeling agreements are submitted to DOE now.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
1. Revised PD				

2. PP's declaration 3. PPA 4. Wheeling agreement.	
DOE assessment	Date:09/12/2019
1. PP has corrected the commissioning date of first project in sec. 1.5 of revised PD-MR, ver. 02 as 25/01/2018 which is the start date of 1 st crediting period. Comment closed. 2. Declaration regarding double counting and no ODA signed by all project proponents provided. Comment closed 3. The total nos. of WTGs for Bijapur 1 and Chitradurga site now corrected in sec. 1.1 of revised PD-MR, Ver. 02. Comment closed. 4. PP has provided PPAs with JK Cement, MK Agro and A one Steel along with and wheeling & banking agreement with HESCOM, CESC and KPTCL. In all these agreements, only one PP (Atria Wind Power (Chitradurga) Pvt. Ltd. Is involved. PP shall clarify whether other PPs have signed PPA or not? Comment open	
Project participant response	Date: 16/12/2019
4. The PPA for all the projects are signed. More than 50 PPAs are signed with different third parties. Due to the size constrains and commercially sensitive information only sample PPAs are submitted. Now sample PPA for all 4 projects have been submitted.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
PPAs	
DOE assessment	Date:19/12/2019
Copies of PPA signed with different third parties submitted by PP, which was checked and found to be appropriate. Comment closed.	

CAR ID	02	Section no.	1.6	Date: 07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
Duration of first crediting mentioned is incorrect. Corrective action is sought in sec .1.6 of the PDD				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
The duration of the first crediting period is now corrected to 25-January-2018 to 24-January-2028.				
Documentation provided by project participant				

Revised PD	
DOE assessment	Date: 09/12/2019
Duration of the first crediting period revised in sec. 1.6 of the revised PD-MR, ver. 02. Comment closed.	

CAR ID	03	Section no.	2.5	Date:07/12//2019
1. Ver. 8 of tool 27 referred for benchmark but Weblink provided refers to ver. 7 of the tool in additionality section of the joint PD-MR 2. Value of Benchmark is not consistent with IRR sheet 3. In sensitivity analysis for project 1, value for variation for project cost is not correct 4. For project 2 & 4, IRR value is incorrect 5. Common practice analysis carried out for all three wind projects jointly as capacity of each project is same, then why N_{all} and N_{diff} is calculated for project 1 only 6. For common practice analysis of solar project, why N_{wind} is mentioned and N_{all} calculated for project 1. Common practice analysis is implicit, hence PP is requested to explain how N_{all} and N_{diff} calculated by referring supporting documents and relevant web links				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
1. The web link is provided for version 8 of the Tool 27 now. 2. The value of the Benchmark is now made consistent with the IRR sheet 3. In the sensitivity analysys of Project 1, the value for variation of the project cost is now corrected as per the IRR sheet result 4. The IRR value for project 2 & 3 are now corrected to be consistent with the respective IRR sheet. 5. The N_{all} and N_{diff} also calculated for all three project only. The reference to the project 1 is now changed to all three projects. 6. The reference N_{wind} is now changed to N_{solar} in the common practice analysis of the solar project. The N_{all} and N_{diff} calculation is explained in detail with supporting documents.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised PD				
DOE assessment				Date: 09/12/2019

1. PP has now provided correct web link for tool 27, ver. 8 in sec. 2.5 of the revised PD-MR, Ver. 02 which has been referred for default benchmark. Comment closed. 2. Value of benchmark for project 1 is consistent with IRR sheet in sec. 2.5 of revised PD-MR, Ver. 02. It appears from revised PD-MR , VER. 02 that same benchmark (15.38%) used for all 4 projects. However, IRR value and benchmark for project 2 and 4 is still not consistent with IRR sheet submitted. PP shall provide corrected IRR and benchmark and ensure values in IRR sheet consistent with PD-MR. Comment open. 3. Necessary correction made in sensitivity analysis for project 1 in sec. 2.5 of PD-MR, ver. 02 in line with sensitivity results in IRR sheet. Comment closed 4. IRR value for project 2 and 4 is still not consistent with IRR sheet. Comment open 5. In common practice analysis for project 1,2 & 3, value of N_{all} calculated as 28 in step 3 whereas in step 5, value of N_{all} mentioned as 25. Please clarify and PP requested to provide the list of projects falls in the category of N_{all} and N_{diff} in separate excel sheet. comment open 6. Common practice analysis for project 4 corrected in revised PD-MR, ver. 2 and PP has also provided web link of sources used for common practice analysis which was found to be appropriate. Comment closed	
Project participant response	Date: 16/12/2019
2. The benchmark for the project 4 is 15.71%. The same is corrected in the PD-MR. Now the benchmark in the PD-MR is consistent with the respective IRR sheet. 4. The IRRs value for the project 2 & 4 are corrected now. 5. The correct N_{all} is 28 and N_{diff} is 24. The same is corrected in the PD. Also, the calculation of N_{all} & N_{diff} are provided in the separate excel sheet for easy reference.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised IRR sheets. Revised PD Revised Common practice analysis excel sheet	
DOE assessment	Date: 19/12/2019
2. Benchmark for the project 4 corrected in PD-MR which is consistent with IRR sheet. Comment closed 4. IRR value of project 2 and 4 now corrected in PD-MR which is in consistent with IRR sheet. Comment closed. 5. In common practice analysis section of PD-MR, value of N_{all} corrected and spread sheet for this analysis also submitted which found to be in accordance with guidelines. Comment closed.	

CAR ID	04	Section no.	5.2	Date: 07/12/2019
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Description of CAR	
In sec 1.11, latest EIA notification of 2018 not referred. PP shall update this section by referring latest applicable statutory requirements and correct the name of host country DNA throughout the report	
Project participant response	Date: 08/12/2019
<i>The latest EIA notification applicable is EIA notification published on 14th September, 2006 which provides EIA requirements for all necessary activities. The IRREIA notification released post 2006 are only for some specific cases. Hence, the reference to the 2006 notification is appropriate for the project activity.</i> <i>The reference to the Indian DNA is now corrected to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</i>	
Documentation provided by project participant	
DOE assessment	Date: 09/12/2019
PP has corrected the name of host country DNA in sec. 5.2 of revised PD-MR, ver. 2.0. Comment closed	

CAR ID	05	Section no.	5.3	Date:07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
PP is requested to provide supporting documentation for Local Stakeholders consultation conducted for all project activities (invitation/ public notice/ Summary of consultations/ agenda etc.).				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
<i>The supporting documents for the stakeholder meeting are now submitted to DOE.</i>				
Documentation provided by project participant				
<i>Invitations</i> <i>Meeting minutes</i>				
DOE assessment				Date: 09/12/2019
ESIA report submitted by PP which explain in details that project does not have any adverse impact on ecology, environment, bio diversity which is alright but this report does not have any details about stakeholders consultation for all the project sites. PP is also requested to provide supporting documents for LSC conducted on 01/10/ 2019 and 02/10/2019 respectively for project site 1, 2 & 3 and site 4. Comment open				

Project participant response	Date: 16/12/2019
<i>The supporting documents for the stakeholder meeting are now submitted to DOE.</i>	
Documentation provided by project participant	
<i>Invitations Meeting minutes & photographs</i>	
DOE assessment	Date: 19/12/2019
PP has provided Invitation, MoM , attendance sheet and photographs of LSC conducted at site. Comment closed	

CAR ID	06	Section no.		Date:07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
PP is requested to provide all relevant consents/ clearance needed from State pollution control Board and other statutory bodies.				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
<i>Wind and solar projects in Karnataka are exempted from getting consent state pollution control board. All the other relevant approvals has been submitted to DOE now</i>				
Documentation provided by project participant				
<i>NOC from local Panchyats Evacuation approval CEIG Approval</i>				
DOE assessment				Date: 09/12/2019
PP has submitted clearances from KPTCL , CEIG and local bodies for all projects. Comment closed				

CAR ID	07	Section no.	4.0	Date:07/12/2019
1. PP shall provide calibration certificates of all energy meters 2. In sec, 4.1, for OM, ver. 13 of CEA database mentioned. Corrective action required 3. In sec. 4.2,for parameter $EG_{facility,y}$, value of total electricity incorrectly mentioned				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
1. The calibration certificates of all energy meters are now submitted to DOE 2. The reference to CEA database version 13 is now corrected to version 14. 3. The $EG_{facility,y}$, value of total electricity is now corrected.				

Documentation provided by project participant	
<i>Calibration certificates</i>	
<i>Revised PD</i>	
DOE assessment	Date: 09/12/2019
1. PP has provided calibration certificates of all energy meters. Comment closed 2. CEA database version now corrected in sec. 4.1 of revised PD-MR, ver. 02. Comment closed 3. Value of EG _{facility,y} corrected in sec. 4.2 of revised PD-MR, Ver. 02. Comment closed	

CAR ID	08	Section no.	6.0	Date:07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
In actual ER sheet, value of total electricity (combined for all projects) exported hardcoded in ER sheet. PP shall provide electricity generation value of all 4 four projects separately for this monitoring period and can be linked with formula				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
<i>The split of all the 4 projects are now given in the ER sheet.</i>				
Documentation provided by project participant				
DOE assessment				Date: 09/12/2019
PP has provided revised ER sheet with electricity generation value separately for all 4 projects which founds to be appropriate. Comment closed.				

CL ID	01	Section no.	1.7	Date:07/12/2019
Description of CAR				
PP shall clarify, how the scale of project is in line with section 3.9.1 of VCS standard				
Project participant response				Date: 08/12/2019
<i>The scale of the project is changed to 'Large project' in section 1.7 of the PD.</i>				
Documentation provided by project participant				
DOE assessment				Date: 09/12/2019
The scale of project now corrected in sec. 1.7 of the revised PD-MR, Ver. 2 which is in line with section 3.9.1 of VCS standard. Comment closed.				

APPENDIX 3: COMPETENCE OF TEAM MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL REVIEWERS

Verification team member

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk review	On-site inspection	Interview(s)	Verification findings
1.	Lead Auditor/ Technical Expert	OR	Kumar	Pankaj	TQC- Outsourced entity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Technical reviewer and approver of the verification and certification report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer (TR)	EI	Shen	Meng (Simon)	LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification)
2.	Approver	IR	Sendin	Juan	LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification)

Short CVs of the Team:

- Pankaj Kumar** worked as team leader – Bihar for South Asia Climate Proofing and Growth Development(CPGD) – Climate Change Innovation Programme (CCIP) supported by DFID that seeks to mainstream climate change resilience into planning and budgeting at the national and sub-national level in India,Pakistan, Nepal, and Afghanistan. Pankaj Kumar has worked previously with IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation and BUIDCO(Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation), Govt. of Bihar as Environmental Specialist for WB &ADB funded projects. Prior to this, he worked with Carbon Check (UNFCCC accredited DoE),

Johannesburg, RSA as Team Leader for validation, verification of around 100 GHG projects in Asia, Africa, USA, Asia Pacific & Americas. Pankaj is accredited Lead Auditor, Validator, Verifier and Technical Expert for Sectoral Scope/Technical Area – 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 & 13.1 by UNFCCC DoE (Designated Operational Entity), APPLUS, Spain. He is also member of task force on climate change & human health, Health Department, GoB and on roster of UNICEF's WASH experts.

He is an experienced, qualified and result oriented Environment Professional having more than 14 yrs. of relevant experience in Climate Change (Mitigation & Adaptation), Environmental Due Diligence, Disaster Risk Reduction, Validation and Verification of GHG project under CDM, Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard & Social Carbon Standard, Brazil. He provides technical support for environmental investigative, consultative and remedial projects involving air, water and soil, Waste management, EIA, Environmental Compliance, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001, GHG accounting (ISO 14064) and Carbon foot printing

Pankaj Kumar is Masters in Environment Management from Forest Research Institute (University), I.C.F.R.E, Dehradun, which is Centre of Excellence in South East Asia for Forestry education & research and PGDEL from National Law School of India University, Bangalore (India).

2. Meng (Simon) Shen (Master Degree in Thermal Energy Engineering, Bachelor Degree in Environmental Engineering) is a Lead Auditor appointed by Applus+ LGAI 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+ LGAI, he had been worked for TÜV SÜD as a GHG Validator/Assessment team and ISO 9001/14001 Lead Auditor for 5 years.

APPENDIX 4: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full texts
BM	Build Margin
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction(s)
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CL	Clarification request
CERC	Central Electricity Regularity Commission
CM	Combined Margin
CMS	Central Monitoring system
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent

DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DR	Document Review
EF	Emission Factor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reductions
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
OM	Operating Margin
GWP	Global Warming potential
JMR	Joint Metering reading
RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
SEB	State Electricity Board
SERC	State Electricity Regularity Commission

APPENDIX 5: CALIBRATION DETAILS

The calibration details of the energy meter are given below:

Project	Energy Meter	PC test/calibration date	Calibration due date
Project 1	Feeder 1 Main:17166962 Check: 17166964	11/04/2018	10/04/2023
	Feeder 2 Main:17166967 Check: 17166977	11/04/2018	10/04/2023
Project 2	Feeder 3 Main: 17166983 Check: 17125600	11/04/2018	10/04/2023
	Feeder 4 Main: 17125701 Check: 17167005	10/04/2018	09/04/2023
Project 3	Feeder 5 Main: 17167007 Check: 17167012	10/04/2018	09/04/2023
	Feeder 6 Main: 17167017 Check: 17167025	10/04/2018	09/04/2023
Project 1-3	Bulk meter Main: 17125678 Check: 17125587	16/03/2018	15/03/2023
Project 4	Main: 17002897	25/01/2018	24/01/2023
	Check: 17069213	18/10/2019	17/10/2024

Meters installed at all sites are of 0.2s accuracy class. Considering five years calibration frequency as per CEA notification and pre-calibrated meters installed at time of commissioning, there is no any delay in calibration applicable for the project activity during this monitoring period.