



VALIDATION REPORT
for the CDM Programme of Activities

Green Brick Development
Programme of Activities
Managed by INTRACO
in

Viet Nam

Report No. 01 997 9105062486-1/2

Version No. 04, 2012-05-26

TÜV Rheinland China Ltd.

I. Programme of Activities (PoA) Description:

PoA title:	Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO
Host Country:	Viet Nam
GPS coordinates of the PoA	The verified range of geographic coordinates of Viet Nam : Latitude 102.1333° – 109.4666° E Longitude 8.0333° – 23.3833° N
Methodology:	AMS-III.Z./ version 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Large Scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Scale

GHG reducing measure/technology of the CPAs of the PoA: The measure involves GHG emission reduction due to production of unburnt brick which otherwise would have been produced in a burnt brick (clay) facility. The production of burnt clay brick, which is a prevailing practice in Viet Nam, utilizes fossil fuel for the firing the brick.

Party	Project Participants/CME	Party considered a project participant
Viet Nam (Host)	CME: Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO)	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	PP: ENECO Energy Trade B.V.	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	PP: EnBW Trading GmbH	No

II. Validation:

Contract party: Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO)

Validation Team:

Role	Full name	Appointed for Sectoral Scopes	Affiliation
Team Leader	Mr. Asim Kumar Jana (TL till 11/01/2012)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13	TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.
	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla (TL from 11/01/2012)	1, 3, 5, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.
Technical Expert	Mr. R. V. Nesari	1, 4, 5, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.
Team Member	Mr. Raj Kumar Deka	1, 2, 3	TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.
	Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh	1, 3	TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.
	Ms. Nelly Yong	1, 5, 11, 12, 13	TÜV Rheinland Malaysia Ltd.
Trainee / Interpreter/local expert	Mr. Truong Le Tien Dung	--	TÜV Rheinland Viet Nam Ltd

Technical Reviewer	Dr. Lixin Li	1, 2, 3, 4	TÜV Rheinland China Ltd.
	Ms Cuping Deng	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland China Ltd.

Validation Phases:

- ☒ Desk Review
- ☒ Follow up interviews
- ☒ Resolution of outstanding issues

Validation Status:


- ☐ Corrective Actions / Clarifications Requested
☒ Full Approval and Submission for Registration
☐ Rejected

III. Validation Report:

Report No.: 01 997 9105062486 - 1/2	Current revision No.: 04	Date of current revision: 2012-05-26	Date of first issue: 2011-02-28
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Final approval:	Released on:	Designated Operational Entity (DOE):
	<p align="center">2012-05-28</p> <p align="center">By: Mr Praveen N Urs</p>	<p align="center">TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd.</p> <p align="center">Unit 707, AVIC Building, No.10B, Central Road, East 3rd Ring Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, CHINA 100 022 Telefax.: +86 10 6566 6660-288 E-mail: GHG-DOE@bj.chn.tuv.com</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY- VALIDATION OPINION

The validation team of TÜV Rheinland performed the validation of the PoA titled- Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO.

Standard auditing techniques have been used for the validation of the PoA. An analysis, as provided by the applied methodology, demonstrates that the PoA is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the PoA (eligible CPAs of the PoA) are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the proposed eligible CPAs. Given that the PoA is implemented as designed, the CPAs are likely to achieve the emission reductions.

The validation is based on the information made available to TUV Rheinland, as well as the engagement conditions detailed in this report. The validation has been performed following the VVM requirements and other PoA Specific procedures and Standards.

The validation was executed in the following steps so far:

- Receipt of PoA DD, CPA DD (generic) and CPA DD (real case) version 01, dated 17/11/2010 for global stakeholder commenting.
- Global stakeholder comment process (10/12/2010 to 08/01/2011)
- On-site visit with stakeholder interviews (18/12/2010 to 19/12/2010 and on 05/01/2012)
- Issue of checklist with corrective action requests (CARs) and clarification requests (CLs) and the draft validation report and protocol
- Desk review of revised DDs applying AMS.III.Z Version 03
- Review of responses of CARs/CLs
- Issue of the final validation report and protocol

The single purpose of this report is its use during the registration process as part of the CDM project cycle. In the opinion of TUV Rheinland, the PoA meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM if the underlying assumptions do not change. TUV Rheinland thus recommends the PoA to be registered with the UNFCCC.

Abbreviations

AMS	Approved Methodology Small scale
BE	Baseline Emission
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDM EB	CDM Executive Board
CPA	CDM Programme activity
CPA-DD	CDM Programme Activity Design Document
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Co-ordinating or Managing Entity
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CTA	Complex Technical Area
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DR	Document Review
EB	Executive Board
EIA	Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment
ER	Emission Reduction
FAR	Forward Action Request
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
I	Interview
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kW	Kilo Watt
kWh	Kilo Watt Hours
L _v	Leakage
LoA	Letter of Approval
MoV	Means of Verification
MOC	Modalities of Communications
MW	Mega Watt
MWh	Mega Watt Hours
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSV	On Site Visit
PE	Project Emission
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA-DD	Programme of activities design document
PP	Project Participant
SD	Sustainable Development
t	Tonne
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VABM	Viet Nam Associations for building Materials
VVM	Validation and Verification Manual

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Appendix A: Validation Protocol

Appendix B: Certificates of Competence

1 INTRODUCTION

Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO) (hereafter referred as “the CME”) has commissioned the DOE TÜV Rheinland China Ltd. to perform validation of the proposed CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) “Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO” in Viet Nam (hereafter called “the PoA”). This report summarises the findings of the validation of the PoA identified in the PoA Design Document (PoA-DD); the CDM Programme Activity Design Document (CPA-DD) template with generic information relevant to all CDM Program Activities (CPAs) to be included in the PoA; and the associated real case CPA-DD. The validation was performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for the PoAs under the CDM, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent programme operations, monitoring and reporting. The term “UNFCCC criteria” refers to Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures, the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project /programme activities, the procedures for registration of a programme of activities and the subsequent decisions by the COP/MOP and CDM Executive Board. In addition to these criteria, host country criteria are also taken into account.

1.1 Objective

The purpose of a validation is to have an independent third party assess the PoA-DD, CPA-DD template and the associated real case CPA-DD (also known as specific CPA-DD). In particular, the eligibility criteria for inclusion and demonstration of additionality of CPAs, the programme’s baseline determination, monitoring plan, and the programme’s compliance with relevant UNFCCC and host Party criteria are validated in order to confirm that the programme design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all CDM PoAs and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the programme and its intended generation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

1.2 Scope

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the PoA-DD, CPA-DD template and the real case CPA-DD. The PoA-DD, CPA-DD template and the real case CPA-DD were reviewed against the criteria stated in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures, the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project/ programme activities, the procedures for registration of a programme of activities as a single CDM project activity and the relevant decisions by the CDM Executive Board, including the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-III.Z.(Version 03).

The validation team has, based on the requirements contained in the Validation and Verification Manual and the procedures for registration of a programme of activities as a single CDM project activity employed a rules-based approach, focusing on the

identification of significant risks for programme implementation and the generation of CERs.

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the PoA Managing Entity, CPA Implementer(s) and/or project participant(s) (PP). However, stated requests for clarifications, corrective actions, and/or forward actions may provide input for improvement of the programme design.

2 METHODOLOGY

The validation consists of the following four phases:

- I publication of the programme design documents (PoA-DD, CPA-DD template and completed CPA-DD) in UNFCCC for global stakeholder consultation;
- II a desk review of the PoA-DD, CPA-DD template and the associated real case CPA-DD;
- III on-site visit and follow-up interviews with programme stakeholders; and
- IV the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion.

The following sections outline each step in more detail.

2.1 Desk Review of the Programme Design Documentation

Documents provided by the project participant(s):

Reference	Documents
/P01/	PoA DD (web hosted version) for the “Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO”, Version-01, Date-17/11/2010
/P02/	CPA DD template (web hosted version),
/P03/	PoA DD for the “Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO”, Version-04, Date-21/05/2012
/P04/	Final CPA DD template
/P05/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Letter of Approval and authorization (in-line with § 8 and § 9 of EB 55 annex 38) from the host country DNA, Viet Nam, reference number: 13/2011/DMHCC-BCD, dated 16/05/2011, authorizing Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO) as the coordinating and managing entity (CME). LoA reference number EA/Eneco/03/2011, dated 01/07/2011 from United

Reference	Documents
	<p>Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the PP ENECO Energy Trade B.V.</p> <p>3. LoA reference number EA/EnbW/01/2011, dated 01/07/2011 from United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the PP EnBW Trading GmbH</p>
/P06/	Modalities of Communication dated 15/11/2011
/P07/	Copy of manual on detailed operating and implementing framework of PoA prepared by the CME in line with § 6(i) of EB 55 annex 38.
/P08/	<p>Copy of national standards for the burnt clay bricks (baseline bricks) and for the unburnt bricks (project bricks):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the baseline burnt clay bricks: Copy of TCVN 1450:2009 and Copy of TCVN 1451:1998. 2. For unburnt concrete bricks the national standard TCVN 6477: 1999. 3. For unburnt AAC blocks the national standard TCVN 7959: 2008.
/P09/	Declaration by the CME on the voluntary participation in the PoA.
/P10/	Proof of technologies used in the identified baseline scenario (i.e. production of burnt clay bricks using fossil fuel) including the level of energy used (Cp § 10(b) of AMS III Z ver 03) and proof of brick production in Viet Nam from 2005 to 2009 – Ref “ <i>Study Report on current fuel consumption for burnt materials and development plan for unburnt brick production</i> ” conducted by Viet Nam Association For Building Materials.
/P11/	Copy of template of contract in between the CPA implementers and the CME, to substantiate the eligibility criteria of the CPAs (this permits CPA implementer for its participation and inclusion in the PoA and specifies the duties and responsibilities of a CPA implementer and the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the PoA).
/P12/	Copy of management system manual of CME for the compliance of § 9 of annex 3, EB 63 including the templates used for the technical review process of CME.
/P13/	Copy of monitoring manual prepared by INTRACO (CME) in line with § 6(j) of EB 55 annex 38

Reference	Documents
/P14/	<p>Proof of additionality argument related documents at PoA level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of <i>“Study Report on current fuel consumption for burnt materials and development plan for unburnt brick production”</i> conducted by VietNam Association for Building Materials as a proof of barrier due to prevailing practice. 2. News article from VABM on unburnt brick production in Viet Nam: http://buildviet.info/en-US/news/p1027c1027n3296/building-a-sustainable-brick-industry.htm 3. Copy of market survey done by Viet Nam Association For Building Materials as a proof of market acceptance barrier. 4. Copy of proceedings of seminar titled “Solutions for investment, production & application of non-fired wall materials replacing the fired clay bricks” organized by the VABM (Viet Nam Association for Building Materials). 5. Copy of Minutes of meeting of the CME on the development of the PoA dated 08/09/2010
/P15/	<p>Relevant proofs of local stakeholder consultation process done at PoA level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invitation letters sent to the identified stakeholders. 2. Copy of power point presentations of all the speakers of the stakeholders meeting dated 10/11/2010. 3. Photographs of the stakeholders meeting dated 10/11/2010 4. Attendance sheet of the stakeholders meeting dated 10/11/2010 5. Minutes of meeting dated 10/11/2010.
/P16/	<p>Proof of barriers mentioned at the CPA Level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of <i>“Study Report on current fuel consumption for burnt materials and development plan for unburnt brick production”</i> conducted by Viet Nam Association For Building Materials as a proof of barrier due to prevailing practice. 2. Copy of market survey done by Viet Nam Association For Building Materials as a proof of market acceptance barrier. 3. Copy of letter from Ministry of construction to the CME asking about the status of the CDM registration of PoA (mention of barriers as stated in the PoA DD section E.5.1 is evident from the letter). 4. Copy of letter from VABM to the CME asking about the status of the CDM registration of PoA (mention of barriers as stated in the PoA DD section E.5.1 is evident from the letter). 5. Letter from Ministry of construction on the penetration of un-burnt brick production till 2010 as compare to total production. 6. Letters from The Vietnam Association of Construction Contractor, Urban and Industrial Zone Construction Joint Stock Company no. 18, Song Da 909 Joint Stock Company and Sao Viet Joint Stock Company confirming the market un-acceptability/reluctancy for the use of the un-burnt brick .

Reference	Documents
/P17/	Contract in between the CME and DOE for the validation.
/P18/	Training plan / records of training organized by the CME for PoA.
/P19/	Supportive proofs for all the footnotes as mentioned in the PoA DD and CPA DD template.
/P20/	Copy of proof of legal status of the CME i.e. Business License of INTRACO
/P21/	Declaration letter from the CME on “no ODA involvement in the PoA”
/P22/	Evidence (screen shot of server used) for the control of documents by the CME.
/P23/	Copy of forwarded email from annex-1 DNA for the LoAs for ENECO Energy Trade B.V. and EnBW Trading GmbH.
/P24/	Copy of brochure /brief note on the generic description of the technological scenario 1 and 2, i.e., Concrete Bricks and Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Blocks respectively.
/P25/	Copy of Letter from Ministry of Construction dated 27 November 2008 to Construction Department of provinces and cities directly under state, on the development of the unburnt brick sector (foot note no.-3 of the PoA-DD).

Background investigation and other referred documents/websites:

/B01/	CDM Validation and Verification Manual (Version 01.2).
/B02/	Approved Baseline & Monitoring Methodology: AMS-III.Z., version 03, “Fuel Switch, process improvement and energy efficiency in brick manufacture”.
/B03/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 02.2.1 2. Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emission from electricity consumption, version 01 3. Tool to calculate project or leakage CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel consumption version 02 4. The tool “Project and leakage emissions from road transportation of freight” Version 01.0.0
/B04/	Attachment A to appendix B of simplified modalities & procedures.
/B05/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies, Version 17 2. Glossary of CDM terms 3. Relevant CDM and PoA specific requirements (CDM M & P and decisions

	by the CMP and documents released by CDM EB) published on the UNFCCC CDM website
/B06/	<p>PoA Specific guidelines / standards published by UNFCCC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small-scale CDM programme of activities design document form (CDM SSC-PoA-DD) Version 01,EB 33 2. Small-scale CDM programme activity design document form (CDM SSC-CPA-DD) Version 01,EB 33 3. Procedures for registration of a programme of activities as a single CDM project activity and issuance of certified emission Reductions for a programme of activities, Version 04.1, EB 55/Annex 38 4. Procedures for review of erroneous inclusion of a CPA, version 03, annex 22, EB 61 5. Standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities, version 01, annex 03, EB 65 6. Clarifications regarding the “Procedures for registration of a programme of activities as a single CDM project activity and issuance of certified emission reductions for a programme of activities”, version 01, annex 26, EB 60 7. Guidelines on assessment of de-bundling for SSC project activities, Version 03, EB 54/Annex 13 8. Standard for the development of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of a project activity as a CPA under the PoA, Annex 3 of EB 63 9. Standard for demonstration of additionality of GHG emission reductions achieved by a programme of activities, Annex 2 of EB 63
/B07/	<p>Country specific regulations and laws, web sites :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Construction (Law No. 16/2003/QH11) http://www.vietnamlaws.com/freelaws/Lw16na26Nov03Construction%5BX2967%5D.pdf 2. Environmental Protection Law (Law No. 52/2005/QH), http://vea.gov.vn/en/laws/LegalDocument/Pages/LawNo52_2005_QH11oenvironmentalprotection.aspx 3. Decree No. 80/2006/ND-CP dated August 8, 2006, obtained from: http://vea.gov.vn/en/laws/LegalDocument/Pages/DecreeNo812006ND-P.aspx
/B08/	<p>Policy/regulation on the un-burnt building materials in Viet Nam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Approving the Overall planning on development of Vietnam’s construction material industry to the year 2010” issued by the Prime

	Minister, in August 2001. 2. The “Overall planning for the development of construction materials up to the year of 2020” issued by The Prime Minister as Decision No. 121/2008/QD-TTg dated August 29, 2008 3. The Decision No. 567/QD-TTg dated April 28, 2010 on the “the Program on development of non-baked building materials through 2020.
/B09/	Websites referred: a) http://cdm.unfccc.int/ b) http://www.noccop.org.vn/ c) http://www.noccop.org.vn/images/article/Viet%20Nam%20CDM%20Pipeline_a43.pdf - for Sustainable development criteria of Vietnam DNA – Ministry Of Natural Resources And Environment d) News article from VABM on unburnt brick production from: http://buildviet.info/en-US/news/p1027c1027n3296/building-a-sustainable-brick-industry.htm

The changes between the PoA DD version 01 published for the 30 days stakeholder commenting period /P01/ and the final version submitted for registration /P02/ are addressed in the table 3 and 4 of the validation protocol as a part of this report and the sections of the revised DDs are marked in column 5 titled “Revised section(s)/Annexe(s) of the PoA DD/g CPA DD”.

The main changes between the PoA DD, version 01 /P01/ published for the 30 days stakeholder commenting period and the final version /P03/ submitted for registration are presented in the below table as follows:

Topic	PoA DD –GSC /P01/	Final PoA DD/P03/	Assessment
PoA title	Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO	Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO	No change
Parties	Viet Nam (host)	Viet Nam (host) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Annex 1)	Annex 1 party has been included in the final PoA DD (please refer to closure of CL-03 in table 3 of the protocol)
Project participants	1) Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO)	1) Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO) 2) ENECO Energy Trade B.V 3) EnBW Trading GmbH	Annex 1 PPs were missing in the hosted PoA DD. (please refer to closure of CL-03 in table 3 of the protocol)
Scope	4. Manufacturing Industries	4. Manufacturing Industries	No change
Methodology and activity	AMS III.Z, version 03; Small Scale	AMS III.Z, version 03; Small Scale	No change

scale			
Amount of emission reductions (tCO₂)	Quantification of ERs at PoA level is not required as per the PoA DD template.	Quantification of ERs at PoA level is not required as per the PoA DD template.	NA
Real case CPA starting date	01/12/2010 (scheduled starting date of real case CPA as indicated in the CPA DD	11/12/2010	The starting date of the CPA is 11/12/2010 which is contract of the purchase of project equipment
PoA location	All provinces of Viet Nam	Viet Nam excluding following provinces of Viet Nam: Can Tho, An Giang, Bạc Liêu, Ben Tre, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Long An, Soc Trang, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh and Vĩnh Long	The change is an outcome of CAR-21, (please refer to closure of CAR-21 in table 3 of the protocol)

2.2 Follow-up Interviews with Programme Stakeholders

In order to reach to a Validation Opinion an interview was planned for 18/12/2010 to 19/12/2010 and on 05/01/2012. Prior to the interview salient points to be discussed were planned. Date of interview, interviewee and points discussed are given in the following table.

Sr. No	Date	Name	Organization	Topic
/I-01/	18/12/2010 to 19/12/2010 and 05/01/2012	Mr. Hoang Anh Dung	INTRACO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on stated goal and policy of the PoA. • Discussion on the operational and management arrangements of the PoA.
/I-02/	18/12/2010 to 19/12/2010 and 05/01/2012	Mr. Ywert Visser; Mr. Quang Le Hung	INTRACO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on unburnt brick production technology, baseline determination for a typical CPA of the PoA. • Discussion on the typical CPA of the PoA including the technological aspect and applicability of applied baseline and monitoring methodology.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on eligibility criteria and inclusion of a typical CPAs in the PoA including the real case CPA. • Discussion on Additionality justification on PoA level and on typical CPA level including the real case CPA. • Discussion on record keeping, monitoring plan and manual, including sampling plan • Discussion on LSC (both on PoA level and real case CPA) and EIA done at CPA level including statutory clearances required for the implementation of the CPA. • Discussion on double counting and de-bundling check. • Discussion on financing pattern(means of finance) of the CPAs(including real case) and involvement of public funding
/I-03/	18/12/2010	Mr. Quach Tat Quang	Ozone Layer Protection Center, Ministry of Natural Resources and environment.	Discussion on published value of grid emission factor and its compliance with tool to calculate emission factor.
/I-04/	18/12/2010	Mr. Hoang Manh Hoa	DNA, Viet Nam	Discussion on status of the letter of approval, sustainable development criteria, Views on the un-burnt brick production technology and on the sustainable development contribution of the programme to the host DNA.
/I-05/	18/12/2010	Mr. Nguyen Van Minh	DNA, Viet Nam	Discussion on status of the letter of approval, sustainable development criteria, Views on the un-burnt brick production technology and on the sustainable development contribution of the

				programme to the host DNA.
/I-06/	19/12/2010	Mr. Pham Van Bac	Vice Director of Building materials, Ministry of construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on unburnt brick production technology and burnt brick production technology. • Discussion on prevailing practice of the brick production, market acceptability of the un-burnt brick.
/I-07/	19/12/2010	Mr. Thai Duy Sam	Vice president, The Viet Nam Association for Building Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on unburnt brick production technology and burnt brick production technology. • Discussion on prevailing practice of the brick production, market acceptability of the un-burnt brick.
/I-08/	19/12/2010	Mr. Doan Van Ve	President, DmC Group, Technology provider	Discussion on the un-burnt brick production technology and involvement of these technology providers in the PoA.
/I-09/	19/12/2010	Mr. Than Trong Quy	Director, Hue Quang Private Ltd., Technology provider	Discussion on the un-burnt brick production technology and involvement of these technology providers in the PoA.

Validation Team considered the views obtained in these interviews while arriving at Validation Opinion.

2.3 Resolution of Outstanding Issues

The objective of this phase of the validation is to resolve any outstanding issues which need be clarified prior to TÜV Rheinland's conclusion on the PoA design. In order to ensure transparency a validation protocol is customised for the programme. The protocol shows in transparent manner criteria (requirements), means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:

- It organises, details and clarifies the requirements a CDM PoA is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The validation protocol consists of five tables. The different columns in these tables are described in the figure below. The completed validation protocol for the PoA is enclosed in Appendix A to this report.

Findings established during the validation can either be seen as a non-fulfilment of CDM criteria or where a risk to the fulfilment of programme objectives is identified. Corrective action requests (CAR) are issued, where:

- i) mistakes have been made with a direct influence on programme results;
- ii) CDM and/or methodology specific requirements have not been met; or
- iii) there is a risk that the programme would not be accepted as a CDM PoA or that emission reductions will not be certified.

A request for clarification (CL) may be used where additional information is needed to fully clarify an issue.

A forward action request (FAR) may be raised to highlight issues related to the PoA implementation that require review during the first verification.

Validation Protocol Table 1: Requirement checklist for PoA DD				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements in Table 1 are linked to checklist questions the programme should meet. The checklist is organised in different sections, following the logic of the small-scale PoA-DD templates, version 01. Each section is then further sub-divided.	Gives reference to documents where the answer to the checklist question or item is found.	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a corrective action request (CAR) due to non-compliance with the checklist question (See below). A request for clarification (CL) is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.

Validation Protocol Table 2: Requirement checklist for g-CPA DD				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements in Table 2 are linked to checklist questions the programme should meet. The checklist is organised in different sections, following the logic of the small-scale g-CPA-DD templates, version 01. Each section is then further sub-divided.	Gives reference to documents where the answer to the checklist question or item is found.	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a corrective action request (CAR) due to non-compliance with the checklist question (See below). A request for clarification (CL) is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.

Validation Protocol Table 3 and 4: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests on the PoA DD and g-CPA DD respectively.				
CL/ CAR No.	Observations	Reference	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
CL/ CAR XX	If the conclusions from the draft Validation are either a CAR or a CL, these should be listed in this section.	Reference to the checklist question number in Table 1 and 2 where the CAR or CL is explained.	The responses given by the project participants during the communications with the validation team should be summarised in this section.	This section should summarise the validation team's responses and final conclusions. The conclusions should also be included in Table 1 and 2, under "Final Conclusion".

Validation Protocol Table 5: List of forward action requests (FARs)				
FAR Number	Observations	Reference	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
FAR- XX	If the conclusions from the draft Validation are FARs, these should be listed in this section.	Reference to the checklist question number in Table 1 where the FAR is explained.	The responses given by the project participants during the communications with the validation team should be summarised in this section.	This section should summarise the validation team's responses and final conclusions. The conclusions should also be included in Table 1, under "Final Conclusion".

Figure 1. Validation protocol tables

2.4 Internal Quality Control

Before the assessment begins, members of the team covering the technical area(s), sectoral scope(s) and relevant host country experience for evaluating the CDM PoA/CPA are appointed. The validation report including the validation findings underwent a technical review. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with TÜV Rheinland's qualification scheme for CDM validation and verification.

2.5 Validation Team

Role	Full name	Appointed for Sectoral Scopes	Affiliation
Team Leader	Mr. Asim Kumar Jana (TL till 11/01/2012)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13	TÜV Rheinland India Ltd.
	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla (TL from 11/01/2012)	1, 3, 5, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland India Ltd.
Technical Expert	Mr. R. V. Nesari	1, 4, 5, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland India Ltd.

Team Member	Mr. Raj Kumar Deka	1, 2, 3	TÜV Rheinland India Ltd.
	Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh	1, 3	TÜV Rheinland India Ltd.
	Ms. Nelly Yong	1, 5, 11, 12, 13	TÜV Rheinland Malaysia Ltd.
Trainee / Interpreter/local expert	Mr. Truong Le Tien Dung	--	TÜV Rheinland Viet Nam Ltd.
Technical Reviewer	Dr. Lixin Li Ms Cuping Deng	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12	TÜV Rheinland China Ltd. TÜV Rheinland China Ltd.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

The findings of the validation are stated in the following sections. The validation criteria (requirements), the means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria are documented in more detail in the validation protocol in Appendix A.

The final validation findings relate to the programme design as documented and described in the PoA-DD and g-CPA-DD.

3.1 Approval and participation

The below table summarizes the project participants and parties involved. The validation team received letter of approval for Host party from the Host project participant i.e. CME of the PoA /P05-1/. The copy of the LoA was verified against the original LoA issued by the host country DNA. The contents of the LoA and the signature of the authorised issuer were also compared with those of other approval cases issued by the host country DNA. Therefore, the team has confirmed the authenticity of the letter issued. This LoA is therefore regarded as valid and meeting the CDM requirements.

The Validation Team can confirm that issued LoAs from host and annex-1 party refers to the precise proposed project title as in the PoA DD and g-CPA DD. The Validation Team can confirm that the project participants are listed in tabular form in section A.3 of the PoA DD and this information is consistent with the contact details provided in Annex 1 of the PoA DD. The letter of approvals were also found to be unconditional with respect to para 45 (a) to (d) of VVM /B01/. And hence these letter(s) are in accordance with paragraphs 45 - 48 of VVM. All the three LoAs, are checked and found in compliance of CDM requirements including requirements of PoA vide § 8, 9 and 10 of annex 38 EB 55.

The below table summarizes the project participants and parties involved:

Project participants	Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO) (CME of the PoA)	ENECO Energy Trade B.V.	EnBW Trading GmbH
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Parties involved	Viet Nam	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
APPROVAL			
LoA received	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date of LoA	16/05/2011	01/07/2011	01/07/2011
Reference to document	/P05-1/	/P05-2/	/P05-3/
LoA received from	DNA of Viet Nam: Ministry of Natural resources and Environment of Viet Nam	DNA of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	DNA of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Reference no. of letter	13/2011/DMHCC-BCD	EA/Eneco/03/2011	EA/EnbW/01/2011
Validation of authenticity	It is valid. It is verified with the original LoA issued by the host country DNA.	The communication regarding LoA in between Annex 1 PP and Annex 1 DNA is also verified by DOE to crosscheck the authenticity of LoA / P23/.	The communication regarding LoA in between Annex 1 PP and Annex 1 DNA is also verified by DOE to crosscheck the authenticity of LoA / P23/.
Validity of LoA	It is valid. As per the issued LoA, <i>the duration of validity of this letter of approval shall be 24 months from the date hereof.</i>	Valid	Valid
PARTICIPATION			
Party is party to Kyoto Protocol	Yes	Yes	Yes
Voluntary participation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diversion of official development aid towards host country	No	No	No
Project contribution to SD	Yes	Yes	Yes

Validation of ODA

The validation did not reveal any evidence that this PoA can be seen as a diversion of ODA. It is also confirmed by the interview with Mr. Hoang Anh Dung /I-01/, and letter

provided by CME /P21/ about no ODA diversion from Annex-I party in the development of the PoA.

Confirmation of MoC

The project Modalities of Communication (MoC) /P06/ signed on 15/11/2011, was received from the Host PP. As required in Procedures for Modalities of Communication between Project Participants and the Executive Board, the Validation Team has verified the names of authorised signatories for future communication related to the corresponding scope of authority with UNFCCC from the Host country and Annex 1 project participant. The Validation Team can confirm that the signatory and contact details on the MoC are authorized and credible. The MoC has been directly received from the CME (host party PP).

3.2 Programme of Activities Design Documents

The PoA-DD /P03/ and the CPA-DD template /P04/ are in compliance with relevant form /B06-1,2/ and guidance /B06/ as provided by UNFCCC. The most recent version of the forms is used. Validation team confirms that the guidelines for the completion of the PoA documents (as contained in the DD form itself) in their most recent version have been followed. Relevant information was provided by the Managing entity and/ or project participants in the applicable PoA sections.

3.3 Programme Description

The “**Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO**” (here in after referred as the “PoA”) is promoted by the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) “**Investment and Trade Consultancy Company Limited (INTRACO)**”. This programme aims to promote new brick production facilities in Viet Nam. The CDM programme activities (CPAs) under the PoA will be implemented in Viet Nam except the provinces of Can Tho, An Giang, Bạc Liêu, Ben Tre, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Long An, Soc Trang, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh and Vĩnh Long provinces. According to the description provided under PoA DD and based on OSV interview with the CME and relevant stakeholders, validation team confirms that this PoA is a voluntary co-ordinated action by the CME. The emission reductions at the CPA level would occur due to implementation of un-burnt brick production facilities. Review of PoA DD /P03/ reveals two possible technological scenarios in which the CPAs of the PoA may fall:

Scenario	Description of scenario
1	Concrete Bricks
2	Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Blocks (AAC)

The measure involves GHG emission reduction due to production of unburnt brick which otherwise would have been produced in a burnt brick (clay) facilities. The production of burnt clay brick, which is a prevailing practice in Viet Nam, utilizes fossil fuel for the firing the brick. Each small scale CPA of the programme involves implementation of un-burnt brick production facility which in turn reduces emission on the account of fuel saved in comparison with the baseline brick production facility i.e.

burnt brick production facility using fossil fuel in the sintering process. Fossil fuel (s) and / or electricity (both monitored and accounted for project emissions) would be used in the un-burnt brick production facilities, i.e. CPA sites. The CPAs of the PoA shall use small scale methodology AMS III. Z. version 03, and each CPA would result in annual emission reductions within the threshold limit of the applied meth i.e. 60 kt/CO₂/ year on the account of fossil fuels displaced. Leakage on the account of transportation and production/processing of raw materials used shall be considered by each CPA in order to calculate net anthropogenic emission reduction at the CPA levels. Applied small scale methodology requires for the demonstration of surplus abundance of raw material/additives to be used at each CPA level. Thus each of the CPA under this programme shall require to demonstrate the abundance of raw materials (which is demonstrated as “waste” having no commercial value). The brick produced under the CPAs of this programme requires to demonstrate service level (compressive strength) as compared to the baseline brick (i.e. burnt brick) in accordance with relevant national standards /P08/. The technology under an unburnt brick production facility involves brick formulation by using various raw materials viz fly ash, cement, sand, stone dust and cement, etc. The composition of these raw materials however varies in each CPA, as confirmed by the CME during OSV. During the site visit interviews with CME it was revealed that different technological scenarios under this programme would utilize different raw materials, and the formulation of brick production will be different. These technological scenarios have been elaborated by the CME in PoA DD /P03/. To ensure the service level requirement of applied meth (§7(a)), CME has defined service level demonstration of CPA brick, this has been checked by reviewing the PoA DD /P03/ and relevant baseline standard /P08/. At individual CPA level based on the density of the brick, the relevant baseline standard shall be identified.

Bricks having a density higher than 1,600 kg/m³ shall use TCVN 1451:1998 for the comparison of the CPA brick and the CPA brick should have a compressive strength equal to or higher than 5 MPa as required by the standard. For the CPA's bricks with a density lower than 1,600 kg/m³, TCVN 1450:2009 shall be the relevant baseline standard for the comparison of compressive strength and the CPA brick should have higher than or equal to 3.5 MPa compressive strength in that case.

Referring to the PoA DD /P03/ and on-site interviews, there are national sectoral policies {namely law on construction (Law No. 16/2003/QH11) and the master plan on development of Vietnam's construction materials up to 2020 approved by (Prime Minister as Decision No. 121/2008/QĐ- TTg dated August 29, 2008) and the Prime Minister's Decision No. 567/QĐ-TTg dated April 28, 2010}/ B08/ which promote production of un-burnt brick on voluntary basis. This programme proposes to promote these policies/decisions voluntarily.

From the site visit interviews / I-01/ and desk review of PoA DD and other associated template documents, it is revealed that this programme does not involve any ODA funding. Thus, the validation team considers that no ODA funding from any Annex 1 country has been involved under this programme. This is further confirmed by the undertaking /P21/ provided by the CME.

As per the PoA DD, the starting date of the PoA in the PoA DD is 01/07/2012 or effective date of registration (whichever is later). The length of the PoA is taken as 28 years. The starting date of the validation of the PoA is 10/12/2010 i.e. the date the PoA was published for GSC. In the PoA DD and generic CPA DD, it has been confirmed that no CPA shall be applicable for the inclusion in the PoA if the start date is before the start of validation. This is in conformity with the § 7(d) of annex 38 of EB 55.

3.4 Eligibility Criteria for CPA Inclusion

Review of PoA DD /P03/, CPA DD template /P04/ and OSV interview with representatives of CME reveals that the CME of the PoA employs clear and unambiguous criteria for the inclusion of the CPAs. The eligibility criteria have been stated and validation team confirms the eligibility criteria are in line with requirement of para 13, annex 3 of EB 63 /B06-8/. Additionality and applicability of the applied methodology are the eligibility criteria as per the PoA DD, which is deemed appropriate and acceptable to the validation team. The eligibility criteria can be checked at the CPA level by the CME and shall be confirmed by the DOE before inclusion of the CPAs in the PoA.

S. No.	Eligibility criteria description as listed in the PoA DD /P03/ and g-CPA DD	Information/document requirement as listed in the PoA DD /P03/ and g-CPA DD	Assessment by the Validation team
a.	The CPA shall be located in Viet Nam, but not in the following provinces: Can Tho, An Giang, Bạc Liêu, Ben Tre, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Long An, Soc Trang, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh and Vĩnh Long.	All of the following documents shall be provided: <input type="checkbox"/> Business license of the CPA Implementer issued by Vietnamese local authorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration from the CPA implementer confirming that the boundary of the implemented CPA is within the geographical territory of Viet Nam, but not within the aforementioned provinces and including information regarding geographic reference (latitude and longitude), name and address of the SSC-CPA.	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. The exclusion of cited provinces is rationale in order to ensure the correct baseline scenario as these provinces comes under Mekong delta, where biomass residue is available and can be a baseline alternative. The exclusion is thus acceptable to the validation team.
b	The CPA implementer has signed a valid contractual agreement with the CME which permits its participation and inclusion in the PoA and specifies the duties and responsibilities of a CPA	The following document shall be provided: <input type="checkbox"/> Contractual agreement between CME and CPA implementer.	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and

	implementer and the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the PoA. This contract is one of the measures to avoid double counting as it would contain the name and full details of CPA implementer at the same time, it would contain an agreement /undertaking by the CPA implementer stating that the CPA is only a part of this PoA and shall not be subscribed as a stand-alone project or part of any other PoA.		integrity check. The valid contractual agreement will be a binding for the CPA implementer and this will ensure agreement to the provisions of the PoA by the CPA implementer.
c.	The SSC-CPA shall confirm to one of technological scenarios used for the production of unburnt brick as described in section A.4.2 of the SSC-PoA-DD	<p>The following document shall be provided:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation by the CME regarding the applicable technological scenario for the CPA.</p> <p>Any of the following documents shall be provided:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Purchase order of equipment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Feasibility Study / Project Proposal of the project that describes the project technology.</p>	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This is required to check the technology opted by the proposed CPAs of the PoA. Sources and gases (for project emissions) in both the technological scenarios will be different. Hence this eligibility criteria will ensure accurate quantification of emission reduction from the CPAs. The CPAs shall be a new facility as per the PoA DD.
d.	The start date of the SSC-CPA shall not be before the commencement of validation of the PoA (10/12/2010, the date the PoA was published on the website of the UNFCCC for Global Stakeholders Consultation).	<p>One of the following documents shall be provided:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In case available, the earliest signed equipment or (sub) contractor agreement with a total contract value that is significant to the project activity (the date of signing the purchase order by SSC-CPA Implementer shall constitute the starting date of the SSC-CPA).</p>	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This eligibility criteria will ensure CPA start date of should not be before start date of validation as required by §7(d) of annex 38, EB 55.

		<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration from the CPA Implementer that no contracts have been signed till the CPA inclusion date.	
e	The CPA shall meet the applicability and other requirements of the methodology AMS.III.Z Version 03. ¹	As described in section E.2 of the PoA DD, the CPA shall meet relevant requirement of the meth and the required document shall be supplied to the DOE at the time of inclusion.	This eligibility criteria will ensure the applicability of the AMS.III.Z Version 03 to the proposed CPAs of the PoA.
f	Demonstration of addtionality as described in the section E.5.1 of the PoA DD in line with §6 and §8 of annex 2, EB 63.	The CPA provides related documents to substantiate the argument of barrier analysis put forth in section E.5.1 of the PoA DD.	As per the requirement laid down by UNFCCC vide annex 26, EB 60,for the addtionality of CPAs of the PoA full scale addtionity demonstration is not required for the component of the PoA rather confirmation through eligibility criteria is required to be done. The DOE at the time of inclusion of the CPA shall confirm that the addtionality argument put forth in the PoA DD for the typical CPAs of the PoA is valid and applicable for the subject CPA under consideration.
g	The SSC-CPA shall conduct local stakeholder's consultation and Environmental Analysis at CPA level. This shall be carried out prior to inclusion.	<p>The following documents shall be provided:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meeting minutes and other related documents of the local stakeholder consultation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Copy of Environmental Analysis report.</p>	As per the provisions in PoA DD, LSC and Environmental Analysis will be done at the CPA. At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check.

¹ Including the level of service level compliance as per relevant national standard, refer section A.4.2.1

h	CPA of the PoA shall be within the threshold (i.e. emission reduction of less than or equal to 60 kilotons of CO ₂ equivalent annually) as per the §7 (c) of applied Baseline and Monitoring Methodology AMS III.Z/version 03.	The CPA implementer and CME shall consider this condition in the CPA DD and Emission reduction spread sheet.	This eligibility criteria will ensure applicability of the applied method at the time of CPA inclusion.
i	Confirmation that the CPA is not a de-bundled component of another large-scale CPA or CDM project activity as per latest guidance given by the CDM Executive Board	<p>The following document shall be provided:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declaration from the CPA Implementer confirming that the CPA is not a de-bundled component of another large-scale CPA or CDM project activity as per latest guidance given by the CDM Executive Board.</p> <p>And:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation that the SSC-CPA is not a de-bundled component of another large-scale SSC-CPA or CDM project activity as per latest guidance given by the CDM Executive Board shall be provided in the SSC-CPA-DD.</p>	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This eligibility criteria will ensure debundling check during inclusion validation.
j	Confirmation on involvement of public funding or ODA from Annex I Parties in SSC-CPA	<p>The following document shall be provided:</p> <p>Option 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declaration (document) from the CPA Implementer regarding the no involvement of public funding or ODA from Annex I Parties.</p> <p>And:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation in the SSC-CPA-DD regarding no involvement of public funding or ODA from Annex I Parties.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 2:</p>	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned documents to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This eligibility criteria will ensure non-diversion of ODA during inclusion validation.

		<input type="checkbox"/> In case of public funding, an affirmation/confirmation / declaration that such public funding does not result in diversion of ODA. And: <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation in the SSC-CPA-DD regarding no diversion of ODA from Annex I Parties.	
k	The CPA implementer shall be duly registered by the Vietnamese authorities prior to inclusion	The following document shall be provided: <input type="checkbox"/> Business license of the CPA Implementer issued by Vietnamese local authorities.	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned document to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This eligibility criteria will ensure physical location of the CPA in geographic boundary of Viet Nam
l	The SSC-CPA shall be in compliance with statutory requirements of Viet Nam.	The following document shall be provided: <input type="checkbox"/> Approval document from the Vietnamese local authorities, to approve the Environmental Impact Assessment.	At the time of inclusion request of any proposed CPA, CME shall submit the mentioned document to the DOE who will be performing validation for the consistency and integrity check. This eligibility criteria will ensure physical location of the CPA in geographic boundary of Viet Nam and shall be in accordance with all then applicable statutory requirement.
m	Confirmation on the crediting period of the SSC-CPA which shall not exceed the length of the PoA (28 years) regardless of the time of inclusion of CPA in the PoA	Confirmation described in the SSC-CPA-DD states that the crediting period of the SSC-CPA shall not exceed the length of the PoA.	As per the requirement of PoA vide §7(c) of annex 38 of EB 55, crediting period of CPA cannot be after the end of length of PoA i.e. 28 years, hence adoption of this criteria will ensure full-fulfillment of this requirement.

Validation team has checked the management system document /P12/ of CME and based on this documents and OSV with personnel involved at the CME end, validation team confirms that the CME has competencies to check the features of potential CPAs of PoA and also have competency to check that each CPA meets all requirements and eligibility criteria before submission to the DOE for the inclusion. Based on above validation team confirms the compliance of § 9 of annex 3 of EB 63 /B06-8/.

3.5 Operational and Management Plan

Validation team based on the review of PoA DD /P03/ and operational and management manual /P07/ of the CME confirms that clear and transparent description of the operational and management arrangement has been established by the CME for the PoA. The same has also been confirmed during the OSV. All the details of individual CPAs including the documents shall be controlled at CME end. Formats /P12/ specific to the PoA has been developed by the CME. Furthermore the records of individual CPAs shall be maintained at the CME's data server /P22/. Individual CPA implementer shall sign an agreement /P11/ with the CME and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the PoA including those related to the monitoring and data control. The same has been confirmed from the review of agreement between the CPA implementers and the CME /P11/. This agreement is also one of the eligibility criteria. Hence any CPA which would be included in the PoA, shall follow the operation and management plan of the PoA as stated in the PoA DD and signed agreement /P11/.

The system to avoid double counting and technical review of the potential CPAs of the PoA has been clearly indicated in the management system manual /P12/ of the CME specifically developed for the PoA. By reviewing this management system manual validation team confirms that the CME have the competencies to check the features of potential CPAs and can ensure that each CPA meets all requirements and eligibility criteria before inclusion in the registered PoA. Based on above, validation team confirms the compliance of following, in the management system of CME (in line with the requirement of §13 annex 3 of EB 63 /B06-8/):

- (a) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies;
- (b) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;
- (c) Procedures for technical review of inclusion of CPAs;
- (d) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA);
- (e) Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA;
- (f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;

This management system manual /P12/ shall in due course of time as a part of continual improvement shall address any other relevant elements if required. This shall be checked again by the DOEs at the time of inclusion of any CPAs in the PoA inline with the requirement of §14 of annex 3 of EB 63 /B06-8/.

Based on above it can be confirmed that the CME would be able to ensure that no double-counting occurs. Also, since as each CPA is uniquely identified in the format of CPA DD, the CME can check whether a CPA under the PoA is already a registered CDM project or CPA in another PoA from the UNFCCC website. In this regard CME has developed one template as well /P12/, which is checked and confirmed by the validation team.

As per EB 54, Annex 13 /B06-7/, the CPA of PoA shall do the de-bundling check as per para 9 of the same. The same is a part of CPA DD template /P04/, which is checked and confirmed by the validation team.

3.6 Monitoring Plan

There is no sampling approach for the verification of the CPAs of the PoA. As per PoA DD /P03/, CME of the PoA shall opt each of the CPA for the verification. Furthermore for the monitoring parameters to be opted by CPAs of the PoA, 100% data shall be monitored and no parameters shall be monitored on sampling approach. The same has been verified from the PoA DD /P03/. Review of monitoring plan provides a transparent system to ensure that no double counting occurs and that the status of verification can be determined any time for each CPA. The system to avoid double counting has been indicated in the PoA DD /P03/.

The description provided in the PoA-DD /P03/ on the operational and management arrangements were confirmed based on document review and through OSV interviews.

3.7 Baseline and Monitoring Methodology

3.7.1 Applicability of the selected methodology

The compliance of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology /B02/ is a part of eligibility criteria as mentioned in the PoA DD /P03/ and g-CPA DD /P04/. The same shall be checked by the DOE during inclusion of the CPA in the PoA. The assessment of the validation team (for the requirement to be checked during inclusion) is summarised below:

Para of methodology	The applicability criteria of AMS III.Z./version 03 are the following:	Relevant paragraph of the PoA DD /P03/ and g-CPA DD /P04/	Assessment by the validation team
1	<p><i>The methodology comprises one or more technology/measures listed below in existing brick production facilities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shift to an alternative brick production process; or</i> • <i>Partial substitution of fossil</i> 	Not applicable, since the CPAs of the PoA shall be Greenfield facilities and shall not be implemented in existing brick production facility.	Not applicable, since CPA shall not be existing brick production facilities, as confirmed in the PoA DD and CPA DD template.

	<p><i>fuels with renewable biomass (including solid biomass residues such as sawdust and food industry organic liquid residues); or</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Complete/partial substitution of high carbon fossil fuels with low carbon fossil fuels.</i> 		
	<p><i>The Fuel substitution and associated activities may also result in improved energy efficiency of existing facility; however project activities primarily aimed at emission reductions from energy efficiency measures shall apply AMS-II.D. Thus the methodology is applicable for the production of:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Bricks that are the same in the project and baseline cases; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) Bricks that are different in the project case versus the baseline case due to a change(s) in raw materials, use of different additives, and/or production process changes resulting in reduced use or avoidance of fossil fuels for forming, sintering (firing) or drying or other applications in the facility as long as it can be demonstrated that the service level of the project brick is comparable to baseline brick (see paragraph 8). Examples include pressed mud blocks (soil blocks) with cement or lime stabilisation and other 'unburned' bricks that attain strength owing to fly ash, lime/cement and gypsum chemistry.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable, since the CPAs of the PoA shall be Greenfield facilities and shall not be implemented in existing brick production facility.</p>	<p>Not applicable, since CPA shall not be <i>existing brick production facilities, as confirmed in the PoA DD and CPA DD template.</i></p>
2	<p><i>The measures may replace, modify or retrofit systems in existing facilities or be installed in</i></p>	<p>CPAs to be included under the PoA shall be a new (greenfield)</p>	<p>It shall be checked during inclusion of the CPA that CPA</p>

	<i>a new facility</i>	facility.	must be a new facility.
3	<i>New facilities (Greenfield projects) and project activities involving capacity additions compared to the baseline scenario are only eligible if they comply with the related and relevant requirements in the General Guidance for SSC methodologies.</i>	As the CPAs of the PoA shall be a Greenfield projects, the baseline scenario shall be determined in accordance with latest version of the General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies.	It shall be checked during inclusion of the CPA that CPA must be a new facility. Furthermore, compliance of relevant requirements in the General Guidance for SSC methodologies has been considered by the CME in section B.4 of the PoA DD while establishing the baseline scenario. Hence baseline scenario is fixed for all future CPAs of the PoA and confirms to this requirement of the applied methodology, checked and confirmed by the validation team.
4	<i>The requirements concerning demonstration of the remaining lifetime of the replaced equipment shall be met as described in the General Guidance for SSC methodologies. If the remaining lifetime of the affected systems increases due to the project activity, the crediting period shall be limited to the estimated remaining lifetime, i.e., the time</i>	CPAs to be included in the PoA shall be a Greenfield project and no equipment will be replaced. Hence, this condition is not applicable to the proposed CPAs of the PoA.	Not applicable as per the PoA DD.

	<i>when the affected systems would have been replaced in the absence of the project activity.</i>		
5	<i>In the case of existing facilities, this category is only applicable if it can be demonstrated, with historical data, that for at least three year prior to the project implementation, only fossil fuel (no renewable biomass) was used in the brick production systems, which are being modified or retrofitted.</i>	CPAs to be included in the PoA shall be a Greenfield project. No existing facility will be modified due to the implementation of the CPA activity. Hence, this condition is not applicable.	Not applicable as per the PoA DD.
6	<p><i>In the case of project activities involving changes in raw materials (including additives), it shall be demonstrated that additive materials are abundant in the country/region according to the following procedures:</i></p> <p><i>Step 1: Using relevant literature and/or interviews with experts, a list of raw materials to be utilized is prepared based on the historic and/or present consumption of such raw materials.</i></p> <p><i>Step 2: The current supply situation for each type of raw material to be utilized is assessed and their availability abundance is demonstrated using one of the approaches below:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Approach 1: Demonstrate that the raw materials to be utilized, in the region of the project activity, are not fully utilized. For this purpose, demonstrate that the quantity of material is at least 25% greater than the demand for such materials or the availability of alternative materials for at</i> 	<p>The raw materials used under the different technological scenarios (of CPAs) under this PoA involves various raw materials and additives. As an indicative purpose, it has been detailed in the table list of section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD /P03/. By referring to SSC WG clarification no. 518, at individual CPA level, the surplus availability demonstration, would only be applicable for “waste products” and this shall not be applicable for industrial products with commercial value.</p> <p>Demonstration of the abundance of additive/raw material in the country/region</p>	<p>It has been stated in the PoA DD, that raw material abundance in case of waste products (having no commercial value) shall be demonstrated (using step 1 and 2 of § 6 of meth) at the CPA level. The same is required to be validated during inclusion validation.</p>

	<p><i>least one year prior to the project implementation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Approach 2: Demonstrate that suppliers of raw materials to be utilized, in the region of the project activity, are not able to sell all of the subject raw materials. For this purpose, project participants shall demonstrate that a representative sample of suppliers of the raw materials to be utilized, in the region, had a surplus of material (e.g., at the end of the period during which the raw material is sold), which they could not sell and which is not utilized.</i> 	<p>shall be provided by the CPA at time of inclusion, in line with step 1 and 2 of the procedure described in the methodology. Information regarding the raw materials to be utilized shall be obtained from the CPA feasibility Study or technology provider.</p>	
7 (a)	<p><i>The service level of project brick shall be comparable to or better than the baseline brick, i.e., the bricks produced in the brick production facility during the crediting period shall meet or exceed the performance level of the baseline bricks (e.g., dry compressive strength, wet compressive strength, density). An appropriate national standard shall be used to identify the strength class of the bricks, bricks that have compressive strengths lower than the lowest class bricks in the standard are not eligible under this methodology. Project bricks are tested in nationally approved laboratories at 6 months interval (at a minimum) and test certificates on compressive strength are made available for verification</i></p>	<p>Project bricks shall be tested in a nationally approved laboratory at least every six (6) months and certificates of these tests will be available for verification. Tests will be performed in accordance with the relevant national standard or any amendment thereon.</p> <p>The unburnt bricks produced in the brick production facility during the crediting period shall meet or exceed the performance level of the baseline bricks (i.e. compressive</p>	<p>Compressive strength of the CPA bricks shall be compared with the baseline brick (i.e., burnt clay brick) as per the relevant standard stated in the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. Review of PoA DD /P03/ and relevant baseline standard /P08/ reveals that at individual CPA level based on the density of the brick, the relevant baseline standard shall be identified. Bricks having a density higher than 1,600 kg/m³ shall use TCVN</p>

		strength).	1451:1998 for the comparison of the CPA brick and the CPA brick should have a compressive strength equal to or higher than 5 MPa as required by the standard. For the CPA's bricks with a density lower than 1,600 kg/m ³ , TCVN 1450:2009 shall be the relevant baseline standard for the comparison of compressive strength. CPA brick should have higher than or equal to 3.5 MPa compressive strength in that case Compressive strength of the CPA brick shall be equivalent or higher than the baseline brick (i.e. burnt clay brick).
7 (b)	<i>The existing facilities involving modification and/or replacement shall not influence the production capacity beyond ±10% of the baseline capacity unless it is demonstrated that the baseline for the added capacity is the same as that for the existing capacity in accordance with paragraph 3</i>	CPAs to be included in the PoA shall be a Greenfield project. Hence, there is no modification or replacement involved in the project. This bullet of the meth is not applicable for the CPAs of the PoA.	Not applicable as per the PoA DD.

7 (c)	<i>Measures are limited to those that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kt CO2 equivalent annually</i>	CPAs to be included in the PoA shall be limited to those that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kt CO2 equivalent annually.	To be checked at the time of CPA inclusion and is also a part of eligibility criteria for CPA inclusion in the PoA.
8	<i>This methodology is not applicable if local regulations require the use of proposed technologies or raw materials for the manufacturing of bricks unless widespread non compliance (less than 50% of brick production activities comply in the country) of the local regulation evidenced.</i>	There are no mandatory local regulations that require the use and production of the unbrunt/green brick technology to be utilized in the CPAs of the PoA.	Validation team has checked /B08/ and confirms that there is no <i>local regulations in Viet Nam which requires the use of unbrunt-brick on mandatory basis.</i>
16	<i>In case the project activity involves the replacement of equipment, and the leakage effect from the use of the replaced equipment in another activity is neglected because the replaced equipment is scrapped, an independent monitoring of scrapping of replaced equipment needs to be implemented. The monitoring should include a check if the number of project activity equipment distributed by the project and the number of scrapped equipment correspond with each other. For this purpose scrapped equipment should be stored until such correspondence has been checked. The scrapping of replaced equipment should be documented and independently verified.</i>	The CPA will be Greenfield, hence there will be no replacement of existing facilities.	Not applicable as per the PoA DD.

3.7.2 CPA boundary

The boundary of the potential/future CPAs of the PoA has been assessed by considering information gathered from the OSV, interviews, and from the technological description of the two different technological scenario of the PoA as contained in the PoA DD /P03/. Likewise, CME has delineated two project boundary for the two different technological scenarios, which is deemed appropriate and acceptable to the validation team. Validation team confirms that the project boundary for both the two scenarios are based on the applied methodology /B02/ and the sources and gases within the boundary have been considered in a clear manner. The CO₂ emissions from the combustion of fossil fuel and electricity in both the technological scenario has been considered by the CME.

Validation team based on the above confirms that the delineated project boundary for both the technological scenarios, as documented in the PoA-DD/P03/ are justified for the project activity and are fully in line with the requirements set by the applied methodology /B02/.

3.7.3 Baseline identification

The PoA is a voluntary coordinated action as evident /B08/ from the fact that there is no mandatory regulation which mandates use of unburnt brick production facility in Viet Nam.

Based on the on-site interviews with the representative of Ministry of construction, VABM and the CME, validation team confirms that there is no mandated legal requirement in Viet Nam which forbids the installation of burnt clay brick (fossil fuel fired) production facilities.

According to the § 3 of the applied methodology /B02/, for new facilities (Greenfield projects) and project activities involving capacity additions compared to the baseline scenario are only eligible if they comply with the related and relevant requirements in the General Guidance for SSC methodologies. Relevant requirements of the SSC methodologies require selection of all the alternatives and then selection of the most plausible alternative for the project activity based on the barrier test. For the CPAs of the PoA, the only alternative is the fossil fuel fired burnt clay brick production. This burnt clay bricks production is in compliance with the regulation and does not have any barrier. Whereas the CPAs of the PoA, as stated in the section E.5.1 of the PoA DD, have barriers associated with them. Based on this, the validation team confirms that the baseline scenario for the CPAs of the PoA would be the production of burnt clay brick (most common and prevailing practice in Viet Nam). These burnt clay brick production facilities are primarily using fossil fuel (mainly coal) in the sintering/firing process. As the unburnt brick production in the CPAs does not involve the sintering/firing process, thereby avoiding the usage of fossil fuel like coal. Hence, this scenario (i.e. production of burnt clay brick using fossil fuel) shall form the baseline scenario for the CPAs of the PoA. As per the PoA DD /P01/, the baseline scenario is the same for both technology scenarios that are possible under the PoA i.e. technological scenario 1 (Concrete Bricks) and scenario 2 (Autoclaved Aerated Concrete), and the same is deemed to appropriate and acceptable to the validation team, as in both the scenario, the CPAs shall be a new

facility and irrespective of the technological scenario, the GHG emission reduction would happen due to production of unburnt brick which otherwise would have been produced in a burnt brick (clay) facility.

Further to above, § 10 of the meth states, *“the baseline emissions are the fossil fuel consumption related emissions (fossil fuel consumed multiplied by an emissions factor) associated with the system(s), which were or would have otherwise been used, in the brick production facility(ies) in the absence of the project activity.”*

Adding further , § 10 (b) of the methodology states *“the baseline for the projects involving installation of systems in a new facility, according to this para the average annual historical baseline fossil fuel consumption value and the baseline brick production rate shall be determined as that which would have been consumed and produced, respectively, under an appropriate baseline scenario. If the baseline scenario identified includes different technologies with different levels of energy consumption, a weighted average energy use of these technologies can be considered for determining the baseline emissions of the facility or facilities.”*

The subsequent CPAs of the PoA shall determine the baseline emission factor as per paragraph § 10 (b) of the methodology.

Validation team confirmed that no reasonable alternative scenario has been excluded. The exclusion of burnt clay brick fired by biomass is justified as the Mekong delta (where the biomass is prevalent) has been excluded from the PoA geographical boundary. Based on the validated assumptions used for PoA, validation team considers that the identified baseline scenario is reasonable.

Taking the definition of the baseline scenario into account, validation team confirms that all relevant CDM requirements, including relevant and/or sectoral policies and circumstances, have been identified correctly in the PoA-DD. For the E+ and E- policy and consideration of the same in the baseline scenario selection, validation team confirms that there is no E- policy before November 2001, which provides preferential support to un-burnt brick production facility in Viet Nam, hence not considered for the baseline scenario selection.

A verifiable description of the baseline scenario has been included in the PoA-DD. Validation team confirms the following statements by reviewing the PoA DD:

- (a) All the assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the PoA-DD /P03/, including their references and sources;
- (b) All documentation used is relevant for establishing the baseline scenario and correctly quoted and interpreted in the PoA-DD /P03/;
- (c) Assumptions and data used in the identification of the baseline scenario are justified appropriately, supported by evidence, and can be deemed reasonable;
- (d) Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are considered and listed in the PoA-DD /P03/;

- (e) The approved baseline methodology /B02/ has been correctly applied to identify the most reasonable baseline scenario and the identified baseline scenario reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the proposed CDM project activity.

3.8 Additionality

3.8.1 Prior consideration of the CDM

As per § 3 of annex 26, EB 60 /B06-6/, “Guidelines for the demonstration and assessment of prior consideration of the CDM” do not apply to PoAs, as at present it is expected that no component of the programme will commence prior to the start date of validation of the PoA.

3.8.2 Additionality of PoA

The description under the PoA DD /P03/ demonstrates the compliance of § 6(e) of annex 38 of EB 55 /B06-10/. The stepwise validation of the same is summarised below:

Relevant text of § 6(e) of annex 38 of EB 55	Assessment of the compliance
The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action;	Based on the description provided in the PoA DD and the OSV interviews with stakeholders namely Ministry of Construction, VABM and CME, validation team confirms that the proposed program is voluntary coordinated action by the CME. Furthermore review of regulation on the building materials /B08/ of Viet Nam reveals that there is no mandate on the part of brick manufacturers to implement un-burnt brick instead of burnt clay brick. Hence the proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action.
If the PoA is implementing a voluntary coordinated action, it would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA;	This para is relevant for the subject PoA under consideration. The relevant assessment of the barriers which is claimed for the substantiation of this paragraph is explained in later part of this section.
If the PoA is implementing a mandatory policy/regulation, this would/is not enforced;	This is not applicable for this PoA.
If mandatory a policy/regulation is enforced, the PoA will lead to a greater	This is not applicable for this PoA.

level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy/regulation.	
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The additionality of the programme has been presented in section A.4.3 of the PoA-DD /P03/. The claim of the CME made in the PoA-DD has been assessed through document review and further confirmed with the representative of Ministry of Construction and VABM during the OSV interview. Local knowledge as well as sectoral expertise has been applied by the validation team while assessing the specific barriers.

As the PoA applies the small scale methodology, therefore the additionality has been demonstrated using the guidance given in 'Attachment A to Appendix B' of the "Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities", which is in line with requirements of § 9 of annex 3 of EB 65 /B06-5/. The barriers presented in the PoA-DD have been validated as follows:

Barrier due to prevailing practice:

It has been stated in the PoA DD /P03/, that the production of un-burnt brick is not a prevailing practice in Viet Nam. A report issued by Viet Nam Association for building materials /P16-1/ has been provided to the validation team. By reviewing the submitted report of VABM, validation team come to the conclusion that brick manufacturing in Viet Nam is largely catered by the burnt clay brick facility and data till 2010 reveals that 92% of the brick produced until this time is from the burnt clay brick production facility. This has been checked and confirmed by reviewing letter of Ministry of Construction /P16-5/. Validation team also noted that promotion of unburnt brick from the government is stated way back in August 2001 /B08-1/ only (though there is no preferential advantage to the unburnt clay brick facility). In spite of this promotion till 2008 /B08-2/, there was no significant increase in the development of un-burnt brick. Further to this Prime minister of Viet Nam in April 2010 /B08-3/ has published new policy on the development of the un-burnt brick. Validation team noted that the voluntary targets set in all the three decisions of the prime minister have not been met and the burnt clay brick manufacturing is predominant technology in the sector. Validation team through web research /B09-(d)/ found that authorities responsible for the development of unburnt brick (namely Director of VABM) also recognizes the barriers associated with the programme. This barrier has been confirmed by the validation team by interviewing the representative of VABM and department of building materials Ministry of Construction /I-06/.

Based on above reliable and credible documents and interview with the authorities, validation team confirms that the PoA is not a prevailing practice in Viet Nam and the prevailing practice (i.e. production of burnt clay brick using fossil fuel) would have led to higher emissions and confirms the same in line with the requirement of attachment A to appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures.

In the opinion of the validation team based on above assessment, the barrier due to prevailing practice is deemed as a real and prohibitive barrier for the PoA and typical CPAs of the PoA.

Other Barriers (Market Acceptance barrier):

One of the barriers stated in the PoA DD /P03/ is market un-acceptability of the un-burnt brick. Validation team noted that there is market reluctance about the usage of un-burnt brick. On the other hand the burnt clay brick has excellent market demand; the same has been validated from the market acceptability report prepared by the VABM /P16-2/. Most of the respondents, as per this report, are hesitant to use the un-burnt brick. The existence of market un-acceptance of the un-burnt brick has been further confirmed by the validation team by interviewing the representatives of VABM and department of building materials Ministry of Construction /I-06/. The market acceptance barrier has been also confirmed by reviewing letter /P16-6/ from the association of construction contractors in Viet Nam. Letters from three other construction companies /P16-6/ also reveal their reluctance/unacceptability on the unburnt brick.

In the opinion of the validation team (based on document review, OSV interviews with relevant government and independent third party organisations), this barrier is prohibitive as much as that un-burnt brick manufacturers even after investing in unburnt brick facility may face no market for the sale of their bricks. In the opinion of Validation team based on above assessment, the market acceptance is deemed as a real and prohibitive barrier for the PoA and typical CPAs of the PoA.

Based on above barriers, validation team confirms that the proposed programme would not have implemented due to existence of these barriers.

In line with para 118 (b) of VVM 1.2, an overall determination of the credibility of the barrier analysis has been performed. Validation team confirms that the proposed PoA is additional.

3.8.3 Approach for demonstrating CPA additionality

Barriers at the CPA level have been explained in section E.5.1 and E.5.2 of the PoA DD /P03/. Validation team confirms the existence of the barriers for the CPAs of the PoA. The barriers at CPA level are as below:

- a) Barrier due to prevailing practice:
- b) Other Barriers (Market Acceptance barrier):

The existence of the barriers at the CPA level has been assessed by reviewing the documents and other means of validation as stated in the above section. This has been further confirmed by reviewing the letters of Ministry of Construction, Viet Nam /P16-3/ and VABM /P16-4/ to the CME. These letters (which were sent to CME for the confirmation of status of programme for the registration with UNFCCC) reveal the barriers and slow progress of unburnt brick production facilities. Review of these letters, also reveal that benefit of CDM is required by the potential investors in the un-burnt production facilities. In the opinion of Validation team based on above assessment (as assessed in 3.8.2), the barrier due to prevailing practice and Market Acceptance barrier are deemed as a real and prohibitive barrier for the PoA and typical CPAs of the PoA..

The barriers are applicable to all the CPAs within the geographical boundary of the PoA. The CPAs that meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the PoA would therefore be deemed additional.

3.9 Emission Reduction from a typical CPA of the PoA

The equations and choices provided in the methodology and all other methodological tools are correctly quoted in the PoA-DD /P03/ and the Generic CPA-DD /P04/. The emission reductions of the CPAs of the PoA would be calculated using the formulae mentioned in the applied methodology AMS.III Z / Version 03.

Validation team based on the review of PoA DD and generic CPA DD, confirms that the formulae are correctly presented for the determination of emission reductions at CPA level. The parameters and equations presented in the PoA-DD, as well as other applicable documents, have been compared with the information and requirements presented in the methodology. An equation comparison has also been made to ensure consistency between all the formulae presented in the PoA-DD, template CPA-DD, calculation files (for the real case CPA DD), methodology AMS.III Z / Version 03.

3.10 Monitoring Plan of a typical CPA

The monitoring plan presented in the PoA-DD and generic CPA DD complies with the requirements of the applicable methodology. The validation team has checked all parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the methodology and no deviations have been found.

The procedures have been reviewed by the validation team through document review and interviews with the relevant personnel. The information provided has allowed the validation team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the project design. The relevant points of monitoring plan have been discussed with the PoA managing entity and the CPA implementer.

The management system document of the CME provide sufficient information which forms the confirmation by the validation team on the issues related but not limited to the monitoring methodology, data management, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures to be implemented in the context of the programme. Therefore, the PoA managing entity and/or CPA implementer(s) will be able to implement the monitoring plan and the achieved emission reductions can be reported ex-post and verified.

3.10.1 Parameters determined ex-ante

Following are the parameters as per the PoA DD, fixed either ex-ante at the PoA level or shall be fixed ex-ante at the time of inclusion of the CPA:

- Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source in year y (TDL_y) to be used for the project emission calculation on the account of electricity usage.
- Baseline emission factor (EF_{BL}) shall be fixed ex-ante at the time of inclusion of the CPA.
- Emission factor for grid electricity consumed in the project activity in year y ($EF_{EL,j,y}$) shall be fixed ex-ante at the time of inclusion of the CPA by using DNA published data on the emission factor.
- Emission factor for the production / processing of raw material type “m” ($COEF_m$) shall be determined for each raw material (for which leakage on the account of production/processing is required) shall be fixed ex-ante at the time of inclusion of the CPA by using third party published literature or website.
- Default CO₂ emission factor for freight transportation activity ($EF_{CO_2,TRANS}$) has been fixed ex-ante as per the methodological Tool “Project and leakage emissions from road transportation of freight” (Version 01.0.0). The conservative value has been taken among the two options and hence deemed appropriate and acceptable.

3.10.2 Parameters determined ex-post

Following are the parameters as per the PoA DD, shall be monitored ex-post by the CPAs of the PoA:

- Net production of the bricks in the facility in year y ($P_{PJ,y}$)
- Quantity of principal raw material and additive material type “m” purchased / transported on monthly basis. ($RMC_{m,y}$ (= $FR_{m,y}$ – in case of calculation of leakage on the account of transportation of raw materials / additives))
- Performance of project brick/block in terms of Compressive Strength (*Compressive Strength*)
- Average density of the bricks produced (*Density*)
- Quantity of fossil fuel combusted in process j during year ($FC_{DIESEL,j,y}$; $FC_{FO,j,y}$; $FC_{COAL,j,y}$)
- Weighted average net calorific value of the fossil fuel consumed in year y ($NCV_{DIESEL,y}$; $NCV_{FO,y}$; $NCV_{COAL,y}$)
- CO₂ emission factor of the fossil fuel used in year y in the CPA ($EF_{CO_2,DIESEL,y}$; $EF_{CO_2,FO,y}$; $EF_{CO_2,COAL,y}$)
- Amount of electricity consumed in the year y at the project site for the CPA ($EC_{PJ,y}$)
- Return trip road distance between the origin and destination of freight for raw materials / additives type “m” for the transportation activity during the year y ($D_{m,y}$)

3.10.3 Monitoring and Reporting System and Quality Assurance

The operational and management structure of the CME in context of the PoA has been clearly described in the PoA DD and checked from the review of operation and

management structure document /P13/ provided by the CME. The responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving has been clearly provided in the same document and also evident from the management system of the CME /P12/. Furthermore, for this PoA, CME has developed a monitoring manual and review of the same reveals the fact that the manual can provide sufficient information to the CPA implementers of the PoA to stick with the monitoring requirements of the PoA in order to ensure correct monitoring procedure.

3. 11 Environmental Impacts

It has been indicated in the PoA DD, that the environmental analysis shall be done at the individual CPA level. This is deemed appropriate in the context of the CPAs of the PoA.

3. 12 Local Stakeholder Consultation

CME has conducted the local stakeholder consultation for the PoA at PoA level. Furthermore, it has been stated in the PoA DD, that the subsequent CPAs of the PoA shall do the local stakeholders consultation at CPA level. This is one of the eligibility criteria; hence this is deemed as acceptable to the validation team and confirms the requirement of the PoA.

For the PoA level local stakeholders consultation, validation team based on reviewing the related documents submitted by the CME /P15/ confirms that it has been done before the GSC commenting period. The relevant local stakeholders have been invited through invitation letters. The summary of this stakeholder meeting is provided to the validation team. The validation team has reviewed the documentation in order to validate the inclusion of relevant stakeholders. Validation team based on its local expertise has confirmed that the communication method used to invite the stakeholders is appropriate. The summary of comments presented in the PoA-DD has been verified with the documentation of the stakeholder consultation and has been found to be complete.

Comments presented by the local stakeholders have been taken into account by the PoA managing entity and has been verified with information obtained during interviews. Hence, the local stakeholder consultation has been performed adequately according to the CDM and PoA specific requirements.

3.13 Comments by Parties, Stakeholders and NGOs

The PoA-DD /P01/, g-CPA-DD/P02/ and real-case CPA-DD, all dated 17/11/2010 were made publicly available on UNFCCC's website(<http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/Validation/DB/7U0F9AW4TMZKOP3YRJMR5CVWOYGYNO/view.html>) and parties, stakeholders and NGOs were through the CDM website invited to provide comments during a 30 days period from 10/12/2010 to 08/01/2011, where no comment was received.

Appendix A

THE VALIDATION PROTOCOL FOR CDM PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

based on CDM Validation and Verification Manual, Annex 2 of EB 55 report

Green Brick Development Programme of Activities Managed by INTRACO

Report No. 01 997 9105062486-1/2

Table 1: CDM-SSC-POA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

Checklist	Comment	Ref.	Draft Concl.	Final Conc.
A. General Description of the Programme of Activities				
A.1. Title of the PoA				
A.1.1.Are title, version number and the date of completion of PoA DD given in section A.1 of the PoA-DD?	Yes, title, current version number and the date of document completion has been provided in section A.1 of the PoA DD.	/PoA DD/	OK	
A.2. Description of the PoA				
A.2.1.Has PoA DD in section A.2 contains a sufficient description of general operating and implementing framework of the proposed PoA? (Ref: § 6 of EB 55 Annex 38)	No, description of general operating and implementing framework of the PoA has not transparently been provided in the PoA DD in section A.2, in this context CAR-01 has been raised.	/PoA DD/	CAR-01	OK
A.2.2. Has PoA DD in section A.2 contains the description of the policy/measure or stated goal that the <u>PoA seeks</u> to promote in a transparent manner with sufficient reference of the policy/measure/stated goal if any? (Ref : §6 (c)of EB 55 Annex 38)	No, the CME has not provided the description of the policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA in section A.2 of the PoA DD. In this context CAR-02 has been raised.	/PoA DD/	CAR-02	OK
A.2.3.Has a confirmation been given that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity?	Yes, the CME has provided confirmation that proposed PoA is a voluntary measure by the CME, however the same	/PoA DD/	CAR-03	OK

(EB 55 Annex 38, §6(d))	is not supported by any reference. In this context CAR-03 has been raised.			
<p>A.2.4. Will the PoA create other environmental or social benefits than GHG emission reductions?</p> <p>(EB 55 Annex 1, §§ 125 - 127)</p>	Yes according to the description provided in the PoA DD(section A.2), CME has presented other benefits of the PoA under SD criteria. However CL-01 and CL-02 has been raised in order to clarify some misleading information.	/PoA DD/	CL-01 and CL-02	OK
<p>A.2.5.Does the project qualify as a small scale CDM project activity as defined in decision 4 / CMP.1 annex II?</p> <p>(EB 55 Annex 1, § 136 (a))</p>	Yes, the CPA of the PoA quantifies under small scale project activity.	/PoA DD/	OK	
<p>A.2.6. Has the latest version of the CDM-POA DD form been applied?</p> <p>(EB 55 Annex 1, § 55)</p>	Yes latest version of PoA DD template has been used, however the template has been altered in various sections, in this context CAR-04 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-04	OK
<p>A.2.7. Has the CDM-POA-DD been duly filled in accordance with the latest guidance(s) and procedures and all information are consistently described?</p> <p>Note: At present there is no guidelines for completing the PoA-DD , hence combination of description provided in the PoA DD template, EB 55 annex 38 guidelines and the guidelines for completing the LSC/ SSC project shall be considered where deemed applicable.</p>	No the PoA DD has not been complete in accordance with the latest available guidelines in this context several CARs and CL have been raised.	PoA DD	Several CARs & CLs	OK

A.3. CME and Participants of PoA				
<p>A.3.1. Has the coordinating/managing entity obtained letters of approval for the implementation of the PoA from each Host Party and Annex I Party involved in the PoA?</p> <p><i>Note: Letters of approval shall be issued in accordance with the guidance provided by the CDM Executive Board (EB16, Annex 6)</i></p>	CME has not provided the LoA of the host DNA i.e. Viet Nam. In this context CL-03 has been raised.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.2. Do the written approvals confirm that the corresponding party is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
<p>A.3.3. Are the approvals issued from organizations listed as DNAs on the UNFCCC CDM website?</p> <p>Indicate the means of validation employed to assess the authenticity, i.e. in case of doubt whether LoA has been verified with the DNA. Further describe which entity submitted the LoA for validation.</p>	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.4. Do the written approvals confirm that the participation is voluntary?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.5. Does the written approval from the host country confirm that the project contributes to the sustainable development in	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK

the country?				
A.3.6. Do the written approvals refer to the precise project title in the PoA-DD submitted for registration or an additional specification of the project activity, e.g. PoA-DD version number?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.7. Are the written approvals unconditional with regard to A.3.2, A.3.4 to A.3.6?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.8. Has the coordinating/managing entity obtained letters of authorization of its coordination of the PoA from each Host Party? <i>The authorizations for the coordination of the PoA can be granted vide the letters of approval from each Host Party.</i>	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.3.9. Is the information regarding the project participants listed in section A3 and in Annex 1 of the PoA-DD internally consistent to each other?	Yes the information provided in the project participants in section A.3 and annex 1 of the PoA DD is consistent. However CAR-05 has been raised to mention the CME's legal status.	PoA DD	CAR-05	OK
A.3.10. Has the participation to the PoA of each project participant listed in the PoA-DD been approved by at least one Party involved? <i>Indicate whether the participation of the project participant(s) has been approved by a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. Describe the</i>	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK

<i>means of validation employed to draw this conclusion.</i>				
A.3.11. Are there any other project participants approved but not listed in the PoA DD?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.4. Technical description of the PoA				
A.4.1. Location of PoA				
A.4.1.1. Has the location of the PoA been correctly described?	No the location of the PoA no included in the PoA DD, in this context CAR-06 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-06	OK
A.4.1.2. Host parties				
A.4.1.2.1. Have all host countries been correctly listed?	Yes, PoA DD in section A.4.1.1 and A.4.1.2 refers to the name of host country in which the PoA is implementing i.e. Viet Nam, However CAR-06 has been raised to include the political map of Viet Nam in section A.4.1.2 of the PoA DD.	PoA DD	CAR-06	OK
A.4.1.2.2. Is there any Party directly involved as project participant, and if yes, is that Party's contact details included in annex 1 of the PoA-DD?	Subject to closure of CL-03.	--	CL-03	OK
A.4.1.3. Physical / Geographical properties				
A.4.1.3.1. Does the CDM-POA-DD include a definition of the boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area (e.g., municipality, region within a country,	Yes, the PoA DD mentions definition of project boundary in terms of geographical location as	PoA DD	CAR-06	OK

country or several countries) within which all CPAs included in the PoA will be implemented? (Ref : §6(b) of EB 55 Annex 38)	Viet Nam in PoA DD. However CAR-06 has been raised to include the political map of Viet Nam in section A.4.1.2 of the PoA DD.			
A.4.1.3.2. Are all applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations within that chosen boundary reflected in the determination of the baseline? (Ref : §6(b) of EB 55 Annex 38)	Subjected to closure of CAR-06	PoA DD	CAR-06	OK
A.4.2. Description of a typical CPA				
A.4.2.1. Description/ Technology or measures to be employed by the CPA				
A.4.2.1.1. Does the PoA-DD contain a clear, accurate and complete description of the CPAs with regard to the technology / measures to be used? ((Ref : §6(f) of EB 55 Annex 38)	<p>The PoA DD does not provide a clear description of typical CPA of the PoA, in this context CAR-07 has been raised. Furthermore the details of technology in section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD is not clear with regards to various technological options/scenarios, in this context CAR-08 has been raised.</p> <p>CL-04, CL-05 and CL-06 has been raised in order to clarify some points on the brick formulation, raw material and additive used. CL-07 has been raised in order to clarify some</p>	PoA DD	CAR-07 CAR-08 CL-04, CL-05 CL-06 CL-07	OK

	misleading statement in the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD.			
A.4.2.1.2. Does the project use state of the art technology or would the technology result in a significantly better performance than any commonly used technologies in the host country?	Subjected to closure of CAR-08.	PoA DD	CAR-08	OK
A.4.2.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a CPA				
<p>A.4.2.2.1. Has the definition of eligibility criteria for inclusion of a CPA under the PoA included the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate criteria for demonstration of additionality of the CPA, and • all type and/or extent of information (e.g. criteria, indicators, variables, parameters or measurements) that shall be provided by each CPA in order to ensure its eligibility? <p>(Ref : §6(g) of EB 55 Annex 38 and § 167 of VVM ver 01.2)</p>	No the eligibility criteria listed in section A.4.2.2 is not exhaustive and in line with §6(g) of EB 55 annex 38. In this context CAR-09 has been raised. CAR-10 has been raised to include eligibility criteria for the CPA in section E.2 of the PoA DD.	PoA DD	CAR-09 CAR-10	OK
A.4.3. Assessment and Demonstration of Additionality				
<p>A.4.3.1. Has the PoA demonstrated that in the absence of the CDM one of the following would have occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented, or • the mandatory policy/regulation would be systematically not enforced and that 	Yes, POA DD contains information on the demonstration of additionality on PoA level, however the same is not in line with the requirements of §6(e) of EB 55 annex 38, in this context CAR 11 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-11	OK

<p>non-compliance with those requirements is widespread in the country / region, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy /regulation. <p>(Ref : §6(e) of EB 55 Annex 38)</p>				
A.4.4. Operational, management and monitoring plan				
A.4.4.1. Operational and management plan				
<p>A.4.4.1.1. Has the coordinating/managing entity established the operational and management arrangements for the implementation of the PoA, which includes a record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA?</p> <p>(Ref : §6(i) of EB 55 Annex 38 and § 166 of VVM ver 01.2)</p>	Yes, the CME has established the operational and management structures for the implementation of the PoA in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD, however the description requires corrections and in this context CAR-12 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-12	OK
A.4.4.1.2. Are procedures identified for data management?	Yes procedures for has been identified for data management.	PoA DD	OK	
<p>A.4.4.1.3. Has the arrangements included a system/procedure to avoid double accounting, e.g., provisions to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA?</p> <p>(Ref : §6(i) of EB 55 Annex 38)</p>	Yes, the PoA DD in section A.4.4.1 provides information to avoid double check, however the provisions to insure that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA is missing and in this	PoA DD	CAR-13	OK

	context CAR-13 has been raised.			
A.4.4.1.4. Is the small scale project activity not a debundled component of a larger project activity? (Ref: EB 55 Annex 1, § 136 (c))	Subjected to closure of CAR-13	PoA DD	CAR-13	OK
A.4.4.1.5. Has the CME made provisions to ensure that the CPA operators are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA?	Subjected to closure of CAR-13	PoA DD	CAR-13	OK
A.4.4.2. Monitoring plan				
A.4.4.2.1. If the coordinating /managing entity does not wish to have all CPAs verified, has a description of the proposed statistically sound sampling method/procedure to be used by DOEs for verification of the CPA GHG emission reductions been provided? (Ref: § 6(k)EB 55 Annex 38)	No, the CME wish to undertake 100% CPAs for verification. However the description under section A.4.4.2 of the PoA DD is not clear in this context CL-08 and CL-09 has been raised.	PoA DD	CL-08 CL-09	OK
A.4.4.2.2. In case each CPA shall be verified, is there a transparent system in place that a) the verification status can be determined any time for each CPA and b) no double-accounting of ER occurs?	Subjected to closure of CL-08 and CL-09.	PoA DD	CL-08 CL-09	OK
A.4.5. Public funding of the PoA				
A.4.5.1. Is there a confirmation that official development assistance has not been diverted to the implementation of the PoA in case public funding is used? (Ref: § 6(n) EB 55 Annex 38)	Yes, there is an affirmation that the ODA has not been used for the PoA, however a separate affirmation is required to be provided for CPA and in this context CAR-	PoA DD	CAR-14	OK

	14 has been raised.			
B. Duration of the PoA				
B.1. Starting Date of the PoA				
B.1.1. What is the starting date of the PoA? Is it Reasonable?	No, the start date of the PoA is not correct and in this context CAR-15 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-15	OK
B.2. Length of the PoA				
<i>The length of the PoA shall be assessed</i>				
B.2.1. What is the length/lifetime of the PoA? Is it reasonable? <i>PoA duration should not exceeding 28 years (60 years for A/R) (Ref: § 6(h)EB 55 Annex 38)</i>	Yes the length of the PoA has been considered as 28 years which is reasonable and in line with §6(h) of EB 55 annex 38.	PoA DD	OK	
C. Environmental Analysis				
C.1. Level of Analysis <i>The analysis shall be carried out either on PoA or CPA level</i>				
C.1.1. Has it been clearly indicated on which level i.e. PoA or CPA an environmental Analysis has been carried out or will be carried out? (Ref §(I)of EB 55 Annex 38)	Yes, it has been indicated that the environmental analysis will be done on CPA level, however there are some misleading information and in this context CL-10 has been raised.	PoA DD	CL-10	OK
C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts <i>The analysis shall be assessed</i>				
C.2.1. Has an environmental analysis of the PoA as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures been undertaken and described	Not applicable, see comment above.	PoA DD	OK	

in the CDM-POA-DD? (Ref: §6(I)EB 55 Annex 38)				
C.3. Environmental impact Analysis Requirements				
C.3.1. Are there any Host Party requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?	Yes, section E of the PoA DD refer to some host party regulations for EIA, nevertheless CL-11 has been raised in order to include web-reference of the regulation in PoA DD, for easy and quick referencing.	PoA DD	CL-11	OK
C.3.2. In case an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is requested by the host party, has it been carried out and if applicable duly approved?	Not applicable, see comment above in C.2.	PoA DD	OK	
C.3.3. Are trans boundary environmental impacts considered in the analysis?	Not applicable, see comment above in C.2.	PoA DD	OK	
D. Stakeholders' comments				
D.1. Level of Analysis				
D.1.1. Has it been clearly indicated on which level i.e. PoA or CPA stakeholder comments have been or will be invited?	Yes, according to the PoA DD, stakeholders consultation has/will be done on both PoA and CPA level.	PoA DD	OK	
D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled.				
D.2.1. With regard to the PoA, how have local stakeholders' comments been invited prior to the publication of the DDs and summarized? If applicable, was due account taken of the	Yes, validation team has checked and found that appropriate media has been used to invite the	PoA DD	CL-12 and CL-13	OK

comments received? (Ref: § 6(m)EB 55 Annex 38)	stakeholders, subsequently one meeting has been conducted for the consultation process. Validation team has checked photographs, power point presentation, summary of comments of the meeting along with the attendee sheet with list of attendees present in the meeting and deemed that this LSC has been conducted prior to the publication of DDs on UNFCCC website. Nevertheless CL-12 and CL-13 has been raised.			
D.3. Summary of the comments received				
D.3.1. With regard to the PoA, can the summary provided assessed as adequate?	Subject to closure of CL-12 and CL-13.	PoA DD	CL-12 CL-13	OK
D.4. Report on how due account was taken of comments received				
D.4.1. With regard to the PoA, can the report provided assessed as adequate?	Subject to closure of CL-12 and CL-13.	PoA DD	CL-12 CL-13	OK
D.4.2. With regard to the PoA, can the local stakeholder consultation process in general be assessed as adequate?	Subject to closure of CL-12 and CL-13.	PoA DD	CL-12 CL-13	OK
E. Application of baseline and monitoring Methodology				
E.1. Title and reference of the methodology				
E.1.1. Does the PoA apply an approved and applicable CDM methodology and a valid version thereof?	Yes, the proposed PoA applied AMS III Z ver 03, which is an approved CDM	PoA DD	CAR-16 CL-14	OK

	methodology and the version 03 is the latest available version of methodology. However CAR-16 has been raised due to wrong reference and irrelevant information provided in the section E.1 of the PoA DD. CL-14 has been raised in order to clarify some misleading information provided in section E.1.			
E.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology				
<p>E.2.1. Is the justification of the choice of an approved baseline and monitoring methodology for the typical CPA sufficient?</p> <p>(Ref: § 6(f) EB 55 Annex 38)</p>	PoA DD in section E.2 has described the justification for the choice of meth for a CPA of this PoA, nevertheless the description provided is not clear and fulfil the requirements of AMS III Z ver 03, in this context CAR-17, CAR-18 and CL-15, CL-16 and CL-17 have been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-17 CAR-18 CL-15 CL-16 CL-17	OK
<p>E.2.2. Does a typical CPA apply a combination of approved methodologies? If so, has such combination been approved only once in accordance with "Procedures for approval of the application of multiple methodologies to a programme of activities"?</p> <p>(Ref: § 6(f)EB 55 Annex 38)</p>	Not applicable, since a typical CPA under this PoA will apply only one methodology i.e. AMS III Z ver 03.	PoA DD	OK	
E.2.3. Does the typical CPA apply one of the	Yes the typical CPA of the	PoA DD	CAR-19	OK

approved small scale categories and any methodology and tool referred therein?	PoA would apply AMS III Z ver 03 and various tool as referred in the meth e.g. "Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption" and "Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion" (tCO2e) in the PoA DD, nevertheless CAR 19 has been raised due to inconsistent name and missing version of the tools used in the PoA DD.			
E.2.4. Are all applicability criteria in the methodology, the applied tools or any other methodology component referred to therein fulfilled?	Subjected to closure of CAR-17, CAR-18 and CL-15, CL-16 and CL-17.		CAR-17 CAR-18 CL-15, CL-16 CL-17.	OK
E.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the boundary				
E.3.1. Are the CPA's spatial boundaries (geographical) of the CPAs to be included are clearly defined?	No, the CPA's spatial boundaries (geographical) of not included and clearly defined for each technological options to be utilized under different scenarios. CAR-20 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-20	OK
E.3.2. Are all sources and GHGs included in the project boundary as required in the	Not all sources and GHGs are identified in the project	PoA DD	CAR-20	OK

applied methodology?	boundary. Please refer to CAR-20			
E.3.3. In case the methodology allows to choose whether a source and/or gas is to be included, is the choice sufficiently explained and justified?	Not applicable, methodology does not call to choose the choice of sources and gases to be included or excluded. Subjected to closure of CAR-20	PoA DD	CAR-20	OK
E.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of baseline scenario <i>The description shall be assessed</i>				
E.4.1. Does the PoA-DD make provisions to identify possible baseline scenarios to be been considered for CPAs? (Ref: §6(b)EB 55 Annex 38)	No the PoA DD does not make provisions to identify the baseline scenario to be considered for CPAs and in this context CAR-21 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.4.2. Does the PoA-DD make provisions to identify the list of all the alternatives? Is the list of alternatives complete?	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.4.3. Does the PoA-DD make provisions to identify the baseline scenario for each CPA? (Ref: §6(b)EB 55 Annex 38)	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.4.4. Does the PoA-DD make provisions to identify the baseline scenario according to the methodology for each CPA?	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.4.5. Does the PoA-DD make provisions that	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK

any plausible alternative scenario is not excluded?				
E.4.6. Does the baseline alternatives sufficiently take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies? (Ref: §6(b)EB 55 Annex 38)	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.4.7. Are the provisions for the baseline scenario determination compatible with the available data and are all literature and sources clearly referenced?	Please refer to CAR-21	PoA DD	CAR-21	OK
E.5. CPA additionality				
E.5.1. Assessment and demonstration of CPA additionality				
E.5.1.1. Does the PoA-DD makes provisions to describe the additionality justification, which follows the requirements of the applied methodology and/or other methodological tools?	Yes, the PoA DD under section E.5.1 has made provisions to describe additionality of a typical CPA by using Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small scale CDM project activities and the latest version of "Non-binding best practice examples to demonstrate additionality for SSC project activities" approved in Annex 34, EB 35.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2. Key criteria for assessment and demonstration of CPA additionality				
E.5.2.1. Which criteria have been established to assess the additionality of CPA under this PoA?	CME has opted for barrier analysis for the criteria	PoA	CAR-22, CAR-23	OK

	for demonstration of additinalty of a typical CPA by using Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small scale CDM project activities and the latest version of "Non-binding best practice examples to demonstrate additionality for SSC project activities" approved in Annex 34, EB 35. However CAR 22 and CAR-23 has been raised.			
E.5.2.2. Does the PoA-DD provide criteria to assess that the proposed CPA of the PoA would not be the most economically or financially attractive alternative or economically / financially feasible without the revenues from the sale of CERs?	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess financially viability of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.3. Is the type of investment analysis selected correctly?	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.4. Is the selected financial indicator chosen and applied correctly, if applicable?	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.5. If applicable, were the input values used in the investment analysis valid and applicable at the time of the investment decision and justified?	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.6. In CME proposes to use values from Feasibility Study Reports (FSR) is it	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted	PoA DD	OK	

possible to verify that the period between the FSR date and investment decision was reasonably short and FSR values did not change materially?	to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.			
E.5.2.7. Is it reasonable to assume that no investment would be made at a rate of return lower than the benchmark by, for example, assessing previous investment decisions by the project participants or some verifiable circumstances that have lead to a change in the benchmark??	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.8. Is the Investment Analysis prepared in compliance with the latest version of the "Guidance on the Assessment of Investment Analysis" as provided by the CDM EB?	Not applicable for this PoA, since the CME has not opted to assess Investment analysis of the CPA.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.9. If applicable, Are there any issues addressed in the barrier analysis that have a clear impact on the financial viability of the project activity and that shall be assessed by an investment analysis?	Yes, there are issues which have clear direct impact on the financial viability of the project and shall be asses as investment analysis as described in section E.5.1 of the PoA DD under technological barrier and barrier due to prevailing practice and in this context CAR 24 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-24	OK
E.5.2.10. If applicable, Do the listed barriers exist and is their existence substantiated? Note: (a) by independent sources of data such as relevant national legislation, surveys of local conditions and national or	Subjected to closure of CAR-22, CAR-23, CAR-24 and CL-18.	PoA DD	CAR-22, CAR-23 CAR-24 CL-18.	OK

international statistics and/or (b) by interviews with relevant individuals: including members of industry associations, government officials or local experts if necessary?				
E.5.2.11 Would any of the identified barriers prevent the implementation of the project activity but not equally prevent the implementation of the possible alternatives, in particular the implementation of the identified baseline scenario?	Subjected to closure of CAR- 22, CAR-23, CAR-24 and CL- 18.	PoA DD	CAR-22, CAR-23 CAR-24 CL-18.	OK
E.5.2.12. Are the geographical boundaries for the common practice analysis identified correctly?	Since the CPA of the PoA is a small scale project activity, common practice analysis is not required and not demonstrated in the PoA DD.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.13. Does the PoA DD provides an explanation why this region was selected and deemed more appropriate and is this explanation traceable and reliable?	Since the CPA of the PoA is a small scale project activity, common practice analysis is not required and not demonstrated in the PoA DD.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.14 Are there similar operational project activities, other than CDM activities, "widely observed and commonly carried out" in the defined region? Note: Use official sources and local and industry expertise?	Since the CPA of the PoA is a small scale project activity, common practice analysis is not required and not demonstrated in the PoA DD.	PoA DD	OK	
E.5.2.15. In case there are similar commercially operated project activities, other than CDM activities, already "widely observed and commonly carried out" in the defined region, are there essential distinctions between the CDM project activity	Since the CPA of the PoA is a small scale project activity, common practice analysis is not required and not demonstrated in the PoA DD.	PoA DD	OK	

and the other similar activities?				
E.6. Estimation of Emission Reductions of CPA				
E.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices				
E.6.1.1. In case the methodology allows for different methodological choices, are the equations applied properly justified and have they been used reflecting the other methodological choices (i.e. baseline identification)?	Yes, the methodology allows for different methodological choices, nevertheless PoA DD under section E.6.1 is not adequate. Please refer to CAR-26, CAR-27, CAR-28 and CL-19	PoA DD	CAR-26, CAR-27, CAR-28 CL-19	OK
E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values used for ER calculation				
E.6.2.1. Are the equations applied correctly according to the applied approved methodology?	No, the section E.6.2 is blank, and in this context CAR-28 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-28	OK
E.6.2.2. Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the project emissions?	Subjected to closure of CAR-28	PoA DD	CAR-28	OK
E.6.3. Data and parameters to be reported in the CPA-DD form				
E.6.3.1. Are provisions made to identify all data and parameters which remain fixed throughout the crediting period correct, applicable to the project and will lead to a conservative estimation of emission reductions?	Yes, PoA DD under section E.6.3 provides provisions of all data and parameters which remain fixed, Nevertheless CAR-29 has been raised in context of various parameters provided in this section.	PoA DD	CAR-29	OK
E.6.3.2. Does the PoA-DD mention reasonable values for all ex-ante calculation / monitoring parameters?	Subjected to closure of CAR-29.	PoA DD	CAR-29	OK
E.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring				

plan				
E.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each CPA				
E.7.1.1. Has the PoA DD contains monitoring parameters for the CPAs? Are the means of monitoring of all parameters contained in the monitoring plan feasible and in accordance with the requirements of the applied methodology?	Yes, PoA DD in section E.7.1 provides list of parameters to be monitored by the CPAs of the PoA, nevertheless the monitoring of these parameters are not appropriate and in line with the requirement of meth, in this context CAR-31 has been raised. Furthermore the context and monitoring of some parameters are not clear and in this context CL-20 and CL-21 has been raised.	PoA DD	CAR-31, CL-20, CL-21	OK
E.7.1.2. Has the PoA DD provides all monitoring parameters as required by the applied methodology required to be implemented by CPA monitoring plan?	Not all parameters to be employed by the CPAs of the PoA as required by the meth is described under section E.7.1 of the PoA DD. Please refer to CAR-30.	PoA DD	CAR-30	OK
E.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a SSC-CPA:				
E.7.2.1 Has PoA DD contains monitoring plan for a CPA in accordance with the approved monitoring methodology, and identified the monitoring provisions and data parameters a CPA has to apply/monitor?	Yes the PoA DD contains monitoring plan to be employed by any CPA of the PoA, nevertheless CAR-33 has been raised for some corrective action required under this section.	PoA DD	CAR-33, CL-22	OK

	Furthermore CL-22 has been raised for some misleading information under section E.7.2 of the PoA DD.			
E.7.2.2. Are the QA/QC procedures described under monitoring appropriate sufficient to ensure the emission reductions achieved from the project activity can be reported ex-post and verified?	Subjected to closure of CAR-33 and CL-22.	PoA DD	CAR-33, CL-22	OK
E.7.2.3. Have all means of implementing the monitoring plan, e.g. equations necessary for ex-post emission reduction calculation, been described clearly and in line with the methodology?	Subjected to closure of CAR-33 and CL-22.	PoA DD	CAR-33, CL-22	OK
E.8. Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)				
E.8.1. Have the dates of the completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/ entity(ies) appropriately mentioned?	No, section E.8 of the PoA contains some misleading information and in this context CL-23 has been raised.	PoA DD	CL-23	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A. General Description of small scale CDM project activity (CPA)					
A.1. Are title, current version number and the date of document completion given in section A.1 of the generic CPA-DD?	gCPA DD	DR	Yes the title, current version number and the date of document completion has been provided in section A.1 of the CPA DD.	OK	
A.2. Has the latest version of the CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form been used? Has g CPA DD includes information as required by the g CPA DD template? Note: Refer UNFCCC website for latest template.	gCPA DD	DR	Yes latest version of CPA DD template has been used, however the template has been altered the header, in this context CAR g-01 has been raised. Furthermore irrelevant information (which is not required by the CPA DD template) has been provided, in this context CARg-13 is raised.	CAR-g-01 CARg-13	OK
A.3. Does the generic CPA-DD provides unique identification of a CPA? Has general description of the small-scale CPA been provided in the g CPA DD? (Ref : §7(a) of EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes the generic CPA DD provides the information on the unique identification. However the general description of the small-scale CPA has not been provided adequately in section A.2 of the g-CPA DD, in this context CARg-12 has been raised.	CARg-12	OK
A.4 Has it been established that the CPA is within the geographical borders of the proposed PoA? (Ref: § 7(a) EB 55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes it has been demonstrated that the geographical borders of any CPA in this PoA will be within Viet Nam.	OK	

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
Note: Geographical Boundary of CPA can be in more than one DNA.					
A.5. Whether information on the Parties and CPA implementers which are participating in the CPA has been provided in the CPA DD? Are all host parties specified in the generic CPA-DD? (Ref: §7(b)EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	Name of the party Viet Nam is provided in the g-CPA DD, however the name of the CME is missing in section A.3 of the g CPA DD, in this context CAR g-02 has been raised.	CAR g-02	OK
A.6. Does the generic CPA-DD provided the name and contact details of the entity responsible for the operation of the CPA? (Ref: §7 (a)of EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	The generic CDM-SSC-CPA-DD has provision in section A.3 and annex 1 to identify the Name of the Company/ Organization and address, etc. of where the project activity is to be implemented.	OK	
A.7. Has the Generic CPA-DD using the provisions provided under proposed PoA-DD? (Ref: §7 of EB 55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes the g- CPA DD has used provision provided under proposed PoA DD, however CAR g-03 has been raised due to various issues raised on the PoA DD which leads to changes in the gCPA DD. Furthermore the version and date of PoA DD has not been provided in section B.1 of the g-CPA DD in this context CAR g-11 has been raised.	CAR g-03 CAR g-11	OK
A.8. Does the gCPA provides information in order to define the start date and with reference of appropriate evidence?	gCPA DD	DR	No g-CPA DD does not provide information on the SD of the CPA and any reference. It only provides format for date. In this context CAR	CAR g-04	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
Note: Definition of SD of CPA has been provided in "Glossary of CDM terms".			g-04 has been raised.		
A.9. Does the generic CDM-CPA-DD provides a confirmation that the start date of any CPA is not/or will not be, prior to the PoA validation? (i.e. the date on which the CDM POA- DD is first published for GSC) (Ref: §7(d) of EB 55 Annex 38) Note: EB 47 Report Para72. Exemption according to EB 47 report para 72 can be provided if applicable.	gCPA DD	DR	Subjected to closure of CAR g-04.	CAR-g-04	OK
A.10. Does the gCPA provide information that ensures the operational lifetime of the CPA and reference of the evidence? (Ref: para7(d) of EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	No, g-CPD does not provide operational lifetime details and in this context CAR-g05 has been raised.	CAR-g-05	OK
A.11. Does the generic CDM-CPA-DD provides information on the SD of the crediting period of the proposed CPA? (Ref: §7(c) of EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	No the details of SD of CP has not been provided correctly in g CPA DD, in this context CAR- g 06 has been raised.	CAR-g-06	OK
A.12. Does the generic CDM-CPA-DD include information on the options to	gCPA DD	DR	No the details of option and length of CP has not been provided	CAR-g	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
<p>choose the type of CP(either fixed or renewable) and duration of the chosen crediting period of the CPA?</p> <p>(Ref: §7(c) of EB 55 Annex 38)</p> <p>Note: The duration of the CP of the CPA shall not exceed the end date of the PoA(i.e. 28 years).</p>			correctly in g CPA DD, in this context CAR- g 07 has been raised.	07	
<p>A.13. Does the generic CPA-DD provides information to confirm that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a de-bundled component?</p> <p><i>Ref: EB 54, Annex 13, please refer to the PoA specific de-bundling check.</i></p>	gCPA DD	DR	No information on de-bundling has not been provided correctly, in this context CAR- g 08 has been raised.	CAR-g 08	OK
<p>A.14. Does the generic CPA-DD provides information for the confirmation of the requirement that the CPA is neither registered as a CDM project activity nor included in another registered PoA?</p> <p>(Ref: §7(h) of EB 55 Annex 38)</p>	gCPA DD	DR	Yes section A.4.7. of the g CPA DD provides information for the confirmation of the requirement that the CPA is neither registered as a CDM project activity nor included in another registered PoA.	OK	
<p>A.15. Have CPA DD provides information on the provisions which ensure that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the</p>	gCPA DD	DR	No, information on the provisions which ensure that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA needs to be	CAR-g 03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)					
CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
PoA? (Ref: §6(i)of EB 55 Annex 38)			included as one of the eligibility criteria under section B.2 of the g CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03		
A.16. Is all necessary information are mutually consistent between POA-DD and the Generic CPA-DD? In case of any corrective action on the PoA DD, ensure the synchronisation of the PoA DD and g-CPA DD at the closure of corrective action. (Ref: §15(d) of EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR g-03	OK
B. Eligibility of CPA and ER Estimation					
B.1. Eligibility of CPA and Additionality Assessment of CPA with the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the programme of activity. Ref: para6(g)of EB55 Annex 38					
B.1.1. Does the information(how each CPA will fulfil the eligibility criteria)as specified in the PoA DD provided in the generic CPA-DD? (Ref: §7(e)EB 55 Annex 38and § 168 of VVM ver 01.2)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes information on the eligibility criteria has been provided in section B.2 of the g CPA DD. However the eligibility criteria needs to be re-defined. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR g-03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
<p>B.1.2. Does the gCPA includes information on the applicability of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology as described in the most updated PoA-DD?</p> <p>(Ref: § 7(e)EB55 Annex 38)</p>	gCPA DD	DR	<p>No, gCPA does not provided information on the applicability of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology, however the applicability of the applied meth needs to be defined as one of the eligibility criteria for the CPAs to be included.</p> <p>Subjected to closure of CAR g-03</p>	CAR-g-03	OK
<p>B.1.3. Does the gCPA include information on the financial analysis of the CPA to demonstrate that without CDM revenue the CPA is not a financially attractive option?</p> <p>Note: This is PoA specific, if CME has opted the demonstration of financial analysis in the PoA DD, then it is required in the generic CPA DD otherwise not required.</p>	gCPA DD	DR	CME has not opted for financial analysis to demonstrate additionality in PoA DD and g CPA DD.	OK	
B.1.4. Does the gCPA information on the barrier analysis to demonstrate that the project activity faces significant/prohibitive barriers that are overcome through the CDM?	gCPA DD	DR	No, the information on the barrier analysis has not been provided at all in the g-CPA DD. In this context CAR- g 09 has been raised.	CAR-g-09	OK
B.2. CPA ER Estimation					
B.2.1. Does the generic CPA-DD provides information on the calculations of baseline emissions and estimated emission reductions according to information delineated in the POA-DD?	gCPA DD	DR	Yes, the g-CPA DD provides information on the calculations of baseline emissions and estimated emission reductions according to information delineated in the POA-	CAR-g-03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
(Ref: §7(e) of EB 55 Annex 38,)			DD, however due to CARs & CLs raised, this needs to be re-drafted in the g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03		
B.2.2. Does the CPA-DD ensure that the information and approach of leakage calculation, additionality demonstration, baseline scenario selection and baseline are explicitly defined? (Ref: §7 (e) EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes the information on the information and approach of leakage calculation, and baseline are defined in the g-CPA DD. However due to CARs & CLs raised, this needs to be re-drafted in the g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03 The information on additionality demonstration, baseline scenario selection has not been provided in the g-CPA DD. In this context CAR-g 09 and CAR g-03 has been raised.	CAR-g-03 CAR-g-09	OK
B.2.3. Is the g CPA DD provides calculation (approach only) of baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage emissions of the typical CPAs (to be included in the PoA) established in accordance with the procedure described in the PoA-DD? (Ref: 7(e(ii)) of EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes the calculation approach has been provided, However due to CARs & CLs raised, this needs to be re-drafted in the g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR-g-03	OK
B.2.4. Are information on emission reduction calculation includes required information on any (if required) conservative assumptions used and uncertainties to be addressed when calculating the baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage emissions?	gCPA DD	DR	Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR-g-03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
(Ref: § 7(e(ii)) of EB55 Annex 38)					
B.2.5. Does the gCPA information on the demonstration that emission reductions of the CPA will be real, measurable and give long term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change?	gCPA DD	DR	Subjected to closure of CAR g-03 and CAR g-09	CAR g-03 CAR g-09	OK
B.3. Monitoring Plan and CPA Management Planning					
B.3.1. Is the information (in a complete and transparent manner) on the monitoring plan (to be employed by a typical CPA of the PoA) provided in the gCPA DD and does it comply with the applied methodology, in accordance with the information provided in the PoA DD? (Ref: § 6(g) & 7(e(ii)) EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	Information on the monitoring plan has been provided in the g-CPA DD, However due to CARs & CLs raised, this needs to be re-drafted in the g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03. Furthermore, CARg-14 has been raised in order to provide any additional information on monitoring in particular sampling in annex 4 of the g CPA DD template.	CAR g-03 CARg-14	OK
B.3.2. Does the gCPA-DD provides confirmation that all monitored data required for verification and issuance be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, for this programme, whichever occurs later?	gCPA DD	DR	No the gCPA-DD does not provides confirmation that all monitored data required for verification and issuance be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, for this programme, whichever occurs later. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CARg-03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
B.3.3. Are the measurement methods clearly stated for each monitored parameters to be monitored for ER calculations and deemed appropriate? (Ref: § 6(g) & 7(e(ii)) of EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	No, the information on the measurement methods of the monitored parameter has not been provided transparently in g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR g-03	OK
B.3.4. Are the information on the measurement equipment and calibration procedures described and deemed appropriate? (Ref: § 6(g) & 7(e(ii)) of EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	No, the information on the measurement equipment and calibration procedures has not been provided transparently in g-CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR g-03	OK
B.3.5. Is the information on the authority and responsibility of overall CPA management clearly described in the g CPA DD? (Ref: § 6(i) of EB55 Annex38)	gCPA DD	DR	No, the information on the authority and responsibility of overall CPA management has not been described in the g CPA DD. In this context CAR g-10 has been raised.	CAR g-10	OK
B.3.6. Are procedures identified for training of monitoring personnel? (Ref: § 6(i) of EB55 Annex38)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes, procedures has been identified for training of monitoring personnel.	OK	
B.3.7. Are information on procedures to identify emergency preparedness for cases where emergencies can cause unintended emissions described in the gCPA DD? (Ref: § 6(i) of EB55 Annex 38)	gCPA DD	DR	No, information on procedures to identify emergency preparedness for cases where emergencies can cause unintended emissions has not been described in the gCPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03	CAR g-03	OK
B.3.8. Are information on procedures for review of reported results/data	gCPA DD	DR	No, information on procedures for review of reported results/data has	CAR g-03	OK

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
summarised in the g CPA DD?			not been summarised in the g CPA DD. Subjected to closure of CAR g-03		
C. Environmental Impacts					
C.1. Does the generic CPA-DD provides information on the environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures and PoA specific guidelines? (Ref: §7(f)EB 55 Annex 38,)	gCPA DD	DR	Yes, the generic CPA-DD provides information on the environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures and PoA specific guideline i.e. as identified in the PoA DD that environmental analysis will be conducted on CPA level. Nevertheless CLg-01 has been raised in order to clarify the measures tabularised for environmental aspects.	CL-g-01	OK
D. Stakeholders' Comments					
D.1. Does the generic CPA-DD provides information on how comments by local stakeholders shall be invited, a summary of the comments shall be received and how due account shall be taken of any comments to be received, as applicable? And whether stakeholders consultation process has/will be/ done on PoA level or each CPA level (as described in the PoA DD)?	gCPA DD	DR	Yes, the generic CPA-DD provides information on how comments by local stakeholders shall be invited, a summary of the comments shall be received and how due account shall be taken of any comments to be received, as applicable, furthermore it is also confirmed in the g-CPA DD that LSC will be conducted on CPA level.	OK	

Table 2: CDM-SSC-gCPA-DD Requirements Checklist ((based on § 37 of the CDM Modalities and Procedures and on VVM ver 01.2, Annex 2 of EB 55 Ref and EB 55 annex 38- PoA specific)

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV	Findings and comments	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
(Ref: §7(g) of EB 55 Annex 38)					

Table 3: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests on the PoA DD

CL/CAR No	Observations	Reference of table 1 specific to PoA DD.	Summary of project owner response	Revised section(s) of the PoA DD	Validation team conclusion
CAR-01	<p>As per the PoA DD template the section A.2 should contain "General operating and implementing framework of PoA" not the present heading i.e. "General description of the PoA".</p> <p>Under this heading the CME is requested to include a transparent text on "operating and implementing framework" work of the proposed programme.</p>	A.2.1	Section A.2 of the PoA-DD has been revised in accordance with the PoA template and now describes the "General operating and implementing framework of PoA".	A.2	The required correction in the context of the CAR has been addressed in the revised PoA DD, hence CAR-01 is closed
CAR-02	Under heading "policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA" under Section A.2 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to include description of any mandatory/voluntary policies or regulations which the proposed PoA seeks to promote. From the present write up it is not possible to identify the policy/measures or stated goal which this proposed PoA seeks to promote.	A.2.2	Under heading "policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA" under Section A.2 of the PoA DD, a description of policies and regulations which the proposed PoA seeks to promote has been described.	A.2	By reviewing the revised PoA DD, validation team noted that the proposed PoA by the CME seeks to promote the voluntary policy issued by Prime Minister's Decision No. 567/QĐ-TTg dated April 28, 2010. This prime minister's decision is aimed to promote un-burnt brick in Viet Nam by 2020

					on voluntary basis since the growth of un-burnt brick production in Viet Nam till now is very low. Based on this the CAR has been closed.
CAR-03	Under heading "Confirmation that.....entity" of section A.2 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to include reference to any policy/reference document to support the voluntary action by the managing entity.	A.2.3.	Under heading "Confirmation that..... entity" of section A.2 of the PoA DD, a reference has been included to support the voluntary action by the managing entity. The supporting document (meeting minutes of the Board Meeting) has been forwarded to the DOE .	A.2.3	The required correction has been done in the PoA DD, and from the review of provided document i.e. Copy of Minutes of meeting of the CME /P14-5/and the Prime minister's Decision No. 567/QD-TTg dated April 28, 2010, validation team reach to a conclusion that the proposed programme is a voluntary action being coordinated and managed by the CME. Hence CAR is closed.
CAR-04	Latest version of the PoA DD template available on UNFCCC web-site without any alteration should be used. The present template used has been altered in several sections including the table of the monitoring parameter.	A.2.6.	The PoA-DD has been revised to be consistent with the latest version of the PoA DD template available on UNFCCC web-site without any alteration.	Through out PoA-DD	The correct SSC PoA DD template has now been used in the revised submission. CAR is closed.
CAR-05	Under section A.3 of the PoA DD, PP is requested to specify clearly whether the CME is Private and/or public entity	A.3	Under section A.3 of the PoA DD, it is now clearly indicated that the CME is a Private entity.	A.3	Required correction has been done in section A.3 of the PoA DD, hence CAR is closed.
CAR-06	CME is requested to include location of PoA in section A.4.1 of the PoA DD.	A.4.1.1, A.4.	The location of PoA in section A.4.1 of the PoA DD is now included.	A.4.1 /	The location of the PoA along with the legible political map of Viet Nam

	<p>Furthermore, Under section A.4.1.2, CME is requested to include a Political map of Viet Nam showing all the provinces. Also the geographical co-ordinate of the country needs to be included here. Please also refer to §6(b) of EB 55 Annex 38, in particular national and /or sectoral policies within the chosen geographical boundary. These national and sectoral policies within the geographical boundary needs to be reflected in the determination of baseline.</p>	<p>1.2.1, A.4.1.3.2</p>	<p>Under section A.4.1.2, a Political map of Viet Nam is now included showing all the provinces. Also the geographical co-ordinate of the country is defined.</p> <p>Furthermore, the national and/or sectoral policies within the chosen geographical boundary are now described in accordance with the guidance of §6(b) of EB 55 Annex 38.</p>	<p>A.4.1.2</p>	<p>is now included in the revised PoA DD. CAR is closed.</p>
CAR-07	<p>Under section A.4.2 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to include the threshold limit of the emission reductions (for the CPAs) as per the applied meth i.e. AMS III Z ver 03.</p> <p>Furthermore, the description of the section should clearly indicate various scenarios that the proposed CPA of the PoA can opt e.g. AAC technology and simple un-burnt brick production as clarified during the on-site visit. The write-up on fuel consumption on the un-burnt brick production technology, as described in this section "A typical CPA ... does not involve any intensive thermal process ... production process" needs to be</p>	<p>A.4.2.1.1.</p>	<p>Under section A.4.2 of the PoA DD, the threshold limit of the emission reductions (for the CPAs) as per the applied meth i.e. AMS III Z ver 03 is now indicated.</p> <p>The description of the various scenarios is now indicated in section A.4.2.1 of the revised PDD.</p>	<p>A.4.2 / A4.2.1</p>	<p>In the revised PoA DD under section A.4.2, the threshold limit of the proposed CPAs of the PoA as per the applied meth and the various scenarios options for the future CPAs have been added.</p> <p>Hence CAR is closed.</p>

	corrected as AAC technology requires energy for the auto claving.				
CAR-08	Under section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD, following corrective actions are required.	A.4. 2.1. 1.		A.4 .2. 1 / A.4 .2	
	1. The technology mentioned in the section should comply with the requirement of §7(a) of the applied methodology. In this context the service level of the typical CPA bricks as compare to the baseline brick needs to be provided here. This should also include the appropriate national standard.	A.4. 2.1. 2	1. The service level of each brick has now been described in compliance with §7(a) of the applied methodology has been described in section A.4.2.1 of the revised PoA DD, table A4.2.1.3 - "National standards and service level" Please also refer to national standards related to the CPA technology scenarios and baseline.		Ok, as per the applied methodology § 7(a), the service level of the project brick shall be comparable to or better than the baseline brick. An appropriate national standard shall be used to identify the strength class of the bricks, bricks that have comprehensive strength lower than the lowest class bricks in the standard are not eligible under this methodology. Considering this requirement of the meth, PoA DD has been revised appropriately, checked and confirmed by the validation team. Hence this part of CAR is closed.
	2. This section should further		2. The raw materials applied in the technology employed by		The required correction in the context of raw

	<p>explain the type of raw material used in the technology by the CPA as compared to the baseline case with a comparison matrix (taking care of each permutation and combination for the raw material composition). This is required to give a clear idea to the reader about the changes of the raw material and its associated emission as described in the methodology for each scenarios (Cp §6 and §12 of meth).</p>	<p>SSC-CPA are now described in table A4.2.1.2 - "Raw material balance" in section A.4.2.1 of the revised PDD.</p> <p>Kindly note that each CPA will confirm to one of the 2 technology scenarios described in the PoA-DD. Therefore the table A.4.2.1.2 lists the raw materials possible.</p>	<p>material composition (for indicative purpose only) for better transparency has been provided in section A.4.1.2 of the PoA DD.</p> <p>Hence this part of CAR is closed.</p>
	<p>3. During the site visit interview it was explained by the CME that several technological options/scenario (e.g. simple unbrunt production technology and AAC with different composition of raw material) will be used by different CPAs of the PoA. In this context the entire section A.4.2.1 should undergo revision explaining the several technological options/scenario to be employed by the typical CPAs of the programme.</p> <p>The section should also contain chemistry of the brick formation along with typical equipment details for each scenarios which is expected to be included in a CPA.</p>	<p>Section A.4.2 and section A.4.2.1 have been revised to clearly display the 2 technology scenarios that are eligible to be employed in the SSC-CPA. As far as equipment in the typical CPA concerned it shall be detailed at individual CPA level and a provision of the same has been made in generic-CPA-DD.</p>	<p>Ok corrections done in the PoA DD, hence this part of CAR is closed.</p>
	<p>4. A comparison with the baseline brick production</p>	<p>The measures employed by typical CPA of the PoA has</p>	<p>Ok corrections done in the PoA DD, hence this part of</p>

	technology should be presented in section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD to give a clear picture to the reader, of the measure of the typical CPA of the PoA, which in turns would lead to emission reductions. This is also required to demonstrate the fact that the technology employed in a typical CPA would be superior to any commonly used technologies in the host country.		now been discussed in section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD.		CAR is closed.
CAR-09	Under section A.4.2.2 of the PoA DD, the CME is requested to elaborate the section by using tabularized format for easy understanding. Furthermore, the following critical eligibility criteria are missing:	A.4.2.2	Under section A.4.2.2 of the PoA DD, further elaboration is provided regarding the following:	A.4.2.2 / A.4.2.1	Section A.4.2.2 of the PoA DD is revised by the CME and compliance of § 9 of annex 3 of EB 63 has also been addressed in the PoA DD. Furthermore, the eligibility criteria description in PoA DD and CPA DD template is in compliance with the §13 of annex 3, EB 63. Furthermore CME has also provided relevant documents to validation team and based on that compliance of §9 bullet a to g annex 3, EB 63 can be confirmed. CAR is closed.
	1. Applicability criteria of the applied meth (which is foremost criteria for the proposed CPA of the PoA and the same is missing in the PoA DD).		1. The applicability criteria of the methodology are now included as an inclusion requirement.		1. Included, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	2. The technological		2. the application of at		2. Required correction has

	option/scenario of the proposed CPA in line with section A.4.2.1 (out of the technological options/scenario) as revealed during site visit interviews.		least one of the technologies described in the SSC-PoA-DD section A.4.2 and A.4.2.1 is now included as eligibility criteria for inclusion.		been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
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3. Valid contract with the CME .	3. Availability of a valid agreement between CME and CPA implementer is now included as eligibility criteria for inclusion. This contract is one of the measure to avoid double counting as it would contain the name and full details of CPA implementer at the same time, it would contain an agreement /undertaking by the CPA implementer that there are CPAs shall only be a part of this PoA and shall not subscribed as a stand-alone project or part of any other PoA. This agreement shall also specify the roles and responsibility of CME and CPA operator.	3. Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
4. The minimum service level of the bricks produced in the Proposed CPAs in line with the Para 7(a) of the applied methodology following the national standard.	4. The minimum service level of the bricks produced in the Proposed CPAs in line with the Para 7(a) of the applied methodology following the national standard shall be one of the eligibility criteria for inclusion.	4. Included, as a part of methodology's compliance, hence this part of CAR is closed.
5. Confirmation from the CPA implementer that the CPA is not registered or being registered as a standalone project.	5. Confirmation that the CPA is not registered or being registered as a standalone project has been included as one of the criteria for eligibility.	5. Required correction has been done; hence this part of CAR is closed.
6. Confirmation from the CPA	6. Confirmation that the CPA	6. Required correction has

	implementer that the CPA is not a de-bundled component of a large PA or PoA.		is not a de-bundled component of a large PA or PoA has been included as one of the criteria for eligibility.		been done; hence this part of CAR is closed.
	7. Confirmation from the CPA implementer on the acceptance/agreement on the institutional and organization arrangement of PoA in particular of the data collection for the monitoring..		7. Confirmation from the CPA implementer on the acceptance/agreement on the institutional and organization arrangement of PoA in particular of the data collection for the monitoring has been included as one of the criteria for eligibility. Please refer to bullet B of the eligibility criteria.		7. Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	8. Adherence of the additionality put forth in the PoA DD and CPA DD generic by the proposed CPA.		8. Confirmation on the additionality at CPA level has been now included as one of the eligibility criteria.		8. Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	9. Confirmation on voluntary initiative by the CPA operator.		9. Referring to the latest eligibility standard that is para 13 of annex 3 EB 63 this is not required as eligibility criteria. Hence, this has not been included in the eligibility criteria.		9. Not required as per annex 3 EB 63; hence this part of CAR is closed.
	10. Confirmation on Public funding requirement of the CPA.		10. Confirmation from the CPA regarding no involvement of public funding or ODA from Annex I Parties has been added as one of the criteria for eligibility.		10. Required correction has been done hence this part of CAR is closed.

	11. Confirmation on the start date of the CPA (shall not be before the start of PoA validation)		11. Confirmation that the start date of the SSC-CPA is not before commencement of validation of the PoA has been added as one of the criteria for eligibility.		11. Required correction has been done. Hence this part of CAR is closed.
	12. Confirmation on the crediting period of the CPA (shall not exceed end of PoA 28 years regardless of the time of inclusion of CPA in the PoA)		12. Confirmation that the crediting period of the SSC-CPA does not exceed the length of the PoA has been added as one of the criteria for eligibility.		12. Required correction has been done; hence this part of CAR is closed.
	13. Conduction of LSC in line with the PoA DD.		12. Conducting a LSC in line with the PoA-DD has been added as one of the criteria for eligibility.		13. Required correction has been done; hence this part of CAR is closed.
	14. Environmental analysis requirements for the CPA.		12. Compliance with host country statutory requirements, including the environmental analysis has been added as one of the criteria for eligibility.		14. Required correction has been done; hence this part of CAR is closed.
CAR-10	Demonstration of additionality criteria should be described in section E.5 of the PoA-DD and B.3 of the generic CPA-DD. The present write up is not clear and it is stated for PoA and not CPA.	A.4.2.2.1	Demonstration of additionality criteria for the CPA (instead of PoA as described in the hosted PoA-DD) has been described in section E.5 of the PoA-DD and B.3 of the generic CPA-DD.	E.5	Ok the criteria for addtionality demonstration has been provided in the relevant section of PoA DD and CPA DD. CAR is closed.
CAR-11	Under section A.4.3 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to provide reference of any present regulation/policy which justifies the claim that the PoA is a voluntary action and not	A.4.3	Under section A.4.3 of the PoA DD, reference of the present regulation/policy which justifies the claim that the PoA is a voluntary action and not mandatory has	A.4.3	The required correction in section A.4.3 of the PoA DD in line with the requirement of §6 (e) of annex 38, EB 55 has been done.

	<p>mandatory.</p> <p>Under section A.4.3 of the PoA DD template, the CME is requested to provide the barriers for the demonstration of additionality of the PoA as a whole. The present write-up is not sufficient to demonstrate the requirements of §6(e) of EB 55 annex 38.</p> <p>Furthermore, the CME is requested to consider Annex 13 of EB 50 for the objective demonstration of barriers. The present write up on large upfront cost/financial support is not acceptable in context of barrier analysis and can be presented in separate investment analysis. CME is requested to describe the barriers categorically for the PoA as whole. The present write up is not sufficient/meeting to the requirements of attachment A to appendix B /B04/.</p>		<p>been provided.</p> <p>In section A.4.3 the barriers for the demonstration of additionality of the PoA as a whole have been elaborated in line with the guidance of §6(e) of EB 55 annex 38.</p>		CAR is closed.
CAR-12	Under section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD, following corrective actions are required:	A.4.4.1.1.		A.4.4.	
	1.The diagram (p-8) under section A.4.4.1. of the PoA DD, should undergo change in respect to the context it has been provided for i.e. to describe the operational and management plan of the PoA. The present diagram does not specifically full fills this		1. The diagram under section A.4.4.1 of the PoA-DD has been revised and the description of the operational and management plan, including roles and responsibilities has now been indicated.		OK, the required correction has been done in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD. CAR is closed.

	context for the role at each level. The roles & responsibility are not described clearly for each applicable parties as illustrated in the chart. Furthermore, the same does not matching with the diagram presented in the submitted document "operating and managing framework of PoA' /P07/.		In addition, the diagram and description in supporting document "operating and managing framework of PoA' has been updated.		
	2.Under table in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD (p-8), CME is requested to provide information on the allocation of CERs?		2. Under table in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA-DD information has been provided regarding the allocation of CERs.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	3. CME is requested to correct the term PDD throughout the DDs as this is not specific to PoA. Under table of this section (p-8) in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD, further information should be included for the inclusion of CPAs in the PoA. This has not been provided in the table.		3. The term PDD has corrected throughout the PDD, except for sections where exact wordings of EB Meeting annexes or methodologies are quoted. In addition, table in section A.4.4.1 now indicates the responsibilities regarding the inclusion of CPA within the PoA management framework.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	4.Under heading "The ... activity (CPA) or CDM project activity" CME is requested to include description that how the CME under their operational and management structure ensures the de-bundling check in line with EB 54 Annex 13 Guidelines on		The de-bundling check in line with EB 54 Annex 13 Guidelines on Assessment of De-bundling For SSC Project Activities has been described in section A.4.4.1 of the PoA-DD.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.

	Assessment of De-bundling For SSC Project Activities, specific to PoA.		Furthermore, headings in section A.4.4.1 have been made consistent with the latest SSC-PoA-DD template available on the website on the UNFCCC Website.		
CAR-13	Under section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD, the CME is requested to include a provision that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA under heading "(iv)". This should be strictly followed in order to avoid double counting.	A.4.4.1.3.	Under section A.4.4.1 of the PoA DD, provisions that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA under heading "(iv)" have now been indicated.	A.4.4.1	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.
CAR-14	Under section A.4.5. of the PoA DD, CME is requested to provide affirmation for CPAs (to be included), no ODA used or in case of public funding, affirmation that such public fund will not be counted towards the financial obligation of the party involved and no CERs would be obtained by the party involved in lieu of the fund.	A.4.5.1.	Under section A.4.5. of the PoA DD affirmation regarding the usage of public funding for on PoA as well as CPA level has now been indicated.	A.4.5	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.
CAR-15	Under section B.1 of the PoA DD, the description of the start date is incorrect. This section should provide the expected start date of the PoA (length/crediting period), which shall not be prior to the date of registration of the PoA to UNFCCC.	B.1.1.	The starting date defined in section B.1 has been updated to 01/07/2012, and it has been indicated that this date shall be applied or the effective date of registration of the PoA, whichever is later.	B.1	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.
CAR-16	Under section E.1 of the PoA DD, Annex 29 of EB 47 is incorrectly	E.1.1.	Section E.1 has been revised to only provide a reference	E.1	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR

	stated as this is the older version of the procedures and not recent. Furthermore, the context of this reference is not required here as this section only contains title and reference of the methodology.		to the methodology applied in this PoA.		is closed.
CAR-17	<p>Under section E.2 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to include all the bullets i.e. from 1 to 8 of applied meth AMS III.Z ver 03 and the justification thereon for a typical CPA of the PoA, including the foot notes, and then justification from the applicable CPA need to be explained.</p> <p>Compliance of paragraph 16 of the applied meth needs to summarise as this is a specific requirement of meth for PoA.</p> <p>CME is requested to include the type of brick(e.g. hollow brick, compact brick etc.) to be produced in a typical CPA of the PoA. This is required to identify and check the service level of the type of brick as compared to the baseline brick. Furthermore, for the comparison of service level of each type of brick the national/international standard should be identified, this is imperative as the provided document for service level/standard for baseline brick</p>	E.2.1.	Under section E.2 of the PoA-DD, applicability criteria of AMS III.Z version 03 have been included and the justification for a typical CPA of the PoA has been described. Paragraph 16 has been included in this list. The criteria for the baseline standard to be chosen for the service level compliance has been indicated based on density. Please refer to section A.4.2.1 and the revised E.2 of PoA-DD for further details.		Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.

	<p>(i.e. TCVN 1450: 2009) is only applicable for bricks having density below 1,600 kg/m³. Hence CME is requested to identify following in the PoA DD:</p> <p>1. Type of bricks in baseline and CPAs of the PoA.</p> <p>2. Standard for each type of brick including the service level requirement.</p> <p>3. Compliance with the foot note 1 of the applied meth.</p>		<p>1. Types of bricks produced by the CPA may vary based on the specific requirements of the consumer. Therefore, each CPA will provide the bricks to be produced, with relevant information to determine the service level compliance in tabular format in the s-CPA-DD.</p> <p>2. Standards that are available for bricks produced by each technology scenario has now been included in section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD. The standards also provide the service level of each brick. In order to compare between the service level of the baseline brick and brick produced by CPA, service level is based on the density of the bricks produced.</p> <p>3. In the PoA-DD, section A.2 a footnote has been added to clarify that bricks shall refer to bricks or blocks. Brick in the</p>		
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			context of this methodology includes solid bricks and blocks as well as hollow blocks used in building construction.		
CAR-18	Demonstration for the compliance of the requirements of the General Guidelines for SSC methodologies, under section E.2 bullet 3 needs to be described more transparently, since the CPAs of the PoA will be new facilities.	E.2.1.	In section E.2 a statement has been added to clarify that compliance with the General Guidelines for SSC methodologies .Please refer to section E.2 and E.4 of the revised PoA DD.	E.2	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.
CAR-19	All the tools used in the PoA DD should be duly referenced including the version used. In some places of the PoA DD, the reference of the tools is missing (Section E.6.1). Short form of the tool used is also confusing. CME needs to provide appropriate referencing with exact name of the tool throughout the PoA DD (where ever used).	E.2.3	Tools and Guidelines used have been duly referenced in section E.1 of the PoA-DD. Throughout the PDD, including the section E.6.1 references to tools and guidelines have been further elaborated.	E.1 / E.6.1	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.
CAR-20	In section E.3 of the PoA DD, the Sources and gases included in the CPA boundary are incomplete with respect to each technology(scenario) to be used, as described during the onsite visit interviews. The diagram in section E.3 of the PoA DD needs to be presented for each CPA technology option (e.g. simple un-burnt brick, AAC etc.). This section should further	E.3.1., E.3.2., E.3.3	In section E.3 the boundary of each technological scenario in which CPAs of the POA may fall, has been described based on the technology scenario applied. Furthermore, GHG emission sources included and excluded have been described in tabular form.	E.3	Required correction has been done, hence this CAR is closed.

	provide clear identification of the sources of gases for baseline and project emissions for each scenario to be implemented under a typical CPA of PoA.				
CAR-21	<p>Under section E.4 of the PoA DD, the CME is requested to provide description on the selection of most plausible baseline scenario as per the meth (Cp §3 and 10(b) AMS III. Z ver 03). While doing so please refer to § 19 of EB 58 Annex 23 "General Guidelines to SSC CDM Methodologies" as the typical CPA of the PoA would be a new facility (Cp §3 and 10(b) of AMS III. Z ver 03).</p> <p>All available/plausible alternatives including biomass fired brick production needs to be selected in this context to choose the most plausible alternative. Please also refer to § 6(b) of EB 55 annex 38, for consideration of all national/sectoral policies and regulation for determination of the baseline determination.</p> <p>Furthermore, the calculation of EF BL should comply with the eq. no. 2 of the applied meth.</p>	<p>E.4 .1 E.4. 2 E.4. 3 E.4. 4 E.4. 5 E.4. 6 E.4. 7</p>	<p>In section E.4 of the PoA DD, the baseline scenario selection has now been explained in accordance with the § 19 of EB 61 Annex 19 "General Guidelines to SSC CDM Methodologies" which is the latest at the time of validation of PoA. Please note that since the life of the PoA is 28 years, so in order to correctly estimate the baseline emission factor and so as the baseline, the CME has opted that the calculation of baseline emission factor shall be done at individual CPA level. The baseline scenario, however shall remain same for all future CPAs of the PoA. Please refer to section E.4 of the revised PoA DD.</p> <p>Furthermore, paragraph 6(b) of EB 55 annex 38 has been considered for consideration of all national/sectoral policies and regulation for determination of the baseline. Baseline EF calculation shall be done at CPA level. Please refer to</p>	E.4	<p>Baseline scenario in the revised PoA DD /P03/ has been done in accordance with the applied methodology and "General Guidelines to SSC CDM Methodologies", hence this CAR is closed.</p>

			real case CPA DD and spread sheet for the details of approach and equation used i.e. eq. no. 2 of the applied meth.		
CAR-22	Section E.5.1 of the PoA DD needs to provide additionality demonstration framework for the CPA and not for the PoA. The present write-up is for PoA. Furthermore, only describe the specific approach (like technological, barrier due to prevailing practices, etc. whichever applicable).	E.5.2.1. E.5.2.10 .. E.5.2.11	In section E.5.1 of the revised PoA DD, the description of barrier has been revised to only define the prevailing practice and "other" (market acceptance) barriers. This has been further substantiated with supporting documents which is a survey on the market acceptance of unburnt bricks throughout Viet Nam.	E.5.1	As section E.5.1 of the PoA DD has been revised stating CPA specific additionality, the CAR is closed.
CAR-23	Under section E.5.2 of the PoA DD, please provide the criteria for assessing the additionality of any CPA. The reference of section E.5.2 is incorrect (referring to the same section). Furthermore, the information needs to be provided for CPA level not PoA. The term "PoA" used in this section needs to be corrected in this regard.	E.5.2.1. E.5.2.10 .. E.5.2.11	Under section E.5.2 of the revised PoA DD, the criteria for assessing the additionality of the CPA have been described.	E.5.2	PoA DD has been revised appropriately. CAR is closed.
CAR-24	Additionality criteria of the CPA has not been adequately demonstrated in section E.5.1 of the PoA DD. The barriers presented are not real and cannot prevent the implementation of the project activity (Cp VVM, version 01.2,	E.5.2.9. E.5.2.10 .. E.5.2.11	Section E.5.2 of the PoA DD has been revised and additionality confirmation through eligibility criteria at time of inclusion of a CPA to determine if at least one of the barriers set forth in section E.5.1 of the PoA-DD	E.5.1, E.5.2	CAR is closed.

	<p>§ 117).</p> <p>The demonstration of barrier analysis does not comply to the requirement of § 115, VVM, Ver 01.2. In addition to these the specific findings are as follows:</p>		<p>has been set as key criteria for the addtionality demonstration.</p>		
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	<p>1. Under the heading "technological barrier", the description provided for source of raw material and operating within specified limits of right chemistry can easily be overcome by utilizing additional money to source the raw material and by employing skilled manpower to operate the plant within specified limits of right chemistry, thus the entire descriptions leads to extra cost and shall not be considered as Technological Barriers (Cp Cp § 116, VVM ver 1.2- issues that have a clear direct impact by investment analysis.)</p>		<p>1. In section E.5.1 the technological barrier has been removed.</p>		<p>As the Technological barrier has been removed, hence this part of CAR is lost its relevance.</p>
	<p>2. Barrier due to prevailing practice: the demonstration of the this barrier is not in line with Attachment A to Appendix B / Non-Binding Best Practice Example to Demonstrate Additionality for SSC project activities (EB 35, annex 34) which requires prevailing practice would have lead to higher emissions. The description provided is hovered to the overall cost</p>		<p>2. References to investment costs have been removed from the section E.5.1 in the PoA-DD.</p> <p>The prevailing practice and market acceptance barriers have been supported with objective and independent supporting documents.</p>		<p>The misleading statements in particular related to cost has been removed from the PoA DD. Section has been revised as per the requirement of Attachment A to Appendix B, hence this part of CAR is closed.</p>

	and investment and training (which can be imparted by putting extra investment) and if these are the barrier this should be demonstrated by conducting investment analysis(Cp § 116 of VVM, Ver-1.2, which states that "issues that have a clear direct impact on assessed by investment analysis").				
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CAR-25	Section E.6.1 of the PoA DD should only include the explanation of methodological choices, provided in the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied, for the CPA of the PoA including all the tools used for the calculation of baseline emissions, project emission and leakage.	E.6.1.1.	Section E.6.1 of the PoA DD now only includes the explanation of methodological choices, provided in the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied, for the CPA of the PoA including all the tools used for the calculation of baseline emissions, project emission and leakage.	E.6.1	Ok the section E.6.1 of the PoA DD has been updated in accordance with issues raised in CAR, hence CAR is closed.
CAR-26	Explanation of methodological choices for the calculation of leakage for the CPAs need to be included in section E.6.1 of the PoA DD in line with § 11 and § 12 of the applied meth. Leakage on the account of following needs to be considered: 1. Transportation of raw materials 2. Change in quantity of raw material used. 3. Production/consumption of raw material/additives like cement etc.	E.6.1.1	In section E.6.1 of the PoA-DD the methodological choices for the calculation of leakage for in line with § 11 and § 12 of the applied meth have now been incorporated. The same has been revised in the Emission reduction calculation worksheet.	E.6.1	Ok, all the sources of leakage as mentioned in the §12 of applied meth has been considered and applicable formula/equation to calculate the leakage emission has been updated in the revised PoA DD, hence CAR is closed.
CAR-27	Under section E.6.1 of the PoA DD, the methodological equation for the calculation of project emission associated with use of diesel in case of emergency needs to be presented. Further the sentence in this section on diesel "Due to the intermittent nature of the diesel generator operation and the fact that not all CPA will	E.6.1.1	The determination of project emissions due to the usage of fossil fuel has been revised in section E.6.1 and now also incorporates the possible usage of fossil fuels in the project scenario 2 (due to the steam generation by boilers for steam curing).	E.6.1	Ok the section E.6.1 of the PoA DD has been updated in accordance with issues raised in CAR, hence CAR is closed.

	have diesel generator standby "ex-ante diesel annual consumption is assumed to be zero per annum for all CPA." needs to be corrected. Please note that this section only require methodological choices not calculation.				
CAR-28	The section E.6.2 of the PoA DD is blank, which is quite intriguing. CME is requested to provide equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a CPA in this section as required by the PoA DD template.	E.6.2.1, E.6.2.2	The section E.6.2 of the PoA DD now described the equations and values used for the calculation of the emission (reduction) of a typical CPA)		The section E.6.2 has been included in the PoA DD in-line with requirement of PoA DD template. Checked and reviewed by the validation team CAR is closed.
CAR-29	Under section E.6.3 of the PoA DD, specific comments on each parameter are listed below:	E.6.3.1, E.6.3.2			
	Parameter TDLy: 1. Under the row "Source of data used" the version of the tool is missing. 2. Under row "Justification of the choice ... applied:", the scenario A of the tool needs to be briefed for better transparency.		The version of the "Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption" has now been indicated. Furthermore, justification is provided to explain why the default value of 20% has been selected.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	Parameter EF BL 1. The reference of section E.4 needs to be corrected as E.6.2. 2. The value provided for this parameter i.e. 0.24747 needs to be checked with the approach it has been calculated. The calculation should be based on weighted		1.The baseline emission factor shall be calculated at CPA level. The same has been clearly reflected in the revised PoA DD. The reference referred in the webhosted DD is no more valid, hence removed.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.

	average approach of three years data and not simple average.		2.The baseline emission factor shall be calculated at CPA level. The same has been clearly reflected in the revised PoA DD.		
	Parameter EFgrid,y: 1. Under row "Description" , the formation of the sentence needs to be corrected. Furthermore, the description should mention as this is a combined margin emission factor. 2. Under row "any comment", the description "Value is fixed for the entire crediting period" is not matching with section E.6.1 of the PoA DD.		1.Parameter EFgrid,y has been renamed to EFEL,j,y in accordance with the version of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" Version 02 and the description has been revised. 2.Section E.6.1 of the PoA DD has been suitably revised. The emission for the grid used for project emission calculation shall be fixed ex-ante at the individual CPA level.		Required correction has been done, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	Parameter: FC BL,I,J The context of this parameter needs to be described meaning for what purpose it has been used for.		This parameter is used for the calculation of EF BL,y as per eq.2, it has now been deleted. This parameter at individual CPA level CPA level shall be a part of annex 3 of the CPA DD and need not to be reported in the corresponding section of CPA DD.		Parameter has been deleted, hence this part of CAR is closed.
	Parameter NCVj 1. The context of this parameter needs to be described meaning for what purpose it has been used for. 2. The source of data is		This parameter is used for the calculation of EF BL,y as per eq.2, it has now been deleted. This parameter at individual CPA level CPA level shall be a part of		Parameter has been deleted, hence this part of CAR is closed.

	<p>National Standard TCVN 1790:1999, however the description under row justification needs to be corrected as this is referring to IPCC.</p> <p>Parameter PH</p> <p>1. Symbol of the parameter is not matching with the symbol provided in meth(Cp p-4 of AMS III Z version 03).</p> <p>2. The context of this parameter needs to be described meaning for what purpose it has been used for.</p> <p>3. The text in the last row is missing.</p>		<p>annex 3 of the CPA DD and need not to be reported in the corresponding section of CPA DD.</p> <p>This parameter is used for the calculation of EF BL,y as per eq.2, it has now been deleted. This parameter at individual CPA level CPA level shall be a part of annex 3 of the CPA DD and need not to be reported in the corresponding section of CPA DD.</p>		<p>Parameter has been deleted, hence this part of CAR is closed.</p>
CAR-30	<p>Under section E.7.1 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to include all parameters required to calculate leakage as per § 12 of the applied meth. This should include parameter for leakage on the account of incremental increase/change in the raw material/additive production/consumption of raw material and transportation.</p>	E.7.1.2	<p>Section E.7.1 has been revised to transparently show the parameters used to calculate leakage.</p>		<p>Parameters related to leakage has now been included in the section E.7.1 of the PoA DD, hence CAR is closed.</p>
CAR-31	<p>Under section E.7.1 of the PoA-DD, corrective actions are required with regards to the following specific to each parameter:</p> <p>For all the parameter mentioned in this section, table of the PoA DD template has been altered in the row "Value of data ...". CME is</p>	E.7.1.1.	<p>The text in the tables have been reverted back to the original text from the template files ".expected emission reductions in section B.5"</p> <p>Furthermore the parameters related to leakage are now</p>	E.7.1	<p>Required correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.</p>

<p>requested not to alter the text of the table.</p> <p>Furthermore, parameters related to leakage (Cp § 15 e of meth) calculation and other raw materials (Cp § 15 b of meth) needs to be included in this table.</p>			
<p>Parameter F_{Ci,j,y}</p> <p>1. Under row "Value of data applied ...": No need to provide value as the Emission reduction calculation will be done on the individual CPA level.</p> <p>2. The measurement method under "Description of ...applied" is not correct, the present write up can be used for cross checking procedure. CME is requested to provide the measurement process. Furthermore, the cross check procedure can be shifted to the QA/QC procedure under row below.</p> <p>3. The description of equipment used for measurement, if applicable, and its accuracy class (national standard) needs to be provided here. This should also include, Data type, recording and monitoring frequency, data archiving and calibration frequency of the</p>		<p>included.</p> <p>1. The value has been removed and replaced with "To be determined with respect to each CPA"</p> <p>2. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p> <p>3. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p>	

<p>measuring equipment, categorically.</p> <p>4. CME is further requested to include two different tables for diesel and coal(Cp para 15(d) of meth)</p> <p>5. Daily monitoring is required(para 15(d) of meth).</p>		
<p>For the parameter $NCV_{i,y}$</p> <p>1. CME is requested to provide two different tables for NCV of diesel and coal.</p> <p>2. Under row "source"-IPCC default values contradicts with the row "Description of measurement ..applied"- Coal: National Standard TCVN 1790:1999. CME is requested to correct the same.</p> <p>3. No need to provide the values.</p>	<p>4. Three tables have been added to reflect the consumption of Fuel Oil, Coal and diesel as per para 15(d) of the meth. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p> <p>5. It has now been clarified that monitoring of the fossil fuel consumption will take place daily.</p> <p>For the parameter $NCV_{i,y}$</p> <p>1. Addressed in the revised PoA DD in line with the tool.</p> <p>2. Addressed in the revised PoA DD inline with the tool Any values in the PoA-DD</p> <p>3. Addressed in the revised PoA DD</p>	
<p>For parameter $ECPJ,y$:</p> <p>1. Under row "Description of measurement applied:"The description of equipment used for measurement and its accuracy class (national standard) needs to be provided here. This should also include, Data type, recording and monitoring frequency, data archiving and calibration frequency of the measuring equipment, categorically.</p>	<p>For parameter $ECPJ,y$:</p> <p>1. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p> <p>For Parameter $P_{Jprod,d}$</p>	

<p>For Parameter P_{Jprod,d}</p> <p>1. Under row "Description of measurement ... applied"- CME is requested to elaborate the measurement method along with The description of equipment used for measurement and its accuracy class (national standard) needs to be provided here. This should also include , Data type, recording and monitoring frequency, data archiving and calibration frequency of the measuring equipment, categorically.</p> <p>2. Under row "QA/QC procedures to be applied"- CME is requested to correct the term "crediting period" as the QA/QC will be applied for each monitoring period.</p>	<p>1. Addressed in the revised PoA.</p> <p>2. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p>	
<p>For the parameter W_{brick,y}</p> <p>1.Under row "Description of measurement .. applied", CME is requested to provide measurement method for the determination of average weight of bricks. The description of equipment used for measurement and its accuracy class (national standard) needs to be provided here. This should</p>	<p>For the parameter W_{brick,y} This parameter was removed since it is not mentioned as one of the parameters to be monitored and density is now monitored.</p>	

<p>also include , Data type, recording and monitoring frequency, data archiving and calibration frequency of the measuring equipment, categorically. Furthermore the reference of sampling guidelines need to be corrected. Measurement frequency need to provide using the sampling guideline and the sampling frame needs to be provided in the PoA DD for this parameter either in monitoring plan section or in separate annexes. The reference of sampling guideline only not suffice the requirement.</p> <p>2. Under row "QA/QC procedures"- CME is requested to correct the sentence "Measurements will be done according to the ..." as the sampling guidelines provide guidance on sampling not on measurement.</p>				
<p>Parameter $M_{cement,y}$-</p> <p>1. Table of the parameter is repeated twice, CME is requested to remove one table.</p>			<p>Parameter $M_{cement,y}$-</p> <p>1. The duplicate parameter has been removed.</p>	
<p>For parameter WCS</p> <p>1. As per the applied meth(Cp para 15 c), the performance standard of project bricks needs to be monitored at an interval of</p>			<p>For parameter WCS</p> <p>1. A parameter to determine the compressive strength and density have now been added. The compressive strength shall be determined by a third party laboratory at least every six months, this</p>	

	<p>six months so as to check performance requirements of project brick. Performance standard criteria of the bricks has been clarified in para 7(a) of meth (dry compressive strength, wet compressive strength, density). In this context CME is requested to included three different parameters, i.e., dry compressive strength, wet compressive strength and density. While doing so please also correct the symbol of the parameter i.e. WCS which only stands for Wet compressive strength.</p> <p>2. Under row "Source of data to be used" it is stated external laboratory analysis results where as in row "Description of measurement.. applied" the sentence "Tests will be carried out in the project plant ...bricks" contradicts each other. CME is requested to correct the description and clearly and transparently mention actual monitoring (in context of source and frequency) of this parameter. Furthermore, the QA/AC procedures also need to be changed in this regard.</p>		<p>has now been indicated. Density will be determined by the internal laboratory of the facility with a cross-check by a third party lab, at least every six months.</p> <p>2. Addressed in the revised PoA DD.</p>		
CAR-32	<p>Following corrective actions are required under section E.7.2. of the PoA DD.</p> <p>1. The description in the entire</p>	<p>E.7.2.1, E.7.2.2,</p>	<p>1. the description of the</p>		<p>Required correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.</p>

<p>section should be comprehensive and should include all parameters as required by the meth. The parameters required for the estimation of leakage need to be include here.</p>		<p>E.7. 2.3.</p>	<p>entire section has been made more comprehensive, including description of monitoring of raw materials used.</p>	
<p>2. Under heading "raw material inwards" CME is requested to cover all raw materials/additives to be utilized or expected to be utilized in typical CPAs of the PoA.</p>			<p>2. The heading raw material inwards now include all raw materials utilized for the production of bricks by the CPA.</p>	
<p>3. Under heading "Diesel and or Power Consumption data" CME is requested to include any other fossil fuel used in particular coal as described in section E.7.1. of the PoA DD.</p>			<p>3. Under heading "Diesel and or Power Consumption data" CME has now included other fossil fuels that may be used by CPA.</p>	
<p>4. All changes in the section E.7.1 of the PoA DD with reference to the CAR raised, if required needs to reflected in section E.7.2 of the PoA DD i.e. CME needs to synchronize both the sections based on the raised CARs and CLs.</p>			<p>4. Changes made to the PoA-DD have now been synchronized with the respective information provided in section E.7.1.</p>	
<p>5. Any sampling approach as referred for the parameter "average weight of bricks" in section E.7.1 of the PoA DD needs to be described either in section E.7.2 of the PoA DD and in Annex 4. Sampling plan for selection of bricks for performance criteria should also be framed. CME is requested to take note of EB 50 Annex 30 for any sampling</p>			<p>5. The parameter for weight of the brick was removed, and as such this CAR-32 point 5 is no longer applicable.</p> <p>6. Confirmation is now provided in the last paragraph of the</p>	

	<p>approach.</p> <p>6. Please provide confirmation that all monitored data required for verification and issuance be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later.</p> <p>7. Description on the procedure to identify the emergency that can lead to un-intended emissions needs to be provided.</p> <p>8. Description of procedures for review of the reported results/data needs to be included.</p>		<p>section E.7.2 that each CPA and the CME shall retain all monitored data required for verification and issuance for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later.</p> <p>7. In the monitoring plan, section B.7.2 of the PoA-DD the procedure to identify emergencies that can lead to unintended emissions is now indicated.</p> <p>8. In section B.7.2 of the PoA-DD the procedure for review of the reported results/data is now indicated.</p>		
CAR-33	Inconsistent terms such as managing entity / coordinating entity are used interchangeably throughout the PoA DD. Furthermore, the term "project implementer" and "CPA implementer" needs to be unified in line with PoA specific requirement.	Edit oria 1	Throughout the CPA-DD and PoA-DD the terms "project implementer" have been revised to "CPA Implementer" and the managing entity / coordinating entity is referred to as "CME"	Throug hou t PoA -DD and CPA -DD	Correction done, hence CAR is closed.
CL-01	Under the heading "Contribution to sustainable development" in section A.2 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to clarify if the use of	A.2. 4.	The sentence in section A.2 has been revised to explain that the technology employed by the CPA do not involve an	A.2	The sentence of the PoA DD has been adequately modified. It is now clear that how the emission

	fossil fuel will be "minimized" or "eliminated".		intensive firing(sintering) stage, as is used in the production of fired clay brick production and that therefore the PoA contributes to the conservation of fossil fuels.		reduction from the component projects of PoA will happen. CL is closed.
CL-02	The context in which the photographs in section A.2 of the PoA DD are provided is not clear. PP is requested to describe the context of the same in line with the sustainable development criteria.	A.2.4.	The pictures have been removed from section A.2 of the PoA-DD.	A.2	The irrelevant photographs has been removed from the section A.2 of the PoA DD. CL is closed.
CL-03	CME is requested to provide LoA of the host DNA Viet Nam which is a pre-requisite for the RFR submission.	A.3.1., A.3.2, A.3.3, A.3.4, A.3.5, A.3.6, A.3.7, A.3.8, A.3.10	The LoAs of both host and annex 1 parties have been provided to the validation team. Corresponding information of annex 1 PPs and party have been included in the section A.3 and annex 1 PoA DD (which was not available at the time of DD hosting).	A.3 and annex 1	LoA having ref no. 13/2011/DMHCC-BCD dated 16/05/2011 issued by DNA of Viet Nam(i.e. Ministry of Natural resources and environment of Viet Nam) has been provided to the validation team. LoAs of annex 1 party have also been provided by the CME. All the three LoAs, are checked and found in compliance of CDM requirements including requirements of PoA vide § 8, 9 and 10 of annex 38 EB 55. CL is closed.

CL-04	Under section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD, CME is requested to clarify description of brick formulations, in context of the following:	A.4. 2.1. 1.		A.4 .2. 1	
	1.What are the confirmed raw materials to be used?		1. The raw materials used vary per applied technology scenario and have been described in section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD. Furthermore, in each s-CPA-DD a table will be added to describe the specific raw material requirements of the CPA.		1. The indicative composition (may vary CPA wise) of raw material used under different technological scenarios of the PoA has been provided in the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. This part of CL is closed.
	2. What are the fixed % of the raw materials to be used in each formulation?		2. The raw materials have been indicated in the section A.4.2 of the PoA-DD, Table A4.2.1.2. It is difficult to predict ratio at the time of PoA validation, however this shall be a part of CPA DD at the time of CPA inclusion.		2. Required correction done, hence this part of CL is closed.
	3.What are the functions of each raw materials in the brick formulation with respect to the final brick performance, meeting the baseline brick service level?		3. The functions of each raw material has now been described in section A.4.2 of the PoA-DD, Table A.4.2.1		3. The functions of each raw material has been indicated in the PoA DD. This part of CL is closed.
	4.What are the actual chemical names of the raw materials to be used (not trade names such as "lime")? For example: Lime - calcium hydroxide? Calcium oxide?; Cement		4. In the PoA-DD the raw material names are generic due to the variety of materials that can be used in the CPA. For example, limestone may be used by some CPA, while other CPA use		4. Ok the explanation provided by the PP is convincing. The actual chemical name of the raw materials used under different CPAs of the PoA shall be confirmed during

	- Portland Cement? High slag cement? White cement?		burnt lime. For the same reason the name of the raw material has been generalised in the PoA DD. The exact chemical name of the raw material can be provided at the time of CPA inclusion.		the inclusion validation.
CL-05	Under section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD, the CME has described that industrial wastes will be used in the brick formulation. However, it does not state specifically what are the industrial wastes that will be used.	A.4. 2.1. 1.	Sections has been modified in order to addressed the clarification raised by the DOE.		Since actual composition of raw material is difficult to provide at this stage, the justification provided by the CME is convincing. CL is closed.
CL-06	During onsite visit interview CME has clarified that cement will be used in the brick formulation. CME is requested to clarify how will the water: cement ratio be determined and what is the ratio of the same that will be used?	A.4. 2.1. 1.	The quantity of cement and ratio of the water used varies per CPA and applied technology and it is difficult to provide the same in the PoA DD. However, an indication has been provided in section A.4.2 of the PoA-DD, Table A4.2.1.2.	A.4 .2. 1	Since actual composition of raw material and also the cement water ratio is difficult to provide at this stage, the justification provided by the CME is convincing. CL is closed.
CL-07	The sentence under section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD "The total quantity of emission reductions achieved by the <u>project</u> is estimated as the difference between the emissions due to production of specific volume of <u>bricks produced in the PoA</u> , and the emissions those would have occurred due to the production of equal volume of burnt clay bricks. " is not clear. CME is requested to clarify the	A.4. 2.1. 1.	The specific sentence has been removed from the PoA-DD, section A.4.2.1	A.4 .2. 1	The misleading statement has been removed from the PoA DD. CL is closed.

	<p>sentence as this is a programme, and at programme level only the organization and financial framework of the stated policy or goal can be formalized so that emission reduction at the <u>CPA level</u> can be achieved and not on PoA level.</p>				
CL-08	<p>Following clarifications are required in section A.4.4.2 of the PoA DD.</p> <p>1. The sentence "The monitoring plan is established to ensure that all CPAs within the PoA are monitored and verified; the list of all CPAs is available to DOE" under section A.4.4.2. of the PoA DD is contradicting with the sentence "In a later stage, if hundreds of CPAs are added to the programme, monitoring by sample can be considered by DOE", CME is requested to clarify whether 100% CPAs are to be verified or verification will be done for sample CPAs. In case of sampling, CME need to delineate a statistically sound sampling method for the DOE for verification. CME is requested to clarify.</p> <p>In case the CME opts for a verification method that does not use sampling but verifies each CPA, a transparent system is to be defined and described</p>	<p>A.4. 4.2. 1., A.4. 4.2. 2.</p>	<p>The specific sentence has been removed from the PoA-DD, section A.4.4.2</p>	<p>A.4 .4. 2</p>	<p>The section of the PoA DD has been adequately modified with reference to the concern raised in the CL. The misleading statement has been removed. This part of CL is closed.</p>

	that ensures that no double counting occurs and that the status of verification can be determined anytime for each CPA.				
	2. The sentence "The DOE computes total verified emission reductions by the PoA" under section A.4.4.2 of the PoA DD is misleading. The computation of emission reduction is not DOE's responsibility, it is the role of CME to calculate emission reductions and DOE would verify the computed results.		The specific sentence has been removed from the PoA-DD, section A.4.4.2.		The section of the PoA DD has been adequately modified with reference to the concern raised in the CL. The misleading statement has been removed. This part of CL is closed.
	3. The bullet 3 and 4 of the section A.4.4.2 of the PoA DD does not belongs to CME, it is specific requirement of DOE to do the verification, thus its relevance in this section of the PoA DD needs to be clarified.		The specific information has been removed from the PoA-DD, section A.4.4.2.		The section of the PoA DD has been adequately modified with reference to the concern raised in the CL. The misleading statement has been removed. This part of CL is closed.
CL-09	The sentence "The <u>managing entity of INTRACO</u> will therefore set up a central monitoring database and provide to DOE for verification" in section A.4.4.2 of the PoA DD is not clear in respect to who is the managing entity of INTRACO or INTRACO is the managing entity?	A.4.4.2.1., A.4.4.2.2.	The specific information has been removed from the PoA-DD, section A.4.4.2.	A.4.4.2	Misleading statement has been removed from the PoA DD, hence CL is closed.
CL-10	Under section C.1 of the PoA DD, the sentence "Local and focalized impacts of un-burnt brick project (depending on the location, production capacity) justify a separate environmental assessment	C.1.1.	In this PoA, CME would like to confirm that one CPA involves the establishment of one unburnt brick production facility. PoA DD has been modified appropriately.	C.1	Ok the required confirmation has been provided by the CME and it is now transparently stated that one CPA is one (single site)unburnt brick

	<u>for each CPA. Environmental analysis will therefore be conducted for each un-burnt brick plant included in a CPA according to the applicable environmental policies."</u> is not clear and contradicting with regards to each CPA or each un-burnt brick plant included in CPA. The CME is requested to throw some light on number of un-burnt brick plant to be included in a typical CPA of the PoA.				production plant. CL is closed.
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CL-11	CME is requested to include web-reference of the provided regulation i.e. Environment Protection Law of Viet Nam 2005 (Article 18) and Decree No. 80/2006/ND-CP dated August 8, 2006 an in section C.3 of the PoA DD, for easy and quick referencing.	C.3. 1.	A web-link has been provided in the PoA-DD. Please also refer to the English translation of the legislation.	C.1	The web-link as per the CL has been provided in the PoA DD. CL is closed.
CL-12	As per section D.1 of the PoA DD, Stakeholder's consultation will be done at both PoA and CPA level, which is acceptable. However, it is observed that stakeholders consultation at PoA level does not include local people as per the description provided in section D.2. The rationale behind not including local people is intriguing and need to be clarified by the CME, as local people are one of the affected stakeholders of the programme.	D.2. 1., D.3. 1.	In Section D.1 of the revised PoA DD, it is indicated that local people were part of the stakeholders meeting. Furthermore, the meeting attendance list has been submitted to the DOE.	D.2	Required correction has been done in the PoA DD and local people have been included in the list. All related documents of stakeholders consultation has been provided by the CME. CL is closed.
CL-13	Under section D.3 of the PoA DD, in table of the comments (p 13-14), CME is requested to clarify the term "project owner" and "project participants" in context of the PoA.	D.2. 1., D.3. 1.	The term "project owners" and "project participants" have been revised in section D.1 to "CME"	D.3	Misleading word "project owner" has been deleted from the PoA DD. CL is closed.
CL-14	The context of the sentence "These include the procedure dealing with "Implications of an ...on hold or withdrawn" in section E.1 of the PoA DD needs to be clarified.	E.1. 1.	The Specific sentence has been removed in response to CAR-16.	E.1	The irrelevant information has been deleted from the PoA DD.
CL-15	Under section E.2 of the PoA DD, under bullet 1 of the sentence "A CPA aims to manufacture fly ash	E.2. 1.	In section E.2, bullet 1, the sentence has been revised to mention that this criteria is	E.2	The sentence has been removed from the PoA DD, CL is closed.

	based bricks" is inconsistent with the information provided in PoA DD Section A.4.2.1 ("The key ingredients of the un-burnt brick products are fly ash, lime or cement, gypsum, stone dust ... substitutes."). CME is requested to clarify this inconsistency.		not applicable (all CPA of the PoA Shall be a green field facilities)		
CL-16	Under section E.2 of the PoA DD, under the table bullet 6, the description of the raw material used by CPAs of PoA needs to be described in order to demonstrate the claim "All raw materials use in the CPAthere is no modification in the raw materials". In this context the raw material used in the baseline brick manufacturing is also required to be mentioned.	E.2. 1.	The usage of raw materials is now transparently defined in section E.2 of the PoA-DD.	E.2	The section has been co-related with the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. In the revised PoA DD, required correction in the context of raw materials has been done. CL is closed.
CL-17	The description provided in section E.2 of the PoA DD, on the applicability of a typical CPA of applied meth is in-sufficient in the following contexts:	E.2. 1.		E.2	
	1. How can the service level of the bricks, comparable to the clay bricks be achieved? Any national standard on the service level needs to be clearly described.		1. In section E.2 It has been clarified that comparison of the CPA bricks with the baseline will be described in the s-CPA-DD. However, please also refer to section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD for more information on the applicable service		1. The section has been co-related with the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. In the revised PoA DD, required correction on the national standard for the CPA bricks and baseline brick has been described.

			level.		Hence, CL is closed.
	2. How will a CPA comply with the requirements of the General Guidelines for SSC Methodologies?		2. Please refer to section E.2 of the revised PoA DD.		2. OK, required corrections has been done in section E.2 of the PoA DD. Demonstration compliance of General Guidelines for SSC Methodologies of CPAs of the PoA has been described in revised PoA DD /P03/, checked and confirmed by the validation team. CL is closed.
	3. How is it being demonstrated that the raw materials used in the CPA will be demonstrated to be abundant.		3. Since CPA are located throughout Vietnam, at time of inclusion, CPA implementers are required to provide information about the abundance of raw materials used. This shall be demonstrated and described in each s-CPA-DD.		3. The section has been co-related with the section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. In the revised PoA DD, required correction on the abundance of raw material(those identified as "waste" has been included. This surplus abundance shall be done at CPA level. Hence, CL is closed.
CL-18	Under section E.5.1 of the PoA DD, CME has described Market acceptance of unbrick products as barrier. The entire write up does not substantiate the claim that this barrier can be a real barrier for the CPAs of the PoA and can be prohibitive. CME is requested to demonstrate the existence of this	E.5.2.10 · E.5.2.11	A survey on the market acceptance of the unburnt bricks conducted by Viet Nam Association for building materials has been provided to the DOE. This sufficiently demonstrates the claim of market un acceptance of un-burnt brick.	-	The relevant document to validate the market un-acceptance barrier has been provided to the validation team, checked and found acceptable and in line with the claim made in the PoA DD. CL is closed.

	barrier by objective documentary evidence.				
CL-19	The sentence "The grid emission factor ex-post will be revised annually based on the latest approved grid emission factor by the DNA of Vietnam." in section E.6.1 of the PoA DD needs to be clarified. CME is requested to confirm that the combined margin emission factor published by DNA Viet Nam is ex-ante or ex-post. The reference of the published data is also missing in the section.	E.6.1.1	The reference and determination of the grid emission factor has now been indicated in the PoA DD. The grid emission factor shall be determined for each CPA at the time of inclusion of CPA and shall be fixed ex-ante for the CPA for entire crediting period.	E.6.1	Ok required confirmation has been made in the PoA DD. CL is closed.
CL-20	CME is requested to clarify the monitoring of the parameter "Ppj,day", as under measurement method it is stated that "The daily production will be calculated from the amount of bricks manufactured and the average weight of bricks" where as the unit of "PJprod,d" is m3/day and for parameter "W brick,y" the unit is kg. Clarification is requested on how "Ppj,day" is calculated. Further clarification is required on the relevance of this parameter in context to the requirement of AMS III Z version 03.	E.7.1.1	PPPj,Day has been removed and PPJ,y is now indicated, in accordance with the title of the defined in the methodology.	E.7.1	The nomenclature of the parameter has now been changed as per the applied meth. Furthermore the unit has also been rectified which addresses the concern raised in the CL. Hence CL is closed.
CL-21	Clarification is required on the relevance of the parameter "EGgenset,y" in context with the	E.7.1.1	The parameter EGgenset,y has been removed from the monitoring plan of the	E.7.1	The parameter has been removed from the PoA DD, hence CL is closed.

	requirements of applied meth.		revised PoA DD.		
CL-22	Following clarifications are required under section E.7.2.of the PoA DD.	E.7. 2.1, E.7. 2.2, E.7. 2.3.		E.7 .2	
	1. The sentence "Though methodology suggests monitoring of daily production output,the product is actually consumed in the market." is not clear. CME is requested to clarify where and why this deviation has been provided in the PoA DD. Further clarification is required whether only sell of output is relevant for the emission reduction and how this sell ensures that the sold output is being utilized by the user (there might be huge delay between sell of output and actual output). This provision in the PoA DD is not clearly mentioned. Furthermore, CME needs to clarify whether they seek any deviation to the meth in this regard.		1. The write-up has been removed from the PoA-DD, as monitoring will take place in accordance with para 15(a) of AMS.III.Z version 03.		1. Due to the deletion of misleading paragraph of the PoA DD, the CL is no more valid. Hence this part of CL is closed.
	2. The sentence "The CPA owners, who disregard thewould be dropped from the <u>bundle</u> and would not be entitled to receive carbon credits." is not clear to the validation team. CME is requested to clarify why the term "bundle" has been used. Further clarification is requested in regard to the		2. the sentence has been modified in the PoA-DD.		2. The sentence has been modified in order to address the concern raised in this part of CL. Hence this part of CL is closed.

<p>provision made to drop these CPAs after inclusion in the PoA, and if so appropriate action should be taken and delineated by the CME to identify such CPAs before the inclusion of those CPA. In this context, the eligibility criteria in the PoA DD needs to be further refined.</p>					
<p>3. The sentence "The fly ash inflow and utilities need to match Computing the ERs in order to minimise the uncertainties." is not clear to the validation team. The CME is requested to throw some light how this cross checking and adjustment to the CERs will be done. Further clarification is required, on the inclusion of fly ash only and why not for all other raw material/additive used.</p>	<p>3. The sentence "The fly ash inflow and utilities need to match Computing the ERs in order to minimise the uncertainties." is not clear to the validation team. The CME is requested to throw some light how this cross checking and adjustment to the CERs will be done. Further clarification is required, on the inclusion of fly ash only and why not for all other raw material/additive used.</p>		<p>3. The sentence has been removed.</p>		<p>3. The sentence has been removed from the PoA DD, this part of CL is closed.</p>
<p>4. CME is requested to clarify the context of the sentence "There is always chance to minimise blended cements input below 5% always be checked at verification."</p>	<p>4. CME is requested to clarify the context of the sentence "There is always chance to minimise blended cements input below 5% always be checked at verification."</p>		<p>4. The sentence has been further removed from the revised PoA DD.</p>		<p>4. The sentence has been removed from the PoA DD, this part of CL is closed.</p>
<p>5. The sentence "The bricks tested by the CPA owners shall be done at least every six month and would be provided to the managing entity." is not clear and clarification is required that who will do the performance test CPA implementer or external third</p>	<p>5. The sentence "The bricks tested by the CPA owners shall be done at least every six month and would be provided to the managing entity." is not clear and clarification is required that who will do the performance test CPA implementer or external third</p>		<p>5. The sentence has been clarified to state that the testing will be done by third party laboratories, section E.7.1 of the PoA DD has been appropriately modified.</p>		<p>5. The confirmation has been made in accordance with the provisions of PoA DD. Hence CL is closed.</p>

	party (table in section E.7.1 for this parameter refers to external laboratory analysis).				
CL-23	The sentence under section E.8 of the PoA DD "Name of person/entity determining monitoring methodology" is not clear. CME is requested to clarify whether this methodology has been determined by them or it for baseline as required by the PoA DD template.	E.8.1	In Section E.8 the sentence has been revised to "Responsible Persons / Entity", since the monitoring methodology has not been determined by the entity listed.	E.8	The required correction has been done in the section E.8 of the PoA DD. Hence CL is closed.
CL-24	<p>On review of report "Study Report on current fuel consumption for burnt materials and development plan for unburnt brick production" conducted by Viet Nam Association For Building Materials, following clarifications are requested:</p> <p>1. The term <u>standardised brick</u> needs to be clarified. CME is requested to clarify why only <u>standardised brick</u> has been considered for the EF_{BL} calculation.</p> <p>2. Further clarification is required that why <u>only coal</u> has been considered where as per the cited reference several technologies with different level of energy consumption and fuels like coal, FO, DO is being used and as per \$10 (b) of the meth "if the baseline scenario identified includes different</p>		<p>1. The term standardized brick has now been defined in the CPA DD. This is now part of real case CPA DD, as the baseline emission factor calculation shall be done at CPA level.</p> <p>2. Coal is the fuel used for of burnt brick manufacturing in Vietnam. Please refer to chapter 2, paragraph 2.1 of file ""Study Report on current fuel consumption for burnt materials and development plan for unburnt brick production". This is now part of real case CPA DD, as the baseline</p>		<p>1. The meaning of standardised brick has been clearly described by the CME, hence this part of CL is closed.</p> <p>2. Ok the relevance of coal is now clear since this is the primary FF, hence this part of CL is closed.</p>

	<p>technologies with different levels of energy consumption a weighted average energy use of these technologies can be considered for determining the baseline emissions of the facility or facilities.</p> <p>3. Clarification is required on the table provided in p-18 of the PoA DD as it is not clear that the provided value is fuel consumption value or it is a rate. Furthermore, the provided document does not give information on "HOFFMAN" technology, so it is not possible for the validation team to review the cited value.</p>		<p>emission factor calculation shall be done at CPA level.</p> <p>3. For more clarity the data used for the determination of the emission factor has now been provided in Annex 3 of the real case CPA DD. The table has therefore been removed from the PoA DD. Furthermore we would like to clarify that the value provided in the reference document in both rate as well as past year absolute consumption data. The actual absolute consumption of FF has been used for emission factor calculation.</p>		<p>3. Required correction has been done in the data provided in PoA DD /P03/. The calculation of baseline emission factor is now provided in real case CPA DD, checked and confirmed by the validation team. This part of CL is closed.</p>
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Table 4: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests raised on g-CPA DD

CL/CAR No	Observations	Reference of table 2 specific to g-CPA DD	Summary of project owner response	Revised section(s) of the g-CPA DD	Validation team conclusion
CAR g-01	The template used has been altered in several sections including the header. CME is requested to use the correct CPA DD template without alteration in it.	A.1	The latest template has now been applied.		The recent and correct template has been opted by the CME. Hence CAR is closed.
CAR g-02	In generic CPA-DD section A.3, the CPA implementers shall be defined and the description of the CME and CPA implementers/operators should be applied consistently throughout the Generic CPA-DD.	A.5	Now the CPA implementer and description are consistently referred to in the generic CPA-DD.	A.3	Ok, the provisions of the name of the CPA implementer has been provided in the section A.3 of the generic CPA DD. CAR is closed.
CAR g-03	Based on the specific comments on the PoA DD, the g CPA DD needs to undergo change in the synchronisation of the PoA DD. The sections are mentioned below: 1. g CPA DD(section A.4.5) with PoA DD(section A.4.5) 2. g CPA DD(section A.2) with PoA DD(section A.4.2) 3. g CPA DD(section B.2) with PoA DD(section A.4.2.2) 4. g CPA DD(section B.2) with PoA	A.7	A synchronisation has been made with the sections listed from point 1 to 11 in the PoA-DD and the g-CPA-DD and s-CPA-DD. Furthermore the g-CPA-DD has been revised to provide a more robust template for the future CPA.	A.4.5, A.2, B.2, B.4, B.3, Annex-3, B.5.1, E.5.2, B.6.1,	Required correction has been done in the g-CPA DD, hence CAR is closed.

	<p>DD(section A.4.2.2)</p> <p>5. g CPA DD(section B.4) with PoA DD(section E.3)</p> <p>6. g CPA DD(annex 3) with PoA DD(section E.4) with</p> <p>7. g CPA DD(section B.3) with PoA DD(section E.5.1 and E.5.2)</p> <p>8. g CPA DD(section E.5.2) with PoA DD(section E.6.1 and E.6.2)</p> <p>9. g CPA DD(section B.5.1) with PoA DD(section E.6.3)</p> <p>10. g CPA DD(section B.6.1, all the parameters mentioned in B.6 need to be shifted in B.6.1 of g CPA DD) with PoA DD(section D.7.1)</p> <p>11. g CPA DD(section B.6.1) with PoA DD(section E.7.2)</p> <p>While doing so please note the following point:</p> <p>Since the generic CPA DD is for all future CPAs to be included in future and the underlying scenario including technology, and other circumstances, specific to the CPA might be different to each other, the CPA DD generic needs to be developed in such a way that text can be easily modified at the time of CPA inclusion. Subsequently the text in the CPA DD generic can be distinguished in two category:</p>				
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	<p>1. Fixed for all CPA</p> <p>2.CPA specific need to be change while drafting the CPA DD specific.</p> <p>The present elaboration in the g CPA DD is not clear at all in this context and does not mentions what needs to be changed in future, and not comprehensive for all possible option under different circumstances. Please note that the rationale of CPA DD generic is to provide a framework delineation of the CPA DD for future CPA, which should ensure that emission reduction at the CPA level will be real, measurable and giving long term benefit for the climate change mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Furthermore, the eligibility criteria should include compliance of applied meth and should be provided in g-CPA DD for all future CPA and specific CPA.</p>				
CAR g-04	<p>Please provide start date of crediting period in section A.4.3.1. of the g CPA DD. The CPA DD requires start date of crediting period of CPA not PoA.</p> <p>The start date of the crediting period of any CPA can be the day CPA has been registered to CDM EB(i.e. for real case at the time of registration) and the date of inclusion for the future inclusion, whichever is later. Please also provide an affirmation that start date of CPA will not be prior to PoA</p>	A.8	It has now been defined that the starting date of the crediting period of this CPA shall be the date of its inclusion in the registered PoA, or any date thereafter and the duration of the crediting period shall not exceed	A.4.3.1	Necessary correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.

	validation.		the end date of the PoA. Furthermore in A.4.2.1. of the g-CPA-DD it has been specified that the Starting date of the small-scale CPA shall not be before commencement of the validation of the PoA-DD.		
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CAR-g05	The expected operation life time of the CPA in section A.4.2.2 of the CPA DD should include the reference of the evidence during inclusion.	A.10	The lifetime has now been added as one of the requirements to be completed for a g-CPA-DD.	A.4.2.2	The provision of reference of the evidence has been provided in the CPA DD template. CAR is closed.
CAR-g06	Under sec A.4.3 of the CPA DD, only choice of crediting period needs to be provided. The term " <u>credit period</u> " is not correct as per CDM glossary of terms.	A.11	"fixed credit period" has been removed from section A.4.3.	A.4.3	Required correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.
CAR-g07	<p>In section A.4.3.2 of the g-CPA DD, the CME is requested to mention the length of the crediting period in years.</p> <p>Please do not delete the note of the template.</p> <p>"NOTE: Please note that the duration of crediting period of any CPA shall be limited to the end date of the PoA regardless of when the CPA was added."</p> <p>Text related to affirmation on the above note as provided in CPA DD needs to be included by the CME in line with § 7 (c) of EB 55 annex 38.</p>	A.12	In section A.4.3.2 the statement has been revised to: "10 years (crediting period of each CPA is limited to the end date of the registered PoA)."	A.4.3.2	Required correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.
CAR-g08	Information on de-bundling check under section A.4.6 of the g-CPA DD needs to be corrected with respect to the specific requirement of PoA and not normal CDM project activity. In this context reference of EB 54 Annex 13 "GUIDANCE FOR DETERMINING THE OCCURRENCE OF DEBUNDLING UNDER A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES (PoA)" needs	A.13	Section A.4.6 of the g-CPA-DD has been updated to reflect the changes made in the PoA-DD regarding the de-bundling check.	A.4.6 A.4.7	Required correction has been done, hence CAR is closed.

	to be taken into account. The description should be made in synchronization with the section A.4.4.1. "Operational and management plan of the PoA DD" bullet (iii) of the PoA DD.				
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CAR-g09	The CPA DD does not provide any information on the additionality demonstration of a typical CPA to be demonstrated in line with section E.5.1 and E.5.2 of the PoA DD. The CME is requested to include write up on demonstration of additionality of the CPA (after revision in the PoA DD section E.5.1 and E.5.2 based on specific corrective action raised). Please note the each CPA should not reinvent the additionality argument put forth in PoA DD, but it should be presented in the g-CPA DD that specific eligibility criteria (put forth in PoA DD) should be valid for individual CPA at the same time; should comply with § 115 VVM ver 01.2 and should real and prohibitive(in line with § 117 of VVM ver 01.2).	B.1.4	The additionality demonstration has been revised with a reference to the additionality arguments provided in the PoA-DD as well as the arguments for the s-CPA-DD in the future. The additionality of the CPA as per the recent UNFCCC guidelines shall be a part of eligibility criteria and same has been included in the eligibility criteria.	B.3	Required correction in line with section E.5.1 and E.5.2 of the PoA DD has been done in section B.3 of the CPA DD template. CAR is closed.
CAR-g10	Please provide relevant information for small scale CPA to be included in the PoA under section A.4.1 of the gCPA DD. This should include information in such a way which ensures avoiding double counting. The section is blank in the webhosted DD. This section should include the operational and management arrangements (in brief) established by the CME for the implementation of the PoA.	B.3.5	In section A.4.1 a table is provided with the specific information of the s-CPA to avoid double counting of a CPA.	A.4.1	Section A.4.1 of the CPA DD template has been appropriately modified, which was earlier blank. CAR is closed.
CAR-g11	Under section B.1 of the g CPA DD, the CME is requested to include the version and date of the PoA DD (Cp §	A.7	In section B.1 of the g-CPA-DD the version and date of	A.7	Required correction in line with section B.1 of the CPA DD

	19, 20 and 28 and 29 of EB 55 annex 38). This is required since the duration of the PoA is 28 years and any CPA can be added at any point of time of the PoA life and the PoA DD will be revised during the renewal of crediting period or in case of methodology been withdrawn after the suspension in line with § 19 of EB 55 annex 38, so the CPA should refer to the latest version of PoA DD.		the PoA-DD is now mandatory to be indicated.		template. CAR is closed.
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CARg-12	Under section A.2 of the g-CPA DD, CME is requested to explain briefly on the project technology, SSC-CPA project general operating framework. The present write up is in-sufficient.	A.3	A provision for the write up about technology and project equipment have been made in section A.2 of the g-CPA DD.	A.2	Required correction section A.2 of the PoA DD has been done, CAR is closed.
CARg-13	The present write up under section A.4 of the g CPA DD is not required to be provided as per the CPA DD template. This section does not call for description of the technology to be employed by a typical CPA of the PoA. The information on technology of a typical CPA of the PoA is provided under section A.4.2.1 of the PoA DD. The CME is requested to remove irrelevant information from section A.4 of the g-CPA DD.	A.2	The technology write-up has been replaced by an affirmation of the technology scenario applied and specific information to determine the service level of the bricks produced by the typical CPA only.	A.4	Irrelevant information has been removed from the CPA DD template. CAR is closed.
CAR-g14	Any additional information on the monitoring/sampling to be opted by CPA needs to be provided in Annex 4 of the g CPA DD. This is required as sampling guideline for the parameter "Wbrick" has been mentioned in section D.7.1 of PoA DD and section B.6 of the g CPA DD.	B.3.1	W _{brick} has been removed as monitoring parameter as it was not required by the applied meth.	B.6	Irrelevant parameter has been removed from the section B.6 of CPA DD template. CAR is closed.
Editoria 1	Please correct the spelling of "longitude" under section A.4.1.2 of the CPA DD.		The spelling of Longitude has been revised.	A.4.1. 2	Corrected closed.
CL-g01	Under section C.3 of the g CPA DD, CME has provided one table for the	C.1	A revised template has been provided to report on the	C.3	The clarification and the revision are deemed to be

	measures (to be) taken by the CPA implementer on the identified environmental impacts. Clarification is required whether this will be common for all CPAs of the PoA and if yes please provide the necessary supportive in this context.		results of the EIA. Furthermore, the whole section may be revised based on new laws and decrees issued with relation to the assessment of environmental impacts of the typical CPA.		appropriate. CL is closed.
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Appendix B

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE

Qualification

Jana, Asim Kumar /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)

Appointed:
(Zugelassen)

☒ ja

Qualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

External:
(Externer)

☐ ja

Add. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)

☐ yes

EAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
CDM 03 - Energy demand
CDM 04 - Manufacturing industries
CDM 12 - Solvents use
CDM 02 - Energy distribution
CDM 11 - Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of
halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
CDM 13 - Waste handling and disposal
CDM 05 - Chemical industry

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)

First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

06/01/2009

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

05/31/2012

Remarks:

2010-10: revised to meet Accreditation Standard Ver.02:
- CDM 01: valid for TA1.1, 1.2
- CDM 02: valid for TA2.1, 2.2
- CDM 03: valid for TA3.1
- CDM 04: valid for TA4.5 - Other WHR and Fuel switch projects
- CDM 05/11/12: valid for TA5.1 / 11.1 / 12.1
- CDM 13: valid for TA13.1 - Waste handling and disposal

Languages:

Hindi
English

Experience Exchange

Date	Location	Remarks	Accreditation(s)
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Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)

Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date: 2009-06-03
Change: EAC CDM, CDM, CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason: scope 4 limited to fuel switch

History

Created:	04/21/2009 07:24:07 PM	Asim Kumar Jana/Ind/TUV
Modified:	01/06/2011 12:03:30 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	01/06/2011 11:55:54 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	09/12/2010 06:07:27 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV

Qualification

Agarwalla, Sanjay Kumar /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)

Appointed:
(Zugelassen)

☒ js

Qualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Lead Auditor

External:
(Externer)

☐ js

Add. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)

☐ yes

EAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
CDM 05 - Chemical industry
CDM 11 - Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of
halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
CDM 12 - Solvents use
CDM 03 - Energy demand

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)

First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

02/08/2011

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

02/07/2014

Remarks:

Valid for TA 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 5.1/11.1/12.1

Languages:

Hindi
English

Experience Exchange

Date

Location

Remarks

Accreditation(s)

Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)

Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date: 2011-02-09
Change: EAC CDM, CDM, CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason: Valid for TA 1.2, 5.1/11.1/12.1

History

Created:	02/08/2011 08:59:20 AM	Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla/Ind/TUV
Modified:	10/28/2011 09:04:00 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 09:03:49 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 09:03:16 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 09:03:08 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 08:49:23 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 08:49:08 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	02/09/2011 02:00:27 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	02/08/2011 08:59:38 AM	Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla/Ind/TUV

Qualification

Singh, Vikash Kumar /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)Appointed:
(Zugelassen)☒ jaQualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Lead Auditor

External:
(Externer)☐ jaAdd. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)☐ yesEAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
CDM 03 - Energy demandAdd. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

10/27/2011

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

10/26/2014

Remarks:

Valid for TA 1.2, 3.1

Languages:

Hindi
English

Experience Exchange

Date

Location

Remarks

Accreditation(s)

Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date:

2011-10-28

Validation Report



Change: EAC CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason:

History

Created:	05/26/2011 05:03:47 PM	Vikash Kumar Singh/Ind/TUV
Modified:	05/10/2012 11:52:53 PM	Vikash Kumar Singh/Ind/TUV
	11/27/2011 07:30:37 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/28/2011 10:23:54 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	05/26/2011 05:04:57 PM	Vikash Kumar Singh/Ind/TUV

Qualification

Deka, Raj Kumar /

Emission Trading**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)Appointed:
(Zugelassen)☒ jaQualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Lead Auditor

External:
(Externer)☐ jaAdd. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)☐ yesEAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
CDM 02 - Energy distribution
CDM 03 - Energy demandAdd. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

10/23/2010

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

10/22/2013

Remarks:

CDM 01: limited to TA 1.2 (Renewable Energies)
CDM 02: incl. TA 2.1, 2.2
CDM 03: incl. TA 3.1

Languages:

Hindi
English**Experience Exchange**

Date

Location

Remarks

Accreditation(s)

MonitoringLatest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date:
Change:
By:
Reason:

Date:
Change:
By:
Reason:

Date: 2010-10-24
Change: EAC CDM, CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason: CDM 01: limited to TA 1.2 (Renewable Energies)

History

Created:	07/02/2008 10:58:00 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
Modified:	10/24/2010 11:27:19 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/24/2010 11:27:13 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/24/2010 11:26:55 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	07/02/2008 10:58:29 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV

Qualification

NESARI, RAMCHANDRA /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:

(AuditorenRegNr)

Appointed:
(Zugelassen)



Qualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Expert

External:
(Externer)



Add. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)

☐ yes

EAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 04 - Manufacturing industries
CDM 05 - Chemical industry
CDM 11 - Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of
halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
CDM 12 - Solvents use
CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)

First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

04/23/2012

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

04/22/2015

Remarks:

TA 1.1, 4.5, 5.1, 11.1, 12.1

Languages:

Hindi
English

Experience Exchange

Date	Location	Remarks	Accreditation(s)
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Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)

Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date:	2012-04-26
Change:	EAC CDM added
By:	Praveen Urs
Reason:	
Date:	2012-04-26
Change:	EAC CDM, CDM, CDM, CDM added
By:	Praveen Urs
Reason:	

History

Created:	04/25/2012 12:36:02 PM	Kaustubh Rane/Ind/TUV
Modified:	04/26/2012 06:21:31 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	04/26/2012 06:18:51 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	04/25/2012 12:36:40 PM	Kaustubh Rane/Ind/TUV

Qualification

Yong, Tau Lan (Nelly) /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)Appointed:
(Zugelassen)☒ jaQualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Lead Auditor

External:
(Externer)☐ jaAdd. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)☐ yesEAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
 CDM 05 - Chemical industry
 CDM 11 - Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of
 halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
 CDM 12 - Solvents use
 CDM 13 - Waste handling and disposal

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

10/28/2010

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

10/27/2013

Remarks:

TA 1.2 - renewable energies
 TA 5.1 / 11.1 / 12.1 - Chemical Industries
 TA 13.1 - Waste handling and disposal

Languages:

English
 malay
 Indonesian
 Mandarin

Experience Exchange

Date

Location

Remarks

Accreditation(s)

Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date:
Change:
By:
Reason:

Date:
Change:
By:
Reason:

Date: 2010-10-31
Change: EAC CDM, CDM, CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason: TA 1.2 - renewable energies

History

Created:	10/26/2007 10:43:44 PM ZE8	Nelly Yong/MY/TUV
Modified:	04/27/2011 11:52:48 AM ZE8	Nelly Yong/MY/TUV
	11/23/2010 03:40:13 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/16/2010 02:20:46 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/04/2010 08:57:58 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/31/2010 09:23:50 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/31/2010 09:23:41 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	10/26/2007 10:44:04 PM ZE8	Nelly Yong/MY/TUV

Qualification

Li, Lixin /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:

(AuditorenRegNr)

Appointed:
(Zugelassen)☒ jaQualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)

Lead Auditor

External:
(Externer)☐ jaAdd. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)☒ yesEAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
 CDM 03 - Energy demand
 CDM 02 - Energy distribution
 CDM 04 - Manufacturing industries

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

09/06/2010

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

09/05/2013

Remarks:

Appointed as Technical Reviewer for
 TA 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1
 TA 4.5

Languages:

Experience Exchange

Date

Location

Remarks

Accreditation(s)

2010-12-21 Beijing GC CDM Auditor Experience Exchange, Beijing, 2010-12-21to23
 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date: 2012-03-10
 Change: EAC CDM, CDM added
 By: Praveen Urs
 Reason:

 Date:
 Change:
 By:
 Reason:

 Date:
 Change:
 By:
 Reason:

 Date: 2010-11-08
 Change: EAC CDM, CDM added
 By: Manfred Brinkmann
 Reason: Appointed as Technical Reviewer for

History

Created:	08/13/2010 11:09:24 AM ZE8	Lixin Li/Bj/Chn/TUV
Modified:	03/10/2012 08:33:44 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	02/12/2012 06:12:39 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	11/15/2010 04:02:03 PM ZE8	Lixin Li/Bj/Chn/TUV
	11/15/2010 04:01:56 PM ZE8	Lixin Li/Bj/Chn/TUV
	11/08/2010 09:36:09 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/08/2010 09:28:17 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/08/2010 09:28:07 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/08/2010 09:27:39 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	08/13/2010 11:09:41 AM ZE8	Lixin Li/Bj/Chn/TUV

Qualification

Deng, Cuiping /

Emission Trading

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Auditor No.:
(AuditorenRegNr)Appointed:
(Zugelassen)☒ jaQualification Level:
(Qualifikationsstufe)External:
(Externer)☐ jaAdd. reviewer:
(Zusätzlicher Prüfer)☒ yesEAC Scopes:
(EAC Branchen)

CDM 01 - Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
 CDM 05 - Chemical industry
 CDM 11 - Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of
 halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride
 CDM 12 - Solvents use

Add. qualification:
(zus. Qualifikation)First Appointment:
(Erstberufung)

10/09/2010

Valid to:
(Gültig bis)

10/08/2013

Remarks:

Appointed as Technical Reviewer for TA 1.2 TA 5.1, 11.1, 12.1
 and TA 4.1, 4.5, 8.2, 10.2 based on Annex D para 5 of Accreditation
 Standard version 03

Languages:

Experience Exchange

Date	Location	Remarks	Accreditation(s)
2010-12-21	Beijing	GC CDM Auditor Experience Exchange, Beijing, 2010-12-21to23 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	

Monitoring

Latest Monitoring:
(letzte Beurteilung)Next Monitoring:
(nächste Beurteilung)

Remarks:

History of scope allocation

Date: 2010-11-11
Change: EAC CDM, CDM, CDM, CDM added
By: Manfred Brinkmann
Reason: Appointed as Technical Reviewer for
TA 1.2
TA 5.1, 11.1, 12.1

History

Created:	08/13/2010 11:19:43 AM ZE8	Cuiping Deng/Bj/Chn/TUV
Modified:	02/12/2012 05:35:34 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	02/12/2012 05:35:21 PM ZE8	Praveen Urs/Chn/TUV
	11/11/2010 12:00:44 PM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/11/2010 11:59:20 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	11/11/2010 11:58:18 AM ZE9	Manfred Brinkmann/Jpn/TUV
	08/13/2010 11:21:37 AM ZE8	Cuiping Deng/Chn/TUV