



**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
SMALL-SCALE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
(CDM-SSC-PoA-DD) Version 01**

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NOTE:

- (i) This form is for the submission of a CDM PoA whose CPAs apply a small scale approved methodology.
- (ii) At the time of requesting registration this form must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC-CPA-DD (using a real case).



SECTION A. General description of small-scale programme of activities (PoA)

A.1 Title of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):

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CFL Distribution Programme in Anhui Province

Version number: 03

Date: 08/08/2012

A.2. Description of the small-scale programme of activities (PoA):

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General operating and implementing framework of PoA

The objective of this Programme of Activities is to replace approximately 50 million household incandescent lamps with equal number of energy efficient, self-ballasted, compact fluorescent lamps, of same or higher lumen output. The use of CFLs instead of incandescent lamps (ICLs) will reduce carbon dioxide emissions associated with the combustion of fossil fuel from grid connected power plants in the East China Power Grid.

Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. (QL) will coordinate the Small-Scale Programme of Activities (SSC-PoA) and will support the project implementer(s)¹ in implementing the CDM Programme Activities (CPAs) in Anhui Province. The proposed programme after implementation will result in CO₂ emission reduction by saving electricity consumption generated by fossil fuel fired-based power plants in the East China Power Grid (ECPG), due to the electricity consumed by the project residents is imported from ECPG.

Under the programme, high quality long-life CFLs would be distributed by QL and other project implementer(s) to residential households in exchange of an incandescent lamp (ICL) for free or for a minimal fee. Each household can install no more than six CFLs through the CPAs by replacing used ICLs. To avoid re-sale of the CFL, the label on the CFL will be clearly marked accordingly.

Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

The proposed PoA is to distribute around 50 million CFLs, replacing low efficient ICLs, mainly covering the rural area of Anhui Province and to reduce the electricity consumed by local residents, in order to reduce corresponding CO₂ emissions during power generation.

Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity

The proposed PoA is a programme developed by QL to promote energy efficient lighting in Anhui Province. All the key players under the programme like the QL, participating implementer(s) and households are voluntarily taking part in the programme.

In addition, there are no mandatory requirements in Anhui Province and in China requiring the use of energy efficient CFL at the household level. Although a notification of “The Provisional Measures of Financial Subsidy for Promoting Efficient Lighting Equipment” was jointly published by NDRC and Ministry of Finance² in 2007. Due to this measurement, a certain amount of efficient lighting equipment

¹ Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. may become the SSC-CPA implementer, and all relevant requirements shall also be achieved.

² http://www.sdpc.gov.cn/zjgx/t20080508_210093.htm



was promoted with government subsidy in the past three years; however, the promotion was limited in major cities of China and small proportion was promoted in mass rural areas³.

A.3. Coordinating/managing entity and participants of SSC-POA:

Coordinating or managing entity of the PoA as the entity which communicates with the Board

The coordinating or managing entity of the SSC-PoA will be the Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. (QL). The contact details are as listed in Annex I.

Project participants under the PoA

Project participants are defined as either

1. a Party involved, which has indicated to be a project participant, or
2. a private and/or public entity authorized by a Party involved to participate in a CDM project activity.

Name of Party involved (host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (*) (as applicable)	Kindly indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
People's Republic of China (host)	Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd.	Yes

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale programme of activities:

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A.4.1. Location of the programme of activities:

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A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

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China

A.4.1.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary:

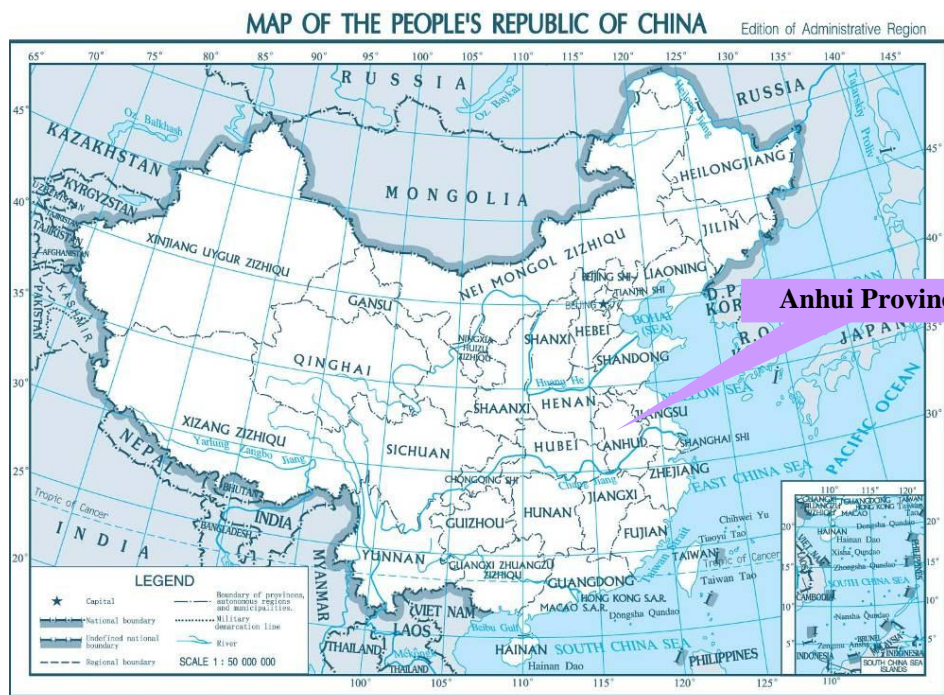
The political boundary of Anhui Province in China is chosen as the geographical boundary of the SSC-PoA.

The SSC-CPAs that will be included under the SSC-PoA will be within the defined geographical location of the SSC-CPA area and follow applicable national and / or sectoral policies and regulations.

Anhui Province is with the geographical coordinates of north latitude 29°41' ~ 34°38' and east longitude 114°54' ~ 119°37'⁴.

³ <http://finance.sina.com.cn/chanjing/b/20061115/09551042841.shtml>;

http://www.ledb2b.cn/lib/0909/I01_09211.asp



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Figure 1. The geographical boundary of the SSC-PoA



Figure 2. The geographical boundary of Anhui Province

A.4.2. Description of a typical small-scale CDM programme activity (CPA):

⁴ <http://app2.ah.gov.cn/zjah/mainmenu.asp?name=qhrk>



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The QL will coordinate the Small-Scale Programme of Activities (SSC-PoA) as a PoA Managing entity, and will support the project implementer(s) in implementing the CDM Programme Activities (CPAs) in Anhui Province.

Under the programme, approximately 50 million household incandescent lamps will be replaced by equal number of energy efficient, self-ballasted, compact fluorescent lamps, of same or higher lumen output. . The latest version of CDM small scale methodology AMS-II.J shall be applied. A certain amount of CFLs can be distributed within a single SSC-CPA small scale CDM, which should meet the requirement of the limitation of 60 GWh.

The CFL distribution under a SSC-CPA is restricted to the project boundary which will be identified by the CPA implement(s) in CPA-DD.

The distribution of CFLs and replacement of previously used ICLs in households in the SSC-CPA area can take place using one or more of the following methods:

- Direct installation at each household; and/or
- ICL collection and CFL distribution through dedicated distribution points e.g. retail outlets, resident association offices, schools etc.

Where direct installation is not done, SSC-CPA shall educate the recipient to install the CFL in high-usage areas. The methods of this education could include posters, printed hand-outs, verbal explanation by SSC-CPA representatives etc.

The replaced ICLs are collected directly from households or from the dedicated distribution/collection points and stored at a centralized or multiple storage sites. The SSC-CPA implementer(s) ensures that the returned ICLs are recorded and destroyed in a manner which allows for verification.

Under the programme the SSC-CPA shall use a fixed value of 3.5 hours to estimate the carbon dioxide emission reductions under the CDM project.

A.4.2.1. Technology or measures to be employed by the SSC-CPA:

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The SSC-CPA under the programme is to distribute high efficient CFLs, replacing equal amount of ICLs being used by residents. In particular, the specification of CFLs distributed in the project should be as following:

- (1) To ensure the electricity saving, the power of CFL is lower than that of substituted ICL;
- (2) Have an average life longer than 6000 hours, which conforms to the national technical specification⁵;
- (3) The total lumen output of the CFL should be equal to or more than that of the ICL being replaced, consistent with the applied methodology. (GB/T 17263) stipulated for CFLs by AQSIQ (General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of P.R.C.);

In addition, the CFLs distributed in the project will be made in China, not referring to international technology transfer.

A.4.2.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a SSC-CPA in the PoA:

⁵ http://www.wendangdoc.com/word_jingji/20110628/665488_2.html



QL, as the SSC-PoA managing entity, shall verify eligibility conditions before enrolling a SSC-CPA. The eligibility criteria shall be stated and checked in each SSC-CPA document as follows:

Serial No.	Eligibility Criteria
1	The baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.J is applied. All the CPAs should meet applicability and other requirements of AMS-II.J.
2	The geographical boundary of the SSC-CPA area is uniquely defined and located in Anhui Province.
3	The baseline technology is Incandescent Lamp being used by SSC-CPA residents. The CFLs distributed in the SSC-CPA are new equipments, and have ballasts integrated to the lamp as a non-removable part.
4	The lumen output of project CFL are greater than or equal to that of the ICL exchanged and the eligible wattage of project CFL is lower than that of the ICLs. This is tested and confirmed according to relevant national or international standards.
5	The aggregate electricity savings by a single SSC-CPA do not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year.
6	The average life or the rated average life of the CFLs is determined in accordance with IEC 60969 or an equivalent national standard, which shall be longer than 6000 hours. If the average life value is not available ex ante, it shall be made available for verification before or at the same time that the results of the second ex post monitoring survey.
7	CFLs utilized under the SSC-CPA are marked for clear unique identification for the PoA and the SSC-CPA.
8	Commitment towards destruction of the ICLs generated out of SSC-CPA project. The total amount of CFLs distributed for each household is no more than six.
9	Actions are defined in the SSC-CPA-DD to be taken to encourage CFLs being installed in locations within the residences where the utilization hours are relatively high, for example common areas. For CFLs not directly installed these actions can include educating the CFL recipients of the best uses for CFLs.
10	The proposed method of distribution of efficient lighting equipment and how ICL collection (e.g., exchanged for project CFLs) and destruction should be indicated in the CPA DD and the CFL manufacturer and project households will sign agreements with Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. to relinquish their rights over the CERs generated from the project CFL use.
11	Confirmation that this SSC-CPA is not registered or being registered, as a stand-alone CDM or as a CPA of another PoA.
12	Confirmation that SSC-CPA is not a de-bundled component of another large-scale CPA or CDM project activity as per the latest guidance given in CDM EB.
13	The NPV of the SSC-CPA without the CDM revenue is negative compared to the alternative that the CPA is not implemented ⁶ .
14	The start date of the SSC-CPA is not, or will not be, prior to the commencement of validation of the programme of activities (16/07/2011). The start date of the SSC-CPA shall be check through documentary evidence, e.g. CFL procurement contract.
15	The crediting period of SSC-CPA should be within the 28 years of the crediting period of PoA

⁶ This is to ensure CPAs meet the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality as specified. Please refer to section A.4.3 for detail.



16	Stakeholders' consultation meeting is conducted prior to the publication of SSC-CPA-DD on the UNFCCC website and CPA inclusion. Environment impact analysis should be included in stakeholder consultation process.
17	Confirmation that no funding from Annex I parties; if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance
18	Sampling plan should be described in each CPA and consistent with the latest standard or guideline for sampling survey required by CDM EB
19	The target group should be the residents who will participate in the PCDM voluntarily and are using ICLs in their houses.

A.4.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced by a SSC-CPA below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality):

The proposed PoA is a programme developed by QL to promote high quality CFL in China. There are no mandatory requirements in China requiring the use of energy efficient CFL at the household level. All the key players under the programme like the QL, participating implementer(s) and households are voluntarily taking part in the programme.

The PoA Procedures require demonstration that in the absence of the CDM

- (i) the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented, or
- (ii) the mandatory policy/regulation would be systematically not enforced and that noncompliance with those requirements is widespread in the country/region, or
- (iii) the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy /regulation.

In the absence of CDM the proposed voluntary programme would not be implemented. As per Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities a small scale CDM project activity need only demonstrate one of the four barriers faced by the project activity to establish the project additionality. The four types of barriers that could be demonstrated for a small scale project activity are:

1. Investment barrier
2. Technological barrier
3. Barrier due to prevailing practice
4. Other barriers

The additionality of the proposed voluntary programme is demonstrated in the following by demonstrating barriers to investment.

The procurement and distribution of CFLs to households entails costs. The costs incurred are towards:

1. CFL purchase
2. Distribution

Though the costs would be SSC-CPA specific, however a general assessment is made as under.

Under the assumption that around 500,000 type 12W and 22W CFLs will be distributed in a SSC-CPA for free to exchange the ICLs used in project residents.



The unit cost of CFL to be distributed in the project activity is estimated to be 9.66RMB⁷ per CFL. During the distribution, there are other project costs including costs for freight, distribution of the CFLs and disposal of ICLs in the project area; however, they were conservatively neglected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the calculations is conservative and reasonable. At the same time each CPA may also get other financial supports⁸, however the inflow of a CPA is quite less than its costs⁹.

As is noted from the financial calculations, the NPV of a typical SSC-CPA project is negative without CDM revenues and is positive only by considering CDM. It can be concluded that only by considering CER revenue, the programme is viable to the QL and SSC-CPA implementer(s).

A.4.4. Operational, management and monitoring plan for the programme of activities (PoA):

A.4.4.1. Operational and management plan:

Operation and management by coordinating/managing entity

QL is the PoA managing entity. To carry out the programme and included CPAs, local companies may be searched and selected as CPA implementers. Roles and responsibilities of QL and CPA implementers are as follows:

Organization	Roles	Personnel	Responsibilities
QL	Coordinating and managing entity	managing team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply the registration of the PoA with UNFCCC CDM Executive Board as a focal point• Develop a PoA management system and making continuous improvements of the system• Carry out the management and coordination of PoA in accordance with the management system• Select and contract CPA implementers• Make decision on whether to implement a specific CPA based on the proposal submitted by the CPA implementer• Develop and update eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs• Provide qualified CFLs• Pay the implementation fee• Improve the PoA management system according to the latest methodology and standards. If there are new problems during the random check, the PoA management system should be continuous

⁷ According to the Purchase Agreement signed between the project proponent and the manufacturer, the average prices the type of 12W and 22W CFL should be 9.66RMB per CFL respectively. This is lower than the market price of CFLs sold in China, which is around 20 RMB. Therefore it is conservative to adopt 9.66RMB as a unit price, when calculating the costs for the project CFL.

⁸ It can be government subsidy or fund provided by other entities.

⁹ The calculation detail refers to each specific CPA-DD.



			improved.
		technical advisory team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and capacity development for personnel in the whole process of CPA implementers • Carry out the technical review and control of inclusion of CPAs according to the Quality Control & Manage Manual(QCMM) • Review of the competencies of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs
CPA implementer	Implement CPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a proposal about CPA implementation to QL for making decision • Collect the initial information using standardized formats and transfer them into an electronic data base • Maintain all the records, documents and database in the process of CPA implementing, and make them available to QL for checking randomly and DOE for validation or verification • Carry out monitoring action in accordance with monitoring plan 	

QL will arrange training and capacity development for personnel, who take part in the whole process of implementing PCDM as follows:

- Determine the necessary competence for these personnel
- Provide training or take other actions achieve the necessary competence
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the actions taken
- Maintain appropriate records of training and capacity development

In order to guarantee that each CPA conforms to the inclusion criteria, QL should carry out technical review of inclusion of CPAs. The procedures are as follow:

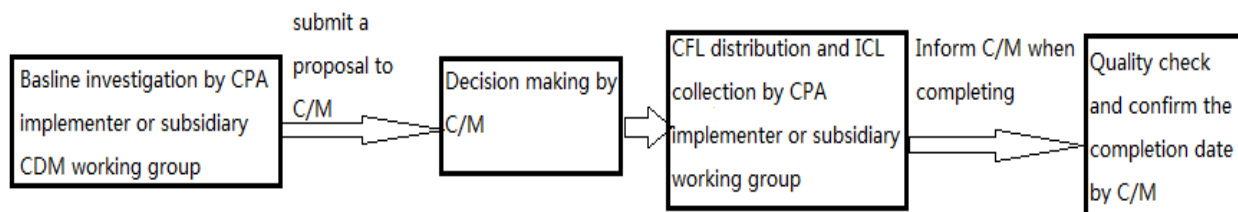
- Determine the CPAs inclusion criteria according to the PoA-DD and related standards
- Conduct technical review to determine whether the CPAs conform to these criteria
- If the CPA is a nonconformity, the CPA implementer should make the CPA conform to the all criteria and submit proposal to QL again

At the same time, QL also need to control the process of each CPA under PoA

- Make sure that each CPA conforms to the requirements of PoA-DD, CPA-DD and related standards
- Maintain appropriate records and documents of the control process

QL shall continually improve the effectiveness of the PoA management system through the use of the quality policy, quality objectives, audit results, analysis of data, corrective and preventive actions and management review according to the QCMM. And if the methodology and standard are updated, the PoA management system should be improved too.

As shown in the following flow diagram, a baseline investigation should be conducted before selecting a district as one CPA area. Based on the investigation, CPA implementer or subsidiary CDM working group shall submit a proposal about CPA implementation to QL for decision making. According to the proposal and relevant documents, a decision should be made by QL to start the CPA development. To ensure the quality of CPA implementation and confirm the completion date, a quality check shall be conducted by QL and agreement will be signed between QL and implementer, when CFL distribution and ICL collection was completed with a notification.



Record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA

The SSC-CPA would maintain appropriate records with standardized formats documenting the following variables:

1. The geographical location of each CPA.
2. The name, address and record of specifications of ICLs exchanged and distributed CFLs in households participating in the CPA.
3. The names, addresses and monitoring data of each household involved in sample households for lamp failure rates and monitoring surveys.
4. Destruction of ICLs. To facilitate random verification, dates of ICL destruction would be communicated to QL in advance by SSC-CPA implementer(s). To enhance process credibility, SSC-CPA shall carry out the destruction in the presence of responsible witnesses e.g. local environmental officials, or documented by time stamped video records.

Avoidance of double counting

Double counting can occur if a registered CDM project activity or a CPA of another PoA is sought to be registered under the proposed PoA. To prevent such instances, QL seeks confirmation in SSC-CPA when conducting CPA eligibility check. In particular, each SSC-CPA has unique geographical boundary as defined by the project area. To confirm that no CPA or CDM project activity developed in the proposed project area, the relevant information, about the projects using the same methodology AMS-II.J or the same measure/technology, on websites of UNFCCC and Chinese DNA will be checked before applying for CDM and implementation of the CPA in Anhui Province.

During CPA implementation, CFL manufacturer and project households will sign agreements with Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. to relinquish their rights over the CERs generated from the project CFL use.

In an instance where a CPA of another PoA or CDM project activity is already registered in the same geographic area as a proposed SSC-CPA, the QL will not proceed with the submission for inclusion of the SSC-CPA in the PoA.

Procedure to check for De-bundling

The CDM EB 54 meeting report Annex 13 “Guidance on assessment of de-bundling for SSC project activities” version 03. Para 10 stipulate the following:

If each of the independent subsystems/measures (e.g., biogas digester, solar home system) included in the CPA of a PoA is no larger than 1% of the small-scale thresholds defined by the methodology applied, then that CPA of PoA is exempted from performing de-bundling check i.e., considering as not being a de-bundled component of a large scale activity.



QL and the SSC-CPA implementer(s) would cover the project cost through sale of GHG emission reductions achieved in CPA areas. The maximum wattage rating of an ICL which can be replaced under the programme is 200 W (from AMS-II.J) and the wattage of an equivalent CFL is similar to 40 W. Hence the maximum annual energy saving potential from a measure taking 3.5 hours usage per day is = $3.5 * 365 * (200-40) = 0.0002$ GWhr. As per de-bundling criteria, 1% of the small scale threshold is 0.6 GWh per annum for a single measure. As is demonstrated above 0.0002 GWhr per CFL is much less than the de-bundling requirement. Hence the SSC-CPA is not a de-bundled component of a large scale activity.

Awareness of CPA implementer(s) on PoA Provisions

The QL as coordinating entity requires all SSC-CPA implementer(s) to sign an agreement with QL before the CPA enrolled, if the SSC project activity was not implemented by the QL itself. In particular, the SSC-CPA implementer(s) are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA.

A.4.4.2. Monitoring plan:

The project database shall be maintained by the SSC-CPA implementer(s) and shared with QL as the PoA coordinator.

The SSC-CPA project database is managed by the SSC-CPA implementer(s)¹⁰ and includes the following data-set that can unambiguously determine the emission reductions attributable to each CPA:

1. Project record: A list of households participating in each CPA including name, address, number and wattage of ICL exchanged and CFL distributed, date of distribution and installation;
2. Lamp Failure rate: Where ex-post monitoring survey is proposed by SSC-CPA sample household and survey data. If the result of ex post monitoring survey is different with ex ante or prior year failure rate value, Lamp Failure Rate will be changed
3. Leakage: ICL destruction records
4. Monitoring Survey Records

Ex post monitoring survey should follow the principles as below:

- First ex post monitoring survey should be carried out within the first year after installation of all efficient lighting equipment. It should record the number of CFLs placed in service and operating under the project activity.
- Subsequent ex post monitoring surveys are carried out at the following intervals: once every 3 years or once for every 30% of the elapsed Rated Average Life or Average Life of the lamp.
- The surveys will consist of identifying CFLs, which are installed and operating. Only CFLs with the unique logos which identify these CFLs belonging to this PoA can be counted as installed. While CFLs replaced as part of a regular maintenance or warranty program can be counted as operating, cannot be replaced as part of this monitoring survey process and counted as operating for the purposes of determining $Q_{PJ,i}$.

The relevant parameters included in the monitoring plan shall be monitored and recorded for each of the CPAs independently. Monitoring reports will be prepared separately for each of the CPAs for the purpose of verification and request for issuance of CERs. A database for all the CPAs shall be maintained by the

¹⁰ The project database may be directly managed by the QL, if it was the SSC-CPA implementer.



Coordinating/Managing Entity, and each CPA database shall be managed by the CPA implementer. Each CPA shall have its own monitoring period and the same shall be specified in the database.

Parameter value to be monitored shall be estimated by sampling in accordance with the requirements in the applied methodology (applying 90/10 confidence/precision for the sample size calculation) separately and independently for each of the CPAs included in this PoA except when a single sampling plan covering a group of CPAs is undertaken applying 95/10 confidence/precision for the sample size calculation.

In case verification of more than one CPA is carried out at the same time, the DoE may consider the latest standard or guidance available from the CDM Executive Board (CDM EB) to carry out verification following a sampling approach. In such circumstances, the DoE would undertake a detailed verification (including site visit) for only a sample number of CPAs. The sample size will be calculated as per the latest sampling standard or guidance issued by the CDM EB.

The records and documentations pertaining to monitoring and verification for all the project areas (represented by CPAs) participating in the program would be maintained by QL and shall be made available to DoE for checking status at any point of time. The DoE will be provided with all the monitoring reports and other Programme related documents of each CPA during verification. The DoE shall hold all technical discussions with the Managing/Coordinating Entity and may visit only the sample facilities/CPAs as described above.

The electricity savings from the efficient lighting equipment installed by the project activity shall be considered from the date of completion of installation of the equipment. Ex post monitoring and adjustment of corresponding Net Electricity Savings (NESy) shall be conducted as the following requirement:

(a) First ex post monitoring survey, carried out within the first year after installation of all efficient lighting equipment will provide a value for the number of CFLs placed in service and operating under the project activity. The results of this survey are used to determine the quantity of CFLs ($Q_{PJ,i}$) in the Emission Reduction calculation to determine the ex post Lamp Failure Rate ($LFR_{i,y}$) for use in ex post Emission Reduction calculations.

(b) Subsequent ex post monitoring surveys are carried out once every 3 years to determine the ex post Lamp Failure Rate ($LFR_{i,y}$) for use in ex post Emission Reduction calculations until such time as CERs are being requested.

(c) The surveys will consist of identifying CFLs that are installed and operating. Only CFLs with an original marking can be counted as installed. While CFLs replaced as part of a regular maintenance or warranty program can be counted as operating, cannot be replaced as part of this monitoring survey process and counted as operating for the purposes of determining $Q_{PJ,i}$.

A.4.5. Public funding of the <u>programme of activities (PoA)</u>:

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The proposed programme of activities does not involve any public funding.



SECTION B. Duration of the programme of activities (PoA)

B.1. Starting date of the programme of activities (PoA):

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01/11/2011 (start date of PoA ie. the start date of first CPA included in the PoA)

04/10/2012 (start date of the crediting period of PoA)

B.2. Length of the programme of activities (PoA):

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28years

SECTION C. Environmental Analysis

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C.1. Please indicate the level at which environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures is undertaken. Justify the choice of level at which the environmental analysis is undertaken:

Environmental Analysis is done at PoA level, due to the following reason:

1. The CFLs distributed in this programme meet the requirements of GB/T 17263;
2. There are no statutory environmental impact assessment requirements on lighting facilities distribution and disposal.

C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

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Currently all fluorescent lamps used in China are not being recycled but disposed with the regular waste in landfills. Every CFL contains small quantities of mercury and therefore may eventually add to contamination of soils and groundwater resources in China.

QL as the PoA C/M entity is aware of this fact and therefore wants to address this issue proactively. Although Chinese Government does not mandate an EIA or any precautionary measures for CFL use, QL will require itself and SSC-CPA implementer(s) to contribute to the prevention of mercury pollution from the CPA project activity, with mitigation plan that containing the following elements:

- It shall be demonstrated that the average amount of mercury inside the distributed CFLs lamps is achieved the requirement of National Standard in China.
- The CFLs used in the CPA project activities shall have a long lifetime at least 10,000 utilization hours.
- All households that take part in the project activity shall be informed in detail how to use and handle the CFLs properly.

In addition, the waste of the collected and destroyed ICLs will be handled in an appropriate and environmental friendly way with due care and safety without causing any hazard as specified by local authority. The destruction methods will be documented via witnessing by local environmental officials or time stamped video records.

C.3. Please state whether in accordance with the host Party laws/regulations, an environmental impact assessment is required for a typical CPA, included in the programme of activities (PoA):



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The Government of China does not require any documentation of the environmental impacts of the project activity. The project type/category is not included in the Classified Management List of Environmental Impact Assessment of Infrastructure Projects, Ministry of Environmental Protection, 02/09/2008¹¹.

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

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D.1. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder comments are invited. Justify the choice:

Local stakeholder consultation will be done at SSC-CPA level, because it is difficult to carry out the stakeholder consultation at PoA level. In particular, a consultation meeting will be carried out in each CPA district and the comments by local stakeholders will be recorded.

D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

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N/A

D.3. Summary of the comments received:

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N/A

D.4. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

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N/A

SECTION E. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology

E.1. Title and reference of the approved SSC baseline and monitoring methodology applied to a SSC-CPA included in the PoA:

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AMS-II.J: Demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies

E.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a SSC-CPA:

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AMS-II.J requirement	SSC-CPA Qualification Justification
Adoption of new self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) to replace incandescent lamps (ICLs) in residential applications	<p>The QL promotes this programme under which long-life CFL lamps would be distributed in exchange of an incandescent lamp (ICL) to residential households on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>The CFL distribution is taken up by SSC-CPA implementer(s), who enter into agreement¹² with QL and distribute CFLs (i.e. energy efficient lamps) to households in the CPA area.</p>
The CFLs adopted to replace existing equipment	The CFLs provided by QL shall be new and have

¹¹ http://www.mep.gov.cn/info/bgw/bl/200809/t20080905_128232.htm

¹² The agreement may not be signed, if the QL itself become the SSC-CPA implementer.



must be new equipment and not transferred from another activity	ballasts integrated to the lamp as a non-removable part. The project lamps also carry on the unique logos ¹³ which identify these CFLs belonging to this PoA and thus are distinguishable.
The total lumen output of the CFL should be equal to or more than that of the ICL being replaced; lumen output of ICL & CFL shall be determined in accordance with relevant national or international standard(s).	The lumen output of project CFL are greater than or equal to that of the ICL exchanged and the eligible wattage of project CFL is much lower than that of the ICLs. These will be tested and confirmed based on the national or international standard e.g. CIE84:1989.
The aggregate electricity savings by a single project activity may not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year.	The aggregate energy savings from a CPA shall not exceed 60 GWh. This shall be demonstrated in SSC-CPA-DD.
The average life or the rated average life of the CFLs shall be known ex-ante. IEC 60969 (Self Ballasted Lamps For General Lighting Services – Performance Requirements) or an equivalent national standard shall be used to determine the average life. The project design document shall cite the standard-used. If the average life value is not available ex ante, it shall be made available for verification before or at the same time that the results of the second ex-post monitoring survey, as required per paragraph 18 (b), are available for verification. The laboratory conducting and certifying the tests to determine CFL average life shall comply with the requirements of a relevant national or international standard, e.g., ISO/IEC 17025.	CFLs distributed in the proposed projects have extra Long average life of 10,000 hours or longer. This shall be tested by an independent third party, which shall comply with the requirements of a relevant national or international standard, e.g., ISO/IEC 17025. To ensure the credibility, the international standard of IEC 60969 was applied. If the average life value is not available ex ante, it will be made available for verification before or at the same time that the results of the second ex-post monitoring survey are available for verification.
CFLs utilized under the project activity shall, in addition to the standard lamp specifications, be marked for clear unique identification for the project.	The distributed CFL lamps under the CPA shall carry on a the unique logos which identify these CFLs belonging to this PoA
The project activity shall be designed to limit undesired secondary market effects (e.g., leakage) and free riders by ensuring that replaced lamps are exchanged and destroyed Project participants are required to undertake at least one of the following actions: (i) Directly installing the CFLs; (ii) Charging at least a minimal price for efficient lighting equipment; (iii) Restricting the number of lamps per household distributed through the project activity to six.	The replaced ICLs will be destroyed, thus the project activity will limit undesired secondary market effects. At least Option (iii) is met as per PoA design. The programme requires the amount of CFLs per household distributed through the project activity cannot be more than 6.

¹³ The specific information about the logos refer to the specific CPA-DD and the contract signed between CME and CFL manufacturer.



<p>Proposed procedures eliminate double counting of Emission Reductions, for example due to CFL manufacturers, wholesale providers or others possibly claiming credit for Emission Reductions for the project CFLs.</p>	<p>To eliminate double counting, the C/M Entity shall sign agreements with the manufacturer and project residents during implementation. According to the agreements, the emission reduction is only employed by the Coordinating/Managing Entity (Qiangling Energy Saving Light Source Co., Ltd) and all rights about emission reductions are given up by the manufacturer and project residents.</p>
<p>Ensure that the replaced ICLs are collected, destroyed and documented; the proposed method of CFL distribution is explained in the project document.</p>	<p>The replaced ICLs are collected directly from households or from the dedicated distribution / collection points and stored at a centralized or multiple storage sites. The SSC-CPA implementer(s) ensures that the returned ICLs are recorded and destroyed in a manner which allows for verification.</p> <p>In addition, the distribution method will be defined in the CPA-DD.</p>
<p>Whether the CFLs are directly installed or not directly installed, the project design document shall define actions to be taken to encourage CFLs being installed in locations within the residences where the utilization hours are relatively high, for example common areas. For CFLs not directly installed these actions can include educating the CFL recipients of the best uses for CFLs.</p>	<p>The distribution of CFLs and replacement of previously used ICLs in households in the SSC-CPA area can take place using one or more of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● direct installation at each household; and/or ● ICL collection and CFL distribution through dedicated distribution points e.g. resident association offices, schools etc. <p>Where direct installation is not done, the recipient shall be educated to install the CFL in relatively high-usage areas. The methods of this education could include posters, printed hand-outs, verbal explanation by SSC-CPA representatives etc.</p>
<p>The Project design document shall also explain how the proposed procedures eliminate double counting of Emission Reductions.</p>	<p>QL seeks confirmation in SSC-CPA when conducting CPA eligibility check. In particular, each SSC-CPA has unique geographical boundary as defined by the project area. To confirm that no CPA or CDM project activity developed in the proposed project area, the relevant information, about the projects using the same methodology AMS-II.J or the same measure/technology, on websites of UNFCCC and Chinese DNA will be checked before applying for CDM and implementation of the CPA in Anhui Province.</p> <p>During CPA implementation, CFL manufacturer and project households will sign agreements with Zhenjiang Qiangling Energy-saving Light Source Co., Ltd. to relinquish their rights over the CERs</p>



	<p>generated from the project CFL use.</p> <p>In an instance where a CPA of another PoA or CDM project activity is already registered in the same geographic area as a proposed SSC-CPA, the QL will not proceed with the submission for inclusion of the SSC-CPA in the PoA.</p>
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E.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the SSC-CPA boundary

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As per the methodology AMS-II.J, the proposed project boundary is the physical, geographical location of each CFL installed for which an ICL has been collected and destroyed, covering the CPA area in Anhui Province.

Due to the electricity consumed by the project residents is imported from the local power grid, the project boundary also includes all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that each CFL distributed in the project activity will be connected to. According to the delineation which is published by the Chinese DNA, Anhui Province belongs to East China Power Grid (ECPG).

Therefore the project boundary is the physical, geographical location of each project CFL installed and all power plants connected physically to East China Power Grid.

The electricity is supplied by the ECPG which is pre-dominantly fossil fuel based. Therefore, in-directly GHG emission from grid-connected power plants are reduced.

	<i>Source</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Included?</i>	<i>Justification/Explanation</i>
Baseline	<i>Power plants serving the electricity grid</i>	<i>CO₂</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Main emission source</i>
		<i>CH₄</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Excluded for simplification. This emission source is assumed to be very small.</i>
		<i>N₂O</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Excluded for simplification. This emission source is assumed to be very small.</i>
Project Activity	<i>Power plants serving the electricity grid</i>	<i>CO₂</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Main emission source</i>
		<i>CH₄</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Excluded for simplification. This emission source is assumed to be very small.</i>
		<i>N₂O</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Excluded for simplification. This emission source is assumed to be very small.</i>

E.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

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Alternative scenarios to the proposed programme



In the context of this PoA, the geographical location of the SSC-CPA is within the political boundary of Anhui province, China. Under the project activity CFLs replace existing ICLs and hence at the household level, there are three possible alternative scenarios as following:

1. Mandatory replacement of ICL with new lighting devices with same or greater efficiency without being registered as a CDM project activity

This alternative is not applicable as there is no mandated legal requirement for replacing ICLs with CFLs in Anhui province, China. In particular, there is no any national policy or regulation that requires using CFLs in households, although a notification of “The Provisional Measures of Financial Subsidy for Promoting Efficient Lighting Equipment” was jointly published by NDRC and Ministry of Finance¹⁴ in 2007. Due to this measurement, a certain amount of efficient lighting equipments was promoted with government subsidy in the past three years; however, the promotion was limited in major cities of China and small proportion was promoted in mass rural areas¹⁵. In addition, the promotion mode supported by financial subsidy is un-sustainable.

2. Autonomously replacing ICL with new lighting devices with same or greater efficiency without being registered as CDM project activity.

It is possible for autonomously replacing ICL by the local residents; however, a number of barriers would prevent the occurrence as below:

- (1) High initial price of CFL- the unit market price of the high quality CFLs is over 20 RMB¹⁶, much higher than that of standard ICLs (1 to 2 RMB)¹⁷;
- (2) Lack of consumer information- domestic consumers in a developing country like China, have insufficient information about the costs and benefits of CFLs. Domestic consumers often have a limited understanding of the benefits of CFL life cycle costing. They are often cash-conscious and since the investment in CFL is nearly 10 times that of an ICL, domestic consumers are not willing to make such investments. Building consumer awareness on this aspect is difficult.
- (3) Doubts that promised savings will accrue there are low quality CFLs in China market¹⁸. The poor performance of that low quality CFLs created consumers distrust in the CFL technology.

3. Continued use of ICLs

The scenario of “continued use of ICL” represents the lighting option choice in the business as usual scenario in China households.

In conclusion, the baseline scenario can be defined as “the proposed project would not be invested by the Project Proponent and the incandescent lamps (ICLs) of households in Anhui Province would be used and purchased as a continuation of current practice”.

¹⁴ http://www.sdpc.gov.cn/zjgx/t20080508_210093.htm

¹⁵ <http://finance.sina.com.cn/chanjing/b/20061115/09551042841.shtml>;
http://www.ledb2b.cn/lib/0909/I01_09211.asp

¹⁶ Each high quality CFL should be paid at least 20 RMB, if the residents purchase individually in the retail market. It's showed in the following website: <http://www.360buy.com/products/1620-1623-1649.html>

¹⁷ Each ICL could be purchased by only 1 to 2 RMB, if the residents purchase individually in the retail market. It's showed in the following website: http://yc.ganji.com/qitawupin/12020917_123365.htm

¹⁸ <http://home.focus.cn/news/2009-12-10/159036.html>



E.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the SSC-CPA being included as registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality of SSC-CPA): >>

E.5.1. Assessment and demonstration of additionality for a typical SSC-CPA:

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A SSC-CPA can demonstrate the additionality using the guidance given in attachment A to Appendix B of the “Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities”.

Additionality of a small-scale CDM project can be demonstrated by showing that the project would not have occurred anyway due to the existence of one or more of the following barriers: (i) investment barrier, (ii) technological barrier, (iii) barrier due to prevailing practice, and (iv) other barriers.

Description of the barriers at PoA level is provided in section A.4.3. The arguments presented therein are also prevalent in the SSC-CPA project area. Hence, the SSC-CPA need not re-write the arguments presented therein to support CPA additionality, except present an analysis to support the key barrier to the project implementer(s) viz. investment barrier. To judge the additionality of CPA, an eligibility criteria should be complied with, which is to demonstrate that the NPV of the SSC-CPA is negative, compared with that of the baseline scenario defined in section A.4.3.

The additionality of the proposed voluntary programme is demonstrated in the following by demonstrating barriers to investment.

The procurement and distribution of CFLs to households entails costs. The costs incurred are towards:

1. CFL purchase
2. Distribution

Though the costs would be SSC-CPA specific, however a general assessment is made as under.

Under the assumption that around 500,000 type 12W and 22W CFLs will be distributed in a SSC-CPA for free to exchange the ICLs used in project residents.

The unit cost of CFL to be distributed in the project activity is estimated to be 9.66 RMB¹⁹ per CFL. During the distribution, there are other project costs including costs for freight, distribution of the CFLs and disposal of ICLs in the project area; however, they were conservatively neglected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the calculations is conservative and reasonable.

As is noted from the financial calculations, the NPV of a typical SSC-CPA project is negative without CDM revenues and is positive only by considering CDM. It can be concluded that only by considering CER revenue, the programme is viable to the QL and SSC-CPA implementer(s).

E.5.2. Key criteria and data for assessing additionality of a SSC-CPA:

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¹⁹ According to the Purchase Agreement signed between the project proponent and the manufacturer, the average price of 12W and 22W CFL should be 9.66 RMB per CFL respectively. This is lower than the market price of CFLs sold in China, which is around 20 RMB. Therefore it is conservative to adopt 9.66RMB as a unit price, when calculating the costs for the project CFL.



The SSC-CPA shall adapt the PoA financial spread-sheet template as per the project information and present the key results of the financial analysis to support CPA additionality. Typically, a SSC-CPA would assess that the CPA project NPV is negative without CDM revenues and thus the SSC-CPA is additional.

NOTE: Information provided here shall be incorporated into the PoA specific CDM-SSC-CPA-DD that shall be included in documentation submitted by project participants at registration of PoA.

E.6. Estimation of Emission reductions of a CPA:

E.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices, provided in the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied, selected for a typical SSC-CPA:

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According to the applied AMS-II.J, the methodological choices are required to be made and the SSC-CPA shall indicate the choices in the following manner:

The total lumen output of the CFL should be equal to or more than that of the ICL being replaced; lumen output of ICL & CFL shall be determined in accordance with relevant national or international standard/s. Values in the Table below may be used as an alternative option to such standards. If a lamp wattage is not in the Table below, linearly interpreted value shall be used to determine the minimum light output requirements e.g., 493 Lumens for a 45 W lamp.

Baseline Technology - Incandescent Lamp (Watt)	Minimum Light Output (Lumen)
25	230
40	415
50	570
60	715
75	940
90	1,227
100	1,350
150	2,180
200	3,090

The distributed CFL lamps under the CPA shall meet the applicable standard CIE84:1989 or other national/international standard for CFLs.

SSC-CPA Options on Variables

As per AMS-II.J, the selection of options shall be conducted for the following variables:

TD_y: Average annual technical grid losses (transmission and distribution) during year y for the grid serving the locations where the devices are installed, expressed as a fraction. This value shall not include non-technical losses such as commercial losses (e.g., theft/pilferage). The average annual technical grid



losses shall be determined using recent, accurate and reliable data available for the host country.

This value can be determined from recent data published either by a national utility or an official governmental body. Reliability of the data used (e.g., appropriateness, accuracy/uncertainty, especially exclusion of non-technical grid losses) shall be established and documented by the project participant. A default value of 10% shall be used for average annual technical grid losses, if no recent data are available or the data cannot be regarded accurate and reliable

Reliability of the data used (e.g., appropriateness, accuracy/uncertainty, especially exclusion of non technical grid losses) shall be established and documented. A default value of 10% shall be used for average annual technical grid losses, if no recent data are available or the data cannot be regarded accurate and reliable.

NTG: Net-to-gross adjustment factor, a default value of 0.95 to be used unless a more appropriate value based on a lighting use survey from the same region and not older than 2 years is available.

Since in Anhui province, China, such lighting use surveys are not available, under the PoA, the default value of 0.95 is applied.

O_i : Average daily operating hours of the lighting devices (ICLs) replaced by the group of “i” lighting devices, use 3.5 hours per 24 hrs period or the measured value determined from the representative sample. Under the PoA, the value of 3.5 hours per 24 hrs period shall be applied in all SSC-CPAs.

Lamp Failure rate Monitoring Survey Frequency

The Lamp Failure Rate (LFR_y) is the % of lamps that have failed during a year.

Ex-ante Estimation

Average life of a CFL is defined as the length of time during which 50% of the lamps reach the end of their individual life.

Ex-post Determination

To determine the minimum number of *ex post* monitoring surveys for Lamp Failure Rate ($LFR_{i,y}$) and where relevant *ex post* average daily operating hours (O_i), SSC-CPA shall choose either of the following two options:

1. Once every 3 years; or
2. Once for every 30% of the elapsed rated average life or average life of the lamp.

The SSC-CPA is free to choose a monitoring periodicity more frequent than the frequency as required above during the SSC-CPA crediting period.

CFL Unique Identification

CFLs utilized under the proposed programme shall, in addition to the standard lamp specification, be marked for clear unique identification.

E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA:

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According to the AMS-II.J, the emission reduction achieved by the SSC-CPA project activity shall be determined as the following:

Emissions Reduction (ER_y)

Emission reduction (ER_y) is net electricity savings (NES_y) times an emission factor ($EF_{CO2,ELEC,y}$)

$$ER_y = NES_y \times EF_{CO2,ELEC,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

ER_y Emission reductions in year y (tCO_{2e})

NES_y Net electricity saved in year y (kWh)

$EF_{CO2,ELEC,y}$ Grid Emission factor (GEF) in year y, (tCO_{2e}/MWh); Under the PoA, the GEF is calculated as per the methodology AMS-I.D using a combined margin (CM), consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM). Refer Annex 3 of CPAs for how to calculate the GEF. The calculated GEF value is fixed ex-ante in the SSC-CPA.

Net Energy Savings (NES_y)

The net energy saved is derived using the equation (2) below:

$$NES_y = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{PJ,i} \times (1 - LFR_{i,y}) \times ES_i \times \frac{1}{(1 - TD_y)} \times NTG \quad (2)$$

Where:

$$ES_i = (P_{i,BL} - P_{i,PJ}) \times O_i \times 365 / 1000 \quad (3)$$

Where:

NES_y Net electricity saved in year y (kWh)

$Q_{PJ,i}$ Number (quantity) of pieces of equipment of type i distributed or installed under the project activity (units)

i Counter for equipment type

n Number of types of equipment

ES_i Estimated annual electricity savings for equipment of type i, for the relevant technology (kWh)

$LFR_{i,y}$ Lamp Failure Rate for equipment type i in year y (fraction)

TD_y Average annual technical grid losses (transmission and distribution) during year y for the grid serving the locations where the devices are installed, expressed as a fraction. Use default value of 10%

NTG Net-to-gross adjustment factor, a default value of 0.95 to be used

$P_{i,BL}$ Rated power of the baseline lighting devices of the group of “i” lighting devices (Watts)

$P_{i,PJ}$ Rated power of the project lighting devices of the group of “i” lighting devices (Watts)

O_i Average daily operating hours of the lighting devices replaced by the group of “i” lighting devices, use 3.5 hours per 24 hrs period as default value



The Lamp Failure Rate ($LFR_{i,y}$) is the % of lamps that have failed during a year. The average life or rated average life is used to calculate the ex ante Lamp Failure Rate as follows:

If $y * X_i < L_i$, $LFR_{i,y} = y * X_i * (100 - R_i) / (100 * L_i)$

If $y * X_i > or = L_i$, $LFR_{i,y} = 1$ (4)

Where:

$LFR_{i,y}$ Lamp Failure Rate for equipment type i in year y (fraction)

L_i Average life (or Rated Average Life until average life value is available) for equipment type i (hours)

R_i % of lamps of type i operating at the end of average life or the rated average life (use a value of 50)

X_i Number of operating hours per year for equipment type i (hours)

y Counter for year

E.6.3. Data and parameters that are to be reported in CDM-SSC-CPA-DD form:

(Copy this table for each data and parameter)

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{CO_2,ELEC,y}$
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor for displacement of electricity in the grid serving the household consumers that participate in the SSC-CPA during the monitoring interval y, calculated according to the latest approved version of AMS-I.D (tCO ₂ /MWh)
Source of data used:	Calculated as per the latest approved version methodology AMS-I.D
Value applied:	SSC-CPA to apply value as per the grid-connectivity
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The SSC-CPA shall apply the latest grid emission factor database available on the Chinese DNA website and fix the value ex-ant.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	O_i
Data unit:	hours/ day
Description:	Average daily operating hours of the baseline ICLs of the group of “i”,
Source of data used:	Default value presented in AMS-II.J
Value applied:	3.5 hours per 24 hours period



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Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The SSC-CPA shall use fixed 3.5 hours per 24 hrs period. The value applied will be entered into the SSC-CPA database.
Any comment:	--

Data / Parameter:	X_i
Data unit:	hours/ year
Description:	Number of operating hours per year for equipment type i
Source of data used:	Calculated value
Value applied:	1277.5 hours per year
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The SSC-CPA shall use 3.5 hours per 24 hrs period. Hence for the yearly value the estimate is fixed.
Any comment:	--

Data / Parameter:	TD_y
Data unit:	None
Description:	The factor for average annual technical grid losses during year y
Source of data used:	Methodology default value
Value applied:	10%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The SSC-CPA shall use a default value of 10% under the proposed programme.
Any comment:	--

Data / Parameter:	NTG
Data unit:	None
Description:	Net-to-gross adjustment factor
Source of data used:	Methodology default value
Value applied:	0.95
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The SSC-CPA shall use a default value of 0.95 under the proposed programme.
Any comment:	--



Data / Parameter:	L_i
Data unit:	hours
Description:	Average life (or Rated Average Life until average life value is available) for equipment type i
Source of data used:	Technical specification of CFL
Value applied:	As per SSC-CPA database
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Determined as per the independent life-tests of the CFLs as per national/international standard. The value shall be known <i>ex ante</i> and the CPA-DD shall cite the standard-used. If the average life value is not available <i>ex ante</i> , it shall be made available for verification before or at the same time that the results of the second ex-post monitoring survey, as required per paragraph 18 (b) in AMS-II.J, are available for verification.
Any comment:	--

E.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

D.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each SSC-CPA:

Data / Parameter:	N
Data unit:	--
Description:	Sample size of Monitoring Survey
Source of data to be used:	Calculated value as per statistical analysis provided in PoA-DD and SSC-CPA-DD
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	At least 100
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Sampling shall be statistically sound and random.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The SSC-CPA shall determine the representative sample size with minimum 90% confidence interval and 10% maximum error margin. If a single sampling plan covering a group of CPAs, 95/10 confidence/precision should be applied for the sample size calculation. To be conservative the minimum number of households surveyed should be 100.
Any comment:	--

Data / Parameter:	$LFR_{i,y}$
Data unit:	%
Description:	Ex post Lamp Failure Rate for CFL type i in year y (fraction)
Source of data to be used:	Subsequent ex post monitoring surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	The ex-ant LFR calculated value is corrected as per the monitoring survey. If Rated Average Life values were used initially for calculating LFR_y , per equation(4) in section E.6.2, as soon as Average Life values are available they



	<p>shall be used for calculation of subsequent year $LFR_{i,y}$ values.</p> <p>If the ex-post monitoring surveys indicate that the failure rate is equal to or less than the $LFR_{i,y}$ value indicated using equation(4) in section E.6.2 with ex-ante or prior year, ex-post monitoring values, for subsequent years $LFR_{i,y}$ shall continue to be determined using Equation (4) in section E.6.2 and the established Average Life values for L_i.</p> <p>However, for subsequent years, L_i values in $LFR_{i,y}$ equation (4) in section E.6.2 shall be adjusted if the ex-post monitoring surveys indicate that the failure rate ($LFR_{i,y}$) is greater than the value indicated using equation (4) in section E.6.2 with Average Life or prior year, ex-post monitoring values. In this situation, a new value for L_i shall be determined using equation (4) in section E.6.2 and new values of $LFR_{i,y}$ shall be used beginning from the first calculation year after completion of the ex-post survey.</p>
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>Determined as per monitoring surveys of the installed CFLs.</p> <p>The number of CFLs that failed over time would be determined by subtracting the number of CFLs in operation determined at the previous ex post monitoring survey by the number of CFLs in operation determined at the current ex post monitoring survey. Then this number would be divided by the number of CFLs in operation determined at the previous ex post monitoring survey, which would suggest ex post LFR.</p>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The survey will consist of identifying CFLs, with unique SSC-CPA markings that are installed and operating. Under the survey, only CFLs with an original marking can be counted as installed.
Any comment:	--

Data / Parameter:	$DATE_{start}$ and $DATE_{end}$				
Data unit:	--				
Description:	The start date and completion date of installation of CFLs				
Source of data to be used:	SSC-CPA database				
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Installation of CFLs-Start date</td><td>dd/mm/yyyy</td></tr> <tr> <td>Installation of CFLs-Completion date</td><td>dd/mm/yyyy</td></tr> </table>	Installation of CFLs-Start date	dd/mm/yyyy	Installation of CFLs-Completion date	dd/mm/yyyy
Installation of CFLs-Start date	dd/mm/yyyy				
Installation of CFLs-Completion date	dd/mm/yyyy				
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The information from the distribution form is afterwards entered into the SSC-CPA database.				
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	<p>The data should be documented by implementer.</p> <p>And it is verifiable by Managing Entity and DOE at random.</p>				
Any comment:	--				

Data / Parameter:	$Q_{BL,i}$
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Data unit:	--
Description:	The number of each type of the replaced ICLs collected and destroyed
Source of data to be used:	SSC-CPA database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	To be filled by SSC-CPA. Once determined, the value is fixed for the entire project crediting period.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The replaced ICLs data will be entered into the SSC-CPA database.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Use of standardized data forms
Any comment:	The destruction of replaced ICLs shall be documented via witnessing by local environmental officials or time stamped video records.

Data / Parameter:	$Q_{PJ,i}$
Data unit:	--
Description:	Number of each type of CFLs in operation under the SSC-CPA
Source of data to be used:	SSC-CPA database based on ex-post monitoring survey.
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	To be filled by SSC-CPA.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The status of each checked CFL will be recorded on the survey questionnaire in the first ex post monitoring survey, carried out within the first year after installation of all CFLs. One questionnaire is filled in per each sampled household. The information from the questionnaire is afterwards entered into SSC-CPA database, which is related to the first ex-post monitoring survey.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Application of standardized data forms
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$P_{i,BL}$
Data unit:	W
Description:	Rated power of each type of the replaced ICLs
Source of data used:	SSC-CPA database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	To be filled by SSC-CPA.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Read by the distribution team from the lamp while replacement is taking place and recorded on the distribution form.



applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Use of standardized data forms
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$P_{i,PJ}$
Data unit:	Watt
Description:	Rated power of each type of CFLs distributed under the SSC-CPA
Source of data to be used:	SSC-CPA database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	To be filled by SSC-CPA.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The SSC-CPA will monitor $P_{i,PJ}$ during the CFL distribution. The data will be entered into the SSC-CPA database.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Application of standardized data forms
Any comment:	

E.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a SSC-CPA:

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As per applied methodology AMS-II.J, the monitoring for the SSC-CPA would be carried out at the following levels:

1. CFL distribution
2. Ex-post Monitoring Survey
3. ICL destruction

This section also describes the arrangements made under the PoA to support:

4. Roles and Responsibilities
5. Training

1. CFL Distribution

The CFLs will be distributed directly by the QL²⁰ or other SSC-CPA implementers, using one or more of the following methods:

- Direct installation at each household; and/or
- ICL collection and CFL distribution through dedicated distribution points, for instant, residential association offices, schools etc.

²⁰ QL (Qiangling Energy Saving Co., Ltd.) is defined as the Coordinating/Managing Entity of the proposed PoA, but it may become the SSC-CPA implementer and the implementation teams will be built.



Where direct installation is not done, SSC-CPA shall educate the recipient to install the CFL in high-usage areas. The methods of this education could include posters, printed hand-outs, verbal explanation by SSC-CPA representatives etc. Evidence for this shall be provided by SSC-CPA.

A database of each household provided with CFLs shall be maintained by the SSC-CPA. For the installed CFL light points in the household: Number, Wattage, date of supply is to be recorded. For both direct installation and CFLs through distribution points, CFL installation would be deemed on the date of distribution to household²¹.

The information above is to be entered into a SSC-CPA database, and maintained by the SSC-CPA. The database should be in computer format. The compiled information should be electronically submitted to the QL at the end of the CFL distribution campaign / monitoring survey in the SSC-CPA area.

Once distribution of CFLs is completed in the SSC-CPA project area, the implementer shall inform the managing entity that the CFL distribution in project area is completed. The completion date of CFLs distribution would be treated as the start date of the crediting of GHG reductions for the SSC-CPA area.

The records of distribution with dates of start and completion would be maintained by CPA and declared to QL. The QL as managing entity would build a check team to verify the declared date as under:

1. Obtain the SSC-CPA database for which installation is completed as recorded in standardized distribution forms.
2. 100 sample households are chosen as this is the calculated sample size inclusive of non-responses for achieving 90% confidence level in the SSC-CPA area.
3. Identify a random sample of consumers on a sample basis and submit to the check team of QL the scanned copy of their distribution records.
4. If consumer distribution records are in order, the declared date is accepted by the check team of QL.
5. Any discrepancies observed by the check team would be reported to the SSC-CPA for correction, and database accepted only once the corrections are made. Where necessary this may also imply a change in the declared date.

Establish the SSC-CPA database

The SSC-CPA will establish a database where all relevant information will be entered. Such information includes, inter alia:

- Defined geographical area of the SSC-CPA, for instance, political district maps etc.
- For each household that receives CFLs:
 - A list of each household that received CFLs (name, address, and applicable SSC-CPA area).
 - For each corresponding light bulb.
 - ◆ Date of installation of the CFLs.
 - ◆ Number and nominal power ratings of the replaced ICLs and distributed CFLs.
 - ◆ Date of collection of the replaced ICLs.
 - ◆ Number of ICLs destroyed.
 - ◆ Date of return and safe disposal of the distributed CFLs that were broken.
- In addition to above, for each household included in Monitoring survey (if applicable)
 - A list of each household in the survey (house address, name of occupant, and applicable SSC-CPA

²¹ It is expected that the consumer would install the CFL at the point where the ICL was in use. Normally, this would be done, before night-fall of the same day on which the CFL is distributed. However, the crediting period is taken from the date of completion of CFL installation in SSC-CPA project area.



area).

- Information on when the household has been added to the survey and information on when it has been removed (if applicable).
- Information on any changes made to the CFL / (exchange, repair, removed and installed elsewhere etc.).

2. Ex-post Monitoring Survey

Random selection of households

To ensure random selection, random number generators will be applied.

1. Each household is allotted a unique serial number starting at 1 and up to the total number of households in the project boundary.
2. Using random number generators, the households are randomly chosen.

The random number thus obtained is correlated with the recipient information in the project region.

Survey principles

In conducting the surveys, the following survey principles will be followed:

- The sampling size will be determined by a minimum 90% confidence interval and the 10% maximum error margin; the size of the sample shall be no less than 100.
- Sampling must be statistically robust and relevant i.e., the survey has a random distribution and is representative of target population (size, location).
- The method to select respondents for interviews is random.
- The survey is conducted by site visits.
- Only persons over age 12 are interviewed.

Ex post monitoring and adjustment of corresponding Net Electricity Savings (NESy) should follow the principles as below:

- First ex post monitoring survey should be carried out within the first year after installation of all efficient lighting equipment. It should record the number of CFLs placed in service and operating under the project activity.
- Subsequent ex post monitoring surveys are carried out at the following intervals: once every 3 years or once for every 30% of the elapsed Rated Average Life or Average Life of the lamp.
- The surveys will consist of identifying CFLs, which are installed and operating. Only CFLs with an “CFL Distribution Programme in Anhui Province (printed as simplified Chinese character)” can be counted as installed. While CFLs replaced as part of a regular maintenance or warranty program can be counted as operating, cannot be replaced as part of this monitoring survey process and counted as operating for the purposes of determining $Q_{PJ,i}$.
- Lamp Failure Rate will be changed if the result of ex post monitoring survey is different with the ex ante or prior year failure rate value.

3. ICL Destruction

Replaced ICLs would be collected from the household or from dedicated CFL distribution points e.g. resident association offices, schools, community centers etc.



The destruction of ICLs should be documented via witnessing by local environmental officials or time stamped video records. With recorded documentation of ICL destruction, the destruction can precede verification.

4. Roles & Responsibilities

The key roles and responsibilities are listed below:

(1) SSC-CPA Implementer(s)

- Distribution of CFLs and ensure no more than 6 CFLs were distributed for each household;
- Record the distribution data
- Collection of ICLs and destruction via witnessing by local environmental officials or time stamped video records.
- Assisting the SSC-CPA validated and verified by a Designated Operational Entity of CDM Executive Board.

(2) QL

- Providing CFLs with lumen output equivalent at least to the baseline Incandescent Lamps, in exchange for Incandescent Lamps that are currently being used in the households.
- Pay the implementation fee, if the SSC-CPA implementer is not belong to QL.
- Registration of the SSC-PoA with UNFCCC CDM Executive Board
- Inclusion of SSC-CPAs to the SSC-PoA upon satisfaction of the eligibility criteria stipulated in the SSC-PoA-DD.
- Official communication with the CDM-EB, DOE and China DNA.

5. Training

The SSC-CPA shall develop a project handbook before the start of the CFL distribution. Such a handbook is to ensure reliable and transparent data collection, which includes at least the following three components:

- (1) Detailed instructions on data collection procedures and determination of household sample size.
- (2) Outline of the data forms that are used for the data collection during Survey(s).
- (3) Procedures which are applied to ensure a sufficient level of quality assurance (how to handle data deviations etc).

All the SSC-CPA staff members involved in implementing the project as per the hand-book should be trained before the start of the relevant monitoring steps. Evidence in support of the training should be documented. Preparation of compliance protocols for each monitoring step is also mandatory. With each compliance protocol, all the involved entities confirm:

- (1) Knowledge of the project handbook.
- (2) Complete application of the relevant data forms.
- (3) Correct work according to the procedural instructions.

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)

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The baseline study and monitoring methodology has been determined on 08/06/2011 by:
Sino Carbon Innovation & Investment Co.,Ltd (SCII)

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Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY and PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAMME of ACTIVITIES

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SMALL-SCALE CDM PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
(CDM SSC-PoA-DD) - Version 01



CDM – Executive Board

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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

There is no public funding for the proposed project.



Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

The latest version of the AMS-II.J is applied and the baseline grid emission factor calculated according to AMS-I.D, using a combined margin (CM), consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) entitled with equal weights (50%).



Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

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