



**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-PDD)
Version 03 - in effect as of: 28 July 2006**

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**SECTION A. General description of project activity****A.1. Title of the project activity:**

Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat

Version: 3

Date: 2012-10-11

A.2. Description of the project activity:

Project purpose, in line with PDD guidance:

Scenario existing prior to the project	Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources.
Project scenario, scope of activities	51 wind turbines are installed à 1.8MW.
Baseline scenario as per B.4	See above under “scenario existing prior to the project”.
How emission reductions are achieved as per A.4.3. and B.3	Emissions from grid-connected fossil-fuelled power plants are reduced.
Contribution to sustainable development in line with the Indian DNA’s criteria (see www.cdmindia.in/approval_process.php)	<p><u>Social well being</u> The project activity will lead to the development of supporting infrastructure such as access road to the wind farm and road network in the wind farm which is also provided to the local stakeholder.</p> <p><u>Economic well being</u> The project activity requires temporary and permanent, skilled and semi-skilled manpower at the wind farm. This will create additional employment opportunities in the region.</p> <p><u>Environmental well being</u> The project activity employs renewable energy source for electricity generation which would otherwise been generated by the conventional fossil fuel based power plants. This will reduce the emission of gaseous, liquid and/or solid effluents/wastes.</p> <p><u>Technological well being</u> The project encourages clean technology transfer.</p>

The project participant will spend 2% of CER for social welfare. The detail monitoring action plan is mentioned in Annex.

**A.3. Project participants:**

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)
India (host)	GP Wind (Jangi) Private Limited	No
Sweden	Tricorona Carbon Asset Management Pte Ltd	No

A.4. Technical description of the project activity:**A.4.1. Location of the project activity:****A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):**

India

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

Gujarat

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc.:

Jangi town, Kutch District

A.4.1.4. Details of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity (maximum one page):

The proposed project is located about 20km South East from Samakhiyali town. The access to the project site is through village roads of Vandhiya, Modpar, Lakhapar and Jangi, situated along the National Highway No.8A. It is situated between Latitudes 23° 15' 02.0" and 23° 11' 22.0" North and between Longitudes 70° 30' 12.0" and 70° 38' 26.0" East with the average elevation varying from 8 to 30 meters above mean sea level. The proposed project owns 52 parcels of land (51 turbine locations and 1 SCADA building location).

A.4.2. Category(ies) of project activity:

Sectoral scope 1: energy industries

A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity:

Requirement (PDD guidelines)	Comment
How has environmentally safe and sound technology, and know-how to be used, been transferred to the Host Party.	The turbines are produced by Vestas Denmark. The Vestas turbines are among the best in the wind industries and this is the first class 3 model in India. Class 3 means capable to capture wind at lower wind cut speed.
Explain the purpose of the project	The proposed project is a newly-built wind farm. The baseline scenario is electricity generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the



	“Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system.”
Age & lifetime of equipment	20 years
Installed capacities	51 wind turbines à 1.8MW = 91.8 MW
Load factor	33.3%
Monitoring equipment location	There are two Energy Meters installed at the substation and 51 meters at each of the wind turbine. They are in line with relevant national and sectoral standards and the requirements of ACM0002.
Emissions sources	CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity.
Types and levels of services provided	The project intends to deliver over 260,000 MWh wind-generated electricity to the grid per year.

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

Operating Years	Annual estimation of emission reductions In tonnes of CO ₂
1	254,527
2	254,527
3	254,527
4	254,527
5	254,527
6	254,527
7	254,527
8	254,527
9	254,527
10	254,527
Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO₂e)	2,545,270
Total number of crediting years	10
Annual average over the crediting period of estimated reductions (tonnes of CO₂e)	254,527

A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

NA

SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology**B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:**

ACM0002-Consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology for grid connected electricity generation from renewable sources (Version 12.3.0)

Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 06.1.0)

Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 02.2.1)

B.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

The proposed project is a grid-connected renewable power generation project activity, which meets the applicability criteria stated in methodology ACM0002:



1. The project is a newly-built wind-farm project that uses clean wind resources to generate electricity that is delivered to the NEWNE (Northern, Eastern, Western, and North-Eastern regional) grid.
2. The project does not involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy at the site of the project activity.

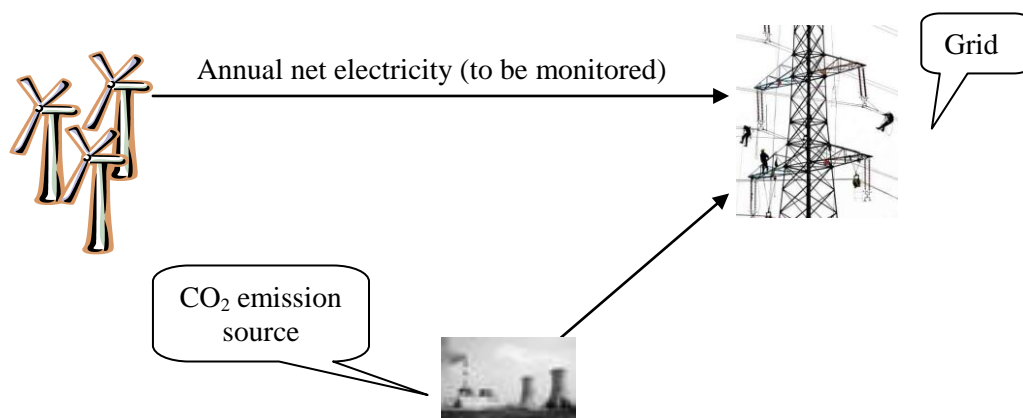
Thus the baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002 are applicable to the project.

B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary:

The NEWNE grid has been identified as the correct boundary, in line with the Indian Central Electricity Authority's delineations (see www.cea.nic.in/reports/planning/cdm_co2/user_guide_ver6.pdf, page 4).

Authority's declarations (see www.cca.nrc.ca/Reports/planning/eamr-co2-user_guide_ver0.pdf, page 4).

Source		Gas	Included ?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants connected to the NE WNE grid that are displaced due to the project activity	CO ₂	Yes	Main emission source
		CH ₄	No	Minor emission source
		N ₂ O	No	Minor emission source
Project activity	For geothermal power plants, fugitive emissions of CH ₄ and CO ₂ from non-condensable gases contained in geothermal steam	CO ₂	No	NA for wind projects.
		CH ₄	No	NA for wind projects.
		N ₂ O	No	Minor emission source
	CO ₂ emissions from combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation in solar thermal power plants and geothermal power plants	CO ₂	No	NA for wind projects.
		CH ₄	No	Minor emission source
		N ₂ O	No	Minor emission source
	For hydro power plants, emissions of CH ₄ from the reservoir	CO ₂	No	Minor emission source
		CH ₄	No	NA for wind projects.
		N ₂ O	No	Minor emission source



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

As per ACM0002: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".

**B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality):**

Consideration of CDM before the start of the proposed project: the EPC contract was signed on 2010-12-02 (starting date) and the prior consideration form was sent to both the Indian DNA and the UNFCCC in September 2010 already.

According to “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” (Version 6.1.0), the additionality of the project is demonstrated and assessed through the following steps:

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

The baseline alternative for the project activity is pre-defined in ACM0002 as generation of equivalent amount of electricity by operation of grid-connected power plants and by addition of new generation sources. Accordingly, the realistic and credible alternatives to the project activity are:

- (a) The Project not undertaken as a CDM project activity;
- (b) Equivalent amount of electricity being generated through operation of grid-connected power plants and addition of new generation sources

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

There are no legal and regulatory requirements in the host country scenario that prevent Alternatives (a) and (b) from occurring. Outcome of Step 1: The proposed project is not the only one that complies with current regulations and laws.

Step 2. Investment analysis

The following sub-steps are used for determining whether the proposed project activity is economically or financially less attractive than other alternatives without the revenue from the sale of certified emission reductions (CERs).

Sub-step 2a. Determine appropriate analysis method

According to “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”, there are three analysis methods recommended, including simple cost analysis (Option I), investment comparison analysis (Option II) and benchmark analysis (Option III).

Option I: Simple cost analysis. This analysis method can be used if the project activity produces no economic benefits other than CDM related income. However, this option is not applicable to the project because the project will generate electricity sales revenue.

Option II: Investment comparison analysis. This analysis method cannot be used as the alternative to the proposed project is the equivalent annual electricity supplied by the grid, which is not a new investment.

Option III: Benchmark analysis. This option is chosen.

Sub-step 2b. –Option III. Apply benchmark analysis



The investment decision was taken on 2010-09-27 (Board meeting minutes). Financing agreement was signed in March 2011. The values underlying the calculation of the benchmark and IRR calculation are thus taken from around this period. The benchmark is calculated as a Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) in a separate excel file and found to be 11.8%.

Sub-step 2c. Calculation and comparison of financial indicators

Basic parameters for financial evaluation

Parameter	Unit	Value	Data source
Installed capacity	MW	91.8	Agreement with Vestas
Load Factor	%	33.3	Technical report provided to banks and/or equity financiers while applying the project activity for project financing.
Net electricity generation	MWh/yr	268,177	Production estimation from technical advisor and adjusted for estimated generation during scheduled maintenance based on management estimation
Total investment	INR	7,023,689,852	Memorandum of understanding with Vestas, Engagement Letter with consultants, Management Estimation
Electricity tariff	INR/kWh	3.56	Gujarat tariff order
O&M	INR/yr	146,431,965	Email exchange with Vestas, Management Estimation
Administrative expenses	INR/yr	5,621,000	Management Estimation
Other expenses	INR/yr	2,136,477	Management Estimation. Adding all O&M, Insurance, Administrative Expenses etc. the annual costs are about 2.5 % in the beginning years and about 7 % in the last year (after escalating) of capital expenditures which is assessed as reasonable and realistic
Corporate Tax	%	33.22	Finance bill 2010 & Income tax act
Minimum Alternate Tax	%	19.93	Finance bill 2010 & Income tax act
Assessment period	Yr	20	In line with investment analysis guidance, plus two years of construction
IRR (post tax)	%	8.02	See excel file “Jangi IRR Calculation”

In accordance with the benchmark analysis, if a project IRR is lower than the benchmark, the project is not considered financially attractive. Based on above data, without CER revenue, the project IRR is lower than the benchmark. The project is not financially attractive.

Sub-step 2d. Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is used to show whether the conclusion regarding the financial attractiveness is robust to reasonable variations in the critical assumptions. For the project, three parameters that constitute more than 20% of either total project costs or total project revenues are improved by 10% or more to check the effect on the project’s financial attractiveness.

	IRR (%)	Comment
Decrease in Total costs	8.16	Actual fixed price EPC contract is 6,196,500,000 ie more than 10% less than the value assumed at the time of investment decision. Still, the benchmark is not crossed by far.



Increase in power generation	9.44	Not likely. The current capacity factor of 33.3% is calculated based on historical wind availability data.
Increase in electricity price	9.43	Not possible. The tariff was fixed in PPA and there is no increase planned.

In conclusion, a variation in 10% of the most important input values does not make the project reach the benchmark. Further, such a variation is unlikely to happen.

Step 3. Barrier analysis

Not applied.

Step 4. Common practice analysis

Sub-step 4a. Analyze other activities similar to the proposed project activity:

According to the *Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality*, including para 47 and annex 8 of EB 69, Projects are considered similar if they rely on the same energy source, are in the same country/region and/or rely on a broadly similar technology, are of a similar scale, and take place in a comparable environment with respect to regulatory framework, investment climate, access to technology, access to financing, etc. CDM projects can be excluded.

Step 1: calculate applicable capacity as +/-50% of the total design capacity or output of the proposed project activity: 91.8 MW +/-50% = 45.9-137.7 MW.

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

Boundary definition	Boundary	Explanation
The projects are located in the applicable geographical area	Gujarat	Electricity sector and projects are regulated by state specific Electricity Regulatory Commissions which specify vastly different investment climates (such as tariffs, PPA period, etc.). Furthermore, wind profile varies significantly across regions..
The projects apply the same measure, use the same energy source and produce same output	Wind projects	In line with guidance 2 in annex 8 of EB 69.
Technological	All wind farms with an installed capacity between 45.9-137.7 MW.	See above.
The projects started commercial operation before the start date of project activity	From June 2003 to the start of this proposed project.	Major reforms happened after the Electricity Act 2003 (EA) came into force in June 2003.

The Wind Directory 2011, the UN webpage and the CDM pipeline list the following projects:

Name	Capacity	Commissioning	Comment
Wind power project by HZL in	88.8	Mar-08	http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/BVQI121195



Gujarat			6663.14/view (registered)
51 MW wind power project of ONGC at Surajbari, Gujarat in India (ONGC)	51	Mar-08	http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1249377814.84/view (registered)
GSPC	52.5	Sep-08	https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/B86YECV7ZMPDMDHIKTX0S9VXVUMR6C/G/view.html
Wind based renewable energy project in Gujarat	50.4	Apr-08	http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1250689673.15/view (registered)
Vaayu India Wind Power Project in Gujarat	51.2	Jun-10	http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1303122887.18/view (registered)

Sub-step 4b. Discuss any similar options that are occurring:

In line with paragraph 47 and guidance 2 of annex 8 of EB 69:

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

$N_{all} = 0$

i.e. there is not one single wind project operational without CDM i.e. N_{all} alone is not even greater than 3 and thus the analysis clearly shows that the installation of similar technology is not widely observed in Gujarat. The proposed project is thus additional.

B.6. Emission reductions:**B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:****Project Emissions**

According to ACM0002, the project emissions are zero.

Leakage Emissions

According to ACM0002, there are no leakage emissions.

Baseline Emissions

According to ACM0002, the baseline emissions are

$$BE_y = EG_{Facility,y} \cdot EF_{grid,CM,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

BE_y is baseline emission in year y (tCO_2/yr).

$EG_{Facility,y}$ is the quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y = the net electricity supplied by the project plant to the grid in year y , in MWh.

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ is combined margin CO_2 emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” (tCO_2/MWh).

According to “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”, the following six steps are applied to determine $EF_{grid,CM,y}$:



Step	Choices/comments
1: Identify the relevant electric system.	NEWNE. Import adjustments are based on approach (c) i.e. the simple operating margin emission rate of the exporting grid.
2: Choose whether to include off-grid power plants in the project electricity system (optional)	Off-grid power plants are not included.
3: Select an operating margin (OM) method.	Simple OM, because low-cost/must-run resources constitute less than 50% of total grid generation.
4: Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-year generation-weighted average. Option A based on average efficiency and electricity generation of each plant. <p>Results in tCO₂/MWh: Simple Operating Margin 2007-08: 0.9999 Simple Operating Margin 2008-09: 1.0066 Simple Operating Margin 2009-10: 0.9777 Average Operating Margin of last three years: 0.9947.</p>
5: Calculate the build margin (BM) emission factor	<p>Option 1 i.e. fixed ex ante. The set of power capacity additions in the electricity system that comprise 20% of the system generation (in MWh) and that have been built most recently were selected.</p> <p>Result in tCO₂/MWh: 0.8123.</p>
6: Calculate the combined margin (CM) emissions factor.	<p>According to ACM0002 the weights for OM and BM are 0.75 and 0.25 respectively: 0.75*0.9947+0.25*0.8123. Result in tCO₂/MWh: 0.9491. This emission factor is fixed ex-ante.</p>

Source: Latest available data from “CO₂ Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector” version 6 published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India on www.cea.nic.in/reports/planning/cdm_co2/cdm_co2.htm. The same link leads to a user guide, which explains how the methodology’s and the tool’s procedures to calculate baseline emissions i.e. emission reductions are applied. Equations used, explanations and justifications of all relevant methodological choices are also contained in this document.

B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{grid,CM}$
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description:	Combined margin CO ₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation
Source of data used:	Latest available data from “CO ₂ Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector” version 6 published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India on www.cea.nic.in/reports/planning/cdm_co2/cdm_co2.htm .
Value applied:	0.9491
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Data used is from Indian authorities.



Any comment:	NA
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B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

$$ER = BE_y = EG_{Facility,y} \cdot EF_{grid,CM,y} = 268,177 \text{ MWh} \cdot 0.9491 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh} = 254,527 \text{ tCO}_2.$$

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
1	0	254,527	0	254,527
2	0	254,527	0	254,527
3	0	254,527	0	254,527
4	0	254,527	0	254,527
5	0	254,527	0	254,527
6	0	254,527	0	254,527
7	0	254,527	0	254,527
8	0	254,527	0	254,527
9	0	254,527	0	254,527
10	0	254,527	0	254,527
Total (tonnes of CO₂e)	0	2,545,270	0	2,545,270

B.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:**B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:**

Data / Parameter:	$EG_{Facility,y}$
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Net electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid in year y.
Source of data to be used:	Electricity meter(s)
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	268,177
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>In line with PDD guidance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which measurement equipment is used: → Two meters (brand: L&T Ltd) owned by the electricity purchaser are installed at the substation. 51 meters (brand: Secure Meters Ltd) are installed at the individual turbines. How the measurement is undertaken:



	<p>→Continuous measurement, at least monthly recording.</p> <p>3. Which calibration procedures are applied: → Calibration procedures are in line with the wheeling agreement between the project owner and the grid company. Calibration expected every year, minimum every 3 years.</p> <p>4. What is the accuracy of the measurement method: →Accuracy is 0.5 or higher.</p> <p>5. Who is the responsible person/entity that should undertake the measurements and what is the measurement interval: →Trained personnel appointed by the grid company undertakes measurements at least on a monthly basis.</p>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Meter records will be cross-checked by invoices. All meters have back-up meters installed.
Any comment:	NA

B.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan:

Operational management structure to be implemented in order to monitor emission reductions.	<p>Appropriate management structures, responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving are implemented to cover the following scopes in order to monitor emission reductions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure, record and archive data ▪ Review and Corrective Action ▪ Data Management, CDM process coordination and Invoicing <p>Data monitored and required for verification and issuance will be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later.</p> <p>The project will commit 2% of the revenue for sustainable development activities in the local areas. The detail monitoring action plan is mentioned in Annex.</p>
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B.8. Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies):

Final Date of completion of the baseline study and monitoring methodology: 30/04/2011.

Entity completing the application of the baseline and monitoring methodology:

Tricorona Carbon Asset Management Pte Ltd (a project participant). E-mail: tinfo@tricorona.se.

**SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period****C.1. Duration of the project activity:****C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:**

2010-12-02: Date of signature of the EPC contract.

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

20 years 0 months

C.2. Choice of the crediting period and related information:**C.2.1. Renewable crediting period:****C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:**

NA

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

NA

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:**C.2.2.1. Starting date:**

2013-06-01

C.2.2.2. Length:

10 years

SECTION D. Environmental impacts**D.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:**

As per the Schedule 1 of the EIA notification 2006, given by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, the proposed project does not fall under the list of activities requiring prior environmental clearance. The EIA of the proposed project was prepared by TATA Consulting Engineers Limited (TCE), which cover all aspects required by equator principle and guidelines required by World Bank, Asian Development Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The environmental impacts are summarized as follows:

Noise Impact: Major source of noise impact during construction period is construction equipment, movement of vehicles, equipment installation and operation. Proper mitigation actions will be taken by project owner and contractor to ensure the noise impact from construction works are properly adhered to applicable noise standards. Furthermore, noise impact during construction will be temporary and noise level will drop once construction period is over.

Noise during operation period is mainly from gearbox and aerodynamic noise from the movement of blades. The proposed project will install wind turbine with improved design, which reduces the noise generated during operation. Noise contribution to background noise will be very low and is not expected to have a significant impact on surrounding ambient noise quality or ecology.



Wild Ass Sanctuary: The proposed project is located near to the Wild Ass Sanctuary, a protected area and lies under protected forest category as mentioned by Ministry of Environment & Forest, India. The wind turbines for the proposed project do not fall under the Wild Ass Sanctuary protected area as per “The Gujarat Government Gazette dated 1973-02-22. No approach road on government land is acquired for the proposed project and no approach road on government land falls in the sanctuary. The proposed project is not expected to have a significant impact to the species.

Impact on Bird Migration: Wild Ass Sanctuary provides an important feeding, breeding and roosting habitat for a large number of birds due to its strategic location on bird migration route and its connection with the dynamic Gulf of Kutch. However, the migration route is passing nearby to Gujarat State and migratory birds are expected to come at the areas which are more than 100km away from the proposed project location. Nevertheless, the proposed project will engage reputable ornithologists to monitor the impact to the birds, if any, during construction and operation period. It is not expected to have a significant impact to the birds.

Conclusions: Considering Equator Principles and guidelines required, impacts have been assessed for relevant social and environmental parameters. The positive impacts are expected to be more pronounced. The proposed project is socially and environmentally sustainable in the long run besides helping in reducing CO₂ responsible for global warming.

D.2. If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, please provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedures as required by the host Party:

According to the results of EIA, the impacts on the environment are not significant.

SECTION E. Stakeholders' comments

E.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

Local people and village representatives were considered as stakeholders and consulted. A verbal invitation by TCE and contractor was sent to all project-affected persons and other representative bodies. An interactive session was held in the local language with the villagers, which helped to clear their doubts about the impact on agriculture and the impact of construction activities, as well as the impact of the proposed project on employment opportunities. The group was informed regarding project benefits and impacts on surrounding area. The public consultation was conducted appropriately and met all objectives under the IFC guidelines.

E.2. Summary of the comments received:

The outcome of the public consultation was positive. Comments received are summarized below:

- Villagers were happy, as huge investment was planned in their area. They were excited about new employment opportunities and infrastructure development in the area.
- The group was aware of the wind project as there are already operating wind farms in the surrounding area. Thus the local community is well aware of the project details and functioning of it.
- The expectation level with regard to community and individual benefits seems appropriate. Benefits in terms of consistent power supply, employment for the local community and better infrastructure are envisaged by the people and their representatives.
- Majority of the villagers also expected the project proponent to develop the approach roads to meet the daily needs of the local villagers.



- The gathering also said that they have not come across any case of bird collision or bird injury due to existing wind turbines in the surrounding area.

E.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

No negative comments have been received on the proposed project. Therefore, there is no need to modify the Project due to the comments received.

**Annex 1****CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY**

Organization:	GP Wind (Jangi) Private Limited
Street/P.O.Box:	28, Jalan Sultan Ismail
Building:	22 nd Floor, Wisma Genting
City:	
State/Region:	Kuala lumpur
Postcode/ZIP:	50250
Country:	Malaysia
Telephone:	+60 3 2333 6815
FAX:	+60 3 2162 4032
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URL:	
Represented by:	Hee Kang Yow
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Hee
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Kang Yow
Department:	
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Personal E-Mail:	kangyow.hee@gentingenergy.com

Organization:	Tricorona Carbon Asset Management Pte Ltd
Street/P.O.Box:	
Building:	50 Raffles Place #35-01, Singapore Land Tower, Singapore
City:	
State/Region:	
Postcode/ZIP:	048623
Country:	Singapore
Telephone:	+65 6499 1281
FAX:	+65 6499 1299
E-Mail:	moe@tricorona.com
URL:	
Represented by:	Moe Moe Oo
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Oo
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Moe Moe
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	+65 6499 1299
Direct tel:	+65 6499 1281
Personal E-Mail:	moe@tricorona.com

**Annex 2****INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING**

There is no public funding from Annex I parties involved in this project.

Annex 3**BASELINE INFORMATION**

See B.6.

Annex 4**MONITORING INFORMATION**

GP Wind (Jangi) Private Limited (GPWJ) is committed to spend 2% of Revenue from sale of CERs on following activities:

- 1) GPWJ will provide direct financial assistance or spend directly on school infrastructure like Buildings, Furniture, Books and Computers of the CER Revenues. The financial assistance in the form of donations and infrastructure will be spent on following Govt Schools based on their needs, identified by us.
- 2) GPWJ will also provide potable drinking water facility to these schools in a phased manner. The drinking water needs of the villages are met through Pipe Lines laid from Narmada River Pump Station located near Vestas Wind Farm and we propose to extend this facility to the identified Schools.

The Schools that would be benefitted by the above activities are:

School Name	Village	Standard	No. of Students
(1) Jangi Zilla parishad School	Jangi	1 to 7	808
(2) Jangi High School	Jangi	8 to 10	89
(3) Vandhiya Zilla Parishad School	Vandhiya	1 to 7	400
(4) Modpar Zilla Parishad School	Modpar	1 to 7	40
(5) Lakhapar Zilla Parishad School	Lakhapar	1 to 4	35

Within three months of the close of each Financial Year, based on Audited Financials, GPWJ shall provide Certificate from Chartered Accountant on the income generated through sale of CERs and expenditure incurred on above identified CSR activities by the Company.
