

UNFCCC Secretariat  
Attn. CDM Executive Board  
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8  
D – 53153 Bonn  
Germany

**Response to the request for review for the CDM project activity  
“Yunnan Province Luxi City Wanma River 2nd Level Hydropower Station”  
(Ref. no.:2879)**

2010-01-25

Dear Members of the Executive Board,

The DOE TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd. was informed on 13th January 2010 that the CDM project “Yunnan Province Luxi City Wanma River 2nd Level Hydropower Station” (Ref. no. 2879) is under request for review because three requests for review have been received from members of the board.

All of these requests for review contain the same three issues. We would like to provide our response to those issues raised on the following pages.

In summary, we understand the issues raised in the “Request for review” and regret if the previous Validation Report did not reflect and describe the validation results in sufficient detail. However, we hope that the input by the project participants and this explanation will find acceptance among the members of the Executive Board.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Manfred Brinkmann  
CDM Program Manager  
TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd.

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**Issue 1:**

***The DOE is requested to further explain how the proposed tariff for the project activity has been determined, and whether or to which extend cost reductions of the project activity - compared to earlier implemented similar activities - can justify the tariff, as with the application of the highest tariffs issued for similar projects in the province, the IRR crosses the benchmark, as can be seen from a cross-check with the application of the (highest) tariff of 0.215 RMB/kWh with VAT (PA 2015, 2048 & 2064) in the Yunnan province to the project, resulting in an IRR of 10,81%.***

**TÜV Rheinland's response:**

1) Having reviewed the FSR/16/ again, the validation team confirms the tariff applied in the PDD (0.171RMB/kWh incl. VAT) is sourced from the approved *Feasibility Study Report* (FSR)/16/ of the project “Yunnan Province Luxi City Wanma River 2<sup>nd</sup> Level Hydropower Station” (hereinafter referred to as “the project”), which was completed by the Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture Water Conservancy and Electric Power Survey and Design Institute (hereinafter referred to as “the Institute”). The Institute is an independent organization, which is qualified by the Construction Bureau of Yunnan province to compile design reports for hydropower projects with grade C<sup>1</sup>. The validation team reviews the qualification certificate of the institute again and confirms it has the corresponding qualification to design the proposed projects. Therefore, the tariff used by the project in the PDD submitted for registration is credible and reasonable at the time of investment decision in accordance with the *tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality* version 5.2 (hereinafter referred to as “*additionality tool*”)/3/.

2) Having reviewed the tariff document/26/ Dezhengfa[2003]367 issued by the Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture (hereafter referred to as “Dehong Prefecture”) government on December 17, 2003 again, the validation team confirms the tariff applied in the approved FSR of 0.171RMB/kWh (inc. VAT) is also consistent with the local official tariff document *Notice about the Grid Price of Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture* (hereafter referred to “the document Dezhengfa[2003]367”)/26/. The validation team also confirms in the tariff document/26/ it is stated that if the electricity generated by the hydropower stations is transmitted to the Yunnan Province Grid through the Dehong Prefecture Grid, the tariff of these hydropower stations can be determined based on the document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/; however if the electricity generated by the hydropower stations is transmitted to the Yunnan Grid directly, the document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/ is not applicable. The project is located in the Dehong Prefecture and the electricity generated by the project will be supplied to the Dehong Prefecture Grid, therefore the *document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/* is applicable to the project.

<sup>1</sup> A design institute can design the hydropower project with the installed capacity below 25MW. Please refer to <http://law.148365.com/270946p9.html>

According to the *document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/*, the tariff of the project is 0.20 RMB/kWh in dry season (from January to May) and 0.15 RMB/kWh in flood season (from June to December), corresponding to the most conservative tariff of 0.171 RMB/kWh (time weighted)<sup>2</sup>, however due to the difference of the power generation in dry season and rainy season, the actual tariff of the project should be lower than the weighted tariff of 0.171 RMB/kWh. Therefore, the tariff used by the project in the PDD requesting for registration is conservative. In addition, the *document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/* for the tariff of the hydropower stations located in Dehong Prefecture was not adjusted from December 2003 till the time of investment decision, therefore the *document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/* is also applicable. Therefore, the tariff used by the project in the PDD requesting for registration is conservative, reasonable and credible.

3) Having reviewed the *Grid Connection Agreement/25/* signed by the project owner and the Dehong Grid Company on September 22, 2007 again, the validation team confirms the actual tariff of the project should follow the tariff stipulated by the *document Dezhengfa[2003]367 /26/*, thus the application of tariff in the PDD is crosschecked.

4) The validation team confirms the actual tariffs of the registered CDM projects in Dehong prefecture in the table 1 in the PPs' response is equal to or lower than 0.171 RMB Yuan/kWh after checking these projects on the UNFCCC-CDM-EB's website, thus the tariff 0.171 RMB Yuan/kWh applied in the PDD of the proposed project fully comply with the accuracy and conservativeness of VVM/1/.

5) The validation team confirms the highest tariff of 0.215 RMB/kWh with VAT (PA 2015, 2048 & 2064) is determined under the document *Notice on trial Electricity Tariff Provision for Newly Constructed Hydropower Stations during Flood and Drought Periods* (hereafter referred to as "the document Yunfagajjiage [2006]28")<sup>3</sup>/New1/ issued by the Development and Reform Committee of Yunnan Province. The validation team confirms the document Yunfagajjiage [2006]28 /New1/ is applicable to the hydropower stations that transmit electricity to the Yunnan Grid directly, but not suitable for the project according to the *Grid Connection Agreement/25/* of the project signed with the Dehong Prefecture Grid Company.

In conclusion the validation team would like to confirm again that the application of the tariff 0.171 RMB Yuan/kWh (inc. VAT) in the PDD is in full compliance with the *additionality tool/3/*, and the VVM/1/.

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<sup>2</sup> The dry season from January to May is 5 months, and the flood season from June to December is 7 months, thus the time-weighted average tariff is calculated as:  $0.15 \times 7/12 + 0.2 \times 5/12 = 0.171$  RMB Yuan/kWh.

<sup>3</sup> For hydropower stations with a total installed capacity equal to or below 50MW that transmit electricity to the Yunnan Grid directly, 0.215 RMB/kWh in May and November, 0.19 RMB/kWh from June to October, and 0.24 RMB/kWh from January to April and December, with an conservative weighted tariff of 0.215 RMB/kWh (time weighted).

**Issue 2:**

***The DOE shall further substantiate the appropriateness of the coefficient of effective electricity applied in the investment analysis.***

***TÜV Rheinland's response:***

1) The validation team confirms the estimated electricity power generation in the FSR/16/ can not be delivered to the grid totally considering the existence of the overhaul and accident frequency of equipments, the emergency stop, and electricity absorption limitation of local grid and the electricity demand of local area. The FSR/16/ is compiled by a qualified third party and approved by local government, so the coefficient of effective electricity in the FSR/16/ can be deemed credible. Among these factors, the electricity demand of local area and the absorption limitation of local grid are main factors which impacted the coefficient of effective electricity.

2) The validation team, having reviewed the *Economic Evaluation Code for Small Hydropower Projects (SL16-95)/42/* (hereinafter referred "the document (SL16-95))<sup>4</sup> and the *Interim Regulations of Hydropower Construction Project Financial Evaluation/New2/* which define the coefficient of effective electricity, confirms again that the coefficient of effective electricity is the ratio of the actual electricity generated divided by the theoretical electricity generated. However, the validation team reviews the *Hydroenergy Design Code for Small Hydropower Projects*<sup>5</sup> /New8/, the clause 5.17 and confirms for small hydropower project which can not calculate the effective electricity with statistical data, the coefficient of effective electricity should be adopted according to the relevant code or regulation. This is also the major reason why the document (SL16-95), in which the Table 3.4 (called Table 2 in the PPs' response) provides an overview of applicable co-efficient for energy efficiency, approved by the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China prescribes the application of default values as per types of hydropower stations. The validation team confirms according to the FSR/16/, the project is a run-of-river hydropower station whose installed capacity is 18.9MW and the grid can not absorb all the electricities in the flood season and the night, thus the coefficient of effective electricity should chosen as 0.70-0.80 as per table 3.4 SL16-95 /42/. The value of 87.5% is conservative and reasonable. The audit team reviews the FSR again and can confirm the point described above.

3) The validation team reviews the document *Explanation for the Coefficient of Effective Electricity for Hydropower Stations in Dehong Prefecture in Yunnan*

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<sup>4</sup> The document (SL16-95) belongs to the Professional Standards of People's Republic of China which was approved and published by the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China on June 2, 1995 and began to take effect on July 1, 1995. According to the hydropower No [2002]07 documents, Currently Effective Hydrotechnics Standards Announcement, by the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, the document (SL16-95) is still effective and enforceable. Moreover, the document was confirmed to be still valid by Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design General Institute of the Ministry of Water Resources of the

<sup>5</sup> The Hydroenergy Design Code for Small Hydropower Projects, SL76-94, issued by The ministry of Water Resources of China on 28 Mar 1994.

Province/New3/ issued by local grid company, the Dehong Grid Company to which the project is connected on 9 February 2009. It presents the reasons to prove the validity of the average coefficient of effective electricity of about 80%~90%. The main reason that the grid company is not able to absorb all of the electricity that could potentially be generated by the hydropower plants during the rainy season and valley power consumption load periods, so during these periods, the projects have to stop operations. Thus the validation team confirms the application of 87.5% is well-founded and feasible.

4) The validation team confirms, as described in the PDD and VR submitted for registration, even if the coefficient of effective electricity of 100% is applied in the IRR calculation, the post-tax project\_IRR is 9.32%, still lower than the benchmark of 10% (refer to the IRR calculation sheet on the UNFCCC's website), thus the inspection of conservativeness of this coefficient is implemented successfully. The audit team checks the IRR calculating spreadsheet again and can confirm the IRR when the coefficient of 100% is applied the IRR do not still reach the benchmark.

In conclusion, the validation team would like to confirm again that the application of the coefficient of effective electricity of 87.5% in the PDD is well-founded and feasible and in full compliance with VVM and the *additionality tool/3/*.

### **Issue 3:**

***The DOE shall further explain how it has validated the common practice in line with VVM paragraph 118. In doing so, the DOE shall explain why the project has inferior financial input values than other similar projects (p. 44 & 45 of PDD), and why the IRRs are estimated for 5 similar projects only.***

### **TÜV Rheinland's response:**

According to the paragraph 118 of VVM,

118. *The DOE shall use its local and sectoral expertise to:*

(a) *Assess whether the geographical scope (e.g. the defined region) of the common practice analysis is appropriate for the assessment of common practice related to the project activity's technology or industry type. For certain technologies the relevant region for assessment will be local and for others it may be transnational/global. If a region other than the entire host country is chosen, the DOE shall assess the explanation why this region is more appropriate;*

(b) *Using official sources and local and industry expertise, determine to what extent similar and operational projects (e.g., using similar technology or practice), other than CDM project activities, have been undertaken in the defined region;*

(c) *If similar and operational projects, other than CDM project activities, are already widely observed and commonly carried out in the defined region, assess whether there are essential distinctions between the proposed CDM project activity and the other similar activities.*

The validation team would like to further explain how the common practice has been validated in the following steps:

1) Identification of the geographical scope

Having reviewed the China Water Resources Yearbook 2006~2007/49/ and weblinks provided in the PDD, the validation team hereby confirms that the region selected to perform the common practice analysis (i.e., Yunnan province) is reasonable for the reason that in China different province has different price policy, weather condition and geographical & geological condition, which is in compliance with paragraph 118-(a) of VVM and *additionality tool*.

2) Identification of the corresponding criteria of similar projects in Yunnan province (the defined region) and similar projects

2)-1 Identification of the corresponding criteria of similar projects in Yunnan province (the defined region)

2)-1-1 Construction started in and after 2002

There is essential distinction between projects which construction started in & after 2002 and projects before 2002 due to the reform of electric system. Having reviewed the *Electric Power System Reform Blue Print/New6/* again, it is considered appropriate to include only hydropower projects of which construction started in and after 2002.

2)-1-2 similar scale (installed capacity) from 15MW to 50MW (excluding 15 and 50MW)

The validation team would like to confirm again that the hydropower project with the installed capacity of 0.5~50MW (Including 0.5MW but excluding 50MW) is defined as small scale hydropower project in terms of *Almanac of China's Water Power (2005)/New7/*, page 141. Projects with small-scale could have different policy compared with the middle-scale projects, e.g. the small-scale projects could have 6% VAT rate and 10% benchmark IRR, but the middle-scale projects could have 17% VAT rate and 8% benchmark IRR. According to the paragraph 2 of the Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale clean development mechanism project activities relevant requirement of UNFCCC-CDM-EB, the project with maximum output capacity equivalent of up to 15 megawatts is defined as the small-scale project. Considering the "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" version 5.2 /3/, if necessary data/information of some similar projects is not accessible for PPs to conduct this analysis, such projects can be excluded from this analysis. In the *Yearbook of China Water Resources 2006~ 2007/49/*, the official authority statistics, there is no hydropower project with installed capacity below or equal to 15MW, thus projects with installed capacity up to 15MW were not considered in the common practice. Having reviewed the *Almanac of China's Water Power (2005)*, *Yearbook of China Water Resources (2006, 2007)/49/*, and UNFCCC-CDM-EB's requirement, the



validation team confirms this criteria “similar scale (the installed capacity) from 15MW to 50MW” is reasonable and complies with the *additional tool* and national regulation.

#### 2)-1-3 New-built hydropower projects

As shown in the PDD and VR submitted for registration, the project activity is a new-built hydropower project, the PPs chose new-built project to perform this analysis, for the reason that the new-built projects have different investment parameter with the expansion and retrofit projects, which is considered by the validation team as a comparable manner in compliance with the *additionality tool/3/*.

#### 2)-1-4 Grid-connected hydropower projects connected to the same regional grid

As shown in the PDD and VR submitted for registration, the project activity is a grid-connected hydropower project; the PPs chose grid-connected projects to perform common practice analysis, for the reason that the grid-connected projects have different electricity absorber and tariff policy with the auxiliary hydropower plant (i.e. off-grid hydropower plant). The validation team confirms this is a comparable manner in compliance with the *additionality tool/3/*.

Therefore, the validation team confirms that the criteria above have been specified appropriately with conformance to the *tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality* version 5.2 /3/ after reviewing relevant official, historical and statistical data.

#### 2)-2 Identification of similar projects with the corresponding criteria

Referring to Yearbook of China Water Resources 2006~2007 /49/ as the official, historical and statistical data source, the PPs identify 18 hydropower stations located in Yunnan province with the installed capacity from 15MW to 50MW (excluding 15, 50MW), and finally 8 projects were identified as similar projects, shown in the PDD and VR submitted for registration

Therefore the validation team judges the residual 8 projects:

- Nanting River Hydropower Station
- Mengdianhe II Hydropower Station
- Xiashilong Hydropower Station
- Laodukou Hydropower Station
- Wuni River Hydropower Station
- Houqiao Hydropower Station
- Yanziya Hydropower Station
- Maomaotiao Hydropower Station

Are considered as the similar projects and this identification of similar projects has been appropriately conducted after screening with the specified criteria. The validation team hereby confirms that this identification is in full compliance with paragraph 118-(b) of VVM and the *additionality tool/3/*.



### 3) Analysis of identified similar activities

The validation team confirms as described in the PPs' response, there are several differences between these projects and the project which result in the inferior financial input values of the project than the other similar projects:

Firstly, the project is financed privately, and therefore the project faces more financing difficulties, whereas the similar projects are more capable of financing. The validation team reviews the web link provided in the PPs' response and can confirm:

**Nanting River Hydropower Station and Maomaotiao Hydropower Station** was developed by a state-owned entity---Wenshan Electric Power Co., Ltd. which was founded in 1997, whose main business is power generation and grid dispatching (Wenshan Grid) and it has abundant experience in hydropower industry. The Wenshan Electric Power Co., Ltd. made IPO in 2004 (Shanghai A-share 600995). Southern Grid Company is the biggest stakeholder of the Wenshan Electric Power Co., Ltd., and it was the first Electric Power Listed Companies of Yunan Province.<sup>6</sup>

**Laodukou Hydropower Station** was developed by state holding entity---Yunan Luoping Laodukou Power Co., Ltd., whose stakeholder of Luoping Zinc & Electricity Co., Ltd. is a stated and listed company (Shenzhen A-share 002114) with powerful ability<sup>7</sup>.

**Wuni River Hydropower Station** was developed by state holding entity---Yunnan Baoshan Supahe Hydropower Development Co., Ltd., whose all stakeholders of Baoshan State Asset Operation Co., Ltd., Yunnan Development Investment Co., Ltd. and Baoshan Electricity Co., Ltd. are all state company with powerful abilities<sup>8,9,10</sup>.

**Houqiao Hydropower Station** was developed by stated entity--- Yunnan Baoshan Binlang River Hydropower Exploitation Co., Ltd., whose all stakeholders of Baoshan Electricity Co., Ltd., Kunming Reconnaissance and Design Institute and Yunnan Machinery Import & Export Co., Ltd. are all state owned company with powerful ability.<sup>11,12</sup>

**Yanziya Hydropower Station** was developed by state holding entity---Heqing Xinyuan Yanggongjiang Power Co., Ltd. whose stakeholder of Dianxi Electric Bureau (Dali Electric Power Supply Bureau) is similar as Wenshan Company, its' main business is power generation and grid (Dali Grid) and it has abundant experience in hydropower industry<sup>13,14</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.wSDL.com.cn/introduce/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.p5w.net/today/200804/t1589770.htm>

<sup>8</sup> <http://mkt.und.cn/small/cpybase.do?companyId=6DF66BA0B8044174AEAC16B104ECD94C>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ynsph.com.cn/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.nut168.com/mrmq/mq/1559.html>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.khidi.com:8083/BMWeb/kmyjj/qygs.asp>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.ymc.com.cn/EN/1.htm>

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<sup>14</sup> [http://www.heqing.gov.cn/DefaultStyle/DefaultStyle\\_NewPage.aspx?PageId=24495&TagControlID=24502&LibInfoID=25](http://www.heqing.gov.cn/DefaultStyle/DefaultStyle_NewPage.aspx?PageId=24495&TagControlID=24502&LibInfoID=25) People's Republic of China in 2008 in the content of Searching System for Water Conservancy and Hydropower Technique Standard.

**Wuni River Hydropower Station**<sup>15</sup> and **Houqiao Hydropower Station**<sup>16</sup> mentioned are connected to the *West-East Electricity Transmission Projects* (the *West-East Electricity Transmission Project*, which is a government sponsored project offering favourable conditions to electricity suppliers participating in the project with the aim to secure transmission of power from West China to East China.)

The validation team confirms the state owned or public entities, for several reasons, cannot be considered similar to privately owned entities such as the project. The main reasons may include:

- The state-owned or public entities always have stronger capital and financing ability than the privated entities;
- The state-owned or public entities always bear some national-level function such as the stability of power supply, government objective to increase the renewable energy components etc;
- The projects developed earlier always have better development condition and profit than those developed later. The 6 projects were developed by the state-owned or public entities in the early stage and have better indicators than those of the proposed project (refer to table 3, 4 and 5 in the PPs' response).

Secondly the PPs describe in detail why the rest of 2 projects, i.e. Xiashilong Hydropower Station and Mengdianhe II Hydropower Station, are not similar to the proposed project activity.

#### Project 1: Xiashilong Hydropower Station<sup>17</sup>

The audit team reviews the web links provided by the PPs, and confirms Xiashilong Hydropower Station has a 8.9% higher annual operating hour, 5533 hours; a 18.5% lower investment cost per unit kW, 4229 RMB Yuan/kW; and a 36.1% higher tariff, 0.225 RMB Yuan/kWh than that of the proposed project.

#### Project 2: Mengdianhe Hydropower Station

The audit team reviews the web links provided by the PPs, and confirms Mengdianhe Hydropower Station has a 40.7% higher annual operating hour, 7147 hours; a 17.8% lower investment cost per unit kW, 4269 RMB Yuan/kW than that of the proposed project; and the same tariff as the project activity.

Thirdly as described in the PDD and the PPs' response, there are essential distinctions between the project and other similar project. In addition, in order to further explain the essential distinction between the project and other similar projects, the IRRs of some similar projects have been estimated. As explained in the PDD and VR submitted for registration, considering that the post-tax project IRR is used in the benchmark analysis, the post-tax project IRRs of the similar projects are estimated. The parameters of the similar projects are determined as follows: (1) the key

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<sup>14</sup> Source: [http://km.xxgk.yn.gov.cn/canton\\_model24/newsview.aspx?id=230735](http://km.xxgk.yn.gov.cn/canton_model24/newsview.aspx?id=230735)

<sup>17</sup> Accor19 The validation team apologizes for mistake in the VR submitted for registration that the statistical tariff of project Ref. 2106 is 0.158 RMB Yuan/kWh inc. VAT, not the 0.1375 RMB Yuan/kWh.

parameters, i.e. installed capacity, annual utilization hours, investment per kilowatt, and grid price, are the actual parameters of the similar projects. (2) The other parameters could be extrapolated with those of the project, i.e. the annual operational cost of the similar projects can be estimated by that of the project multiply the times of the installed capacity. (3) The VAT rate, additional urban construction tax rate, education surcharges rate, corporate income tax rate, annual depreciation rate, construction period, and operational period are the same as those of the project. Furthermore, the IRR calculation method is the same as that of the project.

As explained in the PDD and VR submitted for registration, we initially estimated the IRR for 5 similar projects, omitting the Nanting River Hydropower Station, Maomaotiao Hydropower Station, Yanziya Hydropower Station because of the lack of information regarding the applicable tariff for those projects.

In order to validate the tariff of those 3 similar projects, i.e. Yanziya, Maomaotiao and Nanting River, the validation team reviews the *China Water Resources Yearbook 2006~2007/49/*, *China Electric Power Yearbook 2003~2007/50/* and can not find any information about tariff. At the same time the validation team searched the internet via the most famous three search engines in China ([www.Google.com](http://www.Google.com), [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com) and [www.baidu.com](http://www.baidu.com)) about the 3 projects, and could not find any information about the tariff of the 3 projects. Thus the validation team hereby concludes that tariff information is not publicly available for those 3 projects. According to the *Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality* version 5.2 /3/, if necessary data/information of some similar projects are not accessible for PPs to conduct this analysis, such projects can be excluded from this analysis.

However, in order to ensure the completeness of this analysis, the lowest tariff of Yunan provincial registered CDM projects, 0.14<sup>18</sup> RMB Yuan/kWh inc. VAT is applied for conservativeness, which is described in the table 7 of the PPs' response.

As demonstrated above, the post-tax project IRR is the threshold, which determines whether the project is financially attractive or unattractive. The estimated post-tax project IRRs of the similar projects are all higher than the benchmark (10%) based on the results in the table 7 of the PPs' response. The validation team has checked the IRR calculation for common practice analysis and confirms the calculation is reasonable and feasible. Thus the validation team confirms these similar projects are all financially attractive; and because the post-tax project IRR of the project is lower than the benchmark, the project is financially unattractive, which is considered as the essential distinction. Thus the validation team hereby confirm that this analysis of identified similar project activities is in full compliance with paragraph 118-(c) of VVM/1/ and additionality tool/3/.

In conclusion, the validation team confirms there is essential distinction between the similar projects and the proposed project that:

In general common practice projects always have stronger financial viability (the higher or same IRR than the benchmark IRR) but the CDM project has worse financial viability (the lower IRR than the benchmark IRR), which is mainly achieved by the

difference of developing age, water flux in different river, water head, geography and geology etc.

#### Documents Reference

No	Title of the reviewed documentation/ document number or version	Date of issuance	Editor/issuer
New1	<i>Notice on trial Electricity Tariff Provision for Newly Constructed Hydropower Stations during Flood and Drought Periods</i>	6-Jan-06	Development and Reform Committee of Yunnan Province
New2	<i>Interim Regulations of Hydropower Construction Project Financial Evaluation</i>	14-Jun-94	Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Planning Institute of Ministry of Electric Power and Water Resources of China
New3	<i>Explanation for the Coefficient of Effective Electricity for Hydropower Stations in Dehong Prefecture in Yunnan Province</i>	9-Feb-09	Dehong Prefecture Grid company
New4	Letter to EB Chairman	N/A	Huizhou Cheng
New5	The response of the CDM-EB about Mr. Huizhou Cheng's email.	02-Sep-09	Daniele Violetti
New6	<i>Electric Power System Reform Blue Print</i>	10-Feb-02	State Council of China
New7	<i>Almanac of China's Water Power (2005)</i>	Nov-07	China Hydroelectric Generation Society
New8	Hydroenergy Design Code for Small Hydropower Projects,SL76-94	28-Mar-94	The Ministry of Water Resource of China