



**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: 1

Date: 2011-04-30

**A.2. Description of the project activity:**

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 will be installed à 1.8MW.
Baseline scenario as per B.4	See above.
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 <a href="http://cdmindia.nic.in/host_approval_criteria.htm">cdmindia.nic.in/host_approval_criteria.htm</a> )	Social: Creation of employment Economic: Tax contributions Environmental: Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions Technological: Clean technology transfer

**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:**

&gt;&gt;

**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' 5.1834" and 23° 11' 21.7248" North and between Longitudes 70° 30' 8.6832" and 70° 38' 24.684" 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.
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 factors	33.3%
Monitoring equipment location	The project has not yet started construction.
Emissions sources	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity.

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

Operating Years	Annual estimation of emission reductions In tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub>
2012	247,393
2013	247,393
2014	247,393
2015	247,393
2016	247,393
2017	247,393
2018	247,393
2019	247,393



2020	247,393
2021	247,393
<b>Total estimated reductions</b> (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	2,473,930
<b>Total number of crediting years</b>	10
<b>Annual average over the crediting period</b> <b>of estimated reductions</b> (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	247,393

**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 12.1.0)

Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 05.2)

Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 02)

**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:

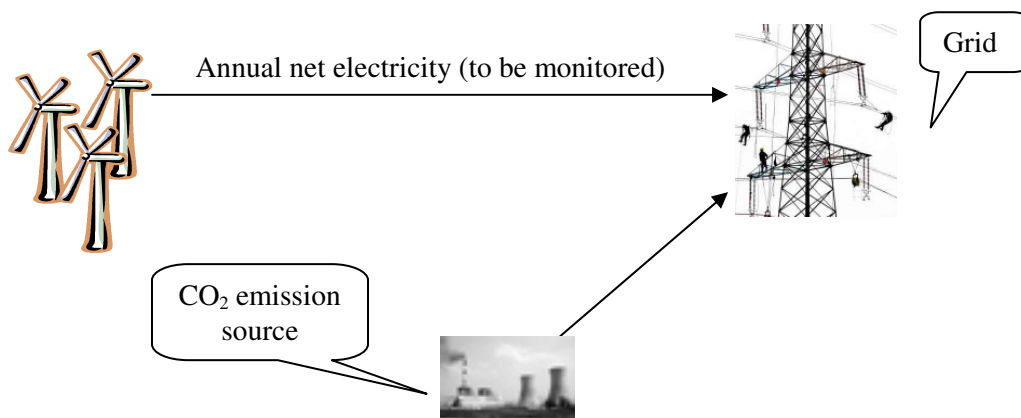
1. The project is a newly-built wind-farm project that uses clean wind resources to generate electricity that is delivered to the NEWNE grid.
2. The project does not involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy at the site of the project activity.
3. The geographic and system boundaries for the grid can be clearly identified and information on the characteristics of the grid is available.

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:**



Source		Gas	Included ?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Main emission source
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
Project activity	For geothermal power plants, fugitive emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> from non-condensable gases contained in geothermal steam	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	NA for wind projects.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	NA for wind projects.
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation in solar thermal power plants and geothermal power plants	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	NA for wind projects.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
	For hydro power plants, emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> from the reservoir	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	NA for wind projects.
		N <sub>2</sub> 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 the Indian DNA and the UNFCCC in October 2010 already.



According to “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” (Version 5.2), 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 12%.

*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 base on management estimation
Total investment	INR	7,062,396,779	Agreement with Vestas, Engagement Letter with consultants, Management Estimation
Electricity tariff	INR/kWh	3.56	Gujarat tariff order
O&M	INR/yr	146,263,283	Agreement with Vestas, Management Estimation
Administrative expenses	INR/yr	5,621,000	Management Estimation
Other expenses	INR/yr	2,258,674	Management Estimation
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
IRR	%	8.99	See excel file “Jangi IRR Calculation”
Benchmark	%	12	See excel file “Benchmark calculation Jangi”

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 only 8.99%, which is lower than the benchmark IRR (12%). 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% to check the effect on the project’s financial attractiveness.



	IRR (%)	Comment
Decrease in Total costs	10.73	Not possible. Fixed price EPC contract. Interest % is likely to be higher.
Increase in power generation	10.66	Not likely. The current capacity factor of 33.3% is calculated based on historical wind availability data.
Increase in electricity price	10.64	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*, Projects are considered similar if they 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.

Boundary definition	Boundary	Explanation
Geographic	Gujarat	India is a big country and the investment surrounding differs a lot amongst states. Gujarat State.
Regulatory framework	From June 2003 to the start of this proposed project.	The major reforms happened after the Electricity Act 2003 (EA) came into force in June 2003.
Technological	All wind farms with an installed capacity higher than 15 MW.	Bigger projects have better negotiating power with the turbine suppliers.

The following table lists all wind projects installed in Gujarat after June 2003 up to today:

Name	Comment
Gujarat NRE Coke	CDM
Gujarat Guardian	It is a captive installation and received VERs.
Patnaik Minerals	CDM
SREI	The Annual Report shows the intention to apply for CDM
Hindustan Zink	CDM
MSPL	CDM
Ratnamani Metals and Tubes	CDM
Tata Power Samana	CDM
CLP Wind Samana	CDM

Source: Wind Power Directory 2010 and Wind turbine suppliers data

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

There are no similar projects widely implemented without the CDM.

Conclusion: the proposed project is 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

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

Where:

$BE_y$  is baseline emission in year  $y$  (tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr).

$EG_y$  is the net electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid in year  $y$ , in MWh.

$EG_{baseline}$  is baseline electricity supplied to the grid in the case of modified or retrofit facilities (MWh).

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$  is combined margin CO<sub>2</sub> 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”.

According to ACM0002, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit:  $EG_{baseline} = 0$ , therefore formula (1) shall be as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_y \cdot EF_{grid,CM,y} \quad (2)$$

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 power system.	Central Region
2: Select an operating margin (OM) method.	Only grid-connected power plants
3: Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple OM</li> <li>3-year generation-weighted average</li> </ul> <p>Results in tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh:            Simple Operating Margin 2006-07: 1.0085            Simple Operating Margin 2007-08: 0.9999            Simple Operating Margin 2008-09: 1.0066            Average Operating Margin of last three years: 1.0050</p>
4: Identify the cohort of power units to be included in the build margin (BM).	Option B
5: Calculate the build margin emission factor.	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.  Result in tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh: 0.6752
6: Calculate the combined margin (CM) emissions factor.	According to ACM0002 the weights for OM and BM are 0.75 and 0.25 respectively: 0.75*1.0050+0.25*0.6752. Result in tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh: 0.9225

Source: Latest available data from “CO<sub>2</sub> Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector” version 5 published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India on <http://cea.nic.in>.

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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$EF_{grid,CM}$
<b>Data unit:</b>	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
<b>Description:</b>	Combined margin CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor for grid connected power generation
<b>Source of data used:</b>	Latest available data from “CO <sub>2</sub> Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector” version 5 published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India on <a href="http://cea.nic.in">http://cea.nic.in</a> .
<b>Value applied:</b>	0.9225
<b>Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :</b>	Data used is from Indian authorities.
<b>Any comment:</b>	NA

#### B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

$$BE_y = EG_y \cdot EF_{grid,CM,y} = 268,177 \text{ MWh} \cdot 0.9225 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh} = 247,393 \text{ tCO}_2.$$

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

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)
2012	0	247,393	0	247,393
2013	0	247,393	0	247,393
2014	0	247,393	0	247,393
2015	0	247,393	0	247,393
2016	0	247,393	0	247,393
2017	0	247,393	0	247,393
2018	0	247,393	0	247,393
2019	0	247,393	0	247,393
2020	0	247,393	0	247,393



2021	0	247,393	0	247,393
<b>Total (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	0	2,473,930	0	2,473,930

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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$EG_y$
<b>Data unit:</b>	MWh
<b>Description:</b>	Net electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid in year y.
<b>Source of data to be used:</b>	Meter reading.
<b>Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5</b>	268,177
<b>Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:</b>	<p>In line with PDD guidance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specification which accepted industry standards or national or international standards will be applied: → The project has not yet started construction. Applicable industry standards will be applied in line with relevant regulations.</li> <li>2. Which measurement equipment is used: → The project has not yet started construction. Appropriate measurement equipment will be used.</li> <li>3. How the measurement is undertaken: → Continuous measurement.</li> <li>4. Which calibration procedures are applied: → Calibration procedures will be in line with applicable industry standards and relevant regulations, minimum every 5 years.</li> <li>5. What is the accuracy of the measurement method: → Accuracy will be in line with applicable industry standards and relevant regulations, minimum 0.5.</li> <li>6. Who is the responsible person/entity that should undertake the measurements and what is the measurement interval: → Trained personnel appointed by the grid company will undertake measurements at least on a yearly basis.</li> </ol>
<b>QA/QC procedures to be applied:</b>	Meter records will be cross-checked by invoices.
<b>Any comment:</b>	NA

**B.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan:**

Operational management structure to be implemented in order to monitor emission reductions.	The project has not yet started construction. Appropriate management structures will be implemented before the starting date of the crediting period in order to monitor emission reductions.
Responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving.	The project has not yet started construction. Appropriate responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving will be defined before the starting date of the crediting period. 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.

**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:

Carbon Asset Management Sweden AB (not a project participant). E-mail: tinfo@tricornase.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

**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:**

2012-01-01

**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, ADB and 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 free and 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
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**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**

See B.7.       -----