Monitoring report form for CDM project activity
(Version 08.0)

Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.

MONITORING REPORT			
Title of the project activity	SHP ITAGUACU CDM PROJECT (JUN 1146), BRAZIL		
UNFCCC reference number of the project activity	8500		
Version number of the PDD applicable to this monitoring report	2		
Version number of this monitoring report	2		
Completion date of this monitoring report	17/09/2021		
Monitoring period number	First monitoring period		
Duration of this monitoring period	01/02/2013 to 31/01/2020		
Monitoring report number for this monitoring period	1		
Project participants	Itaguaçu Energia S/A ; Carbotrader Assessoria e Consultoria em Energia Eireli		
Host Party	Brazil		
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	AMS-I.D. ver. 17 - Grid connected renewable electricity generation		
Sectoral scopes	Sectoral Scope 1 – Energy Industries (Renewable / Non-renewable Sources)		
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by the project activity in this monitoring period	Amount achieved before 1 January 2013	Amount achieved from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2020	Amount achieved from 1 January 2021
	0	184,364 tCO_2e	0
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD	103,725 tCO_2e		

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. General description of project activity

The project activity is a Small Hydro Power Plant (SHP) Itaguaçu with 14.22MW of power capacity. The Itaguaçu SHP is located in Pitanga city, Paraná State, Brazil.

The project activity purpose is to provide electrical energy from a renewable source to the Brazilian National Interconnected System (SIN - from the Portuguese: *Sistema Interconectado Nacional*), offsetting the fossil fuels thermal generation, helping to attend the rising energy demand in Brazil.

The scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project activity is the same that the baseline scenario that consists in the use of electrical energy from the SIN, that includes the use of fossil fuels thermal generation.

The estimative of GHG emission reductions is 14,818tCO_2 annually totalizing 103,725tCO_2 for the first seven years crediting period, can be renewable for more two periods of seven years each one.

With respect to the contribution of the project in the greenhouse gases emissions mitigation (GHG) and the global warming, the project activity reduces the emissions of these gases avoiding the entrance in operation of thermoelectric units that burn fossil fuel in its operation. In the absence of this project activity, these fossil fuels would be burnt in the thermoelectric generating units interconnected to the grid. This initiative helps Brazil to meet its goals of promoting sustainable development.

For the Project Participants the project activity is a sustainable alternative for the electricity generation because the project consist of Small Hydropower Plant with a small reservoir, it has low environmental impact, almost zero if compared to the large hydroelectric power plants.

Moreover, the project activity is in line with the specific requirements[1] of the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) of the country host, because:

- Contributes with the sustainable development because it will reduce the fossil fuel use (non-renewable source). Thus the project contributes to a better utilization of the natural resources and it does use of clean and efficient technologies;
- It contributes to better working conditions and increases the employment opportunities in the area where the project is located (rural area);
- It contributes to the better conditions for the local economy, because the use of renewable energy reduces the fossil fuel dependence, the amount of associated pollution and the social costs related with it.

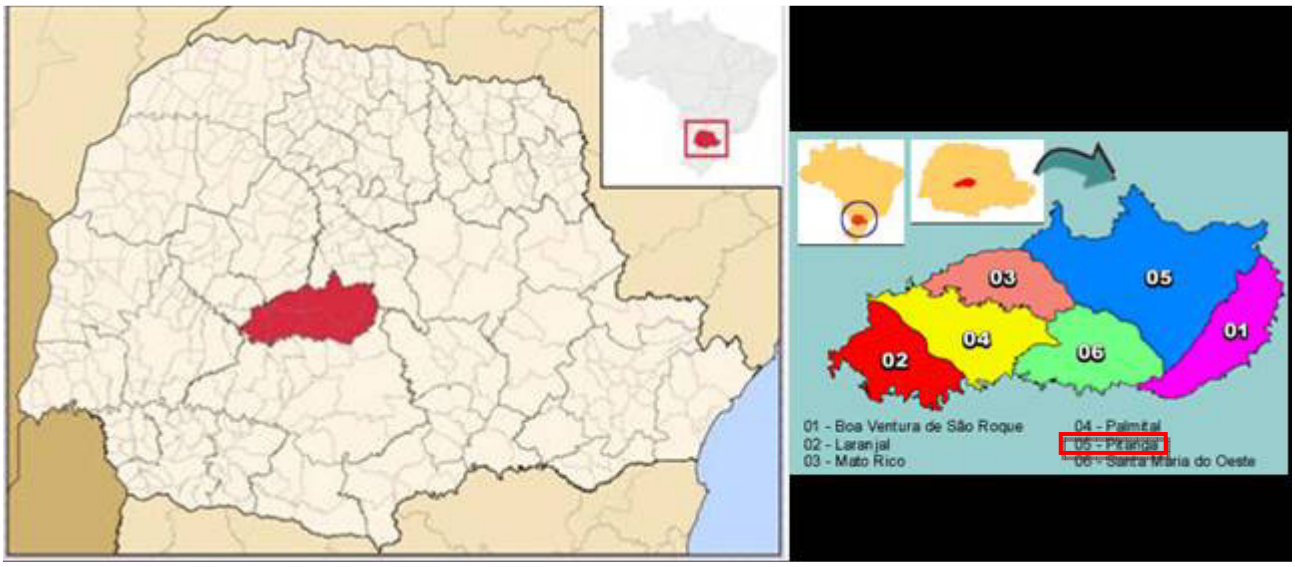
A.2. Location of project activity

The project activity is located in the Pitanga River in the municipality of Pitanga, State of Paraná, Brazil. The geographical coordinates are: 24°41'37.03" S 51°31'08.76" W or Latitude: -24.693619 and Longitude: -51.5191 (in decimal).

The Figure 1 illustrates the exact enterprise location:

[1] The specific requirements of the CDM are in the document "Manual para Submissão de Atividades de Projeto no Âmbito do MDL – from CIMGC Brazil (DNA)", Page 16.

Figure 1: Geographical location of Pitanga city.



Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Parana_Micro_Pitanga.svg
and City Brazil - http://www.citybrazil.com.br

A.3. Parties and project participants

Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Brazil	Itaguaçu Energia S/A (Private entity)	No
	Carbotrader Assessoria e Consultoria em Energia Eireli (Private entity)	

A.4. References to applied methodologies and standardized baselines

AMS-I.D. - Grid connected renewable electricity generation -Version 17 (valid from 3 June 201 onwards). Link: https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/V9LRSXKP24Q7YT6HZDUBO3C0ING8AJ

And the Tool:

TOOL 07: "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" – version 02.2.1 EB 63, valid from 29 September 2011 onwards. Link: https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v2.2.1.pdf

A.5. Crediting period type and duration

01/02/2013 – 31/01/2020 (Renewable)

SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

B.1. Description of implemented project activity

The project activity consists in the use of water coming directly from the river to generate electricity. The water potential gravitational energy is used to move the turbines. The turbines trigger the generators that

produce the electrical energy. This is a source of clean and renewable energy that presents minimal impact on the environment.

The technology and equipment used in the project activity was developed and manufactured in Brazil. There wasn´t transfer technology or know-how to the host country.

The SHP Itaguaçu venture is interconnected to the Brazilian energy grid and provides power for this electrical system. The connection point is in Pitanga Substation (far 34.7 Km). More details about the SHP SIN connection in the B.7.3 Section.

The venture is classified as Small Hydro Power plant. According to the Resolution 652, of 9/12/2003 from ANEEL to be considered a small hydroelectric plant, the area of the reservoir must be less than 3 km^2 (300 ha) and generation capacity must be between 1 MW and 30 MW. This type of enterprise is also called “run of river” plant which does not include significant water stocks.

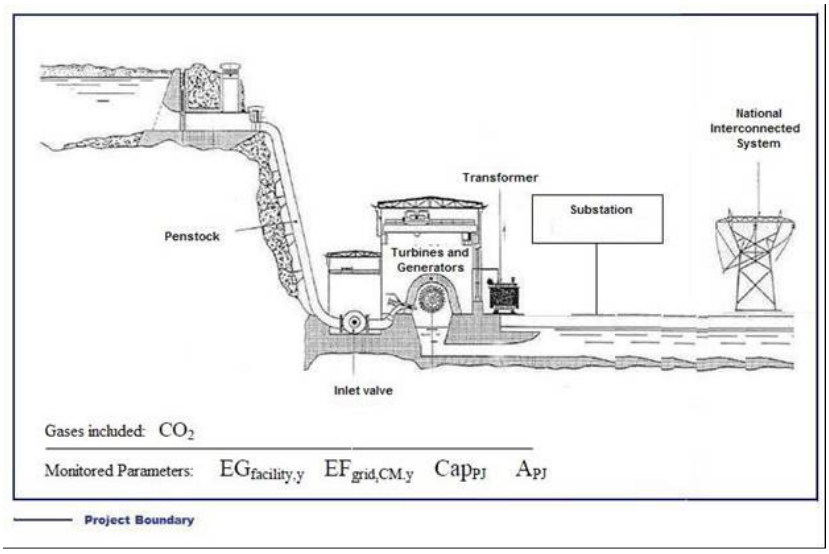
The technical characteristics of the equipments that was implemented in the SHP can be seen in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Main datas of the SHP Itaguaçu

SHP	**Itaguaçu**
Installed Power (MW)	14.22
Reservoir Area (Km^2)	0.340
Power density (W/m^2)	41.82
Turbines Type	Francis
Quantity	2
Power (kW)	7,324
Flow water (m^3/s)	12.18
Spin (rpm)	600
Generators	
Quantity	2
Nominal Power (kVA)	7,900
Effective Power (kW)	7,110
Power Factor	0.9
Frequency(Hz)	60

In operation under the existing scenario, prior to the implementation of the project activity that is the same that the baseline scenario, there were not any operating in the place where the SHP was installed, then there were not any facility, systems or equipments working.

The diagram below shows the project boundary:



Regarding the grid connection point, the SHP Itaguaçu electricity is dispatched to the Copel substation (Companhia Paranaense de Energia - the local utility grid system) located in the Pitanga city - PR, being this the connection point[2] with the SIN.

Table 2: Metering Calibration datas

Nº	METERS IDENTIFICATION		DATE OF ISSUE	VALIDITY
1	Number: 1112132 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Main meter	19/02/2013	2 years
2	Number: 1112133 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Backup meter	19/02/2013	2 years
3	Number: 1112132 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Main meter	12/03/2015	2 years
4	Number: 1112133 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Backup meter	12/03/2015	2 years
5	Number: 1112132 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Main meter	03/05/2017	5 years[3]
6	Number: 1112133 Manufacturer: Landis + Gyr Model: Saga1000	Backup meter	03/05/2017	5 years

[2] More details about the connection point can be found in the document *"res2003317_Autorizacao PIE.pdf",* Art. 2.

[3] According to ONS submodule 12.3 item 5.1.2.2 from 01/01/2017 the calibration period was changed from 2 to 5 years

B.2. Post-registration changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents

Not applicable.

B.2.2. Corrections

Not applicable.

B.2.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

Not applicable.

B.2.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan

Not applicable.

B.2.5. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

Not applicable.

B.2.6. Changes to project design

Not applicable.

B.2.7. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity

Not applicable.

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

The project activity procedures for monitoring electricity generation follow the parameters and regulations of the Brazilian energy sector. The National Grid Operator (ONS) and the Electric Power Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) are the entities responsible for the technical requirements of the energy measurement and for the billing. These entities monitoring and approves the energy accurate accounting.

The agent responsible for the measurement system for billing (SMF from Portuguese: *Sistema de Medição para Faturamento*) develops the project in accordance with the technical specifications of the measurements for billing, which must include the location of measurement points, measurement panels, meters and systems for local and remote measurement.

The measurement system do the energy measurement and registration. To do that, the meters are installed in the measurement panels, which are located in the control room or measurement cabins. For this system is guaranteed the data inviolability, because the meters are sealed for safety after calibration.

There are ameasurement panel in the COPEL substation, in Pitanga city, exclusive for Itaguaçu SHP, containing two meters (principal and back-up). The panel sends the electricity data dispatched for the grid to CCEE and to Itaguaçu (that may do the reading and monitoring of the datas through its own staff or using a third part team). See details in the picture below:

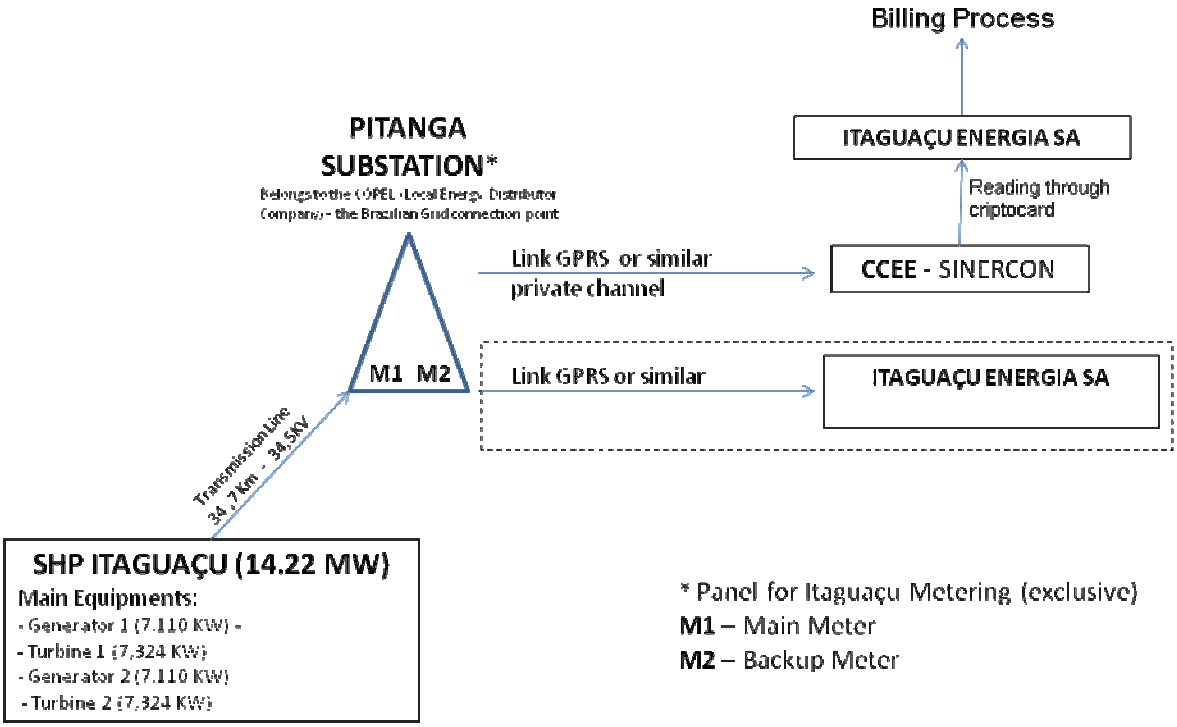


Figure 2 – SHP Itaguaçu connection to the SIN and Electricity monitoring

Data monitoring:

The meters readings are used for the emission reductions. The monitoring steps are as follows:

(1) The data is measured hourly and recorded monthly;
(2) Spreadsheets containing the electricity delivered to the grid is generated; the CCEE datas measured was used to calculate the emissions reduction;
(3) The Itaguaçu provides to Carbotrader the monitored datas from its meters and the CCEE datas measured;
(4) The emission reductions is managed by the responsible project manager at Carbotrader;

In case of difference of readings (from CCEE and Itaguaçu) was considered the lowest for the calculation of CERs from the project.

Quality control:

(1) Calibration of meters

The calibration of meters was conducted by qualified organization that complies with national standards and industrial regulations to ensure the system accuracy. The periodicity of the calibration will follow the Procedure 12.3[4] of ONS. After calibration, the meters was sealed for safety. The calibration certificates was archived with other monitoring records.
The class of accuracy of equipment used in the project activity is under the national standards (NBR 14519 from Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas – Brazilian Association of Technical Standards). It can be viewed in the Procedure 12.2[5] of ONS.

(2) Emergency treatment

[4] http://www.ons.org.br/paginas/sobre-o-ons/procedimentos-de-rede/vigentes

[5] http://www.ons.org.br/paginas/sobre-o-ons/procedimentos-de-rede/vigentes

In case of unavailability of measures from any point of measurement, due to maintenance, commissioning or for any other reason, willshall be used the methodology to estimate data as the item 14.3 of the Procedure of Commercialization PdC ME.01[6]

Data Management:

All the issues regarding the project activity was treated by the Itaguaçu Energia S/A Executive Management Sector..
An operational structure for the SHP was assigned and trained before the SHP commercial operation start.

The data is annually filed (electronic archive) and should be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later.

Training Procedures:

All the training necessary for the plant operational team was provided during the plant construction and during the plant commercial operation. Also a plant operation manual was created in order to provide assured instructions.
Furthermore, operation, maintenance and calibration procedures follow the national guidelines set by the National Grid Operator (ONS).

Emission Factors:

The Emission Factor related to this project activity ($EF_{CO2,grid,,y}$,$EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$ and $EF_{grid,BM,y}$) as mentioned previously, are provided by the Brazilian DNA and it can be viewed at its website (https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/ciencia/SEPED/clima/index.html).

SECTION D. Data and parameters

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

Data/Parameter	$Cap_{Itaguaçu,y}$
Unit	W
Description	SHP Installed Power after the implementation of the project activity.
Source of data	Project Site
Value(s) applied	14,220,000
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Technical specification of the generators.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of project emissions.
Additional comments	

Data/Parameter	$A_{Itaguaçu,y}$
Unit	m^2
Description	Area of the reservoir measured in the water surface, after the implementation of the project activity, when the reservoir is full.
Source of data	Reservoir in the Project site.
Value(s) applied	340,000
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Measured from topographical surveys, maps, satellite pictures, etc.

[6] http://www.ons.org.br/paginas/sobre-o-ons/procedimentos-de-rede/vigentes

Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of project emissions.
Additional comments	

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/Parameter	**$EG_{Itaguaçu,y}$**
Unit	MWh/year
Description	SHP Itaguaçu net electricity delivered to the grid in year y
Measured/calculated/ default	Measured
Source of data	Energy Meters
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2013 =21,894.02 2014 =77,734.04 2015 =97,320.29 2016 =95,575.15 2017 =78,462.68 2018 =60,577.52 2019 =56,998.55 2020 =7,304.65
Monitoring equipment	The net electricity delivered to the grid is checked through the energy metering. The datas from the energy meters were cross checked with the CCEE data bank (Electric Power Commercialization Chamber in Brazil). In case of difference of readings (from CCEE and Itaguaçu) was considered the lowest for the calculation of CERs from the project. For further details see section B.7.3, item "Data monitoring"
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	The datas were filed monthly (electronically) and should be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later
Calculation method (if applicable)	Not applicable
QA/QC procedures	The meters complies with national standards and industrial regulations to ensure the accuracy. The meters was sealed for safety after the calibration
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	**$EF_{CO2,grid,y}$**
Unit	tCO_2e/MWh
Description	CO_2 emission factor of the grid electricity in year y
Measured/calculated/ default	Calculated
Source of data	Calculated through the data provided by DNA (Designated National Authority). The Brazilian DNA provides the Operating Margin Emission Factor and the Build Margin Emission Factor
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2013 =0.4316 2014 =0.4400 2015 =0.4075 2016 =0.3904 2017 =0.2955 2018 =0.3380 2019 =0.3100 2020 =0.3303

Monitoring equipment	Not applicable
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	The data was annually filed (electronic archive) and should be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later
Calculation method (if applicable)	The Emission Factor was monitored through ex-post calculation, which datas are available by the DNA (Designated National Authority). The Combined Margin is calculated through a weighted-average formula, considering both the $EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$ and the $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ and the weights w_{OM} and w_{BM} (are default 0.5)
QA/QC procedures	Not applicable
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	$EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$
Unit	tCO_2/MWh
Description	CO_2 Operating Margin emission factor of the grid, in a year *y*
Measured/calculated/ default	Calculated
Source of data	Data provided by DNA in year *y*
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2013 =0.5919 2014 =0.5837 2015 =0.5597 2016 =0.6228 2017 =0.5882 2018 =0.5390 2019 =0.5181 2020 =0.5627
Monitoring equipment	The Operating Margin Emission Factor was collected in the DNA website, which is responsible for this calculation
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	The data was annually filed (electronic archive) and should be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later
Calculation method (if applicable)	Not applicable
QA/QC procedures	Not applicable
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	$EF_{grid,BM,y}$
Unit	tCO_2/MWh
Description	CO_2 Build Margin emission factor of the grid, in year *y*
Measured/calculated/ default	Calculated
Source of data	Data provided by DNA in year *y*
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2013 =0.2713 2014 =0.2963 2015 =0.2553 2016 =0.1581 2017 =0.0028 2018 =0.1370 2019 =0.1020 2020 =0.0979

Monitoring equipment	The Build Margin Emission Factor was collected in the DNA website, which is responsible for this calculation
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	The data was annually filed (electronic archive) and should be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later
Calculation method (if applicable)	Not applicable
QA/QC procedures	Not applicable
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

Not applicable.

SECTION E. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

E.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals

The baseline methodology considers the determination of the grid emissions factor which the project activity is connected as the core data to be determined in the baseline scenario. In Brazil, the grid is interconnected by the National Interconnected System (SIN) in a single system.

"Operating Margin *OM* Emission Factor" calculation ($EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$)

The Emission Factor (OM) calculated by the Dispatch Data Analysis is described below:

$$EF_{grid,OM-DD,y} = \frac{\sum_{h} EG_{PJ,h} \cdot EF_{EL,DD,h}}{EG_{PJ,y}}$$

Where:

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$	Operating margin CO_2 emission factor in year y (tCO_2/MWh);
$EG_{PJ,h}$	Electricity displaced by the project activity in hour h of year y (MWh);
$EF_{EL,DD,h}$	CO_2 emission factor for power units in the top of the dispatch order in hour h in year y (tCO_2/MWh);
$EG_{PJ,y}$	Total electricity displaced by the project activity in year y (MWh);
h	Hours in year y in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity;
y	Year in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity.

This way, we have that the OM Emission Factor is:

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,2013}$ = **0.5919**

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,2014}$ = **0.5837**

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,2015}$ = **0.5597**

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,2016}$ = **0.6228**

$EF_{grid,OM-DD,2017}$ = **0.5882**

$EF_{grid,OM\text{-}DD,2018}$ = **0.5390**

$EF_{grid,OM\text{-}DD,2019}$ = **0.5181**

$EF_{grid,OM\text{-}DD,2020}$ = **0.5627**

"Build Margin Emission Factor BM" calculation ($EF_{grid,BM,y}$)

According to the used methodology, the Build Margin (BM) Emission Factor, also needs to be calculated, being determined with the formula below:

$$EF_{grid,BM,y} = \frac{\sum_{i,m} EG_{m,y}.EF_{EL,m,y}}{\sum_{m} EG_{m,y}}$$

Where:

$EF_{grid,BM,y}$	Build margin CO_2 emission factor in year *y* (tCO_2/MWh);
$EG_{m,y}$	Net quantity of electricity generated and delivered to the grid by power unit m in year *y* (MWh);
$EF_{EL,m,y}$	CO_2 emission factor of power unit m in year *y* (tCO_2/MWh);
m	Power units included in the build margin.

$EF_{grid,BM,2013}$ = **0.2713**

$EF_{grid,BM,2014}$ = **0.2693**

$EF_{grid,BM,2015}$ = **0.2553**

$EF_{grid,BM,2016}$ = **0.1581**

$EF_{grid,BM,2017}$ = **0.0028**

$EF_{grid,BM,2018}$ = **0.1370**

$EF_{grid,BM,2019}$ = **0.1020**

$EF_{grid,BM,2020}$ = **0.0979**

"Baseline Emission Factor" calculation ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$)

Finally, the baseline Emission Factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$) of the Combined Margin, is calculated through a weighted-average formula, considering both the $EF_{grid,OM\text{-}DD,y}$ and the $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ and the weights w_{OM} and w_{BM} (are default 0.5), that gives:

Year	$EF_{grid,OM,y}$	w_{OM}	$EF_{grid,BM,y}$	w_{BM}	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
2013	0.5919	0.5	0.2713	0.5	0.4316
2014	0.5837	0.5	0.2963	0.5	0.4400
2015	0.5597	0.5	0.2553	0.5	0.4075
2016	0.6228	0.5	0.1581	0.5	0.3904
2017	0.5882	0.5	0.0028	0.5	0.2955
2018	0.5390	0.5	0.1370	0.5	0.3380
2019	0.5181	0.5	0.1020	0.5	0.3100
2020	0.5627	0.5	0.0979	0.5	0.3303

$$EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{CO2,grid,y.}$$

The emissions reduction (**ER**) of this project activity is:

$$ER = BE_y – L_y - PE_y$$

The baseline emissions are proportional to the electricity delivered to the grid throughout the project's lifetime. Baseline emissions are calculated by multiplying the electricity baseline emissions factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$) by the electricity generated by the project activity.

$$BE_y = EG_{BL,y} . EF_{CO2,grid,y}$$

Year	$EG_{BL,y}$	$EF_{CO2,grid,y}$	BE_y (tCO_2e)
2013	21,894.02	0.4316	9,448
2014	77,734.04	0.4400	34,201
2015	97,320.29	0.4075	39,655
2016	95,575.15	0.3904	37,316
2017	78,462.68	0.2955	23,184
2018	60,577.52	0.3380	20,476
2019	56,998.55	0.3100	17,672
2020	7,304.65	0.3303	2,412

To this project, leakages are not considered, thus:

$L_y = 0$

As said previously the project emission is zero:

$PEy = 0$

So, the emission reduction (**ER**) of the project activity is:

$$ER = BE_y\ tCO_2e$$

E.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net removals

According to the project category and the corresponding methodology, project emissions are zero

E.3. Calculation of leakage emissions

There is no leakage associated with this project activity

E.4. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals ($t CO_2e$)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals ($t CO_2e$)	Leakage GHG emissions ($t CO_2e$)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals ($t CO_2e$)			
				Before 01/01/ 2013	From 01/01/ 2013 until 31/12/ 2020	From 01/01/ 2021	Total amount
Total	184,364	0	0	0	184,364	0	184,364

E.5. Comparison of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals achieved with estimates in the registered PDD

Amount achieved during this monitoring period t CO_2e)	Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD ($t CO_2e$)
184,364	103,725

E.5.1. Explanation of calculation of "amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD"

The amount estimated ex ante is the same described on registered PDD.

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved emission reductions

Beside the achieved electricity generation during this monitoring period (495,866.90 MWh) been 5% less than the one forecasted (522,049.50 MWh) the average Combined Margin Emission Factor has achieved 85.7% above (0.3679) the one forecasted in the registered PDD (0.1981).

E.7. Remarks on scale of small-scale project activity

Not applicable.

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Document information

Version	*Date*	*Description*
08.0	6 April 2021	Revision to: • Reflect the "Clarification: Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases" (CDM-EB109-A01-CLAR).
07.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the "CDM project standard for project activities" (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN); • Add a section on remarks on the observance of the scale limit of small-scale project activity during the crediting period; • Add "changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity" as a possible post-registration changes; • Clarify the reporting of net anthropogenic GHG removals for A/R project activities between two commitment periods; • Make editorial improvements.
06.0	7 June 2017	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 01.0 of the "CDM project standard for project activities" (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN); • Make editorial improvements.
05.1	4 May 2015	Editorial revision to correct version numbering.
05.0	1 April 2015	Revisions to: • Include provisions related to delayed submission of a monitoring plan; • Provisions related to the Host Party; • Remove reference to programme of activities; • Overall editorial improvement.
04.0	25 June 2014	Revisions to: • Include the Attachment: Instructions for filling out the monitoring report form (these instructions supersede the "Guideline: Completing the monitoring report form" (Version 04.0)); • Include provisions related to standardized baselines; • Add contact information on a responsible person(s)/ entity(ies) for completing the CDM-MR-FORM in A.6 and Appendix 1; • Change the reference number from *F-CDM-MR* to *CDM-MR-FORM*; • Editorial improvement.
03.2	5 November 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in page 1.
03.1	2 January 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in section E.5.

Version	*Date*	*Description*
03.0	3 December 2012	Revision required to introduce a provision on reporting actual emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks for the period up to 31 December 2012 and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards (EB 70, Annex 11).
02.0	13 March 2012	Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the monitoring report form" (EB 66, Annex 20).
01.0	28 May 2010	EB 54, Annex 34. Initial adoption.

Decision Class: Regulatory
Document Type: Form
Business Function: Issuance
Keywords: monitoring report