



Monitoring report form for CDM project activity
(Version 07.0)

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

MONITORING REPORT

Title of the project activity	60MW Solar PV - Monte Plata	
UNFCCC reference number of the project activity	8530	
Version number of the PDD applicable to this monitoring report	06	
Version number of this monitoring report	03	
Completion date of this monitoring report	19/08/2019	
Monitoring period number	2	
Duration of this monitoring period	01/01/2017 – 31/12/2018	
Monitoring report number for this monitoring period	-	
Project participants	Electronic J.R.C., S.R.L (private) Foundation myclimate – The Climate Protection Partnership (private) Uno Wind Service GmbH (private)	
Host Party	Dominican Republic	
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources Version 13.0	
Sectoral scopes	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
	-	62,485
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD	87,763	

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. General description of project activity

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The project activity consists in the installation of a 60MW_n (limited by inverters) photovoltaic Solar Energy Farm, which is considered as a sustainable source of electricity generation. There are no emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) associated with this kind of energy generation.

All electricity that is being generated by the Solar PV Farm is delivered to the national interconnection grid and displaces GHG emissions from equivalent amount of electricity generated in fossil fuel power plants (proven by the emission factor calculations described in section D.1).

Until December of 2018, the total capacity of the solar plant is 30 MW, and to comply with the total capacity, the additional 30 MW will be in operation in the last quarter of 2019.

The project activity is developed by Electronic J.R.C., S.L.R., a 'special purpose vehicle' (SPV) company from the Dominican Republic owned by 'General Energy Solutions' (GES) a Taiwanese company and built, operated and maintained by Soventix GmbH a German company. After construction of the addition capacity, the proposed project activity will be the largest solar power plant in Caribbean area.

With the development of the proposed project activity there is a real and measurable contribution to the sustainable development of the Dominican Republic ("**DomRep**") in the following aspects:

- The project activity is in compliance with all the national environmental initiatives:
 - The "Ley No. 57 – 07 de Incentivo a las Energías Renovables y Regímenes Especiales" promotes the creation of new renewable energy projects in the country, in order to incentive the regional, rural and agro industrial economic development. The Dominican Republic has no meaningful fossil fuel sources, which increases the dependence of foreign sources of energy, having a direct impact on the countries balance of foreign trade.
 - The project activity is in compliance with all the quality conditions established in the "Ley General de Electricidad (125-01)".
- The proposed project activity produces renewable energy at a production price that is independent from the worldwide market fluctuations and risks for fossil fuels.
- Employment creation.
- Technology and Knowledge transfer.
- Environmental Impact.

Based on the Solar Irradiation Study performed by "M&A Ingeniería, C. por A."¹, an annual irradiation hitting the solar panels of 2,088 kWh/m² has been determined.

The actual GHG emission reductions in this monitoring period: 62,485 t CO₂e

A.2. Location of project activity

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Host Party

Dominican Republic

¹ Solar Irradiation Study is available to the DOE during the validation process.

Region/State/Province etc.

Monte Plata

City/Town/Community etc.

Cruce de Boronga

Physical/Geographical location

The Project Activity is installed in the parcels No. 41, 41 - Sub – 24, 41 – Sub - 44, D.C No 64 – B, all of the part of the Distrito Catastral. No. 64 in the Cruce de Boronga sector, municipality and province of Monte Plata.

The project location can be demarcated by the following GPS coordinates:

Monte Plata (first 30 MW): 18°49'.0919"N – 69 47'22.66"O

Monte Plata (second 30 MW): 18°49'.28.10"N – 69 47'22.66"O

In the next satellite image we can clearly see the physical delimitation of the project activity enclosed in the polygon; all the structures are installed within these limits.

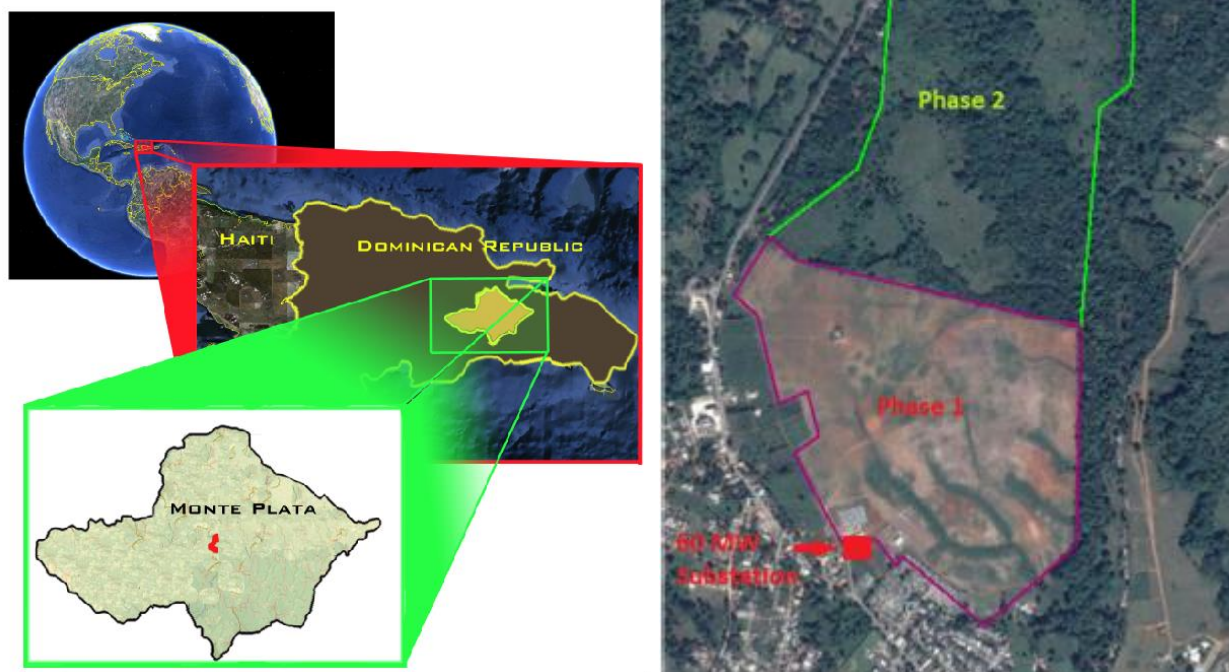


Figure 1: Macro and Micro location of the Project Activity

A.3. Parties and project participants

Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Dominican Republic (Host)	Electronic J.R.C., S.R.L (private)	No
Switzerland	Foundation myclimate – The Climate Protection Partnership (private)	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uno Wind Service GmbH (private)	No

A.4. Reference to applied methodologies and standardized baselines

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The approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity is the:

- ACM0002: “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”, Version 13.0.

<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/VJI9AX539D9MLOPXN2AY9UR1N4IYGD>

Also for the documentation of the Project Activity, the following tools were followed:

- Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system – Version 02.2.1²

https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v1.1.pdf/history_view

- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality - Version 06.1.0³

https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v5.2.pdf/history_view

Because the project activity relies on the generation of electricity through the electro-chemical conversion of solar radiation, no associated emissions are generated during the operation, so there is no leakage emissions considered.

A.5. Crediting period type and duration

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Fixed crediting period

31/05/2015 – 30/05/2025

SECTION B. Implementation of project activity**B.1. Description of implemented project activity**

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The project activity is developed by Electronic J.R.C., S.L.R., a ‘special purpose vehicle’ (SPV) company from the Dominican Republic owned by ‘General Energy Solutions’ (GES) a Taiwanese company and built, operated and maintained by Soventix GmbH a German company. After construction, the proposed project activity will be the largest solar power plant in Caribbean area.

The PV plant Monte Plata was built as a free field installation at the northern suburban area of Monte Plata (Dominican Republic), close to the local HV-substation at 69kV. The construction of first 30MW was completed in May of 2016; the plant was connected to the grid in June 2016, the registration of the data in the monitoring system started in June 17th and fed into the grid four days later. The commercial operations started in September of 2016.

² EB 63 Annex 19, 29th September 2011.

³EB 65, Annex 21, 25th of November 2011.

A total of 132,000 modules of the type 7NAC000-06A245/ 255 /266 produced by the manufacturer General Energy Solutions have been used to complete a total nominal capacity of 33.389,4 kWp. The construction has been finished using a two row steal sub construction system from the manufacturer Schletter with an inclination of 10°, south oriented.

The generated electricity is transformed into alternating current at a frequency of 60Hz and 480 Volts by the use of 1,000 SUN2000-30KTL-A inverters supplied by the manufacturer Huawei. The voltage from the inverters is stepped up by medium voltage transformer station up to 20kV (20kV/0.48kV). The transformer stations are connected in a ring configuration. The total park consists of three medium voltage rings with 7, 8, 7 medium voltage stations per ring.

The medium stations are connected to the substation ABB 64 MVA 138/69/20 kVMW_n which is connected to the national grid.

In order to collect the counter values of the inverters and the global irradiation as well as to alert the operators in case of disruptions, 23 data logging instruments from Meteocontrol have been installed. Being transferred from the data loggers to the SaferSun Portal from Meteocontrol, the performance data of the plant is able to be tracked and analyzed.

The capacity addition - 30MW - is under development and the construction is expected to start in the last quarter of 2019 and be in operation in 2020. The construction has not yet begun because the permitting process has not been completed. Therefore the capacity addition have a delay in the permitting steps and the signing of the power purchase agreement (PPA), which are precedent conditions to be able to execute and start the construction phase of the addition.

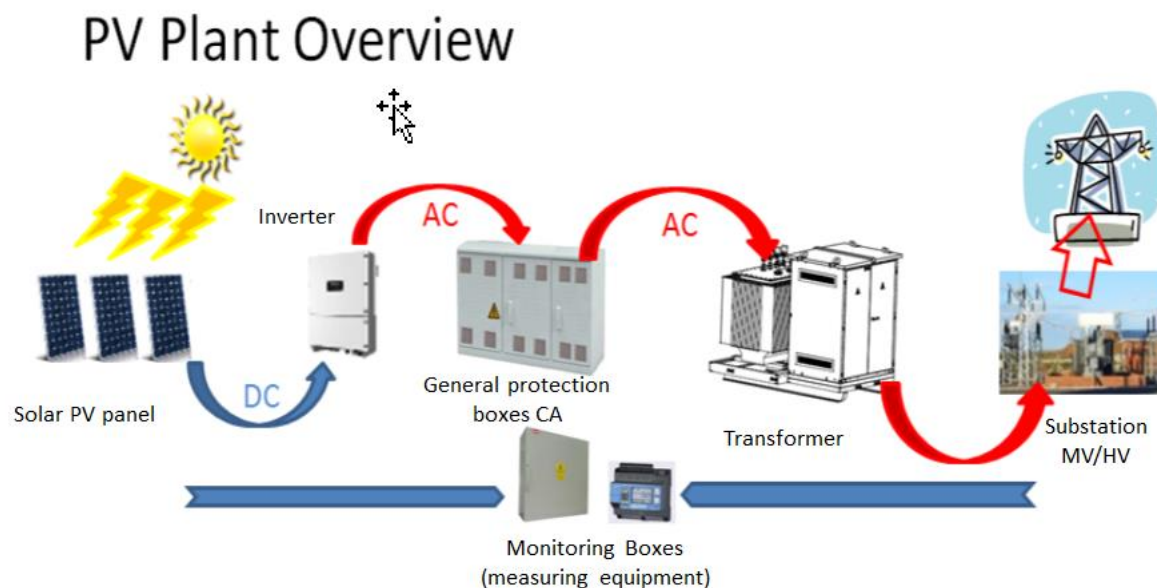


Figure 2: Solar Plant Overview

Description of the actual operation

The actual operation of the project activity during this monitoring period was normal for a power plant using solar energy. Regular overhaul times occurred because scheduled maintenance but these events lasted few hours:

- (1) Stop 22/05/2018, 10h00m; Resume 22/05/2018 15h00m: Disconnection. Maintenance the Hainamosa Line
- (2) Stop 07/06/2018, 10h00m; Resume 07/06/2018 16h00m: Disconnection to finish with the cableway project.

- (3) Stop 12/06/2018, 10h00m; Resume 12/06/2018 16h00m: Disconnection to finish with the cableway project.
- (4) Stop 08/11/2018, 08h15m; Resume 08/11/2018 17h56m: Disconnection. Maintenance the Hainamosa Line
- (5) Stop 09/11/2018, 08h05m; Resume 09/11/2018 17h56m: Disconnection to finish with the cableway project.
- (6) Stop 04/12/2018, 08h00m; Resume 04/12/2018 16h15m: Disconnection. Maintenance the Hainamosa Line

B.2. Post-registration changes

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

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Not applicable.

B.2.2. Corrections

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Change the project activity name because the proposed change in the installed capacity. According PRC-8530-001 approved November 29, 2018.

First name: 30MW Solar PV – Monte Plata

New name: 60MW Solar PV – Monte Plata

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

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The project starting date was defined by the date of signature of the purchase agreement for the key-equipment expected by 01/02/2013 but because the change of two project owners of the project activity, delays in approval of legal documentation and the addendums in the Power Purchase Agreement, the project activity propose to postpone two years the start of the crediting period. According PRC-8530-001 approved November 29, 2018.

First start date of crediting period: 01/06/2013

New start date of crediting period: 31/05/2015

B.2.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan

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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

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Not applicable.

B.2.6. Changes to project design

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The project will add capacity of the plant from 30 MW to 60 MW. During the last years the owners changed and the project made the decision to increase the capacity of the solar plant. Construction of the new 30 MW will be in 2019. At the end of 2019 there will be physically one project of up to 60MW.

As described in PRC-8530-001 approved 29 November of 2018⁴.

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

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Not applicable.

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

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As established in the methodology, the only variable that needs to be verified and monitored during the crediting period is the total amount of electricity delivered to the electric grid, since the calculations of the emission factor are performed in an *ex ante* basis, so is not necessary to update any other variable during the crediting period.

The equipments installed for measuring the total amount of energy delivered to the grid is the PowerLogic ION8650 meter (Schneider Electric meter).

Main electricity meter

Serial number: MW-1408A774- 01

Type: Schneider Electric ION 8650

Accuracy: 0.2

Back-up electricity meter

Serial number: MW-1507A002

Type: Schneider Electric ION 8650

Accuracy: 0.2

Main characteristics:

ANSI Class 0.2 and IEC 62053-22/23 Class 0,2S metering

For interconnection points on medium, high, and ultra-high voltage networks; twice as accurate as current IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and ANSI (American National Standard for Electricity Meters) Class 0.2 standards over all conditions and including single wide range current measurement.

Power quality compliance monitoring

Monitor compliance with international quality-of-supply standards (IEC 61000-4-30 Class A/S, EN50160, IEC 61000-4-7, IEC 61000-4-15, IEEE 1159, IEEE 519).

Digital fault recording

Simultaneous capture of voltage and current channels for sub-cycle disturbance transients.

Complete communications

⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/PRCContainer/DB/prcp88371061/view>

Multi-port, multi-protocol ports including serial, infrared, modem and ethernet. Simultaneously supports multiple industry standard protocols including: Itron MV-90, Modbus, Modbus Master, DNP 3.0 and IEC 61850.

Multiple tariffs and time-of-use

Apply tariffs, seasonal rate schedules to measure energy and demand values for time periods with specific billing requirements.

Multiple setpoints for alarm and control functions

A total of 65 setpoints are configurable for 1-second or ½ - cycle operation.

Power quality summary

Consolidation of all the power quality characteristics into a single trendable index.

Integrate with software

Easily integrate with ION Enterprise operations software or other energy management systems; MV90, DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850.

Transformer/line loss compensation

Determine technical system losses in real time.

Instrument transformer correction

Save money and improve accuracy by correcting for less accurate transformers.

Alarm notification via email

High-priority alarms, data logs sent directly to the user's PC. Instant notification of power quality events by email.

It has two communication buses RS 485, one of them commutable to a RS 232, with an internal modem of 33.6 kbps.

Feature set: 32MB memory, basic tariff/energy metering (4 data recorders, 64 channels).

The system frequency is 60 Hz. systems

All the meters are designed to work in a four wire three phases system.

The nominal tension and the type of service is self-programmable within the range of 57 – 277 V and have an operation range of +- 15% of the nominal tension, base type, with quartz controlled internal digital clock, independent from the frequency of the grid.

Data is measured in the Point of Common Coupling; that means in the project boundary. All energy losses within the boundaries of the project is not accounted as emission reductions.

Data of the "onsite" measurements is crosschecked with the data approved and provided by the buyer.

Emission Reductions:

The current emission reductions of the project is accounted as the total electricity delivered to the grid for the monitoring period, multiplied by the emission factor of the SENI. In order to monitor the total emission reductions a simplified calculation model is used.

Total Energy Generated:

To monitor the output of the electricity of the solar plant two meters are installed, one for internal control and the other for delivering the electricity to the grid. The installed meters send all the information to the control cabin. All the information is recorded and stored. The final crosscheck of the data is with the sales receipts. Also, each one of the structures has a direct monitoring for detecting any kind of failure in the electric system. All data monitored and required for verification and issuance of CER's is kept for two years after the end of the last crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs latest.

The following monitoring procedure has been developed in order to generate the necessary information for verification purposes:

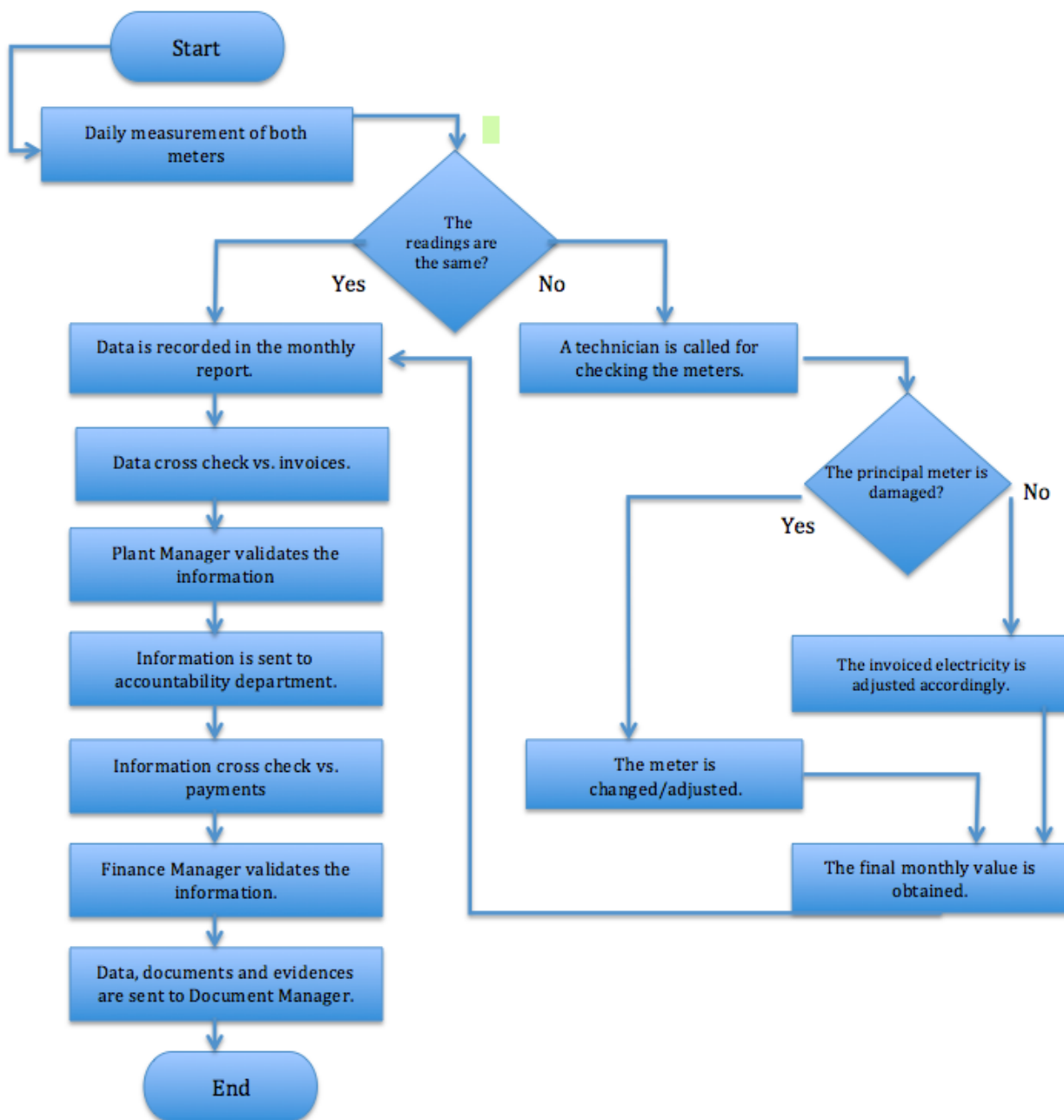


Figure 3: Monitoring procedure

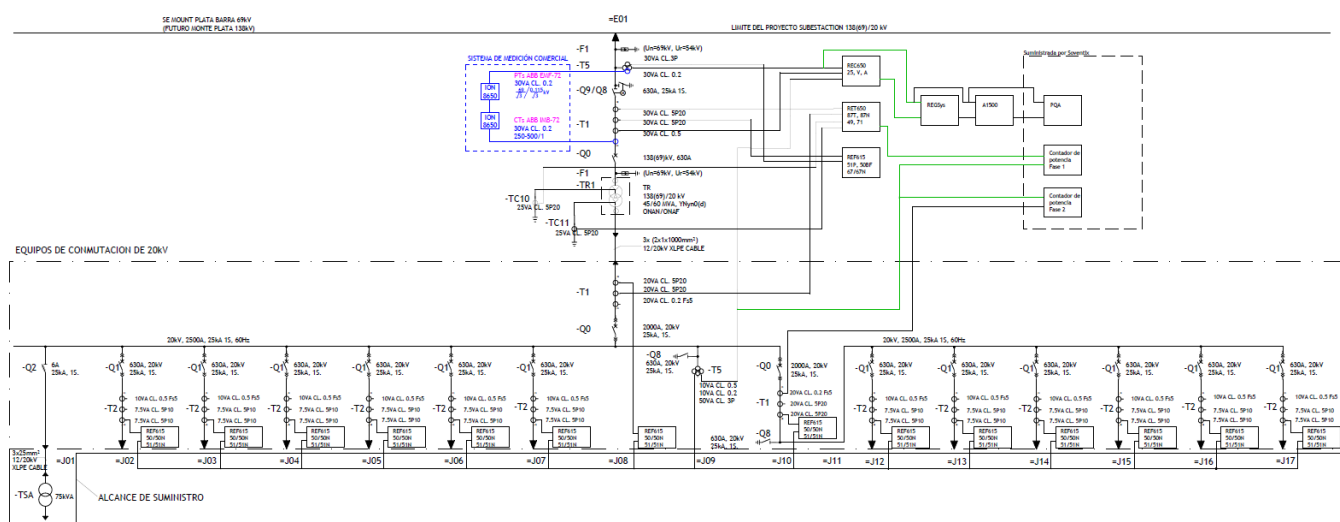


Figure 4: Commercial measurement system

SECTION D. Data and parameters

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

(Copy this table for each data or parameter.)

Data/Parameter	$EG_{m,y}$
Unit	kWh
Description	Net energy delivered to the grid by power unit “m” during year “y”
Source of data	Statistical Data from the National Energy Commission
Value(s) applied	Data for 2008, 2009 and 2010. References are in PDD appendix 8
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The information is official and publicly available upon request to the National Energy Commission. The information was received electronically by email ⁵ .
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	

Data/Parameter	$EF_{CO_2,l,y}$										
Unit	kgCO ₂ /TJ										
Description	Emission factor of the fossil fuel type “l”										
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”, Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion – Table 2.2. Lower limit.										
Value(s) applied	<table> <tr> <th>Fossil Fuel used:</th><th>Emission Factor</th></tr> <tr> <td>Coal</td><td>89.5000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil</td><td>75.5000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel</td><td>72.6000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gas Natural</td><td>54.3000</td></tr> </table>	Fossil Fuel used:	Emission Factor	Coal	89.5000	Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil	75.5000	Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel	72.6000	Gas Natural	54.3000
Fossil Fuel used:	Emission Factor										
Coal	89.5000										
Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil	75.5000										
Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel	72.6000										
Gas Natural	54.3000										

⁵ The evidences are available to the DOE for validation purposes.

Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The information is official and publicly available.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	It is important to mention that the information provided by the National Energy Commission is not specifying the type of Coal that is being used, therefore, in order to keep a conservative approach, the values used are the "Other Bituminous Coal"

Data/Parameter	NCV								
Unit	TJ/Gg								
Description	The NCV refers to the energy content of these fossil fuels								
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories", Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 1: Introduction – Table 1.2. Lower limit.								
Value(s) applied	<table> <tr> <td>Fossil Fuel used:</td><td>NCV</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coal</td><td>25.8000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil</td><td>40.4000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel</td><td>43.0000</td></tr> </table>	Fossil Fuel used:	NCV	Coal	25.8000	Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil	40.4000	Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel	43.0000
Fossil Fuel used:	NCV								
Coal	25.8000								
Fuel Oil #6 / Residual Fuel Oil	40.4000								
Fuel Oil #2 / Diesel	43.0000								
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	No other trustable source is publicly available for the data.								
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions								
Additional comments	The values were used in a conservative manner.								

Data/Parameter	$FC_{i,m,y}$
Unit	Volume units
Description	Amount of fossil fuel type "i" used in power unit "m" during year "y"
Source of data	National Energy Commission – CNE
Value(s) applied	Data for 2008, 2009 and 2010 References are in PDD appendix 8 and Excel document 'Appendix 1 - 8530_RD EF model_validation_17-07-17_V2.xls' approved by CDM.
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The information is official and publicly available by request.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	

Data/Parameter	Density of fuels
Unit	kg/m ³
Description	The density express the concentration of mass in a determined volume
Source of data	Table A.4 of the "Emission Greenhouse Gases in the United States" - Energy Information Administration (EIA, US Department of Energy), available at: http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/1605/archive/87-92rpt/appa.html
Value(s) applied	Fuel Oil / Residual Fuel –11 API = 0.993 kg/m ³ Diesel / Distillate fuel – 35.5 API = 0.8473 kg/m ³

Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	<p>The density of the fossil fuels is a parameter that is not commonly available. The IPCC guidelines are not providing any reference. The density of the fuels depends on the quality of the fuel and in consequence, each fuel supplier could provide the same fuel with different density values. Therefore, a general density value must be used.</p> <p>The EIA provides a conservative international reference for the density values of both fuels.</p>
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	<p>The conversion formula used for calculating the density of the fuels is:</p> $D_{kg/m^3} = \frac{141.5}{D_{API} + 131.5}$ <p>According to the Schlumberger Oilfield Glossary, available at: http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/en/Terms/a/api_gravity.aspx</p>

Data/Parameter	EF_{CM}
Unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Combined Margin Emission Factor of the Dominican Republic National Grid
Source of data	Statistics of the National Energy Commission
Value(s) applied	0.6541
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The National Energy Commission is the national entity that regulates the energy supply, distribution and delivery of the electric energy in the country. It is the official government institution for managing the national statistics of the electric sector. The data is publicly available upon request.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	- The information was received electronically by email and approved during the registration of the project.

Data/Parameter	EF_{OM}
Unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Operating Margin Emission Factor of the Dominican Republic National Grid
Source of data	Statistics of the National Energy Commission
Value(s) applied	0.7238
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The National Energy Commission is the national entity that regulates the energy supply, distribution and delivery of the electric energy in the country. It is the official government institution for managing the national statistics of the electric sector. The data is publicly available upon request.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	- The information was received electronically by email and approved during the registration of the project.

Data/Parameter	EF_{BM}
Unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Build Margin Emission Factor of the Dominican Republic National Grid
Source of data	Statistics of the National Energy Commission
Value(s) applied	0.4448
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The National Energy Commission is the national entity that regulates the energy supply, distribution and delivery of the electric energy in the country. It is the official government institution for managing the national statistics of the electric sector. The data is publicly available upon request.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	- The information was received electronically by email and approved during the registration of the project.

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

(Copy this table for each data or parameter.)

Data/Parameter	EG_{facility,y}
Unit	MWh/y
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant to the grid in year y.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Readings of the on-site metering connected to the grid.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2017: 46,925MWh 2018: 48,609MWh

Monitoring equipment	<p>Data is measured in the Point of Common Coupling; that means in the project boundary. All energy losses within the boundaries of the project, is not accounted as emission reductions.</p> <p>Data of the “onsite” measurements is crosschecked with the data approved and provided by the buyer.</p> <p>Main electricity meter Serial number: MW-1408A774- 01 Type: Schneider Electric ION 8650 Accuracy: 0.2 Calibration date: 03/09/2014 (Certificate of Compliance and Calibration), 15/06/2016 (valid until 14/06/2018) was released to certify the enabling the commercial measurement system by the OC (Coordinating Body of the Interconnected National Electrical System) and 10/04/2018 (valid until 09/04/2020) was released the Checking (Contrasting) Report of the electricity meters by OC.</p> <p>Back-up electricity meter Serial number: MW-1507A002 Type: Schneider Electric ION 8650 Accuracy: 0.2 Calibration date: 06/07/2015 (Certificate of Compliance and Calibration), 15/06/2016 (valid until 14/06/2018) was released to certify the enabling the commercial measurement system by the OC (Coordinating Body of the Interconnected National Electrical System) and 10/04/2018 (valid until 09/04/2020) was released the Checking (Contrasting) Report of the electricity meters by OC.</p>
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Data is measured continuously and recorded at least monthly.
Calculation method (if applicable)	-
QA/QC procedures	Meter should be periodically calibrated (every two years) ⁶ in order to ensure a maximum error of +- 0.2% following national requirements (General Electricity Law No. 125-01 articles 336, 337, 338 and 340, the Coordinating Body of the Interconnected National Electrical System certifies the commercial measurement system and provide commercial authorization) ⁷ or manufacturer specifications (certification of compliance and calibration released by Schneider Electric). Sales receipts is kept in order to verify the consistency of the data monitored.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	All data collected is collected electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period.

⁶ General Electricity Law No. 125-01 articles 342, b) Meters (contrasting): every two (2) years.

⁷ The OC (Coordinating Body of the Interconnected National Electrical System) certifies the commercial measurement system and provide commercial authorization following the articles of the General Electricity Law No. 125-01. According article 338 a) Verification of the programming and testing of the meter (s) is done according to IEC 60687 or ANSI / IEEE C.12.16.

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

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Not applicable.

SECTION E. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals**E.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals**

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The chosen methodology, ACM0002 V.13.0, establishes the parameters for calculating the baseline emissions. It is important to notice that the first parameter that needs to be calculated is the emission factor of the electric grid.

This parameter is expressed in tons CO₂/MWh, and it indicates the amount of CO₂-equivalent GHG emissions that are emitted per each MWh of electricity fed into the SENI. This parameter was estimated during registration of the project activity.

With the emission factor of the Dominican Republic electric grid calculated, the information gathered is the quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant to the grid for the monitoring period in order to calculate the total emission reductions of the project activity.

Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant to the grid.

Month	kWh	Source
Jan-17	4,350,389	Measurement report Electronic JRC
Feb-17	3,819,185	
Mar-17	4,572,732	
Apr-17	3,913,357	
May-17	4,331,806	
Jun-17	4,341,660	
Jul-17	2,354,588	
Aug-17	4,517,807	
Sep-17	4,051,929	
Oct-17	3,695,532	
Nov-17	3,159,834	
Dec-17	3,816,615	
Total 2017	46,925,435	
Jan-18	3,478,684	
Feb-18	3,985,320	
Mar-18	4,832,519	
Apr-18	4,303,560	
May-18	3,977,070	
Jun-18	3,983,355	
Jul-18	4,364,401	
Aug-18	4,048,799	
Sep-18	4,053,007	
Oct-18	4,113,131	
Nov-18	3,622,919	

Dec-18	3,846,145	
Total 2018	48,608,910	
TOTAL	95,534,345	

According to the ACM0002 V.13.0, the baseline emissions include only CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} * EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

Equation 1:

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year “y” (tCO₂/year)

$EG_{PJ,y}$ = 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” (MWh/year)

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined Margin CO₂ 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” (tCO₂/MWh)

$$BE_y = 95,534 * 0.6541 = 62,485$$

Year	Baseline emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Project emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	Emission reductions (t CO ₂ e)
2017	30,692	0	0	30,692
2018	31,793	0	0	31,793
Total	62,485	0	0	62,485

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

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According the methodology ACM0002, the potential sources of project emissions are fossil fuel combustion, emissions of non-condensable gases from operation of geothermal power plants and emission from water reservoirs of hydro power plants. None of these sources has been produced in the project during the monitoring period reported, the solar PV power plant has generated electricity by harnessing solar radiation through photovoltaic panels.

Therefore as stated in the PDD registered, a Solar PV power plant project has no emissions that could be accounted, for the project, there are no leakage emissions or any other emissions source that could be accounted, so the total project emissions in the year “y” is zero, i.e. $PE_y = 0$.

E.3. Calculation of leakage emissions

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Concerning the leakage, according the methodology ACM0002, it has not been considered. The main emissions potentially giving rise to leakage in the context of electric sector projects are emissions arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing and transport). These emissions sources are neglected, therefore are zero.

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

	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)		
				Before 01/01/2013	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
Total	62,485	0	0	0	62,485	62,485

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 ₂ e)	Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD (t CO ₂ e)
62,485	87,763

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

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E.6. The ex-ante estimation for this monitoring period is based on the project information submitted in the PDD which had estimated (based on Electronic J.R.C. estimation) a generation of 44.7271 GWh for 2017 (with a plant of 30MW) and 89.4542 GWh for 2018 (with a plant of 60MW).Remarks on increase in achieved emission reductions

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The difference between estimated and actual accounts in total 25,277 tCO₂e, this is mainly due to the difference in the parameter amount of the electricity supplied to the grid, because the additional 30 MW will be in operation in the lastquarter of 2019 and not 2018 as planned.

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

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The project is large-scale therefore this section is not applicable.

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
07.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>F-CDM-MR</i> to <i>CDM-MR-FORM</i>; • 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.
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.

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