GLOBAL CARBON COUNCIL

Driving Climate Actions

Project Verification Report

V3.1 - 2020

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CONTENTS

COVER PAGE Project Verification Report Form (PVR)	
BASIC INFORMATION	
Name of approved GCC Project Verifier / Reference No. (also provide weblink of approved GCC Certificate)	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited. /GCCV004/01 http://globalcarboncouncil.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/carbon-check-india-private-limited-ccipl.pdf
Type of Accreditation	☐ Individual Track[1] ☒ CDM Accreditation E-0052 Valid from 28/03/2019 until 01/06/2024 https://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list/DOE.html?entityCode=E-0052 ☐ ISO 14065 Accreditation https://nabcb.qci.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/004.html Valid from 28/06/2021 until 27/06/2024
Approved GCC Scopes and GHG Sectoral scopes for Project Verification	**GCC Scope** • Green House Gas (GHG# - ACC) • Environmental No-harm (E+) • Social No-harm (S+) • Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+) **GHG Sectoral Scope** • Energy (renewable/non-renewable sources)
Validity of GCC approval of Verifier	08/03/2023 to 31/05/2024
Title, completion date, and Version number of the PSF to which this report applies	Title: Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project Version: 2.0 Completion date: 10/03/2024
Title of the project activity	Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project
Project submission reference no. (as provided by GCC Program during GSC)	S00032 (For initial GSC during 01/12/2021 – 15/12/2021) S00949 (For re-GSC during 09/04/2023 – 23/04/2023)
Eligible GCC Project Type[2] as per the Project Standard	☒ **Type A:** ☐ Type A1

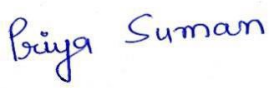
[1] **Note:** GCC Verifier under Individual tack is not eligible to conduct verifications for the GCC project that intends to supply carbon credits (ACCs) for CORSIA requirements.

[2] Project Types defined in Project Standard and Program Definitions on GCC website.

(Tick applicable project type)	☒ Type A2 ☒ Sub-Type 1 ☐ Sub-Type 2 ☐ Sub-Type 3 ☐ Sub-Type 4 ☐ **Type B – De-registered CDM Projects:** ☐ Type B1 ☐ Type[3] B2
Date of completion of Local stakeholder consultation	18/06/2015
Date of completion and period of Global stakeholder consultation. Have the GSC comments been verified. Provide web-link.	**Initial GSC (S00032) –** 01/12/2021 to 15/12/2021 **Re-GSC (S00949)** – 09/04/2023 to 23/04/2023 No comments were received during GSC. https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/global-stakeholders-consultation.html
Name of Entity requesting verification service (can be Project Owners themselves or any Entity having authorization of Project Owners)	Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd
Contact details of the representative of the Entity, requesting verification service (Focal Point assigned for all communications)	Gao Zhiwen General Manager projects@climatebridge.com Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd
Country where project is located	The People's Republic of China
GPS coordinates of the Project site(s)	**Coordinates of wind farm control centre** **Latitude (N)** / **Longitude (E)** 33.4136N (33°24'49"N) / 112.6611E (112°39'40"E) The coordinates of the WTGs can be found in section D.2 of this report
Applied methodologies (approved methodologies of GCC or CDM can be used)	ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources --- Version 21.0, from CDM

[3] GCC Project Verifier shall conduct Project Verification for all project types except B_2.

GHG Sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies	GHG-SS 1: Energy (renewable/non-renewable sources)
Project Verification Criteria: Mandatory requirements to be assessed	☒ ISO 14064-2, ISO 14064-3 ☒ GCC Rules and Requirements ☒ Applicable Approved Methodology ☒ Applicable Legal requirements /rules of host country ☒ National Sustainable Development Criteria (if any) ☒ Eligibility of the Project Type ☒ Start date of the Project activity ☒ Meet applicability conditions in the applied methodology ☒ Credible Baseline ☒ Additionality ☒ Emission Reduction calculations ☒ Monitoring Plan ☒ No GHG Double Counting ☒ Local Stakeholder Consultation Process ☒ Global Stakeholder Consultation Process ☒ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal No 13-Climate Change)
Project Verification Criteria: Optional requirements to be assessed	☒ Environmental Safeguards Standard and do-no-harm criteria ☒ Social Safeguards Standard do-no-harm criteria ☒ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (in additional to SDG 13) ☒ CORSIA requirements
Project Verifier's Confirmation: The *GCC Project Verifier* has verified the GCC project activity and therefore confirms the following:	The GCC Project Verifier Carbon Check (India) Private Limited, certifies the following with respect to the GCC Project Activity "Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project." ☒ The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in the Project Submission Form (version 2.0, dated 10/03/2024) including the applicability of the approved methodology [*CDM methodology, ACM0002 version 21*] and meets the methodology applicability conditions and is expected to achieve the forecasted real and additional GHG emission reductions, complies with the monitoring methodology, has appropriately conducted local and global stakeholder consultation processes and has calculated emission reductions estimates correctly and conservatively. ☒ The Project Activity is likely to generate GHG emission reductions amounting to the estimated 1,316,150 tCO_{2e} over the crediting period of 10 years, as indicated in the PSF, which are additional to the reductions that are likely to occur in absence of the Project Activity and complies with all applicable GCC rules, including ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3.

	☒ The Project Activity is not likely to cause any net-harm to the environment and/or society and complies with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard, and is likely to achieve the following labels: ☒ Environmental No-net-harm Label (**E⁺**) ☒ Social No-net-harm Label (**S⁺**) ☒ The Project Activity is likely to contribute to the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), complies with the Project Sustainability Standard, and contributes to achieving a total of 3 SDGs (SDG 7, 8, and 13), with the following[4] SDG certification label (**SDG⁺**): ☐ Bronze SDG Label ☒ Silver SDG Label ☐ Gold SDG Label ☐ Platinum SDG Label ☐ Diamond SDG Label ☒ The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirement of the GCC Program and ICAO's requirements on CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, as per Clarification No 1., v1.3 paragraph 23-25, and the ACCs expected to be issued during the crediting period is likely to be CORSIA eligible and can be used by International Airlines for offsetting their emissions during all phases of CORSIA and therefore requests GCC Steering Committee to append CORSIA Certification label (C+) to this project ☒ The Project Activity complies with all the applicable GCC rules[5] and therefore recommends GCC Program to register the Project activity with above mentioned labels.
Project Verification Report, reference number and date of approval	Reference number: - CCIPL966/GCC/ProjectVerification/HNHWPP/20210726 Version: - 03 Date: 02/04/2024
Name of the authorised personnel of GCC Project Verifier and his/her signature with date	 Name: - Priya Suman, Compliance Officer Date of Approval: - 02/04/2024

[4] SDG Certification labels: Bronze label (1 star): by achieving 2 out of 17 SDGs; Silver label (2 star): by achieving 3 out of 17 SDGs; Gold label (3 star): by achieving 4 out of 17 SDGs; Platinum label (4 star): by achieving 5 out of 17 SDGs; and Diamond label (5 star): by achieving more than 5 out of 17 SDGs.

[5] "GCC Rules" are defined in Project Definitions and refers to the rules and requirements set out by the GCC program related to GHG emission reductions and its voluntary certification labels and are available on the GCC Program's public website: https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/resource-centre.html

1. PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Section A. Executive summary

Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd. has appointed the Project Verifier, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd., to perform an independent project verification of the Project **"**Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project", China (hereafter referred to as "Project"). This report summarizes the findings of verification of the project, performed on the basis of GCC rules and requirements as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting. This report contains the findings and resolutions from the project verification and a verification opinion.

The project is invested and operated by Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd /4/. The legal ownership has been confirmed by reviewing the PPA /7/, Equipment purchase contract /13/, and project approval /11/. The purpose of project activity is to generate and feed to the connected Central China Power Grid (CCPG) GHG free electricity by the installation of 100MW wind power plant. The expected operational lifetime of the Project Activity is 20 years as confirmed from the turbine and generator specifications /12/. The project activity will generate emission reductions by generate the clean electricity from wind energy and feed the generated electricity to the Central China Power Grid (CCPG), which is mainly dominated by thermal / fossil fuel-based power plants.

The project is expected to achieve an annual average emission reduction of 131,615 tCO_2e. The total emission reductions during the fixed 10-years crediting period will be 1,316,150 tCO_2e.

The project also claims to contribute to Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+), Social No-net-harm Label (S+) and 3 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+).

"The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirement of the GCC Program and ICAO's requirements on CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, as per Clarification No 1., v1.3 /B01-6/ paragraph 23-25, and the ACCs expected to be issued during the crediting period is likely to be CORSIA eligible and can be used by International Airlines for offsetting their emissions during all phases of CORSIA and therefore requests GCC Steering Committee to append CORSIA Certification label (C+) to this project".

The purpose of the project verification is to have a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed Project Activity against the applicable GCC rules and requirements, including those specified in the Project Standard, applied methodology/methodological tools and any other requirements, in particular, the project's baseline, monitoring plan and the host Party criteria. These are verified to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria. Verification requirement for all GCC projects activity is necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the Project Activity and its intended generation of Approved Carbon Credits (ACCs).

Location

The project activity is implemented in Huanghou Township, Yunyang Town, Xiaodian Township, Taishanmiao Township and Liushan Town, Nanzhao County, Nanyang City, Henan Province in China.

Coordinates of wind farm control centre	
Latitude (N)	**Longitude (E)**
33.4136N (33°24'49"N)	112.6611E (112°39'40"E)

The co-ordinates of the WTGs can be found in section D.2 of this report.

Scope of Project Verification

The project verification scope is defined as the independent and objective review of the project submission form (PSF) version 1.2, dated 27/03/2023 /1-b/ and final PSF, version 2.0, dated 10/03/2024 /1-c/ and also listed for global stakeholder consultation on GCC website with reference no S00949[6]. This project is re-submitted for GSC as per paragraph 35 (a) of GCC Program Processes v4.0 /B01-8/. The initial Project Submission no. was S00032[7] with project title 'Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project' for which the GSC period was 01/01/2021 – 15/12/2021. The scope also includes review of the associated PSF version 1.0, dated 27/10/2021 /1-a/.
The PSF /1/ is reviewed against the relevant criteria and decisions by the GCC, including the CDM approved baseline and monitoring methodology, ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/, and CDM tools. The verification team has, based on the recommendations in the GCC Project Standard, Version 3.1 /B01-1/ and Project Verification Standard Version 3.1 /B01-2/ employed a rule-based approach, focusing on the identification of significant risks for project implementation and the generation of ACCs.
The verification activity aims to establish that the proposed project activity meets the requirements set forth in the aforementioned frameworks and standards and also fulfils applicable Legal requirements/rules of host country, National Sustainable Development Criteria and CORSIA requirements and other GCC requirements related to aspects such as project design, applicable conditions, project boundary, baseline scenarios, additionality, emission reduction, monitoring plan, local stakeholder consultation, global stakeholder consultation, GHG emission reductions (ACCs), environmental no-net harm label (E+), social no net harm label (S+), silver SDG label (SDG+), CORSIA+.
The verification is not meant to provide any consulting towards the project owner. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the program design.
While carrying out the verification, CCIPL determines if the PSF complies with the requirements of the applicability conditions of the selected methodology /B02/, guidance issued by the GCC and also assess the claims and assumptions made in the PSF /1/ without limitation on the information provided by the project owner.

Verification Process

[6] https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/project/1504
[7] https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/project/47

Strategic risk Analysis and delineation of the Verification plan:

CCIPL employed the following Project Verification process:

1. Conflict of interest review at the time of contract review;
2. Selection of Audit Team at the time of contract review;
3. Kick-off meeting with the client;
4. Review of the draft PSF listed on GCC website for public consultation;
5. Development of the Verification plan;
6. Desktop review and evaluation of emission reduction calculations;
7. Follow-up interaction with the client; and final statement and report development.

The GCC Project Verification process has utilized to gain an understanding of the:

- Project's design, GHG emission sources and reductions,
- Baseline determination and additionality,
- GHG monitoring plan,
- Environmental & Social impacts,
- Stakeholder's consultation,
- SD indicators integrated with the project and
- Verify the collection and handling of data, the calculations that lead to the results, and the means for reporting the associated data and results.

Development of the GCC Project Verification Plan:

The Audit Team formally documented its Verification plan.

The Verification plan was developed based on discussion of key elements of the Verification process during the kick-off meeting and as per the criteria of engagement. Client had the opportunity to comment on key elements of this plan for Verification. Based on items discussed above and agreed upon with the client in the signed contract, the plan identified the CCIPL audit team members based on following:

- Reasonableness of the assumptions, limitations and methods used to forecast information
- Standards of evaluation and reporting for the Verification.

It also provides an outline of the Verification process and established project deliverables. The project verification consists of the following four phases:

I. A desk review of the project submission form.
   - A review of the data and information;
   - Cross checks between information provided in the PSF /1/ and information from sources with all necessary means without limitations to the information provided by the project owner;

II. Follow-up interviews with project stakeholders
   - Interviews with relevant stakeholders in host country with personnel having knowledge with the project development;
   - Cross checking between information provided by interviewed personnel with all necessary means without limitations to the information provided by the project owner;

III. Reference to available information relating to projects or technologies similar projects under verification and review based on the approved methodology /B02/ being applied, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
IV. The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final verification report and opinion.

The Verification team confirms the contractual relationship signed between the Project Verifier, CCIPL and the Project Owner. The team assigned to the Verification meets the CCIPL's internal procedures including the GCC requirements for the team composition and competence. The Verification team has conducted a thorough contract review as per GCC and CCIPL's procedures and requirements.

The report is based on the assessment of the PSF /1/ undertaken through stakeholder consultations, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews and stakeholder interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology /B02/ and their underlying formulae and calculations.

This report contains the findings from verification and verification opinion on the proposed project activity will be provided once all the raised findings are successfully resolved by the PO to confirm the program design in the documents is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria.

Conclusion

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. is able to conclude the project verification with a positive opinion that the GCC Project Activity "Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project" China, as described in the PSF (Version 2.0, dated 10/03/2024) /1/, meets all applicable GCC rules and requirements , including those specified in the Project Standard /B01-1/, applied CDM methodology ACM0002 ""Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources" (version 21.0) /B02/, tools and guidelines from GCC. The review of the PSF /1-b/, supporting documentation and subsequent follow-up actions (on-site audit and interviews) have provided CCIPL with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of the voluntary labels E+, S+ /B01-4/, and SDG+ with silver rating /B01-5/.

The Project Activity also complies with all the applicable requirement of the GCC Program and ICAO's requirements on CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, as per Clarification No 1., v1.3 /B01-6/ paragraph 23-25, and the ACCs expected to be issued during the crediting period is likely to be CORSIA eligible and can be used by International Airlines for offsetting their emissions during all phases of CORSIA and therefore requests GCC Steering Committee to append CORSIA Certification label (C+) to this project.

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. therefore is able to recommend the project to the GCC for registration.

Section B. Project Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Project Verification team

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of GCC Project Verifier or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interviews	Project Verification findings
1.	Team Leader / Technical Expert / Financial Expert	IR	Agarwalla	Sanjay Kumar	CCIPL	X	-	X	X
2.	Trainee Assessor	IR	Nadkarni	Tanvi	CCIPL	X	-	X	X
3.	Local Expert	ER	LI	Shude	CCIPL	X	X	X	X

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the Project Verification report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of GCC Project Verifier or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer / Financial Expert	ER	Seshan	Ranganathan	CCIPL
2.	Approver	IR	Suman	Priya	CCIPL

Section C. Means of Project Verification

C.1. Desk/document review

The report is based on the assessment of the initial PSF/1-b/ and final PSF/1-c/ undertaken through verification of information using the source provided by the project owner, stakeholder consultations, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to desk review, follow up actions (e.g., remote site visit, interviews) and the review of the applicable approved methodological and relevant tools, guidance and GCC decisions. Additionally, the cross checks were performed for information provided in the PSF using information from sources other than the verification sources, the verification team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

List of all documents reviewed or referenced during the project verification is provided in Appendix-3.

C.2. On-site inspection

Duration of on-site inspection: 27/08/2022				
No.	**Activity performed on-site**	**Site location**	**Date**	**Team member**
1.	Discussions and review of: • Project Design • Project Technology	Huanghou Township, Yunyang Town,	27/08/2022	Remote: Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla, Tanvi Nadkarni

	• Project boundary • Applicability of CDM methodology • Environmental Management Plan/ EIA • Local stakeholders meeting process • Management structure with Roles and Responsibilities • Project implementation schedule • Pre project (existing) scenario to meet the energy (heat and electricity) demand • Monitoring Plan • Socio-economic Impacts of the project activity • Sustainability aspects of the project (SDGs) • Baseline Scenarios and alternatives • Project additionality • Emission reduction calculations	Xiaodian Township, Taishanmiao Township and Liushan Town, Nanzhao County, Nanyang City, Henan Province, China.		On site: Shude Li

An on-site visit was conducted on 27/08/2022 with the help of a local expert for verification of the project activity as per the conditions in lined under section 28 (a) of clause 3.2.5 of the GCC Verification Standard version 3.1 /B01-2/**.** The remaining members of the verification team conducted their evaluations remotely while in continuous audio and video contact with the local expert and project owner representatives.

In line with verification standard v3.1 /B01-2/, the verification team conducted the verification for this project using standard auditing techniques defined in clause 3.2.4 of the GCC Verification Standard version 3.1 /B01-2/, which is discussed below:

1. Cross checks between information provided in the PSF, /01/ and information from third-party or publicly available sources other than those used; if necessary, independent background investigations.
2. Telephone / Video interviews with relevant stakeholders in the host country, such as personnel with knowledge of the Project design and implementation.
3. Cross checks between the information provided by interviewed personnel (i.e., by checking sources or other interviews) to ensure that no relevant information has been omitted.
4. Reference to available information relating project verification techniques to assess project technologies similar to the proposed Project under project verification.
5. Review, based on the selected methodologies, the selected standardized baselines, and other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.

C.3. Interviews

No.	Interview			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Ye	Zongpei	Climate Bridge	27/08/2022	Project Description and Implementation status, Baseline identification, Project Boundary. project financing, Additionality, Baseline Calculation, Regulatory requirements, project status, Monitoring procedures & Calibration of meters, Operation and Maintenance, Data recording, Emergency procedures, Management structure with Roles and Responsibilities, Socio-economic Impacts of the project activity Sustainability aspects of the project, local stakeholders meeting, legal ownership of the project activity, ownership of ACCs and double counting	Remote: Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla, Tanvi Nadkarni, On-site: Shude LI
2.	Gu	Jiayi	Climate Bridge			
3.	Minshuai	zheng	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd			
4.	Wang	Xiaofeng	Beijing Xiehe operation and maintenance Co., Ltd			
5.	Wang	Shengze	Beijing Xiehe operation and maintenance Co., Ltd			
6.	Fu	Jinghang	Local stakeholder Nanzhao Dian village		Mode of Invitation for stakeholders, advantages and disadvantages of the project, employment generation, SDG status, Environment and social impacts of the project, etc.	

7.	Wang	Zhonglian	Local stakeholder Xiabian village, Yunyang Town		Mode of Invitation for stakeholders, advantages and disadvantages of the project, employment generation, SDG status, Environment and social impacts of the project, etc.	

C.4. Sampling approach

No sampling approach is used for this project verification process.

C.5. Clarification request (CLs), corrective action request (CARs) and forward action request (FARs) raised

Areas of Project Verification findings	Applicable to Project Types	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Green House Gas (GHG)				
Identification and Eligibility of project type	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
General description of project activity	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	01	02	-
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Application of methodologies and standardized baselines	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Deviation from methodology and/or methodological tool	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized baseline	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Project boundary, sources and GHGs	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Baseline scenario	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Demonstration of additionality including the Legal Requirements test	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	02	01	-
- Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	01	-	-
- Monitoring plan	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	01	-	-
Start date, crediting period and duration	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	01	-	-
Environmental impacts	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
Local stakeholder consultation	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	01	-
Approval & Authorization- Host Country Clearance	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
Project Owner- Identification and communication	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
Global stakeholder consultation	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	-	-
Others (please specify)	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	01	01	-
VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION LABELS				
Environmental Safeguards (E^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1	02	-	-
Social Safeguards (S^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1		-	-
Sustainable development Goals (SDG^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1	01	-	-
Authorization on Double Counting from Host Country (only for CORSIA)	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	01	-
CORSIA Eligibility (C^+)		-	02	01

Total		10	08	01

Section D. Project Verification findings

D.1. Identification and eligibility of project type

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	-
Conclusion	The Verification team reviewed the PSF /1/ and confirms that the Project Owner determines the type of proposed GCC project activity as Type A2, Sub-type 1. As per §11 of GCC Project Standard (version 03.1) /B01-1/, *"These types of projects are prompt-start and had already started their operations as of 5 July 2020. Their start date of operations shall be after 1 January 2016 but before 5 July 2022. These types of projects shall submit complete registration requests to the GCC Program no later than 5 July 2022. The start date of the Crediting Period for such GCC Project Activities shall be on or after 1 Jan 2016 but not more than one year after the start date of the operations of the GCC Project Activity."* Furthermore, as per §03 (c), (iv) of GCC clarification no.01 *"The deadline for submission of A2 projects has been extended. As per clarification, A2 type projects are required to make initial submission to GCC program, for uploading for global stakeholder consultation, prior to 5 July 2022"*/B01-6/. The proposed project activity has started its operations on 11/01/2017, the start date of crediting period is 11/01/2017. This complies with the requirement of §11 of the GCC Project Standard (version 03.1) including Clarification No. 01 /B01-1/ and § 25 (b) of GCC Project Verification Standard (version 03.1) /B01-2/ and hence the determined project activity type i.e., Type A2 is found to be acceptable by the verification team. The project was initially submitted to GCC on 09/11/2021 and the GSC period was between 01/12/2021 – 15/12/2021. However, the registration request was not submitted to GCC program within one year from the date of submission of project documents for conducting a Global Stakeholder Consultation. Therefore, the project was again submitted on 12/01/2023 and the GSC was repeated from 09/04/2023 till 23/04/2023 (no. S00949), with applicable versions of the GCC regulatory documents and the applicable methodology. This is in accordance with paragraph 31 of the GCC project standard (version 3.1) /B01/. Furthermore, the project verification team along with the help of local expert checked the other GHG and Non-GHG programmes like Chinese ETS /B13/, CCER /B14/, i-REC /B12/, Chinese domestic renewable Energy Certification Scheme for supply of Green Electricity Certificates/B15/, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Registry /B08/, VERRA Registry /B09/, and Gold Standard Registry /B10/, for the information regarding the consistency of the title of the project activity, GPS coordinates, Legal Ownership of the Project activity to determine if the project was part of any other GHG or non-GHG Program prior to commencement of this verification. It was confirmed by checking geocoordinates of the project activity, project Owner's & legal owner's name and project title, that the project owner has not submitted the said project activity under any other GHG or Non-GHG program apart from GCC.

D.2. General description of project activity

<table>
<tr><td>Means of Project Verification</td><td>DR, I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Findings</td><td>CL 01, CAR 02, and CAR 03 were raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conclusion</td><td>The description of the project activity contained in the PSF /1-c/ can be considered transparent, detailed, and provides a clear overview of the project.

Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project is a Wind Power Project with total installed capacity of 100 MW. The project activity consists of 44 wind turbines with 24 turbines having capacity of 2.5 MW each and 20 turbines having 2MW each. This was confirmed during on-site visit by and reviewing the Power Purchase Agreement /7/, and Acceptance certificates for fan trail operations /9/. The details of the WTGs as provided in the PSF is verified through technical specifications/12/ and on-site observations /37/

The Project is a greenfield project which is confirmed through regulatory approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission /11/ for the project activity and equipment purchase contract /13/. It is verified that all the project activity WTGs are newly purchased and there was no wind or any other power plant operational at the project activity locations. The project activity is confirmed to be a green field wind power plant. Since, the project activity is grid connected generation, in the absence of activity same electricity would have been produced from the fossil intensive Central China Power Grid (herein and after referred as CCPG)

The purpose of this project activity is to generate and feed GHG free electricity, to the connected Central China Power Grid (CCPG), aiming at reduction of GHG emissions.

The project activity is located in Huanghou Township, Yunyang Town, Xiaodian Township, Taishanmiao Township and Liushan Town, Nanzhao County, Nanyang City, Henan Province in China. The coordinates of the physical site of the project activity (wind farm control center), which were confirmed by the local expert on site visit, are:

• Latitude: 33.4136N, 33°24'49"N
• Longitude: 112.6611E, 112°39'40"E

The geo-coordinate for each WTG is stated below and the same was confirmed by the measurement of co-ordinates using google earth software and GPS at the project site and were found appropriate:

<table>
<tr><th>Wind Turbine</th><th>East Longitude</th><th>North Latitude</th><th>East Longitude</th><th>North Latitude</th></tr>
<tr><td>F01</td><td>112.8120</td><td>33.5293</td><td>112°48′43.47″</td><td>33°31′45.42″</td></tr>
<tr><td>F02</td><td>112.8250</td><td>33.5285</td><td>112°49′30.17″</td><td>33°31′42.55″</td></tr>
<tr><td>F03</td><td>112.8284</td><td>33.5283</td><td>112°49′42.07″</td><td>33°31′41.76″</td></tr>
<tr><td>F04</td><td>112.8330</td><td>33.5302</td><td>112°49′58.68″</td><td>33°31′48.69″</td></tr>
<tr><td>F05</td><td>112.8312</td><td>33.5265</td><td>112°49′52.27″</td><td>33°31′35.39″</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

	F06	112.8256	33.5159	112°49′32.17″	33°30′57.36″
	F07	112.8068	33.4821	112°48′24.64″	33°28′55.69″
	F08	112.8004	33.4850	112°48′1.41″	33°29′5.98″
	F09	112.7970	33.4863	112°47′49.34″	33°29′10.73″
	F10	112.7947	33.4883	112°47′41.03″	33°29′17.86″
	F11	112.7905	33.4911	112°47′25.86″	33°29′28.03″
	F12	112.7687	33.4394	112°46′7.19″	33°26′21.97″
	F13	112.7733	33.4366	112°46′23.83″	33°26′11.88″
	F14	112.7796	33.4358	112°46′46.71″	33°26′8.86″
	F15	112.5602	33.4484	112°33′36.56″	33°26′54.19″
	F16	112.5622	33.4460	112°33′44.02″	33°26′45.52″
	F17	112.5812	33.4366	112°34′52.47″	33°26′11.58″
	F18	112.5842	33.4271	112°35′3.09″	33°25′37.43″
	F19	112.5915	33.4274	112°35′29.29″	33°25′38.49″
	F20	112.5855	33.4270	112°35′07.81″	33°25′37.31″
	F21	112.5985	33.4241	112°35′54.74″	33°25′26.76″
	F22	112.6039	33.4267	112°36′14.18″	33°25′36.16″
	F23	112.6096	33.4278	112°36′34.40″	33°25′39.92″
	F24	112.6102	33.4205	112°36′36.60″	33°25′13.63″
	F25	112.6149	33.4223	112°36′53.75″	33°25′20.34″
	F26	112.6221	33.4237	112°37′19.49″	33°25′25.20″
	F27	112.6236	33.4159	112°37′25.04″	33°24′57.13″
	F28	112.6255	33.4130	112°37′31.75″	33°24′46.62″
	F29	112.6355	33.4232	112°38′7.62″	33°25′23.66″
	F30	112.6455	33.4198	112°38′43.85″	33°25′11.40″

F31	112.6570	33.4093	112°39′25.26″	33°24′33.62″
F32	112.6762	33.3965	112°40′34.22″	33°23′47.50″
F33	112.6794	33.3956	112°40′45.72″	33°23′44.08″
F34	112.6828	33.3935	112°40′58.18″	33°23′36.42″
F35	112.6880	33.3923	112°41′16.66″	33°23′32.17″
F36	112.6904	33.3883	112°41′25.54″	33°23′17.86″
F37	112.6936	33.3873	112°41′37.01″	33°23′14.44″
F38	112.6967	33.3865	112°41′48.00″	33°23′11.50″
F39	112.6994	33.3851	112°41′57.94″	33°23′6.39″
F40	112.7021	33.3839	112°42′7.64″	33°23′2.10″
F41	112.7043	33.3798	112°42′15.64″	33°22′47.13″
F42	112.7111	33.3767	112°42′40.06″	33°22′36.06″
F43	112.7145	33.3746	112°42′52.23″	33°22′28.69″
F44	112.7155	33.3718	112°42′55.71″	33°22′18.30″

The legal ownership of the project activity facilities is with Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd. This has been checked with the regulatory approval/11/, Power purchase agreement /7/, and equipment purchase contract/13/, where legal ownership of the project activity establishment and equipment is confirmed. Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd has identified Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd. as the GCC project owner through letter of authorization/5/. The names of project owner and legal owner are also found to be consistent with the details provided as project owner in PSF/1-c/ and letter of authorization/5/ and is found appropriate.

ACCs issued will be used to create additional revenue stream for the investment and for reducing the project financial risks and thus enabling the sustainability of the project.

The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the proposed project and all power plants connected physically to the CCPG that the proposed project is connected to. This is in accordance with the applied methodology, i.e., ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B02/.

During the 20 years lifetime, the project is expected to generate and feed an annual average of 184,000 MWh of zero-emission electricity to the connected CCPG, with GHG emission reduction of 1,316,150 tCO_2e over 10-years period of project activity with an average of 131,615 tCO_2e GHG emission reduction per year. The same has been crosschecked from the actual generation records /25/ during the physical onsite visit /37/ and is found to be acceptable.

	The lifetime of 20 years is confirmed from the technical specifications of the wind turbines /12/ installed for the project activity. In the baseline scenario the equivalent amount of 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 into the grid. The main emission source in the baseline scenario is the power plants connected to the grid and main greenhouse gas involved is CO_2. As stated in the PSF /1-c/, the project activity also voluntarily contributes to Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+), Social No-net-harm Label (S+) and 3 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+). As per the PSF /1/, the start date of the Project Activity is 11/01//2017 which is the date when the first turbine was connected to the grid /6/. The same is in accordance with requirements of §38 of Project Standard (version 03.1) /B01-1/ as well as §13 of the GCC Clarification No. 1 version 1.3 /B01-6/. The project verification team confirmed the same during the physical onsite visit /37/. Crediting period is a fixed crediting period for the Project Activity, from 11/01/2017 to 10/01/2027 i.e., of 10 years. This is cross checked by PSF /1/ and conforms the requirement of §39 and §40 of Project Standard Version 03.1 /B01-1/. CCIPL verification team is therefore able to confirm that the description of the proposed Project Activity in the PSF is accurate and complete and it provides an understanding of the Project Activity. Furthermore, the project verification team along with the help of local expert checked the other GHG and Non-GHG programmes like Chinese ETS /B13/, CCER /B14/, i-REC /B12/, Chinese domestic renewable Energy Certification Scheme for supply of Green Electricity Certificates/B15/, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Registry /B08/, VERRA Registry /B09/, and Gold Standard Registry /B10/, for the information regarding the consistency of the title of the project activity, GPS coordinates, Legal Ownership of the Project activity to determine if the project was part of any other GHG or non-GHG Program prior to commencement of this verification. It was confirmed by checking geocoordinates of the project activity, project Owner's & legal owner's name and project title, that the project owner has not submitted the said project activity under any other GHG or Non-GHG program apart from GCC.

D.3. Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines

D.3.1 Application of methodology and standardized baselines

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	-
Conclusion	The CDM methodology applied is ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/. It is applicable to grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources. Applicability of the methodology will be confirmed by means of interviews with the PO representatives and document review. The applied methodology is correctly quoted and is identical to the version available on the CDM website. The applied methodology version of the baseline and monitoring methodology /B02/ is valid at the time of submission of the PSF for global

stakeholder consultation. All applicability criteria in the methodology are assessed in the below table:

Applicability criteria of the methodology (ACM0002, version 21.0)	Justification in the PSF	Project Verifier assessment
Paragraph 4 of the applied methodology: This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: **(a)** Install a Greenfield power plant; **(b)** Involve a capacity addition to (an) existing plant(s); **(c)** Involve a retrofit of (an) existing operating plants/units; **(d)** Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or **(e)** Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s)	Applicable. The project is a greenfield wind power plant.	The project activity involves the installation of a 100 MW Wind Power Plant, where there was no renewable power plant operating prior to implementing the project activity (Greenfield plant). CCIPL project verification team has confirmed the same during the site visit as well as from the regulatory approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission /11/ for the project activity, PPA /7/, commissioning certificate /6/, and equipment purchase contract /13/. The said criterion is fulfilled by the project activity and hence the methodology is applicable to the project activity.
Paragraph 5 of the applied methodology: In case the project activity involves the integration of a BESS, the methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: (a) Integrate BESS with a Greenfield power plant; (b) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a capacity addition to (an) existing solar photovoltaic1 or	Not applicable. The project does not involve the integration of a BESS.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e., installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. The project activity design does not involve setting up of battery energy storage systems (BESS). CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/.

	wind power plant(s)/unit(s); (c) Integrate a BESS to (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s) without implementing any other changes to the existing plant(s); (d) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a retrofit of (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s).		Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 6 (a) of the applied methodology: The project activity may include renewable energy power plant/unit of one of the following types: • Hydro power plant/unit with or without reservoir, • Wind power plant/unit, • Geothermal power plant/unit, • Solar power plant/unit, • Wave power plant/unit or • Tidal power plant/unit.	Applicable. The project is a wind power project.	The project activity involves the installation of a 100 MW Wind Power Plant, where there was no renewable power plant operating prior to implementing the project activity (Greenfield plant). CCIPL project verification team has confirmed the same during the site visit as well as from the regulatory approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission /11/ for the project activity, PPA /7/, commissioning certificate /6/, and equipment purchase contract /13/. The said criterion is fulfilled by the project activity and hence the methodology is applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 6 (b) of the applied methodology: In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for	Not applicable. The project does not involve capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e. installation of wind

	wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects) the existing plant/unit started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion, retrofit, or rehabilitation of the plant/unit has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.		turbines to generate electricity. The project activity design does not involve capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements. CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 6 (c) of the applied methodology: In case of Greenfield project activities applicable under paragraph 5 (a) above, the project participants shall demonstrate that the BESS was an integral part of the design of the renewable energy project activity (e.g. by referring to feasibility studies or investment decision documents);	Not applicable. The project does not involve the integration of a BESS.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e. installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. The project activity design does not involve setting up of battery energy storage systems (BESS). CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 6 (d) of the applied methodology: The BESS should be charged with electricity generated from the associated renewable energy power plant(s). Only during exigencies 2 may the BESS be charged with electricity from the grid or a fossil fuel electricity generator. In such cases, the corresponding GHG emissions shall be	Not applicable. The project does not involve the integration of a BESS.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e. installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. The project activity design does not involve setting up of battery energy storage systems (BESS). CCIPL project

	accounted for as project emissions following the requirements under section 5.4.4 below. The charging using the grid or using fossil fuel electricity generator should not amount to more than 2 per cent of the electricity generated by the project renewable energy plant during a monitoring period. During the time periods (e.g. week(s), months(s)) when the BESS consumes more than 2 per cent of the electricity for charging, the project participant shall not be entitled to issuance of the certified emission reductions for the concerned periods of the monitoring period.		verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 7 of the applied methodology: In case of hydro power plants, one of the following conditions shall apply: a. The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of the reservoirs; or b. The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density, calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m2; or c. The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density, calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m2; or d. The project activity is an integrated hydro power project involving multiple reservoirs, where the power density for any of the reservoirs, calculated using equation (7), is lower than or	This condition is not relevant, as the project activity is not the installation of a hydro power plant.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e. installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.

	equal to 4 W/m2, all of the following conditions shall apply: i. The power density calculated using the total installed capacity of the integrated project, as per equation (8), is greater than 4 W/m2; ii. Water flow between reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; iii. Installed capacity of the power plant(s) with power density lower than or equal to 4 W/m2 shall be: a. Lower than or equal to 15 MW; and b. Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.		
	Paragraph 8 of the applied methodology: In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project proponent shall: (a) Demonstrate that water flow from upstream power plants/units spill directly to the downstream reservoir and that collectively constitute to the generation capacity of the integrated hydro power project; or (b) Provide an analysis of the water balance covering the water fed to power units, with all possible combinations of reservoirs and without the construction of reservoirs. The purpose of water balance is to demonstrate the requirement of specific combination of	This condition is not relevant, as the project activity is not the installation of a hydro power plant.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e. installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.

	reservoirs constructed under CDM project activity for the optimization of power output. This demonstration has to be carried out in the specific scenario of water availability in different seasons to optimize the water flow at the inlet of power units. Therefore, this water balance will take into account seasonal flows from river, tributaries (if any), and rainfall for minimum of five years prior to the implementation of the CDM project activity.		
	Paragraph 9 of the applied methodology: The methodology is not applicable to the following: a) Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site; b) Biomass fired power plants/units;	The project activity does not involve any of the given criteria hence methodology is applicable for the project activity.	The project activity involves the installation of a new grid- connected renewable power generation facility i.e., installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. The same does not involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity or installation of biomass fired power plant. CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 10 of the applied methodology: In the case of retrofits, rehabilitations, replacements, or capacity additions, this methodology is only applicable if the most plausible baseline scenario,	This condition is not relevant, as the project activity does not involve capacity additions, retrofits, replacement or rehabilitations.	The project activity involves the installation of 100 MW Wind Power Plant, with electricity generated being evacuated to the Grid.

	as a result of the identification of baseline scenario, is "the continuation of the current situation, that is to use the power generation equipment that was already in use prior to the implementation of the project activity and undertaking business as usual maintenance".		The project activity design does not involve retrofit, rehabilitation or replacement. CCIPL project verification team confirmed the same during the onsite visit /37/. Hence this condition is not applicable to the project activity.

Tool	Justification in the PSF	Project verifier Assessment
Paragraph 9 of Tool 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality; Version 7.0.0 The use of the "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" is not mandatory for project participants when proposing new methodologies. Project participants may propose alternative methods to demonstrate additionality for consideration by the Executive Board. They may also submit revisions to approved methodologies using the additionality tool.	Applicable The methodology selected for the proposed project requires the use of this tool.	The project activity applies an approved CDM large scale methodology i.e., ACM0002 "Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources", version 21.0 /B02/ and no new methodology is proposed. Hence this condition is applicable to the project activity.
Paragraph 10 of Tool 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality; Version 7.0.0 Once the additionally tool is included in an approved methodology, its application by project participants using this methodology is mandatory.	Applicable The methodology applied in this proposed project requires the use of this tool.	The said tool is included in the applied methodology ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/. Hence, this condition is found to be met.
Paragraph 3 of the applied TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system; Version 7.0 This tool may be applied to estimate the OM, BM and/or CM when calculating baseline emissions for a	Applicable This project replaces grid power supply and uses this tool to calculate the values of OM, BM and CM of this project.	The project activity involves the installation of 100 MW Wind Power Plant, with electricity generated being evacuated to the Grid. In the absence of this project activity, same amount of electricity

	project activity that substitutes grid electricity that is where a project activity supplies electricity to a grid or a project activity that results in savings of electricity that would have been provided by the grid (e.g., demand-side energy efficiency projects).		would have been generated by the operation of existing/proposed grid connected power plants, predominantly fossil fuel-based. The baseline emissions are calculated from electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity multiplied with emission factor of the Central China Power grid, which is calculated using OM, BM and CM using this tool. The same has been elaborated upon in section D.3.6 of this report. Hence this condition is applicable to the project activity and found to be met.
	Paragraph 4 of the applied TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system; Version 7.0 Under this tool, the emission factor for the project electricity system can be calculated either for grid power plants only or, as an option, can include off-grid power plants. In the latter case, two sub-options under the step 2 of the tool are available to the project participants, i.e. option IIa and option IIb. If option IIa is chosen, the conditions specified in "Appendix 1: Procedures related to off-grid power generation" should be met. Namely, the total capacity of off-grid power plants (in MW) should be at least 10 per cent of the total capacity of grid power plants in the electricity system; or the total electricity generation by off-grid power	Applicable The emission factor for this project electricity system was calculated for grid power plants.	The project activity has chosen the option to calculate the emission factor for grid power plants only by referring to the *"2019 baseline emission factor for regional power grids in China"* published by Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the China /19/. This confirms that only grid connected power plants have been considered for OM, BM and CM calculations and is found to be acceptable by the project verification team. The point has been assessed in detail under section D.3.6 of the report.

	plants (in MWh) should be at least 10 per cent of the total electricity generation by grid power plants in the electricity system; and that factors which negatively affect the reliability and stability of the grid are primarily due to constraints in generation and not to other aspects such as transmission capacity.		
	Paragraph 5 of the applied TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system; Version 7.0 In case of CDM projects the tool is not applicable if the project electricity system is located partially or totally in an Annex I country.	This condition is not relevant, there is no part of the power system of this project located in Annex I countries.	Since China is not an Annex 1 country, this criterion is not applicable to the project activity.
	Paragraph 6 of the applied TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system; Version 7.0 Under this tool, the value applied to the CO2 emission factor of biofuels is zero.	This condition is not relevant, this project is a wind power project.	The project activity involves the installation of 100 MW Wind Power Plant, with electricity generated being evacuated to the Grid and does not involve biofuels. The same was confirmed from PPA /7/ and site visit /37/. Hence the condition is not applicable.
	Paragraph 2 of the applied TOOL27. Investment analysis; Version 13.0 This methodological tool is applicable to project activities that apply the methodological tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", the methodological tool "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality", the guidelines "Non-binding best practice examples to demonstrate additionality for SSC project activities", or baseline and monitoring methodologies that use the	Applicable The project apply the methodological tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality."	The project activity utilises the methodological tool "Tool 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 07 /B04/. Hence this condition is applicable to the project activity and found to be met.

	investment analysis for the demonstration of additionality and/or the identification of the baseline scenario.		
	Paragraph 3 of the applied TOOL27. Investment analysis; Version 11.0 In case the applied approved baseline and monitoring methodology contains requirements for the investment analysis that are different from those described in this methodological tool, the requirements contained in the methodology shall prevail.	The methodology ACM0002 (Version 21.0) applied in this project requires the use of this tool to demonstrate the investment analysis of this project.	The applied methodology, ACM0002 version 21.0 /B02/ does not contain requirements for investment analysis which are different from that specified in the tool. Hence the condition is not applicable.
	Paragraph 3 of the applied TOOL24. Common practice; Version 3.1 This methodological tool is applicable to project activities that apply the methodological tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", the methodological tool "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality", or baseline and monitoring methodologies that use the common practice test for the demonstration of additionality.	Applicable This project apply the methodological tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality".	The project activity utilises the methodological tool "Tool 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 07 /B04/. Hence this condition is applicable to the project activity and found to be met.
	Paragraph 4 of the applied TOOL24. Common practice; Version 3.1 In case the applied approved baseline and monitoring methodology defines approaches for the conduction of the common practice test that are different from those described in this methodological tool, the requirements contained in the methodology shall prevail.	The methodology ACM0002 (Version 21.0) applied in this project requires the use of this tool to demonstrate the common practice of this project.	The applied methodology, ACM0002 version 21.0 /B02/ does not contain approaches for conducting common practice test which are different from that specified in the tool. Hence the condition is not applicable.

	The applied baseline and monitoring methodology and relevant tools are valid and applicable to the project activity. The project fulfils all relevant criteria of the applied methodology 'ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources' – Version 21.0 /B02/ and Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system; (Version 7.0) /B05/. Hence, use of the selected methodology is appropriate for this project activity.

D.3.2 Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized baseline

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	No findings pertaining to this section.
Conclusion	No further clarifications were sought as the applicability criteria of methodology, and the associated tools was found to be fulfilled.

D.3.3 Project boundary, sources and GHGs

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	No findings pertaining to this section.
Conclusion	As per §22 of the applied methodology ACM0002, Version 21.0, *"The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant/unit and all power plants/units connected physically to the electricity system that the CDM project power plant is connected to"* /B02/. In section B.3 of the PSF /1/, project boundary has been adequately stated as: *"For the project, the spatial extent of the project boundary includes the proposed project and all power plants connected physically to the CCPG that the proposed project is connected to."* Section B.3 of the PSF /01/ clearly depicts the project boundary along with a pictorial representation. The verification team conducted desk review of the implemented project to confirm the appropriateness of the project boundary identified and the same was found to be in conformity with the applied methodology /B02/. Furthermore, the physical boundary of the project activity identified by the project owner has been cross verified during the site visit /37/ and duly verified from the commissioning report /6/ as well as from the PPA /7/ and was found to be appropriate and acceptable. The verification team also confirmed that all GHG sources required by the methodology have been included within the project boundary. It was assessed that no emission sources related to project activity will cause any deviation from the applicability of the methodology or accuracy of the emission reductions. The verification team therefore confirms that the identified boundary and the selected emissions sources are justified for the project activity. This is in line with the applied methodology, ACM0002, version 21 /B02/ and paragraph 44 of the GCC Project Standard version 3.1 /B01/.

D.3.4 Baseline scenario

Means of Project Verification	DR, I

Findings	No findings pertaining to this section.
Conclusion	The procedure to identify the most plausible baseline scenario derived from section 5.2.1 of the applied methodology, ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B02/, has been applied in the PSF /1-c/. In section B.4 of the PSF /1-c/, PO has appropriately identified the baseline scenario as electricity delivered to CCPG by the project activity that 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 "TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system". /B05/ The Project activity involves generation of electricity by harnessing wind power and selling it to the Central China power grid. The same was confirmed through the PPA /7/ and commissioning report /6/. In the absence of this project activity, same amount of electricity would have been generated by the operation of existing/proposed grid connected power plants, predominantly fossil fuel based. The verification team confirms that all assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the PSF, including their references and sources. All relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are considered and listed in the PSF /1/. Furthermore, the verification team also concludes that the identified baseline scenario reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the project activity. The baseline scenario in the PSF/1/ is reported as the supply of electricity to grid and thereby displacement of electricity from the electricity distribution system connected to the Central China Power Grid. The baseline scenario applied in the PSF was compared with the requirements of the baseline described in the applied methodology /B02/ and found to be consistent. Therefore, the verification team also concludes that the identified baseline scenario reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the project activity and is found to be acceptable.

D.3.5 Demonstration of additionality

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL 02, CL 03, and CAR 07 were raised and closed successfully. Please refer Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	Project Owner has described the Demonstration of additionality according to the GCC Project Standard Version 03.1 and the applied methodology ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/ and relevant methodological tools. In section B.5 of the PSF /1-c/, two components are applied for the demonstration of additionality: - A Legal Requirement Test - Additionality Test <u>Legal Requirement</u>: The project activity is a Type A project and requires undergoing a Legal Requirement Test. However, the projects as in the project activity are not mandated by law or regulations and are entirely a voluntary action.

	The project verifier has reviewed the following documents in addition to the confirmation provided by the local expert having vast experience and knowledge of auditing and relevant guidelines for renewable projects in China, to confirm that the project activity is not mandated by any law or regulation: 1) EIA approval /21/ 2) Project approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission /11/ 3) Feasibility study report (FSR) /10/ 4) Renewable energy law of the people's Republic of China /36/ 5) Notice Regarding the Regulations for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy /38/ It was confirmed that there are no enforced laws, statutes, regulations, court orders, environmental-mitigation agreements, permitting conditions or other legally binding mandates requiring its implementation, or requiring the implementation of a similar technology/measure that would achieve equivalent levels of GHG emission reductions. The assessment team assessed the relevant regulations of the host county to confirm the requirements and also confirmed based on the local expertise by the verification team the project is not implemented to meet any legal requirement. The project is additional as per paragraph 46 of GCC Project Standard V3.1 /B01/. Therefore, the proposed project passes the legal requirement test. Additionality Test: To cover this requirement from the GCC Project Standard 3.1 /B01-1/, section 6.4.8, paragraph 45 and as per the applied methodology ACM0002 Version 21.0 /B02/, additionality of the project activity is demonstrated and assessed using the latest version of Tool 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" Version 7.0 /B04/. The PO has adopted the stepwise approach for demonstrating and assessing the additionality of the project activity as follows: ***Step 0: Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind*** The project activity is a large-scale grid connected wind power project in China. This is not the first such project to be installed in the country and therefore project activity does not meet this criterion. ***Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations*** ***Sub-step 1a: Define alternatives to the project activity*** Alternative 1: The proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as a GCC project activity. Alternative 2: Continuation of the current situation (no project activity or other alternatives undertaken) i.e., the power generated from the project activity will be fed into Central China Power Grid (CCPG). ***Sub-step 1b: Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations*** Both the alternatives are consistent with the laws and regulations of China as discussed under legal requirement test. The Large-Scale Wind Power Project (100 MW) required a comprehensive environmental assessment (EIA) /21/ which was approved by Henan Provincial

Department of Environmental Protection /21/, subject to specific and general conditions stipulated in the letter of approval.
Consequently, a regulatory approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission was obtained by the project activity /11/.

Step 2: Investment analysis
In this section it is demonstrated that the project activity is not financially feasible without the revenue from the sale of ACCs. This is demonstrated in following sections as per TOOL 27: "Investment analysis" (Version 13.0) /B07/.

The equipment purchase contract for the project activity was signed on 10/05/2016 /13/. This was a key decision stage and the investment decision date for the project proponent to start the project implementation despite inherent financial barriers. The additionality has been established using the data available at the time of investment decision which are mainly from the Feasibility Study Report (FSR) prepared by Beijing Concord Power Consulting and Design Company and approved by Nanyang Development and Reform Commission /10/.

The following is the chronology of events used to determine the project activity's investment decision date, which is deemed appropriate to the project verification team:

Event	Date	Reference
Finalization of Feasibility Study Report (FSR) prepared by Beijing Concord Power Consulting and Design Company	June 2015	FSR /10/
FSR Approval	29/12/2015	FSR /10/
Finalization of EIA report	December 2015	EIA Report /21/
EIA approval from Henan Provincial Department of Environmental Protection	24/12/2015	EIA Approval /21/
Project approval from Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission	29/12/2015	Project approval /11/
Project equipment purchase contract (Investment decision date) signed between PO and	10/05/2016	Project equipment purchase contract /13/
Civil construction contract	June 2016	Construction contract /14/
Start of construction	20/08/2016	Project Commencement report /15/
The first wind turbine is connected to the grid (start date)	11/01/2017	According to the Operation and Maintenance System (OMS) /6/, this is the date on which the first wind turbine was connected to the grid and is the start date in accordance with GCC terms.

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method
According to section 4.3.1 of TOOL 01 (version 7.0.0) /B04/, investment analysis can be carried out by applying either of the following 3 options:

	• Option I: Simple cost analysis • Option II: Investment comparison analysis • Option III: Benchmark analysis As the project is selling the electricity generated, it will generate financial benefits other than carbon revenue related income. Hence, Option I is not applicable. Option II is applicable when the alternatives have the same kind of investment, but for this project activity alternative is the supply of electricity to the national grid. Hence, Option II is also not applicable. Therefore, Option III. Benchmark Analysis has been chosen to carry out investment analysis. ***Sub-step 2b: Option III. Apply benchmark analysis*** The project owner has referred the host country government guidance for determination of the benchmark. According to the "*Interim Rules on Economic Assessment of Electrical Engineering Retrofit Projects*"/33/ issued in 2002 by State Power Corporation of China, the financial benchmark as project IRR of the electrical industry in China is regulated as 8% (post-tax) of the total investment and 10% (post-tax) in case equity IRR is chosen. Project IRR (post-tax) has been considered an appropriate financial indicator which will be tested against an appropriate benchmark of 8%. These indicators are industry accepted indicators and are commonly used for financial analysis of similar kinds of projects in China /B17/ /B18/. The benchmark was issued in September 2002 and is valid till up to date as there is no more recent guidance to replace it. The benchmark was determined by the national administration of the industry in China and represents a government/official approved benchmark. The same benchmark has been applied in various CDM registered projects /B17/ where the investment decision date was in 2012 and VCS registered projects /B18/ where the investment decision was made in 2017 and 2018. This benchmark is also consistently used by GCC approved projects S00018 whose investment decision made on 03/2015, S00029 whose investment decision made on 10/2015, S00218 whose investment decision made on 12/2015, S00246 whose investment decision made on 10/2018 and S00578 whose investment decision made on 04/2019. Therefore, it can be substantiated that the same benchmark has been applied to wind projects in China before and after the investment decision for the proposed project activity was made i.e., 10/05/2016 and hence deemed acceptable to the verification team. This benchmark was also applied by the independent third-party institute when assessing the feasibility of the project in the FSR /10/. ***Sub-step 2c: Calculation and comparison of financial indicators*** For calculation of financial indicator, all relevant costs and revenues were found to be included in the IRR sheet /3/ provided by the PO. All assumptions and estimates used for input values were checked against the relevant sources. GCC project activity has a less favourable Post Tax Project IRR than the benchmark, and hence the GCC project activity cannot be considered as financially attractive. The key data parameters used to calculate Project IRR are tabulated below:

Parameter	Value	Project verifier assessment
Installed capacity	100 MW	The value is sourced from FSR /10/ which was available at the time of investment decision. The FSR was approved on 29/12/2015 and the project equipment purchase contract was signed on 10/05/2016 (considered as the investment decision date). Therefore, the time lag between both these milestones is approximately 4 months. This meets the requirement stated in paragraph 10 of TOOL 27 and hence acceptable to the verification team. Details on the installed capacity and number of turbines (20 wind turbines with a single unit of 2 MW and 24 wind turbines with a single unit of 2.5 MW) were verified from Trial operation acceptance certificate /9/ and equipment purchase contract /13/. The same was further confirmed from the commissioning certificate /6/, as well as the PPA /7/ and found to be consistent and thus acceptable. Installed capacity proposed at the time of decision making (i.e., internal management decision) and post decision making (actual implementation) is same.
Annual electricity delivered to the grid	184,000 MWh	Net generation at investment decision stage based on the approved FSR /10/ which is used for the project approval /11/. PLF is calculated as (1840/8760 x 100%) which amounts to 21%. It satisfies the requirement of paragraph 3(a) of Annex11, EB 48 /B11/ as the generation value is sourced from FSR prepared by a 3rd party /10/. Therefore, the PLF considered to calculate IRR is found appropriate can be acceptable. The actual power supply in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (till April) are 30,181.512MWh,
Plant load factor	21.0%	

			184,612.924MWh, 182,953.707MWh, 181,888.146MWh, 183,928.112MWh, 181,094.766MWh and 68,235.328MWh respectively, corresponding to PLF of 3.55%, 21.13%, 21.17%, 20.76%, 21.05%, 20.73% and 23.89% (till April). There is not much difference from the input value (from 2018) and hence, acceptable.
	Total static investment	858.009 million CNY	The total static investment of the proposed project is considered as 858,009,000 CNY, including interest during the construction period of 16,816,976 CNY and 3,000,000 CNY in working capital. Therefore, the total investment of this project comes out to be 877,825,976 CNY. The working capital has been returned in the last year of operation time in the IRR spreadsheet. These values are sourced from the FSR prepared by Beijing Concord Power Consulting and Design Company, approved on 29/12/2015 /10/ and was available at the time of investment decision date. The actual project cost is 95.79% of the total static investment i.e., 821.915 million CNY, as per the construction contract /14/ and equipment purchase contract /13/. The unit static investment cost would be calculated as: [858.009 million CNY/ (100*1000 kW) = 8,580.09 CNY/kW]. According to validation report registered CDM project 9866 /B17/, the range of values for unit static investment for CDM registered wind power projects in Henan province is 8,164 CNY/kW – 11,959 CNY/kW. The unit static investment cost for the proposed project activity (in accordance with the FSR) fall within this range and hence deemed acceptable to the verification team.
	Debt ratio of the total investment	80%	The debt and equity percentage of 80% and 200% used in the

			financial analysis were derived from the FSR /10/ and are consistent with the requirement: minimum ratio for power generation project is 20% stipulated in the “Circular of the State Council on Adjusting and Improving the Capital System for fixed assets investment Projects (Guofa 2009 No.27” issued by State Council on 27/05/2009 which is the latest official guidance at the time of FSR completion and investment decision. The loan repayment period is 15 years which is derived from the FSR /10/ and is in line with the requirement "the maximum loan repayment period for heavy industrial enterprises shall not exceed fifteen years” stipulated in the Trial Regulations on Capital Construction Loans. Furthermore, by checking the Loan agreement/28/, it is confirmed that the actual debt and equity percentage as well as the repayment period are consistent with the estimation in FSR. Furthermore, as by checking the IRR calculation spreadsheet /3/, it is confirmed that the short-term loan used for working capital has been added back in final year cash inflow in IRR calculation. Therefore, the verification team confirms that the input parameters used in the financial analysis are reasonable and deemed acceptable.
	Long-term loan interest	4.90%	The values are based on the approved FSR /10/. The loan agreement /28/ for the project activity is also provided by the PO. The actual loan agreement also mentions the same rates as applied in the FSR and the investment analysis. The loan interests are determined by the benchmark loan interest rates published by the China Construction Bank. The benchmark interest rates are verified as 4.90% for long-term loan and 4.35% for short-term loan from the China Construction Bank
	Short-term loan interest	4.35%	

			available on - http://www2.ccb.com/cn/personal/interest/rmbcredit.html
	Average annual O&M cost	24,017,825 CNY	The values are based on the approved FSR /10/ which was available at the time of investment decision making. The annual O&M costs consist of fixed assets repairs and maintenance cost, employee salary and social welfare, insurance fee, materials cost and other costs. The IRR sheet /3/ appropriately shows the calculation for the applied value of O&M cost for IRR analysis. The actual O&M cost is 24,284,733.99 CNY which was checked with the audit report /27/ and found to be consistent. This is around 2.95% of the actual project cost. The range of O&M cost in the registered projects /B17/ /B18/ are in the range of 1.85% - 3.51% of the total static investment. The verifier confirms that the applied value of 24,017,825 CNY is reasonable and appropriate.
	Period of depreciation	15 years	It has been verified that a depreciation period of 15 years derived from FSR /10/ which is in line with the Implementation Rules of Enterprise Income Tax Law of China /39/ /40/. According to the “Enterprise income tax law of the People's Republic of China” /39/, an enterprise shall begin computing depreciation for a fixed asset in the month following the month in which the asset is into service and shall cease computing depreciation for a fixed asset in the month following in which the asset’s use is ceased. The minimum number of years for computing depreciation of fixed assets is 10 years for the manufacturing and business operations. Therefore, the depreciation period of 15 years for the project is in line with the regulation and has been considered in the income tax calculation.

			Therefore, the verifier confirms that the depreciation period of 15 years for the proposed project activity is reasonable and acceptable.
	Residual value rate	5%	The project verifier has verified that the residual value of 5% is derived from the approved FSR /10/ and is recovered at the end of operation period in the project IRR calculation spreadsheet /3/. According to the Notification on determination of residual rate for enterprise fixed asset /41/, the residual value can be determined by an enterprise and the range of residual value from 0% to 5% is reasonable. Therefore, the valve adopted is in line with the regulation. The consideration of residual rate is also in according with the Tool 27: Investment Analysis /B07/. Therefore, the considered id deemed acceptable.
	Electricity tariff (including VAT)	0.61 CNY/kWh	It is considered based on the approved FSR which is used for the project approval. Based on the notification issued by the NDRC on July 20th, 2009, a fixed tariff is applied for land-based wind farm. In the notification, NDRC compartmentalized four different wind resource districts, and in the same wind resource district, a fixed and identical tariff will be applied for the new built wind farm in specific wind resource district. The project location is separated as IV region, and the applied tariff (incl. VAT) is 0.61 CNY/kWh. The same tariff has been verified with the PPA/7/ of the project activity. The duration of the PPA is 20 years, however as per the PPA the price of the tariff is not fixed as being regulated by the government and can be changed as per government notifications. The tariff applicable at the time of FSR and investment decision was 0.61 CNY/kWh. The project owner has considered the tariff applicable at the time of investment decision for complete assessment period which is a conservative approach ,

			as this value is more than the actual tariff value (as discussed below) and thus accepted. Furthermore, the actual tariff of this project is 0.3455 CNY/kWh, which was confirmed from the sales invoice /25/. Therefore, the estimated tariff of the project during the investment decision is appropriate for the investment analysis of the project.
	VAT rate	17% (50% refund)	VAT is considered based on the approved FSR /10/. The rates and application of the VAT and add-on taxes are checked with the local expert in the team pertaining to regulation in the host country province and it is confirmed to be correctly applied and considered in accordance with both investment decision and actual scenario. According to the Provisional Regulations on Value Added Tax of the People's Republic of China /42/ issued on 13/12/1993 and effective from 01/01/1994, the VAT rate was stipulated as 17%. This regulation was then revised on 10/11/2008 and is effective till now, in which the VAT value is still stipulated as 17% /43/. Furthermore, The VAT of 17% on tariff for the proposed project has been substantiated to be in line with the relevant regulations of China. According to the Circular regarding the policies of the value added tax for the partial products with comprehensive utilization of resources and other products /44/ issued on 1 December 2001, the payable VAT should be half levied for sales of electricity generated from the wind power. Based on this, the VAT rate for wind power projects with the commission dates after 2002 was half of 17%, i.e. 8.5%. However, a new regulation was issued on 9 December 2008, in which the VAT is 17% /45/. This regulation was effective from 1 January 2009 and the former /44/ was repealed simultaneously

	City maintenance and construction tax rate	5% (of VAT)	The city construction surtax of 5% (of the VAT) has been verified to be in line with the FSR /10/. In accordance with the *Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax* /46/, the rate of city construction surtax shall be determined by the taxpayer's location: 7% for urban areas, 5% for county and town, and 1% for others. The project owner is in the Huanghou Township, Yunyang Town, Xiaodian Township, Taishanmiao Township and Liushan Town, Nanzhao County, Nanyang City, Henan Province, P. R. China. The verification team therefore confirms that the city construction surtax of 5% is applicable for the proposed project.
	The additional education tax rate	5% (of VAT)	The education additional tax of 5% applied in the financial analysis was derived from the FSR /10/, which is composed of education additional tax of 3% imposed by central government in line with *"Interim Provisions of the State Council Concerning the Collection of Educational Surcharges"* /47/, and local education additional tax of 2% imposed by the local government in line with the *"Circular of the Ministry of Finance on Relevant Issues Concerning the Unification of Local Additional Policies for Education"* /48/.
	Income tax rate	Year 2-4: 0% Year 5-7: 12.5% Year 8-21: 25%	The income tax rates are considered in the FSRs and cross-checked with applicable regulation i.e., *Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Catalogue of Corporate Income Tax Preferential Catalogs for Public Infrastructure Projects* /49/ and found to be correctly considered and applied.
	Period of assessment	21 years (1 year construction + 20 years operation)	It is considered based on the FSR /10/. One year construction period applied for the project is in accordance with prevailing

		practice for wind power project in China, which is verified with most of the registered wind power projects in China/B17/ /B18/. The assessment team has reviewed other registered projects /B17/ /B18/, and it is verified that it is a prevailing and standard industrial practice in China for wind projects to consider the lifetime of 20 years based on host country specific conditions. The selection of the project lifetime of 20 years which is as per the manufacturer's specification /12/ and host country standard practice is deemed within the reasonable range, and acceptable by the assessment team.

Based on the above values, Project IRR is calculated as 6.17% without the consideration of ACC revenue. This is compared with the benchmark which is defined in the "Interim rule on Economic Assessment of Electric Engineering Retrofit Projects" /33/. The value for benchmark has been given as 8%.

Post-tax Project IRR i.e., 6.17%, is less than the benchmark i.e., 8% and therefore renders the project activity financially non-feasible.

Sub-step 2d: Sensitivity analysis

As per Tool 27, version 13, variables, including the initial investment cost, that constitute more than 20% of either total project costs or total project revenues should be subjected to reasonable variation. Accordingly, the PO has appropriately taken the following financial parameters for sensitive analysis:

- Total static investment
- Electricity tariff
- Annual O&M cost
- Annual electricity delivered to the grid

Parameter	-10%	-5%	0	+5%	+10%	Critical variation
Total static investment	7.59%	6.85%	6.17%	5.54%	4.96%	-12.60%
Electricity tariff	4.66%	5.42%	6.17%	6.90%	7.62%	+12.71%
Annual O&M cost	6.51%	6.34%	6.17%	5.99%	5.82%	- 54.33%
Annual electricity delivered to the grid	4.66%	5.42%	6.17%	6.90%	7.62%	+12.71%

In conclusion, the project IRR (after tax) will not reach the benchmark of 8% within the reasonable fluctuation range of +/-10% of the key financial parameters. The

project verification team has cross-checked all the input values and calculations which are found to be correct and in accordance with Tool 27, version 13 /B07/.

Moreover, the threshold values of the parameters for which the IRR shall cross the benchmark is given below:

Parameters	% change	Project verifier Conclusion
Total static investment	-12.60%	VVB has cross checked the actual static investment from the EPC contract and construction contract /11-c/ and FY 2022-23 and calculated the actual PLF. The actual PLF for FY 2020-21 and FY 2022-23 are 18.35% and 17.65% respectively. Which is lower than the threshold value. Hence, it is very unlikely to achieve the condition of 14% increase in PLF.
Annual O&M cost	- 54.33%	According to the China Statistical Yearbook 2021 release by National Bureau of Statistics /50/, CPI of 2020 increased by 13.2% by comparing to 2015 in China. Therefore, it's highly unlikely that the OM cost decreases 54.33% during the project lifetime. Thus, it can be concluded that the cost for manpower/equipment/accessories are increasing with respect to the investment decision period and not likely to decrease up to 54.33%.
Annual electricity delivered to the grid	+12.71%	The project crosses benchmark after more than 12% increase in generation. However, this is not expected to happen as generation from the project activity is based on a detailed study of 40 years data and significant variation of more than 12% is not possible to happen. The actual power supply in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (till April) are 30,181.512MWh, 184,612.924MWh, 182,953.707MWh, 181,888.146MWh, 183,928.112MWh, 181,094.766MWh and 68,235.328MWh respectively. The values are lower than the input value used for IRR analysis, i.e., 184,000 MWh. Hence, to get an electricity generation of more than 12.71% increase, on a sustained basis is highly hypothetical and unrealistic.
Electricity tariff	+12.71%	The tariff value according to the FSR is 0.61 CNY/kWh. However, the actual tariff value, as confirmed from the invoices, is 0.345 CNY/kWh, which is lower than the input value for IRR analysis. After more than 12% increase in the tariff price the project activity is likely to cross the benchmark, which is not likely scenario in a trend where electricity prices are already decreasing. It was also further confirmed by the local expert, the electricity price trend is decreasing in the host country.

	The project verification team thus concludes that the project activity is not financially feasible without ACC revenue. ***Step 3: Barrier analysis*** PO has not applied barrier analysis. ***Step 4: Common practice analysis*** Common practice analysis for the project was conducted using CDM Tool 24, version 3.1) ***Sub-step 4a: The proposed project activity(ies) applies measure(s) that are listed in the definitions section above*** The project is a wind power generation project and adopts type (b) measure listed in the Methodological tool am-tool-24-v03.1 Common practice. The applicable geographical area is Henan Province of China. ***Sub-step 4a-1: calculate applicable capacity or output range as +/-50% of the total design capacity or output of the proposed project activity.*** The applicable capacity calculated as +/-50% of total design capacity of proposed project activity was 50 to 150 MW, which was found to be in line with Tool:24. ***Sub-step 4a-2: identify similar projects (both CDM and non-CDM) which fulfil all of the following conditions:*** **(a) The projects are located in the applicable geographical area** These fall in the applicable geographical location i.e., Henan Province in China. As per the Tool 24, applicable geographical area is by default Host Country and if the project owner opts to limit the applicable geographical area to a specific geographical area within the host country, then they shall provide justification on the essential distinction between the identified specific geographical area and rest of the host country. It has been demonstrated by the project owner and verified by the assessment team that the Provinces in China are very large in terms of geographical area, population size and natural resource availability. The Investment and regulatory environment vary significantly between provinces in China. For example, the tariff for wind power projects is decided by the central government but not uniform across all provinces. The country is divided into four zones for tariff regulation. There is a significant difference of tariff rates between each zone. Further, the Chinese grid is also divided into 6 different regional grids having different grid regulation. Also, each province does have a separate regulatory policy as well as project approval/EIA approval process. This fact is evident from the current project activity, where EIA and project approval are processed through regional approval bodies of the Henan Province. The applicable tariff policy, wind pattern and approval from provincial governments varies in China and thus the project owner has selected Henan province only for the common practice analysis.

	Since it is substantiated that all provinces, grids, and zones have different investment climate, the geographical area of Henan province is accepted by the assessment team for common practice analysis. **(b) The projects apply the same measure as the proposed project activity** These apply the same measure i.e., power generation based on renewable energy. This is acceptable to the assessment team as the project is a greenfield grid connected wind energy based renewable power generation. **(c) The projects use the same energy source/fuel and feedstock as the proposed project activity, if a technology switch measure is implemented by the proposed project activity** These use the same source of input energy i.e., wind. **(d) The plants in which the projects are implemented produce goods or services with comparable quality, properties and applications areas (e.g. clinker) as the proposed project plant** These produce the same goods/services i.e., electricity supplied to the connected grid. **(e) The capacity or output of the projects is within the applicable capacity or output range calculated in Step 1** The capacity of these projects is in the range as defined in Step 1 i.e., 50 MW – 150 MW. **(f) The projects started commercial operation before the project design document (CDM-PDD) is published for global stakeholder consultation or before the start date of proposed project activity, whichever is earlier for the proposed project activity.** The project started commercial operations before the start date of proposed project activity i.e., 10/05/2016 (signing date of the equipment purchase contract) There are 35 projects which satisfy all of the above criteria. The projects are listed in section B.5 of the PSF. A detailed analysis sheet for Common practice /18/ was provided to the GCC verifier which satisfactorily states all the projects implemented before 10/05/2016. This was crosschecked with the relevant sources i.e., China Electric Power Yearbook /50/, Dongfang Wind Power Website /18/, CDM/VCS/GS/CCER websites and found to be accurate. ***Sub-step 4a-3: within the projects identified in Step 2, identify those that are neither registered CDM project activities, project activities submitted for registration, nor project activities undergoing validation. Note their number N_{all}.*** As per step 2 above, it is found that there is one project activity applicable under the applied capacity range and not registered/applied for any carbon revenue mechanism.

	Therefore, N_{all} = 1. ***Sub-step 4a-4: within similar projects identified in Step 3, identify those that apply technologies that are different to the technology applied in the proposed project activity. Note their number N_{diff}.*** None of the projects identified above apply a different technology than the proposed project activity. Hence, N_{diff} = 0. ***Sub-step 4a-5: calculate factor F=1-N_{diff}/N_{all} representing the share of similar projects (penetration rate of the measure/technology) using a measure/technology similar to the measure/technology used in the proposed project activity that deliver the same output or capacity as the proposed project activity.*** The factor of the proposed project activity is calculated as follows: F = 1 – N_{diff}/N_{all} = 1 – (0/1) = 1 N_{all} – N_{diff} = 0 As per am-tool-24-v03.1, the proposed project activity is a "common practice" within a sector in the applicable geographical area if the factor F is greater than 0.2 and N_{all} -N_{diff} is greater than 3. For the proposed project, F is greater than 0.2, however, N_{all} -N_{diff} is not greater than 3, therefore, the project is not a common practice in Henan Province of China. The project verification team concludes that as the project activity is not financially feasible and not a common practice, the project is additional.

D.3.6 Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removal

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	-
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that the equations and parameters used to calculate GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals in the sections B.6 of PSF/1/ are in accordance with applied methodology, ACM0002 version 21.0 /B02/. **<u>Baseline Emissions:</u>** The baseline emissions are calculated in accordance with paragraph 47 and equation (11) of the applied methodology which states that: *Baseline emissions include only CO2 emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid-connected power plants.* *The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:* $$BEy = EGPJ,y \times EFgrid,CM,y$$ Where: BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO_2/yr) $EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the GCC project activity in year y (MWh/yr)

	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO2 emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using TOOL07 (t CO_2/MWh) According to paragraph 49 of ACM0002 (version 21.0): If the project activity is the installation of a Greenfield power plant with or without the BESS, then: $$EGPJ,y = EGfacility$$ Where: $EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the GCC project activity in year y (MWh/yr) $EG_{facility,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr) As per methodology, the combined margin CO_2 emission factor of the grid is calculated by using *2019 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China*, published by China DNA /17/ which is in accordance with the Tool 7 version 07.0 /B04-3/. According to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China website /B16/, this is the latest data available and was published on 29/12/2020. This complies with the requirement stated in paragraph 9 of GCC Clarification no. 3 (version 1.0) /B01-6/, which states that *"if the project owner applies options 8(c) to 8(e) above, the latest available emission factor shall not be older than 3 years, at the time of submission of the project documentation for starting Global Stakeholder Consultation (GSC)".* According to *2019 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China,* the value for OM is 0.8587 tCO_2e/MWh and for BM is 0.2854 tCO_2e/MWh. The combined margin emission factor is then calculated in accordance with equation (16) of TOOL 07 (version 07.0) as follows: $$EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} \times w_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} \times w_{BM}$$ Where: $EF_{grid,OM,y}$ = operating margin emission factor of CCPG (tCO_2e/MWh) $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ = build margin CO_2 emission factor of CCPG (tCO_2e/MWh) w_{OM} = the weighting of operating margin emission factor (%) w_{BM} = the weighting of build margin emission factor (%) According to paragraph 86 (a) the tool, w_{OM} = 0.75 and w_{BM} = 0.25 $EF_{grid,CM,,y}$ = 0.8587 * 0.75 + 0.2854 * 0.25 = 0.7153 tCO_2e/MWh Therefore, the baseline emission value per year is derived as 131,615 tCO_2e using the aforementioned formulae and figures and is found to be acceptable. **Project Emissions** In accordance with section 5.4 of the applied methodology, ACM0002 (version 21.0), project emissions for wind power project would be 0.

	Therefore, $PE_y = 0$ **Leakage emissions** According to section 5.6 applied methodology, ACM0002 (version 21.0), *"No other leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected"* Therefore, $LE_y = 0$ **Emission Reductions** Emission reductions are calculated according to section 5.7 and equation (17) of the applied methodology, ACM0002 (version 21.0), as follows: $ERy = BEy - PEy$ Where: ERy = Emission reductions in year y (t CO_2e/yr) BEy = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO_2/yr) PEy = Project emissions in year y (t CO_2e/yr) Therefore, the annual emission reduction value is derived as 131,61 tCO_2e using the aforementioned formulae and figures and is found to be acceptable. The parameters and equations presented in the PSF /1-c/ and ER spreadsheet /2/ have been compared with the information and requirements presented in the methodology /B02/. Project verification team based on the review of PSF /1/ and the ER spread sheet /2/ and other supporting documents, confirms that the formula are correctly presented for the determination of emission reductions and the values of the input parameters used are accurate, appropriate, and consistent.

D.3.7 Monitoring plan

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL 04 and CL 05 were raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	The monitoring plan described in the PSF is in compliance with the applied methodology ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/. The monitoring plan is also found to be in compliance with the requirements of GCC Environment and Social-Safeguards Standard version 3.0 /B01-4/ and Project Sustainability Standard version 3.0 /B01-5/. The CCIPL project verification team has reviewed all the parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the applied methodology and confirmed that no deviations relevant to the project activity have been found. The procedures have been reviewed through document review and interviews with the respective monitoring personnel. The project verification team can hence confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the project design. Therefore, the project owner is able to implement

the monitoring plan and the achieve emission reductions that can be reported ex-post and verified.

Data and parameters fixed ex-ante:

Ex-ante parameters provided under section B.6.2 of the PSF /1/ are found to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B02/. Ex-ante parameters of the project activity would be as follows:

Parameter	Description	Verified Value	Verified Source
$EF_{grid,y}$ ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$)	Combined margin CO_2 emission factor of CCPG	0.7153 tCO_2/MWh	In accordance with paragraph 85 of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7.0, the parameter $\mathbf{EF}_{grid,CM,y}$ is calculated as the weighted average of the operating margin (0.75) & build margin (0.25) values, sourced from *2019 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China* /19/. The PSF/1/ as well as Emission Reduction calculation excel sheet/2/ have been duly verified to confirm the calculation. The derived value is found to be appropriate.
$\boldsymbol{EF_{grid,OM,y}}$	Operating margin emission factor of CCPG	0.8587 tCO_2/MWh	The values are based on latest *2019 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China* /19/, published by China DNA. For parameter $\mathbf{EF}_{grid,OM,y}$, as per paragraph 42(a) of the "tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7.0, 3-year generation-weighted average, based on the most recent data available at the time of submission of the PSF has been used and found to be appropriate.
$\boldsymbol{EF_{grid,BM,y}}$	Build margin emission factor of CCPG	0.2854 tCO_2/MWh	For parameter $\mathbf{EF}_{grid,BM,y}$, as per paragraph 72(a) of the "tool to calculate the emission factor for an

			electricity system" version 7.0, the most recent data available at the time of submission of the PSF has been used and found to be appropriate. The documentation source /19/ has been duly verified to confirm the values.

Data and parameters to be monitored:

The monitoring plan presented in the PSF /1-c/ complies with the requirements of the applied monitoring methodology /B02/. The verification team has verified all parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the methodology /B02/ and no deviations have been found.

The verification team through a document review and interviews with the relevant stakeholders has reviewed the procedures. The information provided has allowed the verification team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the project design.

Ex-post parameters mentioned under section B.7.1 of the PSF /1/ are found to be appropriate and in line with paragraph 65 the applied methodology ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B02/. The parameters that are to be monitored ex-post are:

Parameter	Data Unit	Description	Frequency	Assessment
$EG_{facility,y}$ ($EG_{PJ,y}$)	MWh	Net Electricity generated and delivered to the grid by the power plant in year y	Measured continuously and recorded monthly	The net electricity generation is a calculated parameter based on directly monitored/measured value of exports and imports by the project activity. Net electricity generation will be calculated by deducting the import values of the project activity from the total export values. The export/import values are directly monitored

	$EG_{out,y}$	MWh	Quantity of the electricity delivered to the grid by the project in year y	Measured continuously and recorded monthly	parameters and will be continuously monitored by means of main meter and back-up meter. The meters are bi-directional tri-vector energy meter of 0.5s accuracy class. In case of the failure of the main meter, backup meter readings will be used for emission reductions calculations. The serial numbers of the main meter and backup meter mentioned in the PSF are in accordance with the onsite observation /37/. The values of meter readings can be crosschecked with monthly sales receipt provided by the grid company. The project verification team has checked sample receipts /25/ to confirm the same. The calibration of the meters has been carried out once a year by the state electricity officials as per the requirements set by the grid operators. The accuracy of electricity meters shall follow the requirements of "DL/T448-2016 Technical Administrative Code of Electric Energy Metering"/34/. The accuracy of meters will be of no less than 0.5S and shall be calibrated on an annual basis. The same has been confirmed during the onsite visit /37/ and by checking the calibration certificates /22/. The verification team also confirmed that the metering is performed as per the single line diagram /16/ checked
	$EG_{in,y}$	MWh	Quantity of the electricity consumed by the project which is imported from the grid in year y	Measured continuously and recorded monthly	

					during the onsite visit. It can therefore be concluded that the project owner has the ability to implement the monitoring plan mentioned in the PSF /1/. Furthermore, the data collected as part of monitoring will be archived electronically and be kept for at least 2 years after the end of the crediting period or till the last issuance of ACCs for the project activity whichever occurs later.
	The following parameters are to be monitored for E+/S+ assessments and SDG labels (positive impacts)				
	CO_2 emissions reduction	tCO_{2e}	The project reduces the CO_2 emission by using wind resources to generate electricity, replacing equivalent electricity generated by the connected power grid	Measured continuously and recorded monthly	Emission reduction achieved due to the implementation of project activity that would have been otherwise be emitted by fossil fuel-based power plants. The CO_2 emission reduction is calculated by multiplying the emission factor of the Grid with the net electricity generation by the project activity. While the grid emission factor is fixed ex-ante, the net electricity generation is continuously monitored as stated above for the monitoring parameter $EG_{PJ,y}$. The project activity is expected to reduce 131,615 tCO_{2e} annually. The CO_2 emission reduction is validated from the ER calculation sheet /02-b/ and found appropriate.

	Number of people/ local persons/number of women employed by the project Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities	Number of people employed by the project/ Number of local persons/ number of women employed by the project/ Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	The project is expected to provide 25 long-term job opportunities . including men and women and ensure that there is a certain percentage of female employees in the workforce and ensure equal pay for equal work by assessing the average hourly earnings for same occupation	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	This parameter is monitored regularly and aggregated yearly based on the number of jobs created by the project owner on a long-term basis. PO has claimed that the project activity is expected to provide 25 long-term jobs and will monitor the number of people employed by the project. The number of people employed on the project activity can be verified from the employment records. Furthermore, PO will also monitor the average hourly earnings of the employees. The project verification team has reviewed the sample employment records /30/ to confirm on the same. These records include the name, degree, designation, and earnings of the employee. This was also confirmed during interviews conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team.
	Number of Job-related Trainings	Number of job-related trainings provided	The project owner provides job related training for all employees, at least once every season, totally 4 times per year.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	This parameter is monitored yearly based on the number of job-related trainings provided by the project owner. PO has claimed to provide job related training for employees at least once every season (totally 4 times per year) and will monitor the number of trainings provided. The number of training courses provided can be

					verified from the training records. Project verification team has reviewed the sample training records /29/ to confirm on the same. This was also confirmed during interviews conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team.
	Women's empowerment	Number of hired women	Women are hired by the project as the same standard as men and paid as same as the men and ensure that there is a certain percentage of female employees in the workforce and ensure equal pay for equal work.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	This parameter is monitored regularly and aggregated yearly based on the number of women hired by the PO. The payroll records can be verified to check if the female employees are paid equally as male employees. The number of women employed on the project activity can be verified from the employment records. This was also confirmed during interviews conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team.
	The following parameters are to be monitored for E+/S+ assessments and SDG labels (negative impacts)				
	Noise pollution	dB	The noise generated during the operation of the wind farm mainly comes from the rotating noise of the wind turbine and the noise	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	The project activity is a wind project and wind turbines do generate the noise during the operation. The project owner has claimed that the noise from project activity under regulatory limits of "Noise Emission Standard at the Boundary of Industrial Enterprises"

			generated by the 110kV substation transformer in the control center.		(GB12348-2008) standard /51/. However, the project owner shall monitor the noise levels within and outside the project boundary regularly and the records will be aggregated annually. The verification team has checked sample noise monitoring records /26/ to confirm the same. The records for the noise levels within and outside the project boundary will be maintained for future verifications. This was also confirmed during interviews conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is found to be appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the verification team.
	Hazardous wastes	tonnes	Hazardous wastes like Waste transformer oil may be generated by the project during operation	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	The project activity will be generating hazardous waste like transformer oil. This will be under regulatory norms and the project owner shall properly collect and temporarily store in the specific storage facility at the project site. It will be then further transferred to qualified entity for disposal at periodic interval. The verification team has checked Hazardous waste entrusted disposal agreement /23/ to confirm the same. The records for hazardous waste treated will be maintained for future verifications. This was also confirmed during interviews

					conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is found to be appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the verification team.
	End of life equipment	tonnes	Solid waste pollution from end-of-life equipment may be generated by the project.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	Any solid waste generated by End-of-life of equipment will be sent to recycler like waste recycling company and non-recyclable parts will be collected and sent to Sanitation department for treatment. Project owner shall maintain regulatory compliance with respect to the same. The project owner shall keep records for the monitoring parameter and can be checked at the time of ER verification stage to ensure the compliance. This was also confirmed during interviews conducted on site /37/ and the monitoring practices followed by the project owner is found to be appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the verification team.
	Wastewater	The domestic sewage treated properly	The wastewater generated during the operation period is mainly domestic sewage.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	Only wastewater generated from the project is in the form of domestic (sewage) wastewater only. The domestic sewage water will be treated in an anti-seepage septic tank, and the discharge shall me the applicable regulatory norms with usage for greening irrigation within the office and living area of the wind farm. The same was confirmed by the verification team by checking the sample records /32/.

					The project owner shall keep records for the monitoring parameter and can be checked at the time of ER verification stage to ensure the compliance.
	Bird and bat hits	Number of bird and bat hits	Possible bird and bat hits may occur at the early stage of project operation. In order to warn birds, red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	The PO will monitor the number of bird and bat hits. As a precautionary measure, red markers are added at the tip of the windmill fan blades to prevent birds and bats from striking. The project verification has confirmed on this during the on-site visit /37/ and also reviewed sample records maintained for bird/bat hits /31/.
	Reducing / increasing accidents/Incidents/fatality	Number of accidents and safety trainings	The electricity generation by the project requires fewer care from people, so that it can decrease the labour intensity of the power station. However, the wind power plant itself may have risks of accidents since sometime the worker need to climb the wind turbine.	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	The PO has claimed that the staff will be provided with regular Health and safety training about the accident hazards and risk related. Project verification team has reviewed the sample training records /29/ provided by the PO. The details of number of accidents and safety trainings will be maintained in records for future verification.
	Sanitation and waste management	Quantity of generated and treated wastewater and	The project implements Waste Management Plan to provide a better working environment	Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	PO is monitoring the Quantity of generated and treated wastewater and solid waste. The details of the monitoring parameter will be maintained in records for future verification.

		solid waste	both physical and mental for the staff.		PO has implemented a waste management plan /24/ to provide a better working environment for all the employees. This has been checked by the verification team, The project verification has confirmed on this during the on-site visit /37/
	Exploitation of Child labour	-	Check employment lists and employee details to ensure no child labor is being employed.	Once per year	According to http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2002/content_61798.htm, child labour is absolutely prohibited in China and no related negative impact is being created by the project. However, PO will monitor the employment roster to ensure that no child labor is engaged for the project activity.
	In summary, the parameters to be monitored have been presented correctly according to requirements and are considered in accordance with the applied methodology /B02/. This is in conformance with the requirements of GCC Verification Standard (version 3.1) /B01-2/.				

D.4. Start date, crediting period and duration

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL 06 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	The start date of the project is 11/01/2017 which is the date of start of the commercial operation of the project activity. The start date is verified from the OMS system /6/ of the project which is deemed acceptable to the project verification team. The start date of the crediting period is 11/01/2017, which is the same as the start date. Crediting period has been chosen as fixed 10 years from 11/01/2017 to 10/01/2027, which is appropriate as per §40(b) of the Project Standard version 03.1 /B01-1/. The lifetime of project activity is expected to be 20 years which is assumed in the feasibility report /10/ and verified from manufacturer's technical specification /12/. The verification team concludes that the start date, crediting period type and duration are in conformance with the requirements of §38, §39 and §40 of GCC Project Standard, version 03.1 /B01-1/ and §13 of GCC Clarification No. 1, version 1.3 /B01-6/.

D.5. Environmental impacts

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	No findings pertaining to this section.
Conclusion	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was conducted by Jiyuan Blue Sky Technology Co., Ltd. 0n 18/06/2015 and approval (Yuhuanshen [2015] No.513) was issued on 24/12/2015 by Environment Protection Bureau of Henan Province. This was confirmed by reviewing the EIA report /21/ and EIA approval /21/ provided by the PO, which was found to be acceptable by the project verification team. The EIA report identifies environmental impacts during construction and operation phase and describes mitigation measures for the identified impacts as follows. The major impacts identified were air pollution, generation of wastewater, noise pollution and generation of solid waste. The impacts during construction phase were temporary which did not require to be taken care of in the operation phase and the impacts in the operation phase were minor and under regulatory limits. The impacts and mitigation measures outlined in section D.1 of the PSF are deemed appropriate and in line with the EIA report /21/.

D.6. Local stakeholder consultation

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CAR 08 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	The Local stakeholder consultation (LSC) was conducted by Jiyuan Blue Sky Technology Co. Ltd during Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on 18/06/2015 /21/. The objective of the stakeholder consultation was to identify the concerns, comments raised and the impacts of project activity on local communities. The analysis has been done to identify the impact/influences of different stakeholders due to the project activity. The stakeholder consultation report /20/ as part of EIA were submitted to the assessment team including comments received during the Local stakeholder consultation. The project owner invited local stakeholders to participate in the questionnaire survey by posting announcements on the bulletin boards of each village, phone calls, and SMS. PO has submitted Minutes of Meeting and copy of announcement /20/ which was checked by the verification team and is deemed acceptable. Gist of feedback received from the local stakeholders are also provided in the PSF /1-c/ and EIA report /21/. All the comments have been taken care by the project owner and apprehensions were appropriately answered and justified in the PSF. Since, the consultation is done through the EIA process, which is a legal requirement, all the feedback received, and response and mitigation measures are part of the EIA approval process. Based on the satisfaction of the consultation and mitigation, the project activity EIA was successfully approved by the local regulatory authority. Thus, assessment team concludes that appropriate local stakeholder consultation was conducted by the project owner. The project verifier further verified the same through interviews with the stakeholders during on-site audit and confirmed that there was no adverse comment about the project and this project will lead to employment generation and better environmental conditions. Project verification team considers the local stakeholder consultation

	carried out adequately and can confirm that the process is in-line with the requirements of GCC.

D.7. Approval and Authorization- Host Country Clearance

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CAR 04, CAR 05, and CAR 06 were raised and closed successfully. FAR 01 has been raised in this context. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	As per the GCC Clarification No. 1 /B01-6/ the submission of Host Country Attestation on double counting is required by CORSIA labelled project after 31/12/2020. Therefore, for carbon credits issued during the period 23/07/2016 to 31/12/2020 the host country approval is not required. The verification team confirms that Host Country Attestation will be required and provided by the project owner during the first or subsequent verification when the issuance of carbon credit is considered beyond 31/12/2020.

D.8. Project Owner- Identification and communication

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL01 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	<table><tr><td>**Organization name**</td><td>Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd</td></tr><tr><td>**Country**</td><td>China</td></tr><tr><td>**Address**</td><td>Block B, Level 24, Jiangong Mansion, 33 Fushan Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China 200120</td></tr><tr><td>**Telephone**</td><td>+86-2162462036</td></tr><tr><td>**Fax**</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>**E-mail**</td><td>projects@climatebridge.com</td></tr><tr><td>**Website**</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>**Contact person**</td><td>GAO Zhiwen, HUANG Shanfeng</td></tr></table> This is in compliance with the Para 10 (i) of the Project Standard Version 3.1/B01-1/. The information and contact details of the representation of the project owner and project owners themselves has been appropriately incorporated in Appendix 1 of the PSF which was checked and verified by the verification team from Authorization letter /5/ signed by the legal and project owners. All information was consistent between these documents. The project verification team has reviewed the Business License /4/ of Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd and verified the legal ownership of the project activity. The project verification team has checked the LOA /5/ signed by the legal owner and accepted by the designated project owner and confirms Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd .is the authorized representative of proposed project activity developed by Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd. The verification team further confirms that the information of the project owner is provided as per the template and the information regarding the project owner stated in the PSF/1/ and authorization letter /5/ were found to be consistent and acceptable. The same is also in accordance with paragraph 18 of GCC Clarification No. 1 version 1.3 /B01-6/.

D.9. Global stakeholder consultation

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	-
Conclusion	The initial GCC project submission no. for the proposed project activity was S00032 with project title 'Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project' for which the GSC period was 01/01/2021 – 15/12/2021. No comments were received during the said period. However, this project is re-submitted for GSC as per paragraph 35 (a) of GCC Program Processes v4.0 /B01-8/, which states *that Project Owners shall authorize GCC Project Verifiers via the Request for Registration Form to submit requests for registration to the GCC Operations Team within one year from the start date of the GSC period, otherwise the GSC shall be repeated with the latest applicable versions of the GCC regulatory documents and the applicable methodology, as required by the Project Standard*. The PSF was again published for global stakeholder consultation from 09/04/2023 till 23/04/2023 (https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/global-stakeholders-consultation/) with project submission no. S00949. During the said period no Global stakeholders' comments were received. The verification team therefore concludes that the process for global stakeholder consultation was conducted in accordance with the requirements paragraphs 25 and 26 of the GCC Project Standard (version 3.1) /B01-1/. The PSF was made public for receiving stakeholder feedback and no comments were raised during the GSC process.

D.10. Environmental Safeguards (E+)

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL 07 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	The Project owner has chosen to apply for the Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+). The assessment of the impact of the project activity on the environmental safeguards has been carried out in section E.1 of the PSF. No risks to the environment were identified due to the project implementation and operation. The following have been identified as positive impacts of the project activity: Environment – Air- CO_2 emissions: Use of wind energy for electricity production Environment – Natural Resources – Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy. Furthermore, risks are identified regarding Noise pollution, Solid Waste Pollution from hazardous waste, E-waste, end-of-life equipment, bird & bat hits, and generation of wastewater during operational life of the project activity and project owner has provided appropriate mitigation plan for the same in section B.7.2 of the PSF. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameters scored and risks identified due to implementation of the project activity. A detailed matrix, including project verification team assessment, has been included in appendix 5 of this report.

Impact of Project Activity on Environmental Safeguards	Assessment

	CO_2 emissions (EA03)	In absence of the project activity, the electricity generated from the project activity would be generated in the Indian Grid by power plants that are predominantly fossil-fuel based, thereby leading to CO_2 emissions. The generated electricity by the project activity is based on the renewable energy source, which causes no CO_2 emissions. The project will thus have a positive impact by reducing measurable amount of CO_2 emissions. The project is expected to reduce CO_2 emission throughout the crediting period. As no negative environmental impacts are anticipated, the parameter is evaluated as harmless and scored a +1 by the project owner. This is accepted by the project verification team. This amount of emission reduction will be monitored as per monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1 and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Noise Pollution (EA09)	The fan's operation, as well as the noise produced by the transformer, fan, and other equipment in the booster station, are the noise sources during this project's operational span. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping annual records of noise within and outside the project boundary. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Shadow Flicker (EA10)	This project's wind turbines are positioned along the ridge, potentially casting light and shadow during sunlight hours. These visual effects might extend to the residential area, potentially causing interference and impacting the daily lives of residents. However, it's important to note that the villages surrounding the wind farm are situated beyond the protective range of each wind turbine's light and shadow, ensuring that the visual effects generated by this project do not adversely affect the nearby residents.

		The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. Therefore, this parameter is not scored and monitored.
	Solid waste Pollution from Hazardous wastes (EL02)	The project activity generates waste oil which is hazardous in nature. However, after being collected, it is temporarily stored in a hazardous waste temporary storage site and is regularly sent to an organization with hazardous waste treatment qualifications for processing. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of waste oil stored and transferred annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Solid waste Pollution from end-of-life products/ equipment (EL06)	Solid waste from end-of-life equipment will be generated by the project which will be recycled by waste recycling company. Non-recyclable parts will be collected and sent to the Sanitation department for treatment. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of end-of-life waste generated and recycled annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	land use change (change from cropland /forest land to project land) (EL08)	The project activity is established on a barren land. Therefore, there is no change from cropland/forest land to project land. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. Therefore, this parameter is not scored and monitored.
	Generation of wastewater (EW03)	The project activity generates domestic sewage which is treated in septic tank. It is then discharged into the integrated domestic sewage treatment facility for further treatment. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of wastewater treated annually.

		The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Protecting/ enhancing species diversity (ENR03)	The wind turbines can possibly lead to bird and bat hits. Red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of bird and bat hits annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy (ENR07)	In absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would be generated from the operation of grid-connected power plants, which is GHG intensive. The project activity generates and supplies renewable wind power-based electricity to the grid, where it replaces fossil fuel source-based electricity, thus the project activity is unlikely to cause any harm and is assessed as harmless. As the project activity will have a positive impact by replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy, the parameter is evaluated as harmless and scored a +1 by the project owner. This is accepted by the project verification team. This amount of emission reduction will be monitored as per monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1 and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	The verification team confirms that the project owner has conducted assessment and reporting of the potential aspects in the PSF /1/ which are identified for each project type as per appendix 1 of the GCC Project Environmental and Social Safeguards standard version 3.0/B01-4/ and is applicable to the Project activity and the monitoring procedure of each is given in section E.1, B.7.1, and B.7.2 of the PSF. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any harm to the environment and net score for the project comes out to be +7, hence, is eligible to achieve additional E+ certification. The GCC Verifier certifies that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any net harm to environment.	

D.11. Social Safeguards (S+)

<table>
<tr><td>Means of Project Verification</td><td>DR, I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Findings</td><td>CL 07 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conclusion</td><td>The Project owner has chosen to apply for the Social No-net-harm Label (S+). The assessment of the impact of the project activity on the social safeguards has been carried out in section E.2 of the PSF. No risks to society were identified due to the project implementation and operation.

The following have been identified as positive impacts of the project activity:
Social – Jobs – Long-term jobs (> 1 year) created/ lost.

Social – Education - Specialized training / education to local personnel

Furthermore, risks are identified regarding accidents/incidents during operational life of the project activity and project owner has provided appropriate mitigation plan for the same in section B.7.2 of the PSF.

<table>
<tr><th>Impact of Project Activity on Social Safeguards</th><th>Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Long-term jobs (> 1 year) created/ lost (SJ01)</td><td>The project activity will lead to long term employment generation during the operational phase which can be verified from the employment records (number of people employed) maintained for the project activity. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report.

The aforementioned documents can be verified during issuance verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2.

The project activity is expected to create 25 long-term jobs throughout the crediting period. The creation of permanent jobs is a positive impact created by the project activity and thus this impact is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reducing / increasing accidents/Incidents/fatality (SHS03)</td><td>As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of accidents and safety trainings provided annually will be maintained. The project owner shall provide the Health and safety trainings to its employees on regular interval, and the number of accidents occurred can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report.

The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

		been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.
	Sanitation and waste management (SHS08)	As per the PSF /1/, records of quantities of waste (in barrel) and treatments will be kept. The same can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, this monitoring parameter is already covered under E+ aspects (solid waste and wastewater). Therefore, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
	Specialized training / education to local personnel (SE01)	As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of job-related trainings provided annually will be maintained. The project owner shall provide the job-related trainings to its employees on regular interval, and the number of trainings provided can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.
	Women's empowerment (SW06) (Human rights)	As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of women employed annually will be maintained. The project owner will ensure that the salary provided to women staff will be of the same standard as men in accordance with Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests of China, and the number of women hired, and their payroll records can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report.

		The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
	Exploitation of Child labour (Human rights) (SW08)	According to "Promulgation of the State Council of the China Prohibiting the Use of Child Labor" /52/, employment of children under the age of 16 is prohibited in China. The employment can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
	The verification team confirms that the project owner has conducted assessment and reporting of the potential aspects in the PSF /1/ which are identified for each project type as per appendix 1 of the GCC Project Environmental and Social Safeguards standard version 3.0/B01-4/ and is applicable to the Project activity and the monitoring procedure of each is given in section E.1, B.7.1, and B.7.2 of the PSF. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any harm to society and net score for the project comes out to be +3, hence, is eligible to achieve additional S+ certification. The GCC Verifier certifies that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any net harm to society.	

D.12. Sustainable development Goals (SDG+)

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CL 08 was raised and closed successfully. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	The project Activity demonstrates that it contributes to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Of the 17 defined Goals, the project activity has no adverse effect on any and is expected to contribute to 3 SDGs. Hence the Project owner has chosen to apply for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+ label). The detailed assessment of the impact of the project activity on each of the targeted SDG's has been carried out in section F of the PSF by the project owner and Annexure 7 of this report. The 3 SDGs targeted for the SDG+ Label are: Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and

productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

UN-level SDGs	Assessment
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all SDG target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	The project activity is a wind power project with an installed capacity of 100 MW, and it generates electricity of 184,000 MWh per year. The start date of the project activity is 11/01/2017 and it continues to provide clean energy, thereby increasing the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption thereby complying with the SDG target 7.2. The same was duly verified by the verification team from commissioning evidence /6/ and electricity generation records /25/. The generated power is continuously monitored by the energy meters installed at the substation and details of the same are included in the PSF/1/ and found to be acceptable.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all SDG Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	The contribution towards SDG goal is by providing employment by creating 25 long term jobs for the project activity. This is being monitored by the parameter 'Long-term jobs (> 10 year) created/ lost (SJ01)' in the monitoring plan and is found adequate. This has been discussed under section D.3.7 of this report.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts SDG target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year.	The project is estimated to achieve GHG emission reduction of 131,615 tCO_2e/year, thereby meeting the SDG target 13.2. The generated power is continuously monitored by the energy meters installed at the substation and details of the same are included in the PSF/1/ and found to be acceptable.

The verification team confirms that the SDGs chosen by the project owner are in compliance with the paragraph 19, 20 and 21 GCC Project sustainability standard

	version 3.0/B01-5/ and is applicable to the Project activity and the monitoring procedure of each SDG is given in section F and B.7.1 of the PSF. It can therefore be concluded that the Project Activity is likely to contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and would have a positive impact, hence, is eligible to achieve additional Silver SDG+ certifications.

D.13. Authorization on Double Counting from Host Country (for CORSIA)

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	CAR 04, CAR 05, and CAR 06 were raised and closed successfully. FAR 01 has been raised in this respect. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.
Conclusion	A declaration under section A.5 of the PSF has been included for use of the approved carbon credits (ACCs) for the entire crediting period from 11/01/2017 to 10/01/2027 to offset GHG emissions. Furthermore, the project owner has clarified the intention for use of carbon credits for CORSIA. The project owner declared that no host country attestation is required for the pilot phase of 2021-23 (accepting credits issued for monitoring periods between 2016 and 2020), which is appropriate and acceptable according to paragraph 16 of the Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting, version 1.0 /B01-7/. Assessment with regards to confirmation on the project activity not being registered under any other GHG reduction certification mechanism, thereby avoiding double counting is provided under section D.2 of this report. The host country attestation is yet to be obtained for authorization on double counting. The verification team confirms that Host Country Attestation will be required and provided by the project owner during the first verification or subsequent verification when the issuance of carbon credit is considered beyond 31/12/2020.

D.14. CORSIA Eligibility (C+)

Means of Project Verification	DR, I
Findings	FAR 01 has been raised. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details
Conclusion	The project activity meets the CORSIA Eligibility since the crediting period is after 01/01/2016 and the project is applying for registration under GCC which is one of the approved programmes for eligibility. It was also confirmed that the project activity does not fall under the excluded unit types, methodologies, programme elements, and/or procedural classes. Furthermore, the Project Activity does not cause any net harm to the environment and/or society and therefore achieves Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+) as well as Social No-net-harm Label (S+) in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard, version 3.0 /B01-4/. The project activity also contributes towards achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by achieving 3 SDGs as per Project Sustainability Standard, version 3.0 /B01-5/ to achieve SDG+ Label. The verification team therefore concludes that “The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirement of the GCC Program and ICAO’s requirements on CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, as per Clarification No 1., v 1.3 paragraph 23-25 /B01-6/, and the ACCs expected to be issued during the crediting period is likely to be CORSIA eligible and can be used by International Airlines for offsetting their emissions during all phases of CORSIA and therefore requests GCC Steering Committee to append CORSIA Certification label (C+) to this project”.

	As per Clarification No.1 version 1.3 /B01-6/, for carbon credits generated during 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2020, Host Country Attestation is not required for CORSIA labeled credits. For carbon credits generated since 01/01/2021, HCA will be submitted by PO prior to submission of requesting issuance for emission reductions to the GCC Program. Therefore, a FAR has been raised in this respect.

Section E. Internal quality control

The Verification report has undergone a technical review and quality review before being submitted to the project owner. A technical reviewer is qualified in accordance with CCIPL's qualification scheme for GCC verification performed the technical review.

Section F. Project Verification opinion

CCIPL was contracted by Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd. for project verification of the project activity "Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project" in China. The project verification was performed based on rules and requirements defined by GCC for the project activity.

The proposed project activity is a wind power project, which results in reductions of CO_2e emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. It is demonstrated that the project is not a likely baseline scenario and the emission reductions attributable to the project are, hence, additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity. The project correctly applies the approved baseline and monitoring ACM0002 Grid connected electricity generation from renewable sources; Version 21.0 /B02/ and is assessed against latest valid Project Standard /B01-1/, Verification Standard /B01-2/, Environment and Social Safeguards Standard /B01-4/, Project-Sustainability-Standard /B01-5/ and/or other applicable GCC/CDM Decisions/Tools/Guidance/Forms.

The project activity is likely to achieve the anticipated emission reductions stated in the PSF provided the underlying assumptions do not change. The expected emission reductions (annual average) from the project activity are estimated to be 1,316,150 tCO_2e/year over the 10 years crediting period starting from 11/01/2017.

CCIPL has informed the project owners of the project verification outcome through the draft project verification report and final project verification report. The final project verification report contains the information with regard to fulfilment of the requirements for project verification, as appropriate.

CCIPL applied the following verification process and methodology using a competent verification team:

- The desk review of documents and evidence submitted by the project owner in context of the reference GCC rules and guidelines issued,
- Undertaking/conducting site visit, interview, or interactions with the representative of the project owner.

- Reporting audit findings with respect to clarifications and non-conformities and the closure of the findings, as appropriate
- Preparing a draft verification opinion based on the auditing findings and conclusions.
- Technical review of the draft project verification opinion along with other documents as appropriate by an independent competent technical review team.
- Finalization of the project verification opinion in this report.

The GCC Project Verifier, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd, verifies and certifies that the GCC Project Activity "Henan Nanzhao Huanghou Wind Power Project":

(a) has correctly described the Project Activity in the Project Submission Form (version 2.0, dated 10/03/2024) including the applicability of the approved CDM methodology, ACM0002, version 21.0 /B02/ and meets the methodology applicability conditions, is additional and is expected to achieve the forecasted real and additional GHG emission reductions, complies with the monitoring methodology, has appropriately conducted local and global stakeholder consultation processes and has calculated emission reduction estimates correctly and conservatively;

(b) is likely to generate GHG emission reductions amounting to the estimated 1,316,150 t CO_2eq (for the fixed 10 years crediting period), as indicated in the PSF, which are additional to the reductions that are likely to occur in absence of the Project Activity and complies with all applicable GCC rules and therefore requests the GCC Program to register the Project Activity;

(c) is not likely to cause any net-harm to the environment and/or society and complies with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard, and therefore requests the GCC Program to register the Project Activity, which is likely to achieve the requirements of the Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+) and the Social No-net harm Label (S+); and

(d) is likely to contribute to the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), comply with the Project Sustainability Standard, version 3.1 and contribute to achieving a total of 3 SDGs, which is likely to achieve the silver SDG certification label (SDG+).

(e) complies with all the applicable requirement of the GCC Program and ICAO's requirements on CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria and CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units, as per Clarification No 1., v 1.3 paragraph 23-25, and the ACCs expected to be issued during the crediting period is likely to be CORSIA eligible and can be used by International Airlines for offsetting their emissions during all phases of CORSIA and therefore requests GCC Steering Committee to append CORSIA Certification label (C+) to this project.

The Verification report describes a total of 19 findings, which include:

- 01 Forward Action Request (FAR);
- 10 Clarification Requests (CLs);
- 08 Corrective Action Requests (CARs)

All findings have been resolved by the project owner (except the FAR which needs to be resolved during emission reduction verification).

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
ACC	Approved Carbon Credits
BM	Build Margin
CAR	Corrective Action Required
CCIPL	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CL	Clarification Request
CM	Combined Margin
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
DNA	Designated National Authority
DR	Document Review
E^+	Environmental No net harm Label
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Equipment Purchase Contract
FAR	Forward Action Request
GCC	Global Carbon Council
GHG	Green House Gas
GORD	Gulf Organization for Research and Development
GSC	Global Stakeholder Consultation
I	Interview
IRR	Internal Return Rate
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kW	Kilo Watt
KWh	Kilo Watt hour
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
MW	Mega Watt
MWh	Mega Watt hour
OM	Operating Margin
PO	Project Owner
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PLF	Plant load factor
PS	Project Standard
PSF	Project Submission Form
PVR	Project Verification Report
S+	Social No- net harm Label
SDG+	United Nation Sustainable Development Goal Label
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V	Version
VB	Verification Body
VS	Verification Standard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
w.r.t	With Respect To

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Carbon CHECK

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☒ Validator	☒ Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☒ Technical Expert
☒ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☐ CCB Expert	☐ Legal Expert	☒ Financial Expert	☐ Environmental, Health and Safety financial matters
☒ SDG+	☒ Social no-harm(S+)	☒ Environment no-harm(E+)	
☒ Local Expert for India and Bangladesh			

in the following Technical Areas:

☒ TA 1.1	☒ TA 1.2	☒ TA 2.1	☒ TA 3.1	☒ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☒ TA 5.1	☒ TA 5.2	☒ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☒ TA 9.1	☒ TA 9.2	☒ TA 10.1	☒ TA 13.1	☒ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1	☒ TA 16.1		

Issue Date

05th December 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2024

Priya Suman

Ms. Priya Suman
Compliance Officer

Revision History of the document:

Revision	Summary of changes
2022[1]	Annual revision
Jan 2023	Annual revision and template change
Dec 2023	Change in the template due to revision in TA and function

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V4.0_112023

[1] Please refer to previous version of FM 7.9 for the revision history

Carbon CHECK

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

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has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☐ Validator	☐ Verifier	☐ Team Leader	☐ Technical Expert
☐ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☐ SDG+	☐ Social no-harm(S+)	☐ Environment no-harm(E+)	☐ CCB Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☒ Local Expert for China		

in the following Technical Areas:

☐ TA 1.1	☐ TA 1.2	☐ TA 2.1	☐ TA 3.1	☐ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☐ TA 5.1	☐ TA 5.2	☐ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☐ TA 9.1	☐ TA 9.2	☐ TA 10.1	☐ TA 13.1	☐ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1			

Issue Date
03rd May 2023

Expiry Date
02nd May 2024

Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh
Compliance Officer

Mr. Amit Anand
CEO

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V2.1_012023

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. S Ranganathan

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☒ Validator	☒ Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☒ Technical Expert
☒ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☐ CCB Expert	☐ Legal Expert	☐ Financial Expert	☐ Environmental, Health and Safety financial matters
☒ SDG+	☒ Social no-harm(S+)	☒ Environment no-harm(E+)	
☒ Local Expert for India			

in the following Technical Areas:

☒ TA 1.1	☒ TA 1.2	☐ TA 2.1	☒ TA 3.1	☐ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☒ TA 5.1	☐ TA 5.2	☐ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☐ TA 9.1	☐ TA 9.2	☐ TA 10.1	☒ TA 13.1	☒ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1	☐ TA 16.1		

Issue Date

5th December 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2024

Priya Suman

Ms. Priya Suman
Compliance Officer

Sanjay Agarwalla

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla
Technical Director

Revision History of the document:

Revision date	Summary of changes
2022	Initial Adoption
Jan 2023	Annual revision
Dec 2023	Change in the template due to revision in TA and function

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V4.0_112023

[1] Please refer to previous version of FM 7.9 for the revision history

Appendix 3. Document reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
/1/	PO	a) PSF for GSC	version 1.0, dated, 27/10/2021	PO
		b) PSF for Re-GSC	version 1.2, dated, 27/02/2023	
		c) Final PSF	version 2.0, dated, 10/03/2024	
/2/	PO	Emission reduction calculation spread sheets corresponding to /1/	*ER Calculation sheet.xls*	PO
/3/	PO	IRR spread sheets corresponding to /1/	*IRR Calculation.xls*	PO
/4/	Shanghai Fengxian Bureau of Market Supervision and Administration	Business License of Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd and Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Dated 06/08/2020 07/11/2020	PO
/5/	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Letter of Authorization	Dated 27/10/2021	PO
/6/	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Evidence for the start date of the project activity on 12/09/2017 – OMS showing date of connection of 1st wind turbine to the grid	--	PO
/7/	State Grid Henan Electric Power Company	Electricity Purchase and Sale Contract between State Grid Henan Electric Power Company and Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	2016	PO
/8/	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Evidence for the project location (GPS coordinates for each of the 44 WTGs) including photographs, nameplates of the installed units, and technical specifications of key project equipment installed at site	--	PO
/9/	Goldwind	Wind Turbine trial operation acceptance certificate (for 12 units) Wind Turbine trial operation acceptance certificate (for 32 units)	Dated 08/11/2017 08/03/2018	PO
/10/	Beijing Juxing Electric Engineering Design Co., Ltd.	Feasibility report prepared by third party and approved by Nanyang Development and Reform Commission	Dated June 2015	PO
/11/	Nayang Municipal Development	Project approval by Nayang Municipal Development and Reform Commission	Dated 29/12/2015	PO

	and Reform Commission			
/12/	Goldwind	Goldwind 2.0 MW unit product manual Goldwind 2.5 MW unit product manual	--	PO
/13/	Haotai New Energy Equipment Co., Ltd.	Equipment Purchase Contract signed between Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd. and Haotai New Energy Equipment Co., Ltd.	Dated 10/05/2016	PO
/14/	Henan Nanzhao Nanxin Electric Power Co., Ltd.	Transmission line and booster station construction contract	Dated August 2016	PO
/15/	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Project Commencement report for start of construction	Dated 20/08/2016	PO
/16/	Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Single line diagram from electricity generation to the electricity feed point at grid interconnection	--	PO
/17/	PO	Technical specifications of the monitoring instruments (energy meters) including their calibration frequency specified by the manufacturer	--	PO
/18/	Eastwp.net Dongfang wind power grid	Summary of Henan wind power projects http://www.eastwp.net/bidding/show.php?itemid=53112	--	PO
	PO	Detailed analysis sheet for common practice analysis		
/19/	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	2019 Baseline Emission Factors for Regional Power Grids in China, published by Chinese DNA. http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/ydqh bh/wsqtkz/202012/t20201229_815 386.shtml	Dated 29/12/2020	PO
/20/	PO	All evidence related to Local Stakeholders Consultation process conducted during EIA (LSC report, invitations, attendance, photos, minutes of meeting)	LSC dated 18/06/2015 Invitation dated 19/05/2015	PO
/21/	Jiyuan Blue Sky Technology Co., Ltd.	Environmental impact assessment (EIA) report along with its approval by Nanyang Development and Reform Commission	Approved on 24/12/2015	PO
/22/	Henan Electric Power Company Measurement Center	Sample Calibration records for electricity meters: S.No – 79007-2-1137135 S.No – 194300394	Dated 08/01/2017 Valid until 07/01/2018	PO
/23/	Nanyang Oilfield Zhenxing Special Oil Co., Ltd.	Hazardous waste disposal contact signed between Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co. and Nanyang Oilfield Zhenxing Special Oil Co., Ltd.	January 2022	PO
/24/	Nanzhao	Waste Management Plan	Dated	PO

	Xiehe Wind Power Co.		January 2017	
/25/	PO	Sample electricity sale invoices	Dated January – June 2017	PO
		Electricity generation records	2017-2023	
/26/	Nayang Qingxin Environmental Protection Testing Technology Co. Ltd.	Test report for Noise	Dated 19 January 2021	PO
/27/	Henan Minghui Accounting Firm	Financial Audit Report based on balance sheet as on 31/12/2019 (Evidence for actual O&M cost)	Dated 20/04/2020	PO
/28/	China Construction Bank	Loan Agreement	--	PO
/29/	PO	Sample training records	2017-2022	PO
/30/	PO	Sample employment proof	2017-2022	PO
/31/	PO	Sample bird hit records	January – December 2020	PO
/32/	PO	Sample wastewater and end-of-life equipment disposal records	2019 – 2022	PO
/33/	State Power Corporation of China	Interim Rules on Economic Assessment of Electric Engineering Retrofit Projects	China Electric Power Press, 2002.	Publicly available
/34/	Government of China	DL/T448-2016 Technical administrative Code of Electric Energy Metering http://www.jianbiaoku.com/webarbs/book/67417/3440953.shtml	2016	Publicly available
/35/	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China	China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Dated August 2017	Publicly available
		China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Dated September 2019	
/36/	Standing Committee of the tenth National People's Congress	Law of the People's Republic of China on Renewable Energies, http://www.gov.cn/ziliao/flfg/2005-06/21/content_8275.htm	Dated 01/01/2006	Publicly available
/37/	CCIPL	Site visit photos and notes	--	CCIPL
/38/	NDRC	Notice Regarding the Regulations for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy, Fa gai neng yuan [2006] No.13 http://www.sdpc.gov.cn/nyjt/nyzywx/t20060206_58766.htm	Dated 05/01/2006	Publicly available
/39/	State Council of China	Implementation Rules of Enterprise Income Tax Law of People's Republic of China, State Council Document No.512 http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2007-12/11/content_830645.htm	Dated 01/01/2008	Publicly available

/40/	Ministry of Finance	Implementation Rules for Provisional Regulation of Enterprise Income Tax of People's Republic of China, Cai Fa Zi [1994] No.3 http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/n810341/n810765/n812176/n812748/c1193046/content.html	Dated 31/12/2007	Publicly available
/41/	State Tax Bureau of China	Notice on Determination of Residual Rate for Enterprise Fixed Asset, Guo Shui Han [2005] No. 883 http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/n8136506/n8136563/n8193451/n8193526/n8194270/8245508.html	Dated 14/09/2005	Publicly available
/42/	State Council of China	Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Value Added Tax, [1993] No.134	Dated 13/12/1993	Publicly available
/43/	Ministry of Finance & State Administration of Taxation	Circular Regarding the Policies of Value Added Tax for the Partial Products with Comprehensive Utilization of Resources and Other Products, Cai Shui [2001] No.198 http://www.whgs.gov.cn/cms/whgs03/laws/02/030202/200112010122.html	Dated 01/12/2001	Publicly available
/44/	State Council of the People's Republic of China	Provisional Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Value Added Tax, State Council Document No. 538	Dated 01/01/2009	Publicly available
/45/	Ministry of Finance & State Administration of Taxation	Circular Regarding the Policies of Value Added Tax for the Products with Comprehensive Utilization of Resources and Other Products, Cai Shui [2008] No.156 https://www.gov.cn/gonggong/ymbcz/404.html	Dated 01/01/2009	Publicly available
/46/	State Council of China	The provisional Regulations of the China on Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax http://1www.catax.cn/f/platform/taxdoc/view/9073ed1ae57e4012b64e40911828fe40	Dated 2014	Publicly available
/47/	State Council of China	Interim Provisions of the State Council Concerning the Collection of Educational Surcharges	Dated 20/08/2005	Publicly available
/48/	Ministry of Finance of P.R.C	Circular of the Ministry of Finance on Relevant Issues Concerning the Unification of Local Additional Policies for Education	Dated 07/11/2010	Publicly available
/49/	State Council of China	Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Catalog of Enterprise Income Tax Preferences for Public Infrastructure Projects, Caishui [2008] No. 46	Dated 23/09/2008	Publicly available
/50/	China Statistics Press	China Energy Statistical Yearbooks and China Electric Power Yearbooks	2014-2022	Publicly available
/51/	Ministry of Environment Protection	Emission standard for industrial enterprises noise at boundary (GB 12348-2008) - https://english.mee.gov.cn/Resources/standards/Noise/Emission_Standard2/200907/W020081017398126509058.pdf	Date of Implementation 01/10/2008	Publicly available
/52/	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	Law of Labour of China - http://www.lawinfochina.com/Display.aspx?LookType=3&Lib=law&Cgid=9587&Id=705&SearchKeyword=&SearchCKeyword=&paycode=	Effective from 01/01/1995	Publicly available
/B01/	GCC	1. GCC Project Standard, version 3.1 2. GCC Verification Standard, version 3.1	--	Others

		3. GCC Program Manual, version 4.0 4. Environment-and-Social-Safeguards-Standard, version 3.0 5. Project-Sustainability-Standard, version 3.1 6. GCC Clarification No. 1, version 1.3 7. GCC Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting, version 1.0 8. GCC Program Processes, version 4.0		
/B02/	UNFCCC	CDM Methodology: ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources	version 21.0	Others
/B03/	GCC	PSF template	Version 4.0	Others
/B04/	UNFCCC	Tool 01: Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality	Version 7.0.0	Others
/B05/	UNFCCC	Tool 07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system	Version 7.0	Others
/B06/	UNFCCC	Tool 24: Common practice	Version 3.1	Others
/B07/	UNFCCC	Tool 27: Investment analysis	Version 13.0	Others
/B08/	UNFCCC	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Registry: https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html	-	Publicly available
/B09/	VERRA	VERRA Registry: https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects	-	Publicly available
/B10/	Gold Standard	Gold Standard Impact Registry: https://www.goldstandard.org/resources/impact-registry	-	Publicly available
/B11/	UNFCCC	EB 48 Annex 11 Guidelines for The Reporting and Validation of Plant Load Factors	Version 01 17/07/2009	Publicly available
/B12/	IREC	https://evident.app/IREC/device-register/table	-	Publicly available
/B13/	EU-China ETS	https://www.eu-chinaets.org/en	-	Publicly available
/B14/	CCER	http://cdm.ccchina.org.cn/ccer.aspx	-	Publicly available
/B15/	National Renewable Energy Power Generation Project Information Management Platform	https://sso.renewable.org.cn/sso/?redirectUri=https://sso.renewable.org.cn	-	Publicly available
/B16/	Ministry of Ecology and Environment (The P.R. China)	https://english.mee.gov.cn/	-	Publicly available
/B17/	UNFCCC	CDM Registered Projects 9866, 9294, 7916, 8002, and 8676 https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html	-	Publicly available
/B18/	VERRA	VCS Registered Projects 2895 and 2913 https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects	-	Publicly available

Appendix 4. Clarification request, corrective action request and forward action request

The project was initially submitted to GCC on 9th November 2021 with GSC period from 1st December 2021 till 15th December 2021. However, submission for request for registration wasn't done within one year from the start date of the GSC period. As a result, GSC was repeated from 9th April 2023 till 23rd April 2023, with the applicable versions of the GCC regulatory documents and the applicable methodology. This is in accordance with paragraph 31 of the GCC Project Standard (v 3.1).
The findings from both the submissions are listed below.

Table 1. CLs from this Validation

CL ID	01	**Section no.**	D.2, D.8	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CL				
As per GCC Program Definitions (v 3.1), *"GCC Project Owner (or Project Owner) means the single or multiple legal entity(ies) or organization(s) that has (have) overall control of and responsibility for a Project Activity."* In section A.1. of the PSF, it is stated that the project is invested and operated by Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co., Ltd. Therefore, it is necessary to provide clarification as to how Climate Bridge (Shanghai) Ltd. is the project owner.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
Climate bridge (Shanghai) Ltd has been authorized as PO. Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co.,company is the legal owner. The LOA between climate bridge (Shanghai) Ltd and Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co.,Ltd has been provided.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Letter of Authorization (file No.1)				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
The project verification team has reviewed the LOA which confirms that Nanzhao Xiehe Wind Power Co. is the legal owner and has authorized climate bridge (Shanghai) Ltd as the GCC Project owner. Therefore, this CL is closed.				

CL ID	02	**Section no.**	D.3.5	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CL				
With respect to investment analysis, the following clarifications are raised: a. PO is requested to provide data source for all the input parameter values in the IRR spreadsheet. b. PO needs to confirm (with credible evidence) on the compliance of paragraph 10 of CDM Tool 27, version 11 which states "*Input values used in all investment analysis shall be valid and applicable at the time of the investment decision taken by the project participant*." PO needs to specify the project milestones including the investment decision date under step 2 of investment analysis, in section B.5 of the PSF, and further needs to check and confirm that the listed input values have been consistently applied in all calculations. c. In the IRR analysis the carbon revenues have been taken for 20 years where as in GCC the max allowed crediting period is for 10 years. d. Under Sub-step 2b, in section B.5. of the PSF, it is stated that *"This project will generate electricity using wind energy, so the benchmark IRR of the **bundle project** is determined to be 8%."* PO is requested to clarify whether the project is bundled or not. e. In Section B.5 of PSF, under sub-step 2c, in Table 2, it was observed that for income tax rate the years mentioned does not match with years mentioned in the IRR sheet.				

f. In Table 3, under section B.5. of the PSF, the IRR value considering the carbon credits is stated as 6.82%. However, this does not match with the value for the same stated in the IRR spreadsheet. g. Under Sensitivity Analysis, in section B.5. of the PSF, PO shall include description of levels of variations at which the benchmark will be breached and justify why such variations are not realistic or likely to happen. As the project is already commissioned (for 4-5 years), PO is requested to provide the actual project incurred, O&M cost being incurred, electricity tariff being earned, and amount of electricity being supplied to grid for comparison purpose.
Project Owner's response **Date:** 05/09/2022
a. The source of all input value has been provided in revised IRR calculation sheet. b. The chronology of the project has been added in section B.5 step 2. c. In the IRR analysis the carbon revenues have been revised to 10 years. d. This is a typo, this project is not a bundled project. e. In section B.5 of PSF, under sub-step 2c, in Table 2, the income tax rate year 8~21 has been revised to after 7th year. f. The period of carbon revenue is changed to 10 years, so the IRR reduction considering carbon benefits is 6.82%. The IRR calculation sheet has been revised. g. The sensitivity analysis for each parameter has been provided in section B.5.
Documentation provided by Project Owner
PPA has been provided previously. Equipment purchase contract has been provided previously. All construction contract has been provided in attachment files. (file No.12) According to the China Statistical Yearbook 2021[7] release by National Bureau of Statistics, CPI of 2020 increased by 13.2% by comparing to 2015 in China. Therefore, it's highly unlikely that the OM cost decreases 54.33% for 25 years project lifetime.
Project verifier assessment **Date:** 19/05/2023
a. PO has satisfactorily provided the data source for all the input parameter values in the IRR spreadsheet. This part of the CL is closed. b. It is confirmed that all the input parameters for financial analysis are taken from FSR available at the time of decision making of the project activity. Also, PO has satisfactorily defined key milestones of the project in section B.5. of the PSF. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed. c. PO has satisfactorily revised the IRR spreadsheet where the carbon revenues are considered for the crediting period of 10 years. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed d. PO has clarified that the project activity is not a bundled project and has revised section B.5. of the PSF indicating the same. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed. e. According to "*Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Catalogue of Corporate Income Tax Preferential Catalogs for Public Infrastructure Projects*", the enterprise income tax is exempted from the first to the third year, and the enterprise income tax is halved from the fourth to the sixth year. However, the PSF and IRR sheet indicates that the income tax is exempted from 2nd to 4th year and is halved from 5th to 7th year. Therefore, this part of the CL remains open. f. The IRR value is now consistent between the PSF and the IRR spreadsheet. This part of the CL is closed. g. PO has revised section B.5 of the PSF to include description of levels of variations at which the benchmark will be breached and has justified satisfactorily why such variations are not likely to happen. However, the project owner is requested to confirm the actual values for parameters in order to cross check the input values in investment analysis i.e., Long term Interest rate applied, Short term Interest rate applied, O & M cost considered against Actual O & M contract, tariff rate, and PLF against actual generation. This part of the CL remains open.
Project Owner's response **Date:** 13/12/2024

[7] http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2021/indexch.htm

e. According to "*Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Catalogue of Corporate Income Tax Preferential Catalogs for Public Infrastructure Projects*", from the tax year in which the project obtains the first production and operation income, the enterprise income tax is exempted from the first to the third year, and the enterprise income tax is halved from the fourth to the sixth year. The first year of the project is building period and the operation period starts from the second year, therefore, the income tax preference will be implemented from the second year. The PSF and IRR sheet indicates that the income tax is exempted from 2nd to 4th year and is halved from 5th to 7th year. g. Loan contracts, audit reports, electricity invoices, electricity reports have been provided for checking long term Interest rate applied, O & M cost considered against Actual O & M contract, tariff rate, and PLF against actual generation. The project has no short-term loans, so the short-term loan interest rate does not affect the IRR calculation.
Documentation provided by Project Owner

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 16/01/2024
e. PO has specified that the initial year of the project constitutes the construction period, with the operational phase commencing from the second year. As a result, the application of income tax preferences will take effect from the second year onward. This is deemed acceptable to the project verification team and therefore, this part of the CL is closed. g. PO has revised section B.5 of the PSF (under sensitivity analysis) to indicate the actual values for parameters along with evidence, in order to cross check the input values in investment analysis. This is deemed acceptable to the verification team and therefore, this part of the CL is closed.	

CL ID	03	**Section no.**	D.3.5	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CL				
For common practice analysis, under Sub-Step 41-2 point (f), Project owner needs to provide all the dates in a transparent manner before conclusion. Project owner needs to provide credible evidence of all the identified / not identified projects to prove common practice analysis. Also, date considered for common practice, mentioned on page 31 of the PSF, is considered as 12/09/2017, which is not consistent with requirement of Tool 24 (CDM start date definition provided in CDM Glossary) Also, PO is requested to justify the selection of Henan Province as the applicable geographical area in accordance with paragraph 9 of Tool 24, version 3.1, which states that: *"Applicable geographical area - should be the entire host country. If the project participants opt to limit the applicable geographical area to a specific geographical area (such as province, region, etc.) within the host country, then they shall provide justification on the essential distinction between the identified specific geographical area and rest of the host country."*				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022

For the justification of Henan province:
Considering the size of the P.R. of China and the geographical differences (e.g. access to natural resources, climate, terrain) as well as social-economic differences (e.g. regulatory framework, infrastructure, economic development levels, economic structure, access to technology, access to financing, tariff levels) between the provinces[8].
According to ""Notice on Improving the On-grid Electricity Price Policy for Wind Power Generation" [9]", wind energy resources vary greatly at different latitudes, especially in countries with large latitudes such as China. China is divided into four wind energy resource regions. Class I has the best wind energy resources, while Class IV has the least wind energy resources. Therefore, wind energy resources shall be the key elements for determination of applicable geographical area.
According to the applicable tariff policy[10] by National Development and Reform Commission, Tariff for wind power project is established by different wind energy resources regions. Tariff for wind power project consists of Renewable Energy Subsidy and Benchmark tariff for desulfurization coal-fired power plants. Benchmark tariff for desulfurization coal-fired power plants varies in different provinces across China.
Therefore, the applicable geographical area shall be limited to **Henan province**. Furthermore, the administrative division of China is based on the provincial level. Regulatory framework and infrastructure vary among provinces. Also, the level of economic development is quite different among provinces across China as demonstrated in China Statistical Yearbook[11], as well as the economic structure and access to financing.

For the start date of common practice:
For common practice analysis, the start date should be as per CDM terminology. According to the "Glossary CDM terms", start date is defined that "*for the CDM project activity, where a contract is signed for such expenditures, it is the date on which the contract is signed. In other cases, it is the date on which such expenditures are incurred. If the CDM project activity or CPA involves more than one of such contracts or incurred expenditures, it is the first of the respective dates*." Therefore, the start date of project is 10/05/2016, which is the signing date of the equipment purchase contract.

The detail information of similar project has been added in Sub step 4a-2.

Documentation provided by Project Owner	
Similar project (file No.6)	
Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 19/05/2023
PO has satisfactorily justified the selection of Henan Province as the applicable geographical area which was found to be acceptable by the project verification team. Furthermore, PO has revised the start date for common practice analysis, as the signing date of equipment purchase contract, complying the "Glossary CDM terms". However, PO is requested to provide an excel sheet demonstrating all the steps of common practice analysis along with the sources for selection of each existing power plant. This CL remains open.	
Project Owner's response	**Date:** 13/12/2024
An excel sheet demonstrating all the steps of common practice analysis along with the sources for selection of each existing power plant has been provided.	
Documentation provided by Project Owner	
Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 16/01/2024
PO has provided an excel sheet demonstrating all the steps of common practice analysis along with the sources for selection of each existing power plant which is deemed acceptable to the verification team. Therefore, this CL is closed.	

CL ID	04	**Section no.**	D.3.7	**Date:** 03/09/2022

[8] China Electric Power Yearbook
[9] http://www.gov.cn/gzdt/2009-07/24/content_1373827.htm
[10] https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/201512/t20151224_963536.html
[11] http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2020/indexeh.htm

Description of CL	
In section B.6.2 of the PSF, PO is requested to clarify why operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) emission factors of CCPG are not considered as parameters fixed ex ante.	
Project Owner's response	**Date:** 05/09/2022
Operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) emission factors of CCPG are re-considered as parameters fixed ex ante in section B.6.2	
Documentation provided by Project Owner	
Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has revised section B.6.2 of the PSF to include operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) emission factors of CCPG as parameters fixed ex ante. Therefore, this CL is closed.	

CL ID	05	**Section no.**	D.3.7	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CL				
Following clarifications are raised with respect to the monitoring plan of the project activity: a. Monitoring parameters related to environmental and social safeguards and SDGs to be claimed are not added in Monitoring section of the PSF. b. In Section B.7.4, the calibration frequency is annual whereas no specific frequency of calibration is provided in section B.7.1 for the parameters monitored during project period. c. In section B.7.4, under Monitoring of the Electricity Generation, it is stated that All data is kept for at least two years after the crediting period for QA/QC purposes however this should be kept 2 years after the end of crediting period or till the last issuance of ACCs for the project activity whichever occurs later.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
a. Monitoring parameters related to environmental and social safeguards and SDGs are added in section B.7.2. b. Frequency of calibration is annually and provided in section B.7.1 for the parameters monitored during project period. c. "All data including calibration records is kept until 2 years after the end of the crediting period or till the last issuance of ACCs for the project activity whichever occurs later" has been added in section B.7.2.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
a. PO has added monitoring parameters corresponding to each impact described in section E and F of the PSF in section B.7.2 of the PSF which was found to be acceptable by the project verification team. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed. b. Frequency of calibration is provided for the parameters monitored in section B.7.1 of the PSF. This part of the CL is closed. c. PO has revised section B.7.4 of the PSF to state that "*All data including calibration records is kept until 2 years after the end of the crediting period or till the last issuance of ACCs for the project activity whichever occurs later."* This part of the CL is closed.				

CL ID	06	**Section no.**	D.4	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CL				
In section C.1 of the PSF, the start date is stated as 12/09/2017. However, during on site visit interviews it was confirmed that the project started operations in January 2017. Also, the start date of the crediting period in section C.3.2. is stated as 25/01/2018. How will this comply with paragraph 40 (b) of the GCC Project standard (considering that the project started operations in January 2017) stating that *"For Type A2 Project Activities: after 1 Jan 2016 but not more than one year after the start date of the operations of the GCC Project Activity."*				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
The start date and start date of crediting period is revised to 11/01/2017				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
The record of first wind turbine connected to grid (file No.7)				

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has clarified that the start date of the project activity is 11/01/2017 which is the date the 1st wind turbine was connected to the grid. This was also confirmed by the project verification team from operation and maintenance system (OMS) on site. Section C of the PSF has been revised to indicate the same. Also, the start date of the crediting period has been revised to comply with paragraph 40(b) of the GCC project standard (version 3.1). Therefore, this CL is closed.	

CL ID	07	**Section no.**	D.10, D.11	**Date:** 03/09/2022

Description of CL

Under Section E (for Environment and Social safeguards) following clarifications are raised:

a. PO needs to appropriately mark "not applicable" / "harmless" / "harmful" for each of the identified Environmental and Social Safeguards and accordingly fix appropriate KPI for each of the identified harmless and harmful Environmental and Social Safeguards. Additionally, a description of the **how these parameters will be monitored**, needs to be included in the *"Monitoring"* column.
b. In section 5.1 of the PSF, PO has scored +1 for *"Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy"* based on the justification that the project supplies renewable energy and the amount of electricity generated will be monitored. However, "*CO_2 emissions*" are also scored +1 based on the same theory. Therefore, PO needs to justify how both the parameters are eligible to score +1. In the same manner, PO also needs to justify the scoring of *"Project-related knowledge dissemination effective or not"* in section 5.2 of the PSF, since "*Job related training imparted or not"* is also scored +1 based on the same theory.
c. Some of relevant impacts are either not scored or monitoring details provided are generic in nature for e.g. Protecting/ enhancing species diversity, New short-term job created/lost, Reducing / increasing accidents, Job related training imparted or not etc.
d. PO also needs to demonstrate that under "Social safeguards" impacts created are additional to compliance obligation under CSR commitments.
e. PO needs to clarify how the sources of income generation increased / reduced etc. as the monitoring parameter determined is not appropriate as some of the people employed might have employed in some other activity in past.
f. No performance indicator and targets determined for Reducing / increasing accidents, Job related training imparted or not etc.

Project Owner's response	**Date:** 20/09/2022

a. The monitoring procedure has been added in section B.7.2
b. According to the paragraph 13 of "Environment and Social Safeguards Standard", both positive and negative environmental impact should be analyzed. In the absence of the project, the electricity would be generated from fossil fuel-based power plants, which cause serious CO_2 emission. Thus, CO_2 emission is a positive impact for the project, and this parameter will be monitored, therefore, the score should be "+1". According to the paragraph 13 of "Environment and Social Safeguards Standard", both positive and negative environmental impact should be analyzed. This parameter (Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy) is positive impact and the monitoring plan has been developed. Thus, this parameter can be scored. "Project-related knowledge dissemination effective or not" has been removed.
c. **Protecting/ enhancing species diversity:** the detail measure was revied to "In order to warn birds, red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking" and was monitored through Inspection record. **New short-term job created/lost:** the number of short-term jobs is difficult to count. For the sake of conservativeness, this parameter is not scored, so it is defined as NA. Reducing / increasing accidents: **Reducing / increasing accidents:** PO conducts regular safety training to reduce the probability of accidents. Safety training has been included in "Job related training imparted or not", so this is NA. **Job related training imparted or not**: The number of training sessions and attendance sheets will be recorded, so it can be score.
d. In China, there are no mandatory regulations on CSR commitment.
e. This impact is positive. The employees were farmers or skilled workers before, and the income in these industries is relatively low, but the specific salary data of the past cannot be obtained and this is confidential information. Thus, this parameter was not score and deem as NA. It's conservative.

f. **Reducing / increasing accidents:** PO conducts regular safety training to reduce the probability of accidents. Safety training has been included in "Job related training imparted or not", so this is NA. **Job related training imparted or not**: The project owner provides job related training **at least once every season** for the special positions and monitored through training record and attendance sheet.

Documentation provided by Project Owner

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 19/05/2023

a. PO has appropriately marked “not applicable” / “harmless” / “harmful” for each of the identified Environmental and Social Safeguards and accordingly fixed appropriate KPI for each of the identified harmless and harmful Environmental and Social Safeguards. To reflect how these parameters will be monitored, PO additionally added relevant monitoring parameters to sections B.7.1 and B.7.2 and revised section E of the PSF. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed.
b. PO has appropriately justified the scoring of *“Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy”.* However, monitoring parameter “*Renewable electricity supplied to the power grid by the project*” has been added in section B.7.1 of the PSF which is already being monitored as $EG_{P,J,y}$. This part of the CL remains open.
c. PO has justified the non-scoring of income generation increased / reduced etc. which is deemed acceptable to the project verification team. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed.
d. The project verification team with inputs from the local expert has confirmed that CSR regulation is not mandatory in China. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed.
e. The PSF submitted during Re-GSC identifies separate KPIs for “Reducing / increasing accidents” and “Job related training imparted” and PO has provided sample training records. This is deemed acceptable to the verification team. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed.

Project Owner’s response	**Date:** 13/12/2023

b. Monitoring parameter “Renewable electricity supplied to the power grid by the project” has been deleted as this parameter has been monitored as $EC_{PJ,y}$

Documentation provided by Project Owner

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 16/01/2024

PO has appropriately revised section B.7.1 of the PSF, which is deemed acceptable to the verification team. Therefore, this CL is closed.

CL ID	08	**Section no.**	D.12	**Date:** 03/09/2022

Description of CL

In section F of the PSF, PO needs to justify the suitability of Goal 9 target and performance indicator chosen for the project activity considering:

a. Nature of project activity
b. Baseline indicator for target
c. Impact of parameter considered for this indicator is already covered under goal 7 & 13.

Project Owner’s response	**Date:** 05/09/2022

SDG 9 has been removed and PO will not claim SDG 9

Documentation provided by Project Owner

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 20/09/2022

PO has revised section F of the PSF to indicate that SDG 9 is not targeted to be achieved considering that the impact for this indicator is already covered under SDG 7 and SDG 13. Therefore, this CL is closed.

CL ID	09	**Section no.**	-	**Date:** 19/05/2023

Description of CL

On cover page of the PSF, Under '*Declaration by the 'Authorized Project Owner and focal point*', PO has checked the following statement "*If the project activity has been issued with carbon credits or environmental attributes of compensating nature by any other GHG/ non-GHG program, either for compliance or voluntary purposes, the ACCs will be claimed only for the remaining crediting period (subject to a maximum of 10 years of crediting period including the periods under other programs and GCC program) for which carbon credits/ environmental attributes of compensating nature have not been issued by any other GHG/ non-GHG program."* PO needs to justify the applicability of the same to the proposed project activity of Type 2 and Sub type 1.
Project Owner's response **Date:** 13/12/2023
No carbon credits generated by this project will be or have been claimed as carbon credits in any other GHG program anywhere in the world, either for compliance or voluntary purpose. Thus, the project is applicable to Type 2 and Sub type 1.
Documentation provided by Project Owner
Project verifier assessment **Date:** 16/01/2023
PO has updated the cover page of the PSF to deselect the mentioned statement, given that the project type is A2 and sub-type 1. Consequently, this CL is closed.

CL ID	10	**Section no.**	D.10, D.11	**Date:** 19/05/2023
Description of CL				
Following clarifications are raised with respect to environment and social safeguards post Re-GSC of the project activity: a. PO is requested to justify positive score for "Child labour" in section E.2 of the PSF since child labour is absolutely prohibited in China according to http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2002/content_61798.htm and no related positive or negative impact is being created by the project. b. For positive impact due to Women Empowerment claim, PO is requested to justify and incorporate affirmative actions taken by PO and project design consideration which directly impacts and justify Women Empowerment claim. c. PO is requested to justify how the selected KPI i.e., "Number of employees with negative mental and physical health questionnaire results" aids in the project level target for Sanitation and Waste management.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 13/12/2023
a. According to Environment and social safeguards standard v3.0, Child labour/forced labour shall be assessed for wind power project. Child labour is absolutely prohibited in China. The project owner will continue to monitor the situation of child labour to ensure that the project will not employ child labour. This parameter will not be scored. b. According to Environment and social safeguards standard v3.0, women empowerment shall be assessed for wind power project Women's empowerment is reflected in the proportion of women among long-term employees, which has been monitored in SJ01, and this parameter will not be scored. c. According to Environment and social safeguards standard v3.0, sanitation and waste management shall be assessed for wind power project. The project implements Waste Management Plan to provide a better working environment. Project owner will treat all the wastewater and solid wastes in proper ways. Since wastewater and solid waste has been claimed in another parameter, to be conservative, this parameter will not be scored.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 16/01/2024

a. PO has revised section E.2 and B.7.1 of the PSF to indicate the monitoring of child labour to comply with the host country regulation, as per the requirement of Environment and social safeguards standard v3.0. This parameter is now not being scored, which is deemed acceptable to the project verification team. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed. b. PO has clarified that the evaluation of women's empowerment in the project activity is mandatory, following the guidelines of Environment and Social Safeguards Standard v3.0. Nevertheless, the representation of women in the category of long-term employees has been tracked, and as a result, this specific criterion will not be subject to scoring. This is deemed acceptable to the verification team and therefore, this part of the CL is closed. c. PO has appropriately justified the selected KPI for sanitation and waste management, as per requirement of Environment and Social Safeguards Standard v3.0. Therefore, this part of the CL is closed.

Table 2. CARs from this Project Verification

CAR ID	01	**Section no.**	-	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
Following findings are raised with respect to the cover page of the PSF: a. In the Table of Contents, there is a formatting issue observed under the heading of Appendix 5. b. Under 'GCC Rules and Requirements', reference for GCC Clarification No.1 and GCC Standard on Double Accounting have not been incorporated. c. Under 'CDM Rules', the version number for TOOL 27, Investment analysis, is not the latest applicable version. d. Under 'Choose Third Party External Project Verification by approved GCC Verifiers', *"Host Country Attestation on Double counting"* is not checked considering the fact that the project is targeting CORSIA requirements.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
a. The format issue in appendix 5 has been revised b. reference for GCC Clarification No.1 and GCC Standard on Double Accounting have been incorporated. c. The version of TOOL 27 has been updated. d. "No double counting declaration" provided by PO will be submitted when all the documents submit for registration.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
a. PO has revised the PSF to fix the formatting issue in table of contents. This part of the CAR is closed. b. PO has revised the cover page to include reference for GCC Clarification No.1 and GCC Standard on Double Accounting under 'GCC Rules and Requirements.' This part of the CAR is closed. c. PO has satisfactorily updated the version number of the tool. Hence, this part of the CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	02	**Section no.**	D.2	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
In section A.1. of the PSF, PO is requested to provide a summary of the technologies/measures employed by the project activity, according to the requirement of PSF completing guidelines.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
The project started construction on 20/08/2016 and was put into operation on 11/01/2017. The power generated by this project is boosted to 35kV by on-site box transformers, and then collected to the booster station via 5 power collection lines, and then boosted by a 110kV main transformer, and then connected to the 220kV Luming Substation through 110kV Huangming Line, then send it to the CCPG.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 19/05/2023
PO has revised section A.1. of the PSF to include a summary of technologies/measures employed by the project activity. Therefore, this CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	03	**Section no.**	D.2	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
In section A.3. of the PSF, PO is requested to provide a single line diagram along with description of monitoring equipment details along with their location at the project site.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
The SLD has been added in section A.3. Two bi-directional meters M1 and M1' were installed in the 110kV side of 220kV Luming substation to measure the electricity delivered to the grid by the project and the electricity consumed by the project from grid.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has revised section A.3. of the PSF to include a single line diagram along with description of monitoring equipment details along with their location at the project site. Therefore, this CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	04	**Section no.**	D.7, D.13, D.14	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
In section A.4. of the PSF, PO has stated "*No*" under the column titled *"Where applicable, indicate if the host country has provided approval (Yes/No)."* However, since the project targets for CORSIA eligibility, Host country approval/attestation is needed. Therefore, PO is requested to update to N/A if there is currently no information on the subject.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
. This part has been updated to "No"				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
Since the host country approval is not provided during initial submission and will be submitted along with the submission for a request for the first or subsequent issuance of ACCs, stating "*No*" under the column titled *"Where applicable, indicate if the host country has provided approval (Yes/No)"* is deemed acceptable to the project verification team. Therefore, this CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	05	**Section no.**	D.7, D.13, D.14	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
The table in section A.5. of the PSF is not filled.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
The relevant content has been added in table of section A.5				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has satisfactorily revised section A.5 of the PSF. Therefore, this CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	06	**Section no.**	D.7, D.13, D.14	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
It is unclear if the project activity is targeting towards CORSIA or not. It must be clearly stated in section A.6. of the PSF. Also, the requirements for CORSIA credits as mentioned in the PS must be justified as per clause 14c.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022

As per Clarification No.1 version 1.2-2022, submission of Host Country Attestation (HCA) on Double Counting as and when required by CORSIA. For carbon credits generated during 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2020, HCA is not required for CORSIA labeled credits. For carbon credits generated since 01/01/2021, HCA will be provided prior to submission of requesting issuance for emission reductions achieved since 01/01/2021 to the GCC Program.
Documentation provided by Project Owner
Project verifier assessment **Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has revised section A.6. of the PSF to reflect that the project activity is targeting towards CORSIA, and the Host Country Attestation will be provided prior to the submission of requesting issuance for emission reductions achieved since 01/01/2021 complying to GCC Clarification No. 1. Therefore, this CAR is closed.

CAR ID	07	**Section no.**	D.3.5	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
In section B.5 of the PSF, i.e., Demonstration of additionality, Step 0, referring to section 4.1 of the applied TOOL 02 has not been discussed.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
Step 0, referring to section 4.1 of the Tool 02 has been added				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has revised section B.5 of the PSF to include Step 0 referring to section 4.1 in TOOL 02. Therefore, this CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	08	**Section no.**	D.6	**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of CAR				
In section G of the PSF, it is not clear that No net Harm to Environment/Society and SDG impacts of project were also discussed during LSC meeting or not.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 05/09/2022
The EIA report was publicized during LSC. The environmental impacts (Environment) during the construction and operation periods are discussed during the LSC, and the advantages of the project for local economic development (Society) are also discussed, so it is in line with SDG 8. The annual power generation of the project is described in the public EIA report, and the electricity generated by the project is clean energy, so it complies with SDG7. Compared with fossil fuel power plants, the emission reductions of this project in terms of CO_2, SO_2 and other pollutants are also recorded in the EIA report and discussed during the LSC, so it is also in line with SDG 13. In conclusion, no net Harm to Environment/Society and SDG impacts of project were discussed during LSC meeting. The content listed in below has been added in PSF: **Advantages of the project:** In the LSC process of this project, the Advantages of the project has been popularized for all stakeholders. 1. This project is a wind power generation project that generates clean and sustainable electricity and increases the proportion of renewable energy in the national grid. Project target to generate and feed 184,000 MWh/year solar based electricity for entire lifetime of the project activity into the Chinese national grid. 2. Project activity supports creation of short term and long -term job opportunities during the construction and operation of the project activity. Supports economic productivity through technology upgradation and innovation through training of labour in intensive sector. The project is expected to create 25 long-term job opportunities. 3. Project activity generates renewable energy-based electricity and mitigates the CO_2 emissions which would have been generated from the fossil fuel-based power plants. Project activity reduces 131,615 tCO_2e per annum.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				

Project verifier assessment	**Date:** 20/09/2022
PO has explained that during local stakeholder consultation, the advantages of the project including economic development (job opportunities), clean energy (electricity generation through renewable source i.e., wind), and emission reductions were discussed with the stakeholders which covers No net Harm to Environment/Society and SDG impacts. All the requirements for LSC were taken care during EIA and is deemed acceptable to the project verification team. Therefore, this CAR is closed.	

Table 3. FARs from this Project Verification

FAR ID	01	**Section no.**		**Date:** 03/09/2022
Description of FAR				
Project Owners shall demonstrate the compliance to CORSIA requirements for the credits claimed beyond 31 December 2020 with respect to double counting and HCLOA requirements and also future CORSIA requirements applicable time to time for the project activity.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY
-				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
-				
Project verifier assessment				**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY
-				

Appendix 5. Environmental safeguard assessment

Impact of Project Activity on		**Information on Impacts, Do-No-Harm Risk Assessment and Establishing Safeguards**								**Project Owner's Conclusion**		**GCC Project Verifier's Conclusion** **(To be included in Project Verification Report only)**
		Description of Impact *(positive or negative)*	**Legal/ voluntary corporate requirement / regulatory/ voluntary corporate threshold Limits**	**Do-No-Harm Risk Assessment (choose which ever is applicable)**			**Risk Mitigation Action Plans for aspects marked as Harmful**		**Performance indicator for monitoring of impact**	***Ex-ante* scoring of environmental impact**	***Explanation of the Conclusion***	**3rd Party Audit**
				Not Applicable	**Harmless**	**Harmful**	**Operational Controls**	**Program of Risk Management Actions**	**Monitoring parameter and frequency of monitoring**	**Ex- Ante scoring of the environmental impact (as per scoring matrix Appendix-02)**	**Ex- Ante description and justification/explanation of the scoring of the environmental impact**	**Verification Process**
Environmental Aspects on the identified categories[12] indicated below.	*Indicators for environmental impacts*	*Describe and identify anticipated and actual significant environmental impacts, both positive and negative from all sources (stationary and mobile) during normal and abnormal/emergency conditions, that may result from the construction and operations of the Project Activity, within and outside the project boundary, over which the Project Owner(s) has/have control.*	*Describe the applicable national regulatory requirements /legal limits / voluntary corporate limits related to the identified risks of environmental impacts.*	*If no environmental impacts are anticipated, then the Project Activity is unlikely to cause any harm (is safe) and shall be indicated as **Not Applicable***	*If environmental impacts exist, but are expected to be in compliance with applicable national regulatory /stricter voluntary corporate requirements and will be within legal/ voluntary corporate limits by way of plant design and operating principles, then the Project*	*If negative environmental impacts exist that will not be in compliance with the applicable national legal/ regulatory requirements or are likely to exceed legal limits, then the Project Activity is likely to cause*	*Describe the operational controls and best practices, focusing on how to implement and operate the Project Activity, to reduce the risk of impacts that have been identified as '**Harmfu'l** at least to a level that is in compliance with applicable legal/regulator requirements or industry best practice or stricter*	*Describe the Program of Risk Management Actions (refer to Table 3), focusing on additional actions (e.g., installation of pollution control equipment) that will be adopted to reduce or eliminate the risk of impacts that have been identified as **Harmful**.*	*Describe the monitoring approach and the parameters (KPI) to be monitored for each impact irrespective of whether it is harmless of harmful. The frequency of monitoring to be specified as well including the data source.*	*-1* *0* *+1*	*Confirm the score of environmental impact of the project with respect to the aspect and its monitored value in relation to legal /regulatory limits (if any) including basis of conclusion.*	*Describe how the GCC Verifier has assessed that the impact of the Project Activity against the particular aspect and in case of "harmful impacts" how has the project adopted Risk Mitigation Action Plans to mitigate the risks of negative environmental impacts to levels that are unlikely to cause any harm as well as the net positive impacts of the project with respect to the most likely baseline alternative.* .

[12] sourced from the CDM SD Tool and the sample reports are available (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/sdcmicrosite/Pages/SD-Reports.aspx)

					Activity is unlikely to cause any harm (is safe) and shall be indicated as ***Harmless*** */If the project has an positive impact on the environment mark it as "harmless" as well.*	*harm (may be un-safe) and shall be indicated as* ***Harmful***	*voluntary corporate requirements*					
Reference to paragraphs of Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard		*Paragraph 12 (a)*	*Paragraph 13 (c)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (i)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (ii)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (iii)*	*Paragraph 13 (e) (i)*	*Paragraph 13 (e) (ii)*	*Paragraph 12 (c) and Paragraph 13 (f)*	*Paragraph 22*		*Paragraph 24 and Paragraph 26 (a) (i)*
Environment - *Air*	*SO_x emissions (EA01)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	NO_x emissions (EA02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	CO_2 emissions (EA03)	The project reduces the CO_2 emissions from entering into atmosphere by generating power from wind energy which would have been otherwise generated from the fossil fuel based power plants in the absence of project activity which has been calculated by the combined margin emission factor as mentioned in the PSF	There are no laws and regulations which limit the CO_2 emissions by wind power generation projects in China	-	Harmless The overall impact is positive with respect to the baseline alternative.-	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: The CO_2 emission reduction is calculated by monitoring the on-grid electricity. KPI: CO_2 emission reduction Monitoring frequency: Measured continuously and recorded monthly	+1	The project reduces the CO_2 emissions from entering into atmosphere by generating power from wind energy which would have been otherwise generated from the fossil fuel based power plants in the absence of project activity which has been calculated by the combined margin emission factor as	In absence of the project activity, the electricity generated from the project activity would be generated in the Indian Grid by power plants that are predominantly fossil-fuel based, thereby leading to CO2 emissions. The generated electricity by the project activity is based on the renewable

											mentioned in the PSF	energy source, which causes no CO2 emissions. The project will thus have a positive impact by reducing measurable amount of CO2 emissions. The project is expected to reduce CO2 emission throughout the crediting period. As no negative environmental impacts are anticipated, the parameter is evaluated as harmless and scored a +1 by the project owner. This is accepted by the project verification team. This amount of emission reduction will be monitored as per monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1 and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	CO emissions (EA04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Suspended particulate matter	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified

	(SPM) emissions (EA05)											
	Fly ash generation (EA06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOCs) (EA07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Odor (EA08)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Noise Pollution (EA09)	The noise sources during the operation period of this project are the operating noise of the fan and the noise generated by the transformer, fan and other equipment in the booster station. This project adopts low-noise equipment, financial sound insulation, vibration reduction and other measures to reduce noise, thus it has less impact on the surrounding environment.	The noise can meet the Class 2 standard requirements of the "Noise Emission Standard at the Boundary of Industrial Enterprises" (GB12348-2008).	-	The noise generated by the project is expected to be lower than the legal limits, hence the project is deemed Harmless	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: Use a sound decibel meter to measure KPI: Noise within and outside the project boundary Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	The noise sources during the operation period of this project are the operating noise of the fan and the noise generated by the transformer, fan and other equipment in the booster station. This project adopts low-noise equipment, financial sound insulation, vibration reduction and other measures to reduce noise, thus it has less impact on the surrounding environment.	The fan's operation, as well as the noise produced by the transformer, fan, and other equipment in the booster station, are the noise sources during this project's operational span. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping annual records of noise within and outside the project boundary. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and

												assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Shadow flicker (EA10)	The wind turbines of this project are arranged along the ridge, and the wind turbines may produce light and shadow under the sunlight, and the light and shadow are projected on the residential area, which will interfere and affect the daily life of the residents. The villages around the wind farm are outside the light and shadow protection distance of each wind turbine, so the light and shadow generated by this project will not affect the surrounding residents.	There are no laws and regulations which limit the shadow flicker emissions by wind power generation projects in China	N/A	NA.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A.	N/A	N/A	This project's wind turbines are positioned along the ridge, potentially casting light and shadow during sunlight hours. These visual effects might extend to the residential area, potentially causing interference and impacting the daily lives of residents. However, it's important to note that the villages surrounding the wind farm are situated beyond the protective range of each wind turbine's light and shadow, ensuring that the visual effects generated by this project do not adversely affect the nearby residents. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. Therefore, this parameter is not scored and monitored.

Environment - *Land*	*Solid waste Pollution from Plastics (EL-01)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There will be no major plastic waste generated due to the project activity.
	Solid waste Pollution from Hazardous wastes(EL02)	The hazardous waste during the operation period of this project is mainly the waste oil produced by equipment maintenance. Waste oil is a hazardous waste. After being collected, it is temporarily stored in a hazardous waste temporary storage site and is regularly sent to an organization with hazardous waste treatment qualifications for processing.	Hazardous waste storage is in accordance with "Hazardous Waste Storage Pollution Control Standard" (GB 18597-2001)	-	Solid waste pollution from Hazardous wastes is properly disposed as per regulations, hence the project is deemed Harmless	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: check the quantity of waste oil storage and transfer sheet KPI: The quantity of waste oil storage and transfer sheet Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	A properly implemented and executed solid waste management plan removed this negative potential.	The project activity generates waste oil which is hazardous in nature. However, after being collected, it is temporarily stored in a hazardous waste temporary storage site and is regularly sent to an organization with hazardous waste treatment qualifications for processing. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of waste oil stored and transferred annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project

												Verification Report.
	Solid waste Pollution from Bio-medical wastes (EL03)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Solid waste Pollution from E-wastes (EL04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Solid waste Pollution from Batteries (EL05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Solid waste Pollution from end of life products/ equipment (EL06)	Solid waste pollution from end-of-life equipment may be generated by the project.	Law of the China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste requires proper treatment of solid waste, but no quantitative requirements	-	Solid waste from end-of-life equipment will be recycled by waste recycling company. Non-recyclable parts will be collected and sent to Sanitation department for treatment. Therefore harmless	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: check the record for generated waste equipment and recycled equipment KPI: The quantity of waste equipment generated and recycled. Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	Solid waste from end-of-life equipment will be recycled by waste recycling company. Non-recyclable parts will be collected and sent to Sanitation department for treatment.	Solid waste from end-of-life equipment will be generated by the project which will be recycled by waste recycling company. Non-recyclable parts will be collected and sent to the Sanitation department for treatment. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of end-of-life waste generated and recycled annually. The same was confirmed during

												the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Soil Pollution from Chemicals (including Pesticides, heavy metals, lead, mercury) (EL07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	land use change (change from cropland /forest land to project land) (EL08)	Before the construction of the project, the land type was barren land not cropland or forest land. Thus, it does not involve land use change	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The project activity is established on a barren land. Therefore, there is no change from cropland/forest land to project land. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. Therefore, this parameter is not scored and monitored.
Environment - *Water*	*Reliability / accessibility of*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified

	water supply (EW01)											
	Water Consumption from ground and other sources (EW02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Generation of wastewater (EW03)	Project generates wastewater caused by the domestic use, but it is treated according to the national regulations	Law of the China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental pollution by wastewater requires proper treatment of domestic wastewater	-	Wastewater pollution is properly treated as per regulations, hence the project is deemed Harmless	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: check the quantity of treated wastewater KPI: The quantity of treated wastewater Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	The wastewater during the operation period of this project is the domestic sewage of the employees. After the domestic sewage is treated in the septic tank, it is discharged into the integrated domestic sewage treatment facility for further treatment. The effluent can meet the requirements of "Urban Sewage Reuse-Urban Miscellaneous Water Quality". The treated water is all used for greening or sprinkling for dust suppression	The project activity generates domestic sewage which is treated in septic tank. It is then discharged into the integrated domestic sewage treatment facility for further treatment. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period by keeping records of the quantity of wastewater treated annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.

	Wastewater discharge without/with insufficient treatment (EW04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Pollution of Surface, Ground and/or Bodies of water (EW05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Discharge of harmful chemicals like marine pollutants / toxic waste (EW06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
Environment – *Natural Resources*	*Conserving mineral resources (ENR01)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Protecting / enhancing plant life (ENR02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Protecting / enhancing species diversity (ENR03)	Possible bird and bat hits may occur at the early stage of project operation. In order to warn birds, red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking.=	No national regulatory and requirements identified.	-	In order to warn birds, red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking and this parameter will be	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: Record bird carcasses through inspection records KPI: Bird and bat hits Monitoring frequency: Regular	+1	Mitigation measures outlined in EIA report will be taken in case of high incidence occurred. In order to warn birds, red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from	The wind turbines can possibly lead to bird and bat hits. Red markers are used at the tip of the fan blades to prevent birds from striking. The impact is being monitored through the crediting period

					monitored. Thus, it is deem as Harmless				Monitoring, Aggregation annually		striking.Therefore, the project is unlikely to cause any harm	by keeping records of bird and bat hits annually. The same was confirmed during the onsite assessment /37/ and accepted by the verification team. The monitoring plan provided in section B.7.2 is appropriate and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Protecting / enhancing forests (ENR04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Protecting / enhancing other depletable natural resources (ENR05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Conserving energy (ENR06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified
	Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy (ENR07)	The project replaces fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy since it is a wind power station	There is no such legal limit	-	The project activity caused positive impact on the environment by replacing the fossil fuels with the	-	N/A	N/A	Monitoring approach: The electricity supplied to gird is monitored by electric meter KPI: Electricity supplied to grid. Monitoring frequency: Measured	+1	The project is expected to supply an average of 184,000 MWh renewable electricity to CCPG annually, hence this parameter will be scored.	In absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would be generated from the operation of grid-connected power plants, which is GHG

					renewable energy sources of energy, hence harmless				continuously and recorded monthly			intensive. The project activity generates and supplies renewable wind power-based electricity to the grid, where it replaces fossil fuel source-based electricity, thus the project activity is unlikely to cause any harm and is assessed as harmless. As the project activity will have a positive impact by replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy, the parameter is evaluated as harmless and scored a +1 by the project owner. This is accepted by the project verification team. This amount of emission reduction will be monitored as per monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1 and assessment of the same is provided section D.3.7 of the Project Verification Report.
	Replacing ODS with	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No risk identified

	non-ODS refrigerants (ENR08)											
Net Score:			**+7**									
Project Owner's Conclusion in PSF:			The Project Owner confirms that the Project Activity will not cause any net harm to Environment.									
GCC Project Verifier's Opinion:			The GCC Verifier certifies that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any net harm to the environment...									

Appendix 6: Social safeguard assessment

Impact of Project Activity on		**Information on Impacts, Do-No-Harm Risk Assessment and Establishing Safeguards**							**Project Owner's Conclusion**		**GCC Project Verifier's Conclusion** **(To be included in Project Verification Report only)**
		Description of Impact (*positive or negative)*	**Legal requirement /Limit, Corporate policies / Industry best practice**	**Do-No-Harm Risk Assessment** **(choose which ever is applicable)**			**Risk Mitigation Action Plans (for aspects marked as Harmful)**	**Performance indicator for monitoring of impact.**	**Ex-ante scoring of environmental impact**	**Explanation of the Conclusion**	**3rd Party Audit**
				Not Applicable	**Harmless**	**Harmful**	**Operational / Management Controls**	**Monitoring parameter and frequency of monitoring (as per scoring matrix Appendix-02)**	**Ex- Ante scoring of social impact of the project**	**Ex- Ante description and justification/explanation of the scoring of social impact of the project**	**Verification Process**
Social Aspects on the identified	*Indicators for social impacts*	*Describe and identify actual and anticipated impacts on society and stakeholders, both positive or negative, from all source during normal and abnormal/emergency conditions that may result from constructing and operating of the Project Activity within or outside*	*Describe the applicable national regulatory requirements / legal limits or organizational policies or industry best practices related to the identified risks of social impacts*	*If no social impacts are anticipated, then the Project Activity is unlikely to cause any harm (is safe) and shall be indicated as **Not Applicable***	*If social impacts exist, but are expected to be in compliance with applicable national regulatory requirements / stricter voluntary corporate limits by way of plant*	*If negative social impacts exist that will not be in compliance with the applicable national legal/ regulatory requirements or are likely to exceed*	*Describe the operational or management controls that can be implemented as well as best practices, focusing on how to implement and operate the Project Activity, to*	*Describe the monitoring approach and the parameters (KPI) to be monitored for each impact irrespective of whether it is harmless of harmful. The frequency of monitoring to be specified as well. Monitoring parameters can be quantitative or*	*-1* *0* *+1*	*Confirm the score of the social impacts of the project with respect to the aspect and its monitored value in relation to legal/regulatory limits (if any) including basis of conclusion*	*Describe how the GCC Verifier has assessed that the impact of the Project Activity against the particular aspect and in case of "harmful impacts" how has the project adopted Risk Mitigation Action Plans to mitigate the*

categories[13] indicated below.		*the project boundary, over which the project Owner(s) has/have control*			*design and operating principles then the Project Activity is unlikely to cause any harm (is safe) and shall be indicated as **Harmless**), project having positive impact on society wrt. To the BAU / baseline scenario must also mark their aspect as **"harmless"***	*legal limits then the Project Activity is likely to cause harm and shall be indicated as **Harmful***	*reduce the risk of impacts that have been identified as **Harmful**.*	*qualitative in nature along with the data source*			*risks of negative environmental impacts to levels that are unlikely to cause any harm as well as the net positive impacts of the project with respect to the most likely baseline alternative.* .
Reference to paragraphs of Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard		*Paragraph 12 (a)*	*Paragraph 13 (c)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (i)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (ii)*	*Paragraph 13 (d) (iii)*	*Paragraph 13 (e) (i)*	*Paragraph 12 (c) and Paragraph 13 (f)*	*Paragraph 23*		*Paragraph 24 and Paragraph 26 (a) (i)*
Social - *Jobs*	*Long-term jobs (> 10 year) created/ lost (SJ01)*	The project creates 25 long term job opportunities including men and women and local staff during operation.	All employments are done according to the "China Labor Law"	-	The social impact is expected to increase employment; hence the project is harmless	-	N/A	Monitoring approach: Employment record KPI: Number of people employed by the project/ Number of local persons employed by the project/number of women employed by the project Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	The social impact is expected to increase employment, which can be confirmed by payroll records or the social insurance payment records of the project owner, therefore this parameter will be scored	The project activity will lead to long term employment generation during the operational phase which can be verified from the employment records (number of people employed) maintained for the project activity. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report.

[13] sourced from the CDM SD Tool and the sample reports are available (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/sdcmicrosite/Pages/SD-Reports.aspx)

											The aforementioned documents can be verified during issuance verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The project activity is expected to create 25 long-term jobs throughout the crediting period. The creation of permanent jobs is a positive impact created by the project activity and thus this impact is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.

	New short-term jobs (< 1 year) created/ lost (SJ02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Sources of income generation increased / reduced (SJ03)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Avoiding discrimination when hiring people from different race, gender, ethnics, religion, marginalized groups, people with disabilities (SJ04) *(human rights)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
Social - *Health & Safety*	*Disease prevention (SHS01)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Occupational health hazards (SHS02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Reducing / increasing accidents/Incidents/fatality (SHS03)	The electricity generation by the project requires fewer care from people, so that it can decrease the labour intensity of the power station. However, the wind power plant itself may have risks of accidents since sometime the worker need to climb the wind turbine.	All employments are done according to the national employment regulations (eg. Law of Labour of China[14])	-N/A	The project is operated by trained and qualified staffs as per the safety requirement of the wind power plant. They are experienced local people. No accident is expected to occur during the operation of the project activity Thus it is deemed as harmless		N/A	Monitoring approach: Accident monitoring and safety training monitoring KPI: Number of accidents and safety trainings Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	Project proponent will provide regular safety training to their workers about the accident and risk related to specific works and preventive measures for avoiding accidents at site	As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of accidents and safety trainings provided annually will be maintained. The project owner shall provide the Health and safety trainings to its employees on regular interval, and the number of accidents occurred can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in

[14] http://www.mohrss.gov.cn/SYrlzyhshbzb/zcfg/flfg/fl/201601/t20160119_232110.html

											accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.
	Reducing / increasing crime (SHS04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Reducing / increasing food wastage (SHS05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Reducing / increasing indoor air pollution (SHS06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Efficiency of health services (SHS07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Sanitation and waste management (SHS08)	The project implements Waste Management Plan to provide a better working environment both physical and mental for the staff.	-	-N/A	Harmless as the project owner will treat all the wastewater and solid wastes in proper ways.	-	N/A	Monitoring approach: Physical and mental health questionnaire KPI: Number of employees with negative mental and physical health	0	The project owner aims to secure a nice working environment for the staff by implementing waste management plan and recording waste treatment.	As per the PSF /1/, records of physical and mental health questionnaires. The same can be verified at the time on emission reduction

								questionnaire results Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually			verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
Social - *Education*	*specialized training / education to local personnel (SE01)*	The project owner provides job related training at least once every season for the special positions.	There is no legal requirement from local authority to provide training to local people	-	The project provides job related training for all employees at least once every season; hence it is harmless	-	N/A	Monitoring approach: Training record KPI: Times of Job-related Trainings provided Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	+1	Project owner confirms that by training the people on new technology it will upgrade their skills and creates positive impact. Hence it will be scored	As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of job-related trainings provided annually will be maintained. The project owner shall provide the job-related trainings to its employees on regular interval, and the number of trainings

											provided can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact, hence the scoring of +1 has found acceptable by the team.
	Educational services improved or not (SE02)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Project-related knowledge dissemination effective or not (SE03)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
Social - *Welfare*	*Improving/ deteriorating working conditions (SW01)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Community and rural welfare (indigenous people and communities) *(SW02)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified

	Poverty alleviation (more people above poverty level) (SW03)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Improving / deteriorating wealth distribution/ generation of income and assets (SW04)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Increased or / deteriorating municipal revenues (SW05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Women's empowerment (SW06) *(human rights)*	Women are hired by the project as the same standard as men and paid as same as the men.	Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests of China[15]	-N/A	Harmless as the salary of hired women is in compliance with item 23 of the law "Men and women get equal pay for equal work."-	-	N/A	Monitoring approach: payroll of all the staff KPI: Number of hired women Monitoring frequency: Regular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	0	Payroll of all the staff will be provided to check if is in complies with the law in annual/monthly basis.	As per the PSF /1/, records of the number of women employed annually will be maintained. The project owner will ensure that the salary provided to women staff will be of the same standard as men in accordance with Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests of China, and the number of women hired, and their payroll records can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring

[15] http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2021-10/29/content_5647634.htm

											plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
	Reduced / increased traffic congestion (SW07)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Exploitation of Child labour *(human rights)* *(SW08)*	The project will not employ child labor	Promulgation of the State Council of the China Prohibiting the Use of Child Labor[16]	N.A.	This project will comply with relevant laws and will not employ any child labor, so it is harmless	-	N.A.	Check employment lists and employee details to ensure no child labor is being employedRegular Monitoring, Aggregation annually	0	This project continuously monitors the employment list to ensure that no child labor is employed	According to "Promulgation of the State Council of the China Prohibiting the Use of Child Labor" /52/, employment of children under the age of 16 is prohibited in China.

[16] http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-12/26/content_5573524.htm

											The employment can be verified at the time on emission reduction verification in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PSF section B.7.1. and E.2. The monitoring approach is discussed in section D.3.7 of this report. The impact created by the project is assessed as harmless. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the parameter for the impact. However, PO has considered zero score for this parameter and, it is verified as harmless.
	Minimum wage protection *(human rights) (SW09)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Abuse at work place.(with specific reference to women and people with	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified

	special disabilities / challenges) *(human rights) (SW10)*										
	Other social welfare issues (SW11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Avoidance of human trafficking and forced labour *(human rights)* *(SW12)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Avoidance of forced eviction and/or partial physical or economic displacement of IPLCs *(human rights)* *(CW13)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
	Provisions of resettlement and human settlement displacement *(human rights)* *(CW14)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No impact identified
Net Score:		+3									
Project Owner's Conclusion in PSF:		The Project Owner confirms that the Project Activity will not cause any net harm to society.									
GCC Project Verifier's Opinion:		The GCC Verifier certifies that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any net harm to society.									

Appendix 7. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

UN-level SDGs	UN-level Target	Declared Country-	Defining Project-level SDGs	GCC Project Verifier's Conclusion

		level SDG	Project-level SDGs	Project-level Targets/ Actions	Project-level Indicators	Contribution of Project-level Actions to SDG Targets	Monitoring	Explanation of Conclusion	Are Goal/ Targets Likely to be Achieved?
Describe UN SDG targets and indicators *See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/*	*Describe the UN-level target(s) and correspo-nding indicator no(s)*	*Has the host country declared the SDG to be a national priority? Indicate Yes or No*	*Define project-level SDGs by suitably modifying and customizing UN/ Country-level SDGs to the project scope.* ***For guidance see:*** *Integrating the SDGs into Corporate Reporting- A Practical Guide: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/publications/Practical_Guide_SDG_Reporting.pdf* *Case-study from Coca-Cola and other organizations to develop organization-wide SDGs (page 114):* https://pub.iges.or.jp/pub/realising-transformative-potential-sdgs	*Define project-level targets/actions, by suitably modifying and customizing UN/Country-level targets to the project scope. Define the target date by which the Project Activity is expected to achieve the project-level SDG target(s). Refer to the previous column for guidance*	*Define project-level indicators by suitably modifying and customizing UN/Country-level indicators to the project scope or creating a new indicator(s). Refer to the previous column for guidance*	*Describe and justify how actions taken under the Project Activity are likely to result in a direct positive effect that contributes to achieving the defined project-level SDG targets and is additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the Project Activity*	*Describe the monitoring approach and the monitoring parameters to be applied for each project-level SDG target and Indicator*	*Describe how the GCC Verifier has verified the claims that the Project Activity is likely to achieve the identified project-level SDG targets*	*Describe whether the project-level SDG target(s) is likely to be achieved by the target date (Yes or No)*
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA

promote lifelong learning opportunities for all									
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	SDG Target 7.2 "By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix" by the utilization of wind as a renewable energy source." 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Yes	The project generates electricity from the sustainable and renewable wind source and contributes to increase the share of renewable energy mix in the global energy mix. Project uses advanced wind technology which is cleaner source of energy which avoids the equivalent amount of fossil fuel consumption for the power generation in the absence of the project activity. Project activity thus promotes investment into the cleaner technology-based power generation projects. By installing advanced wind technology project owner also promotes upgraded cleaner technology solutions and infrastructure in the power generation sector in the host country.	Project target to generate and feed 184,000 MWh/year wind based-electricity for entire lifetime of the project activity into the Chinese national grid. Project has already started contributing to the SDG 7 from its start date 11/01/2017	Enhance the share of installed Electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources. Project generate and feed 184,000 MWh/year wind-based electricity for entire lifetime of the project activity into the Chinese national grid.	The project increases the renewable energy share in Chinese energy production mix. It provides 184,000 MWh annual clean energy to the grid.	Project O&M team at project site continuously monitors the Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project (wind) plant.	The project activity is a wind power project with an installed capacity of 100 MW, and it generates electricity of 184,000 MWh per year. The start date of the project activity is 11/01/2017 and it continues to provide clean energy, thereby increasing the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption thereby complying with the SDG target	Yes

								7.2. The same was duly verified by the verification team from commissioning evidence /6/ and electricity generation records /25/. The generated power is continuously monitored by the energy meters installed at the substation and details of the same are included in the PSF/1/ and found to be acceptable.	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	SDG Target 8.5 "By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and	Yes	Project activity supports creation of short term and long -term job opportunities during the construction and operation of the project activity. Supports economic productivity through technology upgradation and innovation through training of labour in intensive sector. Project protects labour rights and promotes safe and secure working environments. Supports a transition to a low carbon society through employment training for former fossil fuel industry employees	The project is expected to create 25 long-term job opportunities including men and women and ensure that there is a certain percentage of female employees in the workforce, and ensure equal pay for equal work. Through Project activity	25 people were recruited including men and women and ensure that there is a certain percentage of female employees in the workforce, and ensure equal pay for equal work.	The project created job opportunity for both construction and operation period. It created long term employment for 25 people who are directly working at the site.	Quantity of employment will be monitored through employment records	The contribution towards SDG goal is by providing employment by creating 25 long term jobs for the project activity. This is being monitored by the parameter 'Long-term jobs (> 10 year) created/ lost (SJ01)' in the monitoring plan and is found adequate. This has been	Yes

	persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value". 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities			economic development has been achieved in the project location by creating opportunities to the other allied services and indirect employment.				discussed under section D.3.7 of this report.	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	SDG Target 13.2 "Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning". 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Yes	Project activity generates renewable energy based electricity and mitigates the CO_2 emissions which would have been generated from the fossil fuel based power plants.	Project activity involves installation of 100MW wind project in China	Project activity reduces 131,615 tCO_2e per annum and 1,316,150 tCO_2e during the crediting period.	Ensure optimum generation from the plant to the grid	O&M team monitors the real time generation from the plant and calculated equivalent CO_2 reductions.	The project is estimated to achieve GHG emission reduction of 131,615 tCO2e/year, thereby meeting the SDG target 13.2. The generated power is continuously monitored by the energy meters installed at the substation and details of the same are included in the PSF/1/ and found to be acceptable.	Yes
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA

and halt biodiversity loss									
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
SUMMARY						**Targeted**		**Likely to be Achieved**	
Total Number of SDGs						**+3**		**+3**	
Certification label (Bronze, Silver, Gold, Platinum, or Diamond) for the ACCs as defined in the PSF						**Silver**		**Silver**	

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Comment
V 3.1	31/12/2020	▪ The name of GCC Program's emission units has been changed from "Approved Carbon Reductions" or ACRs to "Approved Carbon Credits" or ACCs.
V 3.0	23/08/2020	▪ Revised version released on approval by the Steering Committee as per the GCC Program Process; ▪ Revised version contains the following changes: ○ Change of name from Global Carbon Trust (GCT) to Global Carbon Council (GCC); ○ Considered and addressed comments raised by the Steering Committee: ➢ during physical meeting (SCM 01, dated 29 Oct 2019, Doha Qatar); and ➢ electronic consultations EC01-Round 04 (17.08.2020 – 22.08.2020). ▪ Feedback from the Technical Advisory Board (TAB) of ICAO on GCC submissions for approval under CORSIA[17];
V 2.0	25/06/2019	▪ Revised version released for approval by the GCC Steering Committee. ▪ This version contains details and information to be provided, consequent to the latest worldwide developments (e.g., CORSIA EUC).
v1.0	01/11/2016	▪ Initial version released for approval by the GCC Steering Committee under GCC Program Version 1

[17]See ICAO recommendation for conditional approval of GCC at https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Documents/TAB/Excerpt_TAB_Report_Jan_2020_final.pdf

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