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 (CCIPL) (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 (Active accreditation from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change valid till 01/06/2024; Ref no. CDM-E-0052; CDM: DOE: Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (unfccc.int)) ☒ 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	Approved GCC scopes for project verification: - Greenhouse Gas (GHG#-ACR) - Environmental No-harm (E+) - Social No-harm (S+) - Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+) Approved GCC sectoral scopes for project verification: 1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources) (CDM TA1.1, TA1.2)
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	Tittle: V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam Version: 05, dated 03/01/2024
Title of the project activity	V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam
Project submission reference no. (as provided by GCC Program during GSC)	S00795
Eligible GCC Project Type[2] as per the Project Standard (Tick applicable project type)	☒ **Type A:** ☐ Type A1 ☒ Type A2 – Subtype 1

[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.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>☐ Type B – De-registered CDM Projects:
☐ Type B1
☐ Type[3] B2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of completion of Local stakeholder consultation</td><td>25/09/2019</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of completion and period of Global stakeholder consultation. Have the GSC comments been verified. Provide web-link.</td><td>GSC was conducted on 05/01/2023 – 19/01/2023 and no comments were received for this project, which can be viewed on the GSC page:
https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/global-stakeholders-consultation-8/</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of Entity requesting verification service
(can be Project Owners themselves or any Entity having authorization of Project Owners)</td><td>Kosher Climate India Private Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contact details of the representative of the Entity, requesting verification service
(Focal Point assigned for all communications)</td><td>Narendra Kumar Ramaraj, Operations Head
Email: narendra@kosherclimate.com
Phone: +91 9632803444</td></tr>
<tr><td>Country where project is located</td><td>Viet Nam</td></tr>
<tr><td>GPS coordinates of the Project site(s)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>WTG ID</th><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>WT1</td><td>9°38'26.42"N
9.6406º N</td><td>106°34'35.61"E
106.5765º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>WT3</td><td>9°38'10.14"N
9.6361º N</td><td>106°34'35.54"E
106.5765º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>WT5</td><td>9°37'53.87"N
9.6316º N</td><td>106°34'35.46"E
106.5765º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>WT7</td><td>9°37'37.60"N
9.6271º N</td><td>106°34'35.39"
106.5764º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>WT9</td><td>9°37'21.32"N
9.6225º N</td><td>106°34'35.31"E
106.5764º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>WT11</td><td>9°37'5.05"N
9.6180º N</td><td>106°34'35.23"E
106.5764º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>WT23</td><td>9°37'12.94"N
9.6202º N</td><td>106°35'27.75"E
106.5910º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>WT19</td><td>9°37'29.22"N
9.6247º N</td><td>106°35'27.83"E
106.5910º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>WT17</td><td>9°37'45.49"N
9.6293º N</td><td>106°35'27.90"E
106.5910º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>WT15</td><td>9°38'1.77"N
9.6338º N</td><td>106°35'27.98"E
106.5911º E</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>WT13</td><td>9°38'18.04"N
9.6383º N</td><td>106°35'28.05"E
106.5911º E</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

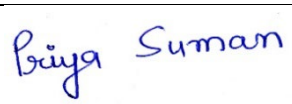
[3] GCC Project Verifier shall conduct Project Verification for all project types except B_2.

	12 | WT21 | 9°38'34.31"N 9.6428º N | 106°35'28.13"E 106.5911º E
Applied methodologies (approved methodologies of GCC or CDM can be used)	ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources, version 21.0
GHG Sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies	GHG Sectoral Scope: GHG-SS #1 — GHG Sectoral Scope Title: 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 V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam. ☒ The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in the Project Submission Form (Version 05, dated 03/01/2024) including the applicability of the approved methodology ACM0002, v21.0 and meets the methodology applicability conditions and is expected to achieve the forecasted real, measurable 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 *113,160* tCO_{2e} per year, 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, 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 GCC rules[5] and therefore recommends GCC Program to register the Project activity with above mentioned labels. ☒ 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.
Project Verification Report, reference number and date of approval	CCIPL1748/GCC/VAL/VWPP/20230201, version 01 Date of approval: 03/01/2024

[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

Name of the authorised personnel of GCC Project Verifier and his/her signature with date	 Name: Priya Suman, Compliance Officer Date: 03/01/2024

1. PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Section A. Executive summary

Brief Summary of the Project Activity:

The project activity involves the installation of 48 MW wind power project (WPP) in the Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province in Viet Nam. The aim of the project is to generate electricity from renewable sources of energy (wind) and lead to a reduction in GHG emissions. The energy generated is being supplied to the Viet Nam National grid.

The project consists of 12 wind turbines of capacity 4.0 MW each and a total installed capacity of 48 MW, their geodetic coordinates are as below table.

S. No	WTG ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	WT1	9°38'26.42"N 9.6406º N	106°34'35.61"E 106.5765º E
2	WT3	9°38'10.14"N 9.6361º N	106°34'35.54"E 106.5765º E
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12	WT21	9°38'34.31"N 9.6428º N	106°35'28.13"E 106.5911º E

The project is in operation since 17/10/2021 as per Commercial Operation Decision[6] /8/. The emission reductions (annual average) from the project activity are estimated to be 113,160 tCO_2e

[6] *The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6331/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 21/10/2021 stated that the (WT-3,5,7,8,11,13,15,19,21,23) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 17/10/2021.*

The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6438/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 22/10/2021 stated that the (WT-1 & 17) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 21/10/2021.

per year over the 10-year crediting period and reduces total 1,131,609 tCO_2e for the whole crediting period.

Scope of Verification:

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited (CCIPL) has been contracted by Kosher Climate India Private Limited (Entity having authorization of Project Owners) as per contract no. CCIPL1748/GCC/VAL/VWPP/20230201 /40/, dated 24/02/2023 to perform Project Verification and Estimated Emission Reduction Verifications of concerned GCC Project Activity and implemented safeguards aimed to achieve environmental and social impacts without causing any net harm. The contribution of the project activity towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and CORSIA requirements would also be verified. The scope of verification is to assess the claims and assumptions made in the Project Submission Form (PSF) against the GCC criteria, including but not limited to, GCC PS, GCC VS, GCC E+, GCC S+, GCC SDG+, applied CDM approved methodology, tools and other relevant rules and requirements established under Program process. CCIPL is accredited for GCC Scopes (GHG, E+, S+, SDG+) and all 16 GHG sectoral scopes including sectoral scope 1. So, the CCIPL is eligible for conducting third-party independent external verification. CCIPL and its project verification team are independent of the proposed GCC project.

Verification Process and Methodology

The verification process was undertaken by a competent verification team and involved the following,

- the desk review of documents and evidence submitted by the project owner in context of the reference rules and guidelines issued by GCC,
- undertaking/conducting site visit, interview or interactions with the representative of the project owners/representatives,
- reporting audit findings with respect to clarifications and non-conformities and the closure of the findings, as appropriate and
- preparing a draft verification opinion based on the audit findings and conclusion.
- technical review of the draft and final verification opinion along with other documents as appropriate by an independent competent technical review team
- finalization of the verification opinion (this report)

Conclusion

The review of the PSF /1/ /2/, supporting documentation and subsequent follow-up actions (remote audit and interviews) have provided CCIPL with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. CCIPL is of the opinion that the project activity “V1-2 Wind Power Project in Viet Nam” as described in the final PSF /2/ meets all relevant requirements of GCC and host country (legal requirements for producing power) criteria and has correctly applied the methodology ACM0002, version 21.0 /B03/. 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 E+ and S+ and 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 and therefore achieve silver SDG certification label.

The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirements 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 /B01-g/, 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.

Therefore, the project is being recommended to GCC Steering Committee for request for registration.

Section B. Project Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

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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 & Local expert	ER	Nguyen	H Ngoc Trang	CCIPL	x	x	x	x
2.	Team member & Financial Expert	IR	Vijay	Mathew	CCIPL	x	-	-	x
3.	Trainee assessor	IR	Suhail K	Muhammed	CCIPL	-	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	ER	S.	Ranganathan	CCIPL
2.	Approver	IR	Suman	Priya	CCIPL

Section C. Means of Project Verification

C.1. Desk/document review

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The project verification was performed primarily based on the review of the all the documents related to the PSF /1/ /2/, project details, eligibility criteria, baseline, additionality, monitoring practices adopted and followed for the operation of the project and environmental impact aspects and the supporting documentation. This process included review of data and information related to project design, project implementation, applicable conditions of the methodology, baseline, and additionality, estimated emission reductions, monitoring plan, environmental impacts and local stakeholder consultation, GHG emission reductions (ACCs), environmental no-net harm label (E+), social no net harm label (S+), Silver SDG label (SDG+), CORSIA(C+). The project verification team has applied standard auditing techniques during the entire project verification process. A desk review was done to assess the project details as per PSF template, Applicability and Appropriateness of methodology used, Compliance with relevance laws and regulation, correctness of application of baseline and monitoring methodology, demonstration of additionality, monitoring Plan, Local stakeholders' comments, supporting documents mentioned in the PSF, local stakeholder consultation reports, documents to support E+, S+, SDG+ and CORSIA(C+).

The PSF v1.0 /1/ (hereinafter referred to as initial PSF) complying GCC was submitted by the project owner and additional background documents related to the emission reductions are reviewed as an initial step of the project verification process. The subsequent step involved the identification of corrective action requests and clarification requests (CARs, CLs and FARs) which are presented in Appendix 4 of this report. As a result, project owner has submitted revised PSF /2/ (hereinafter referred to as final PSF). A complete list of all documents and records reviewed is as attached in Appendix 3 of this report.

C.2. On-site inspection

Duration of on-site inspection: 11/03/2023 – 11/03/2023				
No.	**Activity performed on-site**	**Site location**	**Date**	**Team member**
1.	**Project site inspection**: including PO Office, project site (including wind turbines, the central control room and data acquisition and processing system Monitoring device and installed position. Site visit to the substation where gateway meter and backup meter (if applicable) are installed.	V1-2 Wind Power Project Site in Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province, Viet Nam	11/03/2023	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K
2.	**Interview** with the PO, plant operators, and local stakeholder, government sector etc.	V1-2 Wind Power Project Site in Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province, Viet Nam	11/03/2023	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K
3.	**Document Review:** - Reference to available information relating to projects or technologies similar to the proposed GCC project activity under verification. - Review, based on the selected methodology and, where applicable,	V1-2 Wind Power Project Site in Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province, Viet Nam	11/03/2023	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K

	the selected standardized baseline, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations;			

C.3. Interviews

No.	Interview			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Tran	Van Toan	Consultant – Kosher Climate/ Project Owner	11/03/2023	• Project Design • Proposed Technology to be used. • Environmental Management Plan/ EIA • Local stakeholders meeting process • Management structure with roles and responsibilities • Socio-economic Impacts of the project activity • Sustainability aspects of the project • Baseline Scenarios and alternatives • Regional/National government policies/sectoral policies related to wind power projects. • Monitoring Plan and process to be adopted. • Information and carbon project consideration. • Investment analysis & decision making & project additionality • Project approval status (incl. EIA approval, legal approval status/ timeline) • PPA	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K
2.	Pham	Thanh Chung	Plan manager of V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam	11/03/2023	• Project background • Project technology, project feasibility, designing, operational lifetime, maintenance and operation capability. • Project monitoring and management plan. • Current status of the project activity • Project activity starting date • Power connecting system and connecting measures. • Monitoring of social and environmental impact of the project • Monitoring of SDG contribution • Additional comments	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K

3	Tran	Thi Hong Tuoi	CSR manager of V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam/ Local stakeholder	11/03/2023	• Company OHS policy • CSR activities • Environmental and social impact to local stakeholders • Grievance mechanism • Contribute to local welfare • Stakeholder consultation process	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K
4	Le	Thi Dieu Linh	HR manager of V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam/ Local stakeholder.	11/03/2023	• Employment records & training • Salary payment • Company HR policy • Stakeholder consultation process. • Environmental and social impact to local stakeholders • Grievance mechanism • Contribute to local welfare	Nguyen H N Trang; Muhammed Suhail K

C.4. Sampling approach

Not applicable as no sampling has been used during the project verification.

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	CL01 CL02	-	-
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	-	CAR01	-
- 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	CL03	-	-
- Demonstration of additionality including the Legal Requirements test	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	CL04	-	-
- Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
- Monitoring plan	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	CL05	CAR02	
Start date, crediting period and duration	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
Environmental impacts	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	-	-
Local stakeholder consultation	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	-	-
Approval & Authorization- Host Country Clearance	A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2	-	CAR03	FAR01
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	-	-	-
VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION LABELS				
Environmental Safeguards (E^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1	CL06	-	-
Social Safeguards (S^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1	CL06	-	-
Sustainable development Goals (SDG^+)	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	CAR02	-
Authorization on Double Counting from Host Country (only for CORSIA)	A_1, A_2, B_1	-	CAR03	FAR01
CORSIA Eligibility (C^+)			CAR03	FAR01
Total		06 CLs	03 CARs	01 FAR

Section D. Project Verification findings

D.1. Identification and eligibility of project type

Means of Project Verification	❖ **Justification on the eligibility criteria for Project Type:** **Type A: These include projects that are not registered under any GHG/ non-GHG Program, including the CDM** The project has not been registered or under validation or in process of registration under any GHG/ non-GHG program. The verifier has reviewed VERRA registry /B10/ GS registry /B11/, CDM website /B09/ and can confirm that this project is not registered or in process of registration under VERRA, GS or CDM. The verification team also cross-checked with other ETS (domestics and international) and non-GHG program (such as I-REC) /B12/ and confirmed that the project is currently not registered with any ETS and non-GHG program. The project owner also provides their declaration /19/ that the ACC's generated from the project activity will not be double counted in any other mechanism. Thus, the verification confirmed that all the project has not been registered or under validation or in process of registration under any GHG/ non-GHG program or registered with any ETS. **Type A2 – subtype 1** The commercial operations started of the project activity is since 17/10/2021. It was verified against the COD issued by EVN[7] /8/. Their start date of operation is after 01/01/2016 but before 05/07/2022. This project also made the initial submission to GCC Program on 30/06/2022 (https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/project/979) prior to 05/07/2022. Therefore, the project activity has identified itself as A2 category - subtype 1 is corrected according to Clarification No 1., v1.3 table 1, section 6 /B01-g/. ❖ **Common Eligibility Criteria for All Project Types as per para 14-16 of GCC Project Standard /B01/** **1) Complies with the eligibility requirements of one of the project types** It has been justified above that project complied with Type A2 – subtype 1 category.

[7] *The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6331/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 21/10/2021 stated that the (WT-3,5,7,8,11,13,15,19,21,23) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 17/10/2021.*

The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6438/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 22/10/2021 stated that the (WT-1 & 17) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 21/10/2021.

2) Has started operations, and begun generating emission reductions after 1 January 2016

The commercial operations started of the project activity is since 17/10/2021. It was verified by reviewing the Commercial Operation Decision issued by EVN[8] /8/. So, project has begun generating emission reductions after 01/01/2016.

So, project complied with this requirement.

3) Complies with GCC rules related to contribution to the UN SDGs, E+ label, S+ label, submission of Host Country Attestation on Double Counting

The project activity also qualifies for other voluntary certification labels. (Please refer to Section D.10, D.11, D.12, D.14 for more detailed justification).

Voluntary Labels	Applied by the project
Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+)	Yes/ Silver
Environmental No-net harm (E+)	Yes
Social No-net harm (S+)	Yes
CORSIA (C+)	Yes

Currently there is no designated national authority or designated focal point of the host country for the project activity, HCLOA (Host Country Letter of Authorization). The project owner also declared that no host country attestation is required for the pilot phase of 2021-23 (accepting credits issued for monitoring periods until 31/12/2020), they also declared in the PSF that such letter shall be submitted at the stage of request for issuance which is appropriate and acceptable according to paragraph 16 of the Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting, V1.0 /B01-j/.

Also, the verification team raised to Forward Action request (FAR01) to project owner to submit Host Country Authorization beyond the issuance period 31/12/2020 and also the host country must ensure that no emission reductions from the corresponding monitoring period of project are claimed under NDC during issuance of HCLOA for the project activity as per the guidance.

In conclusion, the verification team confirmed that the proposed project activity complies with para 14©(v) until 31/12/2020. And FAR 01 was raised beyond the issuance period 31/12/2020 which will be checked in the subsequence verification & issuanc**4) Project is not required by a legal mandate and does not implement a legally enforced mandate:**

The project is not required by a legal mandate, and they do not implement as the legally enforced mandate as verified from all applicable legal and regulatory requirements includes the wind project related regulations and policies below:

- Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg, approving the development strategy of Renewable Energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050, ratified by Prime Minster, dated 25/11/2015 /A04/

[8] *The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6331/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 21/10/2021 stated that the (WT-3,5,7,8,11,13,15,19,21,23) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 17/10/2021.*

The Commercial Operation Decision No. 6438/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 22/10/2021 stated that the (WT-1 & 17) in V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 21/10/2021.

	• Decision No. 428/QD-TTg, the approval of revisions to the National Power Development Plan from 2011 to 2020 with vision extended to 2030, ratified by Prime Minister, dated 18/03/2016 /A05/ • Decision No.37/2011/QD-TTg on the Mechanism Supporting the Development of Wind Power Project in Viet Nam, ratified by the Prime Minister, dated 29/06/2011 /A06/ • Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg Amending several articles of Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg Dated 29/06/2011, dated 10/09/2018 /A07/ Those do not restrict or empower any authority to restrict the fuel choice for power generation and the applicable environmental regulations Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/11/2020 /A02/ & Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/06/2020 /A01/ do not restrict/ enforce the use of wind energy and there is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology. Thus, the implementation of project activity is a voluntary initiative and is not mandatory or a legal requirement**5) Complies with all applicable host country legal requirement** The proposed project activity complies with all the applicable host country legal requirements includes: • Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/06/2020 /A01/ • Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/11/2020 /A02/ • Electricity Law No.28/2004/QH11, ratified by National Assembly, dated 03/12/2004 and its amendment No 24/2012/QH13, ratified by National Assembly, dated 20/11/2012 /A03/ • Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg, approving the development strategy of Renewable Energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050, ratified by Prime Minster, dated 25/11/2015 /A04/ • Decision No. 428/QD-TTg, the approval of revisions to the National Power Development Plan from 2011 to 2020 with vision extended to 2030, ratified by Prime Minister, dated 18/03/2016 /A05/ • Decision No.37/2011/QD-TTg on the Mechanism Supporting the Development of Wind Power Project in Viet Nam, ratified by the Prime Minister, dated 29/06/2011 /A06/ • Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg Amending several articles of Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg Dated 29/06/2011, dated 10/09/2018 /A07/ The verifier has reviewed all the regulations above and confirm that project has ensured compliance with legal requirements as it has acquired Grid connection Agreement /22/, approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/, FSR /5/, FSR approval /6/ Commercial Operation Decision /8/, PPA /7/ from the EVN prior to the start of the commercial operation of the project. **6) Delivers real, measurable and additional emission reductions compared to baseline.** The project activity also delivers real, measurable and additional emission reduction of 113,160 tCO_2e annually (average value over the crediting period) /3/ as compared to the baseline scenario. (Please refer to D.3.6 for the detailed justification on this). **7) Applies CDM or GCC baseline methodology** The project activity with total capacity of 48 MWe applies an approved CDM

	monitoring and baseline methodology ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources, version 21.0 /B03/. (Please refer to section D.3.1 for the justification on applicability of this methodology).
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project activity was found eligible as per the requirements under section 4 & 5.2 of the GCC PS /B01/ & Clarification No.1., v1.3 table 1, section 6. These requirements were verified from the documents /5//6//7//8//9//10//19//22/ submitted by the project owner. Further verification team cross checked the other GHG Programme like Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Registry /B09/, VERRA Registry /B10/, Gold Standard (GS) Registry /B11/ and voluntary non-GHG Programs like I-REC /B12/, for the information regarding the consistency of the title of the project activity, GPS coordinates, Legal Ownership of the Project activity and confirmed that the project was not submitted or registered under any other GHG programmes and voluntary /non-voluntary non-GHG Programs.

D.2. General description of project activity

Means of Project Verification	The project activity is installation of a 48 WPP (12 turbines x 4.0 MW_{AC}) at a site where there was no renewable power plant operating prior to implementing the project activity (Greenfield plant). It has been verified by reviewing of Grid connection agreement /22/, Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval /6/, PPA /7/ Commercial Operation Decision /8/ signed between PO & EVN. In addition, the verification team used historical imagery function in Google Earth to cross check the satellite images of project area before the time of construction and thus can confirm that it was an empty green field area and no renewable energy power plant before this project implementation. The projected export to the Viet Nam National Grid is an average 137,496 MWh/year and done through PPA /7/ and therefore displacing 113,160 tCO_2e per year. The basis for electricity generation from the project activity is calculated based on the Approved FSR /5/ prepared by the credible third-party company, Energy Institute who are providing technical advisory and engineering services for power projects in Viet Nam. In addition, the electricity generation was also validated by EREA/MOIT before approval for implementation. Hence the value considered by the project owner for determining the ex-ante emission reductions in the PSF /2/ is deemed acceptable to the verification team and also in line with paragraph 3 (b) of “Guidelines for the reporting and Validation of Plant Load Factors” (Annex 11 of EB 48) /B13/. In the absence of the same, the electricity requirement would have been met from fossil fuel intensive national grid and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid. Therefore, the grid connected power plants has been selected as the baseline appropriately. The main emission source in the baseline scenario is the power plants connected to the grid and main greenhouse gas involved is CO_2. The legal entity of the project is Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power Joint Stock Company as per business registration /31/. This was verified through checking the Grid connection Agreement /22/, COD /8/, PPA /7/ signed with EVN and EPC construction agreement /14/ signed with HDEC-Sinohydro Consortium. All reviewed documents show Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power Joint Stock Company /31/ as the legal owner and signatory. As only the legal owner would be authorized to sign on these critical project documents, including agreements EVN and equipment suppliers, the verification team can confirm the legal ownership of the proposed project activity. The project activity is located in Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province in Viet Nam. The coordinates of the physical site of the project activity are mentioned in section A of this report. The location was checked with the help of

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>satellite images and compass device during onsite visit and found to be correct.

The wind power plant constitutes of 12 Goldwind GW165 – 4.0 MW turbines, capacity 4.0 MW_{AC} each, and total capacity of 48 MW. This technical detail has been verified by onsite visit & manufacturer technical specification of main equipment /30/ & EPC contract between legal owner and HDEC-Sinohydro Consortium, dated 17/02/2020 /14/.

The project has been licensed to operate for at least 20 years verified by PPA /7/. The Project Owners have fixed the crediting period of 10 years which is in accordance with GCC project manual version 03.1 paragraph 51.

The project activity is described as Type –2 - subtype 1 and has applied CDM methodology ACM0002, Version 21.0 /B03/ and falls into the large-scale category (as per the applied CDM methodology).

In addition to generating emission reductions the hydro power plant also qualifies for other voluntary certification labels

<table>
<tr><th>Voluntary Labels</th><th>Applied by the project</th><th>Score/ Label</th></tr>
<tr><td>Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG+)</td><td>Yes</td><td>3/ Silver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental No-net harm (E+)</td><td>Yes</td><td>+9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social No-net harm (S+)</td><td>Yes</td><td>+8</td></tr>
<tr><td>CORSIA (C+)</td><td>Yes</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

In the baseline scenario the main source of emission was found to be CO_2 as electricity was generated mainly through fossil-fuel based power plants whereas in project scenario the electricity is generated by the wind power plant thereby reducing the CO_2 emissions. Thus, non-application of GWP in this project activity was found to be acceptable as the project boundary does not include any of the GHG emissions in the project scenario as per the applied methodology.

The description in the PSF /2/ includes sufficient details and provides clarity about the project activity. Further verification team cross checked the other GHG programmes like Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Registry /B09/, VERRA Registry /B10/, Gold Standard (GS) Registry /B11/,and voluntary/non voluntary non-GHG Programs like IREC /B12/ 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 Program prior to commencement of this verification. It was confirmed that the involved project owners have not submitted the project under any other GHG/non GHG program apart from GCC.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Findings</td><td>CL01 & CL02 were raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conclusion</td><td>The project description was verified based on the review of documents /5//6//7//8//14//22//31//30/. Based on the review of documents and by means of onsite verification the details provided in the PSF /2/ is found acceptable and complete.</td></tr>
</table>

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

D.3.1 Application of methodology and standardized baselines

Means of Project Verification	**ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources, version – 21.0 /B03/**

Applicability Criterion	Verifier Opinion
Para 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 plant(s)/unit(s); (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); ©(e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s).	The project involves installation of 48 MW (includes 12 turbines x 4.0 MW_{AC}) wind power plant by Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power Joint Stock Company, at a site where there was no renewable power plant operating prior to implementing the project activity (Greenfield plant). The verification team used historical imagery function in Google Earth to cross check the satellite images of project area before the time of construction and thus can confirm that it was an empty green field area and had no renewable energy power plant before this project implementation. The electricity generated from project activity is exported to the Viet Nam National grid as verified by reviewing the Grid connection agreement /22/ and PPA /7/ signed with EVN. Consequently, the verification team can confirm that this is a green field grid-connected wind power project and in line with para 4.(a) of applied methodology ACM0002, version 21.0. Therefore, it is applicable.
Para 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 wind power plant(s)/uni©); (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).	This condition is not applicable for the project activity. The project activity is the installation of a new grid connected renewable wind power project and does not involve the integration of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). This was verified during onsite verification and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/ and Commercial Operation Decision /8/. In conclusion, the verification team confirms that the activity does not involve the integration of a BESS.
Para 6 of the applied methodology: The methodology is applicable under the following conditions: (a) 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; (b) In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for 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	This is not applicable as the project activity is the installation of wind turbines to generate electricity. This was verified onsite observation and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/ and Commercial Operation Decision /8/.

		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 a©vity; (c) 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); (d) 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 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.	
		Para 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 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	This is not applicable as the project activity is the installation of wind turbines to generate electricity and not a hydro power project. This was verified onsite observation and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/, and Commercial Operation Decision /8/.

	b. Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.	
	Para 8 of the applied methodology: In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project participants 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 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.	This is not applicable as the project activity is the installation of a new wind power plants and is not an integrated hydropower project. This was verified onsite observation and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/ and Commercial Operation Decision /8/.
	Para 9 of the applied methodology: The methodology is not applicable to: (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.	This is not applicable as the project activity is the installation of a new wind power plants and does not involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources or biomass fired power plant. This was verified by onsite observation and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/ and Commercial Operation Decision /8/.
	Para 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, 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".	This is not applicable as the project activity is the installation of a new wind power plants and no retrofits, rehabilitations or capacity additions, etc. This was verified by onsite observation and reviewing different documents includes Approved FSR /5/, FSR approval decision /6/, EPC contract /14/ and Commercial Operation Decision /8/.
	Para 11 of the applied methodology: In addition, the applicability conditions included in the tools referred to below apply.	Justification for applicability conditions included in the tools as tables below.

TOOL 07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, Version 7.0.

Paragraph 3 states "This tool may be applied to estimate the OM, BM and/or CM when calculating baseline emissions for a project	This project involves electricity generation from wind turbines that generate electricity and subsequently

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)."	export to grid. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been drawn from the Viet Nam national grid which is dominated by fossil fuel power plants. The baseline emissions are calculated from electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity multiplied with emission factor of the National grid. The emission factor calculated using OM, BM and CM using this tool and same was explained in section D.3.4 of this PVR. Thus, the applicability criterion is met.
Paragraph 4 states "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 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 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."	The project activity has chosen the emission factor based on calculation performed by MONRE. This has been confirmed from the most updated Emission factor of National grid calculation document /A15/ published by MONRE in their website. By reviewing the document, the verification team can further confirm that the only grid connected power plant has been considered for OM, BM and CM calculations. The point has been assessed in detail under section D.3.4 of the report. The criteria were found to be met.
Paragraph 5 states "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."	The project is located on the host country Viet Nam, which is not Annex I country, hence the criterion is not applicable.
Paragraph 6 states "Under this tool, the value applied to the CO_2 emission factor of biofuels is zero"	There are no biofuel power plants in the Host country as confirmed by reviewing **Emission factor of National grid calculation document** /A15/ published by MONRE in their website. Hence the condition is not applicable.

TOOL 01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality; Version 7.0.0

Paragraph 9 states "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."	The methodology is approved in CDM and the tool is included by the same approved methodology viz., ACM0002 version 21.0 /B03/. Thus, the application of this tool was found to be acceptable, and the applicability criterion is met. The project owner does not propose any new methodologies to demonstrate additionality.
Paragraph 10 states "Once the additionally tool is included in an approved methodology, its	The methodology is approved in CDM and the tool is included by the

application by project participants using this methodology is mandatory."	same approved methodology ACM0002 version 21.0 /B03/. Thus, the application of this tool was found to be acceptable, and the applicability criterion is met.

TOOL 24: Common Practice, Version 03.1

Paragraph 3 states "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."	Project activity applies "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" /B04/. Hence this tool is applicable.
Paragraph 4 states "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."	This is not applicable since there is no different approaches for the conduction of the common practice test defined in applied approved baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002, version 21 /B03/.

TOOL 27: Investment analysis, Version 12

Paragraph 2 states "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 investment analysis for the demonstration of additionality and/or the identification of the baseline scenario."	Project activity applies "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality" /B04/. Hence this tool is applicable.
Paragraph 3 states "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 cont25ethodologye methodology shall prevail."	This is not applicable since there is no different requirements for the investment analysis defined in applied approved baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002, version 21 /B03/.

GCC Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting", Version 1.0

Follow the requirement of para 9-16 of GCC Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting", Version 1.0 /B01-j/, the PO have to provide the HCLOA (Host Country Letter of Authorization) and provide information on demonstration of the avoidance of double counting to ensure that the offsets are only counted once towards a mitigation obligation. PO has provided their justification in section B.2 of the PSF.

Currently there is no designated national authority or designated focal point of the host country for the project activity, HCLOA (Host Country Letter of Authorization). The project owner also declared that no host country attestation is required for the pilot phase of 2021-23 (accepting credits issued for monitoring periods until 31/12/2020), they also declared in the PSF that such letter shall be submitted at the stage of request for issuance which is appropriate and acceptable according to

	paragraph 16 of the Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting, V1.0 /B01-j/. Also, the verification team raised a Forward Action request (FAR01) to project owner to submit Host Country Authorization beyond the issuance period 31/12/2020 and also the host country must ensure that no emission reductions from the corresponding monitoring period of project are claimed under NDC during issuance of HCLOA for the project activity as per the guidance. In conclusion, the verification team confirmed that the proposed project activity complies ©h para 14(c)(v) until 31/12/2020. And FAR 01 was raised beyond the issuance period 31/12/2020 which will be checked in the subsequence verification & issuance.
/Findings	*CAR01 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that it has critically assessed each applicability condition listed in the selected methodology and the relevant information contained in the PSF /2/ against these criteria. The approved methodology: ACM0002 "Grid connected electricity generation from renewable sources" (Version 21.0) /B03/ is correctly quoted and is identical to the most updated version available on the UNFCCC website. The applied version of the baseline and monitoring methodology /B03/ is valid at the time of submission for stakeholder consultation and request for registration. All applicability conditions of the applied methodology and applicable Tools are being met and the PSF /2/ are in line with all the requirements indicated in the methodology. Related eligibility criteria with respect to the applicability of the methodologies have been established and met by the PSF of the GCC Project activity.

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

Means of Project Verification	The project verification team has checked whether any clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized baseline to the proposed GCC project activity has been issued using the following means of verification such as review of GCC website. Since the applicability of methodology was found to be fulfilled, further clarification to the methodology were not required.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	This is not applicable as there is no request for clarification sought by the project owner. The project complies with the requirements of the applied methodology.

D.3.3 Project boundary, sources and GHGs

Means of Project Verification	As per §22 of the applied methodology ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B03/, the boundary of project activity confines to "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". Using a diagrammatic approach, the components of the project boundary mentioned in section B.3 of the PSF /2/ were found to be in compliance with para 22 of the applied methodology. Verification team also confirms that the project boundary for the project activity is based on the applied methodology /B03/ and the sources and gases within the boundary have been considered appropriately. The verification team also cross-check if any diesel generators onsite during onsite interviews with operators and PO and find that there is a diesel generator which is used for emergency back-up only which can be neglected according to applied methodology. There is no other source of emission.

	The project boundary is clearly depicted with the help of a line diagram in section B.3 of the PSF /2/ and duly verified by the verification team via Approved FSR /5/, Grid connection agreement /22/, PPA /7/, Commercial Operation Decision /8/, approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/ and was found appropriate. The verification team was able to assess that complete information regarding the project boundary has been provided in PSF /2/ and could be assured from the line diagram.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	• The project verification team was able to assess that complete information regarding the project boundary has been provided in PSF /2/ and could be assured from the line diagram. • The project verification team confirms that the identified boundary, selected emissions sources are justified for the project activity. • This is in conformance with §44 of GCC PS (v3.1) /B01/.

D.3.4 Baseline scenario

Means of Project Verification	The procedure to identify the most plausible baseline scenario derived from the applied methodology has been applied correctly and is transparently and sufficiently documented in the PSF /2/. As prescribed by §24 of the methodology ACM0002 (version 21.0) /B03/, the baseline scenario is generalised by the following statement: "The baseline scenario is that the 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". As defined in the PSF /2/, the project activity will involve setting up of renewable energy technology to produce electricity and supply to the grid. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been supplied by the Viet Nam national grid, which is fed majorly based on fossil fuel fired plants and by the addition of new generation sources. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power from the Viet Nam National Grid. The baseline scenario selected is in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements as the implementation of project activity is a voluntary initiative and is not mandatory or a legal requirement. The regulations and policies Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg /A04/; Decision No. 428/QD-TTg /A05/, etc referred in section B.5 of the PSF /2/ does not restrict or empower any authority to restrict the fuel choice for power generation and the applicable environmental regulations Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/11/2020 /A02/ & Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/06/2020 /A01/ do not restrict the use of wind energy and there is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology. All the policies and regulations which gives comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies over more emissions-intensive technologies. Hence as per CDM VVS paragraph 81(b) it can be concluded that the provincial and sectoral policies are E-policies that decrease GHG emissions. Also, these policies have been implemented since the adoption by the COP of the CDM M & P (decision 17/CP.7, 11 November 2001). Hence the project owner has not considered them in developing the baseline scenario for the project activity. Instead, the baseline scenario is based on hypothetical situation without the provincial and sectoral polices being in place. Based on the sectoral expertise of the verification team, the selection of baseline scenario by the project owner is more appropriate and acceptable.

	As per paragraph 47 of the applied methodology, baseline emissions include only CO_2 emissions from electricity generation in 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 the product of electrical energy produced by the renewable generating unit expressed in MWh multiplied by the grid emission factor in tCO_2/MWh. Determination of Grid Emission Factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$) The project owner used the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" Version 7.0 /B06/ to determine the combined margin emission factor. The value of combined margin is sourced from Emission factor of National grid calculation document No. 1278/BDKH-TTBVTOD, published by MONRE, dated 12/2022 /A15/ which is latest version publicly available during the submission of PSF /2/ to verifier for verification. In this case the Combined Margin emission factor (weighted average of Simple Operating Margin and Build Margin) is estimated based on three years average (2019, 2020 and 2021) of Simple Operating Margin and Build Margin of current year (2021) is in line with steps of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7 /B06/. Both the value of Simple Operating Margin and Build Margin are selected under ex-ante approach. The grid boundary with respect to the connected grid is Viet Nam national grid. In accordance with "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system", 'Simple OM' is the methodological choice out of four options of calculating OM emission factor due to due to the current state of data collected in Viet Nam and the percentage of electricity output from low operating cost or running marginal cost (LCMR) sources in the last 5 years on average is less than 50% of the total electricity output of the whole country. Project Owner have rightly calculated simple OM emission factor calculation as the share of low cost / must run resources of the selected grid over the five most recent years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) which is less than 50% of the gross grid generation. For wind and solar projects, "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" allows the usage of the default weights are as follows: w_{OM} =0.75 and w_{BM} = 0.25. Using the above values, the combined margin emission factor is estimated at 0.8230 tCO_2/MWh. The calculation of $EF_{CM,grid,y}$ is current and publicly available and published by MONRE its web-site /A15/. The verification team is convinced of the result of the emission factor calculation. It is deemed to be adequate and transparent. The baseline scenario in the PSF /2/ is reported as the supply of electricity to Viet Nam National Grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants. The baseline scenario applied in the PSF /2/ was compared with the requirements of the baseline described in the applied methodology and found consistent.
Findings	*CL 03 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	The project verification team confirms the following; • All assumptions and data used by the project owner are listed in the PSF /2/, including their references and sources; • All documentation used by project owner as the basis for assumptions and source of data for establishing the baseline scenario is correctly quoted and interpreted in the PSF /2/; • The project verification team also concluded that the identified baseline scenario reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the project activity. • The emission factors were determined in compliance with the requirement

	of para 8(c) and 9 of Clarification No.3, v1.0 /B01-i/.

D.3.5 Demonstration of additionality

Means of Project Verification	For demonstrating additionality under GCC the project activity is required to undergo the following two tests: **a) Legal Requirement Test:** Based on the available literature 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 to confirm that the project meets the legal requirement test: • Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/06/2020 /A01/; • Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/11/2020 /A02/; • Electricity Law No.28/2004/QH11, ratified by National Assembly, dated 03/12/2004 and its amendment No 24/2012/QH13, ratified by National Assembly, dated 20/11/2012 /A03/; • Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg, approving the development strategy of Renewable Energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050, ratified by Prime Minster, dated 25/11/2015 /A04/; • Decision No. 428/QD-TTg, the approval of revisions to the National Power Development Plan from 2011 to 2020 with vision extended to 2030, ratified by Prime Minister, dated 18/03/2016 /A05/; • Decision No.37/2011/QD-TTg on the Mechanism Supporting the Development of Wind Power Project in Viet Nam, ratified by the Prime Minister, dated 29/06/2011 /A06/ • Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg Amending several articles of Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg Dated 29/06/2011, dated 10/09/2018 /A07/ In addition to the evidence assessment confirmed that the project is not implemented to meet any legal requirement /A01-A07/. **b) Additionality Tests:** As per the applied methodology ACM0002 Version 21.0 /B03/, additionality of the following project activity is demonstrated and assessed by the latest version of Tool 1 - Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 07.0.0) /B04/. The tool provides a step-wise approach to demonstrate additionality which is displayed below: ***Step 0: Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind*** This step is not applied – The proposed project activity is not the first-of-its-kind. ***Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations*** As per the applied methodology paragraph 22, the project activity is the installation

	of a Greenfield power plant, and the baseline scenario is that the 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." Thus, the baseline scenario is applied as per the methodology and no alternative selection is required as per paragraph 55 of the Project standard version 3.1 /B01/. Nevertheless, the following alternatives have been identified by the PO: Alternative 1: The project activity is developed and constructed without being registered as a carbon project activity. Alternative 2: Continuation of the current situation. In this case, the proposed project will not be constructed, and the power will be solely supplied from the Viet Nam national grid. Alternative 1 is in compliance with the regulations in the host country as it was obtained all necessary legal permits/ licenses for implementation of this project activity and also passed the legal requirement test as analysis above. However, due to the investment analysis as discussed later in this section, it is not a credible or realistic alternative. Alternative 2 where there is a continuation of the current situation (no project activity or other alternatives undertaken) and electricity is provided from the Viet Nam national grid is a credible and realistic scenario. Therefore, the baseline scenario of the project activity is alternative 2: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid – connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combine margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system", version 07 /B06/. Thus, the verification team considers the selected baseline to be credible and complete. ***Step 2: Investment Analysis*** Under step 2, it is demonstrated that project activity is not economically or financially feasible, without the revenue from the sale of approved carbon credits. Further to conduct the investment analysis, Methodological tool: Investment analysis, version 12.0, /B05/ /has been referred which is appropriate and acceptable to verification team also in line with the paragraph 97 of CDM VVS Version 3.0. ***Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method:*** The project gets revenue from the sale of electricity from the project activity, hence cannot apply simple cost analysis as per Option I. Furthermore, Option II investment comparison analysis cannot be applied as the alternative to the project activity is the electricity generated by new and existing grid connected power plants. Hence the project owner has applied the Option III benchmark analysis method to demonstrate the additionality of the project activity in terms of decision-making context which is acceptable to the project verification team. The project cost involves both equity and debt, Project owner has selected Post tax equity IRR as a financial indicator to demonstrating the financial unattractiveness of the project. Furthermore, the financial indicator selected by the project owner is appropriate because the tool does not limit the project owner to use either the project IRR or the equity IRR. The project owner has the discretion to choose the best indicator based on their preference to know the IRR based on their equity or debt investment. The same is reasonable and acceptable to the verification team. ***Sub-step 2b: Option III. Apply benchmark analysis:***

	Benchmark selection and its appropriateness: As per Paragraph 15 of the investment analysis version 12.0 /B05/ "The applied benchmark shall be appropriate to the type of IRR calculated. Local commercial lending rates or WACC are appropriate benchmarks for a project IRR. Required/expected returns on equity are appropriate benchmarks for an equity IRR. Benchmarks supplied by relevant national authorities are also appropriate. The DOE shall validate that the benchmarks used are applicable to the project activity and the type of IRR calculation presented". The Project owner has chosen Post tax equity IRR as the financial indicator, based on the above the appropriate benchmark is required/expected returns on equity which is correctly chosen by the project owner, and it is acceptable. As per paragraph 19 of the Investment Analysis tool, version 12.0 /B05/ 'If the benchmark is based on parameters that are standard in the market, the cost of equity should be determined either by: (a) selecting the values provided in Appendix; or by (b) calculating the cost of equity using CAPM. Project owner has selected default values for expected return on equity of 11.73% as given in the table of **Default values for the cost of equity (expected return on equity) of TOOL 27: Investment analysis, Version 12.0, dated 02/11/2022 /B05/** for the host country Viet Nam applicable to group 1 projects for additionality demonstration. The investment decision date of the project activity is 17/02/2020, which is also the date of signing the first major contract with supplier, EPC construction agreement, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and HDEC-Sinohydro Consortium /14/. The verification team has reviewed all the supportive documents and considered the timeline of project development, and confirmed the date considered by the project owner is appropriate and acceptable to the verification team. The default value of expected return on equity was adopted by the CDM Board based on the long-term historical returns. Even though this information is not available at the time of decision making of the project activity to the project owner (17/02/2020), using this for additionality demonstration is still appropriate, conservative and thus acceptable to the verification team. The benchmark return on equity in the tool is expressed in real terms. The post tax equity IRR calculated is in nominal terms as escalation is considered in O&M cost. Accordingly, Project owner converted the default benchmark which is in real terms into nominal terms by using the following equation: Nominal Benchmark = {(1+Real Benchmark) *(1+Inflation rate)}-1. The verification team referenced the book 'Corporate Finance" 2nd edition, by Aswath Damodaran /35/. In page 320 of the book, the same equation is mentioned for converting real into nominal values. Hence the assessment team considers the above equation as appropriate for converting real benchmark into nominal benchmark. As per paragraph 16 of the tool, the inflation rate shall be obtained from the inflation forecast of the central bank of the host country for the duration of the crediting period. If this information is not available, the target inflation rate of the central bank shall be used. However, the inflation rate forecast, and target of the State Bank of Viet Nam is only available on an annual basis and is not available for the duration of the crediting period. It has been confirmed by reviewing the website of State Bank of Viet Nam[9] and cross-checked with local expert.

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Therefore, the average forecasted inflation rate for the host country published by the IMF (International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook) in their website[10] on 10/2019, from 2020 – 2024, (5 years after the start of project activity) which was available at the time of investment decision has been used. The details as below:

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average
Viet Nam	3.750%	3.800%	3.900%	4.000%	4.000%	3.890%

The verification team has verified the sources & the calculation and found that this value is correct and complied with para 16 of TOOL 27, and therefore accept it.

Hence the nominal Benchmark for post-tax equity IRR estimated as = (1+11.73%) *(1 + 3.89%) - 1 = 16.08 %. The verification team has verified the sources and confirmed that the benchmark identified to compare the financial attractiveness of the project activity is appropriate.

Appropriateness of the input parameters:

The input parameters in the financial analysis have been taken as per the values and assumptions applicable and available at the time of decision to invest in the project activity in line with Paragraph 10, investment analysis tool version 12.0 /B05/.

All the input values are based on the approved FSR /5/ prepared by the third-party company Energy Institute, dated 2019. As per Paragraph 101 a) of CDM VVS Version 3.0, where the detailed project report has been the basis of the decision to proceed with the investment in the project, i.e., that the period of time between the finalization of the detailed project report and the investment decision should be sufficiently short to confirm that it is unlikely in the context of the underlying project activity that the input values would have materially changed.

Since the time elapsed between the FSR report approval date (13/09/2019)[11] and the Investment decision making date (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/), was around 6 months, which is relatively short period for any change in market landscape, therefore the verification team is convinced that the input parameters used in the approved FSR /5/ were valid and applicable at the time of investment decision.

Therefore, input values considered based on the approved FSR /5/ are acceptable to the verification team. The timeline of events associated with the project activity is presented below.

No.	Timeline	Milestone	Source
1	During 2019	Finalize of Feasibility Study Report (FSR)	As per approved FSR, prepared by Energy Institute, dated 2019 /5/
2	13/09/2019	Basic Design Report Approval by Ministry of Industry and Trade	As per Decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, issued by EREA- MOIT to approve the FSR of V1-2 Wind Power Project, dated 13/09/2019 /6/

https://www.sbv.gov.vn/webcenter/portal/en/home/sbv?_afrLoop=30413663323147023#%40%3F_afrLoop%3D30413663323147023%26centerWidth%3D80%2525%26leftWidth%3D10%2525%26rightWidth%3D10%2525%26showFooter%3Dfalse%26showHeader%3Dfalse%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D587dcms1_4

[10] https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2019/October/weo-report?c=582,&s=PCPIPCH,PCPIEPCH,&sy=2017&ey=2024&ssm=0&scsm=1&scc=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1

[11] As per Decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, issued by EREA- MOIT to approve the FSR of V1-2 Wind Power Project, dated 13/09/2019

3	19/11/2019	Signing of Power Purchase Agreement	As per Power Purchase Agreement, No. 11/2019/HĐ-NMĐG-V12, dated 19/11/2019 /7/
4	17/02/2020	Signing of EPC Contract (Investment Decision Date)	As per EPC construction agreement, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and HDEC-Sinohydro Consortium /14/
5	17/10/2021	Start date of operation	As per Commercial Operation Decision No. 6331/EPTC-KDMD signed by EVN, dated 21/10/2021 stated that the (WT-3,5,7,8,11,13,15,19,21,23) V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam was accepted to start commercial operation from 10:00am, 17/10/2021 /8/

The verification team crosschecked the input values with publicly available sources for its appropriateness at the time of the investment decision according to the requirement against VVS Paragraph 99 /B14/. The assessment involved checking the data input taken from approved FSR /5/, EPC contract /14/, applicable regulation, adoption of correct accounting principle and arithmetical accuracy. CARs and CLs were raised on non-conformities, and they were set right. With the corrections having been incorporated, the input values considered appear to be appropriate. All the input parameters considered in computation, the basis, correctness and appropriateness thereof are given in below table along with verification team comments. The Verification Team, therefore, conforms to guidance given vide paragraphs paragraph 99 and 101 of CDM VVS version 3.0 /B14/. The post-tax equity IRR for the project activity at the time of investment decision comes to 3.19%. Verification team done detailed assessment of all the input parameters is as follows:

Parameters	Value	Unit	Assessment
Capacity of the project (AC)	48	MW_{AC}	Capacity of the project was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team also cross verified the information using the Connection Agreement /22/ issued by VNPTC; the PPA /7/ signed between EVN and Project owner and COD /8/ of the project. Further, the same has been confirmed during onsite observation.
Project lifetime	20	years	The project lifetime was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/.

				The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team also cross verified the information using the manufacturer specification /30/ of turbine model Gold wind GW165 – 4.0 MW which were use in the project activity. This is also in line with the duration of the PPA signed with EVN /7/. Hence, the value considered by project owner is correct and appropriate for the project.
	Plant Load Factor	32.7%	%	The PLF was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. Hence the value considered by the project owner for demonstrating additionality of the project is deemed acceptable to the verification team and also in line with paragraph 3 (b) of "Guidelines for the reporting and Validation of Plant Load Factors" (Annex 11 of EB 48). The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). Also, since the project is operational verification team crosschecked the actual electricity generation /11/ achieved by the plant for the operational year 2022 and found that the actual PLF achieved is approximately 31.40%, which is lower than the estimated PLF sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/. Hence, the value considered by project owner is appropriate for the project.
	Annual Net generation	137.497	GWh	The annual net generation was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. In the FSR /5/, annual net generation was calculated from PLF. The verification team has reviewed and confirmed that the calculation was done correctly.
	Project cost	116.66	USD Million	The annual net generation was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 -

the date of EPC contract signed /14/).

Project cost includes:

No.	Description	Million USD
1.	Land cost (compensation, support, resettlement, rental)	1.76
2.	Construction cost	22.45
3.	Equipment cost	75.56
4.	Project management cost	2.57
5.	Construction investment consulting cost	3.39
6.	Other cost	6.19
7.	Redundancy cost	4.74
	Total	**116.66**

As the project has already completed construction, the verification team cross verified the information with the Financial Audit Report /32/, prepared by third-party AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd, dated 10/06/2022 as per the requirements set forth by VVS paragraph 99. The audit report clearly indicates that that the actual project cost incurred by the project owner is 99.625 million USD. This amount is found to be lower than the estimated cost considered in the approved FSR /5/.

However, despite taking into account the actual project cost against the estimated project cost in the approved FSR /5/, actual project cost still leads to the post-tax equity IRR remaining below the benchmark.

Remark 1

A threshold analysis was carried out and found that the project would become non-additional only if project cost goes down to 73.96 million USD which was not the case since the project has completed construction with the cost of 99.625 million USD as verified by third-party AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd in their Financial Audit Report /32/.

	Debt	70%	%	The debt equity ratio 70/30 was sourced from Decision 30/2006/QD-BCN on the Regulation on investment and construction management applicable to independence power projects, issued by MOIT, dated 31/08/2006. This decision /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). According to this Decision, the minimum ratio of equity of a power project is 30%.
	Equity	30%	%	The verification team carried out its own independent assessment, which reveals that the post-tax equity IRR would decrease if the equity/ debt ratio goes up. Therefore, the assumption that equity/ debt ratio of 70/30 is conservative. So, the debt equity ratio of 70/30 applied for additionality demonstration is considered conservative and acceptable by the verification team.
	Interest rate	9%	%	The interest rate was sourced Annual Report 2018 of The State Bank of Vietnam, published in 12/2019 /38/. This annual report /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team also conducted independent research on Commercial loan interest rate in Vietnam from 2015-2021 from public source[12] which show the loan interest rate for medium and long-term was always higher than 9%. So, the loan interest rate of 9% considered for additionality demonstration is considered acceptable by the verification team. <u>Remark:</u> *Since the actual bank loan agreement is confidential and bound by the commitment between the legal owner and the bank. The verification team is unable to access the actual interest rate to cross-check. However, the verification team carried out its own independent assessment, which reveals that the post-tax equity IRR would not breach the benchmark event when the*

[12] https://www.statista.com/statistics/1336715/vietnam-interest-rate-for-loans-by-currency-and-term-length/
https://eurochamvn.glueup.com/resources/protected/organization/726/event/9311/50ab0989-fcaa-492e-bcf7-4df735a8007c.pdf

				interest rate = 0%.
	Debt Repayment tenure	10	Years	Loan Tenure is based on the internal assumption of the legal owner at the time of investment decision. The verification team also conducted independent research on Commercial loan in Vietnam from public source which show the average repayment period for renewable energy project is 10 years[13]. So, the verification team accept this.
	Moratorium	1	Years	
	Operation and Maintenance (2% of capital investment)	2.33	Million USD	The O&M cost was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team also cross verified the information with the Financial Audit Report /32/, prepared by third-party AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd, dated 10/06/2022 as per the requirements set forth by VVS paragraph 99. The audit report clearly indicates that that the actual O&M cost incurred by the project owner is 0.67 million USD until the time of the audit. For conservative, taking into account the actual O&M cost against the estimated O&M cost in the approved FSR /5/, actual O&M cost still leads to the post-tax equity IRR remaining below the benchmark. <u>Remark:</u> *A threshold analysis was carried out and found that the project would become non-additional only if annual O&M cost goes down by 191.20%, which equals to -2.12 million USD/ year. This is impossible as verified by third-party AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd in their Financial Audit Report /31/.* The verification team also conduct independent research on O&M cost for wind power project and found as in Southeast Asia, the annual O&M cost for wind power plant is around 60 USD/ kW as per RE Explorer[14] by USAID & NREL. So, the O&M cost for this project would be 2.88

[13] https://eurochamvn.glueup.com/resources/protected/organization/726/event/9311/50ab0989-fcaa-492e-bcf7-4df735a8007c.pdf
[14] https://www.re-explorer.org/lcoe-southeast-asia/2-results#sec2.5

				million USD, which is much higher than the estimation in approved FSR /5/. Also according to IRENA – Renewable Energy Cost Analysis[15], the O&M cost is from 0.01 – 0.025 USD/kWh for major wind market. With the estimation in approved FSR /5/, the O&M cost for this project is at 0.015 USD/kWh so still within the range. After reviewing all available supportive documents & conduct independent research, the verification team found that the consideration of the O&M cost from the approved FSR /5/ is reasonable and acceptable to the verification team.
	Escalation in O & M	4%	%	The O&M cost was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team also cross verified the information using the forecasted inflation rate for the host country published by the IMF (International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook) on their website from 2020 – 2024, (5 years after the start of project activity). **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** 3.75% | 3.80% | 3.90% | 4.00% | 4.00% Thus, the verification team found that the consideration of the escalation in O&M as 4% is reasonable and acceptable.
	Tariff (for 20 years)	0.098	USD/kWh	The tariff was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team has also cross-checked with the PPA /7/ signed with EVN for 20 years. According to this PPA, the electricity tariff was fixed at 0.098 USD/kWh for 20 years from the start of commercial operation /8/. This was also

[15] https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2012/RE_Technologies_Cost_Analysis-WIND_POWER.pdf

				confirmed by reviewing electricity invoices /11/. This tariff is also in line with Decision No.37/2011/QD-TTg /A06/ & Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg /A07/ on the Mechanism Supporting the Development of Wind Power Project in Viet Nam, ratified by the Prime Minister.
	Depreciation	15	Years	The depreciation period was sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/ & approved by EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 /6/. The approved FSR /5/ was available at the time of investment decision (17/02/2020 - the date of EPC contract signed /14/). The verification team has also cross-checked with the Annex 1 of Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC, issued by Ministry of Finance dated 25/04/2013 /A25/ which has indicated the depreciation time for wind power project and confirmed that the depreciation time of 15 years is in line with local regulation. Thus, the verification team found that the consideration of the depreciation time of 15 years from the approved FSR /5/ is reasonable and acceptable to the verification team.
	Value of depreciation	5.04	USD Million	Calculated from depreciation time. The verification team has reviewed the calculation and confirmed that it is correct.
	Corporate tax			The corporate tax sourced from Circular No. 78/2014 / TT-BTC of June 18, 2014 /A26/, guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Enterprise Income Tax and the Government's Decree No. 218/2013 / ND-CP of December 26, 2013 /A27/. The verification team has reviewed the Circular /A26/ and confirmed that those tax rates are correctly applied. Thus, we accept this.
	- 0-4 year	0.00%	%	
	- 5-13 year	5.00%	%	
	- 14-15 year	10.00%	%	
	- 16-20 year	20.00%	%	
	Salvage value	10%	%	As per internal assumption at the end of equipment lifetime. This is also in line with international practice therefore, the verification team accept it. <u>Remark:</u>

USD/VND	23,067		The exchange rate is based on approved FSR /5/ which was available at the time of investment decision. The VND conversion factor was also cross-checked with SBV website (https://www.sbv.gov.vn/TyGia/faces/Aiber.jspx?_afrLoop=19530950309808466&_afrWindowMode=0&_adf.ctrl-state=8ca53sco8_4) for whole 07/2019 – 02/2020 (from the month of FSR /5/ to the month of Investment decision). The verification team has reviewed the website of SBV and found very insignificant changes in USD/VND conversion rate (from 23,054 – 23,157) during this period and therefore accepted it.

Financial calculation and conclusion

The post-tax equity IRR calculations were provided in an IRR spreadsheet /4/. The calculation was verified and found to be correct by the project verification team; as well as the assumptions used in the calculation were deemed to be correct. The post -tax equity IRR without carbon credit revenues is 3.19% which confirms that the proposed project activity in absence of the carbon credit benefits and compared to the benchmark return on equity 16.08% is not financially attractive.

Sub Step 2d: Sensitivity Analysis:

The Guidance on Assessment of Investment Analysis requires the robustness of the conclusion arrived at to be proved through a sensitivity analysis by varying the critical assumptions to a reasonable variation. The project developer has identified generation, project cost, O&M cost, tariff as critical assumptions. These constitute more than 20% of the project cost/revenue.

Guidance 28 of Tool 27 states that as a general point of departure, variations in the sensitivity analysis should at least cover a range of +10% and –10%, unless this is not deemed appropriate in the context of the specific project circumstances. Since the project has already been implemented any variation in project cost is hypothetical. Nevertheless, the project cost has also been subjected to 10% variation. The sensitivity analysis reveals that except when the power tariff or PLF goes up by 10% or project cost comes down by 10% as given in the following table:

Variation %	-10%	Normal	10%
Tariff (USD/kWh)	0.45%	3.19%	5.93%
PLF (%)	0.45%	3.19%	5.93%
Project cost (million USD)	5.54%	3.19%	1.29%
O&M cost (million USD)	3.92%	3.19%	2.45%

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that the post-tax equity IRR of the project activity is not crossing the benchmark even with +/-10% variations in the critical parameters. It is verified that the post-tax equity IRR crosses the benchmark if:

	• PLF increased by 45% to reach 47.42%. However, since the project is already in operation, the verification has cross-checked the electricity generation records from 2022 /9/ and found that the actual average electricity generation is around the estimated value of 132.031 GWh/ year (PLF = 31.4%, which is still lower than the estimated PLF sourced from FSR prepared by Energy Institute /5/). The annual generation of wind project is very variable year by year depends on the change of weather results in the change of wind speeds & wind direction, etc. therefore there might be some years have higher electricity generation however the increase by 45% every year is impossible. • Electricity tariffs have increased by 45% to reach 0.1421 USD/kWh. However, the project will have a fixed feed-in tariff of 0.098 USD/kWh for 20 years as per PPA /7/ signed between PO & EVN. This also was cross-checked with the electricity invoices /11/ of the project activity and confirmed that electricity tariff is fixed 0.098 USD/kWh and would not be increase for the whole 20 years of operation. • Project investment cost is reduced by 36.6% to reach 73.96 million USD. Since the project has already completed construction, the verification has verified the actual investment cost by reviewing the Financial Audit Report /32/, issued by AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd, dated 10/06/2022 and confirmed that the actual project investment cost was at 99.625 million USD. So, with actual investment cost, the post-tax equity IRR is at 6.82% and still cannot breach the benchmark. • O&M cost: The benchmark of 16.08% won't be crossed when the operation and maintenance costs are reduced to null. As the real operational cost never could reduce to null as verified by reviewing the Financial Audit Report /32/, issued by AASC Auditing Firm Co. Ltd, dated 10/06/2022. As per the report, the actual O&M cost the actual O&M cost incurred by the legal owner is 0.67 million USD until the time of the audit. Thus, with actual O&M cost, the IRR cannot breach the benchmark. The verification team also confirmed the breaching values for individual parameters and thus confirms that the project is still additional. **Step 3: Barrier Analysis** The additionality of the project has been demonstrated by applying the investment analysis, thus no barrier analysis is carried out. **Step 4: Common Practice Analysis** The section below provides the analysis as per step 4 of the "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 7.0.0 /B04/ and according to "Common Practice" Tool, version 03.1/B08/. <u>Step 1: Calculate applicable capacity or output range as +/- 50% of the total design capacity or output of the proposed project activity:</u> The project installed capacity is 48 MW as verified by reviewing the approved FSR /5/ FSR approval /6/, COD /8/. Therefore, the total capacity of power plants which will be included in the analysis will be between 24 MW (-50%) to 72 MW (+50%). This is appropriate and acceptable to the verification team. <u>Step 2: Identify similar projects (both CDM and non-CDM) which fulfil all of the following conditions:</u>

(a) The projects are located in the applicable geographical area.

The geographical area considered is the Host Country, Viet Nam. Since the investment climate for the renewable energy projects is the same in the whole country of Viet Nam, the selection of geographical area by the project owner for analysis is reasonable and acceptable to the verification team.

(b) The projects apply the same measure as the proposed project activity.

The project activity is renewable electricity project; therefore, all renewable electricity projects are considered as the same measure. This is appropriate and acceptable to the verification team.

(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.

The project activity is wind power project connected to Grid, therefore, all the wind power plants connected to Grid will be considered as similar projects for the analysis. This is appropriate and acceptable to the verification team.

(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;

All the grid connected wind power plants comply with this criterion because they deliver goods or services (electricity) with the same quality.

(e) The capacity or output of the projects is within the applicable capacity or output range calculated in Step 1;

The projects outlined below are within the output range of 24 MW to 72 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

As per CDM Glossary of CDM Terms Version 11.0 the start date is “the date on which the project participants commit to making expenditures for the construction or modification of the main equipment or facility, or for the provision or modification of a service, for the CDM project activity”. In line with the CDM Glossary of CDM Terms Version 11.0, the project owner considered the first contract date, 17/02/2020 (EPC contract /14/) as the start date of the project activity, as this is the first commitment toward the expenditure of the project activity. In addition, as Kyoto Protocol was ratified by Viet Nam on 25/09/2002, and therefore projects which had started commercial operation between 25/09/2002 to 17/02/2020 have been considered for the analysis. This is appropriate and acceptable to the verification team.

Based on power plant list obtained from EVN, dated 29/10/2021[16] /39/, there was 2 wind power plants started commercial operation between 25/09/2002 to 17/02/2020 within the range of 24 MW to 72 MW as below:

No.	Project	Capacity	COD date	CDM/VCS /GCC/GS	Source link
1	Phong Điện 1 - Bình Thuận GĐ2	30	01/2009	Yes	GS1692

16 https://en.evn.com.vn/userfile/User/huongBTT/files/2021/10/Updated%20information%20on%20the%20status%20of%20commercial%20operation%20acceptance%20(COD)%20of%20wind%20power%20plants%20as%20of%20October%2029%2C%202021.pdf

	2	Thuan Nam Project	49	06/2019	No	No

This is also cross-checked with the list of COD projects published by the DNA of Viet Nam 2018 - 2020 and found that similar projects have been identified correctly and therefore accepted by the verification team.

Step 3: within the projects identified in Step 2, identify those that are neither registered CDM/VCS/GS4GG/GCC project activities, project activities submitted for registration, nor project activities undergoing CDM/VCS/GCC/GS4GG Project Verification. Note their number, N_{all}.

No.	Project	Capacity	COD date	CDM/VCS/GCC/GS	Source link
1	Thuan Nam Project	49	06/2019	No	No

This project is not registered or not under the process of registration in any carbon standard. Hence $N_{all} = 1$

Step 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}.

Projects with technologies different to technology applied in the proposed project activity were identified as $N_{diff} = 0$.

Step 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 F was found to be in line with Tool 24

$F = 1 – (N_{diff}/N_{all}) = 1 – (0/1) = 1$

$N_{all} – N_{diff} = 1 – 0 = 1$

As per para 18, Tool 24, version 03.1 /B12/ 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 concerned project, $F = 1 > 0.2$ but $N_{all} - N_{diff} = 1$ (less than 3), therefore, the proposed project is not a common practice within the applicable geographical area. Hence, the proposed project is additional.

Findings	*CL 04 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	The information mentioned in the PSF /2/ is duly supported by evidence quoted therein. The verification team has described all steps taken, and sources of information used to cross-check the information contained in the PSF /2/. The verification team determined that the evidence assessed is credible, where appropriate. • The benchmark used in the project activity is found appropriate and all the sources used to arrive at the benchmark have been thoroughly assessed by the verification team and found to be correct. • All the parameters and assumptions used in the financial analysis were verified and found appropriate. The input parameters were verified and crosschecked with authentic resources as referenced in the relevant parameters and found to be correct. • The results of the investment analysis along with sensitivity analysis (variables being the PLF, O&M cost, Project cost and Tariff) confirm that the project activity (without ACCs benefits) generates returns less than the benchmark value.

	• Based on the information provided in the PSF /2/ and guidance by GCC Project Standard version 03.1 /B01/, Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality version 7.0 /B02/, Investment Analysis Tool Version 12.0 /B05/ verification team confirmed the project activity is deemed additional.

D.3.6 Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removal

Means of Project Verification	❖ **Equations and parameters applied to calculate GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals** The equations and choices provided in the applied methodology, ACM0002, version 21 /B03/ are correctly quoted in the PSF /2/. The emission reductions of the project activity would be calculated using the formulae mentioned in the applied methodology. **Baseline Emissions:** The baseline emission calculation for the project activity is attributable to the CO_2 Emission that could have been produced by the fossil fuel-based power plants in absence of the proposed project activity. Therefore, the amount electricity supplied to the Viet Nam National grid will be multiplied by the grid emission factor of Viet Nam national grid to calculate the baseline emissions reduced by the proposed project activity. $BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$ Where, BE_y = Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO_2) $EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh) $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO_2 emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (t CO_2/MWh) As the project activity involves installation of greenfield power plants, in accordance with §41 of the applied methodology ACM0002, version 21 /B03/: $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{facility,y}$ 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 project activity in year y (MWh) $EG_{facility,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year *y* (MWh/yr) As per the applied methodology, Combined margin approach (CM) has been chosen to calculate the grid emission factor as per the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7 /B06/. The $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ was sourced from the Emission Factor Calculation report published by MONRE, dated 31/12/2022 /A15/, which is the most updated one. To confirm the $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ was correctly calculated according to "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7 /B06/, the verification team has reviewed the document in details as below: The baseline emission factor is calculated using the combined margin approach as

described in the following steps:

STEP 1: Identify the relevant electricity systems.

For this project activity, the relevant electricity system is the Viet Nam National grid (only grid in the nation). This was correctly identified.

STEP 2: Determine boundary of calculation in the project electricity system

The entire power source belongs to the national power system, including the existing power transmission and distribution lines of existing power plants, which are connected to the national grid system. Only grid power plants are included in the calculation.

STEP 3: Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM);

In accordance with "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 7 /B06/, "Simple OM method" is the methodological choice out of four options of calculating OM emission factor due to due to the current state of data collected in Viet Nam and the percentage of electricity output from low operating cost or running marginal cost (LCMR) sources in the last 5 years on average is less than 50% of the total electricity output of the whole country.

STEP 4: Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method;

Project Owner has rightly calculated simple OM emission factor calculation as the share of low cost / must run resources of the selected grid over the five most recent years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) which is less than 50% of the gross grid generation.

Ratio of power output from low-cost/must-run sources (% of Net Generation)						
Year	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Total (2017-2021)**
Hydropower	71,056,945	69,485,682	54,411,106	59,387,446	69.606.845	**323,948,025**
Bagasse	78,000	456,400	280,996	331,319	347.560	**1,494,275**
Wind	-	-	721,189	946,157	3.243.227	**4,910,574**
Solar	-	-	4,833,674	9,684,525	15.141.520	**29,659,719**
Import	2,361,000	3,124,000	3,316,000	3,067,000	1.401.463	**13,269,463**
Total power output	**169,942,517**	**188,063,484**	**207,214,694**	**207,692,796**	**208,561,267**	
Average 5-year low cost/must run percentage:						**38.03%**

The simple OM emission factor is calculated as the generation-weighted average CO2 emissions per unit net electricity generation (tCO_2/MWh) of all generating power plants serving the system, not including low-cost / must-run power plants / units.

Option B ("Calculation based on total fuel consumption and electricity generation of the system") is used to calculate simple OM emission factor. Where Option B is used, the simple OM emission factor is calculated based on the net electricity supplied to the grid by all power plants serving the system, not including low cost/must-run power plants/units, and based on the fuel type(s) and total fuel consumption of the project electricity system, as follows:

$$EF_{grid,OMsimple,y} = \frac{\sum_i FC_{i,y} \times NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y}}{EG_y}$$

Where:

- $EF_{grid,OMsimple,y}$ – Simple operating margin CO_2 emission factor in year y (tCO_2/MWh)
- $EG_{m,y}$ – Net quantity of electricity generated and delivered to the grid by power unit m in year y (MWh)

- $FC_{i,y}$ – Amount of fuel type I consumed in the project electricity system in year y (mass or volume unit)
- $NCV_{i,y}$– Net calorific value (energy content) of fuel type i in year y (GJ/mass or volume unit)
- $EF_{CO2,i,y}$– CO_2 emission factor of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2/GJ)
- EG_y– Net electricity generated and delivered to the grid by all power sources serving the system, not including low-cost/must-run power plants/units, in year y (MWh)
- i– All fuel types combusted in power sources in the project electricity system in year y
- y- the relevant year as per the data vintage chosen in STEP 3

As per the Emission Factor Calculation report published by MONRE /A15/, i weighted average operating margin is correctly calculated, and result is as below:

$$EF_{OM,y} = 0.9239\ tCO_2/MWh$$

STEP 5: Calculate the build margin (BM) emission factor

The project owner has chosen Option I, i.e. fixing build margin emission factor ex ante based on the most recent information available on units already built for sample group m at the time of PSF /2/ submission to the DOE for verification or GSC to GCC. The build margin emissions factor is the generation-weighted average emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) of a sample group of power units, during the most recent year y for which power generation data is available. The Sample group of power units m used to calculate the build margin should be determined via the procedure summarized in the diagram of the Tool.

Following this procedure, the list of plants/units selected to calculate the marginal emission factor built in 2021. The total power output of the plants commissioned in 2021 is: 42,208,851.61 MWh, accounting for 20.24% of the total electricity output of Viet Nam's electricity grid in 2021.

Using the equation given in the step 5 for the BM calculation, the Built margin is calculated for the year 2021 is as below:

$$EF_{BM,y} = 0.5202\ tCO_2/MWh$$

STEP 6: Calculate the combined margin (CM) emission factor

The baseline emission factor $\mathbf{EF_y}$ is calculated as the weighted average of the Operating Margin emission factor $\mathbf{(EF_{OM,y})}$ and the Build Margin emission factor $\mathbf{(EF_{BM,y})}$:

$$\mathbf{Efy = w_{OM} * EF_{OM,y} + w_{BM} * EF_{BM,y}}$$

Where,

$\mathbf{w_{OM}}$	= 75% weight for wind/solar energy projects and 50% for Hydro projects
$\mathbf{w_{BM}}$	= 25% weight for wind/solar energy projects and 50% for Hydro projects
$\mathbf{EF_{OM,y}}$	= calculated as described in Steps 3&4 above (tCO_2/MWh)
$\mathbf{EF_{BM,y}}$	= calculated as described in Steps 5 above (tCO_2/MWh)

⇨ $\mathbf{EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} \times w_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} \times w_{BM}}$

⇨ $\mathbf{EF_{grid,CM,y} = 0.75 \times 0.9239 + 0.25 \times 0.5202 = 0.8230\ (tCO_2/MWh)}$

The verification team has reviewed the Emission Factor Calculation report published by MONRE, and confirm the $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ was correctly calculated according to Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system' version 7 /B06/, using the most updated data up to the time of the PSF /2/.

	Project Emissions: For most renewable energy project activities, PE_y = 0. However, for the following categories of project activities, project emissions have to be considered following the procedure described in the most recent version of "ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources", version 21 /B03/. As per para 37 of applied methodology, for all renewable energy power generation project activities, emissions due to the use of fossil fuels for the backup generator can be neglected. This is a wind power project and there is only one diesel generator which is used for back-up and emergency purposes. So, the emissions due to this can be neglected as per para.37 of the applied ACM0002, version 21 /B03/. Hence PE_y= 0 **Leakage Emissions:** No Leakage emissions are considered. The main emission potentially giving rise to leakage in the context of electrical sector projects is emission arising due to activities arising such as power plant construction and upstream emission from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, and transport). These emission sources are neglected. Hence, LE_y= 0 **Emission reduction (ER_y):** The project activity mainly reduces carbon dioxide through substitution of grid electricity generation with fossil fuel fired power plant by renewable electricity. The emission reduction ER_y by the project activity during a given year y is the difference between Baseline emission and Project emission & Leakage emission. Hence in accordance with §54 of the applied methodology: **$ER_y = BE_y – PE_y – LE_y$** Where, **$ER_y$** = Emission Reduction in year *y* (tCO_2/ year) **BE_y** = Baseline emission in year *y* (tCO_2/ year) **PE_y** = Project emission in year *y* (tCO_2/ year) **LE_y** = Leakage emission in year y (tCO_2/ year) ❖ **Ex ante calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals** The annual emission reductions are estimated to be 113,160 tCO_2e per year. The total ex ante emission reduction resulting from project activity for the entire crediting period of 10 years is estimated to be 1,131,609 tCO_2e per year. The ex-ante estimate of emission reductions is based on a value of 137,496 MWh/year according to approved FSR /5/, so on average 137,496 MWh/year of net electricity supplied to the grid as a result of the implementation of the project activity. The basis for electricity generation from the project activity is calculated based on the Approved FSR /5/ prepared by the credible third-party company who are providing technical advisory and engineering services for power projects in Viet Nam. In addition, the electricity generation was also validated by MOIT before approval for implementation. Hence the value considered by the project owner for determining the ex-ante emission reductions in the PSF /2/ is deemed acceptable to the verification team and also in line with paragraph 3 (b) of "Guidelines for the reporting and Validation of Plant Load Factors" (Annex 11 of EB 48).

	The appropriateness of this value has been cross-checked through review of ER spreadsheet /3/ & approved FSR /5/. The validation team reviewed the ER spread-sheet calculations /3/ and confirms the same to be correct. Based on the above equations and the parameter values, the annual emission reductions are calculated as: $ER_y = BE_y = EG_{PJ,facility,y} * EF_{grid,y}$ $ER_y = 137,496 * 0.8230 = 113,160\ tCO_2e$ So, $ER_y = 113,160\ tCO_2e$
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	Project verification team confirm that the algorithms and formulae proposed to calculate project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions in the PSF is in line with the requirements of the selected methodology ACM0002 Version 21.0 /B03/. For ex-ante calculation, the assessment team confirms that: • All assumptions and data used by the project owner are listed in the PSF /2/ including their references and sources; • All documentation used by project owner as the basis for assumptions and source of data is correctly quoted and interpreted in the PSF /2/. • All values used in the PSF /2/ are considered reasonable in the context of the proposed project activity. • The baseline methodology and the applicable tool(s) have been applied correctly to calculate project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions. • All estimates of the emissions can be replicated using the data and parameter values provided in the PSF /2/. • The emission factors were determined in compliance with the requirement of para 8(c) and 9 of Clarification No.3, v1.0 /B01-i/. • All calculations are complete and without any omissions.

D.3.7 Monitoring plan

Means of Project Verification	The monitoring plan described in the PSF /2/ is in compliance with the applied methodology ACM0002 Version 21.0 /B03/. The monitoring plan has been found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodology for calculation of GHG emission reductions, GCC Environment and-Social-Safeguards-Standard v3.0 and Project-Sustainability-Standard-v3.1 /B01/. The assessment team has reviewed all the parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the applied methodology and confirmed that monitoring parameters are applied in line with the requirement of the methodology and relevant in the context of the program. The procedures have been reviewed by the assessment team through document review and interviews with the respective monitoring personnel. The information provided has allowed the assessment team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the project design. The relevant points of monitoring plan have been discussed with the project owner. Specifically, these points include the monitoring methodology, data management, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures to be implemented in the context of the project. Therefore, the project owner will be able to implement the monitoring plan and the achieved emission reductions can be reported ex-post and verified. The parameters that are fixed ex-ante are:

Parameter	Value	Source

Build Margin Emission factor ($EF_{grid,BM,y}$)	0.5202 tCO_2/MWh	Emission Factor Calculation report published by MONRE, dated 31/12/2022 /A15/.
Operating Margin emission factor ($EF_{grid,OM,y}$)	0.9239 tCO_2/MWh	
Combined Margin CO_2 emission factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$).	0.8230 tCO_2/MWh	

The parameters that are to be monitored ex-post as per applied methodology & parameters identified as harmless and harmful under Environmental and Social Safeguard section in the PSF /2/ and the applicable SDG parameters are given below,

Parameters	Verifier assessment
Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr) ($EG_{facility,y}$)	Based on the onsite observation, the verification team has found that the electricity generated from the project is supplied to the national grid (EVN maintain grid) at the 110kV voltage level. The point-of-sale electricity is at a 110kV level. The metering system includes one (01) main meter and seven (07) Check meters. The main metering system for measurement of electricity is installed at V1-1 Power Station after stepping up to 110kV level. All meters are bidirectional digital electricity meters with one (01) main meter (0.2s accuracy) and seven (07) check meters (0.5s accuracy) hence both export and import of electricity would be measured. The accuracy class is 0.2s for main meter & 0.5s for check meters complied with international standard IEC-EN 62053-22 and 62053-23 and Circular 23/2013/TT-BKHCN (Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment), issued by the MOST, dated 26/09/2013 /A16.1/ & Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN (amendment of Circular 23/2013/TT-BKHCN), issued by the MOST, effective from 26/07/2019 /A16.2/. The monitoring system diagram can be found in section B.7.4 of the PSF. This information was verified and confirmed by reviewing the Connection Agreement /22/, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) /7/, as well as conducting onsite interviews and observations. Details of monitoring equipment are as below: **Main meter:**

Technical details	Main meter (171 M)
Serial number	20130127
Accuracy class	0.2s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	**Once in a year.** As per the Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment, dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/, calibration certificate has 3 years of validity. However, main meter is

	calibrated yearly as per the PPA /6/ signed between PP and the buyer, EVN.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 211000205/TNDMN-DK, dated 21/08/2021, validity until 31/08/2024 /12/ 2) No. 220800383/TNDMN-DK , dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Check meters

Technical details	Check meter (171B)
Serial number	20036741
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 11-54DT/NPCETC-DL, dated 20/03/2021, validity until 31/03/2024 /12/ 2) No. 220800384/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	Check meter (331)
Serial number	20036745
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 10-54DT/NPCETC-DL, dated 20/03/2021, validity until 31/03/2024 /12/ 2) No. 220800386/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	Check meter (171 DP2)
Serial number	20036749
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN -

	Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 09-54DT/NPCETC-DL, dated 20/03/2021, validity until 31/03/2024 /12/ 2) No. 220800385/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	Check meter (371)
Serial number	20036746
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 220800387/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	Check meter (373)
Serial number	20036735
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 220800388/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	Check meter (375)
Serial number	20036744
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.

Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 220800389/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

Technical details	**Check meter (377)**
Serial number	20036748
Accuracy class	0.5s
Model	Elster A1700
Type	PB3KAGGHT-5
Calibration frequency	Once in 3 years Verified by reviewing Viet Nam local regulation, Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN - Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment dated 26 July 2019 /A16.2/.
Calibration status	**Calibrated**
Calibration certificate	1) No. 220800390/TNDMN-DK, dated 29/08/2022, validity until 31/08/2025 /12/

For the purpose of measurement, the readings of main meter will be accounted in normal scenario but in case of failure of main meter (171M), back up meter (171B) reading will be accounted. In very occasional case, both meters fail (main meter 171M and back up meter 171B), then the Project Owner and EVN will consider other check meters and cross-check with each other to jointly use the most conservative figure of power supplied to the grid.

The calibration of the meters will be maintained by EVN. The monitoring parameter will be recorded for emission reduction on a monthly basis. The data on electricity exports and imports will be measured continuously and printed out monthly, in which this fulfills the methodology requirement. The net electricity generation will also be calculated using the exported number – import number.

An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the elements. The verification team deems that appropriate.

For Parameters to be monitored for E+/S+ assessments and SDG labels (positive impacts).

Monitoring of Environmental Safeguard Parameters:

CO_2 Emission reduction (EA03)	Reduction of CO_2 emissions due to implementation of project activity that would otherwise be emitted by thermal power plants. The monitoring parameter will be continuously monitored by means of monthly calculated from joint reading for energy meters as mentioned above monitoring parameter

	$EG_{PJ,facility,y}$ & multiply to the fixed ex-ante value of $EF_{Grid,CM}$ = 0.8230 tCO_2e/MWh. The monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team
Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy (ENR07)	The parameter is calculated based on the net electricity generation from the project activity. The monitoring parameter will be continuously monitored by means of energy meters as mentioned above monitoring parameter $EG_{PJ,facility,y}$.

Monitoring of Social Safeguard Parameters:

Long-term jobs created (> 10 year) (SJ01)	This parameter is monitored based on the number of jobs created by the project owner in the long-term basis and ensures that around 20 employments will be provided from the project activity. This will be verified using the HR employment records /18/ and payroll records of the employees /18/ who worked on the project activity. This was confirmed by interviewing the monitoring personnel of the project activity during on site visit and checking the employment record, labor contract, payrolls provided during verification. The monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team
Specialized Training / education to local personnel (SE01)	Job related training imparted to the employees such as HSE (firefighting, first aid, electrical safety training, working at heights, etc.) helps reduce risk of accident at site and improve quality of employment. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping all records of training which was provided to all employees. This was confirmed by interviewing HR personnel of the project activity during onsite visit and checking the training records /21/ and training certificates /21/ supplied by PO during the time of verification. This parameter will be monitored continuously and will be maintained and archived till the end of the crediting period. The monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team
Community and rural welfare (SW02)	Community development or CSR activity to be implemented by PO helps contribute to community and rural welfare of the area where project located. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping all records of CSR activities including the photos of them. This was confirmed by interviewing PO during onsite visits CSR activity records will be monitored continuously and maintained, archived till the end of the crediting period.

	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 (SW06)	The project activity has voluntarily established a company HR policy on women's empowerment. This company policy applied during recruitment and employment to ensure equal and fair chance to access opportunities. The has been verified by reviewing company policy /20/. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping all records of women employees /18/. This has been verified by interviewing with PO & different female employees during onsite visit and checking the employee records /18/ for the evidence of women employees supplied by PO during the time of verification. At the time of verification, it was confirmed that there were four (04) female employees working on the project activity. This parameter will be monitored continuously and will be maintained and archived till the end of the crediting period. The monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team.

SDG Parameters Monitoring

SDG 7 - Amount of renewable energy supplied to grid for consumption	The monitoring parameter will be continuously monitored by means of energy meters as mentioned above monitoring parameter $EG_{PJ,facility,y.}$. This parameter is suitable and feasible to monitor SDG Goal 7 as the parameter helps quantify the renewable electricity generated by the project annually. It would contribute to the increase of the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. The verification team deems that appropriate.
SDG 8 - Average earnings of females and male employees engaged in the project and segregated by age and persons with disabilities	The monitoring parameter will be continuously monitored by means of number of employments through HR employment records, salary payment records for each employee & company policy on equal pay for the work of equal value. This has been verified by interviewing HR personnel during onsite visit and reviewing supportive documents include HR employment records /18/ along with details of female-male break up, age and role and persons with disabilities (if any), salary payment records for each employee & company policy on equal pay. This parameter is suitable and feasible to monitor SDG Goal 8 as those parameters helps quantify the average earnings of females and male employees segregated by age and persons with disabilities (if any) contributed by this project activity. In the absence of the project, the equivalent average earnings of females and male employees segregated by age and persons with disabilities (if any) would not be happened. The verification team deems that

	appropriate.
SDG 13 - Amount of emissions reductions achieved by project under UNFCCCs/ GCC market mechanism	The monitoring parameter for this particular parameter is identical to the CO2 Emission reduction parameter (EA03) mentioned in the Environmental Safeguard. To avoid redundancy during the monitoring process, the PO has merged both the SDG 13 parameter and the CO2 Emission reduction (EA03) parameter into the same table in the PSF. Upon verification, it was deemed reasonable and therefore accepted.

Monitoring-program of risk management actions

Solid waste pollution from hazardous wastes (EL02)	Solid waste from project activity such as transformer oil, oily rags, fluorescent bulbs etc. were defined as hazardous waste in Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006[17] /A19/. Their disposal is regulated also by Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/[18]. According to Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT /A20/, the waste owner is obliged to manage their hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions specified in this Regulation including collecting, storing them properly, keep records for the wastes its produces, sending their wastes to waste processing facilities that have a permit/ treatment license in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The resource requirement is defined as hazardous waste management contract with licensed vendors. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping records of quantity of waste generated and transferred to licensed vendors. This was confirmed by interviewing PO checking the waste storage during onsite visit. The verification team also reviewed the waste monitoring report /27/ and found that all hazardous wastes are clearly recorded. This parameter will be monitored monthly and aggregated annually by an assigned employee at project site. Based on applicable regulation A19/ /A20/ /27/ & technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact.
Solid waste Pollution from E-wastes (EL04)	E-waste from project activity includes damaged electronic components and computer accessories is categorized as hazardous waste according to Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006[19] /A19/ and therefore, their disposal is regulated also by Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/.

[17] https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=19076
[18] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Tai-nguyen-Moi-truong/Circular-No-36-2015-TT-BTNMT-management-of-hazardous-wastes-290643.aspx
[19] https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=19076

		According to Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 /A20/, the waste owner is obliged to manage their waste in accordance with the provisions specified in this Regulation including collecting, storing them properly, keep records for the E-wastes its produces, sending their E-wastes to waste processing facilities that have a treatment permit/ license in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping records of quantity of E-waste generated and transferred to licensed vendors. This was confirmed by interviewing PO checking the waste storage during onsite visit. The verification team also reviewed the waste monitoring report /27/ and found that all e-waste is clearly recorded. This parameter will be monitored monthly and aggregated annually by an assigned employee at project site. Based on applicable regulation /A19/ /A20/ /27/ & technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact.
	Solid Waste Pollution from batteries (EL05)	Batteries & accumulators from project activity is categorized as hazardous waste according to Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006[20] /A19/ and therefore, their disposal is regulated also by Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. According to Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 /A20/, the waste owner is obliged to manage their waste in accordance with the provisions specified in this Regulation including collecting, storing them properly, keep records for the batteries and accumulators for its produces, and sending them to waste processing facilities that have a treatment permit/ license in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping records of quantity of batteries and accumulators waste generated and transferred to licensed vendors. This was confirmed by interviewing PO checking the waste storage during onsite visit. The verification team also reviewed the waste monitoring report /27/ and found that all batteries waste is clearly recorded. This parameter will be monitored monthly and aggregated annually by an assigned employee at project site. Based on applicable regulation /A19/ /A20/ /27/ & technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact.
	Solid waste Pollution from end-of-life products/	Solid waste from end-of-life products/ equipment might include end-of-life transformers, turbines and balance of plant and their disposal is managed according to Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT on recall and treatment of discarded products /A28/ & Decree No. 38/2015/NĐ-CP dated 24/04/2015, issued by

[20] https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=19076

	equipment (EL06)	MONRE on Management of Waste and Discarded materials /A29/ & Circular 09/VBHN-BTNMT on Waste management /A21/ According to Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT, the waste owner is responsible to return the end-of-life products to the producer or need to manage their end-of-life products/ equipment as per Circular 09/VBHN-BTNMT on Waste management /A21/. The waste owner is obliged to manage their waste in accordance with the provisions specified in this Regulation including collecting, storing them properly, keep records for the wastes its produces, sending their wastes to waste processing facilities that have a permit/ environmental license in accordance with the provisions of these Regulation. The lifetime of wind power plant (turbines & other equipment/ product) in this project activity is 20 years. Therefore, there will be unlikely that any equipment which can be finished their life during the 10-year fixed crediting period of the project activity. However, if any end-of-life equipment/ product during crediting period, it will be monitored. The resource requirement is defined as a proper storage of End-of-life products/ equipment waste & at least one employee at project site is assigned to keep track and report on this issue. The monitoring of this parameter by recording in a logbook and keep end-of-life waste transfer receipts/ returned-to-producer receipts. This parameter will be monitored continuously by an assigned employee at the project site and reviewed once per each monitoring period. Base on applicable regulation /A28/ /A29/ /A21/ & technical expertise in this topic the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Avoiding Discrimination when hiring people from different race, gender, ethnics, religion, marginalized groups, people with disabilities (SJ04)	Non-discrimination practices applied during recruitment and employment to ensure equal and fair chance to access opportunities available thanks to this project activity. The monitoring of this parameter by means of implementing company policy /20/ on no discrimination based on gender, racism, religion, disability, etc. This has been verified by interviewing HR personnel of the project activity during onsite visit and checking company policy /20/ & interview with different employees during onsite visit. Internal grievance redress mechanism was deployed to allow the employee to make a complaint if having any discrimination issue. The company HR will monitor all the complaints records in this issue. This will be monitored continuously, and data will be archived for a period of 2 years beyond the end of crediting period. The monitoring practices followed by the project owner is appropriate in relation to the project activity and its acceptable to the assessment team.
	Reducing / increasing	According to Law No.84/2015/QH13 on Occupational Safety and Hygiene /A22/, it is the responsibility of PO to provide

	accidents (SHS03)	regular HSE training to employees prevent any risk of accident/ incidents and records of accidents/ incidents /26/ & submit to MOLISA. The project owner has claimed under S+ section that regular training will be provided to the employees for their HSE once every year. During the onsite visit, the verification team interviewed the HSE Officer to ensure that HSE training has been carried out and will be periodically updated. The PO has provided training records and certificates /21/ for cross-checking. As a result, the verification team can confirm that the project consistently provides training to its staff to enhance their HSE skills, and there is a monitoring system in place to ensure compliance. The incident/ accident report /26/ was also provided to cross-check and confirm there is no incident/ accident happened so far. This parameter will be continuously monitored by means of annual HSE training records & certificates /21/ & incident/ accident report /26/ submitted to MOLISA. Base on applicable regulation /A23/ & supportive documents /21/ /26/ & technical expertise in this topic the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Exploitation of Child Labor (SW08)	There is no child labour allowed as per local regulation Vietnam Labour Code 2019 -Chapter XI, Regulations on Child Labour /A13/. The project owner has claimed under S+ section that they comply with this local regulation. During the onsite visit, the verification team also observed no sign of child labor. The verification team also reviewed HR employment records /18/ with details on the age of the employees and confirmed there are no people less than 15-year-old working in this project activity. This parameter will be continuously monitored by means of annual HR employment records /18/. Base on applicable regulation /A23/ & supportive documents /18/ & technical expertise in this topic the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Sanitation and waste management (SHS08)	Project activity manages waste as per requirements of Circular 09/VBHN-BTNMT on Waste management /A21/ & Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. The project activity has waste management procedure in place. This has been evaluated in EL02, EL04, EL05, EL06 of Appendix 1 – Environmental Safeguard Assessment of this. PVR. The project owner has claimed under S+ section that they comply with this local regulation & manage sanitation and waste management onsite. During the onsite visit, the verification team also observed a waste management system (proper waste storage for different

		types of waste). The legal owner transfers domestic waste to the local municipality waste collector for final treatment. The verification team also reviewed waste monitoring report /27/ and confirmed that all types of waste are monitored and disposed of properly according to local regulation. This parameter will be continuously monitored by means of waste monitoring report /27/. Base on applicable regulation /A23/ & supportive documents /27/ & technical expertise in this topic the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Noise pollution due to operation of WTG (EA09)	The impact of noise pollution created during the operation phase of this wind power plant is very minimal since it is located far away from residential area. If any noise is generated, its noise level will be regulated as per QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT regulate allowed permissible noise levels in areas where people live and work /A18/. During the environmental impact assessment, the third-party has conducted the noise pollution measurement and found that the noise level of wind turbine at 300meter distance and at the nearest residential area (1km from the site location) is well below the permissible limit in QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT /A18/. During the construction period the Project owner has already ensured there are no availability of settlements within the 500 m radius from the WTGs. It has been verified during onsite observation and interviewed with stakeholders. Therefore, there is no negative impact because of noise on people living and working in the area. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/ and confirmed the noise level is below the requirement limit of local regulation. During the operation, the PO continues to monitor the noise level of turbine through annual environmental protection monitoring conducted by third-party and ensure there is no household/ residents living and working within 500m radius of the WTGs. Based on applicable regulation /A02/ /A18/ /9/ /10/ & technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Shadow flicker	Shadow flicker occurs can potentially create a nuisance for homeowners in close proximity to turbines. In Viet Nam, there is not yet any local legal regulation on this issue as per cross-checking with local expert. During the construction period the Project owner has already ensured there are no availability of settlements within the 500 m radius from the WTGs. It has been verified during onsite observation and interviewed with stakeholders. Therefore, there is no negative impact because of shadow flicker on people living in the area. Regarding possible impact on local residential areas, shadow flicker effect of turbines will be monitored by continuously ensuring no availability of settlements within the 500 m radius

		from the WTGs. It has been verified during onsite observation and interviewed with stakeholders. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping all observation reports. This parameter will be monitored annually. Based on technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
	Bird hits/bird mortality	The rotation of wind turbine can hit and kill birds/ bats, etc. As the approved EIA report /9/ and EIA approval /10/, it's been reported that there are no special species of birds/ bats in the project area. The bird/ bats mortality rate is very minimal. However, the impact will be continuously monitored by site personnel observation and records. The birds cascade records have been provided to cross check during the verification and confirmed that there were no bird/ bats mortality /25/ so far. The monitoring of this parameter by means of keeping all observation reports. This parameter will be monitored continuously. Based on technical expertise in this topic, the verification team deems that the monitoring is suitable and feasible to monitor and mitigate any negative impact in this aspect.
Findings	*CL 05 & CAR 02 were raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*	
Conclusion	The project verification team confirms that, • The project verification team confirms that the monitoring plan based on the approved monitoring methodology is correctly applied to the PSF /2/. • The monitoring plan will give opportunity for real measurements of achieved emission reductions. The verification team considers that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan is feasible within the project design. • The means of implementation of the monitoring plan are sufficient to ensure that the emission reduction and other voluntary labels achieved from the project activity is verifiable and thereby satisfying the requirement of Verification Standard. • The monitoring plan will give opportunity for real measurements of achieved emission reductions. There are no host country requirements pertaining to monitoring of any sustainable development indicators. Therefore, there are no such parameters identified in the PSF /2/.	

D.4. Start date, crediting period and duration

Means of Project Verification	The start date of the project activity is stated as 17/10/2021, which is also the start date of commercial operation for project activity /8/, which is the earliest date on which the project begins generating GHG emission reductions. This is complied with 38 of GCC Project Standard. The start date of operation has been checked against the Commercial Operation Decision /8/ issued by EVN. A crediting period of a maximum length of 10 years has been selected by the project owners. The lifetime of project activity is expected to be at least 20 years which is validated from the manufacturer equipment technical specification /30/ and PPA /7/ of the project activity. Thus, this is in line with 39 of GCC Project Standard.

	The start date of the crediting period indicated as 17/10/2021, which is the start date of operation (17/10/2021), which has been verified from Commercial Operation Decision /7/. This is complied with para 40(b) of GCC Project Standard.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	The start dates and the crediting period type & length have been verified and found to be in accordance with GCC project standard version 03.1.

D.5. Environmental impacts

Means of Project Verification

Follow the Law on Environmental Protection of the Government of Viet Nam, Government's Decree No. 40/2019/ND-CP, dated 13/05/2019 /A02/ the project owners have conducted the environmental impact assessment for the project activity. That EIA report was prepared by Dat Viet Geology and Environment Company Limited, dated 10//2019 /9/ and was approved in Decision No.2330/QDUBND, issued by DONRE – People Committee of Tra Vinh Province, dated 01/11/2019 /10/.

The verification team has reviewed all the environmental impacts which were identified and justified in the EIA report /9/ as below:

Description	Mitigation Action
Wastewater generation	This would be collected separately with rainwater. During construction, it would be transferred to licensed third party for treatment. During operation, a wastewater treatment system would be installed in place. The disposed water would meet standard A, QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT /A31/. During the onsite visit, the verification team observed the presence of a septic tank system for collecting and treating domestic wastewater.
Dust, air and noise pollution because of transportation	Transportation activity was scheduled to avoid peak hours. All vehicles transporting construction materials must be covered with tarpaulins. PO selects local suppliers to reduce the transportation distances. All the vehicle needs to have good maintenance and validated certificates from Ministry of Transportation. The project doesn't impact the air quality during the operation.
Solid waste generation	Waste generation is not significant for wind power plant. However, any hazardous waste will be collected separately & stored according to follow Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT, dated 30/06/2015 /A20/. Hazardous waste will be transferred to licensed third party for final treatment as per Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT, dated 30/06/2015 /A20/. All other waste will also be stored properly and separately with hazardous waste to avoid cross-contaminated & will be collected by municipal domestic waste collector for final treatment and sanitary disposed.
Noise pollution from WTG	The noise level was assessed at four locations: (1) 200m from the WTG, (2) 300m from the WTG, (3) 400m from the WTG, and (4) 500m from the WTG. According to Table 3.22 in the approved EIA report /9/, the results indicate that the noise level was significantly below the permissible level stated in QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT /A18/ - the National Technical

	<table><tr><td></td><td>Regulation on Noise issued by MONRE. Since the nearest turbine is located 500m away from the shore, it does not have any impact on the residents in the area.</td></tr><tr><td>Land use change</td><td>As per approved EIA report /9/, the construction and operation period would not affect much change on the physical environment, such as the terrain, soil characteristics and geology.</td></tr></table> The report was submitted & accepted by DONRE of Tra Vinh province. During the operation, at least every year, PO have to contract a third-party to conduct periodic environmental monitoring and submit the result to DONRE of Tra Vinh province to ensure the mitigation and protection plan in the report /9/ has been correctly implemented. All periodic environmental monitoring reports will be provided to the verification team to review its legal compliance for subsequent verification & issuance.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	In conclusion, the verification team also confirm that the project owner has taken all the necessary legal approvals from the government and other parties to implement the project activity. All the mitigation & protection plans have been identified and implemented to minimize all the potential impacts. This has been reviewed, approved and supervised by local authority during construction and operation process. In the opinion of the assessment team, in the project activity there were no adverse environmental impacts revealed in the analysis. There are no transboundary environmental impacts associated with the project.

D.6. Local stakeholder consultation

Means of Project Verification	A LSC was conducted for the project activity on 25/09/2019 in the office of people's committee office, Tra Vinh province. The consultation was performed before the construction of the project activity. The verification team has reviewed all LSC Minute of Meeting /16/ & invitation letters /16/ & interview with local stakeholder during onsite visit and confirms that the local stakeholder consultation process was performed by the project owner before the submission of the project activity for global stakeholder consultation. The objective of the local stakeholder consultation carried out to comply with local regulation requirements, GCC requirements, and identify the comments/concerns that might be required to be addressed by project owner. The local stakeholders were invited through a public notice posted in public places, including the public places in and around the project activity locations by People's committee. Village authorities and governmental officials were invited through official letters. In addition, the village authorities were assigned to inform local stakeholders within their area by phone calls or informed them verbally to join the meeting. As detailed in the stakeholder consultation report, the representative of GCC project owner explained technical aspects and carbon project mechanism & its requirement of project to stakeholders, also explained about Social, Environmental benefits and UN sustainable development goal impacts of the project. Furthermore, the project owner was asked to provide feedback on the project activity, including whether the project will have a positive, negative, or no impacts The stakeholder consultation responses were documented in the LSC Minute of meeting /16/ and provided to the verification team.

	The verification team confirmed by review of the stakeholder responses that the summary of stakeholders' comments reported in PSF /2/ was accurate. There was no negative feedback received. The list of the relevant stakeholders who were requested for feedback is also provided in the PSF /2/. During post implementation, if the stakeholders have any complaint/ comment regarding E+ S+ and SDG + features of project, they may contact their villages' authority and they will communicate with the PO for solution/ answers. There is a grievance redness mechanism has been established and implemented for this project activity. The project verification team has reviewed the mechanism and interviewed with different local stakeholders during onsite visit and therefore can confirmed that it could ensure all complaints/ comments would be addressed and solved reasonably. Therefore, we accept it.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	The project verification team confirms that the summary of stakeholders' comments reported in PSF /2/ is complete. In the opinion of the team, the local stakeholder consultation process was adequately conducted by the project participant considering the ongoing pandemic to receive unbiased comments from the all the stakeholders. The project verification team confirms that the local stakeholder consultation process performed for the project activity fulfils the requirements and all the LSC documents /16/ are verified and found acceptable. The verification team confirms that the local stakeholder consultation process performed for the project activity fulfils the requirements as per para 60, GCC Program Manual v3.1 and para 72-74 of Instructions for completing PSF /2/.

D.7. Approval and Authorization- Host Country Clearance

Means of Project Verification	The project verification team has determined whether the approval and clearance from the host-country was in accordance with the applicable Project Verification requirements related to the approval in the GCC PS & VS /B01/
Findings	*CAR 03 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.* *FAR 01 was raised on this for subsequent verification & issuance.*
Conclusion	There is no host country approval or authorisation required for the GCC project. As per the guideline available in this regard, submission of Host Country Letter of Authorization (HCLOA) on Double Counting as and when required by CORSIA. For carbon credits issued during 1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 2020, HCLOA is not required for CORSIA labelled credits. The HCLOA will provide during the first or subsequent verification, when the issuance of carbon credit is considered beyond 1st Jan 2021.

D.8. Project Owner- Identification and communication

Means of Project Verification	The information and contact details of the project owner and project owners themselves has been appropriately incorporated in Appendix 1 of the PSF /2/ which was checked. The Authorization letters /33/ signed by the project owners has been verified and also the company business license /31/ and project owner valid passports /33/ have been checked. The legal owner of the project is Wind Power Plant by Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power Joint Stock Company /31/ and same to be demonstrated by the legal owner through Grid connection Agreement /22/, COD /8/, PPA /7/ signed between legal owner with EVN and EPC agreement /14/ placed to the equipment suppliers. Also, it was evident that there is no clear statement regarding the ownership of the carbon credits generated from the project activity. Hence as per GCC requirement

	the project owner has filled and submitted the "Declaration by Authorized Project Owner and Focal Point at Initial Submission and Request for Registration of GCC Project activity" /34/ for further process which is acceptable to the verification team. All information were consistent in these documents /31//33/ /34/ and acceptable to the project verification team All information were consistent between in these documents and acceptable to the verification team.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	The project verification team confirms that the information of the project owners has been appended as per the template and the information regarding the project owners stated in the PSF /2/ LoA /33/ were found to be consistent.

D.9. Global stakeholder consultation

Means of Project Verification	The project verification team has determined whether the global stakeholder consultation process was in accordance with the applicable Project Verification requirements related to the global stakeholder consultation in the GCC PS & VS /B01/ by checking the GCC website.
Findings	*No finding identified*
Conclusion	The PSF /1/ was made available through the dedicated interface on the GCC website. The duration of the period for submission of comments for the global stakeholder consultation was from 05/01/2023 – 19/01/2023. There were no comments received during this period. https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/global-stakeholders-consultation-8/

D.10. Environmental Safeguards (E+)

Means of Project Verification	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 /2/. Out of all the safeguards no risks were identified to the environment due to the project implementation and operation. and the following have been indicated as positive impacts. 1. Environment – Air- CO_2 emissions. 2. Environment - Natural Resources - Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy. Project owner has provided monitoring plan to monitor those positive impact in section n B.7.1 of the PSF /2/ & the verification team has provided positive assessment opinions of those monitoring plan in section D.3.7 of this report. Few risks identified includes: 1. Solid waste pollution from hazardous waste, 2. Solid waste pollution from E-waste 3. Solid waste pollution from end-of-life products/ equipment 4. Solid waste pollution from Batteries 5. Noise due to operation of WTG 6. Shadow flicker 7. Bird hits/bird mortality Project owner has provided mitigation plan to reduce and mitigate the risks so those are not likely to cause any harm in section B.7.2 of the PSF /2/ & the verification team

	has provided positive assessment opinions of those monitoring plan in section D.3.7 of this report. The detailed matrix has been included in appendix 5 of the report.
Findings	*CL 06 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	In conclusion, the verification team confirms that the assessment of the impact of the project activity on the environmental safeguards has been carried out in section E.1 of the PSF is in line with E+/S+ Safeguards Standard, Version 3.0 /B01-f/. Additionally, the assessment also adheres to Appendix 1: "Indicative list of project types and corresponding Environmental and Social aspects and impacts which shall be assessed at a minimum". Based on the documentation review the project verification team can confirm that Project Activity is not likely to cause any negative harm to the environment but would have a positive impact, hence, is eligible to achieve additional E+ certifications with a net score of +9.

D.11. Social Safeguards (S+)

Means of Project Verification	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 /2/. The following have been identified as positive impacts of the project activity: 1. Social – Jobs - Long-term jobs (> 1 year) created/ lost. 2. Specialized Training / education to local personnel 3. Community and rural welfare 4. Women's Empowerment Project owner has provided monitoring plan to monitor those positive impact in section B.7.1 of the PSF /2/ & the verification team has provided positive assessment opinions of those monitoring plan in section D.3.7 of this report. Out of all the safeguards, there are several risks were identified to the society due to the project implementation and operation includes: 1. Avoiding Discrimination when hiring people from different race, gender, ethnics, religion, marginalized groups, people with disabilities 2. Reducing / increasing accidents/incidents/fatality 3. Exploitation of Child Labor 4. Sanitation and waste management Project owner has provided mitigation plan to reduce and mitigate the risks so those are not likely to cause any harm in section B.7.2 of the PSF /2/ & the verification team has provided positive assessment opinions of those monitoring plan in section D.3.7 of this report. The detailed matrix has been included in appendix 6 of the report.
Findings	*CL 06 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	In conclusion, the verification team confirms that the assessment of the impact of the project activity on the social safeguards has been carried out in section E.2 of the PSF is in line with E+/S+ Safeguards Standard, Version 3.0 /B01-f/. Additionally, the assessment also adheres to Appendix 1: "Indicative list of project types and corresponding Environmental and Social aspects and impacts which shall be assessed at a minimum". Based on the documentation review the verification team can confirm that Project Activity is not likely to cause any negative harm to the society but would have a positive impact, hence, is eligible to achieve additional S+ certifications with a net score of +8.

D.12. Sustainable development Goals (SDG+)

Means of Project Verification	The assessment of the contribution of the project activity on United Nations Sustainable Development Goals has been carried out in section F of the PSF /2/. Out of the 17 Goals project activity has no adverse effect on any of the goal and contribute to 3 SDGs: • 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 The detailed matrix has been included in appendix 7 of the report. Project owner has provided monitoring plan to monitor those SDG contribution in section B.7.1 of the PSF /2/ & the verification team has provided positive assessment opinions of those monitoring plan in section D.3.7 of this report. The detailed matrix has been included in appendix 7 of the report.
Findings	*CAR02 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.*
Conclusion	Based on the documentation review the verification team can confirm that 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 SDG+ certifications (Silver SDG+ Label).

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

Means of Project Verification	The project verification team has determined whether the Project Owner has chosen to apply for CORSIA (section A.6 of PSF /2/) and has obtained and provided, a written attestation from the host country's national focal point or the focal point's designee, as required by CORSIA Emissions Unit Eligibility Criteria as required by Verification Standard and Project Standard and whether the Project Activity will not lead to double counting of ACCs as per Verification Standard and Project Standard using interview with the project owner, review of CDM website /B09/, GS website /B11/, Verra website /B10/ and declaration from the project owner /19/.
Findings	*CAR 03 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.* *FAR 01 was raised on this for subsequent verification & issuance.*
Conclusion	The project owner has provided a declaration /19/ that there is no Double Issuance by the GCC Program, Double Issuance by other GHG programs, Double Use and Double Sell. The project sites are not applied under Verra Program /B10/ or GS /B11/ or any other scheme /B12/. The proposed GCC project is not included or covered in the information provided on public EU-ETS website: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02003L0087-20180408&from=EN The project owner also declared that no host country attestation is required for the pilot phase of 2021-23 (accepting credits issued for monitoring periods until 31/12/2020), which is appropriate and acceptable according to paragraph 16 of the Standard on Avoidance of Double Counting, V1.0 /B01-j/. Also, the verification team raised to Forward Action request to project owner to submit Host Country Authorization beyond the issuance period 31/12/2020 and also the host country must ensure that no emission reductions from the corresponding monitoring period of project are claimed under NDC during issuance of HCLOA for the project activity as per the guidance.

D.14. CORSIA Eligibility (C+)

Means of Project Verification	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.
Findings	*CAR 03 was raised and satisfactorily closed. Refer to Appendix 4 for details.* *FAR 01 was raised on this for subsequent verification & issuance.*
Conclusion	The project activity meets the CORSIA Label (C+) eligibility: a) The Project Activity complies with all the requirements for the Emission Unit Criteria of CORSIA b) A written attestation from the host country's national focal point on double counting is not required for Emission units till 31 December 2020; FAR 01 were raised on this for subsequent verification & issuance. c) The project meets all the requirement of the Emission Unit Criteria of CORSIA required for projects under GCC and therefore can be issued a CORSIA Label (C+) certification. d) 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 will achieve Environmental No-net-harm Label (E+), Social No-net-harm Label (S+) for this project activity e) The Project Activity is likely to contribute to the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), complies with the Project Sustainability Standard and will achieve UN SDG Certification Labels (Silver SDG+ Label) for this project activity.

Section E. Internal quality control

The Final project verification report prepared by the verification team was reviewed by an independent technical review team to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by CCIPL were duly complied with and such opinion/conclusion is reached in an objective manner that complies with the applicable GCC rules/requirements. The technical review team is collectively required to possess the technical expertise of all the technical area/ sectoral scope the project activity relates to. All team members of technical review team were independent of the verification team.

The technical review process may accept or reject the verification opinion or raise additional findings in which case these must be resolved before requesting for registration. The technical review process is recorded in the internal documents of CCIPL, and the additional findings gets included in the report. The final report passed by technical reviewer is approved by the authorized personal of Carbon Check and issued to PO and/or submitted for request for registration, as appropriate on behalf of CCIPL.

Section F. Project Verification opinion

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Carbon Check (India) Private Limited (CCIPL) has been contracted by Kosher Climate India Private Limited as per contract no. CCIPL1748/GCC/VAL/VWPP/20230201, dated 24/02/2023. (Entity having authorization of Project Owners) to undertake the independent project verification of the GCC project activity titled "V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam" (hereafter the project). The objectives of this project verification is to validate that the GCC project meets the

requirements of GCC project framework v2.1, GCC program manual v3.1, GCC program processes v4.0, GCC project standard v3.1, GCC project sustainability standard v2.1, GCC verification standard v3.1, GCC Environment & Social safeguards standard v2.0, ISO 14064-2 & ISO 14064-3, applicable approved CDM Methodology ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources, version 21.0, 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+. This report summarizes the final project verification opinion which is based on final PSF /2/.

The GCC project activity involved the construction and operation of Greenfield 48 MW wind power plant in Viet Nam. The expected net annual electricity generation of the project activity is approximately 137,496 MWh/year. The electricity thus generated will be sold to the Viet Nam National Grid. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would be supplied from GHG intensive national grid. The emission reduction will be based on the amount of baseline electricity avoided due to the project and is calculated using the applied CDM Methodology for “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” ACM0002 v21.0.

The project verification team has verified that the information submitted by the project owner is correct and that the emission reduction achieved has been determined correctly. Based on the information seen and evaluated, the project verification team has requested for registration of the GCC by confirming the following:

Project title:	V1-2 Wind Power Project in Vietnam (project submission reference no: S00795)
Sector and Methodology used	Sectoral Scope 1: Energy Industries (renewable/non-renewable sources) Approved CDM Methodology for “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” ACM0002 v21.0 The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in the Project Submission Form (Version 05, dated 03/01/2024) including the applicability of the approved CDM methodology ACM0002, v21.0 /B03/ 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.
Estimated Emissions reductions	The Project Activity is likely to generate GHG emission reductions amounting to the estimated 113,160 tCO_2e per year, as indicated in the PSF /2/, 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.
Voluntary labels	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 Environmental No-net-

	harm Label (E+) and 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, with the silver SDG certification label (SDG+).
CORSIA	The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirements 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.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
ACC	Approved Carbon Credits
ACM	Approved Consolidated Methodology
AM	Approved Methodology
BE	Baseline Emission
BM	Build Margin
BIDV	Bank for Investment and Development of Viet Nam
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CCIPL	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDM EB	CDM Executive Board
CH4	Methane
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP/MOP	Conference of Parties/ Meeting of Parties
DNA	Designated National Authority
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DOLISA	Provincial Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs
DR	Document Review
EB	Executive Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reduction
EVN	Viet Nam Electricity Corporation
FAR	Forward Action Request
GCC	Global Carbon Council
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSC	Global Stakeholders Consultation
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
HR	Human Resources
I	Interview
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kW	Kilo Watt
kWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LEy	Leakage
LoA	Letter of Approval
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
MOIT	Viet Nam Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOLISA	Viet Nam Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Viet Nam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOST	Viet Nam Ministry of Science and Technology
MoV	Means of Verification
MW	Mega Watt
MWh	Mega Watt Hours
NA	Not applicable
NCV	Net Calorific Value
NGO	Non-Government Organization
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSV	On Site Visit

PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PE	Project Emission
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PO	Project Owner
PS	Project Standard
RFR	Request for Registration
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent
TPH	Tonnes Per Hour
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V	Version
VNPTC	Viet Nam National Power Transmission Company
VS	Verification Standard
WPP	Wind Power Plant

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

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Carbon CHECK

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Ms. Nguyen Hong Ngoc Trang

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 XXXX			

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	Expiry Date
5th December 2023	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[1]	Annual revision
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

Carbon CHECK

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Vijay Mathew

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[1]	Annual revision
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

Carbon CHECK

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
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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	Webhosted PSF Interim version PSF Interim version PSF Interim version PSF	Version 02, dated 30/12/2022. Version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023. Version 03, dated 27/12/2023 Version 04, dated 01/01/2024	PO
/2/	PO	Final version PSF	Version 05, dated 03/01/2024	PO
/3/	PO	ER- Sheet-1-2 48 MW Wind Power Project in Vietnam V4.0	Version 04, dated 02/01/2024	PO
/4/	PO	IRR spreadsheet file named "IRR-_V1___2_Wind_Power_Project_Vietnam"	Version 03, dated 27/12/2023	PO
/5/	Institute of Energy - MOIT	Feasibility Study Report	Dated 09/2019	PO
/6/	Ministry of Industry and Trade - Department of Electricity and Renewable Energy	FSR approval decision No. 1547/ĐL-NLTT	Dated 13/09/2019	PO
/7/	EVN	Power Purchase Agreement, No. 11/2019/HĐ-NMĐG-V12	Dated 19/11/2019	PO
/8/	EVN	1. Commercial Operation Decision, No 6331/EPTC-KDMĐ 2. Commercial Operation Decision, No 6438/EPTC-KDMĐ	Dated 21/10/2021 Dated 22/10/2021	PO
/9/	Geological and Environmental Dat Viet Company Limited	Approved EIA report	Dated 10/20219	PO
/10/	People's Committee of Tra Vinh Province	Approval Decision of EIA report, No. 2330/QĐ-UBND	Dated 01/11/2019	PO
/11/	PO	Actual Generation (Monthly Generation) from 10/2021 – 02/2023	From 10/2021 – 02/2023	PO
/12/	PO	1. Certificates of Electricity Meters Calibration: - No. 11-54ĐT/NPCETC-ĐL - No. 11-54ĐT/NPCETC-ĐL - No. 11-54ĐT/NPCETC-ĐL - No. 211000205/TNĐMN-ĐK - No. 220800384/TNĐMN-ĐK 2. Test records of Completion of Electricity Meter installing and connection diagram:	 Dated 20/03/2021 Dated 20/03/2021 Dated 20/03/2021 Dated 21/08/2021 Dated 29/08/2022	PO

		- Test records of Electricity Meter System (the first time) - Test records of Electricity Meter System (the second time) - Acceptance Completion of 35kV Subsea Cable, No. TV-PWC-AC-SC-01 - Acceptance Completion of Cable Crossing Dyke, No. TV-PWC-AC-CCD-01 - Acceptance Completion of Cable Trench Onshore, No. TV-PWC-AC-CTO-01 - Acceptance Completion of Offshore Wind Turbine, No. TV-PWC-AC-WTG-01 1. Acceptance Completion and Operating of the Construction	Dated 21/08/2021 Dated 13/10/2021 Dated 27/09/2021 Dated 20/08/2021 Dated 15/08/2021 Dated 28/08/2021 Dated 01/09/2021	
/13/	PO	Agreement for Substation and Transmission, No. 001-2020/1105, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and New Technology Application and Tourism One Member Limited Company.	Dated 23/02/2020	PO
/14/	PO	EPC Construction Agreement for the Design, Manufacture, Supply, Delivery, Erection, Testing and Commissioning, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and HDEC-SINOHYDRO Consortium	Dated 17/02/2020	PO
/15/	PO	Photos of main & Check meters:	Undated	PO
/16/	PO	Local Stakeholder Consultation evidence: 1. Invitation of Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting 2. Minute of Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting	Dated 16/08/2019	PO
/17/	PO	Economic Contract for collection, transportation, and treatment of hazardous wasted, No. 11.01-ASTN/HĐKT-CTNH/2023, between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and An Sinh Co., Ltd	Dated 04/01/2023	PO
/18/	PO	Employee List	Dated 10/2023	PO
/19/	PO	Declaration of no ODA, no double counting, and no intention of creating and trading of another form of environmental credit, issued by Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC	Dated 21/04/2023	PO
/20/	PO	Company Policy, No. 153/2022/CV-TTTV	Dated 28/12/2022	PO
/21/	PO	Employee training records of: 1. Electrical Safety Courses: - Acceptance Decision of Completion the Electrical Safety Training Courses, No.	Dated 25/10/2021	PO

		1508.01/2021/QĐ-TTTV. - Employee' Certificates of Electrical Safety 2. Certificate of OSH, No. 01759 Certificates of Fire Protection and Prevention	Issued 15/08/2021 Expired 05/05/2024 Dated 30/05/2022	
/22/	EVN	Grid Connection Agreement, No. 07/2019/EVN SPC-WIND.V1-2.TV	Dated 23/07/2019	PO
/23/	Department of Environmental Resources Tra Vinh Province	Land Lease Agreement, No. 48/HĐTĐ, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and Department of Environmental Resources Tra Vinh Province	Dated 16/05/2023	PO
/24/	PO	Grievance Log-Book 2022	Undated	PO
/25/	PO	Birds/ bats mortality records 2022	Undated	PO
/26/	PO	Incident/ accident records 2022	Undated	PO
/27/	PO	Waste monitoring Report 2022	Undated	
/28/	PO	Birds/bats Hits registers 2022	Undated	
/29/	PO	Report on shadow flicker 2022	Undated	
/30/	Goldwind	Technical Goldwind GW165 – 4.0 MW turbine	Undated	PO
/31/	Department of Planning and Investment Tra Vinh Province	Business Registration Certificate for Joint Stock Company	Dated 30/09/2021	PO
/32/	ASSC	ASSC Audited Report from June 2021 – June 2022	Dated 10/06/2022	PO
/33/	PO	Letter of Authorization	Dated 11/12/2023	PO
/34/	PO	Declaration by Authorized Project Owner and Focal Point at Initial Submission and Request for Registration of GCC Project activity"	Dated 28/12/2023	PO
/35/	Aswath Damodaran	Corporate Finance" 2nd edition, by Aswath Damodaran.	Dated 2004	PO
/36/	MOIT	Acceptance Decision of Completion of Land Compensation Resettlement, No. 10/TB-HĐBTHTTĐC	Dated 24/06/2020	PO
/37/	MOIT	Decision No.13309/QD-BCT "Wind power development planning in Tra Vinh province for the period up to 2020 with consideration to 2030",	Dated 04/12/2015	PO
/38/	The State Bank of Vietnam	Annual Report 2018 of The State Bank of Vietnam, published in. ShowProperty (sbv.gov.vn)	Dated 12/2019	PO
/39/	EVN	List of wind projects has received COD until 29/10/2021 https://en.evn.com.vn/userfile/User/huongBTT/files/2021/10/Updated%20information%20on%20the%20status%20of%20commercial%20operation%20acceptance%20(COD)%20of%20wind%20power%20plants%20as%20of%20October%2029%2C%202021.pdf	Dated 29/10/2021	PO
/40/	Carbon Check & PO	Verification contract for V1-2 Wind Power	Dated 24/02/2023	PO

		Project in Vietnam, no. CCIPL1748/GCC/VAL/VWPP/20230201, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power Joint Stock Company & Carbon Check		
/A01/	The National Assembly	Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14	Dated 17/06/2020	PO
/A02/	The National Assembly	Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14	Dated 17/11/2020	PO
/A03/	The National Assembly	Electricity Law No.28/2004/QH11, dated 03/12/2004 and its amendment No 24/2012/QH13	Dated 03/12/2004 Amended on 20/11/2012	PO
/A04/	The Prime Minster	Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg, approving the development strategy of Renewable Energy of Viet Nam by 2030 with a vision to 2050	Dated 25/11/2015	PO
/A05/	The Prime Minster	Decision No. 428/QD-TTg, the approval of revisions to the National Power Development Plan from 2011 to 2020 with vision extended to 2030	Dated 18/03/2016	PO
/A06/	The Prime Minster	Decision No.37/2011/QD-TTg on the Mechanism Supporting the Development of Wind Power Project in Viet Nam, ratified by the Prime Minister, dated 29/06/2011	Dated 29/06/2011	PO
/A07/	The Prime Minster	Decision No. 39/2018/QD-TTg Amending several articles of Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg Dated 29/06/2011, dated 10/09/2018.	Dated 10/09/2018	PO
/A08/	The Government	Decree on Management of Waste and Discarded Materials, No. 38/2015/ND-CP	Dated 24/04/2015	PO
/A09/	The National Assembly	Land Law 2013, No. 45/2013/QH13	Dated 29/11/2013	PO
/A10/	The Prime Minster	Decision No. 16/2015/QD-TTg on providing regulations for recall and treatment of discarded products	Dated 22/05/2015	PO
/A11/	MONRE	National Technical Regulation on Ambient Air Quality (QCVN 05:2013/BT NMT)	Dated 25/10/2013	PO
/A12/	The National Assembly	Law on Water Resources (No. 17/2012/QH13	Dated 21/06/2012	PO
/A13/	The National Assembly	Law on Occupational Safety and Health (Law No. 84/2015/QH13)	Dated 25/06/2015	PO
/A14/	The National Assembly	Viet Nam Labour Code 2019, No. 45/2019/QH14	Dated 20/11/2019	PO
/A15/	MONRE	Emission factor of National grid calculation document, No. 1278/BDKH-TTBVTOD http://dcc.gov.vn/van-ban-phap-luat/1102/Nghien-cuu,-xay-dung-he-so-phat-thai-(EF)-cua-luoi-dien-Viet-Nam-nam-2021-(k%C3%A8m-CV-1278/BDKH-TTBVTOD).html.	Dated 31/12/2022	PO
/A16/	MOST	1/ Circular 23/2013/TT-BKHCN (Regulation on the calibration of measurement equipment), issued by the MOST 2/ Circular 07/2019/TT-BKHCN (amendment of Circular 23/2013/TT-	Dated 26/09/2013 Dated 26/07/2019	PO

		BKHCN), issued by the MOST		
/A17/	MOIT	Circular No. 42/2015/TT-BCT, Regulations on Electrical Measurement in Electricity System, valid since 18th January 2016	Dated 18/01/2016	PO
/A18/	MOST	QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT - National Technical Regulation on Noise, issued by MONRE	Dated 16/12/2010	PO
/A19/	MONRE	Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006	Dated 26/12/2006	PO
/A20/	MONRE	Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste	Dated 30/06/2015	PO
/A21/	MONRE	Circular 09/VBHN-BTNMT on Waste management	Dated 25/10/2019	PO
/A22/	The National Assembly	Law No.84/2015/QH13 on Occupational Safety and Hygiene	Dated 25/06/2015	PO
/A23/	Prime Minister	Decree 38/2022/ND-CP on Region-based minimum wages	Dated 12/06/2022	PO
/A24/	Prime Minister	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP on Compensation, support, and resettlement upon land expropriation	Dated 15/0/2014	PO
/A25/	Ministry of Finance	Circular 45/2013/TT-BTC, Guiding regulation on Management, use and Depreciation of fixed assets.	Dated 25/04/2013	PO
/A26/	Ministry of Finance	Circular No. 78/2014 / TT-BTC of June 18, 2014, guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Enterprise Income Tax and the Government's Decree No. 218/2013 / ND-CP of December 26, 2013.	Dated 18/06/2014	PO
/A27/	National Assembly	Law on Enterprise Income Tax and the Government's Decree No. 218/2013 / ND-CP of December 26, 2013.	Dated 26/12/2013	PO
/A28/	MONRE	Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT on recall and treatment of discarded products /A09/ &	Dated 04/10/2017	PO
/A29/	MONRE	Decree No. 38/2015/NĐ-CP dated 24/04/2015, issued by MONRE on Management of Waste and Discarded materials	Dated 24/04/2015	PO
/A30/	MONRE	QCVN 05:2023/BTNMT, on National technical regulation on Air Quality	Dated 2023	PO
/A31/	MONRE	QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT, on National technical regulation on domestic wastewater	Dated 31/12/2028	PO
/B01/	GCC	a) GCC Project Standard, V3.1 b) GCC verification Standard, version c) GCC Program Manual, V3.1 d) GCC Program Definition, V3.1 e) GCC Project Sustainability Standard, V3.1 f) GCC Environment and Social Standard, V3.0 g) Clarification No.1, V1.3 h) Clarification No.2, V1.0	https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/	GCC

		i) Clarification No.3, V.1.0 j) Standard on avoidance of double counting, V1.0		
/B02/	GCC	Instructions in Project Submission Form (PSF)-template, V4.0	https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/	GCC
/B03/	UNFCCC	ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources Version 21.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B04/	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality, Version 7.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B05/	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Investment Analysis, Version 12.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B06/	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, Version 07.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B07/	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment, V1.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B08/	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Common practice, Version 03.1	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B09/	UNFCCC	CDM Website https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/index.html	Publicly Available	UNFCCC
/B10/	VERRA	Verra Registry https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects	Publicly Available	VERRA
/B11/	Gold Standard	GS Website https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1	Publicly Available	Gold Standard
/B12/	i.REC Standard	International REC Standard (I-REC) https://www.irecstandard.org/vietnam/	Publicly Available	i.REC
/B13/	UNFCCC	Guidelines for the reporting and validation of Plant Load Factors, Version 01 https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/048/eb48_repan11.pdf	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC
/B14/	UNFCCC	CDM validation and verification standard for project activities, version 03.0	http://cdm.unfccc.int/	UNFCCC

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

Table 1. CLs from this Project Verification

CL ID	01	**Section no.**	D2 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CL				
In Section A1 of the PSF 1) Please include the information of the number of installed turbines, the capacity for each turbine 2) Please also mention briefly on project boundary as per request of Instructions for completing this form. 3) Please include the exhaustive list of events during Making project development. 4) Please briefly describe all SDG goals the project is expected to contribute to. In Section A2 of the PSF 1) Please include a zoom-in map (province, district, area, etc) with allow the identification of the location of turbines and name of each turbine.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
Section A1 of the PSF 1) The total number of WTGs installed is 12, which is located at Truong Long Hoa commune, Duyen Hai town, Tra Vinh province. The capacity of each WTG is 4.0 MW and this information has been incorporated under section A.1. 2) As per Instructions for completing this form, project boundary has been added In A.1 section. 3) The exhaustive list of events during the making project development which includes Investment proposal report, approval of feasibility study, land acquisition, power purchase agreement, installation & commissioning and have been incorporated under section A.1. 4) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDG 07, 08 and SDG 13 which contribute to this project activity have been described and updated in section A.1. Section A2 of the PSF 1) Zoom-in maps for the project like province, district, area and identifications of location of turbines with their land identification names have been updated under A.2.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023
Section A1 of the PSF 1) The information of the number of installed turbines, the capacity for each turbine has been included in section A1 of the PSF. The verification team has checked and confirmed that those are correctly added and consistent with what the verification team has observed during onsite visit. 2) The project boundary has been added correctly under section A1. 3) The milestone of the projects has been included in section A1 for better documentary. The verification team has reviewed and cross-checked with different supporting documents (e.g FSR, approval decision of FSR, PPA, COD, etc) and confirmed that those were reported correctly. 4) The SDG contribution has been briefly explained in section A.1 as per requirement of PSF filling instruction. Section A2 of the PSF 1) The zoom-in maps for the project have been provided under section A2. The verification has checked and confirmed that those were included correctly and consistent with the location the verification team has visited during onsite visit. **CL 01 is resolved & closed.**				

CL ID	02	Section no.	D2 of PVR	Date: 19/09/2023
Description of CL				
In Section A3 of the PSF 1) Please add the name & technical lifetime of main equipment 2) Please add the length of transmission line 3) Please add the name of substation where the meters located. 4) Please describe how the technologies/measures and know-how for their use are transferred to the host country, where applicable as per request of Instruction to fill the form				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
1) The name of the main equipment is Goldwind GW165 – 4.0 MW, the total technical lifetime of main equipment is 20 years which is updated in section A.3. 2) The total length of the transmission line of the project activity is 13.53 Kms and the same has been mentioned under section A.3. 3) The meters are located in Lao Bao Sub-Station and updated the same in section A.3. 4) There is no technology transfer occurred in the project activity, as mentioned in the PSF.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023
1) The model & technical lifetime of the main equipment has been updated to section A.3. The verification team has reviewed the revised PSF & cross-checked with supportive document includes manufacturer technical specification of main equipment & EPC contract between legal owner and HDEC-Sinohydro Consortium, dated 17/02/2020, and confirmed the information. 2) The length of transmission line has been updated in Section A.3. It has been confirmed during onsite observation and reviewed of the PPA. 3) The name of the substation has been correctly updated. It has been confirmed during onsite observation and reviewed of the PPA. 4) There is no technology transfer in the project activity, it has been clearly mentioned in Section A.3. **CL 02 is resolved & closed.**				

CL ID	03	Section no.	D.3.4 of PVR	Date: 19/09/2023
Description of CL				
In section B4 of the PSF, in line with requirement of para 63-65 of CDM Project Standard, PO shall demonstrate relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances shall be taken into account in the establishment of the baseline scenario. Please elaborate further on this with description on relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
The relevant national and sectoral polices has been considered into account for the establishment of baseline scenario as per the requirements of para 63-65 of CDM project standard and the details on the same has been incorporated in section B.4 of the PSF.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023

The relevant national and sectoral policies has been included for establishment of the baseline. The regulations and policies Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg,; Decision No. 428/QD-TTg, & etc referred in section B.5 of the PSF does not restrict or empower any authority to restrict the fuel choice for power generation and the applicable environmental regulations Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/11/2020 & Law on Investment No 61/2020/QH14, ratified by National Assembly, dated 17/06/2020 do not restrict the use of wind energy and there is no legal requirement on the choice of a particular technology. All the policies and regulations which gives comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies over more emissions-intensive technologies. Hence as per CDM VVS paragraph 81(b) it can be concluded that the provincial and sectoral policies are E-policies that decrease GHG emissions. Also, these policies have been implemented since the adoption by the COP of the CDM M & P (decision 17/CP.7, 11 November 2001). Hence the project owner has not considered them in developing the baseline scenario for the project activity. Instead, the baseline scenario is based on hypothetical situation without the provincial and sectoral polices being in place. Based on the sectoral expertise of the verification team, the selection of baseline scenario by the project owner is more appropriate and acceptable. **CL 03 is resolved & closed.**

CL ID	04	**Section no.**	D.3.5 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CL				
In section B5 of the PSF 1) Please elaborate further on the legal requirement test. Please specify all the relevant legal requirements/ documents with detailed on author & date of effective and explain what the basis for your conclusion is. 2) Please details the document (author, date of issuance, page number) contain the figures you used for financial analysis. 3) The verification team when cross-check with the FSR, dated 2019 found that there are several inconsistencies between the IRR calculation sheet, PSF & the supportive document includes Deby Repayment tenure, Moratorium, O&M cost, Escalation in O&M, Insurance cost, VAT, Depreciation Civil Works, etc. Please preview those data. 4) Please clarify to the verification team if this FSR is the final approved FSR from authority (EREA/MOIT), please provide the approval document. 5) Please include the financial assessment period and exchange rate in the table of assumed parameters. 6) Since the project is operational, please provide supportive evidence for actual electricity generation, O&M cost, actual investment cost, loan agreement to cross-check all the assumptions. Common practice analysis 7) Please add the list of similar projects which has registered or submitted for registration with reference link in the PSF.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023

1) The legal requirement test for the project activity (Wind power project) has been listed under B.5 of the PSF and the basis for the conclusion has been provided. 2) The source of the input parameters considered for the investment analysis along with the page numbers of specific documents have been provided in the IRR sheet and section B.5 of the PSF. 3) All the parameters have been updated as per the documents available at the time of investment decision making date and the credible source has been provided in the IRR sheet and section B.5 of the PSF. 4) The provided Construction Investment Feasibility study report (CIFSR) is the final report approved by MOIT and the approval of the same has been provided. 5) The financial assessment period, exchange rate in the table of assumed parameters have been included. 6) The Monthly electricity generation records, invoices, O&M contract, financial audit report and loan sanction letter have been provided. 7) The list of identified projects which were registered or submitted for registration has been provided in the PSF along with the reference link.
Documentation provided by Project Owner
Construction Investment Feasibility study report (CIFSR) *Approval of basic design report* *Monthly Electricity generation records & invoices* *Financial audit report* *O&M contract Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023*
GCC Project Verifier assessment **Date:** 29/12/2023
1) In Section B5 of the PSF, the legal requirement test has been added. The verification team has reviewed the section, and relevant legal documents and confirmed that it has been correctly justified. 2) All the references for assumption for financial analysis has been included with details on author, date of issuance, page number contain the figures. The verification team has checked and confirmed that it is correctly included. 3) The inconsistency has been revised. The verification team has cross-checked with the approved FSR, dated 2019 & thus accept them. 4) The FSR has been approved by MOIT/EREA, the approval decision EREA-MOIT in decision No. 1547/DL-NLTT, dated 13/09/2019 has been provided. 5) The exchange rate is correctly added in the assumption table. 6) All supportive documents for actual electricity generation, O&M cost, actual investment cost, loan agreement to cross-check all the assumptions has been provided. The verification team has reviewed and confirmed the assumption in the approved FSR is reasonable and acceptable. 7) The verification team has reviewed and confirmed the list of identified projects which were registered or submitted for registration are correctly added with the reference link. **CL 04 is resolved & closed.**

CL ID	05	**Section no.**	D.3.7 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CL				

In section B7.1 of the PSF **Parameter $EG_{facility,y}$** 1) Please elaborate on the national standards & requirement, include the name of document, author and date if issuance for those **2)** Please include details of meters system type of meters, location, accuracy, serial numbers, date of calibration, etc. Since the project is already operational, that information is necessary. **Replacing Fossil Fuels with Renewable** 1) The monitoring did not provide the quantification of fossil fuels replaced by the project activity. If you cannot monitor this positive impact, you can't claim score. **Solid waste:** **1)** Solid waste project by inherent nature this parameter creates adverse impact on the environment unless managed properly. Hence define the risk mitigation plan & monitoring plan for these as per table in section B.7.2. 2) Since the project is operational, please provide waste records & evidence to cross-check.
Project Owner's response **Date:** 28/12/2023
1) In section B.7.1 of the PSF, the regulations applicable for the monitoring equipment have been provided. 2) The details of meters such as Type of meters, location, accuracy, serial numbers, date of calibration has been provided in the section B.7.1 of the PSF and the evidence for the same has been provided. **Solid waste:** 1) The monitoring procedure for the solid waste generated at the project site has been explained in section B.7.2 of the PSF. 2) The Waste monitoring records containing the details on disposal of waste has been submitted as evidence.
Documentation provided by Project Owner
Calibration records of the energy meters *Photographs of energy meters* *Waste monitoring records* *Updated PSF, version 03, dated 27/12/2023*
GCC Project Verifier assessment **Date:** 29/12/2023
Parameter $EG_{facility,y}$ 1) All the national standards & requirements, including the name of document, author and date of issuance has been added. All the supportive documents were provided to the verification team to cross-check. Thus, we accept it 2) The details of meters system type of meters, location, accuracy, serial numbers, date of calibration has been provided in Section B.7.1. It was verified during onsite visit & supportive documents includes calibration certificates, and photo of meters. **Solid waste:** 1) Solid waste impact monitoring has been moved to section B.7.2 and the risk mitigation plan has been identified accordingly. The verification team has verified by reviewing all the supportive documents including waste collecting contract, waste transfer documents and observation onsite. 2) Waste records has been provided to cross-check. **CL 05 is resolved & closed.**

CL ID	06	**Section no.**	Appendix 1 & 2 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023

Description of CL	
In section E.1 1) Please clearly write the limit & applicable requirement in relevant regulation for the environmental impact that you identified. 2) As per Appendix 01 of E+ S+ standard, wind project should consider noise pollution, Bird, bat hits/ threat as a minimum. In section E.2 1) Please write the applicable requirement in relevant regulation for the social impact that you identified 2) In section E.2 of PSF, For Employment opportunities and thus income generation have been created for local people from monitoring parameter or justification, it is not clear what specific policy measures or steps taken by project owners to ensure that project creates Employment opportunities and thus income generation for local people.	
Project Owner's response	**Date:** 28/12/2023
1) *The legal limits and the requirement for the applicable parameters have been provided in the section E.1 and E.2 of the PSF.* 2) *The section E.1 and E.2 has been updated as per the Appendix 1 of the Environment and social safeguards standard version 3.0.*	
Documentation provided by Project Owner	
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report *Updated PSF* *Updated PSF, version 03, dated 27/12/2023*	
GCC Project Verifier assessment	**Date:** 29/12/2023
In section E.1 1) The limit & applicable requirement in relevant regulation for the environmental impact that PO has identified were all included. It has been reviewed by the verification team & justified in Appendix 1 of this PVR. 2) The noise pollution, Bird, bat hits/ threat has been included in the section E.1 & B.7.2 correctly. In Section E.2 1) The limit & applicable requirement in relevant regulation for the social impact that PO has identified were all included. It has been reviewed by the verification team & justified in Appendix 1 of this PVR. 2) It has been updated to clearly conduct step-wise analysis for the impact. **CL 06 is resolved & closed.**	

Table 2. CARs from this Project Verification

CAR ID	01	**Section no.**	D.3.1 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CAR				
In section B2 of the PSF, the justification for para 4 & 6 of TOOL 7 is not align with the requirement. Please revise the justification for them.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
The justification for para 4&6 of Tool 7 has been updated as per the project activity in line with the requirements.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023

The justification for para 4 & 6 of TOOL 7 has been updated in the revised PSF. The verification team has reviewed and cross-checked with the Emission factor of National grid calculation document, No. 1278/BDKH-TTBVTOD http://dcc.gov.vn/van-ban-phap-luat/1102/Nghien-cuu,-xay-dung-he-so-phat-thai-(EF)-cua-luoi-dien-Viet-Nam-nam-2021-(k%C3%A8m-CV-1278/BDKH-TTBVTOD).html, thus accept it. **CAR 01 is resolved & closed.**

CAR ID	02	**Section no.**	D.3.7 & Appendix 3 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CAR				
In section F of PSF, In UN-level Target, please describe the UN-level target(s) and corresponding indicator no(s) also				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
The UN-level Targets and their corresponding indicator along with their numbers have been described under F section in detail.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
Updated PSF, version 02.1, dated 24/12/2023				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023
In Section F, in UN-level Target, the UN-level target(s) and corresponding indicator no(s) was included correctly and also inline with project-level target and monitoring parameters. **CAR 02 is resolved & closed.**				

CAR ID	03	**Section no.**	D.7, D.13, D14 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
Description of CAR				
According to para 14(c)(v) of GCC PS (v3.1) submission of Host Country Attestation on Double Counting as and when required by CORSIA is mandatory requirement for projects that intend to use ACCs for CORSIA. As declaration in Section A5, this project intent to use ACCs for CORSIA, so please provide the Host Country Attestation on Double Counting.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 25/12/2023
To ensure that there is no double counting for Emission units generated from the Project, a written attestation from the host country (e.g., Viet Nam) will be provided at the earliest opportunity for the eligible units generated beyond 31st December 2020 in the subsequent issuances to the GCC Program. The statement is already declared in Section A.5 of the revised PSF.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
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GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 29/12/2023
The Project Activity complies with all the applicable requirements for the Emission Unit Criteria of CORSIA and is issued a CORSIA Label (C+) certification valid till 31 December 2020. A written attestation from the host country's national focal point is not required till 31 December 2020. The Verifier certifies CORSIA Label (C+) till 31 Dec 2020. Once the Host Country Authorization is provided later, this can be verified in first or subsequent verifications. (FAR 01) **CAR 03 is resolved & closed**				

Table 3. FARs from this Project Verification

FAR ID	01	**Section no.**	D.7, D.13, D14 of PVR	**Date:** 19/09/2023
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				
GCC Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY

Appendix 5. Environmental Safeguards 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[21] 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 Activity is unlikely to cause any*	*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 harm (may be un-safe) and shall be indicated as* ***Harmful***	*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 '****Harmful****' at*	*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.* .

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

					*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.*		*least to a level that is in compliance with applicable legal/regulator requirements or industry best practice or stricter 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)*
Environmental Safeguards												
Environment - *Air*	*SO_x emissions (EA01)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no SOx emissions or risk from the project being it a wind power project. However, the verification team see that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on SOx emissions as otherwise same amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline fossil fuel power plants and that would have emitted some amount of SOx emissions. The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, accepted by the verification team.
	NO_x emissions (EA02)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no NOx emissions or risk from the project being it wind power project. However, the verification team feels that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on NOx emissions as otherwise same amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline fossil fuel

												power plants and that would have emitted some amount of NOx emissions. The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, accepted by the verification team.
	CO_2 emissions (EA03)	The project is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions wrt to baseline scenario of generation of equivalent amount of power in grid connected power plant	No mandatory law/regulation is applicable for Wind projects in the country.	Not Applicable	Harmless The overall impact is positive with respect to the baseline alternative.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Monitoring parameter is GHG emission reductions per year (tCO_2/year). This parameter is calculated from the quantity of net electricity generated and supplied to the grid multiplied by the combined margin emission factor sourced from the Legislation Research and develop emission factor (EF) of Viet Nam's electricity grid in 2021. Net electricity will be monitored through the energy meters installed at the V1-1 Wind power substation. This parameter will be continuously monitored and reported on annual basis. Please refer to the section B.7.1 for the	+1	The overall impact is positive with respect to the baseline and hence the impact is harmless. Since the impact is being monitored to demonstrate the positive impact over the lifetime, it is a score as +1.	The project activity reduces CO_2 emissions by displacement of same amount of electricity generation through fossil fuel -based plants in baseline. No legal requirement for this indicator. The verification team has reviewed QCVN 05:2023/BTNMT, on National technical regulation on Air Quality /A30/, which is the only regulation for industry-based air pollution and confirmed that there is no legal requirement in CO2 emission reduction. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as "harmless". Since impact is confirmed as "harmless", no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The CO_2 emission reductions are being monitored as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team

									more details on monitoring.			
	CO emissions (EA04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no CO emissions or risk from the project being it wind power project. However, the verification team find that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on CO emissions as otherwise same amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline fossil fuel power plants and that would have emitted some amount of CO emissions. The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, accepted by the verification team.
	Suspended particulate matter (SPM) emissions (EA05)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no SPM emissions or risk from the project being it wind power project. However, the verification team found that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on SPM emissions as otherwise some amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline fossil fuel power plants and that would have emitted some amount of SPM emissions. The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, accepted by the verification team.
	Fly ash emissions (EA06)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no Fly Ash emissions or risk from the project being a wind power project. However, the verification team see that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on Fly ash emissions as otherwise some amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline from coal based thermal power plants and that would have emitted some amount of Fly Ash emissions. The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, thus this is accepted by the verification team.
	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOCs) (EA07)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There will be no NMVOC emissions or risk from the project being a Solar power project. However, the verification team see that project activity does have an unquantifiable positive impact on

												NMVOC emissions as otherwise same amount of electricity would have been generated in baseline fossil fuel power plants and that would have emitted some amount of NMVOC emissions. (The NMVOC is generally emitted from the Solid fossil fuel powerplant). The Project Owner has not wished to identify the same and being it an overall positive impact, accepted by the verification team.
	Odor emissions (EA08)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no risk of odor emission as project activity is a wind power plant.
	Noise Pollution (EA09)	The project may result in some noise during the construction period and operation period.	According to the National Technical Regulation on noise, QCVN 26:2010 regulate allowed maximum noise levels in areas where people live and work	Not Applicable	Harmless In compliance to the host country guidelines no WTGs are located within the 500m radius from the nearby settlements so that the noise levels have no impact on the settlements. The project is not located in vicinity of residential or urban areas. Any disturbance caused during the construction activity is negligible.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project owner during the construction has already ensured no settlements with in the 500 m radius form the WTGs. Hence no monitoring is required.	+1	The project may result in some noise during the construction period and operation period.	The impact of noise pollution created during the operation phase of this wind power plant is very minimal since it is located far away from residential area. If any noise is generated, its noise level will be regulated as per QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT regulate allowed permissible noise levels in areas where people live and work /A18/. As approved EIA /9/, the third-party has conducted the noise pollution measurement and found that the noise level of wind turbine at 300-meter distance and at the nearest residential area (1km from the site location) is well below the permissible limit in QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT /A18/. However, this is by nature a negative impact, and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /9/ and EIA approval /10/ and Circular QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT /A18/ and confirms that if noise pollution is managed according to the regulation as per mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on environment due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk

												Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Shadow Flicker (ENR10)	Shadow flicker may impact in case of receptors within 500 m radius of the wind turbine.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	In compliance to the host country guidelines, no WTGs are located within the 500 m radius from the nearby settlements so that the noise levels have no impact on the settlements.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project owner during the construction has already ensured no settlements with in the 500 m radius from the WTGs. Hence no monitoring is required.	+1	The impact is unlikely to cause any harm.	Shadow flicker occurs can potentially create a nuisance for homeowners in close proximity to turbines. In Viet Nam, there is not yet any local legal regulation on this issue as per cross-checked with local expert. During the construction period the Project owner has already ensured there are no availability of settlements within the 500 m radius from the WTGs. It has been verified during onsite observation and interviewed with stakeholders. Therefore, there is no negative impact because of shadow flicker on people living in the area observed. However, this is by nature a negative impact, and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the report on shadow flicker /29/, and interview with local stakeholder during onsite visit and confirmed that if shadow flicker is managed according to the mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on human due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
Environment - *Land*	*Solid waste Pollution from Plastics (EL01)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no major envisaged plastic waste generation from the project activity and the verification team do not foresee any such impacts. This verified by observation during onsite visits and reviewed the approved EIA /9/ and EIA approval /10/

	Solid waste Pollution from Hazardous wastes (EL02)	The solid waste pollution shall be generated from the transformer such as transformer oil/spent oil, oily rags, fluorescent bulbs during the operation and maintenance of the project activity. Improper treatment of thus solid waste will lead to the negative environmental impact. Hence the parameter needs to be monitored and mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact.	Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste. Legal Limit: Less than 600 kgs/year	Not Applicable	All kinds of solid wastes generated during the project activity will be collected, sorted, stored and disposed to the licensed vendor as per the regulation pertaining to the respective hazardous waste management . Hence the impact is deemed harmless.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Dedicated O&M team is appointed at the site for operation and monitoring of the project activity. O&M team continuously monitors the hazardous waste generated at the project site and records will be maintained. The following parameters will be monitored: 1. Quantity of waste generated 2. Quantity of waste disposed These parameters will be monitored and recorded in the log book. Data will be continuously monitored and records will be maintained on annual basis. Please refer to the section B.7.2 for more details on monitoring.	+1	All kinds of the hazardous wastes generated during the project activity will be collected, sorted, stored and disposed to the licensed vendor as per the regulation pertaining to the respective hazardous waste management rules. Since the impact of parameter is within the regulatory limits and is being measured and monitored to demonstrate the impact is harmless this parameter is scored as +1.	Transformer oil/ spent oil might be categorized as hazardous waste as per Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006. Hazardous waste has to be managed as per Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT: Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. The verification team has reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. This is by nature a negative impact, and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring requires a Risk Mitigation Action Plan. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/, Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT and Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT /A20/ dated 28/09/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste. /A10/ and confirms that if the hazardous waste is managed according to the regulation as per mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on environment due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Solid waste Pollution from Bio-medical wastes (EL03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not produce any bio-medical waste (such as tissues, organs, and body parts, animal waste, etc) during their operation. Thus, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Solid waste Pollution from E-wastes (EL04)	E-waste shall be generated in the form of damaged electronic and communication	Circular No. 36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 28/09/2015 of MONRE on management of	Not Applicable	All kinds of the E-wastes generated during the life	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	O&M team continuously monitors the E-waste generated	+1	All kinds of the E-wastes generated during the	E-waste from project activity includes damaged electronic and communication equipment; computer accessories and any other electronic components being used in the operation of the project activity is

		equipment; computer accessories and any other electronic components being used in the operation of the project activity. Improper treatment of this waste will lead to the negative environmental impact. Hence the parameter needs to be monitored and mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact.	hazardous wastes. Legal Limit: Less than 600 Kgs/year		time of project activity will be collected, sorted, stored and disposed to the authorized vendor for the recycling or to dump at the legacy MSW sites as per the regulation pertaining to the respective E-waste management rules Hence, the impact is deemed harmless.				at the project site and recorded in the plant log books. Following parameters will be monitored: 1. Quantity of E-waste generated 2. Quantity of E-waste disposed These parameters will be monitored and recorded in the plant log books. Data will be continuously monitored and records will be maintained on annual basis Please refer to the section B.7.2 for more details on monitoring		project activity will be collected, sorted, stored and disposed to the authorized vendor for the recycling or to dump at the legacy MSW sites as per the regulation pertaining to the respective E-waste management rules. Since the impact of parameter is within the regulatory limits and is being measured and monitored to demonstrate the impact is harmless this parameter is scored as +1.	categorized as hazardous waste according to Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006 and therefore, their disposal is regulated also by Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. The verification team has reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. This is by nature a negative impact and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring requires a Risk Mitigation Action Plan. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval decision /10/ and Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT and Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015. /A20/ and confirms that if the E-waste is managed according to the regulation as per mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on environment due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Solid waste Pollution from Batteries (EL05)	There is a minimal impact due to the pollution from the batteries.	Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on management of hazardous waste[22]	Not Applicable	This project does not have any battery storage facility to store the generated power. However,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Following parameters will be monitored. 1. Quantity of battery waste generated 2. Quantity of battery waste disposed	+1	Though the impact due to the battery usage is insignificant the parameter will be monitored to demonstrate the impact is neutral. Hence	Solid waste from batteries & accumulator are categorized as hazardous waste as per Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT on List of hazardous waste, issued by MONRE, dated 26/12/2006 /A19/. Hazardous waste has to be managed as per Circular 36/2015/TT-BTNMT: Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. The verification team has

[22] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie168554.pdf

			Legal Limit: Less than 600 kgs/year		there are few batteries are used to start the inverters and for the standby power to the computers used in the project office at the site. At the end of lifetime, the batteries will be handed over to the recycler or manufacturer to replace with new batteries. Old batteries will not be disposed to the open landfill. Hence the impact is harmless.				This will be continuously monitored and reported on annual basis. Please refer to the section B.7.2 for more details on monitoring.		the parameter is scored as +1.	reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. This is by nature a negative impact, and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring requires a Risk Mitigation Action Plan. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval decision /10/ and Decision 23/2006/QD-BTNMT and Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015. /A20/ and confirms that if the batteries waste is managed according to the regulation as per mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on environment due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Solid waste Pollution from end-of-life products/ equipment (EL06)	Wind turbines and Transformers are the major components of the wind power project. The improper disposal of these components will lead to he negative environmental impact hence the parameter needs to be monitored and mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact.	Decree No.38/2015/ND-CP dated 24/04/2015 of the Government on management of waste and discarded materials.	Not Applicable	The average life of the transformers and wind turbines and BOP are considered as 20 years. Transformers will be sent back to the manufacturer or recycler for the recycling and reuse of usable component at the end of	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Following parameters will be monitored 1. Quantity of waste generated at the end of its lifetime (Transformers, Wind Turbines) 2. Quantity of waste disposed Records of the equipment disposed to the vendors manufacturers at the end of life-time will be monitored and recorded. Please refer the section B.7.2	+1	The impact is yet to be monitored at the end of lifetime of products. Since the impact of the parameter is being monitored to demonstrated the impact is harmless is scored as +1.	Solid waste from end-of-life products/ equipment e.g. wind turbines, transformers and their disposal is managed according to Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT on recall and treatment of discarded products /A09/ & Decree No. 38/2015/NĐ-CP dated 24/04/2015, issued by MONRE on Management of Waste and Discarded materials /A07/. The verification team has reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. This is by nature a negative impact, and requires Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring requires a Risk Mitigation Action Plan. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring

					the lifetime of the transformer. As of now there is no defined regulation for the regulated treatment of wind turbines at the end of lifetime. However the studies are in place in European countries for the recycling recovery and disposal of all the component of wind turbine blades, generator and gearbox to minimize the environmental impact after decommissioning of the wind power plant. Since most of the wind turbine component are recycable materials, project owner will dispose the recyclable material to the recycling vendor in line with the regulations available by the host country at the end of the lifetime.				above for detailed monitoring plan.			program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /0/, EIA approval /10/ and Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 28/09/2015 of MONRE on Management of End-of-life Waste. /A20/ and confirms that if the End-of-life waste is managed according to the regulation as per mitigation action plan, there is no adverse impact on environment due to the implementation of project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Soil Pollution from Chemicals (including	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not produce any chemicals (such as pesticides, heavy metals, lead, mercury, etc.) which can create soil pollution. Thus,

	Pesticides, heavy metals, lead, mercury) (EL07)											there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	land use change (change from cropland /forest land to project land) (EL08)	For implementation of project activity, crop land and aquaculture land area has been converted to the project area. However as per legal requirement, necessary approvals has been obtained.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harmless Since the land usage is already changed from crop/aquaculture land to project land, monitoring is not required.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Since the change in land-use pattern is minimum, no monitoring is required.	0	The impact is unlikely to cause any harm.	Project land use area is cropping land and aquaculture land. However, according to Decision No.13309/QD-BCT "Wind power development planning in Tra Vinh province for the period up to 2020 with consideration to 2030", dated 04/12/2015 /37/, this area belonged to the government plan to build wind power project since they have no special value for agriculture or biodiversity. The project area is about 1.220 ha. The land use purpose was changed by the authority before transfer to the PO as per Land Lease Agreement /23/, No. 48/HĐTĐ, signed between Truong Thanh Tra Vinh Wind Power JSC and Department of Environmental Resources Tra Vinh Province, dated 16/05/2023. The verification team has reviewed the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/ and Land law /A09/ confirms that there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
Environment – *Water*	*Reliability/ accessibility of water supply (EW01)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The project being as wind power plant does not use water in any process and therefore does not create any impact on this issue in comparison with the baseline scenarios. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/ and onsite observation. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Water Consumption from ground and other sources (EW02)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The project being as wind power plant does not use water in any process therefore does not create any impact on this issue in comparison with the baseline scenarios. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/. However, the project activity does have an indirect positive impact as it does reduce the water consumption which would have been used in the baseline for electricity generation from thermal power plants. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.

	Generation of wastewater (EW03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not generate any wastewater for their own operation in comparison with the baseline scenarios. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/ and onsite observation. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Wastewater discharge without/with insufficient treatment (EW04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not generate any wastewater for their own operation in comparison with the baseline scenarios. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA /9/ EIA approval /10/ and onsite observation. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Pollution of Surface, Ground and/or Bodies of water (EW05)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not generate any wastewater for their own operation in comparison with the baseline scenarios and therefore create no pollution of surface, ground and/or bodies of water. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/ and onsite observation. There is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Discharge of harmful chemicals like marine pollutants / toxic waste (EW06)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not generate any wastewater for their own operation in comparison with the baseline scenarios and therefore create no pollution of surface, ground and/or bodies of water. It has been confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/ and onsite observation. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
Environment – *Natural Resources*	*Conserving mineral resources (ENR01)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not conserve mineral resources in comparison with the baseline scenarios. Therefore, there is no impact on this environmental aspect.
	Protecting/ enhancing plant life (ENR02)	The project activity is being developed in a non-crop/non-forest land. Hence there is no impact on plant life.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There are no nature protection areas within the borders of Project Sites as verified by reviewing the approved EIA /9/, EIA approval /10/. Thus, project activity does not have any impact on this matter in comparison with the baseline scenarios. No risk identified.
	Protecting/ enhancing species diversity (ENR03)	The project activity is being developed in a non-crop/ non-forest land and implemented in ways that avoids impacts on plant life,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There are no special species, or any biodiversity protected area within the borders of Project Sites as verified by reviewing the approved EIA report /9/ and EIA approval /10/.

		contribute to biodiversity, and support local ecosystems. Hence, there is no impact on species diversity.										Thus, project activity does not have any impact on this matter in comparison with the baseline scenarios. No risk identified.
	Protecting/ enhancing forests (ENR04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The project activity had been developed in a cropping land and aquaculture land as verified in the approved EIA report /9/ and EIA approval /10/ .Also, according to Decision No.13309/QD-BCT "Wind power development planning in Tra Vinh province for the period up to 2020 with consideration to 2030", dated 04/12/2015 /37/, this area belonged to the government plan to build wind power project since they have no special value for agriculture or biodiversity. Thus, project activity has very minimal impact on this matter in comparison with the baseline scenarios. No risk identified.
	Protecting/ enhancing other depletable natural resources (ENR05)	This is a renewable energy power project generating power through the wind energy which is renewable source of energy and hence there is no impact	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not protect or enhance other depletable natural resources except the fossil fuels consume to produce electricity at thermal power plants in the baseline scenarios (which will be assessed in **Row – Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy**). Thus, this environmental impact is not applicable for this project activity.
	Conserving energy (ENR06)	There is no scope for energy conservation since it is a wind power plant generating and supplying electricity through the grid. Hence not applicable.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not conserve any other energy except the fossil fuels consumed to produce electricity at thermal power plants in the baseline scenarios (which will be assess **Row – Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy**). Thus, environmental impact is not applicable for this project activity.
	Replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy (ENR07)	The wind power project replaces fossil fuel with the renewable wind energy for the power generation by installing the wind power plant which would have been otherwise generated from the fossil fuel grid-connected power plants.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harmless The overall impact is positive compared to the baseline alternative	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Considering the occurrence of emission reductions through the electricity generation form the wind power project. This parameter will be monitored through the JMR's. Monthly electricity generation will	+1	The impact is positive compared to the baseline scenario where the grid connected electricity is being generated from the dominated fossil fuels. Impact during	Project activity creates a positive impact for environment since electricity is generated from renewable source of energy (wind) and feed to National Grid, this will lead to reduction in fossil fuels consumption to generate electricity by thermal power plan. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as "harmless". Since impact is confirmed as "harmless", no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The impact on replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy is being monitored as monitoring plan in

									be monitored through the energy meters installed at the V1-1 Wind power plant substation. Energy Generation reports will be provided for the verification of generation.		the project lifetime. Since the impact is being monitored to demonstrate the positive impact during the project lifetime, the parameter is scored as +1.	section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team
	Replacing ODS with non-ODS refrigerants (ENR08)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Wind power plants do not replace ODS with no-ODS refrigerants. This can be confirmed based on sector knowledge and review approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/. This environmental impact is not applicable for this project activity.
	Bird/bat hits	Bird/bat collisions might happen during operation phase of the project	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harmless There are very few birds which fly at hub height of the WTG. Manmade water bodies will be avoided with in the project boundary. Necessary actions and Mitigation measures like to mitigate the identified risk impact.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Coloring of blade tips. Insulating the transmission lines and installing bird diverts. Any Animal carcasses found will be cleared immediately to avoid scavenger birds. The bird cascade register will be maintained at the project site.	+1	The impact is unlikely to cause any harm. Hence the parameter is scored as +1.	Bird/bat hits occurring by the blade of wind turbine can create potential harm for bird/ bats in this area. In Viet Nam, there is not yet any local legal regulation on this issue as per cross-checked with local expert. As reviewing the EIA report /9/ & EIA approval /10/, the verification team can confirm that there is no special species of birds/ bats in the area. Therefore, there is very minimal impact because of bird/bats hit. However, this is by nature a negative impact, and requires a Risk Mitigation Action Plan and continuous monitoring. Thus, as per para13f, the project owner has identified a monitoring program of this mitigation action and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the bird/bats monitoring report /28/ and found no birds/bats death until now. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring is "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team.

Note: If the score is: (a) zero or greater, the overall impact is neutral or positive and there is no net harm; and (b) less than zero, the overall impact is negative and there is net harm to Environment. Score is obtained after adding the individual scores in each of the rows in the last column of the above table.	
Net Score:	+9
Project Owner's Conclusion in PSF:	The Project Owner confirms that the Project Activity will not cause any net harm to the environment.
GCC Project Verifier's Opinion:	The GCC Verifier certifies that the Project Activity is not likely to cause any net harm to environment.

Appendix 6. Social Safeguards 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** **Will the Project Activity cause any harm?**
Social Aspects on the identified categories[23] indicated below.	*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 the project boundary, over which the project Owner(s) has/have control*	*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 104nfrastruct/ stricter voluntary corporate limits by way of plant design and operating principles then the Project Activity is unlikely to cause any*	*If negative social 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 harm and shall be indicated*	*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 reduce 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. Monitoring parameters can be quantitative or qualitative in nature along with the data source*	*-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 Project Activity on social aspects (based on monitored parameters, quantitative or qualitative) and in case of "harmful aspects how has the project owner adopted Risk Mitigation Action / management actions plans and policies to mitigate the risks of negative social impacts to levels that are unlikely to cause any harm.* *Also describe the positive impacts of the project on the society as compared to the baseline alternative or BAU scenario.*

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

					*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"***	*as **Harmful***					
Reference to paragraphs of Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard		*Paragraph 12 (a)*	*Paragraph 13 I*	*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) (ii)*
Social - *Jobs*	*Long-term jobs (> 10 year) created/ lost (SJ01)*	The project activity generates long term job opportunities during the operation the project activity.	In compliance to labor act code No.45/2019/QH14 dated 20/11/2019[24] New Legal Policy – Compulsory social insurance, unemployment insurance and health insurance contribution for Vietnamese workers	Not Applicable	Harmless As the impact is positive in nature	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The number of people employed by the project activity will be monitored through checking employee records for the pension contribution acknowledgement as per the new legal policy.	+1	There is no mandatory law to generate permanent employment from the project activity. However, the project owner has decided to provide training to the local people and generate permanent employment for local people. Therefore, this parameter will be scored.	Being a commercial wind power plant, the project activity is expected to create direct and indirect jobs for both skilled and unskilled people. After reviewing the list of employees & salary payment records, the verification team found that there were around 20 employees. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as "harmless". Since impact is confirmed as "harmless", no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The number of long-term jobs created by the project activity are being monitored as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.
	New short-term jobs (< 1 year) created/ lost (SJ02)	Project has created short term job opportunity which is less than a year to the skilled and unskilled people in the project region during the	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Harmless This is a positive impact	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Local employment has been provided during the construction of the project activity. This employment is	0	There is no mandatory law to generate employment from the project activity. However, the project owner	The project activity must have generated short term jobs during the construction phase as many types of labor and work are required. However, it is not a continuous process and thus not scored or monitored by the project owner. This is accepted by the verification team

[24] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/EN/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Law-45-2019-QH14-Labor-Code/432162/tieng-anh.aspx

		construction of the project activity through EPC contractor.						temporary and provided during the construction of the project activity. Project is already commissioned and in operation. Hence this has been already achieved and need not be monitored further.		has decided to generate temporary employment in the construction phase for local people. Since the employment is temporary and provided during construction phase only. Therefore, it will not be monitored throughout the crediting period. Therefore, this parameter will not be scored.	
	Sources of income generation increased / reduced (SJ03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The project area has received an influx of population during the project construction and operation phase and new sources of income generation have occurred such as grocery shops and house renting as per interviewing with PO & local stakeholder during onsite visit. Also due to the implementation of project activity, many unskilled job opportunities are being created for local people such as watchmen, drivers, sweepers, etc. However, since it is difficult to monitor the performance indicator compare with the baseline scenarios, no score was claimed for this impact.
	Avoiding discrimination when hiring people from different race, gender, ethnics, religion, marginalized groups, people with disabilities (SJ04) (human rights)	Project Owner establishes the policy to ensure that there is no discrimination based on gender, racism, religion etc. during the recruitment process.	Company policy	Not Applicable	Harmless Project Owner establishes the policy to ensure that there is no discrimination based on gender, racism, religion etc. during the recruitment process. Grievance redressal	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Monitoring parameters 1. Company policy on non-discrimination practices 2. Number of complaints received on discrimination practices. The data will be monitored on continuous basis and recorded annually.	+1	Project owners strictly avoid any discrimination practices while hiring people from different race, gender, ethnics, religion marginalized groups, people with disabilities. Project owner ensures that equality of	The project activity has voluntarily established a company policy /20/ on non-discrimination. This company policy applied during recruitment and employment to ensure equal and fair chance to access opportunities. There is no local requirement on this issue. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as “harmless”. Since impact is confirmed as “harmless”, no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The monitoring of this parameter by means of implementing & keeping compliance records of company policy /20/ on no discrimination based on gender, racism, religion, disability, etc. The monitoring plan has been detailed in section B.7.1 in the PSF

					committee will be formed to address any complaints/ grievance received on discriminati on practices.			Please refer to section B.7.2 for more details.		opportunity and treatment of all individuals to fully develop their talents and skills according to their aspirations and preference, and to enjoy equal access to employment as well as equal working conditions.	/2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.
Social - *Health & Safety*	*Disease prevention (SHS01)*	There is no scope for disease prevention since it is a wind power plant generating and supplying electricity from renewable sources through the grid.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no requirement from local regulation for wind power plants to implement any activity for disease prevention. During the onsite visit, the verification team found that the workplaces in the project activity are generally clean and have good nature ventilation. This is maintained by a housekeeping team. The office is also spacious. So, there is no high risk of disease infection/ spreading between employees. So, this impact is considered as low and therefore not applicable.
	Occupation al health hazards (SHS02)	The scope of occupational health hazards including monitoring is redundant to the parameter reducing/increasing accidents/incidents/ fatality (SHS03). Hence the parameter is addressed in SHS03. Therefore, it is not applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	According to Law No.84/2015/QH13 on Occupational Safety and Hygiene /A22/, it is the responsibility of PO to provide regular HSE training & protections to employees to prevent any risk of occupational health hazards and prepare annual report with records of accident/ incidents & submit to MOLISA. The verification team has reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. By inherent nature this parameter creates an adverse impact on society if not managed well. Thus, as per para13e, the project owner has identified a monitoring program & mitigation action for this mitigation and is listed in section B.7.2. However, the monitoring program and mitigation action for this parameter is similar to SHS03 and that was listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR.

											The verification team has reviewed the annual OHS accident/ incident report /26/ & relevant local regulation listed above and confirms that if the impact is managed according to those regulation & mitigation action plan, this would help reduce the risk of accidents/ incidents due to the implementation of the project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan of SHS03 can also eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Since SHS02 & SHS03 shared the same monitoring and mitigation plant, the score is only claimed for SHS03, no score is claimed for SHS02 for conservative. This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Reducing / increasing accidents/Incidents/fatality (SHS03)	There is a possibility of accidents/incidents/ near miss in project sites due to human intervention or technical failure or emergency.	In compliance to the law on OSH policy – Law No.84/2015/QH13 - Law on occupational safety and health[25]	Not Applicable	Harmless By establishing OSH policy guidelines, and imparting periodic trainings and providing PPE kits to employees and visitors	Not Applicable	Establishing OSH Guidelines Imparting Trainings, Keeping Sign boards Providing PPE Kits.	Project owner monitors the following parameters 1. Number of accidents/incidents reported. This parameter will be continuously monitored and accidents/incidents registers will be maintained on annual basis. Please refer to section B.7.2 for more details.	+1	The project owner will provide regular safety training to their workers about the accident hazards and risk related to specific works and preventive measures for avoiding accidents at site. Since the parameter is having the impact on the employees this parameter is being considered for monitoring to demonstrate that impact is neutral during the project operational period. Therefore this	According to Law No.84/2015/QH13 on Occupational Safety and Hygiene /A22/, it is the responsibility of PO to provide regular HSE training to employees prevent any risk of accident/ incidents and prepare annual OHS Report with records of accidents/ incidents /26/ & submit to MOLISA. The verification team has reviewed the identified regulations, cross-checked with local expert and thus confirmed that those were identified correctly. By inherent nature this parameter creates an adverse impact on society if not managed well. Thus, as per para13e, the project owner has identified a monitoring program & mitigation action for this mitigation and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the annual incidents/ accidents records /26/ & relevant local regulation listed above and confirms that if the impact is managed according to those regulation & mitigation action plan, this would help reduce the risk of accidents/ incidents due to the implementation of the project activity.

[25] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/EN/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Law-No-84-2015-QH13-on-occupational-safety-and-hygiene/284379/tieng-anh.aspx

										parameter will be scored +1.	Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring “s "+1”. This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Reducing / increasing crime (SHS04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does have any potential to contribute to reducing / increasing crime compared with baseline scenarios therefore not applicable. So, this impact is considered as not applicable.
	Reducing / increasing food wastage (SHS05)	There is no scope for reducing/increasing food wastage since it is a wind power plant generating and supplying electricity through the grid. Hence, it is not applicable.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does not contribute to Reducing / increasing food wastage compared with baseline scenarios. So, this impact is considered as not applicable.
	Reducing / increasing indoor air pollution (SHS06)	This is a renewable energy power generation project through wind power and supplying electricity to the national grid. Hence there is no impact on indoor air pollution	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	During the onsite visit, the verification team found that the workplaces in the project activity are generally clean and have good nature ventilation. This is maintained by a housekeeping team. The office is also spacious. There is no indoor air pollution source. So, this impact is considered as not applicable.
	Efficiency of health services (SHS07)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does not contribute or have any impact to the efficiency of health services; therefore, this is not applicable. So, this impact is considered as not applicable.
	Sanitation and waste management (SHS08)	Project will generate domestic waste during construction and operation of the project.	Decree No.08/2022/ND-CP dated 10/01/2022[26] – Elaboration of several articles of the law on environmental protection	Not Applicable	Harmless The project will have proper sanitation facilities (during construction	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Disposal records related to garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management and disposal as mentioned in EL02, EL04,	+1	Management will ensure proper disposal of sanitary and domestic waste through actual user, waste collector or operator of the disposal	Project activity manages waste as per requirements of Circular 09/VBHN-BTNMT on Waste management /A21/ & Circular No.36/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2015 of MONRE on Management of Hazardous Waste /A20/. The project activity has waste management procedure in place. This has been evaluated in EL02, EL04, EL05, EL06 of Appendix 1 – Environmental Safeguard Assessment of this. PVR.

[26] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Tai-nguyen-Moi-truong/Decree-08-2022-ND-CP-elaboration-Articles-of-the-Law-on-Environmental-Protection-507203.aspx

			Legal Limit: Less than 300 Kgs/day		portable toilets, during operation permanent toilets) for both men and women as per factories act and domestic waste generated will be disposed as per local regulations.			EL06 will be maintained at the plant site. Further the toilets and soak pits at the site are already constructed and are maintained regularly Please refer to section B.7.2 for more details.		facility. Septic tank and soak pits will be provided onsite for treatment and disposal of sewage thereby minimizing the impacts of wastewater discharge. Planning of toilets, soak pits and septic tanks, waste collection areas will be away from natural discharge channels. Therefore this parameter will be scored as +1.	There is no special issue for wind power plants regarding sanitation. In general, there is no social impact due to waste and sanitation management of this project activity in comparison with baseline scenario. By inherent nature this parameter creates an adverse impact on society if not managed well. The impact is termed as "harmful" if there is no proper control mechanism to reduce the risk. Thus, as per para13e, the project owner has identified a monitoring program & mitigation action for this mitigation and is listed in section B.7.2. The opinion on adequacy of monitoring, recording and reporting system for this parameter has been provided & verified in section D.3.7 of this PVR. The verification team has reviewed the waste monitoring report /27/ & relevant local regulation listed above and confirms that if the impact is managed according to those regulation & mitigation action plan, this would help reduce the risk of accidents/ incidents due to the implementation of the project activity. Therefore, the project verification team confirmed that Risk Management Action Plan can eliminate or reduce the anticipated adverse impacts to the Harmless level. Therefore, the scoring "s "+1". This is accepted by the project verification team. Therefore, no score was claimed for this impact.
	Other health and safety issues (SHS09)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	All health & safety issues at project sites have been addressed under SHS02 & SHS03 in this table (Appendix 2 – Social safeguard assessment). There are no other health & safety issues that could be identified. Therefore, this is not applicable.
	Add more rows if required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Social – *Education*	*specialized training / education to local*	The employees will receive on job training as per training needs.	There is no legal requirement from local authority to	Not Applicable	Harmless	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The following parameters will be monitored.	+1	The project owner will provide regular job-related	Specialized training/ education imparted to the local employees such as HSE (firefighting, first aid, electrical safety training, working at heights, etc.) helps reduce risk of

	personnel (SE01)	It imparts a positive impact by helping employees in all-round development.	provide training to local people		It is a positive impact.			1. Number of training courses provided for the site employees. This will be monitored on an annual basis and the details will be recorded in training logbooks. Please refer to section B.7.1 for more details.		training to their workers. Hence this parameter will be scored.	accident at site and improve quality of employment. In addition, training for new technology is voluntarily provided so give employees chance to upgrade their skills and have better job in the future. It has been verified by interviewing different operators/ project staff during onsite visits and cross-checking with EHS Training records & certificates /21/ provided by PO. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as "harmless". Since impact is confirmed as "harmless", no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The training/ education created by the project activity are being monitored as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Educational services improved or not (SE02)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does not involve educational services therefore not applicable
	Project-related knowledge dissemination effective or not (SE03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does not plan any Project-related knowledge dissemination, therefore not applicable. Project activity does not involve educational services therefore not applicable
	Other educational issues (SE03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Add more rows if required (SE04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Social – *Welfare*	*Improving/ deteriorating working conditions (SW01)*	The scope of improving/deteriorating working condition is redundant to the parameter avoiding discrimination when hiring people from	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity does not contribute to improving/ deteriorating working conditions compared with baseline scenario. This has been verified during onsite observation. Therefore, this is not applicable.

		different races gender ethnics religion marginalized groups people with disabilities (SJ04). Hence the monitoring of improving/deteriorating working conditions has been performed under parameter SJ04. Hence it is not applicable.									
	Community and rural welfare (indigenous people and communities) *(SW02)*	There is a positive impact on the community and rural welfare.	Voluntary action	Not Applicable	Harmless. Project activity implementation contributes to the economic, environmental, economical and social well-being for the community and leads to the infrastructure development.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project owner will undertake and facilitate community needs on voluntary basis as and when any request received from the local communities. The following parameters will be monitored. 1. Community development activities. This will be monitored on annual basis and the details will be recorded. Please refer to section B.7.1 for more details	+1	Project owner will keep interacting with the local community and identify the minimum accessibility needs of the community from time to time. By implementing the project activity project owner has already been contribute to local economic development, employment creation etc. This is a continuous process during the project lifetime.	Local people have benefited from the employment opportunities therewith income generation in this project activity. It might help improve community and rural welfare. CSR activity records will be monitored continuously and maintained, archived till the end of the crediting period. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as “harmless”. Since impact is confirmed as “harmless”, no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The CSR activity contribute to Community and rural welfare created by the project activity are being monitored as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.
	Poverty alleviation (more people above poverty level) (SW03)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity generates income for local people who work at project activity. It might help poverty alleviating. So, this is generally a positive impact. However, cannot monitor/ prove if poverty was alleviated or not compare with baseline scenario; therefore, this is not applicable.

	Improving / deteriorating wealth distribution/ generation of income and assets (SW04)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no impact in wealth distribution/ generation of income and assets. Therefore, this is not applicable.
	Increased or / deteriorating municipal revenues (SW05)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity generates income for local people and contributes tax for municipality. It generally a positive impact, however, those cannot monitor/ prove if this project help increasing or deteriorating compare with baseline scenario; therefore, this is not applicable.
	Women's empowerment (SW06) *(human rights)*	- The project owner has the non-discrimination policy on recruitment and remuneration (i.e., right of equal pay). This ensures there is no impact.	Resolution No. 28/NQ-CP dated March 03,2021 on issuance of national strategy for gender equality in 2021-2030.[27]	Not Applicable	Harmless	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The following parameter will be monitored. 1. Number of jobs provided to women. This parameter will be monitored through the employment records. The data will be monitored on annual basis. Please refer to section B.7.1 for more details.	+1	Project owner ensures that there is no gender inequality while providing job opportunities for the project operations. Will maintain and enforce the organizational policy avoid any gender discrimination on the company. Project owner also priorities the women employees at the project operation from the local community to empower them by providing the income sources which would not have been happened in the absence of	The project activity has voluntarily established a company policy /20/ on non-discrimination. This company policy applied during recruitment and employment to ensure equal and fair chance to access opportunities. As this is a positive impact, it is termed as "harmless". Since impact is confirmed as "harmless", no Risk Mitigation Action Plan is required. The women employed by project created by the project activity are being monitored as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.

[27] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/EN/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Resolution-28-NQ-CP-2021-issuance-of-national-strategy-for-gender-equality-2021-2030/474296/tieng-anh.aspx

										the project activity. This parameter will not ne scored.	
	Reduced / increased traffic congestion (SW07)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Adequate training on traffic and road safety operations will be imparted to the drivers of project vehicles. Road safety awareness programs will be organized in coordination with local authorities to sensitize target groups viz. school children, commuters on traffic safety rules and signage during construction & operation phase of the project Therefore this parameter will not be scored	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project activity doesn't have any impact on reduced/ increased traffic congestion since project located in rural area where traffic is very light.
	Exploitation of Child labour *(human rights)* *(SW08)*	Project activity provides employment in the region. However, project owner adheres to the children law ensuring that there is no exploitation of the child labor.	1. Code No.45/2019/QH14 – The Viet Nam Labor Code 2019.[28] Legal Limit: Minimum working age of workers is 15 years 2. Law No. 102/2016/QH13 dated on 05/04/2016 – Children Law Pursuant to the constitution of the	Not Applicable	Harmless Child Labour and forced labour are strictly prohibited by law	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project owner monitors and ensures that no child labor is working at the site. Monitoring parameter: Zero (0) Child labor is working at the site. This parameter will be monitored on a continuous basis and reported annually.	+1	Project owner will strictly monitor and ensures that no child labor is working at the site and no forced labor is working at the site.	There is no child labour allowed as per local regulation Viet Nam Labour Code 2019 - Chapter XI, Regulations on Child Labour /A14/. During the onsite visit, the verification team also observed no sign of child labour. All the employees have legal labor contract /18/. To ensure compliance with the regulation, the project owner will monitor all employee as monitoring plan in section B.7.1 in the PSF /2/ & has been verified in section D.3.7 in this report. Based on the monitoring approach adopted by the project owner, the scoring is +1. This is accepted by the project verification team.

[28] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/EN/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Law-45-2019-QH14-Labor-Code/432162/tieng-anh.aspx

			socialist republic of Vietnam.[29]					This data will be monitored through employment records and interviews with site people. Please refer to section B.7.2 for more details.			
	Minimum wage protection *(human rights) (SW09)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The minimum wages are defined in Decree 38/2022/ND-CP on Region-based minimum wages /A24/ and the government expected all the companies to comply with this legal requirement. All the employees in this project have a legal labour contract /16/ & social insurance registration with DOLISA. This has been verified by reviewing the salary payment records and labor contract /18/ provided by PO. Therefore, they are complied with the minimum wage.
	Abuse at work place.(with specific reference to women and people with special disabilities / challenges) *(human rights) (SW10)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	As per Chapter X, Regulations for Female Labour and ensure Gender Equality – Viet Nam Labour Code 2019 /A14/, the PO is expected to prevent and address any abuse at workplace (specific reference to woman). The PO committed to addressing any abuse issue between employees. They also issued company policy /20/ to prevent any discrimination. There is no non-compliance in this issue.
	Other social welfare issues (SW11)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable. There are no other social welfare issues for this project activity as per interview and confirmed during onsite visit.
	Avoidance of human trafficking	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	As per Clause 8, Chapter I, page 5 – Viet Nam Labour Code 2019 /A14/, the PO is not allowed for any human trafficking.

[29] https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Law-102-2016-QH13-children-312407.aspx?v=d

	and forced labour *(human rights)* *(SW12)*										The PO committed avoid any trafficking human, forced labor issues. They also issued company policy /20/ on this. Thus, the verification team can confirm that the project activity has complied with this requirement and there is no risk on this issue.
	Avoidance of forced eviction and/or partial physical or economic displacement of IPLCs *(human rights)* *(CW13)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no forced eviction and/ or partial physical or economic displacement of IPLCs in this project activity. The project land was owned by the local authority. They transferred the land to the PO to develop the wind power plant following Completion of Land Compensation Resettlement, No. 10/TB-HĐBTHTTĐC /36/, Land Lease Agreement, No. 48/HĐTĐ /23/ & Decision No.13309/QD-BCT /37/. The verification team has reviewed all the supportive documents including approved EIA report /9/, EIA approval /10/ & confirmed that all no impact to households due to the project activity. Thus, the verification team can confirm there is no risk on this issue.
	Provisions of resettlement and human settlement displacement *(human rights)* *(CW14)*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no forced eviction and/ or partial physical or economic displacement of IPLCs in this project activity. The project land was owned by the local authority. Project land use area is about 1.220 ha, which has no special value for agriculture or biodiversity. This land area has been included in Viet Nam master plan to develop wind power project. The land use purpose was changed by the authority before transfer to the PO. They transferred the land to the PO to develop the wind power plant following the Acceptance Decision of Completion of Land Compensation Resettlement, No. 10/TB-HĐBTHTTĐC /36/ Land Lease Agreement, No. 48/HĐTĐ /23/ & Decision No.13309/QD-BCT /37/. The verification team has reviewed all the supportive documents including approved EIA report /9/ EIA approval /10/ & confirmed that all no impact to households due to the project activity. Thus, the verification team can confirm there is no risk on this issue.
	Threatened Livelihood	Increased economic and infrastructure	Not Applicable	The project is a clean energy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no loss or threat to the local	There is no loss or threat to the local livelihood or endangered species or environment due to the implementation of the

		activity may leads to increase levels of pollution to air, water and land and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people and the environment.		project and will not have major pollution sources associated with it. Since the lands procured are not much productive for agricultural farming there is no loss of livelihood due to the loss of land. More over since the land is procured on lease basis this will create the sustained income to the farmers who has given the land for lease.						livelihood or endangered species or environment due to the implementation of the project activity. Since the impact is neutral compared to the baseline scenario this parameter will not be scored.	project activity as confirmed by reviewing the approved EIA report /9/ and EIA approval /10/. Thus, the verification team can confirm there is no risk on this issue.
	Communal Harmony	The project activity has several positive impacts such as improving living conditions and promote community involvement via economic development, revenue generation and improved infrastructure.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Since the impact is neutral and addressed in the following parameters such as threatened livelihood, community and rural welfare (indigenous people and communities) (SW02) and compared to the baseline scenario this parameter will not be scored.	The project activity has positive impacts such as improving living conditions and promoting community involvement via economic development, revenue generation and improved infrastructure as per confirmed with local stakeholder during onsite visit and also received the support from local authority. Thus, the verification team can confirm there is no risk on this issue.
	Social inequality/safeguards	Social inequality in work place effects the employees working at the site.	Not Applicable	Social inequality strictly avoided as per company HR policy.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The project owner will not encourage or promote social inequality in the project activity. In addition, project	The project owner is stricter prevent any social equality in their company policy. They also have an internal redress mechanism to solve any complaint on discrimination based on gender, racism, religion, disability. It has been monitored in (SJ04).

				All the employees at the work site will be treated equally without any discrimination based on gender, community, racism, disability, height and weight. All the employees will be treated on equal basis and provided with equal minimum wages, working conditions and growth opportunities.						management promotes avoidance of social inequality in the project region and promotes fare opportunity to all the genders. This parameter will not be scored.	Thus, the verification team can confirm there is no risk on this issue.
Net Score:	**+8**										
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) assessment

UN-level SDGs	UN-level Target	Declared Country-level SDG	Defining Project-level SDGs					GCC Project Verifier's Conclusion (to be included in Project Verification Report only)	
			Project-level SDGs	**Project-level Targets/Actions**		**Contribution of Project-level Actions to SDG Targets**	**Monitoring**	**Verification Process**	**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 or creating a new indicator(s). Refer to previous column ofr guidance.*	*Define project-level targets/actions in line with nee project level indicators chosen. Define the target date by which the project Activity is expected to achieve the project-level SDG target(s).*		*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*	*Describe the monitoring approach and the monitoring parameters to be applied for each project-level SDG indicator and its corresponding target, frequency of monitoring and data source*	*Describe how the GCC Verifier has verified the claims that the project is likely to achieve the identified Project level SDGs target(s).*	*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	NotApplicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

sustainable agriculture									
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	**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.	Yes	Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid by project activity in year y	Annually generate around 137,496 MWh of renewable energy using solar energy	Project is already in operation since 17/10/2021 and complies with the SDG targets.	Contribute renewable energy share in total grid energy consumption	The net electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity is continuously monitored through energy meter (main and check meter) installed at the sub-station. The meters remain under	The proposed project is installation of 48 MW renewable wind power, and it generates electricity of 137,496 MWh/year. It would increase the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. The construction & installation of wind power project is voluntarily in nature. It positively affects the chosen SDG indicator. In the absence of the project, the equivalent amount of electricity would be	YES

							the custody of state utility	generated from National Grid, which is GHG intensive. An appropriate monitoring plan for this SDG Goal has been provided in Section B.7.1 of the PSF /2/ and the verification opinion has been provided in Section D.3.7 of this PVR. The project owner will monitor the Quantity of net electricity generation, which will be used to calculate the share of renewable energy from the project in the total installed electricity generation facilities in Viet Nam. The project verification team deems the monitoring parameter is suitable and feasible to monitor over the monitoring period to demonstrate project impact on SDG Goal 7. It would contribute to the increase of the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption which is in line also with Indicator 7.2.1.	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**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**	Yes	Project activity supports creation of short term and long term job opportunities for men and women during the construction and operation of the project activity. Supports economic productivity	Project creates new employment and generates income for around 20 no of people during the project lifetime Through Project activity economic development has been achieved in the project location by creating	Project creates new employment and generates income for around 20 no of people including men and women during the project lifetime.	1. Employment as per the national labour and company law including national gender policy 2. Maintains company HR policy to create standard	Project owner monitors the implementation of the policies and employee grievances if any, through the separate HR manager and site in charge.	For the installation and operation of the project, the project owner has deployed around 20 long term-permanent employees & at the time of registration. The project verification team has reviewed the salary payment records, labor contract with the segregation to age, gender and disability status. In addition, PO has company	YES

	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities		through technology up gradation and innovation through training of labor in high intensive sector for both the genders. Project protects labor 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 Average earning of females and male employees engaged in the project and segregated by age and persons with disabilities	employment opportunities to the other allied services and indirect employment for men and women. Create employment for minimum of 10 people with minimum wages as per the minimum wages act of host country		operating procedures (SOPs) to follow and maintain safe and secure work environment 3. paying the wages as per the minimum wages act of the country. Create employment for minimum of 10 people with minimum wages as per the minimum wages act of host country	Quantity of employment for both men and women will be monitored through employment records which will include Name, Gender and salary etc.	policy /20/ to ensure the labour rights with equal treatment for work of equal value. The created jobs will be registered in employee records by the HR department. The employees will receive specific documented job training. It would contribute to the positive GDP of the country every year. The project owner is committed to deploying the employees. In the absence of the project, those employees would not be employed. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the elements. Please refer to section D.3.7 for the detailed justification on the monitoring plan for this parameter. The project owner will monitor the number of long-term jobs. The project verification team deems the monitoring parameter is suitable and feasible to monitor to demonstrate project impact on SDG Goal 8. The long-term & short-term jobs created by this project activity will contribute to the reduction of the unemployment rate in general, which is in line also with Indicator 8.5.2.	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation									
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	**Target:** 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning **Indicator:** 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Yes	Amount of emission reductions achieved by project (tCO_2e)	Average Annual emission reductions of 113,160 tCO_2e over the crediting period for the project	Reductions in Emissions (tCO_2e) per unit of product due to project	Achieve Average annual emission reductions of 113,160 tCO_2e over the crediting period for the project	Measurement of monthly energy generation from the project. Calculation of amount of actual emission reductions achieved by the project.	Since the project uses wind energy, there is no GHG emissions related to the project activity. It eliminates 1,131,609 tCO_2e for the whole crediting period. In the absence of the project, the equivalent number of emissions would be sent to the atmosphere by the operation of National Grid. An appropriate monitoring plan has been put in place to monitor the elements. Please refer to section D.3.7 for the detailed justification on the monitoring plan for this parameter. The project owner will monitor CO_2 emission reduction of this project.	YES

								The project verification team deems the monitoring parameter is suitable and feasible to monitor to demonstrate project impact on SDG Goal 13. The CO_2 emission reduction created by this project activity will contribute to the reduction of total greenhouse gas emission per year, which is in line also with Indicator 13.2.2.	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels									
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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: o Change of name from Global Carbon Trust (GCT) to Global Carbon Council (GCC); o 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[30];
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

[30]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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