PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



Title: 7,39 MW Solar Power Project in Brazil by GYBR

Version 1.0

Date 06/03/2023

First CoU Issuance Period: 1 year

Date: 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021

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Project Concept Note (PCN)
CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

BASIC INFORMATION	
Title of the project activity	7,39 MW Solar Power Project in Brazil by GYBR
Scale of the project activity	Small Scale
Completion date of the PCN	06/03/2023
Project participants	**Project Owner**: GREENYELLOW DO BRASIL ENERGIA E SERVIÇOS LTDA. **Project Aggregator**: Kosher Climate India Private Limited.
Host Party	Brazil
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D.: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18 Standardized Methodology: Not Applicable
Sectoral scopes	01 Energy industries (Renewable/NonRenewable Sources)
Estimated amount of total GHG emission reductions	7.623 tCO2/year CoUs (7.623 tCO_{2eq})

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SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of Carbon offset Unit (CoU) project activity >>

The project **7,39 MW Solar Power Project in Brazil by GYBR** consists of several project activities installed in Brazil, located in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás, Paraná and Mato Grosso, at the following villages: Jaíba (MG), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Cabo Frio (RJ), Duque de Caxias (RJ), Goiania (GO), Londrina (PR), Varzea Grande (MT), and Rio Grande (GO). The promoter of the project is GREENYELLOW DO BRASIL ENERGIA E SERVIÇOS LTDA, a company which has the full ownership of the project activity.

Purpose of the project activity:

The purpose of the project activity is to generate electricity by harnessing the solar energy, making use of solar photovoltaic technology. The proposed project activity involves installation of Solar photovoltaic power generation projects at different locations, with a total capacity of 7,39MW.

Project Activity	Power Plant Name	Village/State	Energy Source	Installed capacity in kW	Annual generation in MWh/year	Commissioning date
1	Tucana 1	Jaíba (MG)	Solar PV	420 kW	1081 MWh/year	19/06/2018
2	Tucana 2	Jaíba (MG)	Solar PV	960 kW	2471 MWh/year	19/06/2018
3	Tucana 3	Jaíba (MG)	Solar PV	960 kW	2471 MWh/year	19/06/2018
4	Tucana 4	Jaíba (MG)	Solar PV	960 kW	2471 MWh/year	19/06/2018
5	Tucana 5	Jaíba (MG)	Solar PV	960 kW	2471 MWh/year	19/06/2018
6	Assaí Ayrton Senna	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Solar PV	850 kW	1399 MWh/year	13/04/2019
7	Assaí Cabo Frio	Cabo Frio (RJ)	Solar PV	250 kW	412,33 MWh/year	25/03/2019
8	Assaí Duque de Caxias	Duque de Caxias (RJ)	Solar PV	250 kW	391,05 MWh/year	27/02/2019
9	Assaí Goiânia	Goiânia (GO)	Solar PV	750 kW	1460 MWh/year	01/09/2017
10	Assaí Rio Verde	Rio Verde (GO)	Solar PV	600 kW	1091,09 MWh/year	05/11/2021
11	Assaí Londrina	Londrina (PR)	Solar PV	182,8 kW	316,54 MWh/year	16/09/2019
12	Assaí Cristo Rei	Várzea Grande (MT)	Solar PV	250 kW	454,4 MWh/year	04/01/2017

Having each power plant an installed capacity equal or under 5 MW, they are classified as *mini-*

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generation units under the *electricity compensation system* regulated by Brazil's ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency), in accordance with normative resolutions n. 482/2012, n. 687/2015, and federal law n. 14.300/2022. Under the electricity compensation system, the active energy injected by a consumer unit with distributed mini-generation is transferred, through a free loan, to the local distributor and then subsequently compensated with consumption offsetting.

By installing solar plants to offset the consumption of businesses, Project Owner is able to provide them with energy from the Solar Plants within the energy compensation scheme: the generated electricity is injected into the national grid, whereas customers receive credits that are offset in their monthly energy bill. Therefore, the project activity has the purpose of contributing to the transformation of the Brazilian energy matrix through the economic incentives of a clean, renewable, and also cheaper energy source.

Emission reduction and impact of the project activity:

It is expected that the project replaces anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) at approximately **7.623 tCO2e per year**, displacing an estimated average of **16.489,41 MWh/year** from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Brazilian grid. Project activity will mitigate the total GHG emission reductions of **7.623 tCO2e** over the entire crediting period, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation efforts.

Being a clean renewable energy source, solar power plants cause no negative impact on the environment. The project activity is thus promoting sustainable development, as defined by the United Nations, since economic advancement and progress have been fostered "(...) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43).

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A.2 Do no harm or Impact test of the project activity>>

There is no harm associated with project activity, and hence an environmental impact assessment study wasn't required by brazilian regulations: according to the National Environment Council's (CONAMA) Resolution nº 1/1986[1], electricity generation plants under 10 MW are exempted from preparing an environmental impact study to be submitted for approval by the competent state body. Thus, no mitigation measures are applicable.

Instead, there are social, environmental, economic and technological benefits which contribute to sustainable development, as described:

Social benefits:

- Employment opportunities created for the local workforce during project's construction and implementation phases;
- Employment opportunities to be created throughout the lifetime of the project activity;
- Development of rural and remote regions around project activity.

Environmental benefits:

- Use of solar energy - a clean energy source - for generating electricity;
- Power generation with zero emission of GHG gases or specific pollutants like SOx, NOx, and SPM;
- Effort to minimize the dependence of the Brazilian energy matrix on fossil fuels;
- Use of solar energy, which is also a renewable energy source, contributes to the conservation of natural resources;
- Minimum impact on land, water and soil at project surroundings.

Economic benefits:

- It fosters clean technology and clean energy investments in Brazil;
- It fosters the business development of local service providers in Brazil;
- Project activity can also provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be set in the area around the projects, developing rural and remote regions;
- It promotes energy cost reduction to consumers;
- Success of these kinds of projects will pave the way for the expansion of the shared distribution generation model in the national scenario, and therefore the consolidation of solar photovoltaic energy generation as one of the main sources in Brazil.

A.3. Location of project activity >>

Project activity consists of 12 Solar photovoltaic power generation plants installed at different locations:

Project Activity	Country	State	Village	Latitude	Longitude
1	Brazil	Minas Gerais	Jaíba	15°18'36,0"S	43°42'00,0"W

[1] Reference:
https://www2.ima.al.gov.br/wizard/docs/RESOLU%c3%87%c3%83O%20CONAMA%20N%c2%ba001.1986.pdf

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2	Brazil	Minas Gerais	Jaíba	15°18'36,0"S	43°42'00,0"W
3	Brazil	Minas Gerais	Jaíba	15°18'36,0"S	43°42'00,0"W
4	Brazil	Minas Gerais	Jaíba	15°18'36,0"S	43°42'00,0"W
5	Brazil	Minas Gerais	Jaíba	15°18'36,0"S	43°42'00,0"W
6	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	22º95'91,9"S	43º35'68,4"W
7	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Cabo Frio	22º88'71,8"S	42º05'19,3"W
8	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Duque de Caxias	22º77'56,7"S	43º30'90,3"W
9	Brazil	Goiás	Goiânia	16º66'33,2"S	49º25'54,3"W
10	Brazil	Goiás	Rio Verde	17°48'27,4"S	50°55'22,6"W
11	Brazil	Paraná	Londrina	23º25'99,3"S	51º16'00,1"W
12	Brazil	Mato Grosso	Várzea Grande	15°38'20,6"S	56°06'06,3"W

A.4. Technologies/measures >>

Project activity consists of 12 installations at different locations, presenting the following features of technology and measures:

Project Activity 1 to 5:

Project Activities 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are assets of the same power plant and sum up a total capacity of 4.260 kW.

Parameter	Description
Number of **Photovoltaic Modules**	16.060
Capacity of **Photovoltaic Modules**	320 kWp
Manufacturer/Model of **Photovoltaic Modules**	JA Solar/ JAP6-320P
Number of **Inverters**	73
Capacity of **Inverters**	60 kW
Manufacturer/Model of **Inverters**	ABB/ Trio 60
Number of **Transformers**	5
Capacity of **Transformers**	1 MVA

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Project Activity 6 to 12:

Project Activity 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 are different solar plants installed on the roof of different branches of a supermarket chain.

Parameter/ Project Activity	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Number of **PV Modules**	3.060	900	900	2.880	2.160	680	1.152
Capacity of **PV Modules**	325 Wp	325 Wp	325 Wp	320 Wp	325 Wp	320 Wp	260 Wp
Manufacturer/ Model of **PV Modules**	JA Solar/ JAP72S01-325/SC	JA Solar/ JAP72S01-325/SC	JA Solar/ JAP72S01-325/SC	JA Solar/ JAP6(K) – 72-320/4BB	JA Solar/ JAP72S01-325/SC	JA Solar/ JAP6(K)-72-320/4BB	Canadian Solar/ CS6P 260P
Number of **Inverters**	9	5	5	15	6	5	5
Capacity of **Inverters**	8 x 100 kW 1 x 50 kW	50 kW	50 kW	50 kW	100 kW	2 x 50 kW 3 x 27,6 kW	50 kW
Manufacturer/ Model of **Inverters**	ABB/ PVS-100-400; TRIO-TM-50.0-400	ABB/ TRIO-TM-50.0-400	ABB/ TRIO-TM-50.0-400	ABB/ TRIO 50.0-TL-OUTD	ABB/ PVS-100TL	ABB/ TRIO-TM-50.0-400; TRIO-27.6-TL-OUTD	ABB/ TRIO 27.6TL
Number of **Transformers**	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
Capacity of **Transformers**	500 kVA	1000 kVA	500 kVA	500 kVA	500 kVA	1000 kVA	1000 kVA

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A.5. Parties and project participants >>

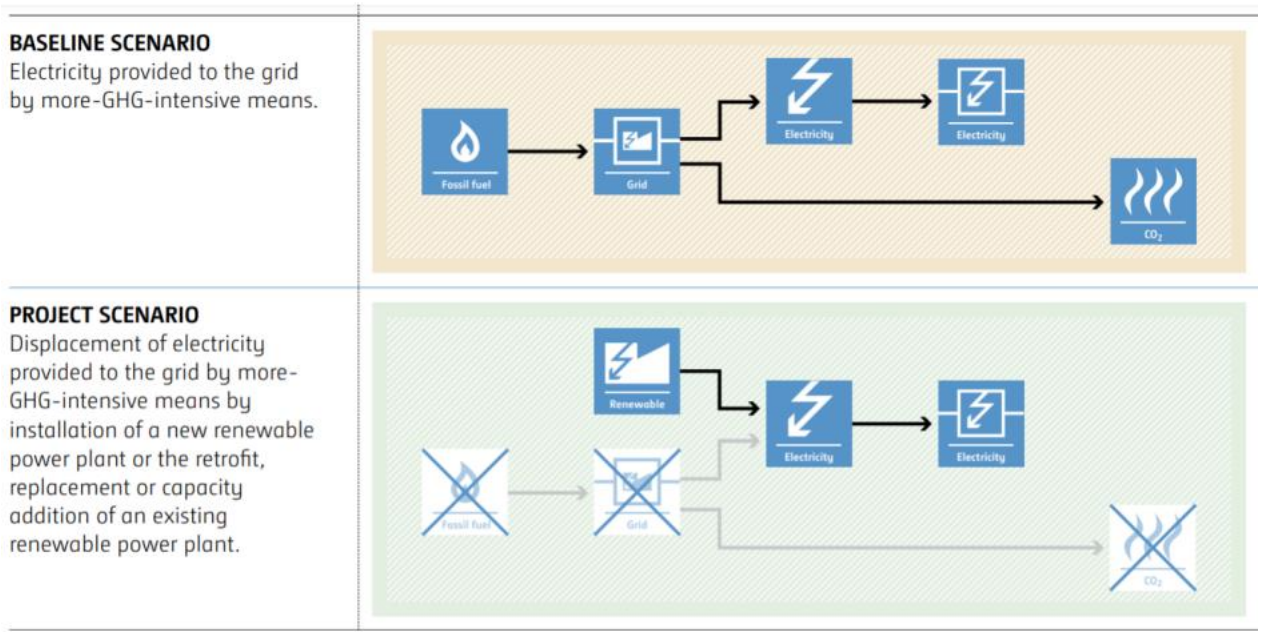
Party (Host)	Participants
Brazil	**Project Owner:** GREENYELLOW DO BRASIL ENERGIA E SERVIÇOS LTDA Address: Rua Capitão Pinto Ferreira, No 187, Jardim Paulista, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. Code 01423-020
India	**Project Aggregator:** KOSHER CLIMATE INDIA (P) LTD. Address: Zee Plaza, No. 1678, 27th Main Rd Bangalore, Karnataka, India Code 560102 Email: narendra@kosherclimate.com

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A.6. Baseline Emissions>>

The baseline scenario identified at the PCN stage of the project activity is:

Project activity involves harnessing the power of solar energy to produce electricity and to supply it to the local distributor, subsequently offsetting the energy consumption of the customers. In the absence of the project, the equivalent amount of power would have been supplied by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of other-more-GHG-intensive generation sources. Therefore, the baseline scenario for the project activity is the equivalent amount of electricity generated from the Brazilian national grid.



A.7. Debundling>>

Project **7,39 MW Solar Power Project in Brazil by GYBR** is not a debundled component of a larger project activity.

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SECTION B. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

B.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

SECTORAL SCOPE – 01, Energy industries (Renewable/Non-renewable sources)

TYPE – I - Renewable Energy Projects

CATEGORY – AMS. I.D. (Title: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18)

B.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines >>

Project activity involves generation of grid connected electricity from the construction and operation of solar power-based power projects with an installed capacity of 7,39 MW, qualifying as a small-scale project activity under Type-I of the Small-Scale methodology. The project status corresponds to the methodology AMS-I.D. version 18, and its applicability is discussed below:

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
1. This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass: (a) Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or (b) Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling	All the project activities involve setting up of a renewable energy (photovoltaic) generation plant that injects electricity to the Brazilian regional grid system. Thus, the project meets applicability conditions (a).
2. This methodology is applicable to project activities that: (a) Install a Greenfield plant; (b) Involve a capacity addition in (an) existing plant(s); (c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s); or (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)	Project activity is a Greenfield plant and satisfies this applicability condition (a), since it involves the installation of new solar photovoltaic power plants in Brazil.
3. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology: (a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or (b) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2. (c) The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m2.	The project activity involves the installation of Solar photovoltaic plants. Hence, this criterion is not applicable.
4. If the new unit has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g., a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the new unit co-fires fossil	The proposed project is a 7,39MW solar power project, with no non-renewable components involved in the project. The criterion is therefore not applicable.

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fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	
5. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category	Not relevant to the project activity, since it involves only solar photovoltaic power generating units.
6. In the case of project activities that involve the capacity addition of renewable energy generation units at an existing renewable power generation facility, the added capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.	There is no other existing renewable energy power generation facility at the project site. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable.
7. In the case of retrofit or replacement, to qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the retrofitted or replacement power plant/unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The project activity is a new installation, it does not involve any retrofit measures nor any replacement and hence is not applicable.
8. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, wastewater treatment and agro-industries projects, recovered methane emissions are eligible under a relevant Type III category. If the recovered methane is used for electricity generation for supply to a grid, then the baseline for the electricity component shall be in accordance with procedure prescribed under this methodology. If the recovered methane is used for heat generation or cogeneration other applicable Type-I methodologies such as "AMS I. C.: Thermal energy production with or without electricity" shall be explored	Not relevant to the project activity as it involves only solar photovoltaic power generating units.
9. In case biomass is sourced from dedicated plantations, the applicability criteria in the tool "Project emissions from cultivation of biomass" shall apply.	Not relevant to the project activity as it involves only solar photovoltaic power generating units.

B.3. Applicability of double counting emission reductions >>

There is no double counting of emission reductions for the project activities due to the following reasons:

• Installations are uniquely identifiable based on its location coordinates;
• Project has dedicated commissioning certificates and connection points;
• Project is associated with energy meters which are dedicated to the consumption point for project developers.
• Projects are registered under I-REC Standard (links are presented next) and are in registration process under JUNDU Standard, however the issuance of certificates for the period proposed (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2021) will be done exclusively under UCR.

Project Activity	Power Plant Name	I-REC Link
1	Tucana 1	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TUCA-01D
2	Tucana 2	
3	Tucana 3	

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4	Tucana 4	
5	Tucana 5	
6	Assaí Ayrton Senna	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASA-01S
7	Assaí Cabo Frio	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASC-01F
8	Assaí Duque de Caxias	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASD-01C
9	Assaí Goiânia	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASS-01G
10	Assaí Rio Verde	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASR-01V
11	Assaí Londrina	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASS-01L
12	Assaí Cristo Rei	https://register.evident.global/device-register/TASC-01R

B.4. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)>>

As per applicable methodology AMS-I.D., version 18:

"The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the project power plant is connected to."

Thus, the project boundary includes the solar photovoltaic modules and the respective Brazilian grid system, as per the following scenario:

Scenario	Source	GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power that is dispatched due to the project activity	CO2	Yes	Main emission source
		CH4	No	Not identified in the baseline methodology
		N2O	No	Not identified in the baseline methodology
Project Activity	Electricity generation in the project activity	CO2	No	Zero-emissions grid connected electricity generation from renewable energy
		CH4	No	Zero-emissions grid connected electricity generation from renewable energy
		N2O	No	Zero-emissions grid connected electricity generation from renewable energy

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B.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario (UCR Standard or Methodology) >>

As per paragraph 19 of the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D., version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:

"*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*"

The project activity involves setting up new solar power plants to harness the power of solar energy and inject electricity into the Brazilian regional grid. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been generated by the operation and/or insertion of more-GHG-intensive grid-connected power plants. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power produced at the Brazilian grid.

A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO_2 emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. As per the most recent data from Brazil's Ministry of Science and Technology[2] (data of 2021) and the proper calculation methodology, the grid emission factor of Brazil is **0,4623 tCO2/MWh**.

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$$

Where:
ER_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO_2/y)
BE_y = Baseline Emissions in year y ($t\ CO_2/y$)
PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)
LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)

Baseline Emissions:

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 to be calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,y}$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO2)
$EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of this project activity in year y (MWh)

[2] CO2 emission factors for electricity generation in the National Interconnected System of Brazil - Base Year 2021.

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$EF_{grid,y}$ = Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology recommends an emission factor of 0.3649 tCO2/MWh.

Project Emissions:

As per paragraph 39 of AMS-I.D. (version 18, dated 28/11/2014), for most renewable energy project activities emission is zero. Since, all the projects are run of river project and does not involve any reservoir, the project emission is zero.

Hence, $PE_y = 0$

Leakage:

As per paragraph 22 of AMS-I.D. version-18, 'If the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity, leakage is to be considered.' In the project activity, there is no transfer of energy generating equipment and therefore the leakage from the project activity is considered as zero.

Hence, $LE_y = 0$

The actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period shall be submitted as a part of first monitoring and verification. However, for the purpose of an ex-ante estimation, following calculation has been submitted:

Project Activity -1
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 1.081 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 499,74 tCO_2/year (i.e., 499,74 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -2
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 2.471 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 1.142,34 tCO_2/year (i.e., 1.142,34 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -3
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 2.471 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 1.142,34 tCO_2/year (i.e., 1.142,34 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -4
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 2.471 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 1.142,34 tCO_2/year (i.e., 1.142,34 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -5
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 2.471 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh

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= 1.142,34 tCO_2/year (i.e., 1.142,34 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -6
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 1.399 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 646,75 tCO_2/year (i.e., 646,75 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -7
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 412,33 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 190,62 tCO_2/year (i.e., 190,62 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -8
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 391,05 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 180,78 tCO_2/year (i.e., 180,78 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -9
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 1460 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 674,95 tCO_2/year (i.e., XX CoUs/year)

Project Activity -10
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 1091,09 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 504,41 tCO_2/year (i.e., 504,41 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -11
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 316,54 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 146,33 tCO_2/year (i.e., 146,33 CoUs/year)

Project Activity -12
Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 454,4 MWh/year x 0,4623 tCO_2/MWh
= 210,06 tCO_2/year (i.e., 210,06 CoUs/year)

Project Activity	Net Generation (MWh/year)	Emission Factor (tCO_2/MWh)	Emission Reduction (tCO_2/year)
1	1081	0,4623	499,74
2	2471	0,4623	1.142,34

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3	2471	0,4623	1.142,34
4	2471	0,4623	1.142,34
5	2471	0,4623	1.142,34
6	1399	0,4623	646,75
7	412,33	0,4623	190,62
8	391,05	0,4623	180,78
9	1460	0,4623	674,95
10	1091,09	0,4623	504,41
11	316,54	0,4623	146,33
12	454,4	0,4623	210,06
Total	**16.489,41 MWh/year**		**7.623 tCO2/year**

B.6. Prior History>>

The project activity has not applied to any other GHG program for generation or issuance of carbon offsets or credits for the said crediting period.

B.7. Changes to start date of crediting period >>

The start date of crediting under UCR is considered as 01/01/2021.

B.8. Permanent changes from PCN monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline >>

There are no permanent changes from the registered PCN monitoring plan and applied methodology.

B.9. Monitoring period number and duration>>

First Issuance Period: 12 months – 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021.

B.8. Monitoring plan>>

Data and Parameters available at validation (ex-ante values):

Data/Parameter	Brazilian Government recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO_2 /MWh
Description	A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO2 emission factor (tCO2/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology estimates an emission factor of 0,4623 tCO2/MWh.
Source of data	https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/dados-e-ferramentas/fatores-de-emissao
Value(s) applied	0,4623 tCO_2 /MWh

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Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Ex-ante fixed parameter
Purpose of data	Calculation of Emission Factor of the grid

Data and Parameters to be monitored (ex-post monitoring values):

Data / Parameter:	EG BL, y
Data unit:	MWh/year
Description:	Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid as a result of the implementation of the project activity in year y (MWh)
Source of data:	Monthly Joint Meter Readings (JMRs)
Value(s) applied	16.489,41 MWh
Measurement procedures (if any):	The Net electricity generation by the Solar power plant is recorded by the project proponent in the record logs. At the end of every month, Energy bill is generated based on the total monthly electricity exported to the grid.
Monitoring frequency:	Monthly
QA/QC procedures:	Cross Checking: Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid will be cross checked from the invoices raised by the project participant to the grid.
Any comment:	-

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