

# Validation Report

# Osram GmbH VALIDATION OF THE CDM-PROJECT:

Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project

**REPORT NO. 1066680** 

4 March, 2008 25 July 2008

TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

Carbon Management Service Westendstr. 199 - 80686 Munich – GERMANY



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| Subject: Validation of a CDM Project   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Accredited TÜV SÜD Unit:   | TÜV SÜD Contract Partner:  |  |  |
| TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH<br>Certification Body "climate and energy"<br>Westendstr. 199 - 80686 Munich<br>Federal Republic of Germany | TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH<br>Carbon Management Service<br>Westendstr. 199 - 80686 Munich<br>Federal Republic of Germany   |  |  |
| Client:  | Project Site(s):   |  |  |
| Osram GmbH<br>Hellabrunner Str. 1<br>81543 Munich<br>Federal Republic of Germany   | Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India   |  |  |
| Project Title: Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL d   |  |  |  |
| Applied Methodology / Version: AMS II.C, ve  | ,  |  |  |
| First PDD Version:   | Final PDD version:   |  |  |
| Date of issuance: 23-08-2007   | Date of issuance: 25-02-2008 24-07-2008  |  |  |
| Version No.: 1   | Version No.: 94 05   |  |  |
| Starting Date of GSP 28-08-2007  |  |  |  |
| Estimated Annual Emission Reduction:   | 38,334 tons CO <sub>2</sub> e  |  |  |
| Assessment Team Leader:  | Further Assessment Team Members:   |  |  |
| Abhishek Goyal   | Sergio Degener<br>Praveen Pyata  |  |  |
| Summary of the Validation Opinion:   |  |  |  |
| provided TÜV SÜD with sufficient evidend opinion, the project meets all relevant UNI recommend the project for registration by             | tation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have e to determine the fulfillment of all stated criteria. In our FCCC requirements for the CDM. Hence TÜV SÜD will the CDM Executive Board in case letters of approval of a the expiring date of the applied methodology (ies) or rely. |  |  |
| provided TÜV SÜD with sufficient evidend   | tation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have not e to determine the fulfilment of all stated criteria. Hence for registration by the CDM Executive Board and will in-Executive Board on this decision.  |  |  |



#### **Abbreviations**

**AM** Approved Methodology

**CAR** Corrective Action Request

CDM Clean Development Mechanism
CEA Central Electricity Authority, India

CER Certified Emission Reduction
CFL Compact Fluorescent Lamp

CR Clarification Request

DNA Designated National AuthorityDOE Designated Operational Entity

**EB** Executive Board

**EIA / EA** Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment

ER Emission reduction

GHG Greenhouse gas(es)

GLS Tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service

PP Project Proponent

**KP** Kyoto Protocol

NGO Non Governmental Organisation

PDD Project Design Document

TÜV SÜD TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

**UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**VVM** Validation and Verification Manual

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Objective

The validation objective is an independent assessment by a Third Party (Designated Operational Entity = DOE) of a proposed project activity against all defined criteria set for the registration under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Validation is part of the CDM project cycle and will finally result in a conclusion by the executing DOE whether a project activity is valid and should be submitted for registration to the CDM-EB. The ultimate decision on the registration of a proposed project activity rests at the CDM Executive Board and the Parties involved.

The project activity discussed by this validation report has been submitted under the project title:

Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project

# 1.2 Scope

The scope of any assessment is defined by the underlying legislation, regulation and guidance given by relevant entities or authorities. In the case of CDM project activities the scope is set by:

- Ø The Kyoto Protocol, in particular § 12
- Ø Decision 2/CMP1 and Decision 3/CMP.1 (Marrakech Accords)
- $\emptyset$  Further COP/MOP decisions with reference to the CDM (e.g. decisions 4 8/CMP.1)
- Ø Decisions by the EB published under <a href="http://cdm.unfccc.int">http://cdm.unfccc.int</a>
- Ø Specific guidance by the EB published under http://cdm.unfccc.int
- Ø Guidelines for Completing the Project Design Document (CDM-PDD), and the Proposed New Baseline and Monitoring Methodlogy (CDM-NM)
- Ø The applied approved methodology
- Ø The technical environment of the project (technical scope)
- Ø Internal and national standards on monitoring and QA/QC
- Ø Technical guideline and information on best practice

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the client. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project design.

Once TÜV SÜD receives a first PDD version, it is made publicly available on the internet at TÜV SÜD's webpage as well as on the UNFCCC CDM-webpages for starting a 30 day global stakeholder consultation process (GSP). In case of any request a PDD might be revised (under certain conditions the GSP will be repeated) and the final PDD will form the basis for the final evaluation as presented by this report. Information on the first and on the final PDD version is presented at page 1.

The only purpose of a validation is its use during the registration process as part of the CDM project cycle. Hence, TÜV SÜD can not be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the validation opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.



#### 2 METHODOLOGY

The project assessment aims at being a risk based approach and is based on the methodology developed in the Validation and Verification Manual, an initiative of Designated and Applicant Entities, which aims to harmonize the approach and quality of all such assessments.

In order to ensure transparency, a validation protocol was customized for the project. TÜV SÜD developed a "cook-book" for methodology-specific checklists and protocol based on the templates presented by the Validation and Verification Manual. The protocol shows, in a transparent manner, criteria (requirements), the discussion of each criterion by the assessment team and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:

- It organises, details and clarifies the requirements a CDM project is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The validation protocol consists of three tables. The different columns in these tables are described in the figure below.

The completed validation protocol is enclosed in Annex 1 to this report.

| Validation Protoco   | ol Table 1: Co   | nformity of Project Activity a   | nd PDD   |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Checklist Topic /<br>Question  | Reference  | Comments   | PDD in GSP   | Final PDD  |
| The checklist is organised in sections following the arrangement of the applied PDD version. Each section is then further subdivided. The lowest level constitutes a checklist question / criterion. | Gives reference to documents where the answer to the checklist question or item is found in case the comment refers to documents other than the PDD. | The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached. In some cases sub-checklist are applied indicating yes/no decisions on the compliance with the stated criterion. Any Request has to be substantiated within this column | Conclusions are presented based on the assessment of the first PDD version. This is either acceptable based on evidence provided ( >), or a Corrective Action Request (CAR) due to noncompliance with the checklist question (See below). Clarification Request (CR) is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification. | Conclusions are presented in the same manner based on the assessment of the final PDD version. |



| Validation Protocol Table 2: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests  |                      |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |                      | Summary of project owner response               | Validation team conclusion   |  |  |  |  |
| If the conclusions from table 1 are either a Corrective Action Request or a Clarification Request, these should be listed in this section. | where the Corrective | during the communica-<br>tions with the valida- | team's responses and final<br>conclusions. The conclu-<br>sions should also be in-<br>cluded in Table 1, under |  |  |  |  |

In case of a denial of the project activity more detailed information on this decision will be presented in table 3.

| Validation Protocol Table 3: Unresolved Corrective Action and Clarification Requests                               |                            |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Clarifications and cor-<br>rective action re-<br>quests  | ld. of CAR/CR 1            | Explanation of the Conclusion for Denial  |  |  |  |  |
| If the final conclusions from table 2 results in a denial the referenced request should be listed in this section. | Identifier of the Request. | This section should present a detail explanation, why the project is finally considered not to be in compliance with a criterion. |  |  |  |  |



# 2.1 Appointment of the Assessment Team

According to the technical scopes and experiences in the sectoral or national business environment TÜV SÜD has composed a project team in accordance with the appointment rules of the TÜV SÜD certification body "climate and energy". The composition of an assessment team has to be approved by the Certification Body ensuring that the required skills are covered by the team. The Certification Body TÜV SÜD operates four qualification levels for team members that are assigned by formal appointment rules:

- Ø Assessment Team Leader (ATL)
- Ø Greenhouse Gas Auditor (GHG-A)
- Ø Greenhouse Gas Auditor Trainee (T)
- Ø Experts (E)

It is required that the sectoral scope linked to the methodology has to be covered by the assessment team.

The validation team was consisting of the following experts (the responsible Assessment Team Leader in written in bold letters):

| Name           | Qualification | Coverage of technical scope | Coverage of sectoral expertise | Host coun-<br>try expe-<br>rience |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Abhishek Goyal | ATL           | þ                           | þ                              | þ                                 |
| Sergio Degener | GHG-A         | þ                           | þ                              |                                   |
| Praveen Pyata  | GHG-A         |                             |                                | þ                                 |

**Abhishek Goyal** is an Assessment Team Leader for CDM/JI projects and environment/energy expert at the "Carbon Management Service" in the head office of TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH, Germany. Before joining the TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH he has worked on development of PDDs and methodologies for several energy efficiency, renewable energy, and waste to energy projects. He has extensive experience in CDM.

**Sergio Degener** is a GHG auditor at the "Carbon Management Service" in the head office of TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH, Germany. He studied environmental engineer at the University of Applied Science in Bingen, Germany. Beside his main focus in studies of environmental economics and law, he dealt with environmental management and environmental controlling issues. He has received extensive training in the CDM validation and verification processes and has already participated in several CDM project assessments.

**Praveen Pyata** is a CDM Auditor at TÜV SÜD South Asia. He holds a post-graduate degree in Environmental Science and Technology. Before joining TÜV SÜD South Asia he worked on biomethanation technologies, industrial waste management and waste-to-energy projects for 6 years. He also worked extensively in R& D projects on emissions reduction from livestock and agro wastes. He is based in Hyderabad, India. He has received extensive training in the CDM validation and verification processes and has already participated in several CDM project assessments.



#### 2.2 Review of Documents

The first PDD version submitted by the client and additional background documents related to the project design and baseline were reviewed as initial step of the validation process. A complete list of all documents and proofs reviewed is attached as Annex 2 to this report.

#### 2.3 Follow-up Interviews

In the period of September 20-21, 2007, TÜV SÜD performed interviews on-site with project stakeholders to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the first document review. Annex 2 lists all persons interviewed in the context of this on-site visit.

# 2.4 Resolution of Clarification and Corrective Action Requests

The objective of this phase of the validation is to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarifications and any other outstanding issues which needed to be clarified for TÜV SÜD's positive conclusion on the project design. The Corrective Action Requests and Clarification Requests raised by TÜV SÜD were resolved during communication between the client and TÜV SÜD. To guarantee the transparency of the validation process, the concerns raised and responses that have been given are summarized in chapter 3 below and documented in more detail in the validation protocol in Annex 1.

# 2.5 Internal Quality Control

As final step of a validation the validation report and the protocol have to undergo and internal quality control procedure by the Certification Body "climate and energy", i.e. each report has to be approved either by the head of the certification body or his deputy. In case one of these two persons is part of the assessment team approval can only be given by the other one.

It rests at the decision of TÜV SÜD's Certification Body whether a project will be submitted for requesting registration by the EB or not.

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#### 3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

#### History of the validation process

The audit team has been provided with a draft PDD in August 2007. Based on this documentation a document review and a fact finding mission in form of an on-site audit has taken place. Afterwards the client decided to revise the PDD according to the CARs and CRs indicated in the audit process. The final PDD version submitted in February 2008 serves as the basis for the assessment presented herewith.

#### **Project description**

The project activity involves the replacement of around 630,000 tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service (GLS, less energy efficient) with OSRAM long life Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs, more energy efficient) in the district of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. The project activity would cover around 700,000 urban and rural households in Visakhapatnam. The project will lead to reduction in electricity consumption in the households thereby reducing consumption of fossil fuel-based electricity generated in the Southern Grid (state of Andhra Pradesh lies in Southern Grid of India) and thus reduce GHG emissions.

#### **Findings**

The key findings during validation process were related to design/configuration of the project (CR2, CR3, CAR2, CR5, CR6, CAR6, and CAR7), project implementation plan (CR7, CR14, CAR18, and CR18), baseline estimation (CR9, CR10, CR11, CAR8, CAR9, CAR10, CAR12 and CAR14) monitoring (CAR8, CAR11, CAR13, CAR14, CR15, CAR16, CR16 and CAR17) and additionality (CR8, CR12 and CR13).

All findings and our conclusion on these findings is detailed in **Table 2** of the attached validation protocol (Annex 1 of the validation report).

Considering these findings the PDD version 1 has been revised and updated PDD version 4 is in compliance with CDM requirements.

We would like to state that the project adheres to the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS II.C, version 9. Although some formulae have been elaborated that go beyond the applied methodology but we considered them to provide more input for the required parameters and hence are not considered as deviation or revision of the methodology.

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# **COMMENTS BY PARTIES, STAKEHOLDERS AND NGOS**

TÜV SÜD published the project documents on UNFCCC website by installing a link to TÜV SÜD's own website and invited comments by Parties, stakeholders and non-governmental organisations during a period of 30 days.

The following table presents all key information on this process:

| webpage:   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| http://www.netinform.de/KE/Wegweiser/Guide2 1.aspx?ID=3676&Ebene1 ID=26&Ebene2 ID=1102&mo de=1 |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starting date of the global sta  | Starting date of the global stakeholder consultation process: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28-08-2007   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comment submitted by:  | No comments have been received.                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |



#### 4 VALIDATION OPINION

TÜV SÜD has performed a validation of the following proposed CDM project activity:

Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project

The review of the project design documentation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided TÜV SÜD with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfillment of stated criteria. In our opinion, the project meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM. Hence TÜV SÜD will recommend the project for registration by the CDM Executive Board after receiving LoA from Germany.

An analysis as provided by the applied methodology demonstrates that the proposed project activity is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the project are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity. Given that the project is implemented as designed, the project is likely to achieve the estimated amount of emission reductions as specified within the final PDD version.

The validation is based on the information made available to us and the engagement conditions detailed in this report. The validation has been performed using a risk based approach as described above. The only purpose of this report is its use during the registration process as part of the CDM project cycle. Hence, TÜV SÜD can not be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the validation opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

Munich, 04-03-2008 25-07-2008

Munich, 04-03-2008 25-07-2008

Ashished of

Certification Body "climate and energy"
TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

Assessment Team Leader

# **Annex 1: Validation Protocol**

Project Title: Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project

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| Table 1   |   |   |            |              |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| CHECKLIST TOPIC / QUESTION  | Ref.  | COMMENTS  | PPD in GSP | Final<br>PDD |  |  |  |
| A. General description of small-scale proje   | . General description of small-scale project activity |   |            |              |  |  |  |
| A.1. Title of the small-scale project activity  |   |   |            |              |  |  |  |
| A.1.1. Does the used project title clearly enable to identify the unique CDM activity?  | 1   | Yes, the title enables to identify the project activity as distribution of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) in Visakhapatnam, India.   | þ          | þ            |  |  |  |
| A.1.2. Are there any indication concerning the revision number and the date of the revision?  | 1   | The PDD is version 1 dated 23 August 2007.  | þ          | þ            |  |  |  |
| A.1.3. Is this consistent with the time line of the project's history?  | 1,7   | The real action for the project activity started with signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Osram and Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL, the electricity distribution company) for implementation of project activity.  | CR         | þ            |  |  |  |
|   |   | Clarification Request No. 1.  Please clarify when was the MOU signed with APEPDCL for implementation of the project activity and provide copy of same.  |            |              |  |  |  |
| A.2. Description of the small-scale project act   | tivity  |   | <u>'</u>   |              |  |  |  |
| A.2.1. Is the description delivering a transparent overview of the project activities?  | 1   | The description is delivering a transparent overview of the project activity. The project activity involves distribution of energy efficient CFLs for free/minimal cost to households in entire Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh state in India. These CFLs will be distributed to households using tungsten filament incandescent light bulbs (GLS bulbs) of 60 W wattage in their living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom and security lighting outside. Maximum of two bulbs will be distributed per household. | þ          | þ            |  |  |  |
| A.2.2. What proofs are available demonstrating that the project description is in compliance with the actual situation or planning? | 1,4,8<br>,9   | The project is still in initial stages of planning. Based on information available from APEPDCL and sample households visited by the audit team it seems that number of households to be covered,   | CR         | þ            |  |  |  |

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|   |   | number of bulbs that are anticipated to be replaced, average utilisation hours of bulbs and wattage of bulbs anticipated to be replaced as mentioned in PDD are not representing the correct figures.  Clarification Request No. 2.  1. Please provide revised estimates of number of households to be covered, number of bulbs that are anticipated to be replaced, average utilisation hours of bulbs and wattage of bulbs anticipated to be replaced. Please justify the revised figures with appropriate study reports.  2. Please provide order documents for manufacturing of requisite number CFLs.  3. Please provide project activity's implementation plan highlighting the procedures to be adopted for distribution of CFLs. This should include information on number of distribution teams required, training requirement for the team members, supervision of the distribution process etc.  4. Please provide evidence that project activity envisages to cover entire districts of Visakhapatnam. |    |   |
|---|---|--|----|---|
| A.2.3. Is the information provided by these proofs consistent with the information provided by the PDD? | 5 | Clarification Request No. 3.  Please justify the basis for replacing 60 W GLS with 15 W CFL and 100 W GLS with 20 W CFL.   | CR | þ |
| A.2.4. Is all information presented consistent with details provided by further chapters of the PDD?    | 1 | Information presented within the PDD is consistent.  | þ  | þ |
| A.2.5. Does the description of the technology to be applied provide sufficient and transpar-            | 1 | The CFL to be used in the project activity is the OSRAM DULUX EL LONGLIFE with B22d base for direct replacement of incan-  | þ  | þ |

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| ent input to evaluate its impact on the green-<br>house gas balance?  |        | descent lamps. The project activity envisages replacing 60 W GLS bulb with 15 W CFL and 100 W GLS bulb with 20 W CFL. The CFLs have average life of 15,000 hours and can last up to 10 years given 5 hours usage per day.  Assuming that GLS bulbs of 60 W and 100 W would have continued to be used in absence of project activity during entire crediting period, the project activity would definitely reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing electricity consumption in the households. The households are being served electricity from Southern region grid of India, which is dominated by fossil fuels. |               |   |
|---|--------|--|---------------|---|
| A.2.6. Is the brief explanation how the project will reduce greenhouse gas emission transparent and suitable?   | 1      | The explanation of how the project activity will reduce greenhouse gas emissions is suitable. Please see A.2.5.  | CAR           | þ |
| A.3. Project participants   |        |  |               |   |
| A.3.1. Is the form required for the indication of project participants correctly applied?   | 1      | Yes, the form has been correctly applied.  | þ             | þ |
| A.3.2. Is the participation of the listed entities or Parties confirmed by each one of them?  | 19     | Open issue Please provide letter of Approval from Indian DNA and German DNA.   | Open<br>issue | þ |
| A.3.3. Is all information on participants / Parties provided in consistency with details provided by further chapters of the PDD (in particular annex 1)? | 1      | The information is mostly consistent within the PDD.  Corrective Action Request No.1.  The name of private entity from India mentioned in section A.3 is not consistent with that mentioned in Annex 1.  | CAR           | þ |
| A.4. Technical description of the small-scale   | projec | t activity   | •             | • |
| A.4.1. Location of the small-scale project activity   |        |  |               |   |
| A.4.1.1. Does the information provided on the location of the project activity allow for a clear identification of the site(s)?                           | 1      | Corrective Action Request No.2.  The project activity envisages to cover only the rural area of the district of Visakhapatnam. However, all Mandals are defined and included in the PDD. Please include only the Mandals where the   | CAR           | þ |

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|   |           | distribution will take place.   |     |   |
|---|-----------|---|-----|---|
| A.4.1.2. How is it ensured and/or demonstrated, that the project proponents can implement the project at this site (ownership, licenses, contracts etc.)? | 7         | See A.1.3   | CR  | þ |
| A.4.2. Type and category(ies) and technology/measu  | re of the | e small-scale project activity  |     |   |
| A.4.2.1. To which type(s) does the project activity belong to? Is the type correctly identified and indicated?  | 1,2       | The project activity belongs to Type II, Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects and the type has been correctly identified and indicated in the PDD.  | þ   | þ |
| A.4.2.2. To which category (ies) does the project activity belong to? Is the category correctly identified and indicated?                                 | 2         | The project activity belongs to category II.C-Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies.  Corrective Action Request No.3.  | CAR | þ |
|   |           | The category of the project activity has not been correctly identified in section A.4.2 of the PDD. Please revise.  |     |   |
| A.4.2.3. Does the technical design of the project activity reflect current good practices?  | 5         | The project activity envisages to use energy efficient long life CFLs in place of GLS bulbs. The life of the CFLs to be used is not commonly available in the market.   | þ   | þ |
| A.4.2.4. Does the implementation of the project activity require any technology transfer from Annex-I-countries to the host country                       | 1         | Yes, technology for manufacturing long life CFLs will be transferred from Osram Germany to Osram India.  Clarification Request No. 4.   | CR  | þ |
| (ies)?  |           | Please provide evidence of technology transfer from Osram Germany to Osram India for manufacturing of kind of bulbs that would be distributed as part of project activity.  |     |   |
| A.4.2.5. Is the technology implemented by the project activity environmentally safe?  | 10        | The long utilisation hours of the project activity bulbs would help to reduce the waste in form of glass, plastic etc. compared to GLS bulbs. Further Osram has developed technology that uses minimum amount of mercury required to light CFL. | CR  | þ |
|   |           | Clarification Request No. 5. Please provide evidence to prove that CFLs to be used in the pro-  |     |   |

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|  |              | ject activity will use • 2,5 mg of mercury and this amount is less compared to other CFLs available in the market.  |     |   |
|--|--------------|---|-----|---|
| A.4.2.6. Is the information provided in compliance with actual situation or planning?  | 1            | See A.4.2.5   | CR  | þ |
| A.4.2.7. Does the project use state of the art technology and / or does the technology result in a significantly better performance than any commonly used technologies in the host country? | 5            | The project activity envisages to use energy efficient long life CFLs in place of GLS bulbs. These CFLs have longer life and are more energy efficient than commonly used GLS bulbs.  | þ   | þ |
| A.4.2.8. Is the project technology likely to be substituted by other or more efficient technologies within the project period?   | 1            | Clarification Request No. 6.  Please clarify if there is possibility of replacement of CFLs distributed as part of project activity with more energy efficient CFLs during crediting period. Please justify the response with reasoning and define measures to be adopted to avoid such replacement.  | CR  | þ |
| A.4.2.9. Does the project require extensive initial training and maintenance efforts in order to be carried out as scheduled during the project period?                                      | 1            | Yes, the project would require extensive training for distribution of CFLs and collection of GLS bulbs, data recording during distribution process, data compilation, destruction and disposal of collected GLS bulbs, data collection during monitoring from project sample and cross-check groups etc.  | þ   | þ |
| A.4.2.10. Is information available on the demand and requirements for training and maintenance?  | 11,1<br>2,13 | Clarification Request No. 7.  Please provide information on training needs identified for implementation of various stages of the project activity especially distribution of CFLs and collection of GLS bulbs, data recording during distribution process, data compilation, destruction and disposal of collected GLS bulbs, data collection during monitoring from project sample and cross-check groups etc. Further provide evidence of training plan to fulfil the identified training needs. | CR  | þ |
| A.4.2.11. Is a schedule available for the implementation of the project and are there any  | 1            | The schedule for implementation of the project activity is not available in the PDD.  | CAR | þ |
| risks for delays?  |              | Corrective Action Request No.4.   | 1   |   |

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|   |          | Please provide the schedule for implementation of project activity in the PDD.  |    |   |
|---|----------|---|----|---|
| A.4.3. Estimated amount of emission reductions over   | the cho  | osen crediting period   |    |   |
| A.4.3.1. Is the form required for the indication of projected emission reductions correctly applied?  | 1        | Yes, the form has been correctly applied.   | þ  | þ |
| A.4.3.2. Are the figures provided consistent with other data presented in the PDD?  | 1        | Yes, the figures are consistent within the PDD.   | þ  | þ |
| A.4.3.3. Are the figures consistent with the small-scale criteria for the used Type?  | 1,2      | The energy saving corresponding to the emission reductions mentioned in the PDD is within 60 GWh $_{\rm e}$ as required for small scale project activities using Type II methodologies. However, please see A.2.2 | CR | þ |
| A.4.4. Public funding of the small-scale project activity   | /        |   |    |   |
| A.4.4.1. Is the information provided on public funding provided in compliance with the actual situation or planning as available by the project participants? | 20       | Clarification Request No. 8.  Please provide information on project financing plan.   | CR | þ |
| A.4.4.2. Is all information provided consistent with the details given in remaining chapters of the PDD (in particular annex 2)?                              | 1        | The information is consistent within the PDD.   | þ  | þ |
| A.4.5. Confirmation that the small-scale project activity   | y is not | a debundled component of a large scale project activity   | •  |   |

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| A.4.5.1. Is there a registered small-scale CDM project activity or an application to regis-  | 1  |   | CAR              | þ         |     |
|--|--|---|------------------|-----------|-----|
|  |  | Debundling checklist  |                  |           |     |
| ter another small-scale CDM project activity:  |  | the same project participants?  | Yes              |           |     |
| with the following characteristics:  |  | In the same project category and technology/measure?  | Yes              |           |     |
|  |  | Registered within previous two years? Or in registration process?   | Yes              |           |     |
|  | Whose boundary is within 1 km of the project boundary of the small scale project activity under consideration? |   |                  |           |     |
|  |  | There is one similar project being developed by same project participants in same project category but it is located in state of Haryana. Haryana is in northern part of India, far away from Andhra Pradesh (state where project activity is located) that is located in south eastern part of India.  Corrective Action Request No.5. |                  |           |     |
|  |  |   |                  |           |     |
|  |  | PDD should provide in section A.4.5, details of jects being developed by project participants in India.   |                  |           |     |
| A.4.5.2. If the answer to all the above question is ' <b>Yes</b> ' then does the total size of the small scale project activity combined with previously registered small scale CDM project activity exceeds the limits of small scale CDM project activities? | 1  | Not applicable.   |                  | þ         | þ   |
| B. Application of a baseline and monitoring  | meth   | odology   |                  |           |     |
| B.1. Title and reference of the approved base  | line an  | d monitoring methodology applied to the   | small-scale proj | ect activ | ity |
| B.1.1.1. Are reference number, version number, and title of the baseline and monitoring methodology clearly indi-  | 1,2  | Yes, the baseline methodology AMS II.C, versi used.   | on 9 has been    | þ         | þ   |

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| cated?  |         |  |           |           |
|---|---------|--|-----------|-----------|
| B.1.1.2. Is the applied version the most recent one and / or is this version still applicable?  | 2       | Yes, the version used is the most recent one.  | þ         | þ         |
| B.2. Justification of the choice of the project   | catego  | ory  |           |           |
| B.2.1. Is the applied methodology considered the most appropriate one?  | 2       | Yes, the applied methodology AMS II.C-Demand-side energy efficiency activities for specific technologies, is the most appropriate small scale methodology for this kind of project activity which involves energy efficiency at consumption side by distribution of more efficient light bulbs to replace less efficient light bulbs.  |           | þ         |
| Integrate the required amount of sub-checklists on the answered with "No";t   | applica | bility criteria as given by the applied methodology and comment on a   | t least e | very line |
| B.2.1.1. Criterion 1: This category comprises activities that encourage the adoption of energy-efficient equipment, lamps, ballasts, refrigerators, motors, fans, air conditioners, appliances, etc. at many sites. | 1       | Applicability checklist Criterion discussed in the PDD? Yes Compliance provable? Yes Compliance verified? Yes The project activity involves replacement of less efficient GLS bulbs with CFLs at several thousand households in Visakhapatnam district.  | þ         | þ         |
| B.2.1.2. Criterion 2: The technologies may replace existing equipment or be installed in new sites.   | 1       | Applicability checklist Criterion discussed in the PDD? Yes Compliance provable? Yes Compliance verified? Yes The project activity involves replacement of less efficient GLS bulbs with CFLs. In section A.2 of the PDD it has been clearly stated that 60 W GLS bulb will be replaced with 15 W CFL and 100 W GLS bulb will be replaced with 20 W CFL. Hence there would be no distribution of CFLs in households that have been | þ         | þ         |

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|               |  |     | newly constructed.   |     |       |
|---------------|--|-----|--|-----|-------|
| B.2.          | ergy savings of a single project may not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh <sub>e</sub> per year.  | 1,8 | Applicability checklist Criterion discussed in the PDD? Compliance provable? No Compliance verified? No Corrective Action Request No.6.  The energy saving corresponding to the emission reductions mer tioned in the PDD is within 60 GWh <sub>e</sub> as required for small scale project activities using Type II methodologies. However, based on information available from APEPDCL and sample households visited by the audit team it seems that number of households to be covered, number of bulbs that are anticipated to be replaced, average utilisation hours of bulbs and wattage of bulbs anticipate to be replaced as mentioned in PDD are not representing the correct figures. These figures should be reworked and then it should be proved that energy savings from the project activity would not exceed 60 GWh <sub>e</sub> per year. | d   | þ     |
|               | scription of the project boundary  |     |  |     |       |
| B.3.1.        | Does the project boundary include physical, geographical site of the industrial facility, processes or equipment that are affected by the project activity?? | 1   | The project boundary is considered as physical location of each CFL installed in place of GLS bulb. List of all the households in Visakhapatnam districts connected to the electricity distribution system is available with APEPDCL and same will be used to identify the households to which the CFL would be distributed. Project boundary also includes all power plants connected to Southern region grid from where the Visakhapatnam district gets electricity.  Corrective Action Request No.7.  The distinct geographical boundary of Visakhapatnam should be clearly documented in PDD using GPS data.   | CAF | ф<br> |
| B.3.2.<br>bou | Do the spatial and technological undaries as verified on-site comply with the  | 1   | Yes.   | þ   | þ     |

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|        | discussion provided by / indication included to the PDD?  |     |   |    |   |
|--------|---|-----|---|----|---|
| B.4.   | Description of baseline and its developm  | ent |   |    |   |
| B.4.1. | Have all technically feasible baseline sce-<br>nario alternatives to the project activity<br>been identified and discussed by the<br>PDD? Why can this list be considered as<br>being complete? | 1   | The feasible baseline scenario identified in the PDD is continuation of current practice i.e utilisation of lighting appliances used before implementation of project activity.  Clarification Request No. 9.  Please clarify why autonomous replacement of inefficient bulbs with more efficient light bulbs over the crediting period has not been considered as a baseline scenario.   | CR | þ |
| B.4.2. | Does the project identify correctly and excludes those options not in line with regulatory or legal requirements?   | 1   | Clarification Request No. 10.  Please clarify how the impact of regulatory requirements for use of CFLs in the host country or region, implemented during crediting period, will be taken into consideration.   | CR | þ |
| B.4.3. | Have applicable regulatory or legal requirements been identified?   | 1   | No, all the applicable legal and regulatory requirements have not been identified.  Clarification Request No. 11.  As per the discussions held with the senior officials of APEPDCL it is understood that for any household applying for a load increase, it is mandatory to use efficient light bulbs and they cannot use GLS bulbs. How is this regulatory requirement taken into consideration in identification of baseline scenario? | CR | þ |
| B.4.   | 4. Does the PDD identify the most likely baseline scenario in absence of the project activity?  | 1   | The feasible baseline scenario identified in the PDD is continuation of current practice i.e utilisation of lighting appliances used before implementation of project activity.   | þ  | þ |
| B.4.   | .5. Is this identification supported by official and/or verifiable documents (e.g. studies,   | 1   | See B.4.1   | CR | þ |

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| W             | reb pages, certificates, etc?  |   |  |                   |         |
|---------------|--|---|--|-------------------|---------|
| B.4.6.<br>lir | Is the identified baseline scenario in ne with regulatory or legal requirements?   | 1 | See B.4.2  | CR                | þ       |
|               | escription of how the anthropogenic en<br>e absence of the registered small-scale  |   | ns of GHG by sources are reduced below those project activity: | that would have o | ccurred |
| B.5.1.        | In case of applying step 2 / investment analysis of the additionality tool: Is the analysis method identified appropriately (step 2a)?                                       | 1 | Additionality tool has not been used.                          | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.2.        | In case of Option I (simple cost analysis): Is it demonstrated that the activity produces no economic benefits other than CDM income?  | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.3.        | In case of Option II (investment comparison analysis): Is the most suitable financial indicator clearly identified (IRR, NPV, cost benefit ratio, or (levelized) unit cost)? | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.4.        | In case of Option III (benchmark analysis): Is the most suitable financial indicator clearly identified (IRR, NPV, cost benefit ratio, or (levelized) unit cost)?            | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.5.        | In case of Option II or Option III: Is the calculation of financial figures for this indicator correctly done for all alternatives and the project activity?                 | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.6.        | In case of Option II or Option III: Is the analysis presented in a transparent manner including publicly available proofs for the utilized data?                             | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |
| B.5.7.        | In case of applying step 3 (barrier analy-   | 1 | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ                 | þ       |

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|             | sis) of the additionality tool: Is a complete list of barriers developed that prevent the different alternatives to occur?   |          |  |    |   |
|-------------|--|----------|--|----|---|
| B.5.8.      | In case of applying step 3 (barrier analysis): Is transparent and documented evidence provided on the existence and significance of these barriers?  | 1        | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ  | þ |
| B.5.9.      | In case of applying step 3 (barrier analysis): Is it transparently shown that the execution of at least one of the alternatives is not prevented by the identified barriers?                                       | 1        | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ  | þ |
| B.5.10.     | Have other activities in the host country / region similar to the project activity been identified and are these activities appropriately analyzed by the PDD (step 4a)?   | 1        | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ  | Q |
| B.5.11.     | If similar activities are occurring: Is it demonstrated that in spite of these similarities the project activity would not be implemented without the CDM component (step 4b)?                                     | 1        | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ  | þ |
| B.5.12.     | Is it appropriately explained how the approval of the project activity will help to overcome the economic and financial hurdles or other identified barriers (step 5)?   | 1        | Please see above B.5.1.  | þ  | þ |
| If the addi | tionality tool has not been used please answe  | er B.5.1 | 3 to B.5.18  |    |   |
| a\<br>C     | If the starting date of the project activity before the date of validation, is evidence validable to prove that incentive from the DM was seriously considered in the decion to proceed with the project activity? | 7        | Clarification Request No. 12.  Please provide evidence to prove that incentive from the CDM was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity. | CR | þ |

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| B.5.14. Is a complete list of barriers developed that prevents the project activity to occur?                                 |    | Investment barrier has been disc   | cussed.            |                 |    |   |
|---|----|--|--------------------|-----------------|----|---|
| B.5.15. Does this list include at least one of the following barriers?  | 20 | Barrier Investment Technological Due to prevailing practice Other  Clarification Request No. 13. Please provide documentary evifrom households to whom CFLs CFLs, fixed costs and other cost tion of project activity. | would be distribut | ed, cost of     | CR | þ |
| B.5.16. Does the discussion sufficiently take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies?                        | 1  | See B.4 above  |                    |                 | þ  | þ |
| B.5.17. Is transparent and documented evidence provided on the existence and significance of these barriers?                  | 1  | See B.5.15   |                    |                 | þ  | þ |
| B.5.18. Is it appropriately explained how the approval of the project activity will help to overcome the identified barriers? | 1  | The project activity has negative it becomes positive with CDM re  |                    | I revenues and  | þ  | þ |
| B.6. Emissions reductions   |    |  |                    |                 |    |   |
| B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices  |    |  |                    |                 |    |   |
| B.6.1.1. Is it explained how the procedures provided in the methodology are applied by the proposed project activity?         | 1  | The procedures provided in the fined. Please see below.  | methodology are r  | not clearly de- | þ  | þ |

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| B.6.1.2. Is every selection of o fered by the methodology corresponding the situation verified on-site?   | ectly justi-            | The project activity chooses to record the power rating of CFLs distributed in the project activity and monitor the operating hours of sample of CFLs installed in the project activity.   | þ   | þ |
|---|-------------------------|--|-----|---|
| B.6.1.3. Are the formulae required the determination of project en correctly presented, enabling a identification of parameters to and / or monitored?          | nissions<br>a complete  | The formula has not been correctly presented.  Corrective Action Request No.8.  The formula for calculating the total power rating of CFLs in the project activity as used in excel calculation tool is not same as that defined in the methodology. Please revise.  | CAR | þ |
|   |                         | Corrective Action Request No.9.  The PDD says that average operating hours of the sample household monitored will used for calculating energy consumed in the project activity however, the excel calculation tool adjusts the operating hour data for the margin of error at 95% confidence interval as required by guidance from CDM EB. This approach is conservative and should be defined transparently in the PDD giving formula for calculation of mean and standard deviation also. All the values of parameters used should be stated in the PDD. |     |   |
|   |                         | Corrective Action Request No.10.  Standard normal for a confidence level of 95% 'z' should be used in the formula for calculating project energy consumption.  |     |   |
| B.6.1.4. Are the formulae required the determination of baseline experience correctly presented, enabling a identification of parameters to and / or monitored? | emissions<br>a complete | CARs mentioned in B.6.1.3 are applicable to baseline also. Further:  Corrective Action Request No.11.  The project envisages to use data of operating hours as monitored in 'project sample groups' (PSG) for both baseline and project energy calculation. This approach is not in line with methodology. In absence of 'baseline sample groups' (BSG), the operat-   | CAR | þ |

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|   |          | ing hours to be used for baseline energy consumption should be fixed ex-ante based on sampling conducted over statistically representative households. This data should be presented in section B.6.2 of the PDD.   |     |   |
|---|----------|---|-----|---|
| B.6.1.5. Are the formulae required for the determination of leakage emissions correctly presented, enabling a complete identification of parameter to be used and / or monitored? | 15       | Project activity envisages to destroy all the GLS bulbs collected during replacement of GLS bulbs with CFLs.  Clarification Request No. 14.  The project activity implementation plan should be described in the PDD, which should mention as to how it would be ensured that all the GLS bulbs collected would be destroyed to avoid there usage at some other place. In case all replaced GLS bulbs are not collected and destroyed then how will the leakage be estimated. | CAR | þ |
| B.6.1.6. Are the formulae required for the determination of emission reductions correctly presented?  | 18       | Yes, the emission reductions will be calculated as product of dif-<br>ference of baseline and project energy consumption and grid<br>emission factor.   | þ   | þ |
| B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at valid  | ation    |   |     |   |
| B.6.2.1. Is the list of parameters presented in chapter B.6.2 considered to be complete with regard to the requirements of the applied methodology?                               | 1        | Please see below.   | þ   | þ |
| B.6.2.2. Comment on any line answered v   | vith "No | "   |     |   |
| B.6.2.2.1. Parameter title: emission coefficient of fossil fuel used by industrial facility/process/equipment   | 1        | Data Checklist  Title in line with methodology?  Data unit correctly expressed?  Appropriate description of parameter?  Source clearly referenced?  Correct value provided?  Has this value been verified?  Choice of data correctly justified?  NA  Yes / No / NA  | þ   | þ |

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|   |   | Measurement method correctly described? NA   |     |   |
|---|---|--|-----|---|
|   |   | There is no thermal energy included in project boundary.   |     |   |
| B.6.2.2.2. Parameter Title: Emission fac-                                 | 1 |  | CAR | þ |
| tor of the grid (CM)  |   | Data Checklist Yes / No / NA   |     |   |
|   |   | Title in line with methodology?  |     |   |
|   |   | Data unit correctly expressed? Yes   |     |   |
|   |   | Appropriate description of parameter? Yes  |     |   |
|   |   | Source clearly referenced? Yes   |     |   |
|   |   | Correct value provided? Yes  |     |   |
|   |   | Has this value been verified?  No  |     |   |
|   |   | Choice of data correctly justified? Yes  Measurement method correctly described? NA  | -   |   |
|   |   |  | ]   |   |
|   |   | The PDD lists the grid emission factor in section B.7.1.   |     |   |
|   |   | Corrective Action Request No.12.  Please clarify if project activity intends to use ex-ante or ex-post grid emission factor value. |     |   |
| B.6.2.2.3. Parameter Title: Operating margin (OM) emission factor of the  | 1 | Not Aplicable  | þ   | þ |
| grid  |   | The PDD refers to grid emission factor from data published by Central Electricity Authority, Govt. of India.                       |     |   |
| B.6.2.2.4. Parameter Title: Build margin (BM) emission factor of the grid | 1 | See B.6.2.2.4.   | þ   | þ |
| B.6.2.2.5. Parameter Title: Fuel consumption of each power source         | 1 | See B.6.2.2.4.   | þ   | þ |

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| 1 | See B.6.2.2.4   |   | þ   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | See B.6.2.2.4   |   | þ   |
| 1 | See B.6.2.2.4   |   | þ   |
| 1 | See B.6.2.2.4   |   | þ   |
| 1 | Data Checklist  Title in line with methodology?  Data unit correctly expressed?  Appropriate description of parameter?  No Source clearly referenced?  Correct value provided?  Has this value been verified?  Choice of data correctly justified?  Mo Measurement method correctly described?  No See B.6.1.4 for CAR on operating hours to be used in baseline. | CAR   | þ   |
| • |   |   |   |
| 1 | § The number of bulbs to be replaced is based on pre-study conducted before start of validation however, the actual number will be recorded when CFLs are distributed   | CAR   | þ   |
|   |   | 1 See B.6.2.2.4  1 Data Checklist Title in line with methodology? Data unit correctly expressed? Appropriate description of parameter? No Source clearly referenced? No Correct value provided? Has this value been verified? No Choice of data correctly justified? No Measurement method correctly described? No See B.6.1.4 for CAR on operating hours to be used in baseline. | 1 See B.6.2.2.4 p  1 See B.6.2.2.4 p  1 See B.6.2.2.4 p  1 See B.6.2.2.4 p  1 Data Checklist Yes / No / NA Title in line with methodology? No Data unit correctly expressed? No Appropriate description of parameter? No Source clearly referenced? No Correct value provided? No Has this value been verified? No Choice of data correctly justified? No Measurement method correctly described? No See B.6.1.4 for CAR on operating hours to be used in baseline. |

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|   |        | <ul> <li>§ The wattage of GLS bulbs and CFL bulbs is based on a prestudy conducted before start of validation however, actual wattage will be recorded when CFLs are distributed</li> <li>§ The operating hours for baseline and project energy estimation are based on pre-study conducted before start of validation. The operating hours for baseline have to be fixed ex-ante based on pre-study however those for project activity would be measured through sampling in PSG.</li> </ul> |     |   |
|---|--------|---|-----|---|
|   |        | Corrective Action Request No.13.  The PDD should clearly define the procedure to arrive at the wattage of CFLs that will be used for calculating the project energy consumption during monitoring.  |     |   |
|   |        | Corrective Action Request No.14.  The PDD define how baseline and project energy data will be adjusted in case project CFL is found missing or not working or replaced with other bulb during sampling in PSG and project crosscheck group (PCCG). What is the basis for assuming that every year 1% CFLs will be out of order? Will this factor be used during actual monitoring also?   |     |   |
| B.6.3.2. Are the GHG calculations documented in a complete and transparent manner?  | 1      | The GHG calculations are not documented in complete manner. See B.6.1.3   | CAR | þ |
| B.6.3.3. If there is more than one component of the project activity, then, are emission reduction calculations provided separately for each component? | 1      | There is only component of the project activity.  | þ   | þ |
| B.6.3.4. Is the data provided in this section consistent with data as presented in other chapters of the PDD?   | 1      | Data is consistent within the PDD.  | þ   | þ |
| B.6.4. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission  | reduct | ions  |     |   |

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| GHG emissions than the baseline sce-<br>nario?  | 37       |   |   |   |
|---|----------|---|---|---|
| B.6.4.2. Is the form/table required for the indication of projected emission reductions correctly applied?  | 1        | es, the table has been correctly applied.   |   | þ |
| B.6.4.3. If the project activity involves more than one component, is separate table included for each of the component.                            | 1        | Not applicable.   |   | þ |
| B.6.4.4. Do these values comply with small-scale criteria for every year?   | 1        | here is no limitation on number of emission reductions for Type II roject activities. |   | þ |
| B.6.4.5. Is the projection in line with the envisioned time schedule for the project's implementation and the indicated crediting period?           | 1        | See A.4.2.11  |   | þ |
| B.6.4.6. Is the data provided in this section in consistency with data as presented in other chapters of the PDD?                                   | 1        | Yes, the data is consistent within the PDD.   | þ | þ |
| B.7. Application of the monitoring methodolo  | gy and   | I description of the monitoring plan  |   |   |
| B.7.1. Data and parameters monitored  |          |   |   |   |
| B.7.1.1. Is the list of parameters presented in chapter B.7.1 considered to be complete with regard to the requirements of the applied methodology? | 1        | No, please see below.   | þ | þ |
| B.7.1.2. In case of replacement, modifica   | tion and | d retrofit measures. Comment on any line answered with "No"                           |   | • |

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| B.7.1.2.1. Parameter Title: number of devices of the group of 'i' devices replaced | 17 |   |                 |   | CAR | þ |
|--|----|---|-----------------|---|-----|---|
|  |    | Monitoring Checklist  | Yes / No        |   |     |   |
|  |    | Title in line with methodology?                                   | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Data unit correctly expressed?                                    | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Appropriate description of parameter?                             | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Source clearly referenced?  | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Correct value provided for estimation?                            | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Has this value been verified?                                     | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Measurement method correctly described?                           | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Correct reference to standards?                                   | NA              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Indication of accuracy provided?                                  | NA              |   |     |   |
|  |    | QA/QC procedures described?                                       | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | QA/QC procedures appropriate?                                     | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Corrective Action Request No.15.                                  |                 |   |     |   |
|  |    | The PDD should provide an extract of database                     | e that would be | е |     |   |
|  |    | used to compile the entire project data including number of bulbs |                 |   |     |   |
|  |    | replaced, wattage of bulbs replaced, number of                    |                 |   |     |   |
|  |    | wattage of CFLs installed, address of household                   |                 |   |     |   |
|  |    | stalled, date when GLS replaced with CFL in pa                    |                 |   |     |   |
|  |    | list of PSG households, data to be collected du                   | ring spot chec  | k |     |   |
|  |    | and cross check etc.  |                 |   |     |   |
| B.7.1.2.2. Parameter Title: number of de-  | 17 |   |                 |   | CAR | þ |
| vices of the group of 'i' devices in-  |    | Monitoring Checklist  | Yes / No        |   |     |   |
| stalled  |    | Title in line with methodology?                                   | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Data unit correctly expressed?                                    | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Appropriate description of parameter?                             | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Source clearly referenced?  | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Correct value provided for estimation?                            | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Has this value been verified?                                     | No              |   |     |   |
|  |    | Measurement method correctly described?                           | Yes             |   |     |   |
|  |    | Correct reference to standards?                                   | NA              |   |     |   |

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|  |    | Indication of accuracy provided?  QA/QC procedures described?  QA/QC procedures appropriate?  No  See B.7.1.2.1  |           |   |
|--|----|--|-----------|---|
| B.7.1.2.3. Parameter Title: power of the devices of the group of 'i' devices replaced  | 17 | Monitoring Checklist Title in line with methodology? Data unit correctly expressed? Appropriate description of parameter? Yes Source clearly referenced? Correct value provided for estimation? No Has this value been verified? No Measurement method correctly described? No Correct reference to standards? NA Indication of accuracy provided? NA QA/QC procedures described? No QA/QC procedures appropriate?  No  See B.7.1.2.1  Clarification Request No. 15. Please clarify as to how the power rating of replaced GLS bulb will be recorded. If it is based on nameplate data then what will be done in case there is no wattage labelling on the bulb. | CAR<br>CR | þ |
| B.7.1.2.4. Parameter Title: power of the devices of the group of 'i' devices installed | 17 | Monitoring Checklist Yes / No Title in line with methodology? Yes  | CAR       | þ |

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| B.7.1.2.5. Option 1: average annual op-                            |            | Data unit correctly expressed? Appropriate description of parameter? Source clearly referenced? Correct value provided for estimation? Has this value been verified? Measurement method correctly described? Correct reference to standards? Indication of accuracy provided? QA/QC procedures described? QA/QC procedures appropriate? See B.7.1.2.1 Monitoring Checklist  | Yes Yes Yes No No No Yes NA NA NO No Ves NO No     |           |   |
|--|------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| erating hours of the devices of the group of the devices installed | 14,1 6,17, | Title in line with methodology?  Data unit correctly expressed?  Appropriate description of parameter?  Source clearly referenced?  Correct value provided for estimation?  Has this value been verified?  Measurement method correctly described?  Correct reference to standards?  Indication of accuracy provided?  QA/QC procedures described?  QA/QC procedures appropriate?  See B.7.1.2.1  Clarification Request No. 16.  Please clarify as to how the PSG will be select representative manner and define the househ in this group. | Yes Yes Yes No | CAR<br>CR | þ |

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|   |      | Corrective Action Request No.16.  PDD should provide the details of metering equivalent for measuring operating hours. It should include procedure, its accuracy, required calibration for should also mention the frequency of data recommeter.   | de the monitoring equency. PDD                                       |     |   |
|---|------|--|--|-----|---|
| B.7.1.2.6. Option 2: energy use of an appropriate sample of the devices installed                           |      | Monitoring Checklist Title in line with methodology? Data unit correctly expressed? Appropriate description of parameter? Source clearly referenced? Correct value provided for estimation? Has this value been verified? Measurement method correctly described? Correct reference to standards? Indication of accuracy provided? QA/QC procedures described? QA/QC procedures appropriate? The project activity monitors the operating hou | Yes / No NA                      |     |   |
| B.7.1.2.7. Parameter Title: checks of sample of non-metered systems to ensure that they are still operating | 1,13 | Monitoring Checklist Title in line with methodology? Data unit correctly expressed? Appropriate description of parameter? Source clearly referenced? Correct value provided for estimation? Has this value been verified? Measurement method correctly described? Correct reference to standards? Indication of accuracy provided? QA/QC procedures described? QA/QC procedures appropriate?   | Yes / No No No No No No No NA NA NO NA NO NA NO NA NA NO NA NA NO NA | CAR | þ |

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|  |        | Corrective Action Request No.17.  |          |        |
|--|--------|---|----------|--------|
|  |        | The PDD should establish the procedure for conducting cross-<br>check in non-metered households as required by the methodol-<br>ogy. It should also mention the data that will be captured during<br>this cross check and how will it be utilised in calculation of emis-<br>sion reductions during verification.   |          |        |
| B.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan  |        |   |          |        |
| B.7.2.1. Is the operational and management structure clearly described and in compliance with the envisioned situation?                  | 15     | No, the operational and management structure as not been defined in the PDD.  Corrective Action Request No.18.  The project implementation plan should be attached to the PDD. It should clearly indicate the responsibilities of different parties in various stages of project implementation viz. planning, CFL distribution data collection data contains a data contains a data. | CAR      | D      |
|  |        | bution, data collection, data compilation, waste handling, data monitoring etc.   |          |        |
| B.7.2.2. Are responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving clearly provided?                         | 15     | No, please see B.7.2.1  | CAR      | þ      |
| B.7.2.3. Does the monitoring plan provide current good monitoring practice?  | 15     | No, please see B.7.2.1  | CAR      | þ      |
| B.7.2.4. If applicable: Does annex 4 provide useful information enabling a better understanding of the envisioned monitoring provisions? | 1      | No additional information has been provided in annex 4  | þ        | þ      |
| B.8. Date of completion of the application of t person(s)/entity(ies)  | he bas | seline study and monitoring methodology an the name of the  | ne respo | nsible |
| B.8.1.1. Is there any indication of a date when the baseline was determined?   | 1      | Yes.  | þ        | þ      |

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| B.8.1.2. Has dd/mm/yyyy format been used to indicate the date.  | 1       | Yes.   | þ   | þ |
|---|---------|--|-----|---|
| B.8.1.3. Is this consistent with the time line of the PDD history?  | 1       | Yes.   | þ   | þ |
| B.8.1.4. Is the information on the person(s) / entity (ies) responsible for the application of the baseline and monitoring methodology provided consistent with the actual situation?     | 1       | Yes, Osram GmbH and Perspectives Climate Change GmbH are responsible for application of baseline and monitoring methodology.   | þ   | þ |
| B.8.1.5. Is information provided whether this person / entity is also considered a project participant?   | 1       | Corrective Action Request No.19.  It should be mentioned in section B.8 of the PDD if Perspectives Climate Change GmbH is also project participant and contact details should be provided. | CAR | þ |
| C. Duration of the project activity / crediting   | g perio | od   | •   | • |
| C.1. Duration of the project activity   |         |  |     |   |
| C.1.1. Are the project's starting date and operational lifetime clearly defined and reason-   | 1,7     | The operational lifetime is reasonable.  | CAR | þ |
| able?   |         | Corrective Action Request No.20.   |     |   |
|   |         | The starting date of the project activity should be mentioned as earlier date of start of implementation or real action.   |     |   |
| C.2. Choice of the crediting period and relate  | d infor | mation   | •   | • |
| C.2.1. Is the assumed crediting time clearly defined and reasonable (renewable crediting period of max 7 years with potential for 2 renewals or fixed crediting period of max. 10 years)? | 1       | Yes, fixed 10 year crediting period has been used.   | þ   | þ |
| C.2.2. Has dd/mm/yyyy format been used to indicate the start date of the crediting period.  | 1       | Yes.   | CR  | þ |

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|  |         | Clarification Request No. 17.  |          |   |
|--|---------|--|----------|---|
|  |         | Please clarify if project participants plan to start the crediting period after distribution of CFLs in the total project area.                                    |          |   |
| D. Environmental impacts   |         |  |          |   |
| D.1. If required by the host Party, documentat   | ion or  | n the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project a   | ctivity: |   |
| D.1.1. Are there any Host Party requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and if yes, has an EIA been approved? If yes answer also D.1.2 to D.1.4 | 1       | There are no host country requirements for EIA for this kind of project activity. However, likely environmental impacts have been discussed in the PDD.            | þ        | þ |
| D.1.2. Has the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity been sufficiently described?  | 1       | Yes.   | þ        | þ |
| D.1.3. Will the project create any adverse environmental effects?  | 1       | The project is likely to create adverse environmental impacts due destruction of collected GLS bulbs.  | þ        | þ |
| D.1.4. Were transboundary environmental impacts identified in the analysis?  | 1       | NA   | þ        | þ |
|  | entatio | cant by the project participants or the host Party, please p<br>n of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in a  |          |   |
| D.2.1. Have the identified environmental impacts been addressed in the project design sufficiently?  | 15      | Clarification Request No. 18.  Please clarify how the waste generated due to destruction of collected GLS bulbs will be handled to minimise environmental impacts. | CR       | þ |
| D.2.2. Does the project comply with environmental legislation in the host country?   | 1       | Yes.   | þ        | þ |
| E. Stakeholders' comments  |         |  |          |   |
| E.1.Brief description how comments by local st   | takeho  | olders have been invited and compiled  |          |   |

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| E.1.1. Have relevant stakeholders been consulted?   | 21     | Yes.  | þ  | þ |
|---|--------|---|----|---|
| E.1.2. Have appropriate media been used to invite comments by local stakeholders?   | 1      | The announcement for stakeholder consultation meeting was made in local newspapers and then the meeting was conducted on specified date to invite comments. | þ  | þ |
| E.1.3. If a stakeholder consultation process is<br>required by regulations/laws in the host coun-<br>try, has the stakeholder consultation process<br>been carried out in accordance with such<br>regulations/laws? | 1      | No stakeholder consultation is required in host country for this kind of project activity.  | þ  | þ |
| E.1.4. Is the undertaken stakeholder process<br>that was carried out described in a complete<br>and transparent manner?   | 1      | Yes, the PDD transparently defines the stakeholder consultation process adopted.  | þ  | þ |
| E.2.Summary of the comments received  | •      |   |    |   |
| E.2.1. Is a summary of the received stake-holder comments provided?   | 21     | Yes   | þ  | þ |
| E.3.Report on how due account was taken of a  | ny cor | nments received   |    |   |
| E.3.1. Has due account been taken of any stakeholder comments received?   | 1      | No, the stakeholders concerns regarding disposal of destroyed GLS bulbs has not been addressed. See D.2.1   | CR | þ |
| F. Annexes 1 - 4  | •      |   |    |   |
| F.1.Annex 1: Contact Information  |        |   |    |   |
| F.1.1. Is the information provided consistent with the one given under section A.3?   | 1      | Yes   | þ  | þ |
| F.1.2. Is the information on all private participants and directly involved Parties presented?  | 1      | Yes   | þ  | þ |
| F.2. Annex 2: Information regarding public fund   | ling   |   |    |   |
|   |        |   |    |   |

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| F.2.1. Is the information provided on the inclusion of public funding (if any) in consistency with the actual situation presented by the project participants? | 1,20 | See A.4.4.1  | CR | þ |
|--|------|--|----|---|
| F.2.2. If necessary: Is an affirmation available that any such funding from Annex-I-countries does not result in a diversion of ODA?                           | 1    | Clarification Request No. 19. Please provide a confirmation that no ODA funding is involved in the project activity. | CR | þ |
| F.3.Annex 3: Baseline information  | •    |  | •  |   |
| F.3.1. If additional background information on baseline data is provided: Is this information consistent with data presented by other sections of the PDD?     | 1    | Yes  | þ  | þ |
| F.3.2. Is the data provided verifiable?  Has sufficient evidence been provided to the validation team?   | 1    | Yes  | þ  | þ |
| F.3.3. Does the additional information substantiate / support statements given in other sections of the PDD?   | 1    | Yes  | þ  | þ |
| F.4.Annex 4: Monitoring information  |      |  |    |   |
| F.4.1. If additional background information on monitoring is provided: Is this information consistent with data presented in other sections of the PDD?        | 1    | NA   | þ  | þ |
| F.4.2. Is the information provided verifiable? Has sufficient evidence been provided to the validation team?   | 1    | NA   | þ  | þ |
| F.4.3. Do the additional information and / or documented procedures substantiate / support statements given in other sections of the PDD?                      | 1    | NA   | þ  | þ |

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# Table 2 Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests

|                    | ations and corrective action re-<br>by validation team  | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response   | Validation team conclusion  |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|---|---|
| Please of with APE | ation Request No. 1.  clarify when was the MOU signed  EPDCL for implementation of the  activity and provide copy of same.  | A.1.3           | The relevant parts of the MoU have been signed on 08.05.2007. The MoU has been provided to TÜV SÜD. The content of the MoU itself is confidential.  See VP Annex 1 MoU (Page 1 plus last page)  | The signed copy of MoU between Osram and APEPDCL has been submitted to audit team. The MoU states that the CFL distribution pro- ject at Visakhapatnam would be jointly developed by Osram and APEPDCL as a CDM project.  |
| 1.                 | Please provide revised estimates of number of households to be covered, number of bulbs that are anticipated to be replaced, average utilisation hours of bulbs and wattage of bulbs anticipated to be replaced. Please justify the revised figures with appropriate study reports. | A.2.2           | 1. The revised estimates have been done with taking into account the results from the pre-study conducted in October 2007. All information has been provided in PDD Section A.2 and B.2. For further justification see pre-study results (VP Annex 2 and 3). The documents of the pre-study are confidential. | 1. The complete list of households in Visakhapatnam, which are connected to grid and are registered customer of APEPDCL (the only distribution company in the area) has been obtained from APEPDCL. The total number of households participating is approximately 700,000. On average one bulb per household is |
| <u>3.</u>          | Please provide order documents for manufacturing of requisite number CFLs.  Please provide project activity's implementation plan highlighting the procedures to be adopted for distribution of CFLs. This should include information on number of distribu-                        |                 | 2. The order documents for manufacturing of CFL parts, shipment orders as well as order dates of manufacturing in the Osram India factory in Sonepat have been confidentially provided to TÜV SÜD. See VP Annex 4 and 5 (confidential).   | expected to be replaced. Majority of GLS bulbs to be replaced will be 60 W (approximately 90%). This could be established from the pre-study conducted by Osram. The average utilisation hours based on pre-study are estimated to be 3.5 hours per day   |

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| Clarifications and corrective action re-  | Ref. to | Summary of project owner response  | Validation team   |
|---|---------|--|---|
| quests by validation team   | table 1 |  | conclusion  |
| tion teams required, training requirement for the team members, supervision of the distribution process etc.  4. Please provide evidence that project activity envisages to cover entire district of Visakhapatnam. |         | 3. The project implementation plan with all necessary information about procedures in chronological order has been provided in PDD section B.7.2. Regarding the number of distribution teams and the training concept see also training concept for distribution (VP Annex 7 - confidential).  4. The project will cover the entire district of Visakhapatnam. See PDD Section A.2 and B.2. Evidence that project activity covers the whole district of Visakhapatnam (see PDD Enclosure 1 "Database households Visakhapatnam"). | however, as per information available from The Energy & Resource Institute (2007): Handbook for franchise development in the rural electricity distribution sector (page 25), TERI Press, New Delhi, India, 2007, ISBN 81-7993-113-7, the average utilisation hours for an incandescent lamp and CFL in India are 5 per day. The data from TERI study has been used to estimate the baseline emissions and project emissions at validation stage. The actual utilisation hours for baseline case (incandescent lamps) will be monitored after project validation in sample households to arrive at baseline emissions. The actual utilisation hours for project case (CFL) will also be monitored after project registration in sample households to arrive at project emissions. Usage of higher utilisation hours to estimate the baseline and project emissions at validation would ensure that project activity would remain under limits of small scale during crediting period. |

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| Clarifications and corrective action re- | Ref. to | Summary of project owner response | Validation team   |
|--|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| quests by validation team                | table 1 |                                   | conclusion  |
|  |         |                                   | 2. The lamps will be assembled at Osram India factory in Sonepat, Haryana. The documents for release of requisite number of lamp parts from Osram Germany to Osram India have been submitted to the audit team.   |
|  |         |                                   | 3. Detailed training plan with training structure for distribution teams, number of required team members, and aspects to be covered by trainers in training has been submitted to the audit team. The detailed project implementation plan highlighting the steps in implementation, party responsible for action and party supervising the process has been provided. The plan is deemed appropriate to facilitate successful implementation of the project activity. |
|  |         |                                   | 4. The complete list of households in Visakhapatnam, which are connected to grid and are registered customer of APEPDCL (the only distribution company in the area) has been obtained from APEPDCL. The total number of households available from this list would be participating in the   |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team  | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response   | Validation team conclusion project activity.   |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
| Clarification Request No. 3.  Please justify the basis for replacing 60 W GLS with 15 W CFL and 100 W GLS with 20 W CFL.                          | A.2.3           | The justification of replacing the GLS with CFL as described in the PDD has been provided in transparent manner. See PDD section A.2 –Table 1 and PDD Enclosure 2.  • Specification sheet of German CFL (Lumen)  • Information of the standard exchange rate regarding Lumen (GLS-CFL) in Germany and India | The lumen output for 15W CFL is more than that for a 60W incandescent lamp and hence 60W incandescent bulb is replaced by 11W CFL in European market. It is justified if 60W incandescent lamp in the project activity is replaced by 15W CFL.  The lumen output for 20W CFL is less than that for a 100W incandescent lamp however still 100W incandescent bulb is replaced by 20W CFL in European market. It is deemed acceptable if 100W incandescent lamp in the project activity is replaced by 20W CFL |
| Open issue Please provide letter of Approval from Indian DNA and German DNA.  | A.3.2           | The LoA India has been provided and sent to the TÜV Süd.  The LoA Germany will be sent to the TÜV as soon as received.  | been submitted.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.1.  The name of private entity from India mentioned in section A.3 is not consistent with that mentioned in Annex 1. | A.3.3           | The name has been adjusted accordingly. See PDD section A.3.  | þ  |
| Corrective Action Request No.2. The project activity envisages to cover only  | A.4.1.1         | The project will cover the entire district of Visakhapatnam. See PDD Section A.2 and  | p The complete list of households in   |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team   | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response   | Validation team conclusion   |
|--|-----------------|---|--|
| the rural area of the district of Visakhapat-<br>nam. However, all Mandals are defined and<br>included in the PDD. Please include only the<br>Mandals where the distribution will take<br>place.         |                 | B.2. Evidence that project activity covers the whole district of Visakhapatnam (see PDD Enclosure 1 "Database households Visakhapatnam").   | Visakhapatnam, which are con- nected to grid and are registered customer of APEPDCL (the only distribution company in the area) has been obtained from APEPDCL. The total number of households available from this list would be par- ticipating in the project activity.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.3.  The category of the project activity has not been correctly identified in section A.4.2 of the PDD. Please revise.  | A.4.2.2         | Type (ii): Energy efficiency improvement projects. Category: C. Demand-side energy efficiency programmes for specific technologies. See also PDD section A 4.2.   | þ  |
| Clarification Request No. 4.  Please provide evidence of technology transfer from Osram Germany to Osram India for manufacturing of kind of bulbs that would be distributed as part of project activity. | A.4.2.4         | For the first project CFL components will be imported from Germany/Italy. The assembly of the components will be undertaken in Sonepat factory and assembly technology and know-how will be transferred from Germany. Additionally, the project activity of OSRAM in Visakhapatnam has to be seen in a much wider scope. OSRAM is planning to implement several such project activities (stake holder consultations held already in Sonepat & Yamunanagar and Pune) and is currently building a new production plant near Delhi that will include a manufacturing line for 15,000-hour CFLs to supply those project activities with high-quality long-life CFLs | It is understood that for CFLs to be used in the project activity, parts will be shipped from Germany to India where they will be assembled at Osram India factory in Sonepat, Haryana. Simultaneously Osram Germany is in the process of providing technical know-how to Osram India so that long life CFLs could be manufactured in India in future. |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team  | Ref. to table 1 | from India. This line will be the first of its kind in India. Furthermore these projects will lead to lower mercury contents in CFLs produced by OS-RAM India. OSRAM India will cut down the mercury content in its new production line from 4,5 to 2,5 mg/CFL. See PDD section D.2 and VP Annex 6 (confidential).  | Validation team conclusion   |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
| Clarification Request No. 5.  Please provide evidence to prove that CFLs to be used in the project activity will use • 2,5 mg of mercury and this amount is less compared to other CFLs available in the market.  | A.4.2.5         | The CFLs used in the project will use • 2,5 mg of mercury. These lamps are produced in Germany and the assembly will take place in India. This is done because OSRAM India has so far no production line for producing CFL with a life-time of 15.000 h. OSRAM India is currently building a new production plant near Delhi that will include a manufacturing line for 15,000-hour high-quality long-life CFLs. This line will be the first of its kind in India. OSRAM India will cut down the mercury content in its new production line from 4.5 to 2.5 mg/CFL. For further details see VP Annex 6 and PDD section D.2. | Material specification sheet has been provided to the audit team which clearly indicates that CFLs to be used in the project activity would use  2.5 ± 0.5 mg of mercury. Pill dosing system is used which would ensure exact amount of mercury per lamp. Claim that this mercury content is less compared to CFLs available from other manufacturers has been removed from the PDD. |
| Clarification Request No. 6.  Please clarify if there is possibility of replacement of CFLs distributed as part of project activity with more energy efficient CFLs during crediting period. Please justify the response with reasoning and define measures to be adopted to avoid such re- | A.4.2.8         | The 15,000-hour CFL is a product which is currently not available in the Indian market. It has a technical lifetime of around 10 years. As this kind of CFL provides the household the opportunity to cut down its electricity bill for lighting by 80% for a period of around ten years, the barrier for replacement of the CFL distributed under the project activity with a  | P The project activity would use 15,000 hours lamp, which are supposed to last for about 10 years (crediting period). Given the high of cost replacement and already substantial benefits in terms of cost saving by consumers on electricity bills  |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team   | Ref. to  | Summary of project owner response  | Validation team  |
|--|----------|--|--|
| placement.   | table 1  | hypothetically more energy-saving CFL is tremendous. Reason being that the benefit of using a hypothetically more energy-efficient CFL are marginal (already electricity consumption has been decreased by 80%) while the investment for a new CFL will be considerable for low-income households. In conclusion, the distribution of a 15,000-hour CFL is itself the measure by OSRAM India to avoid replacement by any other type of CFL. OSRAM India has intentionally chosen the CFL with the longest lifetime in its product portfolio because OSRAM India has an inherent interest of the CFL distributed being used in the household for ten years. If CFLs distributed are not used anymore, OSRAM India will face a considerable reduction in CER generation – cross-check (see rules and procedures in PDD section B.7.2). | by using energy efficient CFL, it is less likely that CFLs distributed in the project activity would be replaced by more efficient ones.   |
| Clarification Request No. 7.  Please provide information on training needs identified for implementation of various stages of the project activity especially distribution of CFLs and collection of GLS bulbs, data recording during distribution process, data compilation, destruction and disposal of collected GLS bulbs, data collection during monitoring from project sample and cross-check groups etc. Further provide evidence of training plan to fulfil the identi- | A.4.2.10 | The training plans for the various steps in the project implementation and operation have been developed and confidentially handed to TÜV SÜD  • Distribution (VP Annex 7)  • Meter installation (VP Annex 8)  • Cross-check (VP Annex 9)  For the destruction and disposal of GLS bulbs see PDD section B.7.2 and D.2.  | Detailed training plan with training structure for distribution teams, meter installation teams and teams that would carry out cross-check has been submitted. Number of required team members in each phase has been estimated. Aspects to be covered by trainers in these trainings have been defined, which would ensure successful implementation of |

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| fied training needs.   | table 1  |   | the project activity. Distribution team members would be trained to ensure collection of replaced GLS bulb, which would then be destroyed centrally under supervision of independent agency. The scarp will be disposed off in co-ordination with APEPDCL. |
| Corrective Action Request No.4.  Please provide the schedule for implementation of project activity in the PDD.  | A.4.2.11 | The time schedule for project implementation has been developed and included in the PDD. See PDD section A.2.   | Project implementation schedule is clearly defined in the PDD.   |
| Clarification Request No. 8.  Please provide information on project financing plan.  | A.4.4.1  | An official document stating the overall project costs and its financing has been handed over to the TÜV by OSRAM.  | The project financing plan indicating the total cost of the project has been submitted to the audit team. Total costs of the project would be borne by Osram Germany.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.5.  PDD should provide in section A.4.5, details of other similar projects being developed by project participants in different parts of India. | A.4.5.1  | The project participants are currently undertaking other similar project activities in the district of Yamunanagar & Sonepat in the State Haryana. See PDD section A.4.5. | Project participants would have an application to register another small scale CDM project activity, in same category and technology/measure but project boundary is distant apart by several hundred kilometres lying in different state.                 |
| Corrective Action Request No.6. The energy saving corresponding to the   | B.2.1.3  | New figures based on a pre-study have been provided in the PDD. See PDD sec-  | p The total number of households par-  |

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| emission reductions mentioned in the PDD is within 60 GWh <sub>e</sub> as required for small scale project activities using Type II methodologies. However, based on information available from APEPDCL and sample households visited by the audit team it seems that number of households to be covered, number of bulbs that are anticipated to be replaced, average utilisation hours of bulbs and wattage of bulbs anticipated to be replaced as mentioned in PDD are not representing the correct figures. These figures should be reworked and then it should be proved that energy savings from the project activity would not exceed 60 GWh <sub>e</sub> per year. |         | tions A.2 B.2 and B.6.3. For further information regarding the pre-study results see VP Annex 2 and 3. Both documents are confidential.  The information regarding the proof of not exceeding the 60 GWh/a is provided in the PDD section B.2 and A.4.3. | ticipating is approximately 700,000. On average one bulb per household is expected to be replaced. Majority of GLS bulbs to be replaced will be 60W (approximately 90%). This could be established from the prestudy conducted by Osram. The average utilisation hours based on pre-study are estimated to be 3.5 hours per day however, as per information available from The Energy & Resource Institute (2007): Handbook for franchise development in the rural electricity distribution sector (page 25), TERI Press, New Delhi, India, 2007, ISBN 81-7993-113-7, the average utilisation hours for an incandescent lamp in India are 5 per day. The data from TERI study has been used to estimate the baseline emissions and project emissions at validation stage. The actual utilisation hours for baseline case (incandescent lamps) will be monitored after project validation in sample households to arrive at baseline emissions. The actual utilisation hours for project case (CFL) will also be monitored after project registration in sample households to arrive at project emissions. Usage of |

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|  |         |   | higher utilisation hours to estimate the baseline and project emissions at validation would ensure that project activity would remain under limits of small scale during crediting period.  |
|  |         |   | The maximum energy savings anticipated from the project activity are 53.44 GWh <sub>elec</sub> /annum based on assumptions mentioned above. This is sufficiently below the limit of 60 GWh <sub>elec</sub> /annum for Type II small scale project activities.   |
| Corrective Action Request No.7.  The distinct geographical boundary of Visakhapatnam should be clearly documented in PDD using GPS data. | B.3.1   | The project activity will cover the whole district of Visakhapatnam. See PDD Section A.2, B.2 and B.3 for further information. Evidence that project activity covers the whole district of Visakhapatnam (see PDD Enclosure 1 "Database households Visakhapatnam"). Therefore it has been agreed that no GPS data is necessary. | It is understood that it would not be feasible to define the geographical co-ordinates of the project boundary, which is entire district of Visakhapatnam however, geographical boundary of district is clearly available in the PDD. It is ensured that project activity would cover the entire district of Visakhapatnam. The complete list of households in Visakhapatnam, which are connected to grid and are registered customer of APEPDCL (the only distribution company in the area) has been obtained from APEPDCL. The total number of households |

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|  |                 |   | available from this list would be participating in the project activity.   |
| Clarification Request No. 9.  Please clarify why autonomous replacement of inefficient bulbs with more efficient light bulbs over the crediting period has not been considered as a baseline scenario. | B.4.1           | Those households cannot afford to switch from their incandescent lamps to CFL as the price of CFLs compared to an incandescent lamp is around ten times higher. This is evidenced by the extremely low penetration of CFLs in the households found in the prestudy. In the randomly selected pre-study of 200 households in the district of Visakhapatnam it was found that out of 698 lamps only 6,9 % were CFLs. See PDD section B.4 and VP Annex 2 (confidential). | Response by audit team  It is not justified to say that it is unaffordable to switch from incandescent lamps to CFLs given the fact 7% of the bulbs in pre-study were CFLs. This percentage could have increased over the 10 year crediting period. It needs to be justified as to how this aspect would be considered in baseline emission calculations.  Response by project proponent The justification has been provided in the PDD section A 4.2.  "CFL lamps have been introduced in India already in the early 90s. Even 15 years after introduction, the penetration rate is still very low especially for residential use. In the pre-study conducted in the project area, only less than 7 % of all lamps found were CFLs. The penetration rate has increased to this level as costs for CFLs have decreased over the years. Recently, the price for CFLs in India range between Rs 40 |

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|  |         |                                   | 100 for branded quality lamps.  |
|  |         |                                   | The very low price level however is commonly combined with a very low quality level where the early failure rate of lamps is so high that disappointed customers are returning to purchase GLS bulbs.   |
|  |         |                                   | The prices for CFLs have reached such a low price level that no further major reduction of costs can be expected in the near future as costs for material (metals, etc.), energy and labour are recently increasing. As price and good reputation of the product is the key factor for the usage of CFLs in residential homes, therefore a significant increase in CFL penetration over the crediting period is not to expect." |
|  |         |                                   | Final response by audit team  |
|  |         |                                   | Audit agrees that lowering of prices is prime mover for consumers to adopt CFL. The prices in India are already quite low and further reduction is not anticipated. Given this background, it unlikely that consumers participating in the project would have shifted to CFL during the crediting period without project activity.  |

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| Clarification Request No. 10.  Please clarify how the impact of regulatory requirements for use of CFLs in the host country or region, implemented during crediting period, will be taken into consideration.   | B.4.2           | Following the E+/E- rule of the CDM EB (EB 16, Annex 3; EB 22; Annex 3), we only take regulatory requirements for use of CFLs into account that were implemented before Marrakech Accords (2001). We have checked and there were no regulatory requirements on CFLS before Marrakech Accords. | From Annex 3 to EB22 (clarification on consideration of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances in baseline scenarios, version 2) it is understood that national and/or sectoral policies or <b>regulations</b> that give comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies and implemented after 11 November 2001 need not be taken into account in developing baseline scenario. |
| Clarification Request No. 11.  As per the discussions held with the senior officials of APEPDCL it is understood that for any household applying for a load increase, it is mandatory to use efficient light bulbs and they cannot use GLS bulbs. How is this regulatory requirement taken into consideration in identification of baseline scenario? | B.4.3           | Following the E+/E- rule of the CDM EB (EB 16, Annex 3; EB 22; Annex 3), we only take regulatory requirements for use of CFLs into account that were implemented before Marrakech Accords (2001). We have checked and there were no regulatory requirements on CFLS before Marrakech Accords. | From Annex 3 to EB22 (clarification on consideration of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances in baseline scenarios, version 2) it is understood that national and/or sectoral policies or <b>regulations</b> that give comparative advantages to less emissions-intensive technologies and implemented after 11 November 2001 need not be taken into account in developing baseline scenario. |
| Clarification Request No. 12.  Please provide evidence to prove that incentive from the CDM was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity.  | B.5.13          | The project participant has provided MoU with the utility that specified that the CFL distribution projects need to be developed under CDM. See VP Annex 1 (confidential).  | the signed copy of MoU between Osram and APEPDCL has been submitted to audit team. The MoU states that the CFL distribution pro-   |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team  | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response  | Validation team conclusion ject at Visakhapatnam would be jointly developed by Osram and APEPDCL as a CDM project. It is evident that CDM has been seri- ously considered by Osram in deci- sion to implement the project activ- ity.  |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Clarification Request No. 13.  Please provide documentary evidence for fee that will be charged from households to whom CFLs would be distributed, cost of CFLs, fixed costs and other costs anticipated in the implementation of project activity. | B.5.15          | It is not clear yet whether a fee for the CFL will be charged. In case a fee is charged, it would not be higher than 15 Indian Rupien (approx. 0.26 EUR). For reasons of conservativeness, in the cost and revenue calculation depicted in PDD section B.5 the maximum fee is included as revenue. It can be seen, that even with this fee, the additionality of the project is clearly shown.  The documents and information regarding all mentioned cost components (specific production costs of CFL and other project costs including freight-, assembly- and distribution costs have been confidentially shown to the TÜV Süd in transparent manner. For the bandwidths see also PDD section B.5. | Response by audit team  Per unit cost for production of CFL and per unit cost for distribution of CFL has been checked by audit team with finance department of Osram. It can be confirmed that actual cost for production and distribution per CFL are within the range indicated in the PDD. The lower values for per unit cost of production and distribution of CFL has been used in NPV analysis, which is deemed conservative.  As per the project implementation plan, the CFLs will be distributed to households by Osram in collaboration with APEPDCL. As per discussions with APEPDCL officials it is understood that they do not intend to charge any money from the households (customers of APEPDCL) for the CFL distributed by Osram. But given bureaucratic situation it might |

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|  |         |                                   | not be possible to distribute CFLs free of cost. Hence APEPDCL might charge a token money of upto INR 15 from households and pass on the revenue to Osram.   |
|  |         |                                   | The project activity without CDM only generates revenues from sales of CFL in the first year hence the discount rate considered in NPV calculation does not create any impact in the NPV calculations. It is clearly established that project has high negative NPV without revenues from CFL. |
|  |         |                                   | Issues to be clarified:  |
|  |         |                                   | Please do the sensitivity analysis for NPV calculations  |
|  |         |                                   | <ol><li>Please provide justification for discount rate of 7%.</li></ol>  |
|  |         |                                   | <ol><li>Please provide excel sheet<br/>for NPV calculation.</li></ol>  |
|  |         |                                   | Response by project proponent  |
|  |         |                                   | The sensitivity analysis for NPV has been done and included in the PDD. For reasons of conservativeness, a discount rate of 0 % is used. The   |
|  |         |                                   | excel sheet for NPV calculation has been provided to the TÜV.  |
|  |         |                                   | Final response by audit team   |

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| quests by validation team   | table 1 |  | conclusion   |
|   |         |  | b The project activity is clearly unattractive without revenues from CDM.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.8.  The formula for calculating the total power rating of CFLs in the project activity as used in excel calculation tool is not same as that defined in the methodology. Please revise.  | B.6.1.3 | The tool has been modified and wattage per CFL will be recorded. All information has been provided. See PDD B 6.1 and B 6.3  | The power rating of CFLs to be used in the project activity is now calculated as weighted average of wattage for estimation of emission reductions during validation. However, for calculation of emission reductions during verification, wattage of each CFL distributed would be used directly. |
| Corrective Action Request No.9.  The PDD says that average operating hours of the sample household monitored will be used for calculating energy consumed in the project activity however, the excel calculation tool adjusts the operating hour data for the margin of error at 95% confidence interval as required by guidance from CDM EB. This approach is conservative and should be defined transparently in the PDD giving formula for calculation of mean and standard deviation also. All the values of parameters used should be stated in the PDD. | B.6.1.3 | The average operating hours of the sample groups (baseline and spot-check) will be adjusted with a 95 % confidence interval and z = 1,96. All formula and statistical methods including mean and standard deviation are described in transparent manner in PDD sections B.6.1, B.6.3 and B.7.1. For the verification of the statistical methods, see also VP Annex 10. | PDD in section B.6.1 now clearly defines the equation for baseline and project emission calculations. Equations adjust statistically significant variables at 95% confidence level.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.10. Standard normal for a confidence level of  | B.6.1.3 | Standard normal for a confidence level of 95% 'z' is used in the formula for calculating   | þ  |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team  95% 'z' should be used in the formula for   | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response  the project energy consumption. All informa-  | Validation team conclusion Standard normal for confidence level  |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| calculating project energy consumption.   |                 | tion has been provided in transparent manner in the PDD section B.6.1  See also VP Annex 10 for further information regarding the statistical methods.   | of 95%, z=1.96 has been used in the revised calculations. This is deemed correct.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.11.  The project envisages to use data of operating hours as monitored in 'project sample groups' (PSG) for both baseline and project energy calculation. This approach is not in line with methodology. In absence of 'baseline sample groups' (BSG), the operating hours to be used for baseline energy consumption should be fixed ex-ante based on sampling conducted over statistically representative households. This data should be presented in section B.6.2 of the PDD. | B.6.1.4         | A separate baseline study will be conducted where operating hours of GLS bulbs in the district of Visakhapatnam will be metered and monitored. A sample of about 200 households will be randomly selected.  These households, in case they have a GLS that would be eligible to be replaced in the project and in case the households agree to participate, will have a meter installed. The baseline study will be conducted for at least 1 month. To get an annual average, seasonal differences of the metered data will be taken into account by adjusting each daily measure with a daylight adjustment factor. The baseline measurement for the baseline operating hours will be undertaken after validation. (see project implementation plan in PDD section B 7.2) This approach to apply the baseline after validation is already common practice in the methodology AM0034.  All information regarding the baseline has been provided in transparent manner in the PDD sections B.4, B 6.1, B 6.2 and B 7.2. | Project activity plans to conduct a baseline study for a period of atleast one month in sample households to monitor the utilisation hours for GLS lamps used in these households. This study would be conducted at later stage after validation of the project activity. The data derived from this study would be checked during verification.  This study would be conducted for atleast one month to arrive at average daily utilisation hours per day. However, monthly daylight adjustment factor would be applied to monitored data to make it representative for the whole year.  Monthly daily adjustment factors are presented in Enclosure 3 to the PDD. Monthly dawn and dusk time data has been obtained from http://www.gaisma.com/en/ Based on this data daily hours of |

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|   |         |   | darkness have been arrived. Further, depending on mean number of rainy days in each month, additional darkness hours per day in a month have been derived. So daily potential lighting hours are derived as sum of above two factors. Monthly daylight adjustment factor ( $\alpha_{\text{daylight}}$ ) is then derived as ratio of potential lighting hours in that month and annual average of potential lighting hours. This factor is higher in months where daily hours of darkness are less and is less in months where daily hours of darkness are more. Hence it helps to level out the monitored data for baseline operating hours for one particular month over the whole year. |
| Clarification Request No. 14.  The project activity implementation plan should be described in the PDD, which should mention as to how it would be ensured that all the GLS bulbs collected would be destroyed to avoid there usage at some other place. In case all replaced GLS bulbs are not collected and destroyed then how will the leakage be estimated. | B.6.1.5 | The project implementation plan is included in PDD section B 7.2. It mentions the destruction of GLS.  The decentralized collection of GLS will be done during distribution by the distribution team. The absolute numbers will be recorded and monitored. At decentralise level the GLS will be destroyed under supervision of an independent body. For further details see also PDD section B 7.2 under subsection 3. Distribution. | From the implementation plan it is understood that distribution team members would be trained to ensure collection of replaced GLS bulb, which would then be destroyed centrally under supervision of independent agency. The scarp will be disposed off in co-ordination with APEPDCL.  PDD also provides formulae for cal-  |

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|  |                 | The leakage will be calculated as described in transparent manner in PDD section B.6.1.                            | culation of leakage in case all the GLS replaced in the project activity are not scrapped. The formula is deemed appropriate.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.12.  Please clarify if project activity intends to use ex-ante or ex-post grid emission factor value. | B.6.2.2.2       | The project activity will use ex-ante grid emission factor value. See PDD section B 6.1 (Step 4), B 6.3 and B 6.2. | Response by audit team  Use the latest factor available from CEA website. Also mention if the factor used is weighted average or combined margin factor.  Response by project proponent  The emission factor used is the Combined Margin (incl. Imports) published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). New CER calculation based on the latest available factor from CEA webpage has been done and included in the PDD.  Final response by audit team  Recently in December 2007, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has published version 3.0 of the grid emission factor data for all regional grids in India based on latest grid data available until 2006-2007. The emission factor for southern region grid has been determined to be 850.00 tCO <sub>2</sub> /GWh. The PDD has been revised and the emission factor avail- |

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| quests by validation team   | table 1 |   | conclusion  |
|   |         |   | able from CEA has been directly used to calculate the emission reductions. It is deemed acceptable to use the most recent data available from CEA, which has been widely accepted by DOEs and CDM EB.   |
| Corrective Action Request No.13.  The PDD should clearly define the procedure to arrive at the wattage of CFLs that will be used for calculating the project energy consumption during monitoring.  | B.6.3.1 | For calculating the project energy consumption all project CFLs distributed will be recorded in the database including the wattage. The database will count all CFL wattages and calculates the average of CFL. This average wattage will then be used for the calculation of the project energy consumption See also PDD sections B.6.1, B.7.1 and B 7.2 (sub-section 3 – Distribution) as well as VP Annex 12 (confidential) for further information.   | Wattage of each CFL distributed in the project activity would be recorded. The monitored data for operating hours would be then multiplied with sum of wattage of all CFLs to arrive at project's energy consumption.   |
| Corrective Action Request No.14.  The PDD should define how baseline and project energy data will be adjusted in case project CFL is found missing or not working or replaced with other bulb during sampling in PSG and project cross-check group (PCCG). What is the basis for assuming that every year 1% CFLs will be out of order? Will this factor be used during actual monitoring also? | B.6.3.1 | CFLs not functioning anymore will be monitored in cross-check groups during the project for each monitoring period. At least 200 CFLs will be randomly selected and checked. This number will be compared with the number of CFL that do not function any more. As a result, the percentage of missing or not working CFLs will reduce the CERs by the same percentage.  The 1% decrease in CFL population is a mere assumption. In the new emission reduction calculation in the actual monitoring report the estimate is based on the real data | During validation, emission reductions have been estimated by applying correction factor based on assumption that 1% CFLs would be damaged per year due to household behaviour and then CFLs would also become non-functional due to lifetime aspect.  During verification cross-check will be carried out in sample households and based on CFLs that are found missing or not operating, adjustment |

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|   |                 | of CFL burn-out rates received from the cross-check.  For more detailed information and procedure see PDD sections B.6.1, B.6.3 and B.7.2.  For the statistical correction methods used see also VP Annex 10.   | $(CF_{v})$ would be made to emission reductions.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.15.  The PDD should provide an extract of database that would be used to compile the entire project data including number of bulbs replaced, wattage of bulbs replaced, number of CFLs installed, wattage of CFLs installed, address of household where CFLs installed, date when GLS replaced with CFL in particular household, list of PSG households, data to be collected during spot check and cross check etc. | B.7.1.2.1       | An extract of project database is provided to demonstrate the main functions and features of the project database used throughout the project. It also shows the CER-estimation for the PDD as well as the calculation scheme for the verification, including all necessary information required (see VP Annex 12 (confidential). For more information regarding the formulae for the emission reduction and the monitoring procedure see also PDD section B.6.1 and B 7.2 respectively.  | þ   |
| Clarification Request No. 15.  Please clarify as to how the power rating of replaced GLS bulb will be recorded. If it is based on nameplate data then what will be done in case there is no wattage labelling on the bulb.  | B.7.1.2.3       | The power rating of replaced GLS bulbs will be recorded immediately while replacement is taking place on the distribution form that will be filled in for each household by the distribution teams. The power rating is generally written on the bulb. In case there is no nameplate data, the replaced GLS will be recorded as 60 W. The project only replaces 60 W or 100 W GLS. The pre-study results show, that the majority of GLS found are 60 W. See pre-study results described in PDD section B 2. For further information see also VP Annex 2 (confidential). | It is deemed appropriate to record the GLS bulb as 60W in case name-plate data is not available since most of the bulbs in pre-study have been found to be 60W. Moreover people generally use 60W or higher wattage bulbs in living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens (areas with higher utilisation hours) etc. Hence chance of recording higher wattage in place of lower wattage is low. |

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|---|-----------------|--|---|
| Clarification Request No. 16.  Please clarify as to how the PSG will be selected is statistically representative manner and define the households to be included in this group.   | B.7.1.2.5       | The project sample groups will be selected randomly out of the whole database of households eligible to participate in the project. By choosing randomly, using a certain number of samples, that is higher than the minimum number of samples to be statistically correct and by adjusting the results with appropriate statistical correction methods in a conservative way, representativeness is assured. For further information about the statistical methods used see VP Annex 10 (confidential). | Simple random sampling will be done from total database of households to arrive at project sample group, which is deemed appropriate. Stratified random sampling cannot be done for the total project area because the population in project area is heterogeneous but it is difficult to isolate homogeneous population from total population. There are different kind of people with different income and different energy consumption pattern.  Multistage random sampling as defined in AM0046 is also not feasible for this total project area since urban and rural population is mixed and it is difficult to draw out smaller project areas. |
| Corrective Action Request No.16.  PDD should provide the details of metering equipment to be used for measuring operating hours. It should include the monitoring procedure, its accuracy, required calibration frequency. PDD should also mention the frequency of data recording from this meter. | B.7.1.2.5       | The detailed information regarding the metering equipment has been provided to TÜV SÜD. For further information regarding the meter equipment to be used in the project, see PDD Annex 4 (meter information). The mathematical principle of the monitoring is also provided in PDD section B.6.1 and a more conceptional description in B.7.2.   | Specification of the metering equipment to be used for measurement of operating hours has been clearly defined in Annex 4 of the PDD.  The metering device to be used in the project activity starts to record data (operating time) every 15 seconds in its memory as soon as light  |

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| Clarifications and corrective action re-   | Ref. to   | Summary of project owner response  | Validation team  |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| quests by validation team  | table 1   |  | conclusion   |
|  |           |  | bulb is switched on. Every time the light bulb is switched on or if light bulb is continuously switched on for 4 hours, the metering device relays the stored data wirelessly to central server where data from each meter is recorded and saved. This procedure would ensure that 100% data is measured.  |
| Corrective Action Request No.17.  The PDD should establish the procedure for conducting cross-check in non-metered households as required by the methodology. It should also mention the data that will be captured during this cross check and how will it be utilised in calculation of emission reductions during verification. | B.7.1.2.7 | The procedure of conducting the cross-check is provided in transparent manner especially in PDD section B 7.2 (sub-section 6 – Cross-check) but also in PDD sections B 6.1, B 6.3 and B 7.1.   | PDD now clearly defines the procedure to carry out cross-checks in non-metered households. During verification, cross-checks will be carried out in sample households (not monitored) and based on CFLs that are found missing or not operating, adjustment $(CF_{\nu})$ would be made to emission reductions. Calculation for factor $CF_{\nu}$ is clearly defined in section B.6.1 of the PDD. |
| Corrective Action Request No.18.  The project implementation plan should be attached to the PDD. It should clearly indicate the responsibilities of different parties in various stages of project implementation viz. planning, CFL distribution, data collection, data compilation, waste handling, data monitoring etc.         | B.7.2.1   | The project implementation plan is included in PDD section B 7.2 (sub-section 1). It clearly indicates the responsibilities of all involved bodies during project implementation and planning. | The detailed project implementation plan highlighting the steps in implementation, party responsible for action and party supervising the process has been provided in the PDD. The plan is deemed appropriate to facilitate successful implementation   |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team   | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response   | Validation team conclusion   |
|--|-----------------|---|--|
|  |                 |   | of the project activity.   |
| Corrective Action Request No.19.  It should be mentioned in section B.8 of the PDD if Perspectives Climate Change GmbH is also project participant and contact details should be provided. | B.8.1.5         | Perspectives GmbH is not project participant.  All information has been provided. See PDD section B.8.  | þ  |
| Corrective Action Request No.20.  The starting date of the project activity should be mentioned as earlier date of start of implementation or real action.                                 | C.1.1           | The starting date of the project activity is the date when the MoU with Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL) was signed (08.05.2007). See PDD section C.1.1 and VP Annex 1 (The document itself is confidential).   | † The signing of MoU on 8 May 2007 can be considered as start of project activity.   |
| Clarification Request No. 17.  Please clarify if project participants plan to start the crediting period after distribution of CFLs in the total project area.                             | C.2.2           | The crediting period will start at date of start of distribution of CFLs. For further information see PDD section A 2 and B 7.2.  | Osram plans to start crediting period with start of distribution of CFLs for the project activity, which would be after registration of the project. |
| Clarification Request No. 18.  Please clarify how the waste generated due to destruction of collected GLS bulbs will be handled to minimise environmental impacts.                         | D.2.1           | The waste of the destroyed GLS will be handled in an appropriate and environmental friendly way with due care and safety without causing any hazard in close coordination with APEPDCL, as specified by local authority.  All information has been provided in the PDD section B 7.2 (sub-section 3) and D 2. | þ  |

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| Clarifications and corrective action requests by validation team  | Ref. to table 1 | Summary of project owner response  | Validation team conclusion  |
|---|-----------------|--|---|
| Clarification Request No. 19.  Please provide a confirmation that no ODA funding is involved in the project activity. | F.2.2           | The document regarding the financing of the project confidentially provided by OSRAM to TÜV SÜD conforms that no ODA funding is used in the project. | The project financing plan indicating the total cost of the project has been submitted to the audit team. Total costs of the project would be borne by Osram Germany. |

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# Table 3 Unresolved Corrective Action and Clarification Requests (in case of denials)

| Clarifications and / or corrective action requests by validation team | ld. of<br>CAR/CR | Explanation of Conclusion for Denial |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| -   | -                | -                                    |

# **Annex 2: Information Reference List**

| Final<br>Report | 04-03-2008<br>25-07-2008 | Validation of the "Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project" | Page<br>1 of 2 |  |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|
|                 |                          | Information Reference List   |                |  |

| Reference<br>No. | Document or Type of Information   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.               |   | Project Design Document for CDM project "Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project", dated 23 August 2007, version 1.0, submitted on 28 August 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.               | Demand-side energy effic  | eiency activities for specific technologies, AMS II.C, version 09  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.               | On-site interviews and inspection at the office conducted 20-21 September, 2007 by validators of TÜV SÜD. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Validation team:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Abhishek Goyal  | TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Sergio Degener  | TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Praveen Pyata TÜV SÜD South Asia  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Interviewed persons:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Boris Bronger   | Osram GmbH   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Gagan Mehra   | Osram India Pvt. Ltd.  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Chandan Bhattacharje  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Sanjeev Raje<br>Mr. Matthias Krey   | Osram India Pvt. Ltd Perspectives GmbH   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Marc Andre Marry  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | Mr. Lav Agarwal   | A.P. Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                  | A.P. Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.               | Data of household connections in Visakhapatnam, submitted 24 January 2008                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.               | Technical data for CFL ex   | schange with GSL lamps, submitted 24 January 2008  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.               | Procedure for seasonal d  | aylight adjustment for baseline, submitted 24 January 2008   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.               | MoU signed between Osram and APEPDCL, dated 8 May 2007, submitted 24 January 2008                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|--------|-------------------------|
| Report | <mark>25-07-2008</mark> |
|        |                         |
|        |                         |

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| Reference<br>No. | Document or Type of Information   |
|------------------|---|
| 8.               | Results of pre-study conducted in Visakhapatnam, submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 9.               | Order documents for release of requisite number of lamp parts from Osram GmbH to Osram India, dated 21 November 2007, submitted 24 January 2008   |
| 10.              | Material specification for mercury content of CFL, submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 11.              | Training concept for distribution-Osram CDM projects , submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 12.              | Training concept for meter installation-Osram CDM projects , submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 13.              | Training concept for cross checks during verification-Osram CDM projects, submitted 24 January 2008   |
| 14.              | Verification on appropriate sampling method for Osram CDM CFL projects based on SACHS,L/HEDDERICH,J: Angewandte Statistik – Methodensammlung mit R, 12. Aufl., 2006 and PAPULA, L: Mathematik für Ingenieure und Naturwissenschaftler, Bd. 3, 2. Aufl., 1997, submitted 24 January 2008 |
| 15.              | Project implementation plan , submitted 24 January 2008   |
| 16.              | Data sheet for metering equipment, submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 17.              | Extract of project database, submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 18.              | Excel calculation for estimation of emission reductions and investment analysis, submitted 24 January 2008  |
| 19.              | Letter of Approval from India, dated 22 January 2008, submitted 24 January 2008   |
| 20.              | Project financing plan, submitted 24 January 2008   |
| 21.              | List of participants in local stakeholder consultation meeting and minutes, dated 25 May 2007, submitted 21 September 2007  |
| 22.              | Project Design Document for CDM project "Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project", dated 10 December 2007, version 4, submitted on 25 February 2008  |
| 23.              | Project Design Document for CDM project "Visakhapatnam (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project", dated 24 July 2008, version 5   |
| 24.              | Reports of internal tests conducted by Osram on the CFL lamps, submitted 24 July 2008   |