CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector

User Guide

Version 15.0

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Government of India
Ministry of Power
Central Electricity Authority
Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram,
New Delhi-66

Revision History of the Database

Version No.	Date of Publication	Main Revisions Compared to Previous Version
1.0 Draft	October 2006	- Draft for Stakeholder Consultation
1.0	November 2006	- Added data on 10 stations which had been in exclusion worksheet of draft database - Adjusted values to latest IPCC Guidance (IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories) where IPCC defaults are used
1.1	December 2006	- Adjusted fuel emission factor of lignite to be in line with Initial National Communication figures
2.0	June 2007	- Added data for FY 2005-06, including new stations and units commissioned during 2005-06 - Some retroactive changes to data for FY 2000-01 to 2004-05
3.0	December 2007	- Added data for FY 2006-07, including new stations and units commissioned during 2006-07 - Adapted calculations and User Guide to ensure consistency with new CDM methodologies: ACM0002 Version 07, and Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System (Version 01.1, EB 35 Annex 12)
4.0	October 2008	- Added data for FY 2007-08, including new stations and units commissioned during 2007-08 - Adjusted delineation of regional grids - Adjusted IPCC-based fuel emission factors to account for uncertainty in line with EB 35 Annex 12
5.0	November 2009	- Added data for FY 2008-09, including new stations and units commissioned during 2008-09
6.0	March 2011	- Added data for FY 2009-10, including new stations and units commissioned during 2009-10
7.0	January 2012	- Added data for FY 2010-11, including new stations and units commissioned during 2010-11
8.0	January 2013	- Added data for FY 2011-12, including new stations and units commissioned during 2011-12 - From FY 2011-12, scope of database is restricted to stations exceeding 25 MW - Retroactive changes: Three units in NEWNE region identified as CDM units, leading to minor change in build margin for FY 2010-11
9.0	December 2013	- Added data for FY 2012-13, including new stations and units commissioned during 2012-13 - Retroactive changes: Nine units identified as CDM units, leading to changes in build margins back to FY 2009-10 - Updated GCVs of five stations back to FY 2008-09
10.0	December 2014	- Added data for FY 2013-14, including new stations and units commissioned during 2013-14 - Introduced distinction between Indian and imported coal as from FY 2013-14 - Retroactive changes to previous FY due to: identification of CDM units, identification of waste heat recovery steam turbines, harmonization of GCV for oil used as secondary fuel - One station was reclassified from SR to NEWNE region
11.0	April 2016	- Added data for FY 2014-15, including new stations and units commissioned during 2014-15 - Introduced integrated Single Indian Grid (NEWNE and Southern are now synchronized) - Export of power to Bangladesh also considered in the Import/Export data.
12.0	May 2017	- Added data for FY 2015-16, including new stations and units commissioned during 2015-16
13.0	June 2018	- Added data for FY 2016-17, including new stations and units commissioned during 2016-17 - Export of power to Myanmar also considered in the Import/Export data.
14.0	December 2018	- Added data for FY 2017-18, including new stations and units commissioned during 2017-18
15.0	December 2019	- Added data for FY 2018-19, including new stations and units commissioned during 2018-19

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Summary

Since the emergence of the Kyoto Protocol and its Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), energy projects lowering the carbon intensity of the electricity grid can generate additional revenues from carbon credits. Methodologies approved by the CDM Executive Board have to be applied to determine the resulting emission reductions, using the “baseline” CO_2 emission factor of the relevant geographical area.

In order to facilitate adoption of authentic baseline emissions data and also to ensure uniformity in the calculations of CO_2 emission reductions by CDM project developers, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has compiled a database containing the necessary data on CO_2 emissions for all grid-connected power stations in India.

All regional grids have been integrated as a single Indian Grid covering all the states in December 2013. Small power exchanges also take place with the neighbouring countries Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. For the unified grid, the main emission factors are calculated in accordance with the relevant CDM methodologies. CEA will continue updating the database at the end of each fiscal year.

1. The prevailing baseline emissions based on the data for the FY 2018-19 are shown in Table S-1. The calculations are based on generation, fuel consumption and fuel quality data obtained from the power stations. Typical standard data were used only for a few stations where information was not available from the station. Cross-border electricity transfers were also taken into account for calculating the CO_2 emission baseline.

Table S-1: Weighted average emission factor, simple operating margin (OM), build margin (BM) and combined margin (CM) of the Indian Grid for FY 2018-19 (adjusted for cross-border electricity transfers), in t CO_2/MWh

Average	**OM**	**BM**	**CM**
0.83	**0.97**	**0.88**	**0.92**

Average is the average emission of all stations in the grid, weighted by net generation.

OM is the average emission from all stations excluding the low cost/must run sources.

BM is the average emission of the 20% (by net generation) most recent capacity addition in the grid.

CM is a weighted average of the OM and BM (here weighted 50: 50).

1 Background and Objective

Purpose of the CO_2 Database

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides an opportunity for the Indian power sector to earn revenue through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), particularly carbon dioxide (CO_2). India has tremendous potential for CDM projects. Power generation based on higher efficiency technologies such as supercritical technology, integrated gasification combined cycle, and renovation and modernisation of old thermal power plants, co-generation along with renewable energy sources are some of potential candidates for CDM in the power sector. Energy efficiency and conservation projects also present themselves as eligible CDM projects, as these would also result in energy savings and displace associated CO_2 emissions which otherwise would be produced by grid-connected power stations.

The CDM has by now become an established mechanism for crediting climate friendly projects. Projects involving displacement or saving of grid electricity must calculate their emission reductions based on a grid emission factor, which needs to be determined in accordance with the rules set by the CDM Executive Board. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) accordingly took up to compile a database for all grid-connected power stations in India. The purpose of the database is to establish authentic and consistent quantification of the CO_2 emission baseline, which can be readily used by CDM project developers in the Indian power sector. This would enhance the acceptability of Indian projects and would also expedite the clearance/approval process. The baseline emissions for the Indian Grid are given in Section 5 (Results) of this User Guide. The complete updated CO_2 Database (Microsoft Excel File) and this User Guide along with all previous versions is available on the website of Central Electricity Authority: www.cea.nic.in.

The purpose of this User Guide is to provide a ready reference to the underlying calculations and assumptions used in the CO_2 database and to summarise the key results.

Official Status of the Database

The database is an official publication of the Government of India for the purpose of CDM baselines. It is based on the most recent data available with the Central Electricity Authority.

Consistency of the Database with CDM Methodologies

Under the CDM, emission reductions must be quantified using an approved methodology. Key examples of such methodologies include AMS-I.D and ACM0002 for grid-connected power generation from renewable sources in small- and large-scale projects, respectively. The latest versions of all approved CDM methodologies are available at the official CDM website, http://cdm.unfccc.int.

In addition, the CDM Executive Board has adopted a methodological tool to facilitate the calculation of baseline emission factors for electricity grids.[1] This tool, which is referred to as the Grid Tool in this user guide, has become the main reference for CDM methodologies involving baseline emission factors for power grids, such as ACM0002.

This version of the database is designed to be consistent with version 7.0 of the Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system published by the CDM Executive Board.

Installed Capacity

As a result of the impressive growth attained by the Indian Power Sector, the installed capacity has grown from mere 1,713 MW in 1950 to 356,100.20 MW as on 31.03.2019. Sector-wise details of installed capacity are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sector- wise installed capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2019

Sector	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total
	Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total				
State	65366.50	7118.71	363.93	72849.14	0.00	29878.80	2347.93	105075.86
Central	58820.00	7237.91	0.00	66057.91	6780.00	12126.42	1632.30	86596.63
Private	76518.00	10580.60	273.70	87372.30	0.00	3394.00	73661.40	164427.70
All India	200704.50	24937.22	637.63	226279.34	6780.00	45399.22	77641.63	356100.19

Note: These capacities are not identical with those listed in the Excel database, because the database excludes renewable, few small diesel and steam units.

It is evident from Table 1 that the installed capacity is predominantly coal based and therefore, is a major source of carbon dioxide emissions in India. Hence, there exists scope for reducing the CO_2 emissions in the country by way of fuel substitution, increased use of renewable energy sources, and also by improving the thermal efficiency of power generation.

[1] Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 7.0). See http://cdm.unfccc.int

Indian Grids

Historically, the Indian power system was divided into five independent regional grids, namely Northern, Eastern, Western, Southern, and North-Eastern. Each grid covered several states (see Table 2). Since August 2006, however, all regional grids except the Southern Grid had been integrated and were operating in synchronous mode, i.e. at same frequency. Consequently, the Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern grids were treated as a single grid named as NEWNE grid from FY 2007-08 onwards for the purpose of this CO_2 Baseline Database. As of 31 December 2013, the Southern grid has also been synchronised with the NEWNE grid, hence forming one unified Indian Grid.

Power generation and supply within the Indian Grid is managed by Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDC). The National Power Committee (NPC) and Regional Power Committees (RPCs) provide a common platform for discussion and solution to the national and regional problems relating to the grid. Each state meets their demand with their own generation facilities and also with allocation from power plants owned by the central sector such as NTPC and NHPC etc. and IPP’s being operated by private sector. Specific quotas are allocated to each state from the central sector power plants. Depending on the demand and generation, there are cross-border electricity exports and imports (e.g. from Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar).

Table 2: Geographical scope of the Indian electricity grid

INDIAN GRID				
Northern	**Eastern**	**Western**	**North-Eastern**	**Southern**
Chandigarh	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Arunachal Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
Delhi	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Assam	Karnataka
Haryana	Orissa	Daman & Diu	Manipur	Kerala
Himachal Pradesh	West Bengal	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Meghalaya	Tamil Nadu
Jammu & Kashmir	Sikkim	Madhya Pradesh	Mizoram	Puducherry
Punjab	Andaman-Nicobar*	Maharashtra	Nagaland	Lakshadweep*
Rajasthan		Goa	Tripura	Telengana
Uttar Pradesh				
Uttarakhand				

*The union territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep islands are not connected to the National grid. The power generation and distribution systems of these territories is served by standalone systems.

2 How to Use the Database

Structure of the Database

Emission reductions from CDM projects in the power sector are calculated based on the net electricity generated by the project and the difference between the emissions factors (in t CO_2/MWh) of the baseline and the project activity. The baseline emission factor reflects the carbon intensity of the displaced grid electricity. This baseline emission factor can be derived from the data provided in the CO_2 Database.

Specifically, the database contains the following elements:

- Worksheet "Data" provides the net generation and the absolute and specific CO_2 emissions of each grid-connected power station (see Section 4 for exceptions). It also indicates which stations and units were included in the operating margin and build margin, respectively.
- Worksheet "Results" provides the most commonly used aggregate emission factors. These are calculated from the station data in accordance with the most recent Grid Tool.[2] The emission factors are explained in more detail in the next section.
- Worksheet "Abbreviations" explains the abbreviations used in the "Data" worksheet.
- Worksheet "Assumptions" shows the assumptions that were used for the calculation of the CO_2 emissions at station and unit level, where the information was not provided by the station.
- Worksheet "Transfers" shows the cross-border power transfers.

Different Types of Emission Factors

The CDM methodologies which have been approved to date by the CDM Executive Board distinguish a range of different emission factors. In the Indian context, the following four are most relevant, and were therefore calculated for the Indian Grid based on the underlying station data:

Weighted average:
The weighted average emission factor describes the average CO_2 emitted per unit of electricity generated in the grid. It is calculated by dividing the absolute CO_2 emissions of all power stations by the total net generation. Net generation from so-called low-cost/must-run sources is included in the denominator. In India, hydro and nuclear stations qualify as low-cost/must-run sources.

Simple operating margin (OM):
The operating margin describes the average CO_2 intensity of the existing stations in the grid which are most likely to reduce their output if a CDM project supplies electricity to the grid (or reduces consumption of grid electricity). "Simple" denotes one out of four possible variants listed in the Grid Tool for calculating the operating margin.[3] Furthermore, option A has been selected as the required disaggregated data is available in India.

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2 *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0). See http://cdm.unfccc.int

3 The two variants "Simple adjusted operating margin" and "Dispatch data analysis operating margin" cannot currently be applied in India due to lack of necessary data.

The simple operating margin is the weighted average emissions rate of all generation sources *except* so-called low-cost or must-run sources (hydro and nuclear stations) and are excluded). The operating margin, therefore, can be calculated by dividing the grid's total CO_2 emissions by the net generation of all thermal stations. In other words, it represents the weighted average emissions rate of all thermal stations.

Values for operating margins given in this User Guide and the Database are always based on the "ex post" option as set out in the Grid Tool.[4]

Build margin (BM):

The build margin reflects the average CO_2 intensity of newly built power stations that will be (partially) replaced by a CDM project. In accordance with the Grid Tool, the build margin is calculated in this database as the average emissions intensity of the 20% most recent capacity additions in the grid based on net generation. The build margin generally covers units commissioned in the last five years.

Combined margin (CM):

The combined margin is a weighted average of the simple operating margin and the build margin. By default, both margins have equal weights (50%). However, CDM project developers may choose to argue for different weights. In particular, for intermittent and non-dispatchable generation types such as wind and solar photovoltaic, the Grid Tool allows to weigh the operating margin and build margin at 75% and 25%, respectively. However, the combined margins shown in the database are calculated based on equal weights.

In line with the Grid Tool, if a station is registered as a CDM activity, it is excluded from the build margin but not from the operating margin.[5]

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[4] See *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0).

[5] See *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0), pp. 16 and pp 25 point (f)

3 Scope of Database

The database includes all grid-connected power stations having an installed capacity above 25 MW.[6] The data covers power stations of both public utilities and independent power producers (IPPs).

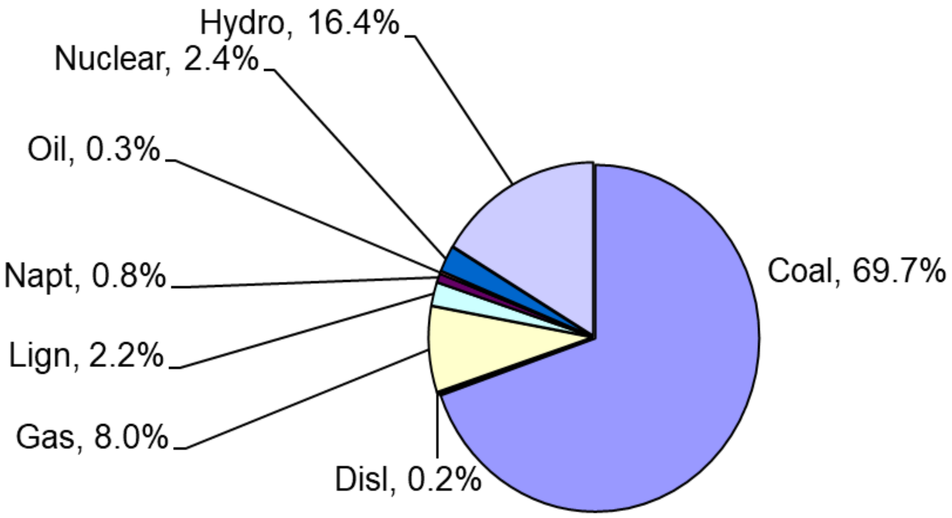

Figure 1: Breakdown of generation capacity covered by the database. The total corresponds to 279,056 MW as on 31.03.2019

The following power stations are currently not accounted for in the database:

- Small decentralised generation sets;
- Stations or units installed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep;
- Captive power stations: As on 31 March 2019, the aggregate installed capacity of captive stations in industries having demand of 1 MW and above was 58,000 MW. The generation of these stations in FY 2018-19 was 175,000 GWh (provisional figure). The data of captive plants could not be added in this database in absence of the data availability.
- Non-conventional renewable energy stations: These include hydro stations up to 25 MW, as well as all wind, biomass and solar photovoltaic stations. The installed, grid-connected capacity of these sources was 77,641.63 MW (provisional figure) as on 31.03.2019.[7] The generation from these non-conventional renewable energy sources in FY 2018-19 was 126,759.09 GWh.

4 Data and Calculation Approach

This section gives an overview on the base data, annual data as well as the approaches used to calculate station-level and unit-level CO_2 emissions.

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6 Previously, the database covered grid-connected power stations having an installed capacity above 3 MW in case of hydro and above 10 MW for all other plant types. Monitoring of stations up to 25 MW was discontinued from FY 2011-12. For archiving and consistency reasons, 70 of these small stations will remain in the database without new data entries.

7 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The capacity figure may differ from CEA reported figure of installed capacity.

4.1 Base Data

The following base data parameters were collected for all the stations listed in the CO_2 database:

- **SNo:**
  The Station Numbers start at 1 and proceed alphabetically for all stations. All units of a station have the same station number. Numbers may change in future database versions due to insertion of new stations.
- **Station Name**
  Name of the power station. The station names have been arranged in alphabetical order.
- **Unit Number:**
  The units of a station are numbered serially starting with 1. Stations are attributed with unit number 0 for the purpose of calculations.
- **Commissioning Date:**
  The commissioning date is provided for each unit. Commissioning dates are important for the determination of the build margin.
- **Capacity:**
  Capacity data is based on declared rated capacities in MW for each unit as of 31st March 2019.
- **State:**
  State where the power station is located.
- **Sector:**
  This denotes whether the station is operated by the central sector, the state authorities, or the private sector.
- **System:**
  A list of the systems including abbreviations and full names is provided in Appendix A.
- **Type:**
  Indicates the type of the station, viz. thermal, nuclear, and hydro.
- **Fuel:**
  Fuel 1 and Fuel 2 indicates the main fuels used for power generation at each station. For example, in coal based stations, Coal is indicated as Fuel 1 and Oil as Fuel 2.

4.2 Annual Data

The annual data columns in the database provide the following: net generation in GWh of the station, absolute carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes, and specific carbon dioxide emissions in t CO_2/MWh, for the five fiscal years 2014-15 to 2018-19. In addition, there are columns to indicate whether the station is included in the operating margin in the respective year, and an additional column indicating which units are included in the build margin. If a unit is part of a registered CDM activity, it is excluded from the build margin, and the CDM registration number is indicated in the respective column.

CEA has compiled the CO_2 Database based upon generation, fuel consumption and fuel gross calorific value (GCV) data furnished by each power station. In cases where the station could not provide reliable data for all the relevant parameters, assumptions were made as described below. Further details on the assumptions made are provided in Appendix B.

a) Assumptions at Station Level

At the station level, the following assumptions were made where the relevant data could not be provided by a station:

Net generation:
For hydro stations, only gross generation was available, but not net generation data. Therefore, the CEA standard value for auxiliary power consumption in hydro units (0.5%) was applied to derive the net generation from the gross generation data reported by the stations. Likewise, CEA standard values for auxiliary power consumption had to be applied for some thermal stations.

Gross Calorific Value (GCV):
Default values were used for some thermal stations where station-specific GCVs were not available.

If the station consists just of one unit, the assumptions at unit level were applied to the station level.

b) Assumptions at Unit Level

At unit level, the following assumptions were made for those units falling into the build margin (i.e. the most recently built units comprising 20% of net generation):

Gross generation:
For some stations, gross generation data were not available at unit level. Therefore, the plant load factor of the respective station was used to derive the gross generation of the units. For units commissioned after the start of the relevant fiscal year, the gross generation was further adjusted pro rata the number of days since commissioning.

Net generation:
Net generation data is increasingly being reported at unit level by thermal stations. Two distinct approaches were applied to estimate net generation where unit level data was not available.

1. The auxiliary consumption (in % of gross generation) of the unit was assumed to be equal to that of the respective stations in the following cases:

i. All units of a station fall into the build margin; or

ii. All units of a station have the same installed capacity; or

iii. The units in the station have different capacities but do not differ with respect to the applicable standard auxiliary consumption; or

iv. If the default auxiliary power consumption for that type of generation unit is higher than the observed auxiliary power consumption of the station concerned, and the relevant unit is among the largest in that station.

2. In a few other cases, standard values for auxiliary consumption adopted by CEA were applied.

Fuel consumption and GCV:

In case fuel consumption and GCV are not reported at unit level by thermal stations, the specific CO_2 emissions of the units coming in the build margin could usually be assumed to be equal to the values of the respective station. See Section 4.3 for details.

4.3 Calculation of CO_2 Emissions

Calculation Approach – Station Level

CO_2 emissions of thermal stations were calculated using the formula below:

$$AbsCO_2(station)_y = \sum_{i=1}^{2} FuelCon_{i,y} \times GCV_{i,y} \times EF_i \times Oxid_i \qquad (1)$$

Where:

$AbsCO_{2,y}$	Absolute CO_2 emission of the station in the given fiscal year 'y'
$FuelCon_{i,y}$	Amount of fuel of type i consumed in the fiscal year 'y'
$GCV_{i,y}$	Gross calorific value of the fuel i in the fiscal year 'y'
EF_i	CO_2 emission factor of the fuel i based on GCV
$Oxid_i$	Oxidation factor of the fuel i

The emission and oxidation factors used in the CO_2 Database are provided in Appendix B.

The emission factors for Indian coal and lignite were based on the values provided in India's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC (Ministry of Environment & Forests, 2004). The emission factor for coal is supported by the results of an analysis of approx. 120 coal samples collected from different Indian coal fields. Since the values in the National Communication are based on the NCV (Net Calorific Value), they were converted to GCV basis using a formula also furnished in the National Communication. For all other fuels as well as for imported coal, default emission factors were derived from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines.[8] In line with the Grid Tool, the low end values of the 95% confidence intervals indicated by IPCC were used.[9] The IPCC default factors were converted to GCV basis using IEA default conversion factors.

The oxidation factor for Indian coal and lignite was derived from an analysis performed with data on the unburnt carbon content in the ash from various Indian coal-fired power stations. The value of 98% is consistent with the default value provided in the IPCC 1996 Guidelines.[10] For all other fuels as well as imported coal, default values provided in the more recent IPCC 2006 Guidelines were used.

Specific CO_2 emissions of stations (*$SpecCO_2(station)_y$*) were computed by dividing the absolute emissions (*$AbsCO_2(station)_y$*) estimated above by the station's net generation (*$NetGen(station)_y$*).

$$SpecCO_2(station)_y = \frac{AbsCO_2(station)_y}{NetGen(station)_y} \qquad (2)$$

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8 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2: Energy, Table 1.4

9 In accordance with the *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, Version 7.0*

10 IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 3 (Reference Manual), p.1.13

In FY 2018-19, fuel consumption was not available for few stations. In these cases, conservative standard values have been applied for calculation of specific emissions of the respective station.

Calculation Approach – Unit Level

Unit-level CO_2 emissions were calculated only for the units falling in the build margin.

Wherever reliable fuel consumption data was available at unit level, it was used for determining the emissions of units falling in the build margin, in the same way as for the station emissions. This applies for an increasing number of thermal units, especially new and large coal-fired stations.

In the remaining cases where unit-level fuel consumption was not available, the absolute CO_2 emissions of thermal units ($AbsCO_2(unit)_y$) were derived by multiplying the specific emissions ($SpecCO_2(unit)_y$) with the net generation of each unit ($NetGen(unit)_y$), where net generation was obtained as described in Section 4.2:

$$AbsCO_2(unit)_y = SpecCO_2(unit)_y \times NetGen(unit)_y \qquad (3)$$

Two distinct approaches were applied for determining the specific emissions of these units:

1. A unit was assumed to have the same specific emissions as the corresponding station in the following three cases:

i. If all units of a station fall into the build margin;

ii. If all units of a station have the same installed capacity;

iii. If the default specific emissions for the respective unit is higher than the corresponding station's specific emissions, and the concerned unit is capacity-wise among the largest of the station.

The large majority of units for which fuel consumption was not reported fall in one of the above-mentioned three categories.

2. In the remaining cases, the specific emissions of the units were derived from conservative standard heat rate values (see Appendix B).

4.4 Adjustment for Cross-Border Electricity Transfers

The weighted average emission factors and operating margins of the Indian Grid were adjusted for cross-border electricity imports and exports, in line with the Grid Tool:

- The relevant amounts of electricity imported and exported are listed in the database worksheet "Transfers";
- The CO_2 emissions associated with these imports were quantified based on the simple operating margin of the exporting grid.[11]

4.5 Conservativeness

The need to ensure conservativeness of calculations in situations of uncertainty is a fundamental principle in the CDM. Assumptions are conservative if they tend to reduce the number of emission reductions being credited to a CDM project activity. The following approaches and assumptions contribute to the conservativeness of the database:

- The quality of station-level data was ensured through extensive plausibility testing and interaction with the station operators.
- In cases of data gaps at station level, standard data from CEA were used. For example, standard auxiliary power consumption was assumed for a number of coal-fired stations. Comparison with monitored values shows that these standard values are rather conservative, i.e. they lead to a somewhat lower heat rate and hence lower emissions than observed in many stations.
- The fuel emission factors and oxidation factors used are generally consistent with IPCC defaults and relevant EB guidance. For Indian coal, the emission factor provided in India's Initial National Communication was used (95.8 t CO_2/TJ on NCV basis). The oxidation factor of 0.98 used for Indian coal appears to be conservative in light of recent efficiency improvements in coal-fired generation. All other fuel emission factors represent the lower limits of the respective 95% confidence intervals indicated by IPCC, as required by the CDM Executive Board.[12]
- The scope of the database remains conservative because of the exclusion of captive power stations, which are generally thermal stations. As detailed in Section 3, generation from these captive stations remains far greater than the generation from non-conventional renewable energy stations, which are also excluded. The overall effect of these restrictions in scope is that the weighted average emission factor will tend to be slightly understated.

[11] This corresponds to Options a)+b) listed in the Grid Tool, (Version 7.0), p. 10 & 11

[12] See *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0), p.35

5 Results

Worksheet “Results” in the database provides the net generation and CO_2 emissions data and the resulting emission factors for the Indian Grid in the fiscal years 2014-15 to 2018-19. The emission factors are also reproduced in Appendix C. The values are rounded off at two decimals. See database file for additional decimals.

5.1 Results for Fiscal Year 2018-19

Table 3 indicates the development of total emissions over the last five years covered by the database.

Table 3: Total emissions of the power sector for the FY 2014-15 to 2018-19, in million tonnes CO_2

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
805.4	846.3	888.3	922.2	960.9

Table 4 shows the emission factors for FY 2018-19 both excluding and including cross-border power transfers.

Table 4: Weighted average emission factor, simple operating margin (OM), build margin (BM) and combined margin (CM) of the Indian Grid for FY 2018-19 (not adjusted and adjusted for cross-country electricity transfers), in t CO_2/MWh

	Average	OM	BM	CM
Excluding cross-border power transfers	**0.82**	**0.96**	**0.88**	**0.92**
Including cross-border power transfers	**0.83**	**0.97**	**0.88**	**0.92**

A comparison of both cases in Table 4 shows that cross border electricity transfers did not have a significant influence on the emission factors in 2018-19.

Table 5 shows the weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired power stations in the Indian Grid.

Table 5: Weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired stations in FY 2018-19, in t CO_2/MWh

Coal	Diesel	Gas*	Lignite	Oil
0.98	**0.62**	**0.45**	**1.37**	**-**

* Only gas-fired stations that do not use any other fuel. Stations that use naphtha, diesel or oil as a second fuel are excluded from the weighted average.

Note: Stations for which assumptions had to be made are included in this analysis (see Section 4 for details).

5.2 Developments over Time

Figure 2 shows the capacity additions from FY 2000-01 to FY 2018-19. The yearly additions of coal-based capacity increased significantly over the period from FY 2000-01 to FY 2015-16, whereas it decreased significantly over the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19 and hydro & gas-based capacity addition also decreased significantly during 2017-18 and 2018-19 in the Indian Grid, while the additions in other generation capacities is zero.

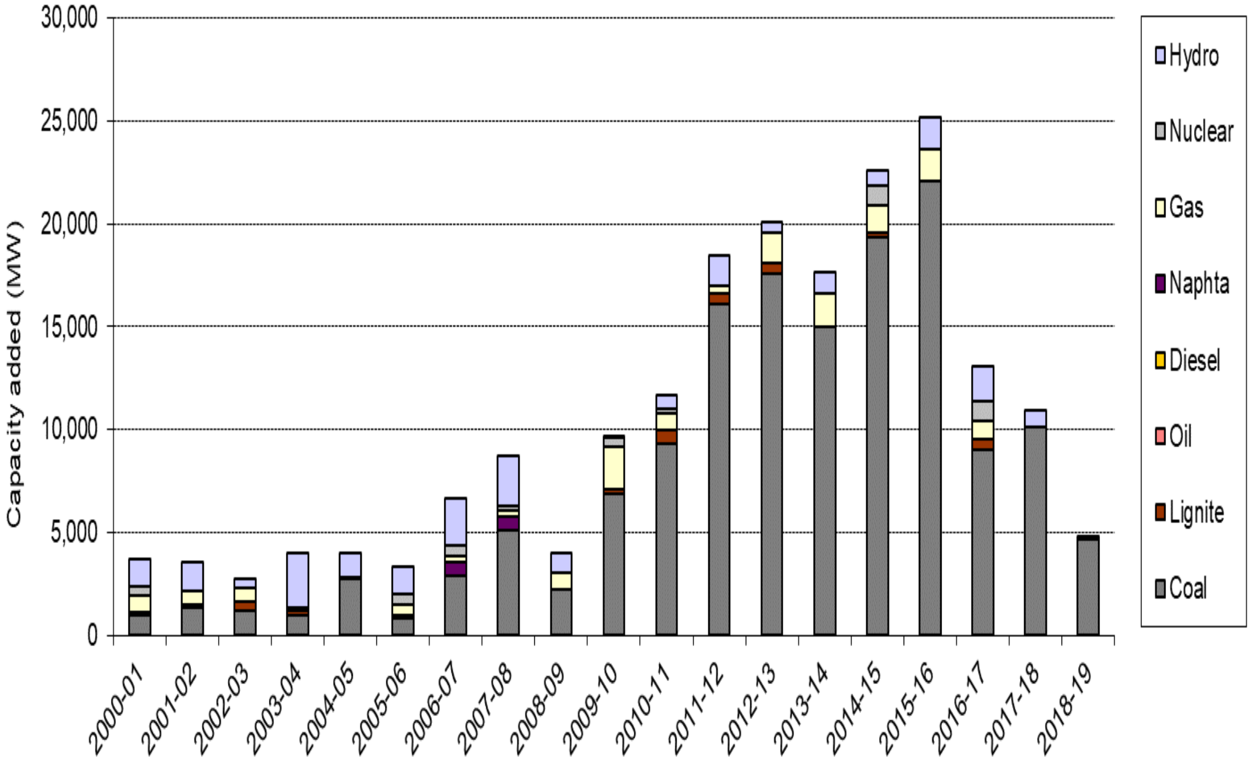

Figure 2: Breakdown of new added capacity covered by the database over the period 2000-01 to 2018-19.

Figure 3 shows the development of the weighted average emission factor over the period from FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (see Appendix C for values before import adjustment). The weighted average has increased marginally in FY 2018-19. This was mainly due to the increase in coal-based generation and decrease in gas & nuclear-based generation in FY 2018-19.

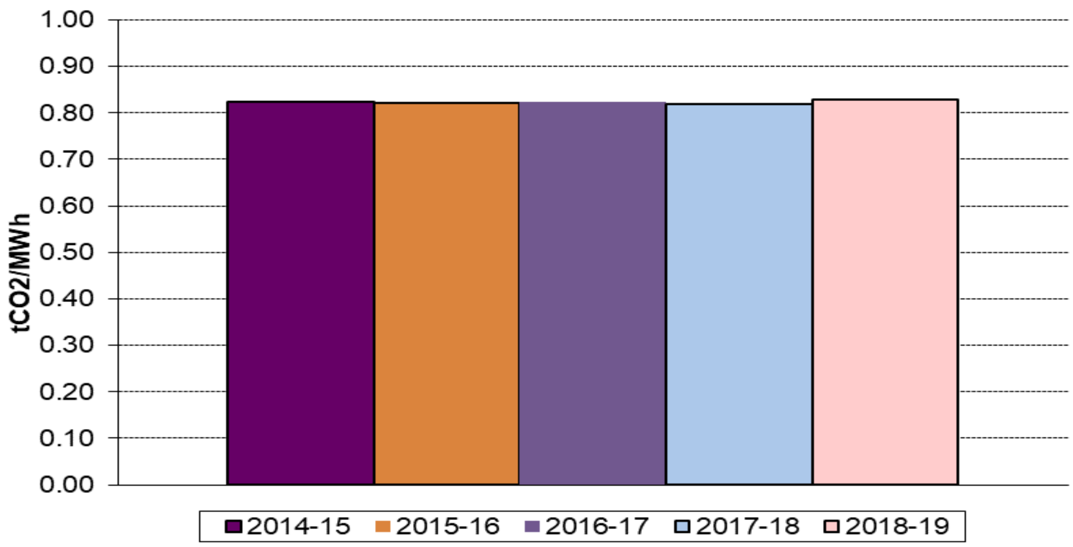

Figure 3: Development of the weighted average emission factor (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19

Figure 4 illustrates the development of the import-adjusted operating margins over the period from FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (see Appendix C for values before import adjustment). The decreasing trend of the previous years has been reverted due to higher share of coal-based generation relative to nuclear and natural gas.

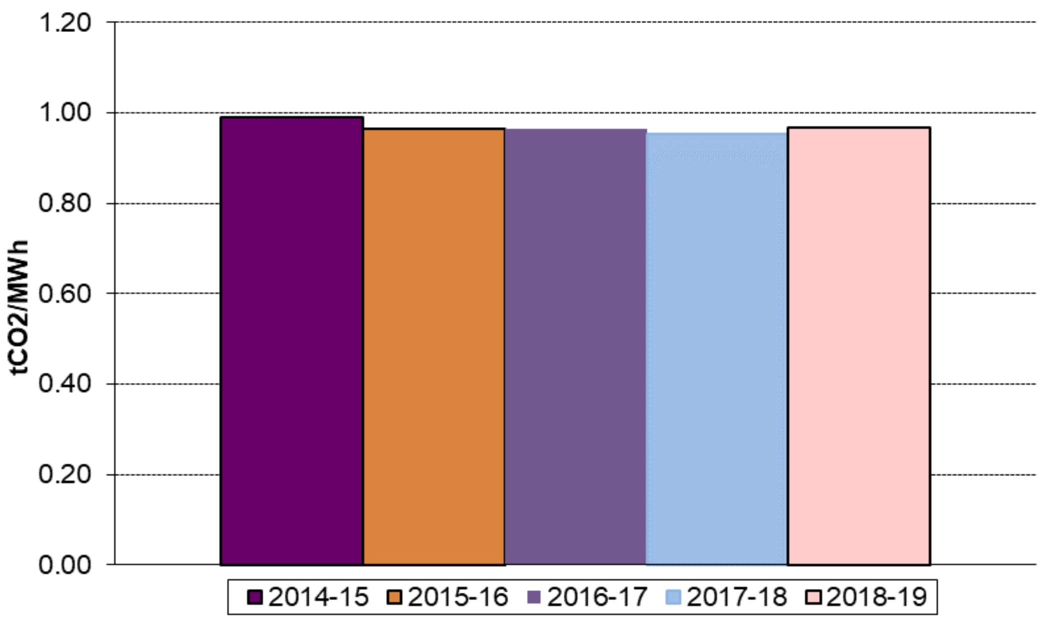

Figure4: Development of the operating margin (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Figure 5 shows the build margins for the five fiscal years 2014-15 to 2018-19. The distinction between Indian and imported coal introduced from FY 2013-14 onwards led to a slight decrease in the build margin till 2017-18, due to the lower emission factor applied to imported coal in accordance with the CDM rules.

The build margin which was showing a decreasing trend till 2017-18 has increased marginally during 2018-19 due to more share of domestic coal and less share of imported coal. Imported coal share decreased from 9.1% during 2017-18 to 8.8% in 2018-19. Net generation in the BM formerly produced by gas-fired plants was largely replaced by more emissions-intensive coal-fired plants. Again, this was the result of low or no availability of gas and less share of nuclear - based generation.

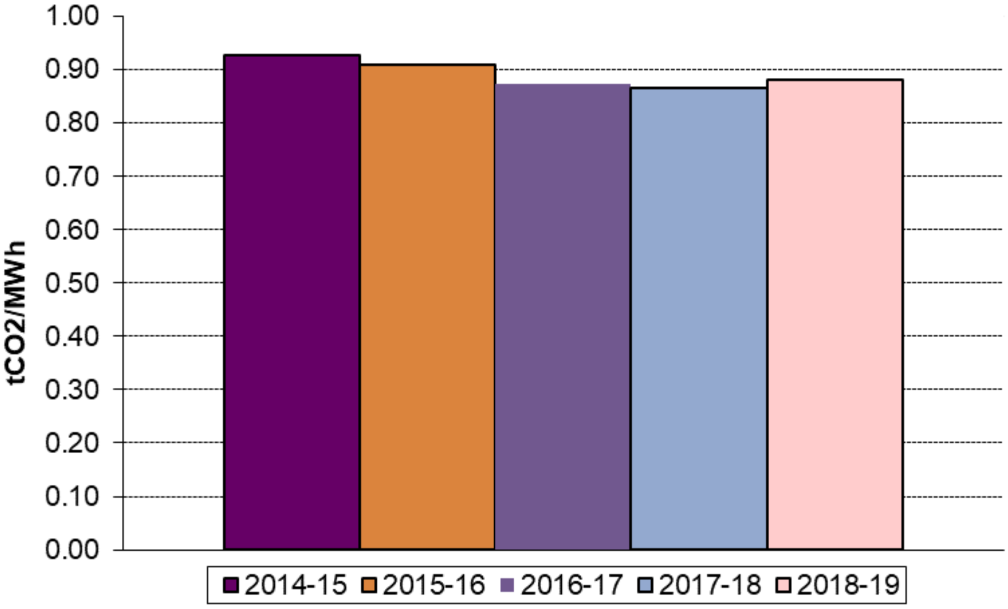

Figure 5: Development of the build margins over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.

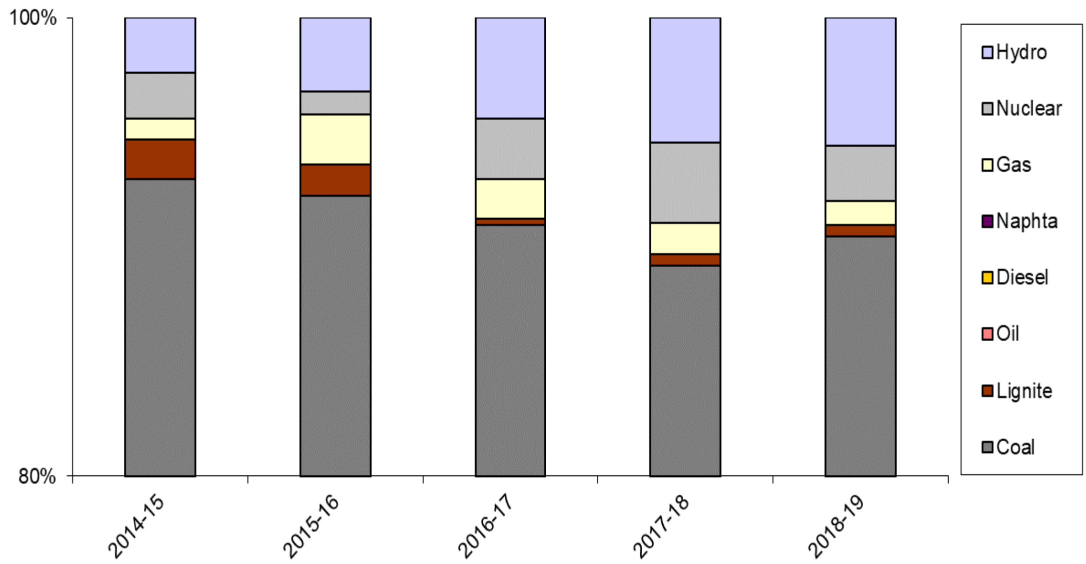

Figure 6: Breakdown of the build margins by fuel type (shares based on net generation)

Figure 7 shows the trends in the import-adjusted combined margins in the period 2014-15 to 2018-19. The combined margin started decreasing from 2013-14 to 2017-18 due to decrease in operating margin and build margin. Driven by the increases in both the operating and build margins, the combined margin increased marginally during 2018-19.

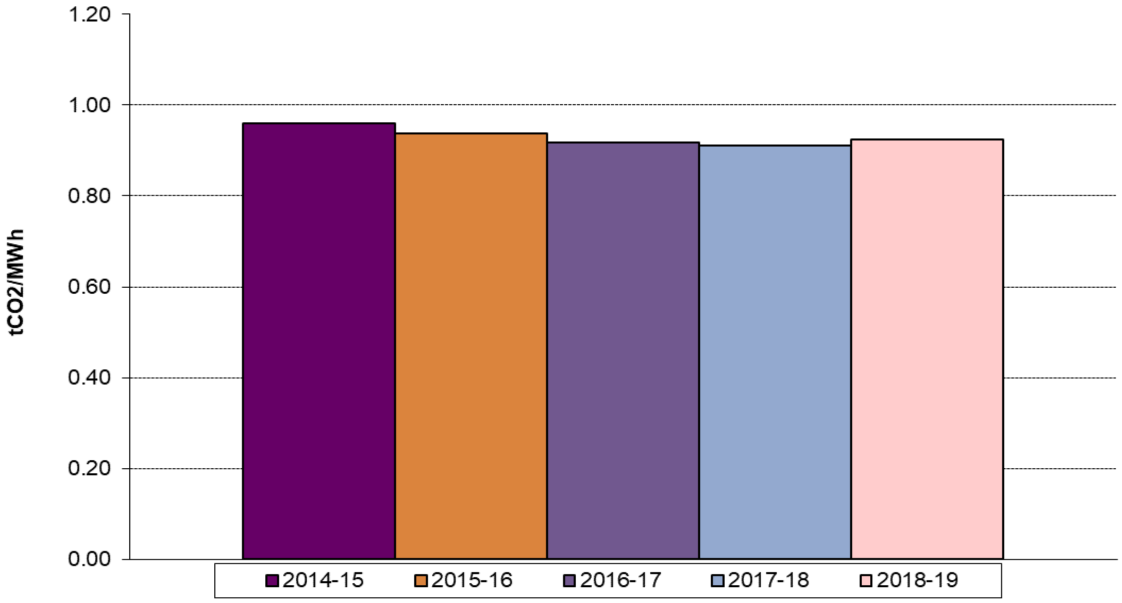

Figure 7: Development of the combined margin (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2014-15 to 2018-19

5.3 Changes compared to Previous Database Versions

In comparison with the previous version of the Database (Version 14.0), this updated Version 15.0 includes the following changes:

- Added data for FY 2018-19, including new stations and units commissioned during 2018-19.

The revised emission factors are provided in Appendix C and in the Database file.

6 User Examples

This section provides two illustrative examples of how the CO_2 Database can be applied. The examples are based on hypothetical renewable energy projects

Project A is a grid-connected 5 MW small hydropower station located in the State of Assam. The station will be commissioned in 2020. Annual net generation is projected at approx. 17’500 MWh.

- The project qualifies as a small-scale CDM activity since its capacity is below the 15 MW threshold. Hence it will use the latest version of CDM methodology AMS-I.D for grid-connected renewable electricity generation.
- Methodology AMS-I.D gives two options for determining the baseline emission factor: Either the weighted average emissions, or the combined margin of the grid. In this example, it is assumed that the promoters choose the weighted average option. In addition, it is assumed that the promoters choose to adjust the weighted average emission factor for electricity imports, despite the fact that this is not mandatory under AMS-I.D.
- In the PDD, the expected emission reductions achieved by the hydro station are projected based on the expected annual generation, and the import-adjusted weighted average emission factor for the Indian Grid in the most recent year for which data is available (2018-19). The corresponding value is 0.827 t CO_2/MWh. Hence the absolute emission reductions are projected at 0.827 * 17’500 = 14,472.5 t CO_2/yr. The emission reductions are equal to the baseline emissions, since the project does not result in greenhouse gas emissions of its own.
- In accordance with AMS-I. D, the promoters will determine the *actual* baseline emission factor *ex post.* The actual emission reductions will then be calculated in each year of the crediting period based on the observed net generation and the weighted average emission factor for the respective year.[13] The latter would be published annually by CEA.

Project B is a 100 MW grid-connected wind farm located in the State of Tamil Nadu. The project will be commissioned in 2020. Average net supplies to the grid are projected at 312,500 MWh per year.

- The project exceeds the 15 MW threshold and thus qualifies as a large-scale CDM activity. Hence it is eligible to use the latest version of methodology ACM0002 for grid-connected power generation from renewable energy sources.
- Under ACM0002, the combined margin approach is mandatory.
- In contrast to the first example, the promoters decide to fix the baseline emission factor *ex ante.* That is, the baseline emission factor is determined based on the most recent data available, and remains fixed for the duration of the crediting period. The actual emission reductions will be calculated in each year based on the observed net generation and the pre-defined baseline emission factor.
- For this *ex ante*-option, the Grid Tool referred to in the methodology ACM0002 requires that the operating margin be calculated as the generation-weighted average of the three

[13] The emission factor of the previous year may be used instead. See *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0), p.16

most recent years (here 2016-17 to 2018-19).[14] The operating margin to be applied thus works out to 0.960 t CO_2/MWh.

- Since wind is an intermittent energy source, the promoter is allowed to assign a weight of 75% to the operating margin, and 25% to the build margin. The resulting combined margin is 0.940 t CO_2/MWh (75% x 0.960 + 25% x 0.881) for the FY 2018-19). This value is used for projecting the emission reductions in the PDD as well as for calculating the actual emission reductions.

[14] See *Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system* (Version 7.0), p.16

The two CDM project activities are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Illustration on how to use the CO_2 Database for calculating the emission reductions of CDM projects

	Project A	**Project B**
Project Info		
Type:	Hydro station	Wind park
Size:	5 MW (small-scale according to CDM criteria)	100 MW (large-scale according to CDM criteria)
Projected Generation (net):	17’500 MWh /yr	312’500 MWh/yr
Commissioning year:	2020	2020
Year of CDM registration:	2020	2020
Grid :	Indian	Indian
CDM methodology:	AMS-I.D / Version 19	ACM0002 / Version 19.0
Baseline Emission Factor Calculation		
Calculation method:	Weighted average	Combined margin
Data vintage for projection of emission reductions:	2018-19 (most recent available at time of PDD validation)	For OM: 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (most recent 3 years available at time of PDD validation) For BM: 2018-19
Data vintage for verification of emission reductions:	Actual year of generation, i.e., 2019-20, 2020-21 etc. (emission factor fixed *ex post*)	Same as for projection (emission factor fixed *ex ante*)
Accounting of imports:	Not mandatory, but done	Mandatory
Weights for combined margin:	Not applicable	Operating margin: 75% Build margin: 25% (default for intermittent sources)
Emission Reduction Calculations		
Values in t CO_2/MWh:	0.827 Weighted average	0.960 Operating margin 0.881 Build margin 0.940 Combined margin
Projected emission reductions:	14,472.5 t CO_2 per year	293,750 t CO_2 per year
Actual emission reductions:	Monitored net generation x monitored weighted average	Monitored net generation x fixed combined margin

7 Updating Procedure

The CO_2 Database will be updated annually by CEA and made available on its website: www.cea.nic.in. Previous versions will be archived by CEA and the main changes relative to previous database versions will be documented.

8 Further Information

For any further information, contact by email:

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Appendix A – Systems in India's Grids

Abbreviation	Full name
ABAN	ABAN Power Company
ADHPL	AD Hydro Power Limited
APCPL	Aravali Power Company Limited
APGCL	Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited
APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Co Limited
APPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Power Development Corporation Ltd.
ASEB	Assam State Electricity Board
BBMB	Bhakra Beas Management Board
BSEB	Bihar State Electricity Board
BALCO	Bharat Aluminum Co. India Pvt. Ltd.
CESC	Calcutta Electric Supply Company Limited
CSEB	Chattisgarh State Electricity Board
CSPGCL	Chattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd
D.B. Power Ltd	Diligent Power Limited
DANS EPL	DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd.
DPL	Durgapur projects Limited
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
DVC Tata JV	Damodar Valley Corporation-Tata Joint Venture
GAMA	Gama Infraprop
GIPCL	Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd
GMDCL	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited
GMR Chattisgarh	GMR Chattisgarh
GMR Energy	GMR Energy
GMR K Ltd	GMR Kamlanga Energy Ltd.
GPEC	Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Pvt. Limite
GSECL	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited
GSEGL	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited
GTE Corp	GTE Corporation
GVK Ind.	GVK Power & Infrastructure Limited

Abbreviation	Full name
GVK	GVK Group
HEGL	HEG Limited
HNPCL	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.
HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited
HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
HIRANMAYE	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd.
IEPL	Ideal Energy Pvt. Ltd.
IL&FS TN PC Ltd.	IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Co. Ltd.
INDSIL	Indsil Electrosmelt Ltd
IPPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Co Ltd
JINDAL	JSW Energy Limited
JIPL	Jas Infrastructure and Power Ltd.
JKEB	Jammu & Kashmir Electricity Board
JKPDC	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corp. Ltd.
JPHPL	Jai Prakash Hydro Power Limited
JPL	Jhabua Power Ltd.
JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
JSW Energy	JSW Energy Limited
JV NTPC & BSEB	Joint Venture NTPC & Bihar State Electricity Board
KPCL	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited
KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
KSK Ventures	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.
LPG CO	Lalitpur Power Generation Co. Ltd.
LVS Power	LVS Power Limited
M B Power (M P)	M B Power Madhya Pradesh
Madurai P	Madurai Power Corporation Limited
MAHAGENCO	Maharastra State Power Generation Company Limited
MAPS	Madras Atomic Power Station
MEECL	Meghalaya Energy Generation Corporation Ltd.

Abbreviation	Full name
MEGEB	Meghalaya State Electricity Board
MPDC	Manipur Power Development Corporation
MEECL	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Ltd.
MPDC	Manipur Power Development Corporation
MPGPCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Co. Ltd.
NAPS	Narora Atomic Power Station
NCTPP	National Capital Thermal Power Plant
NDPL	North Delhi Power Ltd.
NEEPCO	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd
NHDC	Narmada Hydro Electric Development Corporation
NHPC	National Hydro Electric Corporation
NLC	Neyvelli Lignite Corporation Ltd
NPC	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
NTPC	NTPC Ltd
NTPC/NTECL	NTPC Tamilnadu Energy Company Limited
OHPC	Orissa Hydro Power Corporation
OPGC	Orissa Power Generation Corporation
PPCL	Puducherry Power Corporation Limited
PPGCL	Prayagraj Generation Co. Ltd.
PPNPG	PPN Power Generating Company Pvt. Limited
PSEB	Punjab State Electricity Board
RAPS	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
RATANAGIRI	Ratnagiri Gas & power Pvt Ltd
REL	Reliance Energy Ltd
RKM PPL	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.
RPG	RP Goenka Group
RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam
Samalpatti	Samalpatti Power Company Limited
SHIRPUR	Shirpur Power Pvt. Ltd.
SCPL Ltd.	Spectrum Power Limited

Abbreviation	Full name
SJVNL	Sutluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd
SKS Power	SKS Power Generation
SKPL	Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.
SPECT. IND	Spectrum Power Generation Limited
SSVNL	Sardar Sorovar Vidyut Nigam Limited
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
Tata MAH	Tata Power Company Limited
Tata PCL	Tata Power Company Limited
THDC	Tehri Hydroelectric Development Corporation
TNEB	Tamilnadu Electricity Board
Torr. Power	Torrent Power Limited
TSECL	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited
TSGENCO	Telangana Power Generation Corp. Ltd.
TVNL	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited
UJVNL	Uttarakand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
UPCL	Uttarakand Power Corporation Limited
UPHPC	Uttar Pradesh Hydro Power Corporation Limited
UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam
VVNL	Visvesarya Vidyut Nigam Ltd
WBPDC	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd
WBSEB	West Bengal State Electricity Board

Appendix B – Assumptions for CO_2 Emission Calculations

Fuel Emission Factors (EF) (Source: for Indian Coal/Lignite - Initial National Communication; for Imported Coal Gas/Oil/Diesel/Naphtha - IPCC 2006; for Corex - own assumption)

	Unit	Coal	Imported Coal	Lignite	Gas	Oil	Diesel	Naphtha	Corex
EF based on NCV	gCO_2 /MJ	95.8	89.5	106.2	54.3	75.5	72.6	69.3	0.0
Delta GCV NCV	%	3.6%	5.0%	3.6%	10%	5%	5%	5%	n/a
EF based on GCV	gCO_2 /MJ	92.5	85.2	102.5	49.4	71.9	69.1	66.0	0.0
Oxidation Factor	-	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	n/a
Fuel Emission Factor	gCO_2 /MJ	90.6	85.2	100.5	49.4	71.9	69.1	66.0	0.0

n/a = not applicable (i.e. no assumptions were needed)

Assumptions at Station Level (only where data was not provided by station)

	Unit	Coal	Lignite	Gas-CC	Gas-OC	Oil	Diesel-Eng	Diesel-OC	Naphtha	Hydro	Nuclear
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	8.0	10.0	3.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	1.0	3.5	0.5	10.5
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh (gross)	2,500	2,713	2,013	3150	2,117	1,975	3,213	2,117	n/a	n/a
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh (net)	2,717	3,014	2,075	3,182	2,193	2,047	3,330	2,193	n/a	n/a
Specific Oil Consumption	ml /kWh (gross)	2.0	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GCV	kcal /kg (or m3)	3,755	n/a	8,800	n/a	10,100	10,500	10,500	11,300	n/a	n/a
Density	t /1,000 lt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.70	n/a	n/a
Specific CO_2 emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	1.04	1.28	0.43	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.96	0.61	n/a	n/a

n/a = not applicable (i.e. no assumptions were needed)

Assumptions at Unit Level (by capacity; only for units in the BM, where data was not provided by station)

Coal	Unit	67.5 MW	120 MW	200-250 MW	300 MW	500 MW Type 1	500 MW Type 2	600 MW	660 MW Type 1	660 MW Type 2	800 MW
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,750	2,500	2,500	2,350	2,425	2,380	2,380	2,178	2,126	2126
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	12.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.25
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	3,125	2,747	2,747	2,582	2,622	2,545	2,545	2,329	2,274	2,244
Specific Oil Consumption	ml /kWh	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5
Specific CO_2 Emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	1.19	1.05	1.05	0.99	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.87	0.85

Lignite	Unit	75 MW	125 MW	210/250 MW
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,750	2,560	2,713
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	12.0	12.0	10.0
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	3,125	2,909	3,014
Specific Oil Consumption	ml /kWh	3.0	3.0	3.0
Specific CO_2 Emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	1.32	1.23	1.28

Gas	Unit	0-49.9 MW	50-99.9 MW	>100 MW
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	1,950	1,910	1,970
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	3.0	3.0	3.0
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,010	1,969	2,031
Specific CO_2 Emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	0.42	0.41	0.42

Diesel	Unit	0.1-1 MW	1-3 MW	3-10 MW	>10 MW
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,350	2,250	2,100	1,975
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,435	2,332	2,176	2,047
Specific CO_2 Emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.59

Naphtha	Unit	All sizes
Increment to Gas Heat Rate	%	2%
Gross Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,117
Auxiliary Power Consumption	%	3.5
Net Heat Rate	kcal /kWh	2,193
Specific CO_2 Emissions	tCO_2 /MWh	0.61

Combined Margin	Unit	
Weight OM	%	50%
Weight BM	%	50%

Conversion Factors	Unit	
Energy	kJ /kcal	4.1868
	MJ /kWh	3.6

Oil		
Specific Emission	gCO_2 /ml	2.89

Appendix C – Grid Emission Factors

Note: Values are rounded off at two decimals here. See Database (Excel File, Worksheet "Results") for additional decimals.

Table A: Values for FY 2014-15 to 2018-19, excluding cross-border electricity transfers.

Emission Factors (tCO_2/MWh) (excl. Imports)	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**
Weighted Average Emission Rate	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.82
Simple Operating Margin (1)	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96
Build Margin	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.88
Combined Margin (1)	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.92

(1) Operating margin is based on the data for the same year. This corresponds to the *ex post option* given in "Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System", Ver. 7.0 (p.16)

Table B: Values for FY 2014-15 to 2018-19, including cross-border electricity transfers.

Emission Factors (tCO_2/MWh) (incl. Imports)	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**
Weighted Average Emission Rate (2)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83
Simple Operating Margin (1) (2)	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97
Build Margin (not adjusted for imports)	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.88
Combined Margin (1) (2)	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.92

(1) Operating margin is based on the data for the same year. This corresponds to the *ex post option* given in "Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System", Ver. 7.0 (p.16)

(2) For Adjustments of imports from other countries, an emission factor of zero is used. See "Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System", Ver. 7.0 (p.10 & 11), options a+b

Appendix D – Summary of Methodology ACM0002 / Version 19.0

Download ACM0002 at: http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/approved.html

ACM0002 is a consolidated CDM methodology for grid-connected power generation from renewable energy sources. It covers grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that involve retrofitting, rehabilitation (or refurbishment), replacement or capacity addition of an existing power plant or construction and operation of a Greenfield power plant... Examples of eligible project types include hydro power plants with or without reservoir; wind energy; geothermal energy; solar energy; and wave and tidal energy.

The methodology requires the calculation of the baseline emission factor following the combined margin (CM) approach. The combined margin consists of a weighted average of:

- Operating margin (OM);
- Build margin (BM).

The relative weights used to determine the combined margin are by default the same, i.e. 50%. Alternative weights can be used for intermittent power sources.

There are four options to calculate the operating margin, depending on local conditions:

- *Simple operating margin*. This is the preferred approach for India.
- The other three approaches are: (i) *simple adjusted operating margin*; (ii) *dispatch data analysis operating margin*; and (iii) *average operating margin*.

The build margin is the generation-weighted average emission factor of the most recent power plants, consisting of the larger of (i) the five power plants that have been built most recently; or (ii) the capacity additions that represent 20% of the system generation that have been built most recently. In India, the latter approach generally yields the larger sample and hence must be followed. CDM projects must be excluded from the build margin, as long as the build margin does not contain generation units older than 10 years.

The operating margin must be adjusted for electricity transfers (imports) from connected electricity systems (other states/regions, other countries) to the project electricity system. Generally, no such adjustments are required for the build margin.

The actual emission reductions achieved by a CDM project are calculated based on the monitored electricity production in each year, and the combined margin (baseline emission factor). The combined margin is initially calculated from the most recent data available at the time of PDD submission. It can then either remain fixed for the duration of the project's crediting period *(ex-ante approach)*, or be updated annually *(ex-post approach)*. The two approaches have different requirements in terms of data vintage.

Appendix E – Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
ACM0002	Approved Consolidated Methodology by CDM Executive Board for grid connected large scale renewable project
ACM0013	Approved Consolidated Methodology by CDM Executive Board for new grid connected fossil fuel fired power plants using a less GHG intensive technology.
AMS-I.D	Approved Methodology for small scale grid connected renewable projects
BM	Build margin
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CM	Combined margin
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
FY	Fiscal year
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GWh	Gigawatt hour
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPP	Independent Power Producer
MW	Megawatt
NEWNE	Integrated Northern, Eastern, Western and North Eastern Grid
OM	Operating margin
PDD	Project Design Document
RLDC	Regional Load Dispatch Centre
RPC	Regional Power Committee
SR	Southern Grid
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change