

**CO₂ Baseline Database
for the Indian Power Sector**

User Guide

Version 18.0

December 2022

**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
16.0	March 2021	- Added data for FY 2019-20, including new stations and units commissioned during 2019-20 - Some retroactive changes to data for FY 2018-19
17.0	October 2021	- Added data for FY 2020-21, including new stations and units commissioned during 2020-21
18.0	September 2022	- Added data for FY 2021-22, including new stations and units commissioned during 2021-22

Expert Team Contributing to the Database

Central Electricity Authority:

Mr. Vijay Menghani, Chief Engineer (CE&ET)

Mr. K.K. Sharma, Deputy Director (TE&TD)

Contents

Summary	1
1 Background and Objective.....	2
2 How to Use the Database	5
4 Data and Calculation Approach	8
4.1 Base Data	8
4.2 Annual Data	9
4.3 Calculation of CO ₂ Emissions	10
4.4 Adjustment for Cross-Border Electricity Transfers.....	12
4.5 Generation from Renewable Energy Sources	12
4.6 Conservativeness	12
5 Results	15
5.1 Results for Fiscal Year 2021-22	15
5.2 Developments over Time	16
5.3 Changes compared to Previous Database Versions	19
6 User Examples	21
7 Updating Procedure	24
8 Further Information.....	24
Annexure –I Weighted Average Emission Factor (Considering Renewable Energy Generation) of Indian Grid.....	25
Appendix A – Systems in India’s Grids	26
Appendix B – Assumptions for CO ₂ Emission Calculations.....	30
Appendix C – Grid Emission Factors	31
Appendix D – Summary of Methodology ACM0002 / Version 20.0	32
Appendix E – Abbreviations.....	33

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" CO₂ 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 CO₂ emission reductions by CDM project developers, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has compiled a database containing the necessary data on CO₂ 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.

To show the impact of Renewable energy in reducing the Co2 emission intensity of Indian Electricity Generation, weighted average emission factor is also calculated by including Renewable energy.

1. The prevailing baseline emissions based on the data for the FY 2021-22 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 considered for calculating the CO₂ 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 2021-22 (adjusted for cross-border electricity transfers & excluding RES), in t CO₂/MWh*

Average	OM	BM	CM
0.81	0.96	0.87	0.91

2. The prevailing baseline emissions based on the data and *taking in to account the renewable generation* also for the FY 2021-22 are shown in Table S-2.

Table S-2: *Weighted average emission factor, simple operating margin (OM),-of the Indian Grid for FY 2021-22 (adjusted for cross-border electricity transfers & including RES), in t CO₂/MWh*

Average	OM	BM	CM
0.71	0.96	*	*

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).

*As plant wise RE generation data is not available for all plants, calculation of BM and OM is not done under this option.

1 Background and Objective

Purpose of the CO₂ 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 (CO₂). 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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.

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

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 399,496.61 MW as on 31.03.2022. Sector-wise details of installed capacity are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sector-wise installed capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2022

Sector	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total	
	Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel					Total
State	66831.50	1150.00	7087.36	236.01	75304.86	0.00	27126.80	2423.31	104854.98
Central	64050.00	3640.00	7237.91	0.00	74927.91	6780.00	15646.72	1632.30	99004.93
Private	73198.00	1830.00	10574.24	273.70	85875.95	0.00	3931.00	105829.76	195636.71
All India	204079.50	6620.00	24899.51	509.71	236108.72	6780.00	46722.52	109885.38	399496.61

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 CO₂ 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.

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 CO₂ 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 CO₂/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 CO₂ Database.

Specifically, the database contains the following elements:

- Worksheet "Data" provides the net generation and the absolute and specific CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ emitted per unit of electricity generated in the grid. It is calculated by dividing the absolute CO₂ 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.

The weighted average emission factor for the FY 2021-22 is also calculated separately by taking into consideration the generation from renewable stations

Simple operating margin (OM):

The operating margin describes the average CO₂ 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

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

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.

The simple operating margin is the weighted average emissions rate of all generation sources *except* so-called low-cost or must-run sources (hydro, nuclear and other renewable stations) and are excluded). The operating margin, therefore, can be calculated by dividing the grid's total CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 except renewable capacity in the grid based on net generation. Renewable capacity is not considered due to non-availability of plant wise generation of Renewable energy projects for all plants. 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

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).

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.

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)

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, 71 of these small stations will remain in the database without new data entries.

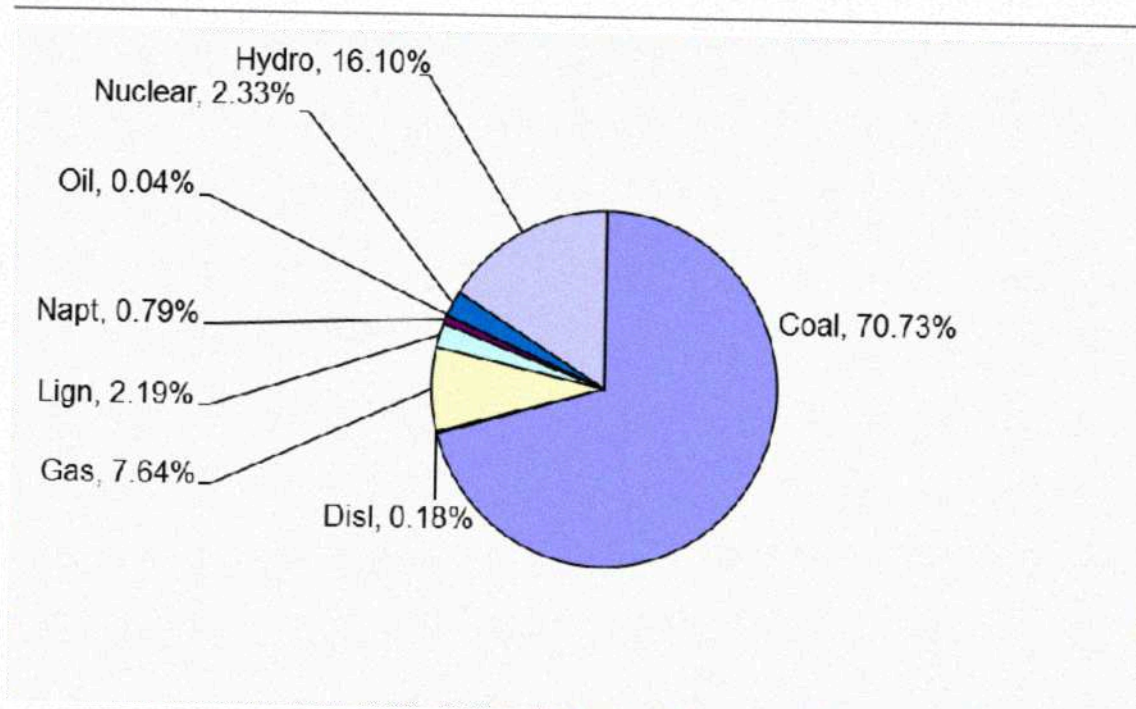


Figure 1: Breakdown of generation capacity covered by the database. The total corresponds to 291,038 MW as on 31.03.2022

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 2022, the aggregate installed capacity of captive stations in industries having demand of 1 MW and above was 77,000 MW, inclusive of 4600 MW approx. of non-conventional renewable energy capacity (provisional figure). The generation of these stations in FY 2021-22 was 200,000 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 109,885.38 MW as on 31.03.2022.⁷ The generation from these non-conventional renewable energy sources in FY 2021-22 was 170,912.30 GWh. The detail of these plants is not included in data base but for calculation of Weighted Average emission factor of the Indian Grid with Renewable, the annual generation from RE sources a figure of 170912.30 GWh has been considered.

Figure 1 A shows the breakdown generation capacity including renewable generation capacity. Capacity covered by database is 291,038 MW and renewable capacity is 109,885.38

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

MW, hence total capacity corresponds to 400.924 MW has been reflected in the figure 1A.

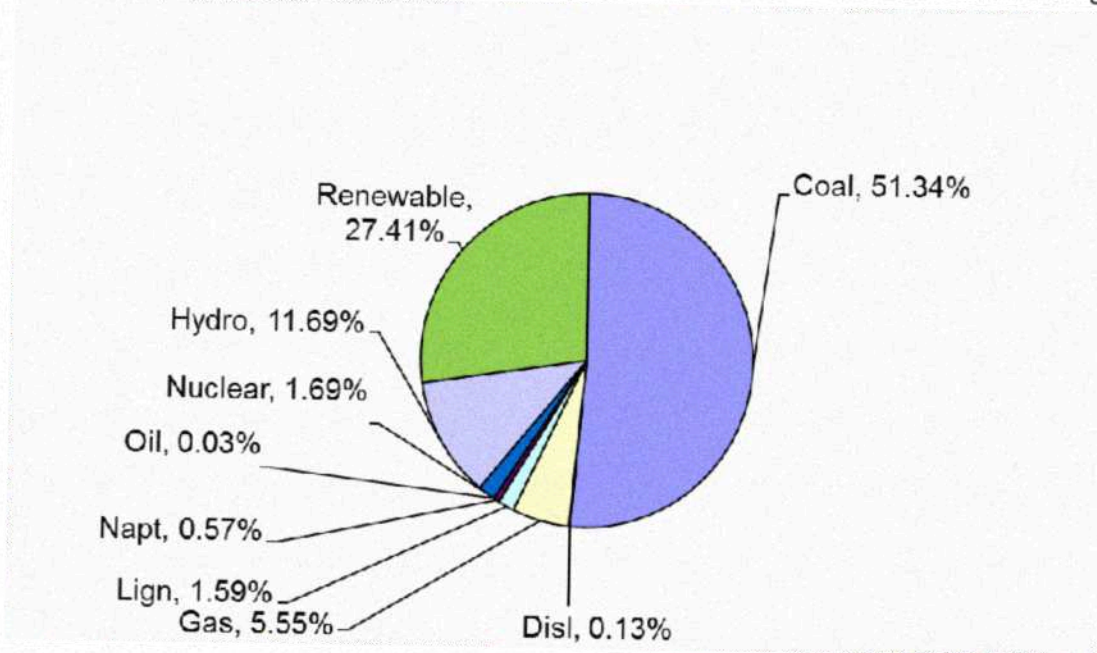


Figure 1 A: Breakdown of generation capacity including Renewable generation capacity. The total corresponds to 400,924 MW as on 31.03.2022.

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 CO₂ emissions.

4.1 Base Data

The following base data parameters were collected for all the stations listed in the CO₂ database:

- **S No:**

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 2022.

- **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 CO₂/MWh, for the five fiscal years 2017-18 to 2021-22. 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ Emissions**Calculation Approach – Station Level**

CO₂ emissions of thermal stations were calculated using the formula below:

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

Where:

AbsCO_{2,y} Absolute CO₂ 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 ($NetGen(station)_y$).

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

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:

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

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

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

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 CO₂ emissions associated with these imports were quantified based on the simple operating margin of the exporting grid.¹¹

4.5 Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

During the review of the process of the computation it was noticed that since the declaration of 175 GW renewable energy capacity target in 2015, the generation from Renewable energy sources has increased gradually and its contribution in the Indian power system during 2021-22 was about **11.5%**. So the average carbon emission of electricity generation in India has been decreasing and this should be captured in computation. Hence in the computation of the weighted Average emission factor with RES, the total CO₂ emission has been divided by total electricity generated.

As the plant wise generation data of Renewable generating stations is not available at present other emission factor like Build Margin (BM) and Combined Margin (CM), which require generation from recently commissioned plants has not been computed.

To capture the role played by RES in decreasing the carbon emission intensity of the Indian electricity generation the weighted average emission factor with RES has been computed for this year and last eight years and is enclosed as Annexure- I.

4.6 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

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

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 few 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 CO₂/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. The overall effect of these restrictions in scope is that the weighted average emission factor will tend to be slightly understated.

Methodology with examples:

For the ease of understanding, the methodology for computation of various emission factors is explained below:

1. **Weighted Average Emission factor:**

It is computed by dividing the total Co₂ emission by net electricity generation.

$$\text{Weighted Average Emission factor (tCo}_2\text{/MWh)} = \frac{\text{Total Co}_2\text{ emission}}{\text{Net Electricity generation}}$$

In earlier year as generation from Renewable energy sources was not substantial it was not considered in denominator.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Co}_2\text{ emission for the 2021-22} &= 1002.02 \text{ Million Tonne} \\ \text{Net Electricity Generation (Without Renewable)} &= 1230.09 \text{ BU (Million MWh)} \\ \text{Weighted Average factor} &= 1002.02/1230.09 \\ &= 0.815 \text{ tCo}_2\text{/MWh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Considering Renewable Generation:} \\ \text{Net Electricity generation (With Renewables)} &= 1401.01 \text{ BU} \\ \text{Weighted Average factor} &= 1002.02/1401.01 \\ &= 0.71 \text{ tCo}_2\text{/MWh} \end{aligned}$$

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

2. Simple Operating Margin:

The operating margin is calculated by dividing the grid's total CO₂ emissions by the net generation of all thermal stations. In other words, it represents the weighted average emissions rate of all thermal stations.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Co2 emission for the 2021-22} &= 1002.02 \text{ Million Tonne} \\ \text{Net Electricity Generation (Thermal)} &= 1035.67 \text{ BU} \\ \text{Weighted Average factor} &= 1002.02/1035.67 \\ &= 0.968 \text{ tCo2/MWh} \end{aligned}$$

3. Build Margin:

The build margin reflects the average CO₂ intensity of newly built power stations that will be (partially) replaced by a CDM project. First 20 % of the net energy is computed and then it is attributed to newly commissioned units in reverse order in bucket fill mode. Then generation of all these units (which may be slightly higher than 20% of net generation) and their emission is used for computation of BM 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 (except renewable capacity) in the grid based on net generation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The net generation by most recent capacity} &= 247.323 \text{ BU} \\ \text{Total Co2 emission from these units for the 2021-22} &= 214.84 \text{ Million Tonne} \\ \text{Build Margin} &= 214.84/247.32 \\ &= 0.869 \text{ tCo2/MWh} \end{aligned}$$

4. 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%).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CM} &= 0.5 \cdot \text{OM} + 0.5 \cdot \text{BM} \\ &= 0.5 \cdot 0.968 + 0.5 \cdot 0.869 \\ &= 0.9185 \text{ tCo2/MWh} \end{aligned}$$

5 Results

Worksheet "Results" in the database provides the net generation and CO₂ emissions data and the resulting emission factors for the Indian Grid in the fiscal years 2017-18 to 2021-22. 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 2021-22

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 2016-17 to 2020-21, in million tonnes CO₂

2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
922.18	960.90	928.14	910.02	1,002.02

Table 4 shows the emission factors for FY 2021-22 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 2021-22 (excluding and including cross-country electricity transfers), in t CO₂/MWh

	Average	OM	BM	CM
Excluding cross-border power transfers	0.815	0.968	0.869	0.918
Including cross-border power transfers	0.809	0.960	0.869	0.915

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 2021-22.

Table 5 shows the emission factors for FY 2021-22 both excluding and including cross-border power transfers and Inclusive of RES.

Table 5: Weighted average emission factor, simple operating margin (OM), build margin (BM) and combined margin (CM) of the Indian Grid for FY 2021-22 (excluding and including cross-country electricity transfers **and inclusive of RES**), in t CO₂/MWh

	Average	OM	BM*	CM*
Excluding cross-border power transfers	0.715	0.968		
Including cross-border power transfers	0.711	0.960		

Table 6: shows the weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired power stations in the Indian Grid.

Table 6: Weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired stations in FY 2021-22, in t CO₂/MWh

Coal	Diesel	Gas**	Lignite	Oil
0.975	-	0.465	1.280	-

BM and CM could not be computed as plant wise detail of RE generation is not available.

**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 2021-22. 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 2021-22. Hydro based capacity addition also decreased significantly from 2017-18 onwards in the Indian Grid, while the additions in other generation capacities is zero.

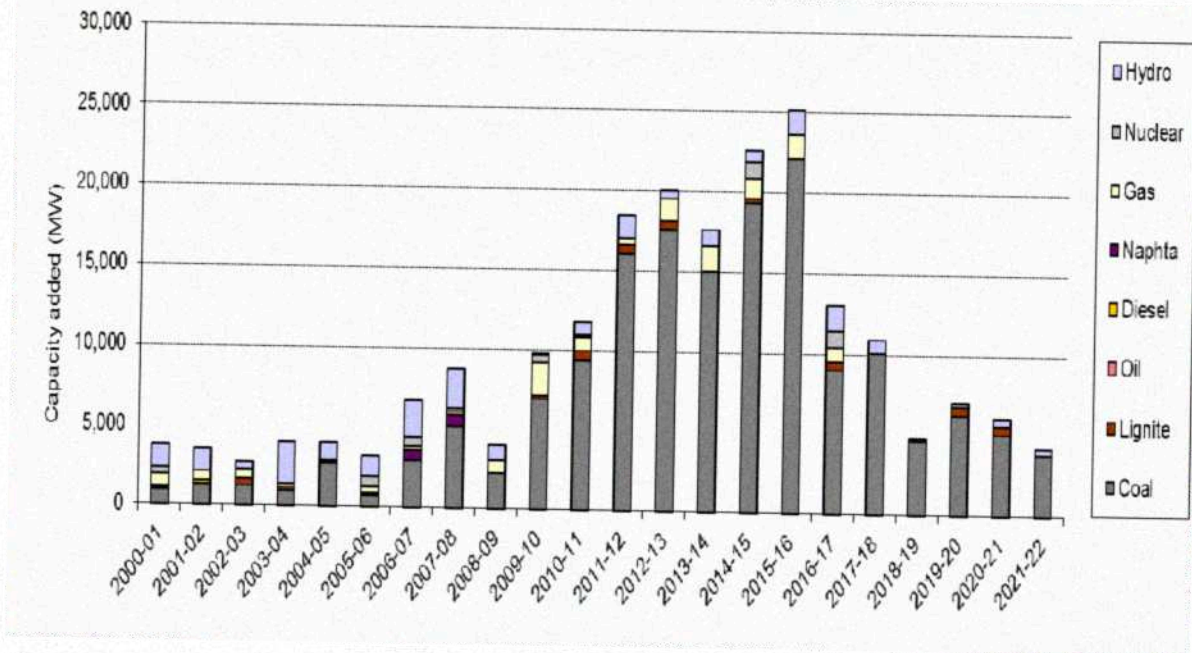


Figure 2: Breakdown of new added capacity covered by the database over the period 2000-01 to 2021-22.

Figure 3 shows the development of the weighted average emission factor over the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22 (see Appendix C for values before import adjustment). The weighted average emission factor has increased marginally in FY 2021-22. This was mainly due to the increase in total generation, where coal-based generation is increased by 2% (approx.), gas & hydro based generation reduced marginally and share of Imported coal is reduced from 9% to 4% in FY 2021-22 as compared to previous FY.

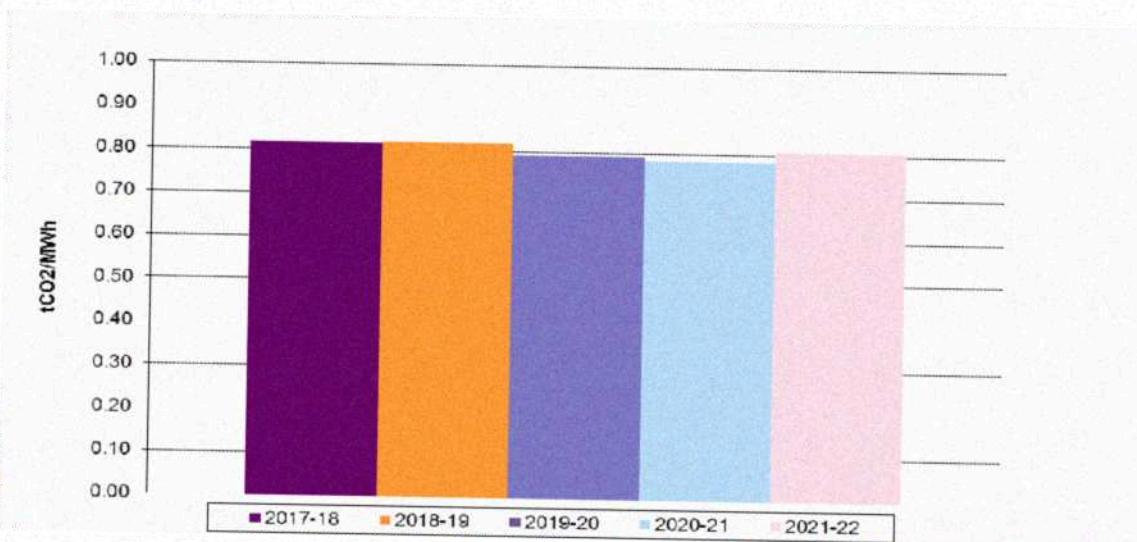


Figure 3: Development of the weighted average emission factor (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2017-18 to 2021-22

Figure 4 shows the development of the weighted average emission factor **including the renewable generation** for the Indian Grid over the period 2017-18 to 2021-22

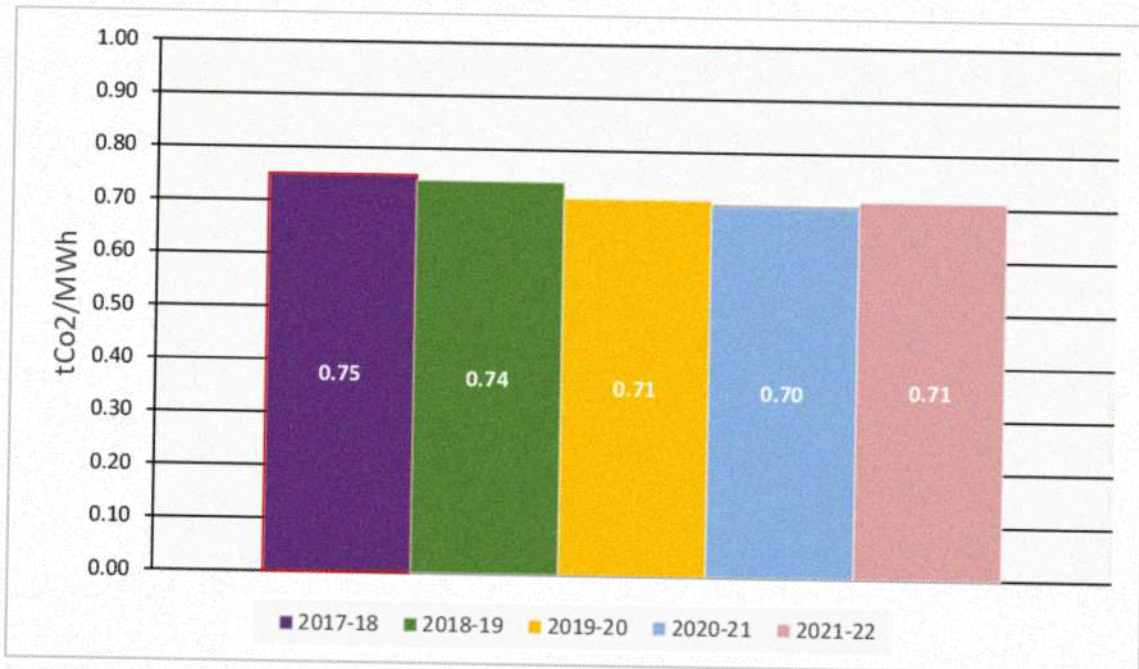


Figure 4: Development of the weighted average emission factor (excluding cross border electricity transfers & **inclusive of renewable generation**) for the Indian Grid for the period 2017-18 to FY 2021-22

Figure 5 illustrates the development of the import-adjusted operating margins over the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22 (see Appendix C for values before import adjustment). In 2021-22 the import-adjusted operating margin increased marginally mainly due to increase in coal-based generation and reduced share of Imported coal.

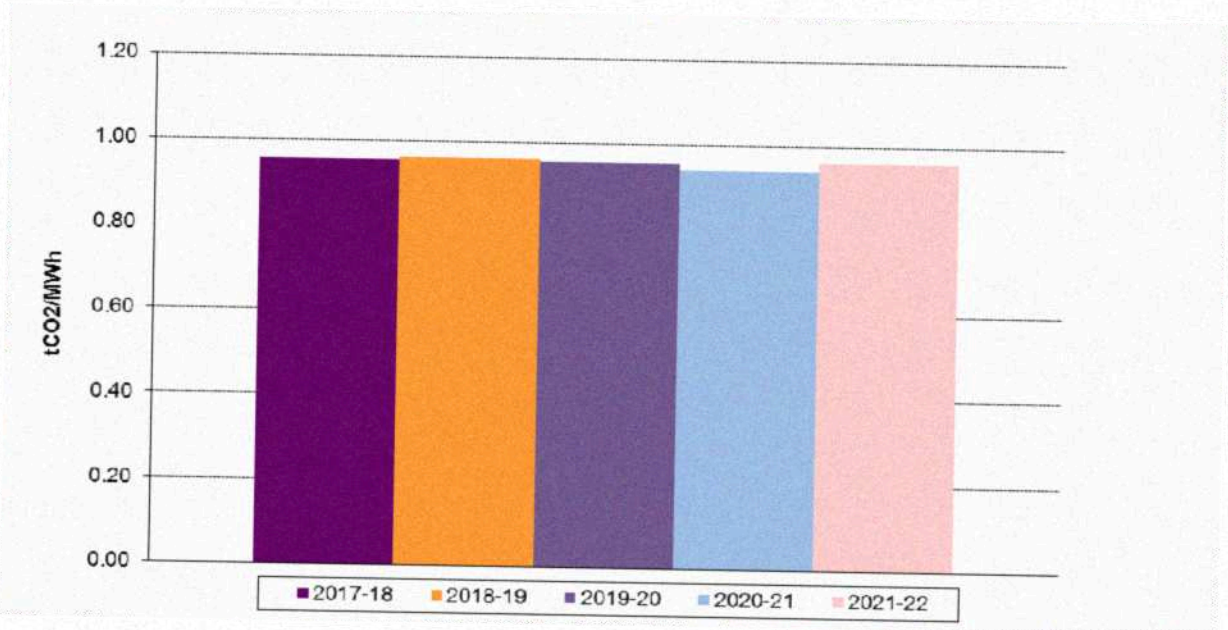


Figure 5: Development of the operating margin (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Figure 6 shows the build margins for the five fiscal years 2017-18 to 2021-22. 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 more share of domestic coal and less share of imported coal. During 2019-20 and 2020-21 the build margin decreased marginally again due to the increase in the share of imported coal. Again during 2021-22 the build margin increased marginally due to the decrease in the share of imported coal (see figure 7).

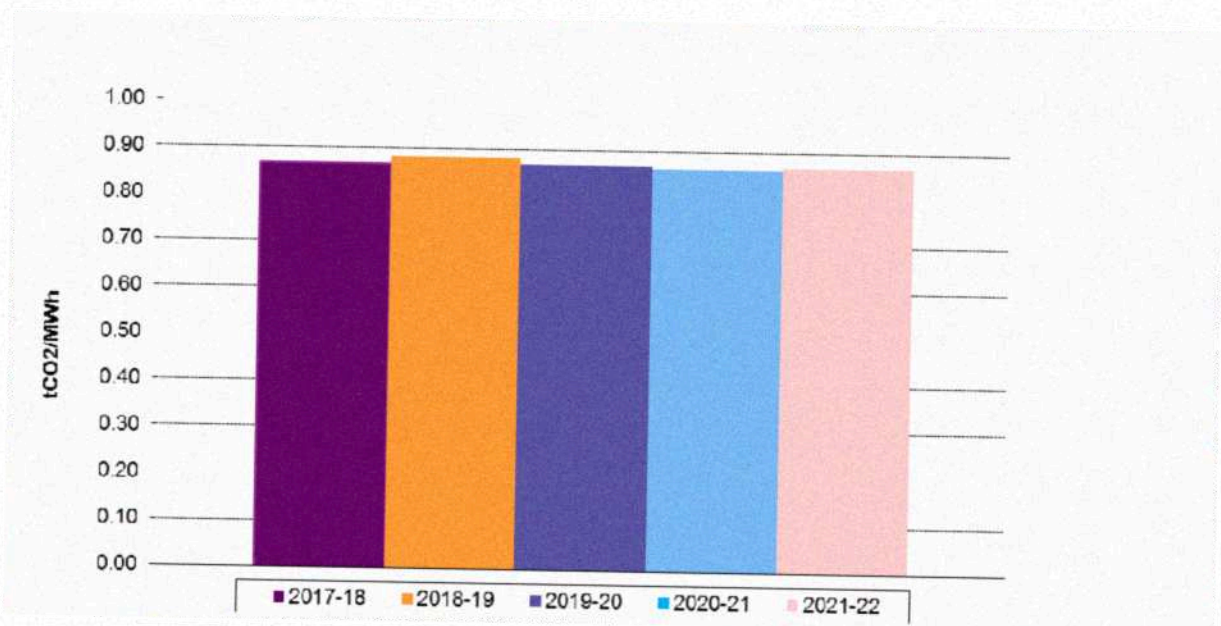


Figure 6: Development of the build margins over the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.

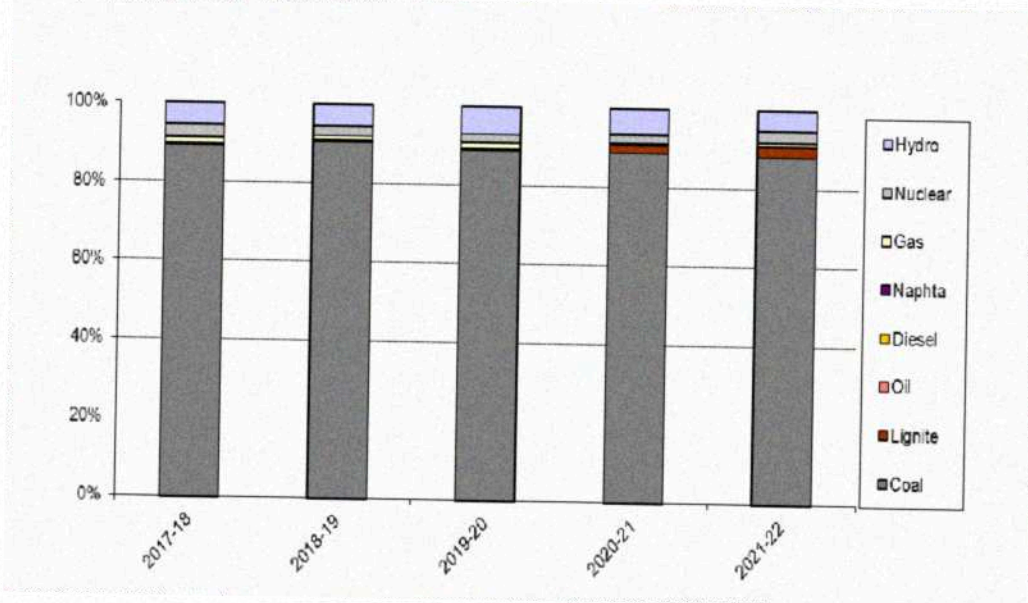


Figure 7: Breakdown of the build margins by fuel type (shares based on net generation)

Figure 8 shows the trends in the import-adjusted combined margins in the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. The combined margin has a decreasing trend during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. It was mainly due to decrease in operating margin and build margin. The combined margin increased marginally during 2021-22 due to increase in both the operating and build margins

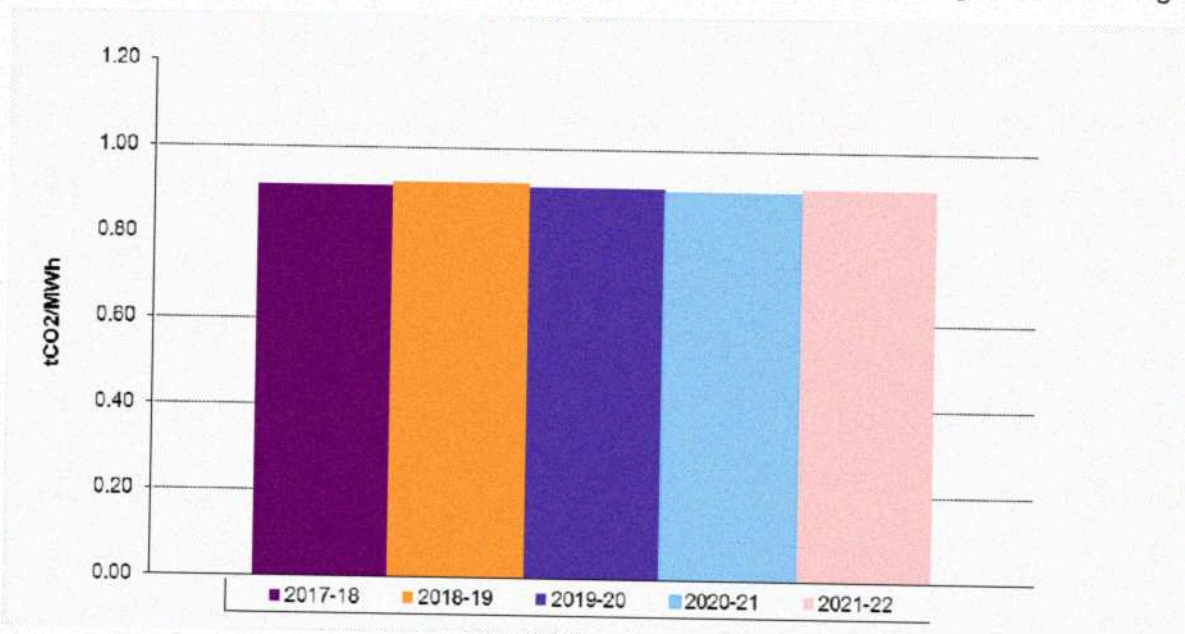


Figure 8: Development of the combined margin (adjusted for electricity transfers) for the Indian Grid over the period 2017-18 to 2021-22

5.3 Changes compared to Previous Database Versions

In comparison with the previous version of the Database (Version 17.0), this updated Version 18.0 includes the following changes:

- Added data for FY 2021-22, including new stations and units commissioned during 2021-22.
- The revised emission factors are provided in Appendix C and in the Database file.

-
- Generation from Renewable Energy sources has been considered for calculation of weighted Average emission factor (Including RE).

6 User Examples

This section provides two illustrative examples of how the CO₂ 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 2023. 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, even though 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 (excluding renewal energy generation) for the Indian Grid in the most recent year for which data is available (2021-22). The corresponding value is 0.81 t CO₂/MWh. Hence the absolute emission reductions are projected at $0.81 * 17'500 = 14,175$ t CO₂/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 2023. 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 2019-20 to 2021-22).¹⁴ The operating margin to be applied thus works out to 0.9535 t CO₂/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 0.932 t CO₂/MWh (75% x 0.9535 + 25% x 0.8686) for the FY 2021-22). This value is used for projecting the emission reductions in the PDD as well as for calculating the actual emission reductions.

The two CDM project activities are summarised in Table 7 below.

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

Table 7: Illustration on how to use the CO₂ 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:	2023	2023
Year of CDM registration:	2023	2023
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:	2021-22 (most recent available at time of PDD validation)	For OM: 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 (most recent 3 years available at time of PDD validation) For BM: 2021-22
Data vintage for verification of emission reductions:	Actual year of generation, i.e., 2023-24, 2024-25 etc. (emission factor fixed <i>ex post</i>)	Same as for projection (emission factor fixed <i>ex ante</i>)
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:	0.81 Weighted average	0.954 Operating margin 0.869 Build margin 0.932 Combined margin
Projected emission reductions:	14,175 t CO ₂ per year	291,250 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 CO₂ 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:

Chief Engineer (CE&ET)

Central Electricity Authority

Sewa Bhawan

R. K. Puram, New Delhi-110066

Email: ceet-cea@gov.in

Annexure –I**Weighted Average Emission Factor (Considering Renewable Energy Generation) of Indian Grid**

FY	Total Co2 Emissions (Million Tonnes)	Net Generation (BU) Conventional	Weighted Average emission (Conventional) (tCo2/MWh)	RE generation (BU)	Total Electricity Generation (BU)	Carbon Emission factor of Grid Electricity (including RE) (tCo2/MWh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)/(3)	(5)	(6)=(3)+(5)	(7)=(2)/(6)
2013-14	727.4	886.77	0.820	53.06	939.83	0.774
2014-15	805.4	972.04	0.829	61.72	1033.76	0.779
2015-16	846.3	1027.03	0.824	65.78	1092.81	0.774
2016-17	888.34	1072.84	0.828	81.87	1154.39	0.770
2017-18	922.18	1121.57	0.822	101.84	1223.41	0.754
2018-19	960.9	1165.16	0.825	126.76	1291.92	0.744
2019-20	928.14	1162.97	0.798	138.34	1301.31	0.713
2020-21	910.02	1147.52	0.793	147.25	1294.77	0.703
2021-22	1002.01	1230.09	0.815	170.91	1401.01	0.715

In place of dividing Total carbon emission only by net -Generation of conventional sources only, it is being divided by total electricity generated (excluding cross border transfer)so the impact of increasing Renewable energy contribution is captured in average Co2 emission factor.

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
BECL	Bhavnagar Energy Co. Ltd.
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.
GMR Bajoli Holi	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.
GPEC	Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Pvt. Limited
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
HIRANMAYE	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd.
HNPCL	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.
HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited
HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
HSPPL	Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd.
IEPL	Ideal Energy Pvt. Ltd.
IL&FS TN PC Ltd.	IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Co. Ltd.
INDSIL	Indsil Electros melt 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
MBPC	Madhya Bharat Power Corpn.
Madurai P	Madurai Power Corporation Limited
MAHAGENCO	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited
MAPS	Madras Atomic Power Station
MEECL	Meghalaya Energy Generation Corporation Ltd.
MEGEB	Meghalaya State Electricity Board

Abbreviation	Full name
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
SEPC	Sepec Power Pvt. Ltd.
SJVNL	Sutluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd

Abbreviation	Full name
SKS Power	SKS Power Generation
SKPL	Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.
SPECT. IND	Spectrum Power Generation Limited
SP&ML	Subhash Projects and Marketing Co. Ltd.
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	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
UPCL	Uttarakhand 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 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 2017-18 to 2021-22, excluding cross-border electricity transfers.

Emission Factors (tCO₂/MWh) (excl. Imports)	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Weighted Average Emission Rate	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.79	0.81
Weighted Average Emission Rate Incl RES	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.70	0.72
Simple Operating Margin (1)	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.97
Build Margin	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Combined Margin (1)	0.91	0.92	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) Including RES for previous year is post facto correction

Table B: Values for FY 2017-18 to 2021-22, including cross-border electricity transfers.

Emission Factors (tCO₂/MWh) (incl. Imports)	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Weighted Average Emission Rate (2)	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.81
Weighted Average Emission Rate Incl RES (2)	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.70	0.71
Simple Operating Margin (1) (2)	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.96
Build Margin (not adjusted for imports)	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Combined Margin (1) (2)	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.91

(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

Including RES for previous year is post facto correction

Appendix D – Summary of Methodology ACM0002 / Version 20.0

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