



**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-PDD)
Version 03 - in effect as of: 28 July 2006**

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**SECTION A. General description of project activity****A.1 Title of the project activity:**

São João hydro power plant.

Version 03. PDD completed on 06/03/2007.

A.2. Description of the project activity:

With an energy deficit of around 85-90% at the project area, the project activity aims to generate clean energy from hydropower at the *Espírito Santo* state (Southeast of Brazil); an area with a high voltage fluctuation and high transmission losses for the imported energy. Based on a run-of the river scheme with a 7 kilometres penstock entirely in rock, the power plant has an yearly energy of 14.1 MW average, the project activity will likely reduce 32,344 tCO₂equ/year while contributing to increase the share of small hydro power generation in the rising thermal power generation scenario in Brazil.

Since 1984 there have been several governmental programs to promote the construction of small hydro power plants. The main goal of these programs was to decrease the oil consumption, promote local technology and promote rural development. However the last 20 years, several others programs to promote small hydro power generation were issued¹, small hydro power generation has not substantially increase and in opposition, thermal power generation has been used instead to supply isolated and rural areas or peak loads for the grid.

The project activity is being carried out by *Energest* an energy generation facility which is part of the EDP group (Electricity of Portugal). The project activity was granted in 1999 by the *ANEEL* (National electricity agency) and the feasibility studies, a bureaucratic process, could be initiated. The Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) was finally granted in the year 2000 for 37.97 MR\$ to three companies (*Engevix*, *Toniolo* and *Impsa*). The EPC was finally rejected based on a technical default risk due to the risk of non-delivery caused by macroeconomic problems affecting the companies within the EPC.

Finally the year 2002 a new EPC was signed out between *Vatech Hydro*, *Energ Power*, *Edex* and *Engevix* with an increased cost on the EPC up to 41.5 MR\$ and 24 months of leading construction time. Further alterations on the construction cost and leading time for the project activity increased the EPC cost up to 41.78 MR\$ due to social taxes (+3%) and civil works. On the year 2003, three new contract adjustments increased the cost of the EPC up to 43.73 MR\$ (+15% initial EPC value) due to the unexpected incremental civil cost. The main incremental cost was due to the lack of know-how by the mining company for the implementation of the penstock (mechanical excavation in rock).

The year 2004 the EPC collapsed and the hydro power plant was put in hold. Several alternative scenarios were considered up to this point, based on the fact that the hydro power plant was partially constructed under such scenario the project developer requested a new EPC. At the end of 2004, the minimum value granted for the EPC was 83.82 MR\$ (or + 219% or 45 MR\$ of the initial EPC value). Up to this point the incremental cost of the hydro power plant were considered as a prohibitive either for the Brazilian energy standards or for the project developer internal benchmark (as defined in the additionality check) and the project developer defined a set of investment and trade-off scenarios.

Finally at the end of 2005 the project developer closed the new EPC and the forecasted starting operation is scheduled on April 24, 2007.

¹ The National program on hydro power plants PNCE (2000) and finally the Proinfa program (2006).



Apart from the well-known positive benefits of the construction (job creation, technology well known), the benefits from the operation of the power plant (income taxes for the municipality) and environmental programs (*Energest* is highly engaged on environmental education and to assist the local stakeholders on sustainable development plans), the power plant will decrease the GHGs emissions that would otherwise been emitted under the baseline scenario, while contributing to the local economic development through environmental activities and direct tax income based on the generation activities.

Thus, one of the most important impacts of the registration of the project activity as a CDM project it would be likely the promotion of several small hydro power schemes within the project boundary area, for a region which is highly dependent on energy imports and thermal generation.

A.3. Project participants:

Name of the Party involved	Private and/or public entity (ies) project participants	Kindly indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant
Brazil (Host Country)	<i>ENERGEST S.A.</i>	No

A.4. Technical description of the project activity:
A.4.1. Location of the project activity:
A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

Brazil.

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

Espírito Santo State, Southeast Brazil.

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

Conceição do Castelo

A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity (maximum one page):

The hydro power plant of *São João* is located on the *Castelo* River in the municipality of *Conceição do Castelo*, state of the *Espírito Santo*. The physical coordinates are 20° 30' 29.140" S and 41° 16' 50.800" W (more detail available in annex 5).

A.4.2. Category(ies) of project activity:

Renewable electricity generation for a grid.

A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity:

The project activity is placed at the *São João Small Hydro Plant (PCH São João)* and it employs water from the *Castelo* River to generate energy, with a small dam of 0.21 km² and net head of 259.4 metres. The power station is subterranean, the only on the *Espírito Santo* State, with 2 horizontal Francis hydraulic turbines with 12.5MW of nominal power each, currently processing an average water flow of



11.20 m³/s. The synchronous generators have a nominal output of 14.0 MVA and a nominal voltage of 6.9 kV each.

The arrangement of the enterprises involves in the same axis the dams and spillway structures. The water is captured on the left margin of the *Castelo River* by a rock-drilled penstock. The energy generated, around 14.1 MW average, will be transported through a transmission line (96 kV) that connects the power plant to the substation of *Castelo*. The technology for hydro power generation is well known and it has been widely applied in the Brazilian energy sector for the last decades.

São João Small Hydro Power	
Installed capacity	25 MW
Number of gensets	2
Turbines	Francis
Maximum discharge per turbine	5,6 m ³ /s
Spill lengths	60,00 m
Reservoir contents	1.950.000 m ³
Inundated area	0,21 km ²
Hydrographic basin area	552 km ²
Length of delivery pipe	7.034 m
Waterfall	259,4 m
Voltage	6,9 kV

Table 1. Technical description of the São João small hydro power.

A.4.4 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

Year	Annual estimation of emission reductions in tonnes of CO ₂ equ
2007	16,172
2008	32,344
2009	32,344
2010	32,344
2011	32,344
2012	32,344
2013	32,344
2014	16,172
Total estimated reductions (tCO₂ equ.)	226,408
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over the crediting period of estimated reductions (tonnes of CO₂ equ.)	32,344

Table 2. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period



A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

No public financing for the project activity.

**SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology****B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:**

The approved consolidated baseline methodology ACM0002: “Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” version 6 (valid from 19 May 06 onwards). The project activity relates to the sectoral scope number 1 “Renewable electricity generation for a grid”.

B.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

The project activity has currently a power density of 119 W/m² and as stated by the CDM EB² can use the approved ACM0002 baseline methodology and the project emissions from the reservoir may be neglected.

B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary

The Brazilian energy market is currently transforming into a wholesale electricity market with a layered dispatch model in order to promote competition. The dispatch model is managed by the ONS, the National Operator System based on the most economic dispatch order at any given time.

Moreover, the transmissions lines between geo-electric areas will definitely regulate the dispatch order by allocating first the energy within the geo-electric area where the energy was generated (the least costly option³) and then allocating the exceeding energy across others geo-electric areas or sub-markets; Northeast, North, South and Southeast/Central West. These electricity sub-markets must all be considered when defining grid operation and energy dispatch model on the grid operation margin.

For the purpose of determining the build margin (BM) and operating margin's (OM) emission factor, a (regional) project electricity system is defined by the spatial extent of the power plants that can be dispatched without significant transmission constraints.

The project boundary defined for the project activity comprises the South/Southeast-Central West sub-system that represents the set of generators that are connected physically to the electricity system where the CDM project activity is connected to and could be dispatched without significant transmission constraints.

The table below provides the sources and gases included in the project boundary emitted by the project activity.

² From the EB 23 meeting held at 22 – 24 February 2006. (THRESHOLDS AND CRITERIA FOR THE ELEGIBILITY OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS WITH RESERVOIRS AS CDM PROJECT ACTIVITIES)

³ The ONS must establish a least-cost planning to determine the mix of loads that would comprise a hypothetical least-cost resource portfolio designed to serve the expected load at the project boundary.



	Gas	Source	Included ?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	CO ₂	Emissions from the grid	Yes	The South/ South-East/ Central-East subsystem includes some thermal power plants that emit CO ₂ .
	CH ₄	-	No	Not applicable
	N ₂ O	-	No	Not applicable
Project Activity	CO ₂	-	No	The power density of the project is higher than 10W/m ² , therefore the project emissions are zero.
	CH ₄	-	No	Not applicable
	N ₂ O	-	No	Not applicable

Table 3. Gases included in the project boundary.

B.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

The baseline scenario is the consumption of electricity from the regional grid which includes non-renewable sources of energy.

For the project activity, regional grid definition is being applied as suggested by the ACM0002 consolidated methodology. The grid boundary definition comprises the South/South East/Central-West sub-system. Electricity transfers from external sub-systems (North and Northeast sub-systems) are considered electricity imports when the energy transfer occurs from the connected electricity system to the project electricity system and electricity transfers to connected electricity systems are defined as electricity exports.

The project activity will physically deliver energy within the project boundary that comprises the South/South East/ Central West sub-system. The baseline scenario presents a set of uncertainties related on how the CDM project will influence the operation and development of the interconnected electrical system over time. For this reason, it must be understood how the project will impact upon operations of the electrical grid and its impact upon capacity additions.

The Brazilian electrical grid is currently based on a mix of energy power sources where the low cost and must run resources are working at the baseload and are represented by large hydro power plants. The baseload capacity is of 83.92 %⁴ of the total installed power. The energy mix is balanced by intermediate operation mode power plants working with a typical capacity factor around 30% (combined cycle based on Natural gas, Nuclear and at some extend coal) representing the 8.7% of the total installed capacity. Finally, the power plants based on combustion turbines are working at the peak load and dispatched depending upon the forecasted demand. These power plants have low capacity factors and high operation marginal cost (Diesel Oil, Fuel Oil and black liquor and others).

In order to balance the type of energy generation and decrease the risk associated to the weather uncertainties, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)¹ foresees for the period (2006-2023) an increasing share of thermal power plants on the energy matrix based on combined cycle (+297%), coal

⁴ Brazilian installed capacity. Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) at its Decennial expansion plan 2006-2015. MME 2006.



generation (+300%), Nuclear power generation (+150%) and a decrease on the share of large hydro power plants (-15%). The values are based on a scenario with a difference of 5% between the energy demand and the energy offer. Under a scenario⁵ with increasing energy demand, the CDM project activity will affect likely impact on the size of the planned capacity additions or timing (deferral) of similar dispatch mode power plants. One way the CDM project would impact the future near-term capacity additions is based on the operating mode.

The timing of a project can also influence the appropriate weights to use for a combined margin calculation. The lead time for new electric capacity additions are relevant to the weighting of OM and BM on the way on what point in time the OM⁶ value would switch to BM. In this sense, the table 4 shows a set of power plants forecasted by the MME at its decennial expansion plan.

Let's assume that the CDM project activity gets approval by the end of 2006, at that point the CDM project begins generating electricity (year one). Regarding the forecasted capacity additions for the period 2006-2010⁷, the reference case shows new capacity additions on combustion turbines power plants, natural gas and coal power plants scheduled for the end of 2008 and 2010 with a lead construction time between 2 and 4 years (including any remaining design and permitting).

At the table below, there are two power plants identified that may be affected by the CDM project activity. For the diesel power plant *Goiânia II*, it would take two years (starting November 2006) to be constructed from the scratch, being finished on November 2008. The second power plant is the coal power plant *Carvão Ind.* starting construction in December 2006 and a lead construction time of 4 years (December 2010). Other power plants starting construction before 2007 (year one) are not likely affected by the CDM project activity since they have already secure the energy output in form of PPAs (power purchase agreements).

If the CDM project activity gets approval at the end of 2006 (year one), it's reasonable to think that construction of similar power plants (capacity factor, operation mode) are deferral by the CDM project activity. At the year one (year 2007) similar power plants (capacity factor, operation mode) starting construction and/or planning are deferred by the CDM project activity by displacing the starting operation data to November 2009 (*Goiânia II*) and December 2011 (*Carvão Ind.*).

Power plant name	Operation mode	Type of Generation	Installed capacity	Forecasted starting data	Lead time for construction ⁸	Starting construction
Termorio	Intermed.	Natural Gas (CC)	670 MW	Already in place	3 years	March 2003
			123 MW	March 2006		
			370 MW	August 2006		
Santa Cruz	Peak	Diesel (CT)	166 MW	Already in place	3 years	February 2004
			316 MW	February 2007		
Três Lagoas	Intermed.	Natural Gas (CC)	240 MW	Already in place	3 years	January 2005
			110 MW	January 2008		
Canoas	Intermed.	Natural Gas (CC)	160 MW	Already in place	3 years	January 2005
			90 MW	January 2008		
Cubatão	Intermed.	Natural Gas (CC)	216 MW	July 2008	3 years	July 2005
Goiânia II	Peak	Diesel (CT)	140 MW	November 2008	2 years	Nov. 2006
Araucária	Intermed.	Natural Gas (CC)	469 MW	December 2008	3 years	Dec.2005

⁵ The MME forecasts a yearly increase on the energy demand between 4% and 6% (Low and high consumption scenario).

⁶ OM is here understood as operation margins and BM the build margins.

⁷ The new capacity additions forecasted are based on the MME decennial expansion plan.

⁸ Based on the OECD/IEA report: *Projected Cost of Generating Electricity*, 2005.



Jacui	Intermed.	Coal	350 MW	December 2008	4 years	Dec. 2004
Candiota III	Intermed.	Coal	350 MW	December 2009	4 years	Dec. 2005
Carvão Ind.	Intermed.	Coal	350 MW	December 2010	4 years	Dec. 2006

Table 4. Lead time for construction and operation of new capacity additions, forecasted by the MME, 2006.

B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality): >>

This chapter is constructed based on the document: “Annex 1 – Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” as defined from the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Board.

“Step 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the project activity”

Not applicable, since the project activity will not require crediting period prior to CDM registration.

“Step 1. Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations.”

“Sub-step 1a. Define alternatives to the project activity”.

Definition of possible/potential alternatives to the project activity:

1. - Implementation of the project without CDM assistance.

Since the first feasibility studies were carried out at the end of 1999 to the expected starting operation time in January 2007, the power plant has suffered from cost adjustments during the years 2002 (start construction), 2003, 2004 and finally 2005, with a total increase on the initial investment of +250%. The initial construction schedule foresaw the implementation of the power plant in 24 months or equivalently, the project activity would start operations at the end of 2004.

The standard average cost for such power plants in Brazil, based on similar power characteristics and outside of the governmental subsidies of Proinfa is around of USD 1.2 Million/MW installed⁹, where the project activity has a total value of USD 1.54 Million/MW installed.

Basically for the case of the *PCH São João*, the financial return established by the Brazilian regulation is based on the energy generation, through the return on the investment capital (rentability) defined by the MWh generated, the return on the O&M cost plus sectorial taxes (wheeling fees, connexion cost, etc). Furthermore the energy generated by the power plant will go for a public bid with a maximal price based on the nominal value (VN).

The incremental cost of USD 20 Millions based on the initial investment cost of USD 16.5 Millions and the fact that the construction of the power plant delayed more than three years had a definitive impact on the financial equilibrium of the investment. Additionally to the incremental investment cost of the project activity, the cost of the non-energy delivery during three years (278 GWh for the three years), the payment of the installments (12% yearly interest rate) and the lost opportunity cost for three years make the project activity financially unattractive and therefore not at all replicable.

⁹ Source: http://www.unicamp.br/unicamp/unicamp_hoje/ju/julho2004/ju259pag4a.html



2.-Do not implement any project activity. (Continuation of the current situation, where no project activity or alternatives are undertaken).

The project developer (*Energest-EDP*) had either the possibility to invest on projects with a more attractive return (i.e. energy distribution activities) or to invest on the distribution company at the time of project implementation. In the year 2003, the project developer was more interested on the distribution business due to the increasing opportunities on the energy market for the distribution companies. The concession emitted by ANEEL was for distribution with some generation assets aggregated. Since the core business of the company was in the distribution and not on the generation, the project activities on the generation side could compete on resources with similar projects on the distribution side.

Following the collapse of the EPC scheme in 2004, the project developer had the investment alternative of closing the construction works and pay off the debts (cost of raised capital) and the environmental passive occurred during the construction phase.

Sub-step 1b. Enforcement of applicable laws and regulations:

The alternatives identified are all in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Step 2. Investment analysis.

The CDM project generates financial or economic benefits other than CDM related income, and then the benchmark analysis (Option III) is applied.

Sub-step 2b – Option III. Apply benchmark analysis.

The most appropriate financial indicator for this project type (as defined at the *Tool for the demonstration and assessment of addicionality, Sub-step 2b, Option III*) is the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) since it represents the more straightforward and understandable method in capital budgeting and decision context. The selected benchmark value is defined by the company internal benchmark or WACC representing the expected return on all of a company's securities.

The benchmark here used (weighted average capital cost of the company) represents a value extensively used by *Energest* to represent the minimum standard internal return, which is composed mainly by the RRR (required rate of return) plus a country risk linked to the cost of capital.

WACC is calculated by multiplying the cost of each capital component by its proportional weight and then summing:

$$WACC = \frac{E}{V} * Re + \frac{D}{V} * Rd * (1 - Tc)$$

Where:

Re = cost of equity

Rd = cost of debt

E = market value of the firm's equity

D = market value of the firm's debt

V = E + D

E/V = percentage of financing that is equity

D/V = percentage of financing that is debt

Tc = corporate tax rate

The benchmark used by Energest for the year 2005 (at the time of the decision to re-take the construction activities) was of 15% and 14.72% at the year 2003, when the initial EPC was signed out.

Alternately and in addition to the company internal benchmark it could also be used as a benchmark the project IRR from a similar financial option as the investment for the project activity found at the Brazilian financial market which are the government bond rates. The Brazilian financial market is for all accounts one of the most liquid and sophisticated among emerging markets, offering a wide range of debt instruments (fixed-rate, floating-rate and inflation linked bonds). Federal bonds come with fixed nominal rates (LTN and NTN-F) and floating-rates (LFT), as well as with principal linked to the price index (NTN-C linked to the IGP-M).

The selected benchmark for the project activity are the NTN-C, National Treasury Notes – C series bonds which yields are linked to variation of the General Price Index - *IGP-M* (estimated in 2006 of 4.2%), along with the interest defined upon purchase (9.03 % at present time¹⁰, 8.42% in 2005). Moreover, a foreigner investor will consider an increase in the expected return due to the country risk (today estimated around 2.5%-3%¹¹). This type of treasury notes has a fixed payment every six months (in the form of interest) for a life span of 20 years, ideal for medium a long term investments.

Sub-step 2c. Calculation and comparison of financial indicators.

The following financial indicators for the project activity were defined for the timeline of 2005 when the new EPC was presented within the new investment scenario, based on the following characteristics:

Service		Executed in December 2004
Hydro power dam		98 %
Water intake		80%
Rock-drill based penstock		63%
Power house	Electric infrastructure	0 %
	Civil works	0 %
Control house	Civil works	50%

Table 5. Executed civil works percentage in December 2004.

For the project activity the IRR is calculated based on the new values for the EPC for the year 2004 based on a total investment of R\$ 83.82 Millions (USD 34.49 Millions). The financial cost¹² due to the EPC collapse is not included on the IRR analysis. Here below the table with the IRR values with & without the CDM related income.

Unit	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> project without CDM.	10.71 %
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> project with CDM ¹³	13.51 %
Differential (with & without CDM)	2.8 %
Company Internal Benchmark (WACC @ 2005)	15 %
Benchmark (NTC-C, National Treasury Notes @ 2005 ¹⁴)	8 % + 8.42 % = 16.42 %

Table 6. IRR variation with/without the CDM related income. (Source: Single parameters were provided by the project developer).

¹⁰ Source: http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/tesouro_direto/download/rentabilidade.pdf

¹¹ Source: EMBI Brazil + JP Morgan index.

¹² The cost associated to three years energy non-delivered (278 GWh) and the financial cost (interest rate of 36%) are not included.

¹³ Initial USD/tCO₂equ: 20 Euros.

¹⁴ Source: http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/tesouro_direto/estatisticas/historico.asp



The project financial cash flow is defined as follows in the table below. The lead time for the project activity implementation is of three years (started operation scheduled for January 2007).

The following assumptions were taken in consideration for the analysis:

- An annual average of IGP-M based on 5% (2005).
- The expected energy output is of 123,516 MWh per year. The installed power is estimated on 25 MW and 14.1 MWmed.
- EPC and environmental programs (2% of the total investment).
- Generation fee granted by ANEEL on 127 R\$/MWh in the year 2005.
- Financial cost (8.52 % from revenues), depreciation, amortization and 4.03% taxes from revenues (sale and use tax).
- Construction, O&M costs, wheeling fees (*CUST*) and grid connection fees.
- CDM consulting fees and transaction cost. The CERs issuance fee as well as the validation and the annual verification fees have not been included in the cost presented at the cash flow.

The cash flow analysis for the project activity with the CDM related income and the project activity financial assumptions are detailed on Annex 3.

Sub-step 2d. Sensitivity analysis.

There are three variables here analyzed for the sensitivity scenario to check the robustness of the conclusion given at the sub-step 2b: the energy tariff, the investment cost and the CERs revenue. The O&M cost are totally internalized and therefore likely under control.

- Energy tariff (Δ +/- 25%):

Company Internal Benchmark (WACC in 2005)	15 %
Energy tariff – Base case: 127 R\$ (USD 52.26)¹⁵	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	10.71 %
Energy tariff : 130 R\$ (USD 53.49)	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	11.26 %
Energy tariff – Base case: 135 R\$ (USD 55.55)	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	12.2 %
Energy tariff : 140 R\$ (USD 57.61)	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	13.14 %

Table 7. Sensitivity analysis for the variation of the energy tariff. (Source: Single parameters were provided by the project developer).

- Energy generated (Δ +/- 25%):

The return of the investment and the generation cost will be directly affected by the amount of generated energy. The variation on the energy represents a more realistic approach than considering alone the operation cost (which may be in fact internalized by the company). There are mainly two factors affecting the generation cost; the technical O&M cost and the financial cost associated to the project, thus affecting the project cash flow:

- Environmental factors such as the hydrological expected flow which would directly affect the amount of energy generated. The ANEEL establishes the calculation parameters to calculate the average energy that the power plant will generate and therefore classified under the ANEEL registry. The calculations are based on a minimum period of 30 years, the expected time off that the power plant would be under Operation and Maintenance operations and the

¹⁵ USD 1 = R\$ 2.43 in 2005.



generator efficiency. Therefore, the expected energy is likely to be quite unchangeable from the case base.

- The financial perspective of those that commission the projects, (what rate of return is required on the capital, amortization and the length of time over which the capital has to be repaid).

Therefore several possible scenarios are here analyzed.

Company Internal Benchmark (WACC)	15 %
MWaverage (Base Case) : 10.61 MWaverage	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant (BASE CASE)	10.71 %
MWaverage: 9.61 MWaverage	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	8.6 %
MWaverage (Base Case) : 11.61 MWaverage	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	12.83 %
MWaverage: 12.61 MWaverage	IRR Value
IRR for the <i>PCH São João</i> power plant	14 %

Table 8. Variation on the investment cost. (Source: Single parameters were provided by the project developer).

- CERs related income variation:

CERs related income variation	IRR Value
Base case	10.71 %
IRR value with CDM	8 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	9 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	10 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	11 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	12 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	15 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
IRR value with CDM	20 USD/tCO ₂ equ.
	11.78 %
	11.92 %
	12.06 %
	12.20 %
	12.34 %
	12.77 %
	13.51 %

Table 9. Variation on the price for CERs. (Source: Single parameters were provided by the project developer).

By analyzing the comparative tables above, under any project scenario the value of the IRR is always lower than the WACC, the internal benchmark applied by the company. Therefore regardless how the market may increase the energy tariff (market performance) within a realistic price band (linked to the *IGP-M*) and how the generated energy may change, the project activity is unlikely to be the most financially attractive option as stated in the sensitivity analysis and therefore additional.



Step 3. Barrier analysis

Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of type of the proposed project activity:

The following barriers were here considered:

(a) Investment Barrier and energy market regulatory uncertainties (From 2000 to July 2005).

At the energy scenario in 1990's, the state owned facilities and defined the investments on new generation units. In July 2005, the Brazilian market was designed as a wholesale electricity market with a layered dispatch model and separation between activities (energy generation, distribution and commercialization). Between this period, the Brazilian energy sector was flooded with a set of regulatory uncertainties, power shortage and macroeconomic instability that definitively paved the way for new opportunities in the energy distribution and the energy market.

The new regulations were based on the following basis:

- Total separation on the activities of generation, transmission and distribution.
- Fee for service approach for the transmission lines access and connection to the energy grid.
- The distribution companies will have to contract 100% of their expected electricity demand over a period of 3 to 5 years; the contracts will be coordinated through a "Pool" with maximum tariff price established by the *ANEEL*. In the future, large consumers (above 10 MW) will be required to give distribution companies a 3-year notice if they wish to switch from the pool to the free market and a 5-year notice for those moving in the opposite direction. These measures should reduce market volatility and allow distribution companies to better estimate market size.
- The generation utilities will be dispatched according to the least cost options available at each sub-market being managed by a regional office, comprising four operational and dispatch offices for the different geo-electric areas: Northeast, North, South and Southeast/Central.

Within the new energy sector regulation, the generation facilities were separated between independent producer and as a public concession producer. The category of independent producer was granted based exclusively on the MWh generated and the public concession producer could not be granted by MWh but just to offset the captive generation of the company.

In the year 2003 due to the increasing opportunities on the energy market for the project developer, the core business of the company was in the distribution and not on generation activities, therefore the project activities on the generation side had to compete on resources with similar projects on the distribution side. As a result between 2001 and the second semester of 2003 no new investments on generation units were undertaken. The result of the previous meant that many small and medium hydro power plants were not attractive enough for the investors, which in turn would invest on lower risk project portfolio. As stated here, the project activity had to overcome with the company internal financial barriers (internal benchmark) and the uncertainties due to the new regulation market.



(b) Prevailing Business Practice

Under a likely power shortage on the year 2000, the federal government launched in the beginning of the year of 2000 the Thermoelectric Priority Plan¹⁶ being originally planned 17,500 MW (47 thermo plants) of new thermal capacity by December of 2003, yet at the beginning of 2002 the installed power was reduced to 13,637 MW (40 thermo plants)¹⁷. During the power shortage scenario, the Brazilian government increased drastically the share of the thermal capacity¹⁸ and defined a set of back up thermal units in order to cover the immediate peak energy demand to ensure a low risk operation profile for each energy sub-system. One of the most important issues of the thermal plan is that the distribution company has a *take-or-pay* contract with the thermal generation company. Rationing was lifted at end-February 2002. As consequence of this, the industry reduced the waste of energy by replacing gensets and appliances by more cost-efficient substitutes. This persistent reduction in demand, coupled with the increase in installed capacity after 2001, created excess supply in the market, adversely affecting generators and some specific distribution companies at the middle of the year 2003.

Nowadays the thermal power generation has turned out strategy for the economic development in Brazil, since large reserves of natural gas have been discovered at the *Santos* basin¹⁹. As consequence of this, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)²⁰ foresees for decennial period 2006-2015, an increasing share of thermal power plants on the energy matrix²¹ based on combined cycle (+297%), coal generation (+300%), Nuclear power generation (+150%) and a decrease on the share of large hydro power plants (-15%).

Under such circumstances, many large pipe networks are being concluded for the next 5 to 10 years (The *GASENE* gas pipeline (Northeast-Southeast) will deliver more than 20 Millions Nm³ of natural gas per day at the end of 2006) and it is expected to increase the thermal power generation at the near future.

On the other hand, the *Proinfa*²² was created in 2002 by Law 10.438 with the specific purpose of promoting the use of alternative renewable energy sources (wind, biomass and small-hydro plants) and diversifying the Brazilian energy matrix. In its first phase, the *Proinfa* foresaw the implementation of 3.300 MW of installed capacity, with operations beginning at latest in December 2008. The PPA (power purchase agreement) is secured by *Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras SA – Eletrobrás* – the utility company designated to assist the Brazilian Government in achieving the National Policy's objectives. As stated by Decree 5.025/2004²³, the *Proinfa* was designed not only to increase the participation of alternative renewable energy sources in the Brazilian energy matrix, but also to boost projects in accordance with the legal regime established by the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), strengthening the Country's engagement in contributing to GHG emission reductions.

¹⁶ Federal Decree 3,371 of February 24th, 2000, and Ministry of Mines and Energy Directive 43 of February 25th, 2000.

¹⁷ Federal Law 10,438 of April 26th, 2002, Article 29.

¹⁸ Emergency Energy Program based on a total of 2,150 MW (58 small to medium thermal power plants) until by end of 2002 (using mainly diesel oil, 76,9 %, and residual fuel oil, 21.1 %).

¹⁹ The MME foresees the implementation of a gas pipeline from the South to the Northeast to be finished at the end of 2006. The *GASENE* gas pipeline will deliver more than 20 Millions Nm³ of natural gas per day.

²⁰ Brazilian installed capacity. Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) at its Decennial expansion plan 2006-2015. MME 2006.

²¹ Clearly, new additions to Brazil's electricity power sector are shifting from hydro to natural gas plants (Schaeffer et al., 2000).

²² Moreover, the Executive Board also specified that Type E- national and sectorial policies "may not be taken into account in developing a baseline scenario" when such national and sectorial policies have been implemented after the adoption of the CDM M&P in decision 17/CP.17 (November 11, 2001). Accordingly, the projects undertaken under the *Proinfa* program are not considered in the baseline scenario since the program is considered additional.

²³ Article 5 of Decree 5.025, from March 30, 2004.



As stated before, the project activity is not currently under the Proinfa program. Moreover the fact that the *Proinfa* grants with a energy tariff higher than the one get by the project activity²⁴ shows how the small power plants need incentives and lower risk investment environment to promote clean and rural energy generation.

The previous shows that such barriers prevented the development of this type of project activity (small hydro power plants development) and alternatively promote the investment on thermal generation sources.

(c) Barrier due to difficulties on construction

In 1999, *Escelsa* carried out several basic feasibility studies on the river in order to grant further licenses from *ANEEL* to undertake a more complex technical-economical study. In the year 1999 the project developer was granted with the rights to implement the project activity for the selected energy source identified. This standard process was followed by an EPC that in the case of the project activity was contracted in the year 2000 by three companies (*Engevix*, *Toniolo* and *Impsa*).

The project developer faced obstacles due to the rock excavation, carried out in order to construct the power house, a tunnel (7Km) subterraneous and the charging chamber, which required higher investments on equipments and delayed the construction.

After starting construction (2002) and five contract adjustments between the project developer and the EPC group, the mining company delayed gradually the tunnel construction after the rock-drilling phase due to the increasing construction cost uncovered at the initial EPC. Throughout the year 2004, the mining company could not pay off the debts to the outsource construction companies and the power plant construction was halted at the second semester of the year 2004.

Finally in 2005 the civil works retake the construction after the assignation of a new EPC and an investment increase of +250% from the initial price. During this time, *EDP* (Electricity of Portugal), the matrix company of *Energest*, weighted up all the possible investment scenarios and decided to carry out with the power plant construction motivated in part with the potential income from the CDM related income.

The *EDP* company has been intensively engaged on the carbon market since 2002, when potential studies and presentations were disseminated to promote the Clean Development Mechanism as a way to make feasible clean energy generation projects on the areas where *EDP* had generation units. The result of these studies was the fact that the CERs would have a definitive impact on the project viability in order to reduce the increasing risk associated to the uncertainties on the regulatory market.

²⁴ In the year 2005, the PPA based on the Proinfa program was of R\$ 132/MWh and R\$ 127 /MWh for the project activity.

**Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives:**

As described previously, the main alternative is the continuation of the current situation, where no project activity or alternatives are undertaken. Under such scenario the project developer would have invest the capital on the distribution facility or other investment opportunities abroad.

Step 4. Common practice analysis.***Sub-step 4a. Analyze other activities similar to the proposed project activity.***

There are similar activities other than the project activity observed within the same region/state and operating under similar market conditions and similar technical characteristics (here understood as the regional grid, similar age power plants, rated power, power density and hydro power technology).

Regarding similar activities identified at the project activity region/state under similar technical characteristics (installed power, economic environment, regulations and power density, similar technology) and taking place under similar market characteristics (independent energy producer) the projects identified under such scenario, are the following:

- *UHE Suiça* large hydro power plant.
- *Rio Bonito* small hydro power plant.
- *PCH Aparecida* small hydro power plant.
- *São Domingos* small hydro power plant.
- *PCH Mangaraviti* small hydro power plant.
- *UHE Salto Rio verdinho* large hydro power plant.
- *PCH Rio preto* mini power plant scheme.

1.-UHE Suiça large hydro power plant.

The power plant is placed at the *Espírito Santo* state; currently operating and accessing to the same power grid as the project activity, within the same project boundary. The power plant has an installed power of 30.06 MW and started operation in the year 1965.

The power plant may improve both the efficiency and increase the installed power of the power plants, up to date there are no economic means to improve the efficiency of the power generators, the reason for this is that halting the power plant will lead to higher economic losses than improve the generator efficiency. Under the current energy regulatory market, the power plant is considered as an autonomous power producer, the MWh of energy generated will be sold in the energy pool with a maximum price for the generated energy which is defined by the *ANEEL*. The nominal value considered by the *ANEEL* for former public concessions, the case of *UHE Suiça*, calculates the energy tariff based on the generation cost minus the depreciation cost that *ANEEL* considered as already abated for old utilities.



As consequence of this, the investment on resizing and/or power upgrading project on the *UHE Suiça* is not at all attractive.

2.-*Rio Bonito* small hydro power plant.

The power plant is placed at the *Espírito Santo* state; currently operating and accessing to the same power grid as the project activity, within the same project boundary. The power plant has an installed power of 16.8 MW and started operation in the year 1959. Several technical actions may be taken to upgrade and improve the efficiency of the power plant, such as replace generation units, increase the Kaplan turbines efficiency (blades, automatic pitch control) and to increase the efficiency on the electrical installations (transformers, transmission lines, etc).

Again, the Brazilian energy regulations considered the power plant operating under a public concession regime, so the energy generation is granted by a nominal value lower than for new generation utilities. Under such investment and operation scenario, the same as the project activity, there are no economic means to improve the efficiency of the power plant so the project is not economically feasible.

3. - *PCH Aparecida* small hydro power plant.

The power plant is also placed at the *Espírito Santo* state and has an installed power of 480 KW; the small hydro scheme started operations on the year 1919 and was deactivated in 1993 since the operation of the power plant had no economical sense.

Conservatively speaking its estimated that only in Brazil there are around 1,500 small hydro units (SHP) in unknown situation or deactivated, mainly off-grid and placed on rural areas. Since the 70's the Brazilian government promoted large hydro power plants in order to optimise the investment cost, leaving aside small hydro power schemes mainly located in remote areas, far from the consumption centres where the investment on transmission capacity and O&M cost were too high²⁵.

The improvements that may be undertaken at the power plant consider the replacement of the electro-technical and hydro-mechanical equipments and the installation of control protection and auxiliary equipment, where the technology is well known and may be manufacture in Brazil. The IRR of the power plant is of 13.93%, however the higher IRR value than the project activity IRR, the power plant is deactivated since it does not present attractiveness for investors and it is more attractive to invest on new generation facilities.

4. - *São Domingos* small hydro power plant.

The power plant has a rated power of 48 MW or 35.04 MW average. It would have a plant efficiency of 73% and will generate a total energy of 306.905 GWh/year. With a total investment cost is of R\$ 90 Millions (USD 42.25 Millions), the IRR of the project is of 9.6%. The project developer did not consider attractive enough to invest in the power plant besides the high plant efficiency.

²⁵ Large hydro 88% of the installed power vs. 1% of the installed power for small hydro schemes. Source: decennial expansion plan, Ministry of Mines and Energy.



5. - *PCH Mangaraviti* small hydro power plant.

Between the year 2002 and 2003 the project developer analyzed the power plant *PCH Mangaraviti*. The hydro power scheme has a rated power of 3 MW with a potential energy generation of 10.655 GWh/year. With a total investment cost is of R\$ 4.3 Millions (USD 2.02 Millions), the IRR of the project is of 13.41%. Under such investment scenario, the project developer did not consider the power plant attractive enough to invest.

6. - *UHE Salto Rio verdinho* large hydro power plant.

Several feasibility studies were carried out for the large hydro power plant of *Rio Verdinho*. With an installed power of 93 MW or 61 MW average the total estimated investment was of R\$ 90 Millions (USD 42.25 Millions), the IRR was about 11.23%, clearly below of the internal company benchmark here used (weighted average capital cost of the company) in the year 2002 (14.72%). As a benchmark the company considered the investment as not attractive enough to implement the project activity.

7. - *PCH Rio Preto* mini power plant scheme.

The mini hydro power plant of 770 KW would take advantage of the *Rio preto* river natural characteristics to implement a small scheme hydro power plant with very low environmental impact. The small power plant was analyzed in the year 2004 and further feasibility studies carried out. The total investment value was defined on R\$ 2.2 Millions (USD 1 Million) and the IRR was about 11.26%. Again the project developer did not consider the investment attractive enough to implement the small power plant.

Sub-step 4b. Discuss any similar options that are occurring.

The main reason of similar project activities for do not implement a hydro power plant is the low investment attractive of those projects. The São João Hydro Power plant aims to achieve the financial barrier by CERs incomes and considering the demand due to energy deficit of around 85-90% at the project area.

Step 5. Impact of CDM registration

As explained previously in the Step 2, the project activity does not represent an attractive asset to invest and may be understood as not in the business-as-usual scenario in a country where large hydro power plant and thermal fossil fuel projects are preferable.

Despite the fact that the small hydro power generation is a clean source of energy with low environmental impacts and the fact that the project activity reduces the transmission losses of energy from distant states, the registration of the proposed project activity will have a stronger impact on the feasibility of similar projects (type, technology and market) as those ones defined in the *Sub-step 4b*.

As shown at the *Sub-step 4b*, similar project developers may use the CDM related income to overcome the risk associated to the project activity low IRR, thus more important when reducing the high up front cost of the project activity and therefore the necessary capital cost.

**B.6. Emission reductions:****B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:****Baseline**

For the baseline determination, project participants shall only account CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power that is displaced due to the project activity. Therefore, the **annual baseline emissions (BE_y)** use the Combined Margin (CM) approach to calculate the baseline scenario emissions. The annual baseline emissions (BE_y) is the result of the annual net electricity generated from the Project (EG_y) times the yearly baseline emission factor (EF_y).

$$BE_y = EG_y * EF_y$$

Equation 1

EG_y (MWh/year) = The generation of the project activity.

EF_y (tCO₂/MWh) = Weighted average emissions per electricity unit within the electrical system.

From ACM0002 baseline methodology establishes the baseline emission factor (EF_y) is based on the combined margin (CM) approach, consisting of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) factors according to the following three steps:

- **STEP 1** – Calculate the operating margin emission factor(s), based on one of the following methods:
 - Simple operating margin;
 - Simple adjusted operating margin;
 - Dispatch data analysis operating margin;
 - Average operating margin.

Dispatch data analysis should be the first methodological choice. Where this option is not selected project participants shall justify why and may use the simple OM, the simple adjusted OM or the average emission rate method taking into account the provisions outlined hereafter.

For the project activity the simple adjusted OM method is used for the calculations. The simple adjusted operating margin emission factor (EF_{OM, adjusted, y} in tCO₂/MWh) is a variation on the simple operating margin, where the power sources (including imports) are separated in low-cost/must-run power sources (k) and other power sources (j):

$$EF_{OM, Simple Adjusted, y} = (1 - \lambda_y) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i,j} F_{i,j,y} \cdot COEF_{i,j}}{\sum_j GEN_{j,y}} + \lambda_y \cdot \frac{\sum_{i,k} F_{i,k,y} \cdot COEF_{i,k}}{\sum_k GEN_{k,y}} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

Where:

- λ_y is the share of hours in year y, for which low-cost/must-run sources are on the margin.
- $\sum_{i,j} F_{i,j,y}$ is the amount of fuel i (mass or volume unit) consumed by relevant power sources j



- $COEF_{ij}$ is the CO₂e coefficient of fuel i (tCO₂e/mass or volume unit of the fuel), taking into account the carbon dioxide equivalent emission potential of the fuels used by relevant power sources j (analogous for sources k) and the percent oxidation of the fuel in year(s); and
- $\sum_j GEN_{j,y}$ is the electricity (MWh) delivered to the grid by source j (analogous for sources k).

For the project activity, the low operating cost and must run resources typically include large hydro, geothermal, wind, low-cost biomass, nuclear and solar generation. Therefore the emission factor for low-cost/must-run resources can reasonably be: $EF_{OM,y} = 0$.

The non-low-cost/must run sources for the project activity are thermal power plants burning coal, fuel oil, natural gas and diesel oil.

The most recent numbers for the interconnected S-SE-CO system were obtained from the Brazilian national dispatch center (ONS) in the form of daily consolidated reports. The load duration curves and energy demand for the project boundary of the project activity are given in Annex III.

In order to calculate the Operating Margin (OM) emission factor, the project boundary has to be modelled with electricity imports from other geo-electric systems to describe, as close as possible, the baseline situation. The ideal approach is to determine the impact of electricity imports on the “merit order” operation margin. This approach is true when dispatch merit of the external grid power sources are clearly known based on reliable data²⁶, if not the average emission rate of the exporting grid will be used otherwise.

For the project activity, the electricity imports from the North sub-system are based on hydro power generation operating at the system baseload. The previous means that the implementation of the project activity will not have any displacement effect on the energy provided by this low-cost/ must-run source that will anyway operate at the baseload.

On the other hand, the imports from the Northeast subsystem are composed by a mix of generation (thermal combined cycle, thermal combustion turbine and hydro power) with a dispatch model based on bilateral contracts and/or energy bids.

The methodology for the emissions factor calculation is based on the *Simple Adjusted OM*. In order to define plot the Load Duration Curve, data were sourced from the ONS for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005. In order to separate low-cost/must-run power sources and other power sources, the ANEEL²⁷ (National electricity agency) database was consulted (see annex 3 for more information).

- **STEP 2.** Calculate the Build Margin emission factor ($EF_{BM,y}$) as the generation-weighted average emission factor (tCO₂/MWh) of a sample of power plants m .

For the purpose of determining the Build Margin (BM) emission factor, the spatial extent is limited to the project boundary since recent or likely future additions to the transmission capacity are not meaningful regarding the amount of imported electricity vs. generated energy at the project electricity system.

The sample group m consists of either the five power plants that have been built most recently or the power plants capacity additions in the electricity system that comprise 20% of the system generation (in

²⁶ The grid operator (ONS) must provide enough data to identify such marginal plant(s).

²⁷ Available in: www.aneel.gov.br



MWh) and that have been built most recently. Power plant capacity additions registered as CDM project activities should be excluded from the sample group m .

$$EF_{BM_y} = \frac{\sum_{i,m} F_{i,m,y} \cdot COEF_{i,m}}{\sum_m GEN_{m,y}} \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

- **STEP 3.** The **baseline emission factor (EF_y)** is a weighted average of the EF_{OM_y} (operating margin carbon emissions factor) and the EF_{BM_y} (build margin carbon emissions factor).

$$EF_y = (\omega_{BM} * EF_{BM_y}) + (\omega_{OM} * EF_{OM_y}) \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

Where:

$$\omega_{OM} = \omega_{BM} = 0.5 \text{ as defined at the baseline methodology ACM0002.}$$

The baseline emissions (BE_y in tCO₂) are the product of the baseline emissions factor (EF_y in tCO₂/MWh) times the electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid (EG_y in MWh), as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_y * EF_y \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

Leakage

The leakage and the emissions from the project activity are equal to zero. The main emissions giving rise to leakage in the context of electric sector projects are emissions arising due to activities such as power plant construction, fuel handling (extraction, processing, and transport), and land inundation. No sources of leakage were identified for the project activity.

Project Emissions

The EB 23 report at its Annex 5, page 1, establishes the threshold and criteria for the eligibility of hydropower plants with reservoirs as CDM project activity.. According to methodology ACM0002, the project emissions (PE_y) from the reservoir may be neglected if the power density is greater than 10W/m². The installed capacity for the *São João* power plant is of 25 MW where the flooded area is equal to 0.21 km². The previous figures give a current power density of 119 W/m² and therefore the project emissions can be neglected

Emission Reductions

The project activity mainly reduces carbon dioxide through substitution of grid electricity generation with fossil fuel fired power plants by renewable electricity. The emission reduction ER_y by the project activity during a given year y will be calculated *ex-ante* and will be provided by the difference between baseline emissions (BE_y), project emissions (PE_y) and emissions due to leakage (L_y), as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - L_y \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

For the project activity, $PE_y = L_y = 0$.

**B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:**

Data / Parameter:	EF
Data unit:	tCO ₂ equ/MWh
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor for the grid
Source of data used:	Data obtained from ONS (National Operator System) and calculated according to methodology ACM0002 (version 06). The emissions factors of Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories were used.
Value applied:	0.262
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	The baseline emission factor (EF_y) is calculated as the weighted average of the combination of operating margin (OM) and build margin (BM) factors. It will be calculated <i>ex-ante</i> .

Data / Parameter:	EF OM_y
Data unit:	tCO ₂ equ/MWh
Description:	CO ₂ Operating Margin emission factor for South East/ Central West and South system
Source of data used:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data obtained from ONS (National Operator System) and calculated according to methodology ACM0002 (version 06). The emissions factors and oxidation factor were obtained from Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The net calorific value (energy content) obtained from the country specific values.
Value applied:	0.413 (Average of the years 2003, 2004 and 2005)
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002. It will be calculated <i>ex-ante</i> .

Data / Parameter:	EF BM_y
Data unit:	tCO ₂ equ/MWh
Description:	CO ₂ Build Margin emission factor for South East/ Central West and South system
Source of data used:	Data obtained from ONS (National Operator System), SIESE and ANEEL. It calculated according to methodology ACM0002 (version 06). The emissions factors and oxidation factor were obtained from Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. The net calorific value (energy content) were obtained from the country specific values.
Value applied:	0.11
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002. EF_BMy was calculated <i>ex-ante</i> for a sample group m consists of the five power plants that have been built most recently and actually on operation



and procedures actually applied :	
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Data / Parameter:	F_{i,v}
Data unit:	Mass or volume
Description:	Fuel quantity
Source of data used:	Obtained from SIESE 2002, 2003, 2004. (National Energy statistics).
Value applied:	Variable
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002

Data / Parameter:	COEF_i
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /mass
Description:	CO ₂ emission coefficient of each fuel type i
Source of data used:	Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories 1996
Value applied:	Variable
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002

Data / Parameter:	GEN_{j/k/n,v}
Data unit:	MWh/y
Description:	Electricity generation of each power source / plant j, k or n
Source of data used:	Obtained from CCEE (Monthly Energy Generation).
Value applied:	Variable
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002

Data / Parameter:	Plant name
Data unit:	Text
Description:	Identification of power source / plant for the OM
Source of data used:	Obtained from ONS (National Operator System)
Value applied:	Please refer to table 16 and 17 provided in annex 3.
Justification of the	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002



choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
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Data / Parameter:	Plant name
Data unit:	Text
Description:	Identification of power source/ plant for the BM
Source of data used:	Obtained from ONS (National Operator System)
Value applied:	Please see table 11
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002. Comprise the five most recently built plants, which comprise the larger annual generation compared to the recently built 20%.

Data / Parameter:	λ_v
Data unit:	Dimensionless Number
Description:	Fraction of time during which low-cost/ must-run sources are on the margin
Source of data used:	Calculated according to data provided by ONS
Value applied:	$\lambda_{2003}=0.530, \lambda_{2004}=0.504, \lambda_{2005}=0.513$
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Factor accounting for number of hours per year during which low-cost/must-run sources are on the margin. $\lambda_y = \frac{\text{hours per year for which low-cost \& mus-run sources are on margin}}{8760 \text{ hours per year}}$

Data / Parameter:	GEN_{j,k,l,y imports}
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Amount of electricity imported
Source of data used:	Obtained from ONS (National Operator System)
Value applied:	Variable.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Mandatory under methodology ACM0002

**B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:**

The operating margin for the project boundary is calculated *ex- ante* using the full generation-weighted average for the most recent 3 years. The amount of fuel consumption for thermal generation for the project boundary is available for 2003, 2004 and 2005 (last year availability of the data). The average *EF_OMy* for the project activity is 0.413 (kg CO₂equ/kWh). At the table 10 below the values are given.

Data Vintage	EF_Omy (kg CO ₂ equ/kWh)
2003	0.41
2004	0.38
2005	0.45

Table 10. Values of *EF_OMy*

The build margin approach aims to make a “best guess” on the type of power generation facility that would have otherwise been built, in the absence of the GHG mitigation project.

As noted by *Kartha et al.*,²⁸ even in well-planned electricity systems, it is not easy to determine the timing and type of new electricity capacity additions. For the project activity the most recent data based on historical capacity additions are provided through the NOS.

The values for energy generation are defined through the wholesale electricity market operator (CCEE) and where data are not available, default values for the Brazilian grid system are defined²⁹.

The build margin is estimated *ex-ante*, based on the five most recently built plants, which comprise the larger annual generation compared to the recently built 20%, thus they represent the capacity additions to the system. The list of the power plants is given below (Table 11):

Power Plant	Installed Capacity (MW)	Annual Generated Energy (MWh)	Fuel	Operation
Santa Clara	120.168	609,696	Jordão River	31/07/2005
Barra Grande	465.5	3,334,056	Pelotas River	nov/05
Aimorés	330	1,506,720	Doce River	30/07/2005 22/12/2005(L.O)
Ourinhos	44	207,612	Paranapanema River	12/7/2005
TermoRio	793.05	5,210	Natural Gas	mar/06

Table 11. Power plants on the Build Margin. Data Source: NOS (Brazilian grid operator entity) and ANEEL.

Using equation 4, *EF_BMy* for the selected plants is 0.11.

²⁸ Martina Bosi: Road-Testing Baselines for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Projects in the Electric Power Sector (OECD and IEA Information Paper COM/ENV/EPOC/IEA/SLT(2002)6). Outubro de 2002. Disponível em: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/54/2766208.pdf>

²⁹ OECD and IEA Information Paper, Bossi et al (2002).



Finally, the baseline emission factor EF_y is calculated as the weighted average of the Operating Margin emission factor (EF_{OMy}) and the Build Margin emission factor (EF_{BMy}):

$$EF_y = (\omega_{BM} * EF_{BMy}) + (\omega_{OM} * EF_{OMy}) = 0.262$$

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions
2007	0	16,172	0	16,172
2008	0	32,344	0	32,344
2009	0	32,344	0	32,344
2010	0	32,344	0	32,344
2011	0	32,344	0	32,344
2012	0	32,344	0	32,344
2013	0	32,344	0	32,344
2014	0	16,172	0	16,172

B.7 Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

Data / Parameter:	EG_y
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Electricity Generation delivered to grid
Source of data to be used:	Measured by project developer and monitored by the ONS.
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	123,516 MWh
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	It will be recorded hourly and archived in electronic and paper format.
QA/QC procedures to	Data will be monitored and registered by the project developer. Sales invoices



be applied:	will ensure consistency for the collected data.
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B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

The operational structure will be based on a continuous monitoring of the *Net energy generation* delivered to the grid. The further collection, data analysis and records' handling will be managed by the power plant operation staff and the records will be kept on electronic format. The project developer will be responsible for developing the forms, registration formats for data collection and further classification.

The technical team will supervise the project activity based on monitoring spreadsheets, checking those parameters that are necessary in order to calculate the necessary data contained on the consolidated monitoring methodology ACM0002; "Consolidated monitoring methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources - Version 6". Furthermore the quality assessment procedures or/and any further technical auditory will be carried out at the project premises by the verification company.

The maintenance structure will be based on the internal O&M (Operation and Maintenance) staff to guarantee the perfect operation of the electricity meters. The maintenance structure will also ensure that the monitoring equipment is perfectly equilibrated based on the *ANEEL*, *INMETRO*³⁰, or the equipment manufacturer standards.

³⁰ Brazilian institute for metrology and calibration

**B.8 Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)**

The baseline study for the project activity and monitoring methodology were completed on 5/06/2006 by *Ecologica Assessoria*, which is not a project participant. Below, the name of person and entity determining the baseline:

Name of person/Organization	Project Participant
Alejandro Bango Ecologica Assessoria Ltda. São Paulo, Brazil. Tel: +55 11 5083 3252 Fax: +55 11 5083 8442 e-mail: alejandrobango@ecologica.ws WWW: www.ecologica.ws	NO

**SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period****C.1 Duration of the project activity:****C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:**

24/04/2007

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

22 years – 0m.

C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:

The CDM project activity will use a renewable crediting period.

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period:**C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:**

01/07/2007

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

7 years – 0m

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:**C.2.2.1. Starting date:**

Not applicable.

C.2.2.2. Length:

Not applicable.

**SECTION D. Environmental impacts****D.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:**

The National Environmental Policy (*PNMA*), instituted by the Law 6.938/81, has the purpose of preservation, improvement and recovery of the environmental quality, with the intention to assure conditions to the social-economic development and the protection to human dignity in the country. The *PNMA* requires previous environmental licenses for the assessment of environmental impacts, and/or other activities that uses environmental resources such as construction, installation and potentially polluting activities or able to cause environmental degradation.

The process of environmental licensing starts with a previous analyses (preliminary studies) of the department of the local environment agency. Later, the project developer prepares an Environmental Impact Assessment (*EIA*) or similar studies. The result of this assessment is the Preliminary License (*Licença Prévia* or *LP*), that reflects the positive understanding of the project environmental concepts by the local or federal ambient agency. In order to get the Installation License (*Licença de Instalação* or *LAI*) it is necessary to present some additional information of the previous analyses; a simplified new assessment and the Environmental Management Plan (*PBA*), in accordance with the specified environmental conditions on the *LP*. The Operating License (*Licença de Operação* or *LO*) authorizes the activity operation after the verification of the attendance of all previous conditions.

ESCELSA obtained authorization from *ANEEL* by means of *ANEEL* Resolution n. 110 of May 18, 1999³¹, which was subsequently transferred to the undertaking *Castelo S.A.* through *ANEEL* Resolution n. 406 18th of October of 2000.

Until the moment, *PCH São João* has all environmental licenses required by law. The *LAI* was emitted in 1999 registered under the number 043/98, renewed in June 17, 2005 by the *IEMA* (Environmental and Water Resources State Institute), under n. 180/05, valid for four years. The *LO* required under the process number 24653578 was expedited in February, 14 2007 by *IEMA*.

The environmental impacts of the Project are considered small by the national definition of small hydro power plants (*PCHs*). By the *ANEEL* legal definition, Resolution n. 652 December 9, 2003, *PCH* is a power plant with installed capacity between 1 MW and 30 MW, with a reservoir area less or equal to 3 km². In general, the small power plant results in environmental impacts with very low intensity, as in the case of *PCH São João*.

Between other factors, the building of small power plants increases the fraction of renewable energy sources in Brazilian energy matrix and therefore contributes to environmental sustainability.

As stated above, the environmental license acts preventing damages against the environment, due to difficult or impossible restoring. Commonly, the licence process in Brazil, as well as other environmental norms, is highly exigent based on the best international practices, thus requesting project developers the total fulfilment of the rules and adjustments to the exercise of the energy generation activities in a sustainable way and always aiming a continuous improvement. Within this context, it is also check the adjustment of the Project to the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams (WCD):

³¹ The licenses obtained from *ANEEL* and *IEMA* were emitted in 1999, when the *São João* hydro power plant was planned. However, due to the barriers described in section B, the project will start operation only in January 2007.



i) Gaining public acceptance

The public acceptance of fundamental decisions is essential for the equitable and sustainable development of hydraulic and energy resources. The acceptance emerges when the rights are recognized, the risks are admitted and stipulated, and the prerogatives of the entire population affected are protected. There was no displacement of the local inhabitants to the building of the dam, thus their native rights were respected.

On the other hand, including in the environmental license steps in Brazil, defined by the Article 10 of Resolution 237/97, is the fulfilment of a public audience, when required. There was no objecting regarding the PCH São João implementation in the public audience.

ii) Comprehensive options assessment

At the national scenario with the tendency of thermal power plants implementation, which would unleash a rising in GHG emissions, and several building projects of hydro power plant in the Amazonic region, with the construction of large dams with high potential to cause intense environmental impacts, the building of *PCH São João* is a positive alternative in the environmental viewpoint. It can be justified due to the fact that, as discussed previously, the implementation of small power plants increases the sharing of renewable energy sources in the Brazilian energy matrix in order to contribute to environmental sustainability.

iii) Sustaining rivers and livelihoods

Rivers, basins e aquatic ecosystems are the biologic motors of the planet and the sustenance of local community. The *PCH São João* is being built in a way that contributes to the ecosystems integrity and to the sustenance of the local community. It is designed, modified and operated following this precept. In order to execute the project activity, all options to avoid significant impacts in the environment, especially aquatic species was evaluated. In cases which were not possible to avoid impacts, some mitigation measures were carried out increasing the environmental sustainability. The *PCH São João* does not affect the local population, since the local economy is based on coffee farming.

iv) Recognizing entitlements and sharing benefits

According to the World Commission Dams report, negotiations with the population affected by the dam shall be performed, in a way that their acquired rights of sustenance and life quality are recognized and their benefits from the projects are guaranteed. Despite the fact there was no displacement of people due to project activity building, some benefits were generated such as creation of jobs and local work force employment which contribute to local economy.

v) Compliance

The compliance of the project activity with the conditions established by the World Commission on Dams as well as with the criteria of sustainable development is based on the fulfilment of all national environmental legislation, specially the *CONAMA* Resolution nº 237/97, Law 6938/81 and Law 9605/98. This set of legislation regulates the environment licenses, the National Environmental Policy and Environmental Crimes. Moreover, the project obeys the pertinent energy regulations and resolutions instituted by the *ANEEL* and related norms.

vi) Sharing rivers for peace, development, and security



The water resources policy shall establish specific provisions to accordance regarding sharing hydrographic basin use. In Brazil, it was established the National System of Hydrographic Resources Management, which one of its important pieces are Hydrographic Basin Committees . These Committees are composed by public representatives, water users and society organizations related to water resources. The aim of the Basin Committees is the decentralized and participative management of the local water resources, by implementing technical instruments of management, dealing the conflicts and promoting multiples water use. They also shall respect the water domain, integrate all Government actions, provide respect to the native ecosystems, promote the conservation and recovery of watercourses and guarantee the reasonable and sustainable use of water resources.

The *Castelo* River is a river inside the geographic limits of *Espírito Santo* State and belongs to the *Consórcio Intermunicipal da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Castelo* (local Basin Consortium), which was properly communicated on the environmental license.

The *PCH São João* provides relevant features of local and regional insertion. Thus, the use of the river by the project activity does not discontinue the activities of substance development of the region and contributes on the local integration to generation and distribution of energy.

D.2. If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, please provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedures as required by the host Party:

The environmental impacts were not considered significant. Until the moment *PCH São João* has all environmental licenses required by law. The *LAI* was emitted in 1999 registered under the number 043/98, renewed in June 17, 2005 by the *IEMA* (Environmental and Water Resources State Institute), under n. 180/05, valid for four years, as well the authorization emitted by *ANEEL* Resolution n. 110 of May 18, 1999, which was subsequently transferred to the undertaking *Castelo S.A.* through *ANEEL* Resolution n. 406 October 18, 2000.

**SECTION E. Stakeholders' comments****E.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:**

According to the Resolution number 1 of the Brazilian Inter-Ministerial commission on Climate Change³², invitations for comments by local stakeholders are required by the Brazilian Designated National Authority (DNA) as part of the procedures for analyzing CDM projects and issuing letters of approval.

The DNA required project participants to communicate with the public through letters, to be sent inviting for comments to:

- The Brazilian national NGO's forum.
- The local attorneys' and prosecutors' agency.
- The municipality's chamber (mayor and assembly men).
- State's and municipal's environmental authorities.
- Local communities' associations.

As defined by the Designated National Authority (DNA), the project developer sent information letters to the key institutions (see table 12, below) describing the major aspects of the implementation and operation of the proposed project.

³² Issued on December 2nd of the 2003, decree from July 7th 1999.



Name of the Institution	Type of Entity	Address	Phone / Fax	Contact Point	E-mail
Castelo City Hall	Public	103, Nossa Senhora da Penha Avenue, 103 Castelo, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code 29360-000	(28) 3542 8526/ 2124	<i>Cleone Gomes do Nascimento</i>	--
City Council of Castelo	Public	118, Getulio Vargas Street, Castelo, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) - 35421011	--	--
Environment Secretariat of the State of Espírito Santo - SEAMA	Public	Km 0, BR 262 Road, Cariacica, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code: 29 140-500	(27) 3136-3438 / 3443	<i>Luiz Fernandes Shiettno</i>	presidente@iema.es.gov.br
Environment State Institute	Public	Km 0, BR 262 Road, Cariacica, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code; 29140-500	(27) 3136 3434/ 3136 3436	<i>Sueli Passoni Tonini</i>	--
Hydraulic Resources State Council - CERH	Public	Km 0, BR 262 Road, Cariacica, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code: 29 140-500	(27) 3136 3508/ 3510	<i>President Maria da Glória Brito Abaurre</i>	--
Instituto Capixaba de Pesquisa, Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural - INCAPER	Public	Afonso Salo Street, 160 Vitória, Espírito Santo.	(27) 3325 3111	--	central@incaper.es.gov.br
Public Ministry of Vitória	Public	350 Humberto Martins de Paula Street, Vitória, Espírito Santo, ZIP Code: 29050- 265.	(27) 3224 4500	--	--
Brazilian NGO's Forum	NGO	SCLN 210 Block C Room 102 ZIP Code: 70856-530 Brasília - Distrito Federal	(61) 3340-0741	--	forumbr@tba.com.br
Consórcio Intermunicipal da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Castelo (Basin Consortium of Castelo River)		103, Nossa Senhora da Penha Avenue ,Castelo, Espírito Santo. ZIP CODE: 29360-000	(31) 3542-2211	<i>Pres.: Abílio Correia de Lima</i>	castelopmc@escelsa.com.br
Castelo College	Public	58, Luiz Ceotto Street, Castelo-ES	(28) 3542-2253	--	diretoria.facastelo@terra.com.br



Commercial Industrial Association of Castelo		71, Aristeu Borges de Aguiar Street, Castelo, Espírito Santo	(28) 3542-3742	--	--
Conceição do Castelo City Hall	Public	426, José Grilo Avenue, 426, Conceição do Castelo - ES. ZIP Code: 29.370-000	(28) 3547 1102	<i>Mayor Francisco Saulo Belisário</i>	pmcc@ig.com.br
Agriculture and Environment Municipal Secretary of Conceição do Castelo	Public	219, Joaquim Cornélio Filho Avenue	(28) 3547-1962/1245	--	--
Emílio Nemer de Castelo State High School	Public	126, Bernardino Monteiro Street - Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542-1284	<i>Dir. Ana Maria Vieira Callegari</i>	escolacetec@yahoo.com.br escolacetec@bol.com.br
João Bley School	Public	694, Machado Assis Street – Santo Andrezinho – Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542-1413	<i>Dir. Eliene Preduzi Cogo</i>	joaobley_castelo@yahoo.com.br
Eliza Paiva Municipal School	Public	348, José Grilo Street – Centro – Conceição do Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29370-000	(28) 3547-1382	<i>Dir. Sebastião Thvoline</i>	--
Professora Aldy Soares Mercon Vargar School	Public	9, Praça da Matriz – Centro – Conceição do Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29370-000	(28) 3547-1283	<i>Dir. Maria Belizares Spadeto</i>	--
Rural Worker's Trade Union of Castelo	NGO	327, Glorinha Nemer Street– Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542-0015/2340	<i>Dir. José César Augustin</i>	str.castelo@yahoo.com.br
Agrarian Cooperative of Castelo LTD.	NGO	35, Antônio Machado Street – Centro – Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542-1387/0014	<i>Dir. Domingos João Piassi</i>	coop.cacal@terra.com.br
Commercial and Industrial Association of Castelo		75, Aristeu Borges Aguiar Street – Centro – Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542 – 2358	<i>Pres. Luciano Travaglia</i>	acicast@terra.com.br
Rural Trade Union of Castelo	Public	386, NS Penha Avenue – Centro – Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29360-000	(28) 3542-1673	--	--



Commercial and Industrial Association of Conceição do Castelo	NGO	219, Joaquim Cornélio Filho Street – Conceição do Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29370-000	(28) 3547-1212	--	--
Rural Worker's Trade Union of Conceição do Castelo	NGO	93, José Souza Pinto Street , Conceição do Castelo – ES – ZIP Code: 29370-000	(28) 3547-1323	--	--
Rural Trade Union of Conceição do Castelo		Joaquim Cornélio Filho Street, Conceição do Castelo – ES. ZIP Code: 29370-000	(28) 3547-1261	--	--
Assembléia Legislativa do Estado do Espírito Santo	Public	Av. Américo Buaiz, 205 – Enseada do Suá Vitória-ES Zip code: 29050-950	(27) 3382-3713	<i>Deputado César Colnago</i>	--
City Council of Conceição do Castelo	Public	Av. José Grilo, 152 – Centro Castelo-ES Zip code:29370-000	--	<i>Afonso Cláudio</i>	--
Sanitation Company of Espírito Santo	Private	Rua Antônio Bento, 37 – Centro Castelo-ES Zip code: 29360-000	--	<i>José Carlos Destefanis</i>	--
Espírito Santo's Fórum of Climate Change and Rational Use of Water	NGO	BR 262 Km 0 S/N – Jardim América Cariacica-ES Zip code: 29140-500	--	--	--

Table 12. Participant entities



E.2. Summary of the comments received:

The project developer received one comment from Public Ministry requesting clarification regarding CDM.

E.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

The project developer asked a meeting with the Public Ministry in order to clarify CDM, but did not obtain any answer.

**Annex 1**Contact information on participants in the project activity.

Organization:	<i>ENERGEST S.A.</i>
Street/P.O.Box:	<i>Rua Bandeira Paulista, n° 530, 11° andar</i>
Building:	<i>Bandeira Tower</i>
City:	<i>São Paulo</i>
State/Region:	<i>SP</i>
Postfix/ZIP:	04532-001
Country:	Brazil
Telephone:	+55 11 2185 5900
FAX:	+55 11 2185 5914
URL:	www.energiasdobrasil.com.br
Title:	Engineer
Salutation:	Mr
Last Name:	Sirgado
Middle Name:	Miguel
First Name:	Pedro
Department:	Environment and Sustainability
Mobile:	+ 55 11 9966 1498 / 11 8245 0093
Direct FAX:	+ 55 11 2185 5987
Direct tel:	+ 55 11 2185 5955
Personal E-Mail:	pedro.sirgado@energiasdobrasil.com.br



Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

There are no public financing for the project.

Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

Here below the project activity cash flow analysis. The project cash flow and the financial indicators of the project activity have been based on the data provided by the project developer.

provided by the project developer.													
Especification	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INVESTMENT FLOW													
Initial investment		(10,915)	(25,468)	0	0	0	0						
Initial investment VP		(39,399)											
(=)OPERATIONAL FLOW	EBITDA	0	0	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045	5,045
(+) Service result	EBIT	0	0	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,210
(+) Depreciation	DEPR	0	0	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835
(+) Residual Value (cash balance)													
FINANCIAL FLOW													
Financial VP	70.00%	27,579											
(=) Financial instalments (J+A)	Pfi	0	0	(3,768)	(3,640)	(3,512)	(3,384)	(3,255)	(3,127)	(2,999)	(2,870)	(2,742)	(2,614)
(+) Interests (J)	J	0	0	(2,263)	(2,135)	(2,006)	(1,878)	(1,750)	(1,621)	(1,493)	(1,365)	(1,237)	(1,109)
(+) Amortization (A)	1	0	0	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)
TAX EFFECTS													
Income tax - CSSL	IR-CSSL	0	0	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
FREE CASH FLOW	FCL	(11,820)	0	1,137	1,265	1,394	1,522	1,650	1,779	1,907	2,035	2,163	2,291
NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV)	8.44%	US\$ 8,368	Calculated based in a lifetime of 22 years										
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	IRR	13.51%	Calculated based in a lifetime of 22 years										
REQUIRED REFINANCING	REF	65.00%											



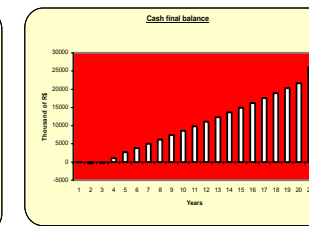
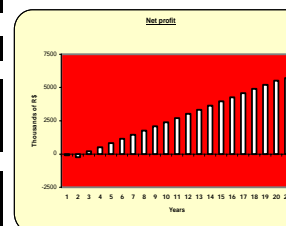
Especification	Description	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INVESTMENT FLOW											
Initial investment											
Initial investment VP											
(=) OPERATIONAL FLOW	EBITDA	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,335</u>
(+) Service result	EBIT	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
(+) Depreciation	DEPR	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835
(+) Residual Value (cash balance)											
FINANCIAL FLOW											
Financial VP	70.00%										
(=) Financial installments (J+A)	Pfi	<u>(2,486)</u>	<u>(2,357)</u>	<u>(2,229)</u>	<u>(2,101)</u>	<u>(1,972)</u>	<u>(1,844)</u>	<u>(1,716)</u>	<u>(1,588)</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>0</u>
(+) Interests (J)	J	(980)	(852)	(724)	(595)	(467)	(339)	(211)	(82)	(9)	0
(+) Amortization (A)	I	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(1,505)	(215)	0
TAX EFFECTS											
Income tax - CSSL	IR-CSSL	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
FREE CASH FLOW	FCL	1,710	1,838	1,966	2,095	2,223	2,351	2,479	2,608	3,971	4,195

Table 13. Financial cash flow analysis.



PCH São João

Energy Characteristics		Legal Charges		PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
Installed Capacity (MW)	25	ICMS		Year 1	30.00%
Energy (MWh average)	14.10	- ICMS on electric energy (in %)	0.00%	Year 2	70.00%
Availability Factor	100.00%	Taxes on invoiced revenues	3.65%	Year 3	0.00%
Energy increase	0.00%	- PIS (in %)	0.65%	Year 4	0.00%
Energy (MWh)	123,516	- COFINS (in %)	3.00%	Year 5	0.00%
		CPMF (in %)	0.38%	Year 6	0.00%
Energy Cost		Taxes on real revenues		Annual distribution of the investment	
Rate for sales (mix of energy purchasing prices)	52.26	- Income tax (in %)	25.00%	100.00%	
		- Social contribution without revenues (in %)	9.00%		
Energy Transport Charges		Taxes on revenues – Income tax presumed		RESULTS	
Tariff for transportation	0.48	- Income tax --- 8% of revenues	15.00%	NPV (US\$ x 10 ⁷)	8,368.10
- Rate for distribution	0.97		10.00%	IRR (%)	13.51%
- Connection fee	0.00			ROE (%) – Annual average	10.15%
Hydro Power Lifetime		Taxes on revenues – Social contribution on net profits presumed		ROA (%) – Annual average	5.68%
Hydro Power lifetime (years)	22	- Social contribution without revenues --- 12% of revenues	9.00%	EBITDA / Inv. (%) – Annual average	11.35%
Investment Description		Financial compensation = % Cap * RCD (in US\$)		MARGIN OF PROFIT – Annual average	2.31%
- Administration staff	1,605	- Reference Currently Duty - RCD (in US\$)	0.00	ROIC (%) – Annual average	4.57%
- EPC	34,495	- Applied Percentual	0.00%		
- Others	0	ANEEL inspection taxes = 0.50% of revenues	0.50%		
- Facilities	0				
- Environment	728				
Fluctuation value from the initial investment	726				
- Unitary cost (in US\$/ Installed kW)					
Value - all in cost	1,455				
EPC (calculated)	34,495				
Interest During Construction		OPERATIONAL COSTS		EQUIVALENT ANNUAL COST (R\$/MWh)	
Own capital (Minimum value)	12.00%	O&M costs (in US\$/MWh)	6.00	Description	R\$/MWh US\$/MWh
Third Market Capital (Maximum value)	0.00%	Security costs - Technical/Operational (in US\$/ MWh)	0.05%	Total cost with taxes and rates =	176.49 72.63
Amortization				Total cost without taxes and rates =	101.97 41.96
Method	Constante			Total cost without taxes and rates	139.39 57.36
Period (years)	6			O&M =	5.10 2.10
Grace period (years)	2			Transport =	3.23 1.33
Refinancing				Others (Administration, Renting,	0.40 0.17
Required percentage	65.00%			Taxes =	6.12 2.52
OPERATION				ANEEL rates =	0.54 0.22
Number of months of operation in the first year	12			Own Capital =	29.08 11.97
CERs				Third Market Capital =	67.86 27.92
Tonnes of CO2 e. (year)	32,344			Depreciation =	37.10 15.27
Valor por Tonel. (Euro)	20.00			Financial charges =	27.46 11.30
Receita do CER	646,880				



With Refinancing

Table 14. Financial premises for the project activity.



Below, the graphs representing the duration load curve and the energy demand for 2003, 2004 and 2005. Data were sourced directly from the ONS (National operator system) for the project electrical system and project boundary (South-east/ Central west and South system).

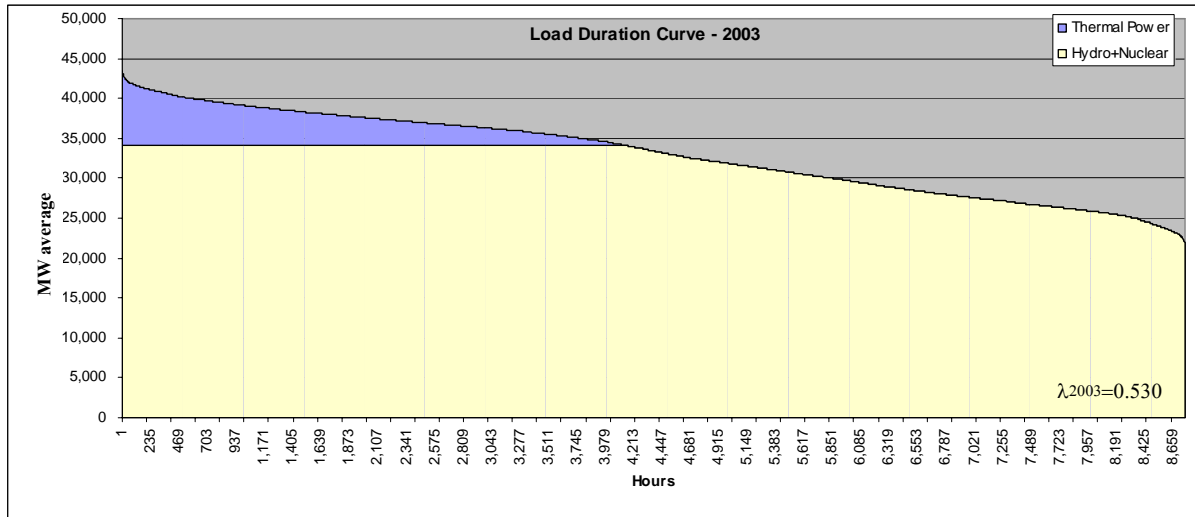


Figure 1. Load duration curve 2003 for the South – South East – Central West system

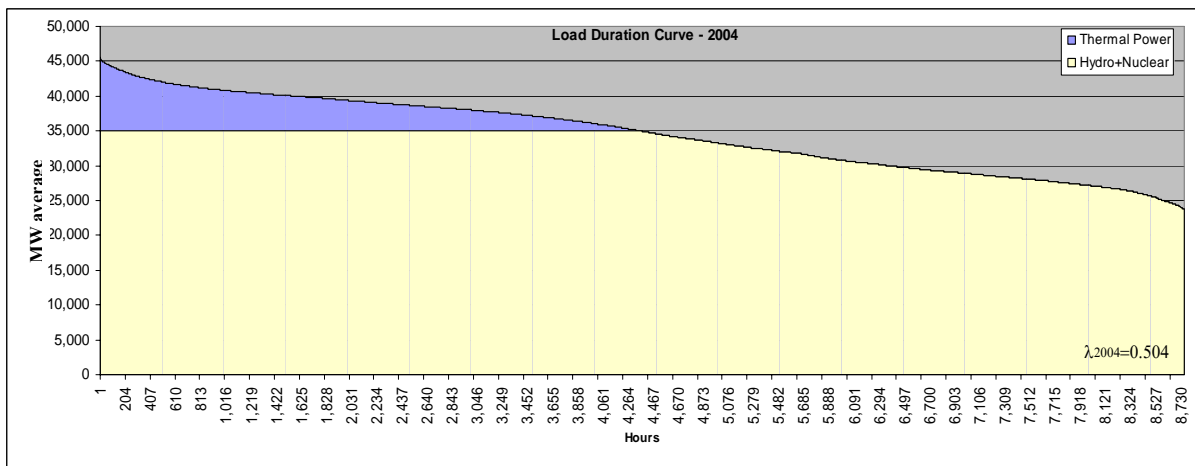


Figure 2. Load duration curve 2004 for the South – South East – Central West system

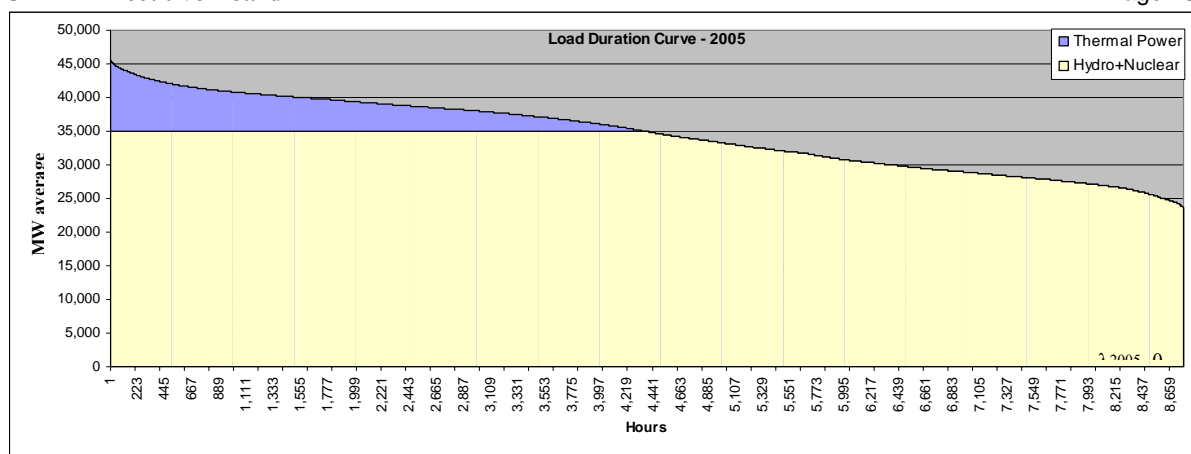


Figure 3. Load duration curve 2005 for the South – South East – Central West system

The table below represents the lead time values agreed for new capacity additions used at the baseline weighting values estimated. The assumptions are currently used in the US government's energy modelling. These are consistent with the coal and gas numbers from the OECD/IEA report, and include lead time estimates for other electric generating technologies. An assumption of three or four years would appear to be reasonable for many fossil and renewable generating technologies.

Technology	Lead time (in years)
Coal	4
Natural Gas (CC)	3
Combustion turbine	2
Nuclear	6
Wind	3
Biomass	4

Table 15 Lead time estimation for electric generating technologies.³³

At the definition of the baseline, the set of power plants (low cost/must run resources) are analysed as well those power plants non-low cost/must run power plants. The table below shows the installed capacity for the hydro power plants within the project boundary of the project activity.

Hydro Power plant	Installed power (KW) (2006)	Municipality	2003	2004	2005
Água Vermelha	1,396,200	Indiaporã - SP/Iturama	1,396,200	1,396,200	1,396,200
Americana	30,000	Americana - SP	30,000	30,000	30,000
Antas II	16,800	Poços de Caldas - MG	16,800	16,800	16,800
Antônio Brennand	20,020	Araputanga - MT	20,020	20,020	20,020
Apucarantina	10,000	Tamarana - PR	10,000	10,000	10,000
Areal	18,000	Areal - RJ	18,000	18,000	18,000
Assis Chateaubrind	29,500	Ribas do Rio Pardo - MS	29,500	29,500	29,500
Bariri (Alvaro de Souza Lima)	143,100	Boracéia - SP	143,100	143,100	143,100
Barra Bonita	140,760	Barra Bonita - SP	140,760	140,760	140,760

³³ Source: OECD/IEA report: Projected Cost of Generating Electricity



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Barúto	18,300	<i>Campo Novo do Parecis</i>	18,300	18,300	18,300
Benjamin Mário Baptista	9,000	<i>Manhuaçu - MG</i>	9,000	9,000	9,000
Bracinho	17,700	<i>Schroeder - SC</i>	17,700	17,700	17,700
Braço do Norte II	10,752	<i>Guarantã do Norte - MT</i>	10,752	10,752	10,752
Braço Norte	5,180	<i>Guarantã do Norte - MT</i>	5,180	5,180	5,180
Bugres	11,500	<i>Canela - RS</i>	11,500	11,500	11,500
Cachoeira Dourada	658,000	<i>Cachoeira Dourada - MG</i>	658,000	658,000	658,000
Caconde	80,400	<i>Caconde - SP</i>	80,400	80,400	80,400
Camargos	46,000	<i>Itutinga - MG/Nazareno - MG</i>	46,000	46,000	46,000
Cana Brava	465,900	<i>Cavalcante - GO / Minaçu</i>	465,900	465,900	465,900
Canastra	44,000	<i>Canela - RS</i>	44,000	44,000	44,000
Canoas I	82,500	<i>Itambaracá - PR / Cândido Mota - SP</i>	82,500	82,500	82,500
Canoas II	72,000	<i>Andirá - PR / Palmital - SP</i>	72,000	72,000	72,000
Capão Preto	5,520	<i>São Carlos - SP</i>	5,520	5,520	5,520
Capivara	640,000	<i>Porecatu - PR / Taciba - SP</i>	640,000	640,000	640,000
Casca III	12,420	<i>Chapada dos Guimarães - MT</i>	12,420	12,420	12,420
Cedros (Rio dos Cedros)	8,400	<i>Rio dos Cedros - SC</i>	8,400	8,400	8,400
Celso Ramos	5,400	<i>Faxinal dos Guedes - SC</i>	5,400	5,400	5,400
Chaminé	18,000	<i>São José dos Pinhais - PR</i>	18,000	18,000	18,000
Chavantes	414,000	<i>Chavantes - SP / Ribeirão Claro</i>	414,000	414,000	414,000
Coronel Domiciano	5,040	<i>Muriá - MG</i>	5,040	5,040	5,040
Corumbá I	375,000	<i>Caldas Novas - GO</i>	375,000	375,000	375,000
Costa Rica	16,000	<i>Costa Rica - MS</i>	16,000	16,000	16,000
Derivação do Rio Jordão	6,500	<i>Reserva do Iguaçu - PR</i>	6,500	6,500	6,500
Dona Francisca	125,000	<i>Nova Palma - RS / Agudo</i>	125,000	125,000	125,000
Dourados	10,800	<i>Nuporanga - SP</i>	10,800	10,800	10,800
Eloy Chaves	19,000	<i>Espírito Santo do Pinhal - SP</i>	19,000	19,000	19,000
Emborcação	1,192,000	<i>Cascalho Rico - MG / Catalão -</i>	1,192,000	1,192,000	1,192,000
Ervália	6,970	<i>Guiricema - MG / Ervália - MG</i>	6,970	6,970	6,970
Esmeril	5,040	<i>Patrocínio Paulista - SP</i>	5,040	5,040	5,040
Estreito -Luiz Carlos Barreto	1,050,000	<i>Sacramento - MG / Rifaina - SP</i>	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Euclides da Cunha	108,800	<i>São José do Rio Pardo - SP</i>	108,800	108,800	108,800
Fontes Nova	130,300	<i>Pirai - RJ</i>	130,300	130,300	130,300
Fruteiras	8,736	<i>Cachoeiro de Itapemirim - ES</i>	8,736	8,736	8,736
Funil	216,000	<i>Itatiaia - RJ</i>	216,000	216,000	216,000
Furnas	1,216,000	<i>Alpinópolis - MG</i>	1,216,000	1,216,000	1,216,000
Gafanhoto	14,000	<i>Divinópolis - MG</i>	14,000	14,000	14,000
Garcia	8,920	<i>Angelina - SC</i>	8,920	8,920	8,920
Governador Bento Munhoz da Rocha Neto (Foz do Areia)	1.676.000	<i>Pinhão - PR</i>	1,676,000	1,676,000	1,676,000
Governador José Richa	1.240.000	<i>Capitão Leônidas Marques</i>	1,240,000	1,240,000	1,240,000
Governador Ney Aminthas de Barros Braga (Segredo)	1.260.000	<i>Mangueirinha - PR</i>	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Governador Parigot de Souza (Capivari/Cachoeira)	260,000	<i>Antonina - PR</i>	260,000	260,000	260,000
Guaricana	36,000	<i>Guaratuba - PR</i>	36,000	36,000	36,000
Henry Borden	889,000	<i>Cubatão - SP</i>	889,000	889,000	889,000
Ibitinga	131,490	<i>Ibitinga - SP</i>	131,490	131,490	131,490
Igarapava	210,000	<i>Conquista - MG / Igarapava - SP</i>	210,000	210,000	210,000
Ilha dos Pombos	187,169	<i>Além Paraíba - MG / Carmo - RJ</i>	187,169	187,169	187,169
Ilha Solteira	3,444,000	<i>Ilha Solteira - SP/Selvira - MS</i>	3,444,000	3,444,000	3,444,000
Itá	1,450,000	<i>Aratiba - RS / Itá - SC</i>	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Itaipu (Parte Brasileira)	6.300.000	<i>Foz do Iguaçu - PR</i>	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000



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Itatinga	15,000	<i>Bertioga - SP</i>	15,000	15,000	15,000
Itaúba	512,400	<i>Pinhal Grande - RS</i>	512,400	512,400	512,400
Itumbiara	2,082,000	<i>Araporã - MG / Itumbiara</i>	2,082,000	2,082,000	2,082,000
Itutinga	52,000	<i>Itutinga - MG</i>	52,000	52,000	52,000
Jacuí	180,000	<i>Salto do Jacuí - RS</i>	180,000	180,000	180,000
Jaguara	424,000	<i>Rifaina - SP / Sacramento</i>	424,000	424,000	424,000
Jaguari	11,800	<i>Pedreira - SP</i>	11,800	11,800	11,800
Jaguari	27600	<i>Jacareí - SP</i>	27600	27600	27600
João Camilo Penna	21,600	<i>Raul Soares - MG</i>	21,600	21,600	21,600
Joasal	8,400	<i>Juiz de Fora - MG</i>	8,400	8,400	8,400
Júlio de Mesquita Filho	29,072	<i>Cruzeiro do Iguaçu - PR</i>	29,072	29,072	29,072
Jupia (Engº Souza Dias)	1,551,200	<i>Castilho - SP/Três Lagoas - MS</i>	1,551,200	1,551,200	1,551,200
Jurumirim	97,700	<i>Cerqueira César - SP</i>	97,700	97,700	97,700
Limoeiro (Armando Salles de Oliveira)	32,000	<i>São José do Rio Pardo - SP</i>	32,000	32,000	32,000
Macabu	21,000	<i>Trajano de Moraes - RJ</i>	21,000	21,000	21,000
Machadinho	1,140,000	<i>Maximiliano de Almeida - RS / Piratuba - SC</i>	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,140,000
Manso	210,000	<i>Chapada dos Guimarães</i>	210,000	210,000	210,000
Marechal Mascarenhas de Moraes	478,000	<i>Ibiraci - MG/ Sacramento</i>	478,000	478,000	478,000
Marimbondo	1,440,000	<i>Fronteira - MG / Icém - SP</i>	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Martins	7,700	<i>Uberlândia - MG</i>	7,700	7,700	7,700
Mascarenhas	130,000	<i>Aimorés - MG</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000
Miranda	408,000	<i>Indianópolis</i>	408,000	408,000	408,000
Mogi-Guaçu	7,200	<i>Mogi Guaçu - SP</i>	7,200	7,200	7,200
Mourão I	8,200	<i>Campo Mourão - PR</i>	8,200	8,200	8,200
Neblina	6,468	<i>Ipanema - MG</i>	6,468	6,468	6,468
Nião Peçanha	378,420	<i>Piraí - RJ</i>	378,420	378,420	378,420
Nova Avanhandava (Rui Barbosa)	347,400	<i>Buritama - SP</i>	347,400	347,400	347,400
Nova Ponte	510,000	<i>Nova Ponte - MG</i>	510,000	510,000	510,000
Padre Carlos (Ex- PCH Rolador)	7800	<i>Poços de Caldas - MG</i>	7800	7800	7800
Palmeiras	24,602	<i>Rio dos Cedros - SC</i>	24,602	24,602	24,602
Paraibuna	85,000	<i>Paraibuna - SP</i>	85,000	85,000	85,000
Parapanema	29,840	<i>Piraju - SP</i>	29,840	29,840	29,840
Paranoá	29,700	<i>Brasília - DF</i>	29,700	29,700	29,700
Passo do Meio	30,000	<i>São Francisco de Paula</i>	30,000	30,000	30,000
Passo Fundo	226,000	<i>Entre Rios do Sul - RS</i>	226,000	226,000	226,000
Passo Real	158,000	<i>Salto do Jacuí - RS</i>	158,000	158,000	158,000
Pedrinho I	16,200	<i>Boa Ventura</i>	16,200	16,200	16,200
Pereira Passos	99,110	<i>Piraí - RJ</i>	99,110	99,110	99,110
Peti	9,400	<i>São Gonçalo</i>	9,400	9,400	9,400
Piabanha	9,000	<i>Areal - RJ</i>	9,000	9,000	9,000
Piau	18,012	<i>Santos Dumont - MG</i>	18,012	18,012	18,012
Pinhal	6,800	<i>Espírito Santo do Pinhal</i>	6,800	6,800	6,800
Poço Fundo	9,160	<i>Poço Fundo - MG</i>	9,160	9,160	9,160
Porto Colômbia	320,000	<i>Guaira - SP / Planura - MG</i>	320,000	320,000	320,000
Porto Estrela	112,000	<i>Açucena - MG/ Braúnas</i>	112,000	112,000	112,000
Porto Primavera	1,540,000	<i>Anaurilândia - MS</i>	1,430,000	1,540,000	1,540,000
Primavera	8,120	<i>Poxoréo - MT</i>	8,120	8,120	8,120
Promissão (Mário Lopes Leão)	264,000	<i>Ubarana - SP</i>	264,000	264,000	264,000
Rasgão	22,000	<i>Pirapora do Bom Jesus</i>	22,000	22,000	22,000
Rio Bonito	16,800	<i>Santa Maria de Jetibá - ES</i>	16,800	16,800	16,800
Rio de Pedras	9,280	<i>Itabirito - MG</i>	9,280	9,280	9,280
Rio do Peixe (Casa de Força I e II)	18,060	<i>São José do Rio Pardo - SP</i>	18,060	18,060	18,060
Rosal	55,000	<i>Bom Jesus - RJ</i>	55,000	55,000	55,000
Rosana	369,200	<i>Rosana - SP</i>	369,200	369,200	369,200
Sá Carvalho	78,000	<i>Antônio Dias - MG</i>	78,000	78,000	78,000
Salto (Salto Weissbach)	6,280	<i>Blumenau - SC</i>	6,280	6,280	6,280
Salto Grande	102,000	<i>Braúnas - MG</i>	102,000	102,000	102,000
Salto Grande	70,000	<i>Cambará - PR / Salto Grande</i>	70,000	70,000	70,000
Salto Osório	1.078.000	<i>Quedas do Iguaçu - PR</i>	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
Salto Santiago	1,420,000	<i>Saudade do Iguaçu - PR</i>	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000



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Santa Branca	56,050	Jacarei - SP/ Santa Branca	56050	56050	56050
Santa Cecília	34,960	Barra do Pirai - RJ	34,960	34,960	34,960
Santa Lúcia	5,000	Sapezal - MT	5,000	5,000	5,000
São Bernardo	6,820	Piranguçu - MG	6,820	6,820	6,820
São Domingos	14,336	São Domingos - GO	14,336	14,336	14,336
São Joaquim	8,050	Guará - SP	8,050	8,050	8,050
São Simão	1,710,000	Santa Vitória - MG	1,710,000	1,710,000	1,710,000
Serra da Mesa	1,275,000	Cavalcante - GO / Minaçu	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
Suíça	30060	Santa Leopoldina - ES	30060	30060	30060
Taquaruçu (Escola Politécnica)	554,000	Sandovalina - SP / Santa Inês	554,000	554,000	554,000
Três Irmãos	807,500	Pereira Barreto - SP	807,500	807,500	807,500
Três Marias	396,000	Três Marias - MG	396,000	396,000	396,000
Tronqueiras	8,500	Coroaci - MG	8,500	8,500	8,500
Vigário	90,820	Pirai - RJ	90,820	90,820	90,820
Volta Grande	380,000	Conceição das Alagoas - MG	380,000	380,000	380,000
Braço Norte III	14,160	Guaranã do Norte - MT	14,160	14,160	14,160
Funil	180,000	Lavras - MG / Perdões - MG	180,000	180,000	180,000
Itiquira (Casas de Forças I e II)	156,060	Itiquira - MT	108,400	156,060	156,060
Ivan Botelho I (Ex-Ponte)	24,400	Descoberto - MG / Guarani	24,400	24,400	24,400
Ombreiras	26,000	Araputanga - MT/ Jauru - MT	26,000	26,000	26,000
Paraíso I	21,600	Costa Rica - MS	21,600	21,600	21,600
Pesqueiro	12,440	Jaguariaíva - PR	10,960	10,960	12,440
Salto Natal	15,120	Campo Mourão - PR	14,000	15,120	15,120
Salto Voltão	8,200	Xanxerê - SC	6,760	6,760	8,200
Santa Lúcia II	7,600	Sapezal - MT	7,600	7,600	7,600
Vitorino	5,280	Itapejara d'Oeste - PR	5,280	5,280	5,280
Faxinal II	10,000	Aripuanã - MT	0	10,000	10,000
Ferradura	9,200	Redentora - RS / Erval	0	9,200	9,200
Furnas do Segredo	9,800	Jaguari - RS	0	9,800	9,800
Indiavaí	28,000	Indiavaí - MT / Jauru - MT	0	28,000	28,000
Jauru	121,500	Indiavaí - MT/Jauru - MT	0	121,500	121,500
Ourinhos	44,000	Jacarezinho - PR / Ourinhos	0	44,000	44,000
Porto Góes	24,800	Salto - SP	11000	24,800	24,800
Quebra Queixo	121,500	Ipuaçu - SC / São Domingos	0	121,500	121,500
Queimado	105,000	Cristalina - GO / Unai - MG	0	105,000	105,000
Salto Corgão	27,000	Nova Lacerda - MT	0	27,000	27,000
Túlio Cordeiro de Mello	15,800	Abre Campo - MG	14,000	15,800	15,800
Aimorés	330000	Aimorés - MG	0	0	0
Barra Grande	465,500	Anita Garibaldi - SC	0	0	0
Candonga	140,000	Rio Doce - MG/	0	0	140,000
Ivan Botelho II (Ex-Palestina)	12480	Guarani - MG	0	0	12480
Ivan Botelho III (Ex-Triunfo)	24,400	Astolfo Dutra - MG	0	0	24,400
Monte Claro	65,000	Bento Gonçalves - RS	0	0	65,000
Ormeo Junqueira Botelho	22,700	Muriáé - MG	0	0	22,700
Ponte de Pedra	176,100	Itiquira - MT/Sonora - MS	0	0	0
Santa Clara	60,000	Nanuque - MG	0	0	60,000
Santa Clara	120,168	Candói - PR / Pinhão - PR	0	0	60,000
Santa Edwiges II	12,100	Buritinópolis - GO	0	0	0
Xavier	6,006	Nova Friburgo - RJ	5,280	5,280	6,006
TOTAL			48,128,177	48,778,557	49,166,783

Table 16. Installed capacity of the hydro power plants.

The table below shows the installed capacity for the **thermal based power plants** within the project boundary of the project activity.

Power plant	Installed Power (kW)	Fuel type	2003	2004	2005
Alberto - Unidade I)	657,000	Uranium	657,000	657,000	657,000



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Alegrete	66,000	Fuel Oil	66,000	66,000	66,000
Angra II	1,350,000	Uranium	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
Araucária	484,500	Natural Gas	484,500	484,500	484,500
Brahma	13,080	Natural Gas	13,080	13,080	13,080
Brasília	10,000	Diesel Oil	10,000	10,000	10,000
Campos	30,000	Natural Gas	30,000	30,000	30,000
Carapina Brasympe	43,500	Diesel Oil	43,500	43,500	43,500
Carioba	36,160	Diesel Oil	36,160	36,160	36,160
Casa F-242	9,000	Natural Gas	9,000	9,000	9,000
Charqueadas	72,000	Coal	72,000	72,000	72,000
Civit Brasympe	22,510	Diesel Oil	22,510	22,510	22,510
Copesul	74,400	Residual Gas	74,400	74,400	74,400
Cuiabá	529,200	Natural Gas	529,200	529,200	529,200
Daia	44,300	Diesel Oil	44,300	44,300	44,300
Eletrobrás	379,000	Natural Gas	379,000	379,000	379,000
Energy Works Kaiser	8,592	Natural Gas	8,592	8,592	8,592
Energy Works Rhodia	11,000	Natural Gas	11,000	11,000	11,000
Eucatex	9,800	Natural Gas	9,800	9,800	9,800
Figueira	20,000	Coal	20,000	20,000	20,000
Igarapé	131,000	Heavy Oil	131,000	131,000	131,000
Ipatinga	40,000	BGC gas	40,000	40,000	40,000
Jorge Lacerda I e II	232,000	Coal	232,000	232,000	232,000
Jorge Lacerda III	262,000	Coal	262,000	262,000	262,000
Jorge Lacerda IV	363,000	Coal	363,000	363,000	363,000
Macaé Merchant	922,615	Natural Gas	922,615	922,615	922,615
Negro de Fumo	24,400	Residual Gas	24,400	24,400	24,400
Nuteva	24,000	Fuel Oil	24,000	24,000	24,000
Piratininga	472,000	Fuel Oil	472,000	472,000	472,000
Ponta de Ubu Brasympe	42,640	Diesel Oil	42,640	42,640	42,640
Presidente Médici A/B	446,000	Coal	446,000	446,000	446,000
São Jerônimo	20,000	Coal	20,000	20,000	20,000
São José do Rio Claro	5,699	Diesel Oil	5,224	5,224	5,224
Sapezal	8,130	Diesel Oil	9,836	9,836	9,836
Tubarão Brasympe	42,640	Diesel Oil	42,640	42,640	42,640
UGPU (Messer)	7,700	Natural Gas	7,700	7,700	7,700
Uruguaiana	639,900	Natural Gas	639,900	639,900	639,900
Vila Rica	9,252	Diesel Oil	4,672	7,520	9,252
Canoas	160,573	Natural Gas	160,573	160,573	160,573
Capuava	18,020	Fuel Oil	18,020	18,020	18,020
EnergyWorks Corn Products Balsa	9,199	Natural Gas	9,199	9,199	9,199
Ibirité	226,000	Natural Gas	226,000	226,000	226,000
Modular de Campo Grande	194,000	Natural Gas	194,000	194,000	194,000
Xavantes Aruanã	53,576	Diesel Oil	53,576	53,576	53,576
Barreiro	12,900	BGC gas	-	12,900	12,900
Colniza	5,564	Diesel Oil	3,336	5,564	5,564
Rhodia Paulínia	10,000	Natural Gas	-	10,000	10,000
Corn Products Mogi	30,775	Natural Gas	-	30,775	30,775
Juiz de Fora	87,048	Natural Gas	82,000	87,048	87,048
Norte Fluminense	868,925	Natural Gas	-	868,925	868,925
Nova Piratininga	386,080	Natural Gas	-	386,080	386,080
Santa Cruz	766,000	Natural Gas	600,000	766,000	766,000
Três Lagoas	306,000	Natural Gas	-	240,000	306,000
TermoRio	793,050	Natural Gas	-	-	793,050
TOTAL			8,906,373	10,631,177	11,491,959

Table 17. Installed capacity of the thermal power plants



Annex 4

MONITORING PLAN

The Monitoring plan is based on the approved monitoring methodology ACM0002, “Consolidated monitoring methodology for zero-emissions grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”.

1. Monitoring Process

The monitoring plan provides a set of procedures for continuous monitoring of the electricity generation of the project activity that is exported to the grid and measured by means of a kWh-meter. The monitoring methodology schedules a continuous screening of the defined values and the further storage on electronic format. (Excel spreadsheet).

The monitoring of the *PCH São João* Hydro Power Plant will be based on an internal control and sampling unit that will execute the operation routines, pre-synchronization and final synchronization of the two gensets with the electrical grid. An internal mechanical device will be responsible to switch off the genset from the electrical grid. The process and data will be directly monitored at the specially built interface human-machine.

The project developer is the only responsible for the operation, direct monitoring and data registration. Also the project developer will ensure enough human and material resources for the accomplishment of the activities within the monitoring plan.

2. Emissions reduction calculation process

The main data needed to recalculate the operating margin emission factor are based on the *simple adjusted OM* from the approved baseline methodology ACM0002 “Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”

The main data needed to recalculate the build margin emission factor are also consistent with the approved baseline methodology ACM0002 “Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”.

Annex 5**DETAIL OF PHYSICAL LOCATION, INCLUDING INFORMATION ALLOWING THE
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT
ACTIVITY**

Figure 4. Detail of physical location. (Source: IBGE 2005)



Figure 5. Detail of Conceição do Castelo municipality.