



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

**CONTENTS**

- A. General description of project activity.
- B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology
- C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period
- D. Environmental impacts
- E. Stakeholders' comments

**Annexes**

- Annex 1: Contact information on participants in the project activity
- Annex 2: Information regarding public funding
- Annex 3: Baseline information
- Annex 4: Monitoring plan

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

**Title:** Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm.

**Version:** Version 5.0

**Date:** 09/11/2011

**A.2. Description of the project activity:**

The objective of the Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm project is to generate electricity using a clean and renewable energy source, the wind; the installed capacity of the project is 19.8 MW.

The proposed project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, according to methodology ACM0002 version 12.1.0 the baseline scenario is the following:

*Electricity delivered to the grid<sup>1</sup> by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system version 02.2.0.”*

The main result of the project is the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions because of diminishing the generation of electricity from fossil fuels using renewable sources.

Wind energy plants could be a very interesting alternative in many countries, but they have had to face regulatory, economical and technical obstacles for its development, including the lack of sound development incentives.

**Contribution to sustainable development**

CDM projects have, among others, the main objective of assisting the host country in achieving sustainable development. In this content, the municipality of João Câmara will be benefited by the project activity and will contribute to sustainable development in the following way:

**Environmental sustainability:**

- The project activity uses renewable energy resources for electricity generation which otherwise would have been generated by the current grid mix (which includes fossil fuels based power plants), contributing with a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.
- Impulse of the environmental sustainability saving the exploitation and the exhaustion of a natural resource, finite and non-renewable like coal/natural gas.
- The project activity does not generate any significant negative environmental impact.

---

<sup>1</sup> In this case the grid is the National Interconnected System

**Economic and Social sustainability:**

- Employment generation and improvement of incomes in the area: the project is expected to create jobs during its construction phase, which includes the construction of roads and electric infrastructure, the installation of the wind turbines and the operation of the wind farm.
- The project activity also leads to increase clean electric power generation of energy from a wind farm which has an emission factor of 0 tonCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh.

The main economic benefit due to the implementation of the project is an economic growth in the region of João Câmara due to the generation of new jobs (Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. will hire people of the region of João Câmara) for the phases of construction (site preparation, roads), installation (wind turbines, transmission line, transformer, meters) and operation (monitoring of the control room, maintenance of wind turbines) of the wind farm, and a growth in the services sector. The jobs created will be available for all sectors as workers, contractors, project managers, engineers; due to the experience of GESTAMP to develop and operate a wind farm it is estimated that this project will generate approximately 15 new jobs in the phase of operation.<sup>2</sup>

**A.3. Project participants:**

Name of Party involved (*) ((host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (*) (as applicable)	Kindly indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Brazil (host)	Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. (Private entity)	No
Spain	Gestamp Eólica S.L. (Private Entity)	No
United Kingdom	CO <sub>2</sub> Global Solutions International S.A. (Private entity)	No

(\*) In accordance with the CDM modalities and procedures, at the time of making the CDM-PDD public at the stage of validation, a Party involved may or may not have provided its approval. At the time of requesting registration, the approval by the Party(ies) involved is required.

Table 1. Project participants

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

Brazil

<sup>2</sup> The information is supported with a letter provided by Gestamp. This letter mentions the position, number of workers and the activities of the people that Gestamp expects will be working when the project activity operates. This information is estimated according to previous experiences in other wind farms.

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

Río Grande do Norte

**A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:**

João Câmara

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

The wind farm project will be located in the city of João Câmara with the following coordinates: 5°27'25.49"S, 35°57'51.08"W (5.457081 S, 35.964189 W)- UTM (9396000, 171500). The road of the project is BR 406 Km 85. The area where the wind turbines will be installed in the following vertices:

- 5°25'47.51"S 35°59'11.74"W (5.429864 S, 35.986594 W)- UTM (9399000,169000)
- 5°25'48.31"S 35°56'29.47"W (5.430086 S, 35.941519 W)- UTM (9399000, 174000)
- 5°29'02.65"S 35°59'12.70"W (5.484069 S, 35.986861 W)- UTM (9393000, 169000)
- 5°29'03.46"S 35°56'30.42"W (5.484294 S, 35.941783 W)- UTM (9393000, 174000)

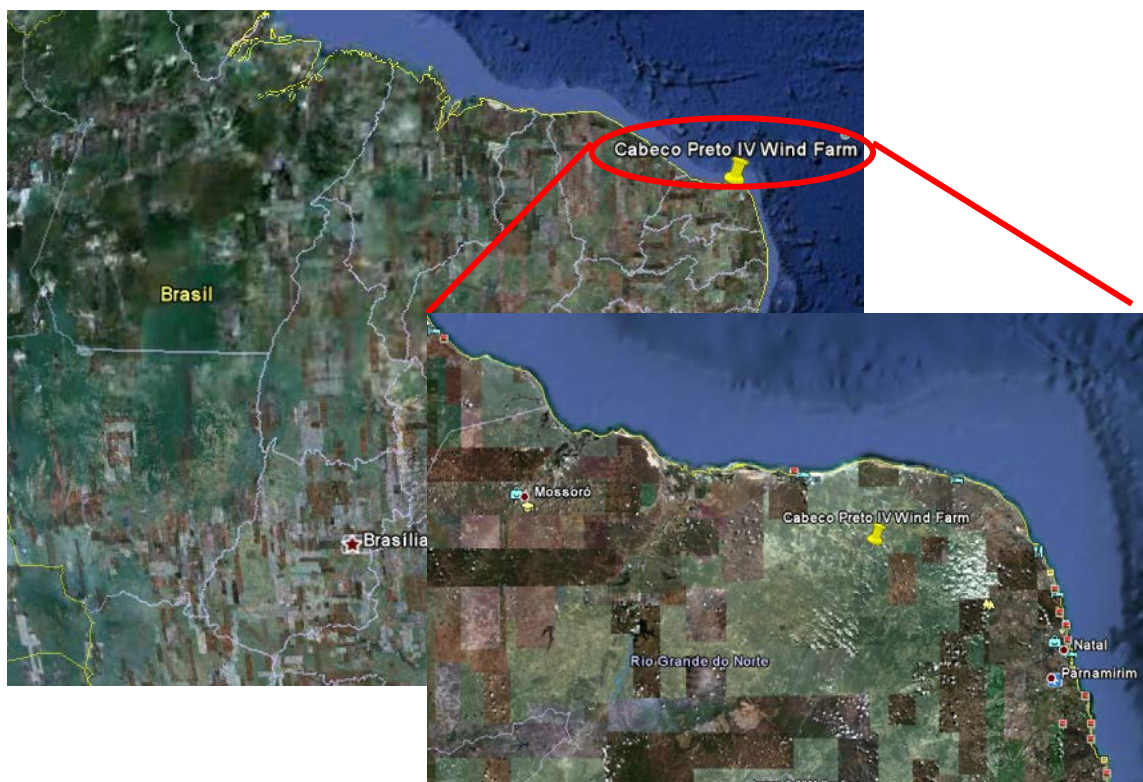


Figure 1. Project Location

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

Sectoral Scope 1. Energy Industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources).

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

The current scenario in the National Interconnected System is that the generated energy is produced mainly from hydro power plants and another part from fossil fuels (coal, oil products and natural gas). This scenario is considered as the baseline and is considered the same scenario prior the start of the project activity.

In the current scenario the main source of the GHG emissions are the fossil fuels power plants, these plants consume different types of fossil fuels (mentioned above) for energy production, and due to the growing energy demand in the Brazil, these fossil fuel plants will continue to operate and consume more fossil fuels in order to supply the energy demand.

Prior to the start of the implementation of the project activity no other facilities exists in the area where the wind farm is going to be installed. These lands do not have any specific current use, so the project will not affect any human activities.

In order to mitigate GHG emissions it is necessary to develop new projects that could generate energy without generating GHG emissions, such as the energy project that involves the uses of renewable resources (solar, hydro, wind).

This means that this project activity reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, please refer to section B.3) due to the substitution of power generation using renewable energy source (which most are considered to have an emission factor of 0 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh) instead of using fossil fuels (the main producers of greenhouse gases). The project activity will generate “clean energy”, which would replace the energy generated by fossil fuels.

The project will have 19.8 MW of total power generation installed capacity with an expected annual output of 85.709 GWh; its expected average plant load factor is of 49.41% (4,329 equivalent hours)<sup>3</sup> with a minimum lifetime span of 20 years<sup>4</sup>.

The Project will be equipped with V100 IEC class III-A turbines manufactured by Vestas; the selection of these turbines was made on the basis of suitability studies for the particular wind conditions that prevail at the Project site and the general region, as well as of maintenance and operation criterion.

The design power generation per turbine will be 1800kW.

Total Power Capacity	19.8	MW
Turbine	IEC class III-A	
Rated Power per turbine	1.8	MW
Cut in-cut-out wind	4 -20	m/s

<sup>3</sup> “Evaluación de Recursos Eólicos”. Parque Eólico Cabeço Preto IV (Brasil) by Barlovento Recursos Naturales. Page 46.

<sup>4</sup> The estimation is based on the technical information stated for the supplier. See Brochure Vestas V100-1.8MW. Page 12.



No. of turbines	11	-
Equivalent annual operating hours	4,329	h
Annual Production	85.709	GWh
Plan load factor	49.41	%
Transmission line length	25	km
Transmission line Voltage	69	kV
Diameter	100	m
Swept area	7,850	m <sup>2</sup>
Hub Height	80	m

Table 2. Power plant characteristics

For the project implementation, an arrangement consisting of 11 (eleven) Vestas V100 IEC Class III-A turbines, each of 1.8 MW design capacity has been selected. Each turbine will be mounted on an 80 m steel tower and will have a rotor diameter of 100 m.

The Project will be interconnected to the Substation João Câmara that is property of “Companhia Energética do Rio Grande do Norte” (COSERN). The voltage and length of the transmission line is 69 kV and 25 km, respectively.

For the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm, the turbines will be imported by Vestas; however, the steel towers and the assembly of the elements of the nacelle will be developed in Brazil.

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

The crediting period initiates in January 1, 2012 with a total emissions reduction of 227,388 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual estimation of emission reductions in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> e</b>
2012	32,484
2013	32,484
2014	32,484
2015	32,484
2016	32,484
2017	32,484
2018	32,484
<b>Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> e)</b>	<b>227,388</b>
<b>Total number of crediting years</b>	<b>7 Years</b>
<b>Annual average over the crediting period of estimated reductions (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> e)</b>	<b>32,484</b>

Table 3. Emission reductions

#### **A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:**

No public funding is used for this 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:**

For the project activity, the approved baseline methodology used is ACM0002 Version 12.1.0, consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources.

This methodology also refers to the latest approved versions of the following tools:

- Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (ver. 02.2.0);
- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (ver. 5.2);
- Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality (ver. 3.0.1);
- Tool to calculate project or leakage CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion (ver. 2.0).

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

The methodology ACM0002 version 12.1.0 is applicable to<sup>5</sup>:

*“Grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield plant)”*

The proposed project activity involves the installation of a new power plant for renewable electricity generation that will be connected to the National Interconnected System.

*“The project activity is the installation, capacity addition, retrofit or replacement of a power plant/unit of one of the following types: hydro power/unit (either with a run-of-river reservoir or an accumulation reservoir), wind power plant/unit, geothermal power plant/unit, solar power plant/unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant/unit”*

The project activity is applicable as a wind power plant fits in one of the power plants types included in the methodology.

*“The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>.”*

This applicable condition is in the case of a hydro plant, for this reason this condition does not apply to this project activity. The methodology is not applicable to the following:

*“Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site.”*

---

<sup>5</sup> UNFCCC-CDM. ACM0002: Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources. Available at:

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/C505BVV9P8VSNNV3LTK1BP3OR24Y5L>



*“Biomass fired power plants.”*

*“Hydro power plants that result in new reservoirs or in the increase in existing reservoirs where the power density of the power plant is less than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>”.*

The project activity consists in the installation of a capacity that uses the wind to generate electricity, with this is demonstrated that the project activity does not involve the use of fossil fuels, is not a fired power plant or a hydro power plant.

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

As indicated in the methodology ACM0002 Version 12.1.0, the project boundary will cover any CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants, connected to the Brazilian grid is the National Interconnected System (Sistema Interligado Nacional- SIN), which will be displaced due to the project activity.

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity.	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Main emission source. All power plants interconnected to the National Interconnected System (Sistema Interligado Nacional) are included.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source.
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source.
Project Activity	For geothermal power plants, fugitive emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> from noncondensable gases contained in geothermal steam.	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation in solar thermal power plants and geothermal power plants.	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
	For hydro power plants, emissions of CH <sub>4</sub> from the reservoir.	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.

**Table 4.** Sources and gases included in the project boundary



The flow diagram of the project is shown next:

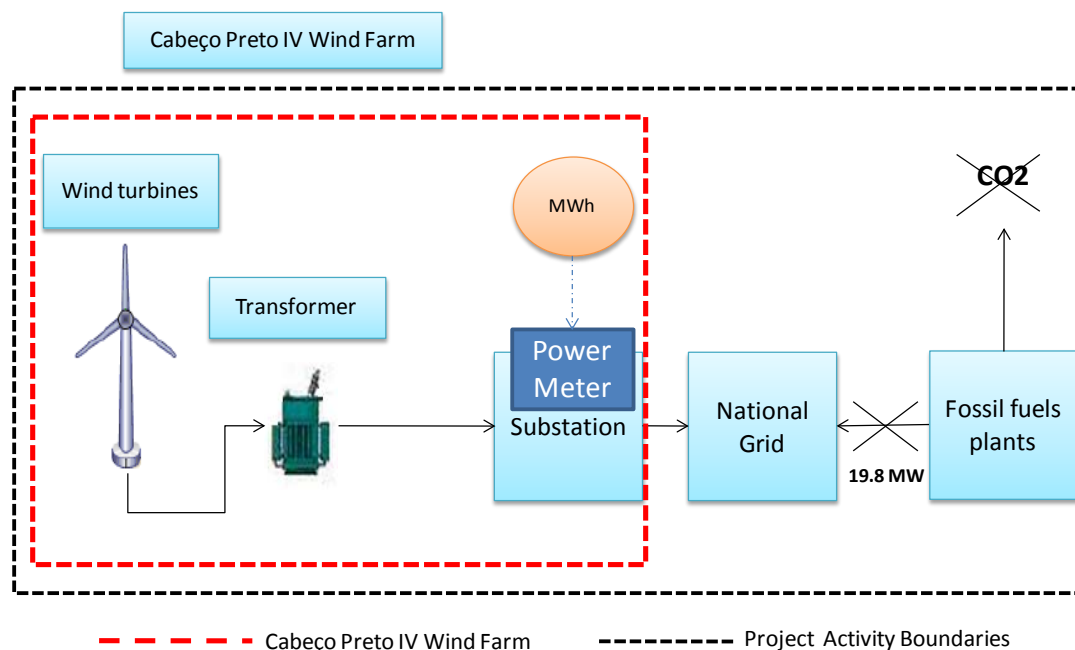


Figure 2. Flow diagram of the project

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

In the absence of the project, electricity would continue to be generated by the existing generation mix, operating in the grid.

The project activity is the “installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant”. Hence, as per ACM0002/Version 12.1.0 the baseline scenario is the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin ( $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ ) calculations described in the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system version 02.2.0”.

The baseline is the electricity that would have otherwise been generated by the operation plants connected to the National Interconnected System (Sistema Interconectado Nacional, SIN).

In terms of adding new energy to the system, the latest Brazilian Energy Balance<sup>6</sup> specifies that Brazil’s energy generation increased 0.7% from the period 2008-2009 to 466.2 TWh. Around 76.90% of electricity supply is matched by hydropower sources and 12.2%<sup>7</sup> from thermal power sources. Thermal public plant generation decreased at a rate of almost 35.1% approximately<sup>8</sup>, while hydropower increased by 4.9%. The wind power sources has 0.2% of electricity supply.

<sup>6</sup> Balanço Energético Nacional 2010. Available at: <https://ben.epe.gov.br/>

<sup>7</sup> The value of 12.2% includes the energies produced by: Natural gas (2.6%), Oils (2.9%), Coal (1.3%) and Biomass (5.4%) published in the National Energy Balance 2010, graph 1.1.1, page 12.

<sup>8</sup> National Energy Balance 2010 “Balanço Energético Nacional 2010”. Page 11. Available at: <https://ben.epe.gov.br/>



The project activity will reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by supplying zero GHG emission power, which will displace conventional electricity generation. Based on official statistics and projection, it is possible to observe that in the absence of the project activity the electricity that would have to be generated would come from the current fuel mix of the grid including fossil fuel power plants. The project activity is expected to reduce a total of 227,388 tCO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the 7 year crediting period, as described further in the document.

The following table shows the official forecast of the National Interconnected System<sup>9</sup>.

<b>Power (MW)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Hydro	83,169	85,483	86,295	88,499	89,681	94,656	100,476	104,151	108,598	116,699
Uranium	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412
Natural Gas	8,860	9,356	9,856	11,327	11,533	11,533	11,533	11,533	11,533	11,533
Mineral Carbon	1,765	2,485	3,205	3,205	3,205	3,205	3,205	3,205	3,205	3,205
Fuel Oil	3,380	4,820	5,246	8,864	8,864	8,864	8,864	8,864	8,864	8,864
Diesel	1,728	1,903	1,703	1,356	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149
Process gas	687	687	687	687	687	687	687	687	687	687
Small Hydro (PCH)	4,043	4,116	4,116	4,516	5,066	5,566	5,816	6,066	6,416	6,966
Biomass	5,380	6,083	6,321	6,671	7,071	7,421	7,621	7,771	8,121	8,521
Wind	1,436	1,436	3,241	3,641	4,041	4,441	4,841	5,241	5,641	6,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,455</b>	<b>118,375</b>	<b>122,676</b>	<b>130,774</b>	<b>133,305</b>	<b>140,935</b>	<b>147,605</b>	<b>152,080</b>	<b>157,628</b>	<b>167,078</b>

Table 5. Energy capacity for source for the period of 2010 to 2019<sup>10</sup>

Wind power installations will comprise 2.41% of the total power installed within the National Interconnected System in 2019 and 2.64% in 2012, year of the first operation stage (not including the power capacity of the proposed project activity), according to long-term planning estimates. Thus power produced from this project will have zero impact on baseline calculations. The National Interconnected System will be mainly based on Hydro and Thermal Power Plants. The estimations percentage on hydro power will reach approximately 69.8% by 2019.

It also has to be noted that the contribution of wind power to the power generation system is very unlikely to happen if these plants do not receive some sort of direct or indirect financial support, e.g. in the form of CERs for CDM projects.

These arguments clearly indicate an unrealistic exception for any wind energy project to have delivered a reliable continuous supply of electricity which could be considered as a confident energy source within the National Interconnected System. Therefore, electricity generation from the mix power plants (renewable and no renewable) is identified as the baseline scenario.

<sup>9</sup> EPE – “Plano Decenal de Expansão de Energia 2019”. Available at:

<http://www.epe.gov.br/PDEE/Forms/EPEEstudo.aspx>

<sup>10</sup> EPE – “Plano Decenal de Expansão de Energia 2019”. Table 54 p.80 Available at:

<http://www.epe.gov.br/PDEE/Forms/EPEEstudo.aspx>



**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):**

**Timeline of events of the project**

Date	Event	Support/Reference
12/05/2010	Date when the Environmental Development Institute (IDEMA) gave the preliminary permission to build the wind farm Cabeço Preto IV with a power capacity of 19.8 MW (Process nº 2010-036847/TEC/LP-0076)	Copy of the preliminary license issued by Environmental Development Institute (IDEMA)
25/08/2010	The project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm won the National Auction nº 05/2010 conducted by the ANEEL (Management Decision)	<a href="http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/editais_geracao/documentos/052010%20Resultado_2013.pdf">http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/editais_geracao/documentos/052010%20Resultado_2013.pdf</a>
21/09/2010	Constitution of Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. as the company to develop the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm.	Copy of the corporate charter of Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A.
08/10/2010	Date when the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm received approval for the production and commercialization of electricity from wind power (Process No. 48500.000881/2010-34)	Document published by the ANEEL that support the approval of the project.
25/10/2010	CO2 Solutions sent the Prior Consideration of the CDM of the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm to the UNFCCC and the Brazilian DNA (Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change)	Copies of the emails, in these emails CO <sub>2</sub> Solutions sent the Prior Consideration of the CDM to the UNFCCC and the Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change.
26/10/2010	The Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change confirmed the reception of the Prior Consideration of the CDM	Copy of the email, in this email the Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change confirms the reception of the Prior Consideration of the CDM to CO <sub>2</sub> Solutions.
15/11/2010	The UNFCCC confirmed the reception of the Prior Consideration of the CDM	Copy of the email, in this email the UNFCCC confirms the reception of the Prior Consideration of the CDM to CO <sub>2</sub> Solutions.
06/12/2010	Date of the investment decision, Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. made a deposit of the Bid Price Guarantee “Garantia de Fiel Cumprimento”, corresponding to 5% of total investment of the	Document that mention that the ANEEL receipt of the payment corresponding to the “Garantia de Fiel Cumprimento”.



	project.	
--	----------	--

Table 6. Timeline of the project since management decision until investment decision

As it can be seen in the timeline of the project activity, the consideration of the CDM has been taken into account since the beginning of the development of the project activity, the Prior CDM Consideration was sent before the starting date of the project activity.

The main conclusion of the timeline is that Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. considered the CDM since the beginning of the development of the project; this is supported by the following reasons:

- In the National Auction (August 2010) Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. offered a bid price for the sales energy of 124.45 \$R/MWh, this bid price was obtained due to a complete economic analysis made by Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. One of the variables considered in the economic analysis was the CDM incentive; therefore, Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. considered the income of the CERs sales when offered a bid price for the sales energy.
- The starting date of the project activity was when Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. made a payment for a Bid Price Guarantee to the ANEEL (December, 2010), before this event happened Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. sent the Prior CDM Consideration to UNFCCC (October, 2010).

### Analysis of the additionality of the project

CDM incentives would be the ideal complement for wind energy in Brazil. This statement is based in the fact that recent wind farm projects in Brazil are being developed as CDM projects. It can be concluded that wind energy is not a particularly attractive proposition in the business-as-usual scenario.

To demonstrate its additionality, the approved “*Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality ver 05.2*” has been used, following all steps defined. These steps will demonstrate that the project activity is not the baseline scenario.

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

Definition of alternative scenarios to the project activity that otherwise could be implemented in case that the project activity does not reach its operative status.

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

The project activity is the production of energy without emissions that will be exported to the National Interconnected System of electricity. The alternatives defined include:

1. The proposed project activity not undertaken as a CDM project activity: It would be a wind-based electrical power station of 19.8 MW which does not obtain CERs from a CDM registry. This alternative scenario consists in the installation of a new renewable electricity source into the SIN (National Interconnected System). The renewable energy unit is a new wind farm, with the same configuration of the proposed project activity, without being registered as a CDM project activity.
2. Continuation of the current situation: Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. does not implement the project; its designated customers will continue purchasing the electricity from the National Interconnected System.



This scenario consists in the continuation of the current practices, which is the use of carbon intensive electricity sources in the isolated system, and the non-implementation of the Proposed Project Activity as reflected in the combined margin calculations. This alternative is considered as the baseline scenario.

3. The same power generation through power plants from fossil fuels: Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. is a company whose core business is the development of renewable energy projects as is stated in its incorporation deed, where the company's purpose is established. Being such purpose the development of the necessary activities for the start-up, operation and maintenance of a wind farm located in Brazil.  
The generation through power plants from fossil fuels is not possible because Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. is not interested in the generation of energy through carbon intensive sources; therefore, this scenario is eliminated.
4. The same power generation through power plants from renewable sources like mini hydro power plants: The development of a hydroelectric plant depends primarily on conditions in the region, it is necessary to determine whether it is feasible to develop a hydropower plant in the region. Also due to the size of the project activity, hydropower plants could only be a viable alternative if there was either a group of mini hydro power plants or at least one large hydropower plant.

#### **Sub-step 1b. Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations**

The National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) is in charge of appointing Independent Producers of electrical energy. Therefore last October 8, 2010 the project Cabeço Preto IV received approval for the production and commercialization of electricity from wind power (Process No.48500.000881/2010-34), this approval may be used until September 1, 2013.

ANEEL also conducts auctions to win the right to develop hydropower plants. However Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. was created with the specific objective of generating electricity using a wind farm; the following paragraph supports the social objective of Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. according to its corporate charter:

*Article 3º The Company aim is the electric power generation through wind turbines from plant Cabeço Preto IV, including implementation and installation, as well as the marketing of power generated.*

The installation license must be processed just before construction works begins. In this case, the Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development “Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Meio Ambiente do Rio Grande do Norte” (IDEMA) gave the preliminary license to build the wind Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm with a power capacity of 19.8 MW (11 wind turbines) (Process No. 2010-036847/TEC/LP-0076), this authorization is valid until May 12, 2012.

Despite the alternative of develop a hydropower plant is consistent with the regulation of ANEEL, this does not match with the purpose of Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. For this reason, this alternative is eliminated and excluded of any further analysis.

In summary, the development of Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm is in consistency with all the national regulations. Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. is in consistent with the permits (ANEEL, CEPRAM) to build and operate the wind farm.



In the analysis of the possible alternatives of the project, there still two alternatives for the project:

- The proposed project activity not undertaken as a CDM project activity.
- Continuation of the current situation: Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. does not implement the project (baseline scenario).

Both the project activity and the alternatives scenarios are in compliance with all regulations according the following entities: National Electric System Operator (ONS from the Portuguese *Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico*), Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL from the Portuguese *Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica*), Minas Gerais Environmental Agency (FEAM from the Portuguese *Fundação do Meio Ambiente de Minas Gerais*) and the CDM Executive Board.

With this information it can be concluded that the two alternatives are viable options, they will be analyzed in the investment analysis in order to demonstrate the additionality of the project.

## **Step 2. Investment analysis**

### **Sub-step 2a. Determine appropriate analysis method**

According to the “*Tools for the demonstration and assessment of additionality*” three analysis methods are suggested: simple cost analysis (option I), investment comparison analysis (option II) and benchmark analysis (option III).

As the project activity generates other income than carbon credits due to the sale of electricity to the grid, simple cost analysis (option I) cannot be applied.

Comparison analysis method (option II) is applicable to projects whose alternatives are also investment projects. Only on such basis, comparison analysis can be conducted. The alternative baseline scenario of the project is the National Interconnected System rather than new investment projects. Therefore, option II is not an appropriate method for the decision-making context. Benchmark analysis (option III) is selected for this project activity.

### **Sub-step 2b. Option III. Apply benchmark analysis**

For the benchmark analysis, the IRR is considered the most suitable indicator for the project type. The project IRR will be used, since it includes all in and out cash flows.

According to the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” (Version 05.2), option a) was used to determine the discount rate and benchmark used for the benchmark analysis.

- (a) *Government bond rates, increased by a suitable risk premium to reflect private investment and/or the project type, as substantiated by an independent (financial) expert or documented by official publicly available financial data;*

In order to estimate an adequate discount rate to evaluate the project activity financial feasibility the following was considered:



- Government bond rates: In this case is used the Brazilian Governmental Bond -BRL-2028. This bond was emitted several times in different years:
  - February 2007: First emission of the BRL-2028 bond with a maturity of 21 years and a yield of 10.68%<sup>11</sup>
  - June 2007: Fourth emission of the BRL-2028 bond, this bond is the last bond emitted before the management decision and it has a maturity of 21 years and a yield of 8.626%.
  - October 2010: Fifth emission of the BRL-2028 bond with a maturity of 17 years and a yield of 8.85 %<sup>12</sup>.
- BNDES Bond: As an electricity project presents higher risks than a Governmental Bond, it is appropriate to add a risk premium in the bond yield. The BNDES, National Bank of Social and Economic Development is the main and the cheapest source for Brazilian Loans for infrastructure projects. The direct spread required by BNDES for investments related to renewable energy is 0.9% per year<sup>13</sup>
- Technology risk: In Brazil there is no information available about reliable technology risk premium values related to renewable and/or wind energy project. Hence, as a conservative approach, this risk was not considered for the benchmark value.

From the above the benchmark value would be 9.526%. This value will be compared with the IRR of the project to demonstrate the additionality of the project.

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

Relevant data considered for analysis are:

- Revenues from electricity sale: These are estimated taking into account the power that will be sold to the grid and the electricity prices at which the power will be sold. Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. will sell the electricity generated at an initial price of R\$ 124.45/MWh.
- Revenues from CERs: These are estimated taking into account the emission reduction estimation, the average selling price of carbon credits of 12 USD/tCO<sub>2</sub> and a 21 years crediting period.
- Euro average exchange rate: 1.29 USD/€
- Real average exchange rate: 1.76 R\$/USD
- Capital expenditure: 90,470,425.37 R\$.
- Operations & Maintenance costs (O&M): 3% of total investment
- Transmission cost: 3.18 \$R/kW-month
- Land rent cost: 7,500 \$R/MW
- Inflation rate: The inflation is based on the average supported by the “Banco Central do Brasil”, the value is 4.5%<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> Tesouro Nacional Divida Mobiliaria Externa. Available at:  
[http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/divida\\_publica/downloads/soberanosinternet.xls](http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/divida_publica/downloads/soberanosinternet.xls)

<sup>12</sup> Tesouro Nacional Divida Mobiliaria Externa. Available at:  
[http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/divida\\_publica/downloads/soberanosinternet.xls](http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/divida_publica/downloads/soberanosinternet.xls)

<sup>13</sup> BNDES Interest Rate. Page 20. Available at:  
<http://www.marinemoney.com/forums/RIO10/Presentations/Sept16th/Figueiredo.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Central Bank of Brasil. Available at: <http://www.bcb.gov.br/?SISMETAS>



The Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm Project's cash flow shows that the IRRs for the project activity development with and without considering CER revenues were the following:

Scenario	Project IRR
Without CER revenues	9.11 %
With CER revenues	9.93 %

Table 7. IRR of project

The IRR calculations clearly shows that the IRR of the project activity (9.11 %) is below the chosen financial benchmark (9.526%), demonstrating that the net income from the electricity sales is not enough to justify and overcome the required investment.

The CER's income was considered for 21 years of project duration because of the CDM renewable credit period of 7 years selected; this assumption represents high risk due the uncertainty of the renovation of the Kyoto Protocol post 2012.

The result of the analysis shows that the project IRR is lower than the benchmark; therefore, the project without CDM incentives is financially unattractive. After considering the CDM financial incentives in the project's cash flow; the project IRR will be improved.

In the other hand if the CDM registration is obtained the IRR for the project activity taking into account the income from the CER's sales will increase up to 9.93 %. Therefore, it is clearly demonstrated that with the CDM incentives the project IRR will overpass the benchmark and will make this project to be economically feasible.

This section permits us to conclude that the project considered as a CDM project activity, and the attendant benefits and incentives derived from the CER, revenues will alleviate or will help to overcome the financial hurdles described.

#### Sub-step 2d. Sensitivity Analysis

The main driver for performing a sensitivity analysis would be the price of the tCO<sub>2</sub> in organized markets. The increment of the IRR for scenarios with different price of tCO<sub>2</sub>:

	Price of tCO <sub>2</sub> (US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> )				
	5	10	15	20	25
IRR	9.45%	9.79 %	10.13 %	10.47 %	10.80%
Project's IRR increment	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	0.33%

Table 8. Increase on IRR with different scenarios.

Other indicators as total investment, electricity prices, operation and maintenance (O&M) and transmission costs were selected for sensitivity analysis, these financial indicators fluctuated within the range of -10% to +10%.

Total Investment	-10%	-5%	5%	10%
Project IRR	10.41	9.74	8.53	7.99
Electricity Prices	-10%	-5%	5%	10%
Project IRR	7.17	8.16	10.02	10.91





O&M	-10%	-5%	5%	10%
Project IRR	9.60	9.36	8.86	8.61
Transmission Cost	-10%	-5%	5%	10%
Project IRR	9.25	9.18	9.04	8.97
Plant Load Factor	-10%	-5%	5%	10%
Project IRR	7.17	8.16	10.02	10.91

Table 9. Financial Parameters.

Even though the additionality of the project activity is clearly demonstrated based on the Investment analysis (Step 3), the sensibility analysis shows that there are three variables than can overpass the benchmark if the variations are:

- Decrease of the investment by 5 and 10%
- Increase of electricity prices by 5 and 10%
- Increase of plant load factor by 5 and 10%
- Decrease of O&M by 10%

#### Decrease of investment by 5 and 10%.

This scenario is very unlikely to happen because all the investment costs included in the model have been reviewed in detail and have been supported accordingly. These costs already include important discounts due to further negotiations of the project developer, Gestamp Eólica S.L., which is developing a very similar project that is using the same technology, Cabeco Preto Wind Farm<sup>15</sup>. Around a 10% discount in turbines has been obtained as a volume incentive from the supplier and more than 75% of the investment regarding the transmission line is not being considered because this project will take advantage of the infrastructure of Cabeco Preto Wind Farm.

As a result, the investment ratio of the Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm project is 4,500,000 \$R/MW, which is a very low ratio compared to other similar projects developed in Brazil with an average investment ratio of 13,000,000 \$R/MW<sup>16</sup>. So, it not a realistic scenario to consider that the investment amount can be reduced even more since is clearly demonstrated that the present project activity is one of the cheapest projects developed in Brazil.

#### Increase of electricity price by 5% and 10% (income for sales)

The electricity price has been already established in the Brazilian National Auction (August 2010), this base value is 124.45 R\$/MWh and cannot be changed. The only variable which will be affecting this price

<sup>15</sup> Cabeco Preto Wind Farm. Project developed by Gestamp Eólica S.L. with a total installed capacity of 19.8 MW in the region of João Câmara. CDM project on validation by the same DOE (TÜV Nord) Available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/ZKK48Y00O0MIH8NW93AYJPB65PV4OL/view.html>

<sup>16</sup> A comparative table of investment ratios of different projects developed in Brazil has been handled to TÜV Nord; the average investment ratio of these projects is about 13 MM \$R per MW. Some of these projects are:

- Praias de Parajuru Wind Farm: (Investment ratio of 19,000,000 \$R/MW). Reference: <http://diariodonordeste.globo.com/materia.asp?codigo=662042>
- Osorio Wind Farm: Project Registered as CDM (Investment ratio of 14,000,000 \$R/MW). Reference: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/XYRSB92C541AXM5SWKCGKIA6IEW0KE/view.html>
- Bom Jardim and Agua Dolce Wind Farm: (Investment ratio of 5,400,000 \$R/MW). Reference: [http://www.evwind.com/noticias.php?id\\_not=6742](http://www.evwind.com/noticias.php?id_not=6742)



among the lifetime of the project is the inflation rate of Brazil, 4.5% according Brazilian Bank forecasts for the next years, which has been already taken into account in the economic model and also during the sensitivity analysis.

It is important to notice that inflation not only affects the sales but also O&M, land rent and transmission costs, among other costs. As a result, even if we used an increment by 10% on the inflation rate, the project IRR will be 9.63%, which is still below the benchmark of the project. Therefore, an scenario where only the income for sales of electricity are increased without affecting any other variables in the economic model, is not likely to happen.

### **Increase of plant load factor by 5% and 10%**

This case is not probable to happen supported in the fact that a typical wind farm has a plant load factor between 20-40%<sup>17</sup>. This asseveration is supported with the particular case of Brazil that shows that the plant load factor (capacity factor) of the wind energy in Brazil is approximately 30%<sup>18</sup>. The project's plant load factor is about 49%; therefore, it not possible that the plant load factor increases because the current value is well above the average of a wind farm.

Additionally, the plant load factor considered for this project is very conservative (according UNFCCC requirements), since the value used is 49.41% that has a probability of 50% of occurring; the realest value is 35.57% (3,116 Equivalent hours<sup>19</sup>) whose probability of happening is 95%<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, it is demonstrated that a conservative approach is used for the development of the project and that on actual basis the value of the plant load factor will be lower.

### **Increase of O&M by 10%**

This fact is not probable to happen because the O&M cost of a wind farm has the tendency to increase through the time of operation, this is supported with the report of Risø National Laboratory which mentions that the O&M appears to be strongly correlated with the turbine age.

*“In the first years the manufactures warranties implies a low level of O&M to the owner, but after the 10<sup>th</sup> year, large repairs and reinvestment should be expected”<sup>21</sup>.*

The same study also mentions that in the first two years the O&M cost is approximately 0.3-0.4 c€/kWh (4.44- 5.92 USD/MWh). Then after six years, the O&M costs had increased to approximately 0.6-0.7

---

<sup>17</sup> Green Energy Times. Searsburg Wind Distributions: Truths and Facts. Available at: <http://www.greenenergytimes.org/2011/03/23/searsburg-wind-distortions-truths-facts/>

<sup>18</sup> CleantechInvestor. Build Brazil's Wind Business. Available at: <http://www.cleantechinvestor.com/portal/wind-energy/5374-building-brazils-wind-business.html>

<sup>19</sup> The equivalent hours are calculated with the relation between the Net Energy reported in the Wind Resource Study and the Total Capacity of the project. Equivalent hours= 61,699 MWh/ 19.8 MW = 3116 Equivalent hours.

<sup>20</sup> “Evaluación de Recursos Eólicos. Parque Eólico Cabeço Preto IV (Brasil)” by Barlovento Recursos Naturales, Table 17. Page 47.

<sup>21</sup> Risø National Laboratory .Wind Energy- The facts. Volume 2. Costs and Prices. Page 101. Available at: [http://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea\\_documents/documents/publications/WETF/Facts\\_Volume\\_2.pdf](http://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea_documents/documents/publications/WETF/Facts_Volume_2.pdf)

c€/kWh (8.88-10.36 USD/MWh)<sup>22</sup>. Therefore, it is concluded that the costs of O&M are unlikely to decrease during the project lifetime, and then this kind of change, on real basis, is off the table.

### Breakeven Analysis

In order to observe the variance necessary to overpass the benchmark limit for the other variable, a breakeven analysis was made for the variable of transmission cost.

- Transmission cost

The figure 3 shows the breakeven analysis for the transmission cost variable. The conclusion of this analysis is that the transmission cost needs to decrease 30.40 % to over pass the benchmark; this case is not possible to happen because the COSERN establish the value of this cost and is increased with the country inflation.

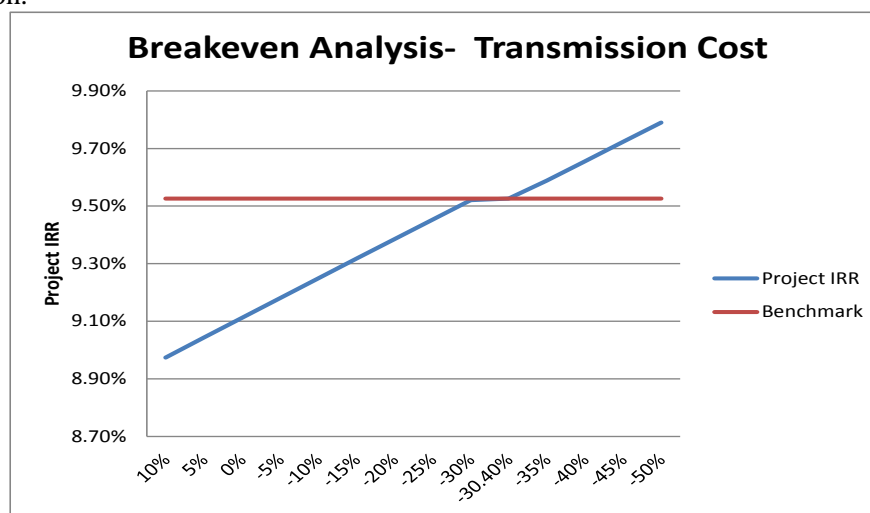


Figure 3. Breakeven Analysis- Transmission Cost.

In conclusion, the development of the project activity without the CERs incentive (alternative 1, Sub-Step 1a) is not possible; therefore, the additionality of the project activity is clearly demonstrated based on the Investment analysis, Step 2.

### Step 3. Barrier analysis

N/A

### Step 4. Common practice analysis

#### **Sub-step 4a. Analyze other activities similar to the proposed project activity.**

The following table show all wind farms in operation (50) according to the information published by the National Agency of Electric Energy<sup>23</sup>. However, even though similar activities are being implemented in

<sup>22</sup> Risø National Laboratory .Wind Energy- The facts. Volume 2. Costs and Prices. Page 100. Available at: [http://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea\\_documents/documents/publications/WETF/Facts\\_Volume\\_2.pdf](http://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea_documents/documents/publications/WETF/Facts_Volume_2.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica (ANEEL) Available at: <http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/capacidadebrasil/capacidadebrasil.asp>



the host country all of these activities have the support of the PROINFA program that provides several benefits which permit/facilitates the implementation of wind farms.

Units in operation			
Source	Units	Power (kW)	%
Hydro	328	189,719	0.17
Wind	50	930,482	0.82
Small hydro	389	3,490,341	3.03
Solar PV	4	86	0
Hydro (2)	173	77,715,187	67.90
Thermal	1,398	31,760,006	25.35
Nuclear	2	2,007,000	1.80
Total	<b>2,324</b>	<b>114,421,330</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 10. Plants in operation at January 25 2011<sup>24</sup>.

Some wind farm units in operation or under construction in Brazil were developed within the framework of the PROINFA program. This program envisaged the installation of 220 MW of wind energy in each state, using the Environmental Initial Permit issuing date as criterion for the selection of projects. Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm Project was not selected by PROINFA and it is not able to take advantage of fixed electricity prices and funding provided by the program.

The selection of the projects that will be developed by the PROINFA program was finished before the beginning of year 2009; therefore, the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm could not have the benefits of this program because by the date when the project obtained the license for electricity generation (August 2010) the application for the PROINFA program was closed.

The PROINFA program's objective was to support the development of wind farms (up to 1.379 MW of capacity)<sup>25</sup>; however, as previously mentioned the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm was not able to get the benefits of this program.

Some principal incentives of the PROINFA program are:

- Funding of up to 70% of the investment, with the exception of imported products, services and land acquisition. Investors should ensure 30% of project capital<sup>26</sup>.
- Depreciation is considered 10 years.
- Cancellation of interest payments during construction of the project<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica (ANEEL) Available at:  
<http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/capacidadebrasil/capacidadebrasil.asp>

Table 10 is obtained from the data bank of the ANEEL website so this page is constantly updated. The information in the table was taken on January 25, 2011.

<sup>25</sup> World Resources Institute. Program of Incentives for Alternative Electricity Sources (PROINFA). Available:  
<http://projects.wri.org/sd-pams-database/brazil/programme-incentives-alternative-electricity-sources-proinfa>

<sup>26</sup> Organization of Iberoamerican States. Proinfa incentiva fontes alternativas de energia. Available at:  
[http://www.oei.es/divulgacioncientifica/reportajes\\_084.htm](http://www.oei.es/divulgacioncientifica/reportajes_084.htm)



- Power purchase guaranteed for 20 years<sup>28</sup>.

The following tables show all wind farm projects included in the PROINFA program:

Date	Qualif	Plant	State	Power (MW)
15/10/2003	PIA	UEE BA 3- Caetité	BA	192.10
18/06/2001	PIA	UEE Beberibe	CE	25.20
26/04/2002	PIA	UEE Praia do Morgado	CE	28.80
26/04/2002	PIA	UEE Volta do Rio	CE	42.00
28/05/2002	PIA	UEE Enacel	CE	31.50
03/09/2002	PIA	UEE Praias de Parajuru	CE	28.80
27/09/2002	PIA	UEE Canoa Quebrada	CE	57.00
23/03/2003	PIA	UEE Canoa Quebrada	CE	10.50
08/10/2002	NAO PIA	UEE Formosa	CE	104.40
08/10/2002	NAO PIA	UEE Foz do Rio Choró	CE	25.20
08/10/2002	NAO PIA	UEE Paracuru	CE	23.40
18/10/2002	NAO PIA	UEE Icaraizinho	CE	54.00
13/12/2002	PIA	UEE Taíba Albatroz	CE	16.50
27/12/2002	PIA	UEE Central Geradora Eólica Bons Ventos	CE	50.00
20/03/2003	PIA	UEE Lagoa do Mato	CE	27.00
24/07/2003	PIA	UEE Taíba Águia	CE	27.00
30/07/2003	PIA	UEE Caraúbas	CE	10.50
17/09/2003	PIA	UEE Ubajara	CE	100.00
17/09/2003	PIA	UEE Paracuru	CE	100.00
13/11/2003	PIA	UEE Taíba Andorinha	CE	22.00
24/12/2003	PIA	UEE Caponga	CE	10.00
20/02/2004	PIA	UEE da Fábrica da Wobben Windpower	CE	0.60
06/11/2003	PIA	UEE Alhandra	PB	5.40
07/11/2003	PIA	UEE Vitória	PB	4.25
26/11/2003	PIA	UEE Coelho I	PB	4.50
26/11/2003	PIA	UEE Millenium	PB	10.20
23/12/2003	PIA	UEE Albatroz	PB	4.50
23/12/2003	PIA	UEE Caravela	PB	4.50
23/12/2003	PIA	UEE Mataraca	PB	4.50
30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Atlântica	PB	4.50

<sup>27</sup> The Entrepreneur's Toolkit. PROINFA –Programa de Incentivo às Fontes Alternativas de Energia Elétrica do Brasil. Available at: [http://www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org/index.php?title=PROINFA -  
Programa de Incentivo %C3%A0s Fontes Alternativas de Energia El%C3%A9trica no Brasil](http://www.entrepreneurstoolkit.org/index.php?title=PROINFA_-_Programa_de_Incentivo_%C3%A0s_Fontes_Alternativas_de_Energia_El%C3%A9trica_no_Brasil)

<sup>28</sup> Brazil Government. Matriz Energética. Available at: [http://www.brasil.gov.br/cop-espanol/panorama/lo-que-brasil-esta-haciendo/matriz-energetica/br\\_model1?set\\_language=es](http://www.brasil.gov.br/cop-espanol/panorama/lo-que-brasil-esta-haciendo/matriz-energetica/br_model1?set_language=es)



30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Camurim	PB	4.50
30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Coelhos II	PB	4.50
30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Coelhos III	PB	4.50
30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Coelhos IV	PB	4.50
30/12/2003	PIA	UEE Presidente	PB	4.50
02/05/2002	PIA	UEE Pirauá	PE	4.25
14/07/2003	NAO PIA	UEE PE3- Poçao	PE	62.05
12/09/2003	NAO PIA	UEE PE2- Serra de Macambira	PE	59.50
05/12/2003	PIA	UEE Gravatá Fruitrade	PE	4.25
05/12/2003	PIA	UEE Mandacaru	PE	4.25
05/12/2003	PIA	UEE Santa Maria	PE	4.25
05/12/2003	PIA	UEE Xavante	PE	4.25
09/01/2004	PIA	UEE Pedra do Sal	PI	70.55
09/01/2004	PIA	UEE Coqueiro	RJ	14.40
09/01/2004	PIA	UEE Gargaú	RJ	28.05
09/01/2004	PIA	UEE Mundéus	RJ	23.80
09/01/2004	PIA	UEE Saco Dantas	RJ	26.40
23/01/2004	NAO PIA	UEE Quintanilha Machado 1	RJ	135.00
03/02/2004	PIA	UEE Maravilha	RJ	49.60
20/11/2002	NAO PIA	UEE RN 1 – Mel	RN	89.25
20/11/2002	NAO PIA	UEE RN 11- Guamaré	RN	146.20
20/11/2002	NAO PIA	UEE RN 15- Rio do Fogo	RN	49.30
20/11/2002	PIA	UEE RN 3 – Gameleira	RN	49.30
20/11/2002	PIA	UEE RN 4- Pititinga	RN	49.30
12/03/2003	PIA	UEE Alegria I	RN	51.00
12/03/2003	PIA	UEE Alegria II	RN	100.80
21/03/2003	PIA	UEE Vale de Esperança	RN	29.70
02/10/2003	PIA	UEE Paraíso Farol	RN	102.00
17/12/2003	PIA	UEE Aralém	RN	27.00
17/12/2003	PIA	UEE Zumbi	RN	29.70
08/01/2004	PIA	UEE Fonseca	RN	97.50
20/02/2004	PIA	UEE Paraíso Azul	RN	51.00
31/03/2004	PIA	UEE Lagoas de Genipabu	RN	4.50
27/03/2003	PIA	UEE Ponta do Mel	RN	50.40
08/01/2003	NAO PIA	UEE dos Índios	RS	50.00
08/01/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Osório	RS	50.00
08/01/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Sangradouro	RS	50.00
30/05/2003	PIA	UEE Elebras Cidreira I	RS	72.00
27/06/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Serra dos Antunes	RS	98.60



24/09/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Palmares	RS	50.00
4/12/2003	PIA	UEE Fazenda Eólica de Xangri-lá	RS	26.25
30/01/2004	PIA	UEE Fazenda Eólica de Imbé	RS	35.00
10/09/2003	PIA	UEE Osório I	RS	28.50
10/09/2003	PIA	UEE Xangri-lá II	RS	6.00
23/09/2003	PIA	UEE Xangri-lá I	RS	24.00
10/12/2003	PIA	UEE Casqueiro I	RS	6.00
10/12/2003	PIA	UEE Casqueiro II	RS	45.00
22/10/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Livramento	RS	74.80
04/04/2003	PIA	UEE Água Doce	SC	9.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Aquibata	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Bom Jardim	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Cascata	SC	4.80
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Cruz Alta	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Pulpito	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Santo Antônio	SC	4.80
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Três Pinheiros	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	NAO PIA	UEE Salto	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	PIA	UEE Amparo	SC	30.00
08/04/2003	PIA	UEE Campo Belo	SC	9.60
08/04/2003	PIA	UEE Rio do Ouro	SC	30.00
26/11/2003	PIA	UEE Santa Marta	SC	46.53
07/05/2004	PIA	UEE do Vigia	SC	30.00

Table 11. Plants under PROINFA program<sup>29</sup>.

The following tables show all wind farm units in operation or under construction in Brazil and their correspondence with the previous tables:

Plant	State	Power (MW)	Developed with
-------	-------	------------	----------------

<sup>29</sup> Eletrobras. Available at:

<http://www.eletrobras.gov.br/ELB/services/eletrobras/ContentManagementPlus/FileDownload.ThrSvc.asp?DocumentID={9B6832B3-F317-4BF6-A663-E466A250B8A7}&ServiceInstUID={9C2100BF-1555-4A9D-B454-2265750C76E1}&InterfaceInstUID={18F15ED9-1E73-4990-8CC6-F385CE19FF17}&InterfaceUID={72215A93-CAA7-4232-A6A1-2550B7CBEE2F}&ChannelUID={B38770E4-2FE3-41A2-9F75-DFF25AF92DED}&PageUID={ABB61D26-1076-42AC-8C5F-64EB5476030E}&BrowserType=IE&BrowserVersion=6>

The Eletrobras webpage suffer several changes; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. However a copy of the document was given to TÜV Nord to support the information of the link.



			PROINFA program
UEE Beberibe	CE	25.60	YES
UEE Praia do Morgado	CE	28.80	YES
UEE Volta do Rio	CE	42.00	YES
UEE Enacel	CE	31.50	YES
UEE Praias de Parajuru	CE	28.804	YES
UEE Canoa Quebrada	CE	57.00	YES
UEE Canoa Quebrada	CE	10.50	YES
UEE Formosa	CE	104.40	YES
UEE Foz do Rio Choró	CE	25.20	YES
UEE Paracuru	CE	23.40	YES
UEE Icaraizinho	CE	54.60	YES
UEE Taíba Albatroz	CE	16.50	YES
UEE Central Geradora Eólica Bons Ventos	CE	50.00	YES
UEE Lagoa do Mato	CE	3.23	YES
UEE Coelhos I	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Millenium	PB	10.20	YES
UEE Albatroz	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Caravela	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Mataraca	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Atlântica	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Camurim	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Coelhos II	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Coelhos III	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Coelhos IV	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Presidente	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Pirauá	PE	4.95	YES
UEE Gravatá Fruitrade	PE	4.95	YES
UEE Mandacaru	PE	4.95	YES
UEE Santa Maria	PE	4.95	YES
UEE Xavante	PE	4.95	YES
UEE Pedra do Sal	PI	18.00	YES
UEE Gargaú	RJ	28.05	YES
UEE RN 15- Rio do Fogo	RN	49.30	YES
UEE dos Índios	RS	50.00	YES
UEE Osório	RS	50.00	YES
UEE Sangradouro	RS	50.00	YES
UEE Água Doce	SC	9.00	YES





UEE Bom Jardim	SC	0.60	YES
UEE Vitória	PB	4.50	YES
UEE Alegria I	RN	51.0	YES
UEE Palmares	RS	8.0	YES
UEE Mucuripe	CE	2.40	NO
UEE Olinda	PE	0.225	NO
UEE Macau	RN	1.80	NO
UEE do Horizonte	SC	4.80	NO
UEE Prainha	CE	10.00	NO
UEE Taíba	CE	5.00	NO
UEE Elétrica de Palmas	PR	2.50	NO
UEE Fernando de Noronha	PE	0.225	NO
UEE IMT	PR	2.20	NO

Table 12. Wind farms in operation until January 25, 2011<sup>30</sup>.

In the table 12 is seen that 82% of the wind projects currently in operation in Brazil were developed within the framework of the PROINFA program. The remaining cases are small-scale farms (between 0.226 and 10 installed MW) with investment costs which are not comparable with those of the proposed project activity.

Furthermore, 4 wind projects in operation are registered CDM projects:

Date of registration	Project Title	MW	Host Country
28/08/2006	Horizonte Wind Power Generation Project	4.8	Brazil
30/09/2006	Água Doce Wind Power Generation Project	9.0	Brazil
28/12/2006	Osório Wind Power Plant Project	50.0	Brazil
09/03/2007	Petrobras Wind Power Project for Oil Pumping at Macau, Brazil	1.8	Brazil

Table 13. CDM projects registered until January 25, 2011.

Currently, all registered wind farm projects are in operation. These plants also have issued CER's in this order: Osório Wind Power Plant (292,505 CER's), Horizonte Wind Power Plant (26,113 CER's), Água Doce Wind Power (16,067 CER's) and Petrobras Wind Power Plant (0 CER's).

According to the previous information, it can be concluded that the operation of wind farms with a capacity superior to 10 MW can be only considered as common practice in Brazil under the PROINFA program, even though some of these wind farms are also receiving CDM incentives. The Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm project does not have incentives from the PROINFA program, thus the development of the

<sup>30</sup> ANEEL. <http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/capacidadebrasil/GeracaoTipoFase.asp?tipo=7&fase=3>

Table 12 is obtained from the data bank of the ANEEL website, this page is constantly updated. The information in the table was taken on January 25, 2011.

The information in the column "Developed with PROINFA Program" was completed taking into account the table 11.



project cannot be considered as a common practice since its total capacity is 19.8 MW. In conclusion the project is not going to be developed without the support of CDM incentives, so the project is additional.

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

No other activities are observed. Similar projects that have been recently announced rely on additional income from registration as a CDM project in order to overcome the existing barriers.

The above described application of the Additionality Tool shows that all steps and sub-steps are satisfied.

There are realistic and credible alternatives consistent with mandatory laws and regulations, a benchmark analysis including a sensitivity analysis consistently supports that the proposed project activity is unlikely to be financially attractive and essential distinctions between the project activity and similar activities observed are reasonably explained. Therefore, the proposed project activity is additional.

### **B.6. Emission reductions:**

#### **B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:**

##### **Emissions reductions**

According to the methodology ACM0002 v.12.1.0 the emission reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y \quad (1)$$

Where:

$ER_y$  Emissions reductions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)  
 $BE_y$  Baseline emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)  
 $PE_y$  Project emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)

##### **Project emissions**

The proposed project is not based on hydroelectric or geothermic energy, and therefore it is not necessary to consider the greenhouse gas emissions of the project, in accordance with the guidelines established by the ACM0002 version 12.1.0 methodology, that mentions the following.

The project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE_y = PE_{FF,y} + PE_{GP,y} + PE_{HP,y} \quad (2)$$

Where:

$PE_y$  Project emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)  
 $PE_{FF,y}$  Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)  
 $PE_{GP,y}$  Project emissions from the operation of geothermal power plants due to the release of non-condensable gases in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)  
 $PE_{HP,y}$  Project emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)

*“For most renewable power generation project activities,  $PE_y=0$ ”*



This project activity is not related with the development of a geothermal plant or hydro power plant, in conclusion the project emission of the project is considered zero ( $PE_y=0$ )

### Leakage

For the calculations of leakage, the methodology ACM0002 ver.12.1.0 states:

*“No leakage emissions are considered. The main emission potentially giving rise to leakage in the context of electric sector projects are emissions arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emission from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, procession, transport). These emissions sources are neglected”*

In conclusion the leakage emissions are considered zero.

### Baseline emissions

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \cdot EF_{grid,CM,y} \quad (3)$$

Where:

$BE_y$  = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)  
 $EG_{PJ,y}$  = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh/yr)  
 $EF_{grid,CM,y}$  = Combined margin CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system. (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh)

According to the methodology, as the project activity is being developed in a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation, then:

$$EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{facility,y} \quad (4)$$

Where:

$EG_{PJ,y}$  = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh/yr)  
 $EF_{facility,y}$  = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr)

For the calculation of the emission factor, which will yield the total equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction for the whole crediting period, a Combined Margin ( $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ ) will be used, in accordance with the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system ver. 02.2.0”.

The steps to following for calculate emission factor are:

1. Identify the relevant electricity systems.
2. Choose whether to include off-grid power plants in the project electricity system (optional).
3. Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM).
4. Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method.
5. Calculate the build margin emission factor (BM).
6. Calculate the combined margin (CM) emissions factor.

### Step 1. Identify the relevant electricity systems.

At their meeting on 29 April 2008, the Designated National Authority of Brazil (Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change - CIMGC) approved a decision whereby Brazil was considered to have a single electricity system National Interconnected System (Sistema Interligado Nacional or SIN) for the purposes of calculating the emission factors defined in the ACM0002 version 12.1.0 methodology. The SIN therefore constitutes the **electricity system of the project**.

The electricity systems of Uruguay and Argentina are considered to be **connected electricity systems**, which are linked to the SIN by means of transmission lines. The following diagram illustrates the identification of the electricity system.

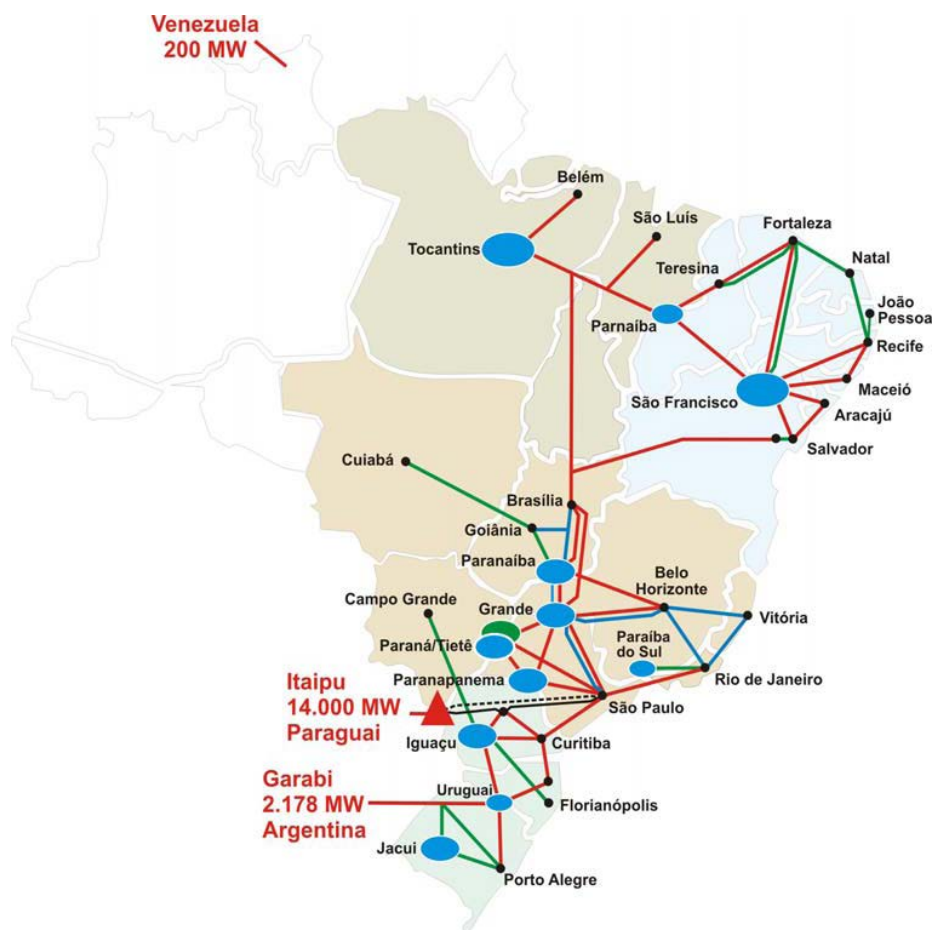


Figure 4. National Interconnected System

The following options described in the tool have been adopted for the electricity system defined above:

- When determining the operating margin emission factor, imports from Argentina and Uruguay are considered as sources of electricity generation with an emission factor of 0 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per MWh.
- Exports of electricity to Uruguay or Argentina are not excluded from the generation data used to calculate and monitor emission factors.

**Step 2. Choose whether to include off-grid power plants in the project electricity system (optional)**

Project participants may choose between the following two options to calculate the operating margin and build margin emission factor:

- Option I: Only grid power plants are included in the calculation.
- Option II: Both grid power plants and off-grid power plants are included in the calculation.

Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. has chosen Option I and only grid power plants are included in the calculation. Option I corresponds to the calculation procedure contained in earlier versions of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.

**Step 3. Select a method to determine the operating margin (OM)**

The data of the operating margin published by the Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change is using the Dispatch data analysis OM method, so option (c) is chosen

**Step 4: Calculate the operating margin emission factor according to the selected method.**

The dispatch data analysis OM emission factor ( $EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$ ) is determined based on the grid power units that are actually dispatched at the margin during each hour  $h$  where the project is displacing grid electricity. This approach is not applicable to historical data and, thus, requires annual monitoring of  $EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$ .

The emission factor is calculated as follows:

$$EF_{grid,OM-DD,y} = \frac{\sum_h EG_{PJ,h} \cdot EF_{EL,DD,h}}{EG_{PJ,y}} \quad (5)$$

Where:

- $EF_{grid,OM-DD,y}$  = Dispatch data analysis operating margin CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor in year  $y$  (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh).  
 $EG_{PJ,h}$  = Electricity displaced by the project activity in hour  $h$  of year  $y$  (MWh).  
 $EF_{EL,DD,h}$  = CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for grid power units in the top of the dispatch order in hour  $h$  in year  $y$  (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh).  
 $EG_{PJ,y}$  = Total electricity displaced by the project activity in year  $y$  (MWh).  
 $h$  = Hours in year  $y$  in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity.  
 $y$  = Year in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity.

If hourly fuel consumption data is available, then the hourly emissions factor is determined as:

$$EF_{EL,DD,h} = \frac{\sum_{i,n} FC_{i,n,h} \cdot NCV_{i,y} \cdot EF_{CO2,i,y}}{\sum_n EG_{n,h}} \quad (6)$$



Where:

$EF_{EL,DD,h}$	= CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor for grid power units in the top of the dispatch order in hour $h$ in year $y$ (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh)
$FC_{i,n}$	= Amount of fossil fuel type $i$ consumed by grid power unit $n$ in hour $h$ (Mass or volume unit)
$NCV_{i,y}$	= Net calorific value (energy content) of fossil fuel type $i$ in year $y$ (GJ/mass or volume unit)
$EF_{CO_2,i}$	= CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor of fossil fuel type $i$ in year $y$ (tCO <sub>2</sub> /GJ)
$EG_{n,h}$	= Electricity generated and delivered to the grid by grid power unit $n$ in hour $h$ (MWh)
$n$	= Grid power units in the top of the dispatch (as defined below).
$i$	= Fossil fuel types combusted in grid power unit $n$ in year $y$ .
$h$	= Hours in year $y$ in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity.
$y$	= Year in which the project activity is displacing grid electricity.

The CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor of the grid power units  $n$  ( $EF_{EL,n,y}$ ) should be determined as per the guidance for the simple OM, using the Options A1, A2 or A3.

To determine the set of grid power units  $n$  that are in the top of the dispatch, obtain from a national dispatch center:

- The grid system dispatch order of operation for each grid power unit of the system including power units from which electricity is imported.
- The amount of power (MWh) that is dispatched from all grid power units in the system during each hour  $h$  that the project activity is displacing electricity.

At each hour  $h$ , stack each grid power unit's electricity generation using the merit order. The group of grid power units  $n$  in the dispatch margin includes the units in the top x% of total electricity dispatched in the hour  $h$ , where x% is equal to the greater of either:

(a) 10%.

(b) The quantity of electricity displaced by the project activity during hour  $h$  divided by the total electricity generation by grid power plants during that hour  $h$ .

The Operating Margin refers to the actual energy generation mix installed in Brazil. The total fuel consumption for generation is divided into the different types of power plants, in order to determine the weighted average of the actual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Brazil.

In this country, the Designated National Authority of Brazil (Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change - CIMGC) published in its web site the emission factor data of the operating margin for each month.

The data of the electricity generated in Brazil have been obtained from the SIN dispatch center (ONS – National Electricity System Operator)<sup>31</sup>:

- Total net monthly electricity generation from each thermal, hydro, wind and nuclear power plant, published by ONS (2010).
- Total net annual electricity generation from each thermal, hydro, wind and nuclear power plant, published by ONS (2010).

<sup>31</sup> Operador Nacional do Sistema Eléctrico. Available at: [http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao\\_energia.aspx](http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao_energia.aspx)

The data of the emission factor for the operating margin was obtained from the Ministry of Science and Technology “Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia”<sup>32</sup>. The calculation of the operating margin emission factor will be updated every year because the emission factor is expost.

**Step 5: Calculate the build margin (BM) emissions factor.**

The value published in the DNA web page<sup>33</sup> for the BM for the year 2009 is 0.0794. This value will be updated every year due to the emission factor is expost.

**Step 6: Calculate the combined margin (CM) emissions factor.**

The combined margin emissions factor is calculated as follows:

$$EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} \times W_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} \times W_{BM} \quad (7)$$

Where:

$EF_{grid,OM,y}$	= Operating margin CO2 emission factor in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh).
$EF_{grid,BM,y}$	= Build margin CO2 emission factor in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh).
$W_{OM}$	= Weighting of operating margin emissions factor (%).
$W_{BM}$	= Weighting of build margin emissions factor (%).

For wind and solar projects, the default weights are as follows:  $w_{OM} = 0.75$  and  $w_{BM} = 0.25$  (due to their intermittent and non-dispatchable nature).

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

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, i, y</sub></b>
<b>Data unit:</b>	tCO <sub>2</sub> /GJ
<b>Description:</b>	CO2 emission factor of fossil fuel type <i>i</i> in year <i>y</i>
<b>Source of data used:</b>	IPCC default values at the lower limit of the uncertainty at a 95% confidence interval as provided in table 1.4 of Chapter1 of Vol. 2 (Energy) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories.

<sup>32</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the  $EF_{grid,OM,y}$  was certified by Tüv Nord.

Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at: <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/307492.html>

<sup>33</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the  $EF_{grid,BM,y}$  was certified by Tüv Nord.

Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at: <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/303076.html#ancora>



Value applied:	Diesel Oil: 72,600 Natural Gas: 54,300 Residual Fuel Oil: 75,500
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Fuel emission factors have been selected from the 2006 IPCC guidelines, following the conservative assumptions established in the monitoring worksheets.
Any comment:	This data is not used in the calculation of the $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ because the host DNA already provides the value of the $EF_{grid,OM,y}$ and $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ for the National Interconnected System

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$\eta_{k,y}$
Data unit:	%
Description:	Average net energy conversion efficiency of power unit $k$ in year $y$
Source of data used:	Annex 1 of the emission factor tool.
Value applied:	Coal Steam Turbine: 50% Diesel Oil Internal Combustion Engine: 39.5% Diesel Oil Open Cycle: 39.5% Natural Gas Combined Cycle: 60% Natural Gas Open Cycle: 39.5% Residual Fuel Oil Internal Combustion Engine: 39.5% Residual Fuel Oil Steam Turbine: 39% Blast furnace gas steam turbine 37.5%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Energy conversion efficiencies have been selected from the emission factor tool. Since detailed information on power plants is not available (detailed technology and date of construction), the following conservative assumptions must be adopted in determining plants' efficiency: all plants are considered to be constructed after 2000 and the higher efficiency technology is applied when the technology is not detailed.
Any comment:	This data is not used in the calculation of the $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ because the host DNA already provides the value of the $EF_{grid,OM,y}$ and $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ for the National Interconnected System.

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

#### Project emissions

The proposed project is not based on hydroelectric or geothermic energy, and therefore it is not necessary to consider the greenhouse gas emissions of the project, this asseveration is in accordance with the guidelines established by the ACM0002 ver.12.1.0 methodology:

*“For most renewable power generation project activities,  $PE_y=0$ ”*

This project activity is not related with the development of a geothermic plant or hydro power plant, in conclusion the project emission of the project is considered zero ( $PE_y=0$ )





## Leakage

The methodology ACM0002 ver.12.1.0 mentions the following:

*“No leakage emissions are considered. The main emission potentially giving rise to leakage in the context of electric sector projects are emissions arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emission from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, procession, transport). These emissions sources are neglected”*

In conclusion the leakage emissions are considered zero.

## Baseline emissions

In order to calculate the baseline emissions it is necessary to obtain the emission factor of the grid, the emission factor is composed of two parts: Operating Margin ( $EF_{grid,OM,y}$ ) and Build Margin ( $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ ), and it is calculated according the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” (ver 02.2.0).

Using the approved methodology ACM0002 Version 12.1.0 and the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”, we take data of the operation and build margin calculated by the Designated National Authority of Brazil (Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change - CIMGC) The emission coefficient factor by fuel type is determined in tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh instead of tCO<sub>2</sub>/mass or volume.

The data of the operation and build margin calculated was obtained using the information of the Designated National Authority of Brazil (Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change - CIMGC)

The Operating Margin emission factor calculation for 2010 is 0.4789 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh (see details in Annex 3)

The Build Margin is obtained in the annual information reported by the Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change- CIMGC. For the year 2009 the Build Margin is 0.0794 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh.

## Calculate the baseline emission factor EF

The baseline emission factor is calculated as the weighted average of the Operating Margin emission factor and the Building Margin emission factor. For wind and solar projects, the default weights are as follows:  $W_{OM} = 0.75$  and  $W_{BM} = 0.25$  (owing to their intermittent and non-dispatchable nature).

Thus, the *ex-post* baseline emission factor will be:  $0.75 \cdot 0.4789 + 0.25 \cdot 0.0794 = \mathbf{0.379}$  tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh

## Emission Reductions

The emission reduction by the project activity is the difference between the baseline emissions, project emissions and emissions due to leakage. Since there are no project emission and no emission due to leakage, the emission reductions will be the baseline emission. This baseline emission is the baseline emission factor multiplied by the energy generation.

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$



Where:

$ER_y$  = Emission reductions in year  $y$  (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)

$BE_y$  = Baseline emissions in year  $y$  (t CO<sub>2</sub>/yr)

$PE_y$  = Project emissions in year  $y$  (t CO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)

Baseline emission factor = **0.379** tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh

Annual generation = 85.709 GWh

Baseline Emissions = 32,484 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year

Baseline Emissions: 32,484 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year

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

Total emission reduction during the crediting period: 227,388 tCO<sub>2</sub> (See Annex 3)

Estimation of emission reductions:

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)
2012	0	32,484	0	32,484
2013	0	32,484	0	32,484
2014	0	32,484	0	32,484
2015	0	32,484	0	32,484
2016	0	32,484	0	32,484
2017	0	32,484	0	32,484
2018	0	32,484	0	32,484
<b>Total (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227,388</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227,388</b>

Table 14. Estimation emission reductions.

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

##### B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EG<sub>facility,y</sub></b>
Data unit:	MWh/yr
Description:	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year $y$
Source of data to be used:	Energy meters installed in the Wind farm and in the substation.
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected	The project has not been implemented, therefore, the available estimations has been used (85.709 GWh/year, established by the Wind Source Study prepared by Barlovento Recursos Naturales).



emission reductions in section B.5	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>This value is calculated, considering the losses of energy due to the length of the transmission line, the data is calculated using the following equation:</p> $EG_{facility,y} = X_{Loss} * EG_{m,WF} \quad (9)$ <p>Where:</p> <p><math>EG_{facility,y}</math> = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr)</p> <p><math>X_{Loss}</math> = Losses factor due energy loss through transmission line (calculated in equation 8).</p> <p><math>EG_{m,WF}</math> = Gross energy measure by the project wind farm at the exit of the wind farm (MWh), including the project activity. In this case m refers to the project wind farm.</p> <p>The sum of the net electricity generation of each wind farm (connected to the same transmission line) using the equation 9 will cross check with the report published by the CCEE.</p> <p>In order to calculate the net energy of the project is necessary to calculate a power loss factor due energy loss through transmission line, this factor is calculated with the following equation:</p> $X_{Loss} = \frac{EG_{DP}}{\sum_m EG_{m,WF}} \quad (8)$ <p>Where:</p> <p><math>X_{Loss}</math> = Losses factor due energy loss through transmission line.</p> <p><math>EG_{DP}</math> = Net energy measure at the Substation/ Delivery Point (MWh).</p> <p><math>EG_{m,WF}</math> = Gross energy measure by each wind farm at the exit of the wind farm (MWh), including the project activity. In this case m refers to the project wind farm.</p> <p>The variables <math>X_{Loss}</math>, <math>EG_{DP}</math> and <math>EG_{m,WF}</math> are defined in this section.</p> <p>The energy dispatched by the project's activity will be monitored using official measurements in accordance with the procedures established by the National Operator of Electric Systems "Opérador Nacional do Sistema Eléctrico" ONS.</p> <p>Extra information of the meters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meters: 2 meters outside wind farm (1 main, 1 backup), and 2 at the substation for the net energy of the entire transmission line (1 main, 1 backup).</li> <li>• Type: bidirectional</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy class: Max error 0.2 KWh</li> <li>Calibration frequency: 2 years</li> </ul>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	<p>This data will be directly used for calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions. The measurement equipment will be properly calibrated and checked periodically for accuracy.</p> <p>The cross check will be made with the energy measured and the report of energy produced published by the CCEE (Chamber of Power Commercialization).</p>
Any comment:	The data will be archived in electronic way. Archived data kept during the crediting period and two years after.

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>grid, CM, y</sub></b>
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
Description:	Combined margin CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”
Source of data to be used:	Estimated figure based on 75% of OM and 25% of BM values
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	<b>0.379 CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh.</b> This value will change because the emission factor is exposed and need to be updated yearly, with the latest available data of the OM and BM.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	It is calculated by the DNA using the Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 02.2.0) with 1 year vintage data and option of ex post calculation based on 75% of OM and 25% of BM values approach. Computed once during PDD finalization.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Any comment:	N/A

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>grid, OM, y</sub></b>
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
Description:	Operating Margin of the National Interconnected System, obtained with the dispatch method by the Brazilian DNA
Source of data to be used:	Monthly values are available in the DNA web page. <a href="http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/327118.html#ancora">http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/327118.html#ancora</a> <sup>34</sup>
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	Due to variations in the production of electricity. Operating margin is derived from a weighted average of the energy produced and the emission factor provided by the DNA. See annex 3
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>The weighted average is calculated by the next equation:</p> $EF_{grid, OM, y} = \text{sum (Net monthly generation * Monthly } EF_{grid, OM}) / (\text{Net year energy})$

<sup>34</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the EF<sub>grid, OM, y</sub> was certified by Tüv Nord.



applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Any comment:	N/A

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>grid,BM,y</sub></b>
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
Description:	Build Margin of the National Interconnected System, published by the Brazilian DNA
Source of data to be used:	The build margin is available in the DNA web page. <a href="http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/303076.html#ancora">http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/303076.html#ancora</a> <sup>35</sup>
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	For the year 2009 the build margin is 0.0794 tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh. This value will change in the future because the emission factor is calculated ex post.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The Brazilian DNA yearly calculates the build margin.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	N/A
Any comment:	N/A

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EG<sub>DP</sub></b>
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Net energy measured at the substation/delivery point.
Source of data to be used:	Data monitored in the meter installed in the substation João Câmara (Delivery Point of Energy).
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	This variable will be monitored; therefore, there is not an expected value to apply until the project activity begins to operate.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The energy dispatched will be monitored using official measurements in accordance with the procedures established.  Extra information of meters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type: bidirectional</li> <li>• Accuracy class: Max error 0.2 KWh</li> <li>• Calibration frequency: 2 years</li> <li>• Measurement: Hourly measurement and monthly recording.</li> </ul>

<sup>35</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the EF<sub>grid,BM,y</sub> was certified by Tüv Nord.



QA/QC procedures to be applied:	This data will be directly used for calculation of the net energy generated by the project activity. The measurement equipment will be properly calibrated and checked periodically for accuracy.
Any comment:	N/A

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EG<sub>m,WF</sub></b>
Data unit:	MWh
Description:	Gross energy measure by the project wind farm at the exit of the wind farm (MWh), including the project activity. In this case m refers to the project wind farm.
Source of data to be used:	Data monitored in the exit of the wind farm.
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	This variable will be monitored; therefore, there is not an expected value to apply until the project activity begins to operate.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>The energy dispatched will be monitored using official measurements in accordance with the procedures established.</p> <p>Extra information of meters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type: bidirectional</li> <li>• Accuracy class: Max error 0.2 KWh</li> <li>• Calibration frequency: 2 years</li> <li>• Measurement: Hourly measurement and monthly recording.</li> </ul>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	This data will be directly used for calculation of the net energy generated by the project activity. The measurement equipment will be properly calibrated and checked periodically for accuracy.
Any comment:	N/A

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>X<sub>Loss</sub></b>
Data unit:	Dimensionless
Description:	Losses factor due energy losses through transmission line.
Source of data to be used:	<p>Relation between the energy measured in the delivery point and the sum of all energy measured in each wind farm.</p> $X_{Loss} = \frac{EG_{DP}}{\sum_m EG_{m,WF}} \quad (9)$
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions in section B.5	This variable will be calculated after the measure of energy in the wind farm and substations has been realized.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>The energy dispatched will be monitored using official measurements in accordance with the procedures established.</p> <p>Extra information of meters:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type: bidirectional</li> <li>• Accuracy class: Max error 0.2 KWh</li> <li>• Calibration frequency: 2 years</li> <li>• Measurement: Hourly measurement and monthly recording.</li> </ul>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	This data will be directly used for calculation of the net energy generated by the project activity. The measurement equipment will be properly calibrated and checked periodically for accuracy.
Any comment:	N/A

### B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

#### 1. Introduction

The Monitoring Plan defines the process of gathering data required for:

- The preparation of a periodical report on the monitoring of reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions attributable to the Cabeço Preto IV wind farm, which should be verified for the periodical presentation of the CERs (see Annex 4).

The Monitoring Plan defines the following tasks:

- Data gathering and calculation to determine the emission reductions and contributions to sustainable development.
- Quality control and assurance provisions.
- Responsibilities.

#### 2. Duration

The Monitoring Plan will be implemented over the 7-year crediting periods of project activity. All data and evidences collected as part of monitoring will be archived electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period.

#### 3. Preparation of a periodical report on the monitoring of emission reductions

##### 3.1. Grid emission factor:

##### Operating margin emission factor

The operating margin is considered *ex-post*. The DNA website contains the value of the operating margin in a monthly period. Then the weighted average of the operating margin emission factor is calculated and the latest available value in the verification period will be used.<sup>36</sup>

##### Build margin emission factor

The build margin is considered *ex-post*. In this case, the latest available value in the verification period will be used.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup>The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the  $EF_{grid,OM,y}$  was certified by Tüv Nord. Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at: <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/74689.html>

<sup>37</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the  $EF_{grid,BM,y}$  was certified by Tüv Nord. Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at: <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/74689.html>



### 3.2. Data quality control and assurance

Quality of data used in the estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions is controlled and/or assured by means of:

#### Using internal controls:

- Measuring of energy delivered by the wind farm will be carried out according to the ONS procedures.
- Power meters (and safety power meters) must comply with technical requirements and be calibrated.
- Preventive and corrective maintenance of the measuring system shall be performed.

#### Undertake data validations:

- Cross check data of energy supplied by the wind farm to the National Interconnected System and data published in the CCEE report of energy produced.
- In the event that the principal meter malfunctions, it will use the backup meter readings. When the main meter is repaired, the main meter measurements will be used.
- In the case that both meters were broken the information of the energy generated will be obtained from the CCEE report.
- Measurements of energy delivered by the project activity to the national grid will be recorded and compared every month with data published in the CCEE report of energy produced. In case of differences exceeding 0.2% being identified, the energy generation measuring system should be reviewed. The lowest value will be used to estimate emission reductions.

#### Undertake calculations using a Data Management System (DMS)

- A data management system has been prepared to ensure that all calculations are undertaken automatically and adequately stored, recorded and controlled, and could therefore be appropriately verified. This system is structured in spreadsheets, validated data, as mentioned above.

### 3.3. Responsibilities

- The operation manager of the wind farm will undertake all responsibilities regarding the monitoring of emission reductions and will be trained by the parent Company regarding the application of the monitoring plan and the related data monitoring system.
- Maintenance of the measuring system following ONS procedures will be carried out by the maintenance manager. Training of maintenance personnel will be carried out by the supplier of wind turbines.
- For this type of project, situations where emergencies can cause significant unintended emissions are not probable to occur, therefore, this issue is not considered in the monitoring plan.

The next figure describes the operational and management structure that will monitor emissions reductions generated by the project activity.



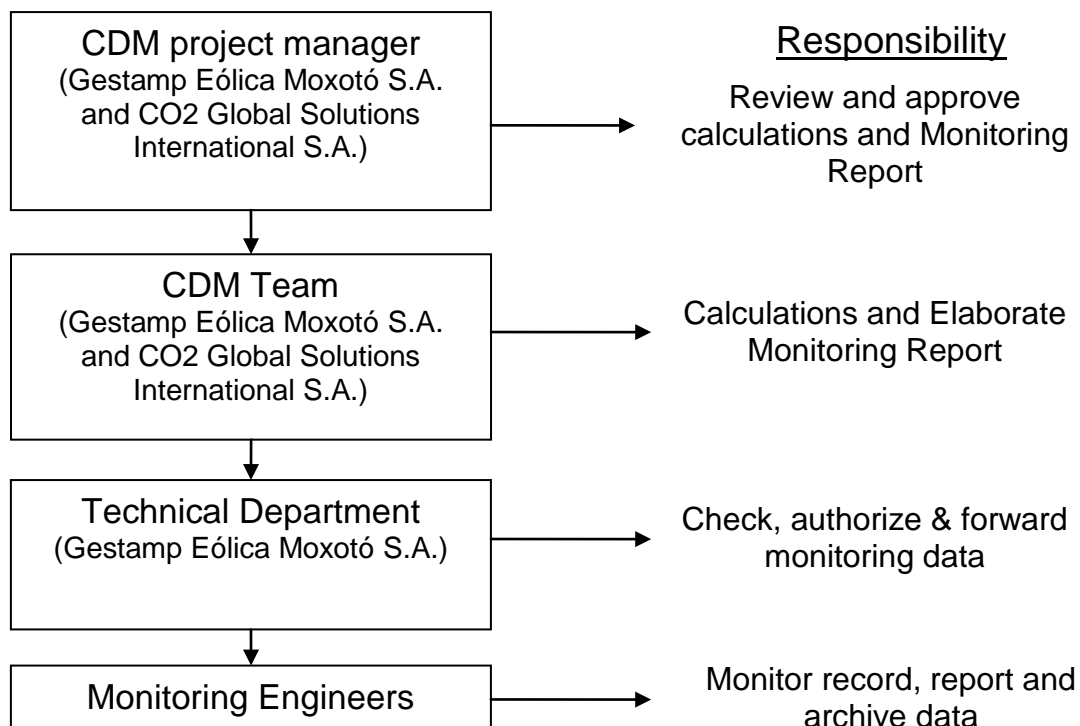


Figure 5. Flow diagram of monitoring emissions.

Emission Monitoring and Calculation Procedure	
<b>Data Source and collection</b>	Data are taken from Technical Department for the wind farm.
	Most data are available and recorded according to the management system.
	Frequency of data is based on data management system.
	Data are monitored by monitoring engineers for the wind farm. All data are reviewed by Technical Department.
<b>Data compilation</b>	Data is transmitted to CDM Team
<b>Emission calculation and Monitoring Report</b>	Emission calculations are conducted on yearly basis from data which is collected daily, monthly or annually, depending on the nature of the data.
	All data is calculated by CDM Team, using a excel spreadsheet. Monitoring Report will be elaborated by CDM Team.
<b>Emission data review and approval</b>	Calculation and Monitoring Report is reviewed and approved by CDM project manager.
<b>Record keeping</b>	All data will be recorded electronically. Monitoring engineers are responsible for record keeping.

Table 15. Emission Monitoring and Calculation Procedure

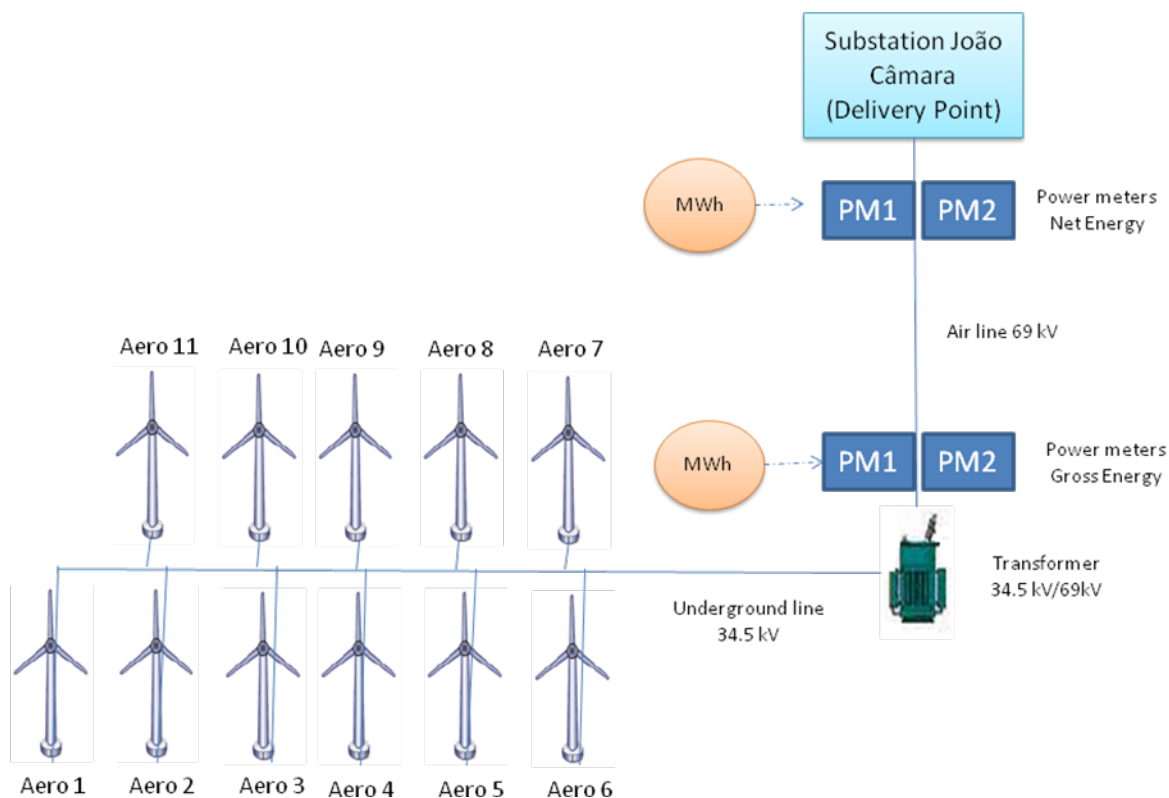


Figure 6. Simplified wiring diagram

As seen in Figure 6, there will be a meter at the beginning of the substation and two additional meters at the exit of the wind farm. This is carried out in order to know the generated power for the wind farm and prevent a future problem if a new wind farm is connected to the same transmission line. Monitoring of the electricity produced is made in accordance with regulations of the country; these regulations are stated by the CCEE.

**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)**

Date of completion: 25/01/2011

Alfonso Lanseros Valdés

Partner consultant

[infocdm@co2-solutions.com](mailto:infocdm@co2-solutions.com)

**CO<sub>2</sub> Global Solutions International S.A. (Project Participant)**

Claudio Coello 76 Bajo C

Madrid 28001, Spain

Tel: +34 914261783 / +34 917814148

Fax: +34 917814149

[www.co2-solutions.com](http://www.co2-solutions.com)

**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:**

06/12/2010

On this date the project owner made a the first major financial commitment of project owner, Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. made a deposit for the Bid Price Guarantee “Garantía de Fiel Cumplimiento”, corresponding to 5% of total investment of the project, this payment is required by the government as pre-requisite for granting the official authorization for project implementation according to the rules set out in the energy Auction Edict, at which the project bid for energy price was a winner.

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

The project activity is expected to have a minimum lifetime of 20 years<sup>38</sup>.

**C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:****C.2.1. Renewable crediting period****C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:**

01/01/2012

**C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:**

Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. will select 7 years 0 months renewable crediting period.

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

N/A

**C.2.2.2. Length:**

N/A

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

Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. elaborated the RAS (Simplified Environmental Report) of the project to reflect the environmental impact of the implantation of the wind farm; this study was a requirement to obtain the environmental license (Process No. 2010-036847/TEC/LL-0076) by IDEMA. In this document

<sup>38</sup> The estimation is based on the technical information stated for the supplier. See Brochure Vestas V90-3MW. Page 12.



it can be seen the physical, social, biological and cultural impacts of the zone where the project will be carried out.

Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A. will generate energy by means of renewable sources, in particular, the wind. The location of the activity of the project will be in João Câmara, Rio Grande do Norte.

To study the environmental impact the project developer used the “Checklist” method which consists in listing the project activities that can have an effect on the environment where the project is developed. Some attributes were used to characterize the benefit or adverse effects of the project activities, these attributes are: Character, magnitude, size, length, condition or reversibility, order, temporality and scale.

In general, a wind power generator is an activity which produces electricity and is more compatible with the environment. This has a favourable environmental aspect due to the operational characteristics of wind turbines, and further that, is an example of clean energy that do not produce effluents into the environment.

In conclusion, the impacts in the vegetation and habitats during the process of preparation and construction at the site will not be significant. During the stage of operation of the project activity, the regeneration of the vegetation will become in a natural way. Also, the advantages that will be obtained by the project activity exceed the possible negative environmental impacts.

**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:**

After the corresponding legal revision, the project of the wind farm of Cabeço Preto IV was approved by the IDEMA “Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Meio Ambiente do Rio Grande do Norte” (Process No. 2010-036847/TEC/LP-0076).

The final conclusion of the Simplified Environmental Report is that the project presents no significant environmental impact.

In the agreement with the terms and the conditions of the resolution there will be some mitigating measures to diminish the most possible environmental impacts and to benefit more to the society. These actions are performed in accordance with the activities asked for in the final environmental permit issued by the Institute for sustainable Development and Environment (IDEMA).

**SECTION E. Stakeholders’ comments**

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

Comments from stakeholders were received by means of sending out invitation letters, following the recommendations as defined by the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change. The following stakeholders have been invited:

- City council of João Câmara
- Municipal Chamber of João Câmara
- National Council of Environment
- FBOMS: Brazilian NGO Forum and Social Movements for the Environment and Development



- Institute of Environment
- Public Ministry of the State of Rio Grande do Norte.
- Federal Public Ministry.
- Department of Environment and Water Resources - State Government of Rio Grande do Norte

Invitation letters were sent on the January 04, 2011. The DNA of Brazil requested that the PDD document is available on a website; in this case on January 20, 2011 in the CO2 Solutions website the PDD of Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm, was published in the Portuguese version.

<http://www.co2-solutions.com/#/brgstmp01/4546777851>

Letters could be received within a period of 15 days, according to the recommendations, and copies of the letters with their corresponding AR (confirmation of reception) will be delivered to the Brazilian DNA (Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change).

<b>E.2. Summary of the comments received:</b>
-----------------------------------------------

No comments received.

<b>E.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:</b>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

No comments received.

**Annex 1****CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY****PRIMARY PROJECT SPONSOR**

Organization:	Gestamp Eólica Moxotó S.A.
Street/P.O.Box:	Av. Dr. Silvio Bezerra de Melo, 418-A 1º Andar
Building:	
City:	Lagoa Nova
State/Region:	Rio Grande do Norte
Postfix/ZIP:	59390-000
Country:	Brazil
Telephone:	+55 (041) 32521052
FAX:	+55 (041) 32533025
E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:jose.orue@gonvarri.com">jose.orue@gonvarri.com</a>
URL:	
Represented by:	José Antonio Orue Mera
Title:	Mr.
Salutation:	
Last Name:	Orue
Middle Name:	Antonio
First Name:	José
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	+55 (041) 32533025
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:jose.orue@gonvarri.com">jose.orue@gonvarri.com</a>



## CDM – Executive Board

page 47

Organization:	Gestamp Eólica S.L.
Street/P.O.Box:	Titan 15 – 8th Floor
Building:	
City:	Madrid
State/Region:	Madrid
Postfix/ZIP:	28045
Country:	Spain
Telephone:	+34 91 636 19 94
FAX:	+34 91 539 05 21
E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:egarciamolina@gestampren.com">egarciamolina@gestampren.com</a>
URL:	
Represented by:	Dionisio Fernández Auray
Title:	CEO
Salutation:	Mr
Last Name:	Fernández
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Dionisio
Department:	Gestamp Eólica
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	+34 91 539 05 21
Direct tel:	+34 91 636 19 94
Personal E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:dionisio@gestampren.com">dionisio@gestampren.com</a>



## CDM – Executive Board

page 48

Organization:	CO <sub>2</sub> Global Solutions International S.A.
Street/P.O.Box:	C/ Claudio Coello
Building:	76, Bajo C
City:	Madrid
State/Region:	Madrid
Postfix/ZIP:	28001
Country:	Spain
Telephone:	+34 91 7814148
FAX:	+34 91 7814149
E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:infocdm@co2-solutions.com">infocdm@co2-solutions.com</a>
URL:	<a href="http://www.co2-solutions.com">www.co2-solutions.com</a>
Represented by:	Alfonso Lanseros Valdés
Title:	Partner consultant
Salutation:	Mr
Last Name:	Lanseros
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Alfonso
Department:	CDM Development
Mobile:	+34 652 79 59 10
Direct FAX:	+34 91 781 41 49
Direct tel:	+34 91 781 41 48
Personal E-Mail:	<a href="mailto:infocmd@co2-solutions.com">infocmd@co2-solutions.com</a>





**Annex 2**

**INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING**

N/A

**Annex 3****BASELINE INFORMATION**

Energy Generation per type of plant (GWh):

<b>Hydro Sector (GWh)</b>	
	<b>2010</b>
<b>Jan</b>	37,586.52
<b>Feb</b>	35,431.87
<b>Mar</b>	39,299.17
<b>Apr</b>	36,035.14
<b>May</b>	35,750.91
<b>Jun</b>	33,115.37
<b>Jul</b>	35,346.34
<b>Aug</b>	33,902.32
<b>Sep</b>	32,438.16
<b>Oct</b>	34,026.46
<b>Nov</b>	33,564.24
<b>Dec</b>	36,396.89

<b>Termic conventional Sector (GWh)</b>	
	<b>2010</b>
<b>Jan</b>	1,163.16
<b>Feb</b>	1,556.92
<b>Mar</b>	1,421.98
<b>Apr</b>	1,309.60
<b>May</b>	2,094.10
<b>Jun</b>	3,109.51
<b>Jul</b>	2,980.16
<b>Aug</b>	4,744.83
<b>Sep</b>	5,466.11
<b>Oct</b>	4,890.18
<b>Nov</b>	5,243.13
<b>Dec</b>	3,517.26

<b>Wind Sector (GWh)</b>	
	<b>2010</b>
<b>Jan</b>	82.38
<b>Feb</b>	109.97
<b>Mar</b>	108.67
<b>Apr</b>	76.13
<b>May</b>	104.70
<b>Jun</b>	108.74
<b>Jul</b>	108.48
<b>Aug</b>	154.10
<b>Sep</b>	193.17
<b>Oct</b>	142.17
<b>Nov</b>	157.93
<b>Dec</b>	125.13

<b>Termo Nuclear Sector (GWh)</b>	
	<b>2010</b>
<b>Jan</b>	1,463.65
<b>Feb</b>	1,279.66
<b>Mar</b>	1,464.71
<b>Apr</b>	1,130.28
<b>May</b>	1,275.02
<b>Jun</b>	1,424.93
<b>Jul</b>	1,222.67
<b>Aug</b>	1,072.70
<b>Sep</b>	1,332.32
<b>Oct</b>	1,125.40
<b>Nov</b>	434.43
<b>Dec</b>	1,289.32

Source: Operador Nacional do Sistema Eléctrico (ONS) [http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao\\_energia.aspx](http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao_energia.aspx)



Net Monthly Generation of Energy (GWh):

Month	2010 (GWh)
Jan	40,295.71
Feb	38,378.42
Mar	42,294.53
Apr	38,551.15
May	39,224.73
Jun	37,758.55
Jul	39,657.65
Aug	39,873.95
Sep	39,429.76
Oct	40,184.21
Nov	39,399.73
Dec	41,328.60

Source: Operador Nacional do Sistema Eléctrico (ONS) [http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao\\_energia.aspx](http://www.ons.org.br/historico/geracao_energia.aspx)

Operation Margin Emission Factor (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh):

Month	EF <sub>grid,OM</sub> (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh)
Jan	0.2111
Feb	0.2798
Mar	0.2428
Apr	0.2379
May	0.3405
Jun	0.4809
Jul	0.4347
Aug	0.6848
Sep	0.7306
Oct	0.7320
Nov	0.7341
Dec	0.6348

Source: Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/327118.html#ancora> <sup>39</sup>

Baseline calculations:

- Operating Margin:

Operating Margin = Sum (Net monthly energy \* EF monthly)/(Net year energy)

<sup>39</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the EF<sub>grid,OM,y</sub> was certified by Tüv Nord.



All calculations necessary to obtain the operation margin are available in the excel sheet of the project.

$EF_{grid,OM,2010} = 0.4789 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh}$

- Build Margin:

$EF_{grid,BM,2009} = 0.0794 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh}$

Source: Ministry of Science and Technology. Available at

<http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/303076.html#ancora> <sup>40</sup>

Emission factor ex-post =  $0.75 \cdot OM + 0.25 \cdot BM = 0.379 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh}$

---

<sup>40</sup> The Ministry of Science and Technology webpage is constantly updated; therefore, sometimes this link can fail. The value of the  $EF_{grid,BM,y}$  was certified by Tüv Nord.

**Annex 4****MONITORING INFORMATION****A. Measuring and calculation procedure.****1. Measuring.**

The Operation Department will obtain the readings from the meters installed monthly, will report them in the spreadsheet for measurement control and will store the data discharged from the meters in electronic format.

Personnel of the Operation Department will be trained continuously. In case new personnel are hired, they will have to follow a training program and will be formed in the specific skills required to carry out the Monitoring Plan.

**2. Calculation of energy generation to be monitored:**

There will be two meters at the exit of the wind farm and two meter in the substation (delivery point), the meters in the wind farm will measure the gross energy and the meters in the substation will measure the net energy. In the event that a meter malfunctions, it will use the backup meter readings. When the main meter is repaired, the main meter measurements will be used. And in the case that both meters do not operate the information of the energy generated will be obtained from the CCEE report.

In addition to this project, there are other projects that are estimated to operate at the same time and these projects will also join the same transmission line. If all projects are joining the same transmission line, the meter at the substation may not only measure the net energy of the project Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm, for this reason the following calculation is proposed to measure the net energy of the project.

In order to calculate the net energy of the project it is necessary to calculate a power loss factor due to energy loss through transmission line, this factor is calculated with the following equation:

$$X_{Loss} = \frac{EG_{DP}}{\sum_m EG_{m,WF}} \quad (8)$$

Where:

$X_{Loss}$  = Losses factor due energy loss through transmission line.  
 $EG_{DP}$  = Net energy measure at the Substation/Delivery Point (MWh).  
 $EG_{m,WF}$  = Gross energy measure by the project wind farm at the exit of the wind farm (MWh), including the project activity. In this case m refers to the project wind farm.

The  $EG_{facility, y}$  value is calculated considering the losses of energy due to the length of the transmission line, the data is calculated using the following equation:

$$EG_{facility, y} = X_{Loss} * EG_{m,WF} \quad (9)$$



Where:

- $EG_{facility,y}$  = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year  $y$  (MWh/yr)
- $X_{Loss}$  = Losses factor due energy loss through transmission line (calculated in equation 8).
- $EG_{m,WF}$  = Gross energy measure by the project wind farm at the exit of the wind farm (MWh), including the project activity. In this case  $m$  refers to the project wind farm.

The sum of the net electricity generation of each wind farm (connected to the same transmission line) using the equation 9 will be cross checked with the report published by the CCEE.

Calculation of emission reductions.

Cabeço Preto IV Wind Farm emission reductions		
Year:		
A	B	C
Annual validated generation (GWh)	Emission factor <i>ex-post</i> (tCO <sub>2</sub> /GWh)	Emission reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
A	B	A*B
A	379	A* 379

The value of 379 (tCO<sub>2</sub>/GWh) will be actualized yearly because the emission factor will be calculated ex-post.

## B. Quality control (QC) procedures and quality assurance procedures (QA).

### 1. Monitoring equipment

- 1.1. Monitoring equipment shall be set up under the CCEE regulation.
- 1.2. Monitoring equipment shall be authorized through a certificated formal process.
- 1.3. After set up monitoring equipment shall be calibrated and checked periodically for accuracy.

### 2. Monitoring of amount of energy.

- 2.1. The amount of energy transmitted to the grid shall be measured automatically by the established equipment. The measured variables are simultaneously transferred to central control system.
- 2.2. The measured amount of electricity shall be collected daily, weekly, and monthly and shall be archived in electronic way.
- 2.3. The collected variables in article 2.2. shall be checked with the report of energy produced published by the CCEE.

### 3. Corrective and preventive actions:

- 3.1. If the two variables compared in article 2.3. are different, the operation condition of energy meters and other equipments shall be verified. In case measurements were not properly operated by the monitoring equipment, internal revision and correction procedure shall be followed.
- 3.2. Corrective and preventive actions will be properly documented.