CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
SMALL-SCALE PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD)
Version 01

CONTENTS

Annexes

NOTE:

(i) This form is for submission of CPAs that apply a small scale approved methodology using the provision of the proposed small scale CDM PoA.

(ii) The coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a CDM Small Scale Programme Activity Design Document (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD)[1,2] that is specified to the proposed PoA by using the provisions stated in the SSC PoA DD. At the time of requesting registration the SSC PoA DD must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed SSC PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD (using a real case). After the first CPA, every CPA that is added over time to the SSC PoA must submit a completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD.

[1] The latest version of the template form CDM-CPA-DD is available on the UNFCCC CDM web site in the reference/document section.

[2] At the time of requesting validation/registration, the coordinating managing entity is required to submit a completed CDM-POA-DD, the PoA specific CDM-CPA-DD, as well as one of such CDM-CPA-DD completed (using a real case).

SECTION A. General description of small scale CDM programme activity (CPA)

A.1. Title of the small-scale CPA:

>>

Title of the CPA: Energy efficiency program through introducing 3WCF technique at Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd. in Yunnan, China
Current version of the document: 01
Date of the document was completed: 04/12/2009

A.2. Description of the small-scale CPA:

>>

The proposed CDM programme activity (CPA), involves activities of using a three-waste co-combustion furnace (hereinafter referred to as 3WCF) technique to reduce GHG emissions at Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd., an ammonia manufactory in Yunnan province, China. The CPA will be managed by Yunnan Sun Valley Energy Conservation Industry Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as SVEC) and implemented by Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd., in collaboration with key operational partner organisations.

The goal of the CPA is to improve the energy efficiency and to reduce the GHG emission at Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd., by returning the three wastes (gas, sludge, fly ash) that are generated by the steam consumers to the local heat generation plant, and utilize the three wastes to reduce the consumption of coal and/or coke used to generate steam. By conducting this new eco-friendly technique, the program will abate GHG emissions through reducing fossil fuel usage, and save individual ammonia manufactories' money on their fossil fuel bills.

Contribution to the sustainable development:

- The proposed CPA will improve product efficiency. It will reduce the energy consumption and waste discharged. So the owner can improve the level of resource utilization and overall economic benefits by the proposed project.
- The proposed CPA will change the situation that the owner is only dependent on coal. It will not only save energy but also mitigate pollution, which will contribute to achieve the goal of emission reduction in China's 11th five-year plan.

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the small-scale CPA:

>> Here the information on the entity/individual responsible of the CPA shall be included, hence forth referred to as CPA implementer(s). CPA implementers can be project participants of the PoA, under which the CPA is submitted, provided their name is included in the registered PoA.

The coordinating/managing entity and implementer of the proposed CPA is SVEC and Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd., respectively.

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.1. Identification of the small-scale CPA:

>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

>>
P. R. China

A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the small-scale CPA (maximum one page):

>>Geographic reference or other means of identification[3], Name/contact details of the entity/individual responsible for the CPA, e.g. in case of stationary CPA geographic reference, in case of mobile CPAs means such as registration number, GPS devices.

Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd. is located in Huashan industrial park, Zhanyi county, Qujing city, and Yunnan province (Fig. A.1). The GPS of the proposed project site are Lat. 25°75′ N, Lon. 103°89′ E.

Fig. A.1 Geographical location of the proposed CPA in Yunnan province, China.

[3] E.g. in case of stationary CPA geographic reference, in case of mobile CPAs means such as registration number, GPS devices.

A.4.2. Duration of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the small-scale CPA:

>>
01/07/2010

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the small-scale CPA:

>>
15 years

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Fixed Crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

>>
01/01/2011

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable CP:

>>

NOTE: Please note that the duration of crediting period of any *CPA* shall be limited to the end date of the *PoA* regardless of when the CPA was added.

10 years.

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

>>
Table A.3 Estimated emission reductions of the proposed CPA.

Year	Annual estimation of emission reductions (tonnes of CO_2 e)
2011	48,287
2012	48,287
2013	48,287
2014	48,287
2015	48,287
2016	48,287
2017	48,287
2018	48,287
2019	48,287
2020	48,287
Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO_2e)	482,870
Total number of crediting years	10
Annual average of the estimated reductions over crediting period (tonnes of CO_2e)	48,287

A.4.5. Public funding of the CPA:

>>

No public fund from Annex I Party is involved in this SSC-CPA.

A.4.6. Information to confirm that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a de-bundled component

>>

1. For the purposes of registration of a Programme of Activities (PoA)[4] a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA shall be deemed to be a de-bundled component of a large scale activity if there is already an activity[5], which:

   (a) Has the same activity implementer as the proposed small scale CPA or has a coordinating or managing entity, which also manages a large scale PoA of the same sectoral scope, and;

   (b) The boundary is within 1 km of the boundary of the proposed small-scale CPA, at the closest point.

2. If a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA is deemed to be a debundled component in accordance with paragraph 2 above, but the total size of such a CPA combined with a registered small-scale CPA of a PoA or a registered CDM project activity does not exceed the limits for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R project activities as set out in Annex II of the decision 4/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.1 respectively, the CPA of a PoA can qualify to use simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R CDM project activities.

The SSC-CPA is not a de-bundled component of a large-scale activity because the implementer of the project activity is unique for each CPA inserted in the PoA. The implementer of the project activity for this CPA is the owner of the Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd..

A.4.7. Confirmation that small-scale CPA is neither registered as an individual CDM project activity or is part of another Registered PoA:

>>

The CPA is the only project of the PoA "Energy Efficiency Program Through Introducing a 3WCF technique at ammonia manufactories in Yunnan, China" and can be identified as a unique project by the geographic location established by GPS equipment. The map which characterizes the geographic location of this manufacture is in Fig. A.1. in item of A.4.1.2 of this CPA document.

SECTION B. Eligibility of small-scale CPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which small-scale CPA is added:

[4] Only those POAs need to be considered in determining de-bundling that are: (i) in the same geographical area; and (ii) use the same methodology; as the POA to which proposed CPA is being added

[5] Which may be a (i) registered small-scale CPA of a PoA, (ii) an application to register another small-scale CPA of a PoA or (iii) another registered CDM project activity

>>
Energy efficiency program through introducing 3WCF technique at ammonia manufactories in Yunnan, China

B.2. Justification of the why the small-scale CPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA :

>>
Since the proposed CPA has the following characteristics as addressed in PoA, the SCC-CPA is considered as eligible to be included in the PoA.

1. The proposed CPA meet all the applicability requirements of the methodology AMS-II.D..
2. The coordinating/managing entity of the CPA is SVEC, the implementer is Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd..
3. The CPA is implemented in Yunnan province and the physical/geographical boundary of the CPA does not exceed the physical/geographical boundary of the proposed PoA.

B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the small-scale CPA , as per eligibility criteria listed in the Registered PoA:

>>
According to Attachment A to Appendix B of the simplified modalities and procedures for CDM small-scale project activities the following categories of barriers are recognized as a basis for the additionality argument:

- Investment barriers
- Technological barriers
- Barriers due to prevailing practice
- Other barriers

The additionality argument below will be based only on the Investment Barrier.

Investment Barrier Analysis

Option of analysis methods

This PDD argues that the project is not economically attractive without the revenues from the sale of CERs. There are, in principle, three analysis methods that can be used to demonstrate this:

- Option I: Simple cost analysis.
- Option II: Investment comparison analysis.
- Option III: Benchmark analysis.

The simple cost analysis is not applicable for the proposed project because it will produce economic benefit (from energy saving) other than CERs' income. Then the benchmark analysis is chosen.

Benchmark selection

As financial indicator for the benchmark analysis we use the IRR. The choice of the IRR is appropriate, because this indicator is routinely used for project approval decisions in the China. Therefore, the benchmark analysis will use the IRR (after tax) as the prime financial indicator.

Calculation and comparison of financial indicators

According to "Construction project economic evaluation methods and parameters"[6], the financial benchmark rate of return of processing of wastes (after tax) is 9%. Therefore, we choose 9% as the economic evaluation indicators.

Table B.1 Financial internal rate of return

Scenario	IRR (after tax)
Without CDM benefit	0.71%
With CDM benefit	12.43%

From the table B.1 we can see: Without the consideration of CDM benefit, the internal rate of return is 7.12% which is lower than benchmark rate of return 9%, so the proposed project has no financial attraction. This project is unfeasible. With the consideration of CDM benefit, the internal rate of return is 15.97%, which is higher than benchmark rate of return 9%. This project is feasible. We can get the conclusion that CDM benefit can improve the financial attraction of proposed project.

Sensitivity Analysis

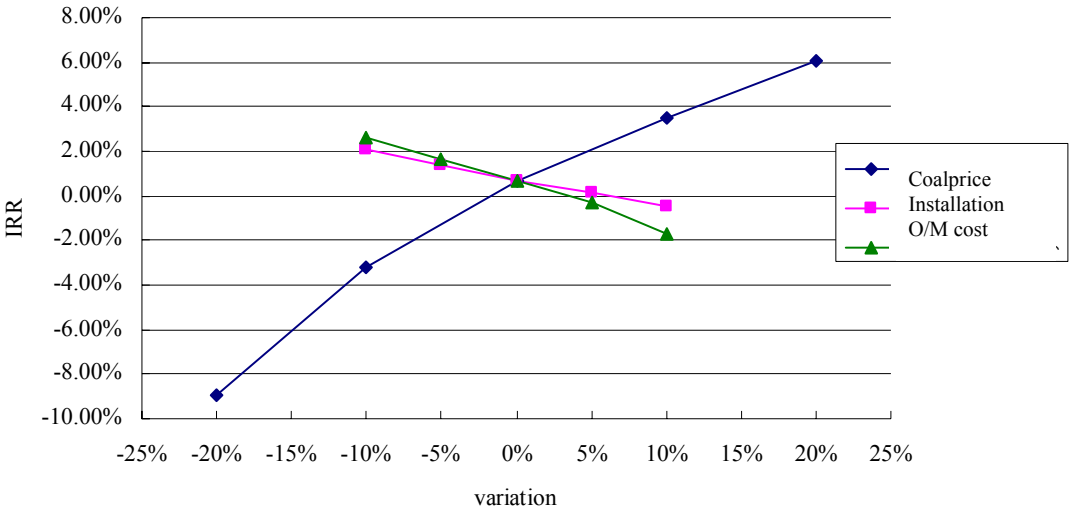
We have also conducted a sensitivity analysis to assess whether under reasonable variations in the critical assumptions, the results of the analysis remain unaltered. We have used as critical assumptions:

- Investment on construction
- Operation cost

The propose project only supply heat for the owner, there is no business income. If the above parameters range between +10% and -10%, the results of IRR(after tax) without consideration of CDM benefits can be seen from Table B.2 and Fig B.1..

Table B.2 Sensitivity analysis of the proposed CPA.

Variation	Construction Cost	O&MCost	Coal Price
-20%	-	-	**-8.94%**
-10%	**2.05%**	**2.61%**	**-3.22%**
-5%	**1.36%**	**1.68%**	-
0	**0.71%**	**0.71%**	**0.71%**
5%	**0.12%**	**-0.29%**	-
10%	**-0.45%**	**-1.68%**	**3.50%**
20%	-	-	**6.03%**



[6] Page 2
Chinese

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Fig. B.1 Sensitivity analysis of the proposed CPA.

From the above Table and Fig we can see that the impact of investment on construction for IRR is greater than that of operation cost for IRR. When the investment construction is reduced by 10% or operation cost save 10%, the IRR is still below the benchmark 9%. Sensitivity analysis shows that all the major parameters range between ±10%，the IRR(after) is still below the benchmark, so proposed project has no financial attraction.
Based on the above analysis, the proposed project has no financial attraction without consideration of CDM benefits, it owns additionality.

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the small-scale CPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

>>

The geographical extent project boundary shall include the following:

(1) The industrial facility where waste energy is generated, including the part of the industrial facility where the waste gas was utilized for generation of captive electricity prior to implementation of the project activity);
(2) The facility where process heat in the element process/steam/electricity/mechanical energy is generated (generator of process heat/steam/electricity/mechanical energy). Equipment providing auxiliary heat to the waste energy recovery process shall be included within the project boundary; and

The facility(ies) where the process heat in the element process/steam/electricity/ mechanical energy is used (the recipient plant(s)) and/or grid where electricity is exported, if applicable.

Table E.2 Summary of gases and sources included in the project boundary and justification / explanation where gases and sources are not included.

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
Baseline	Supplemental fossil fuel consumption at the combustion furnace in business as usual	CO2	Included	Main emission source
		CH4	Excluded	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.
		N2O	Excluded	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.
Project Activities	Supplemental fossil fuel consumption at the 3WCF	CO2	Included	Main emission source
		CH4	Excluded	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.
		N2O	Excluded	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.

B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

>>

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{FF,CO2}$
Data unit:	Kg/TJ
Description:	CO_2 emission factor of standard coal
Source of data used:	《IPCC2006》
Value applied:	95520
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	From IPCC
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$FF_{hisotry,coal}$
Data unit:	t
Description:	historical consumption of standard coal
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	See CDM-SSC-CPA-PDDs
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	NCV_{coal}
Data unit:	MJ/t
Description:	Net caloric value of standard coal
Source of data used:	State standard[7]
Value applied:	See CDM-SSC-CPA-PDDs
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	η_{steam}
Data unit:	%
Description:	Heat efficiency of old stem boiler
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	See CDM-SSC-CPA-PDDs
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	

B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

>>

Baseline emission calculation

$$BE_y = BE_{HG,y} \quad \text{(eq.1)}$$

BE_y baseline emission in the y year (tCO_2e)

$BE_{HG,y}$ emission from the fossil fuels combustion in the boiler in baseline case (tCO_2e)

There are two methods to calculate $BE_{HG,y}$. One method is ex-ante estimation, the result ($BE_{HG,history}$) is get according to historical consumption of standard coal; Another method is ex-post calculation, the result ($BE_{HG,estimated,y}$) is get according to the actual consumption of Fuel residues in the y year. As conservative estimation, we choose a smaller value to be the final result.

$$BE_{HG,history} = EF_{FF,CO_2} \cdot FF_{history,coal} \cdot NCV_{coal} \quad \text{(eq.2)}$$

[7] http://www.ydjjxx.gov.cn/more1.asp?id=11734

$BE_{HG,\ history}$ baseline emission calculated according to the fossil fuel consumption's historical data ($t CO_2 e/yr$)

$EF_{FF,\ CO2}$ emission factor of standard coal ($t CO_2 e$ /MJ)

$FF_{hisotry,\ coal}$ historical consumption of standard coal (t)

NCV_{coal} Net calorie value of standard coal (MJ/t)

$$BE_{HG,estimated,y} = \frac{\sum_k BF_{PJ,k,y} \cdot NCV_k \cdot \eta_{oil}}{\eta_{steam}} \cdot EF_{FF,CO_2} \quad \text{(eq.3)}$$

$BF_{PJ,\ k,\ y}$ Fuel k consumption in the y year (t)

NCV_k Net calorie value of Fuel k (MJ/t)

η_{steam} old steam boiler's heat efficiency(%)

η_{oil} new heating boiler's heat efficiency(%)

$EF_{FF,\ CO2}$ emission factor of standard coal ($t CO_2 e$ /MJ)

$BE_{HG,\ estimated,\ y}$ baseline emission calculated according to the fossil fuel consumption's historical data ($t CO_2 e/yr$)

$$BE_{HG,y} = MIN\{BE_{HG,history}, BE_{HG,estimated,y}\} \quad \text{(eq.4)}$$

Project emission is:

$$PE_y = GWP_{CH_4} \cdot PE_{CH_4,BF,y} \quad \text{(eq.5)}$$

PE_y project emission in the y year ($t CO_2 e$)

GWP_{CH4} global warming potential value of methane

$$PE_{CH_4,BF,y} = EF_{CH_4,BF} \cdot \sum_k BF_{PJ,k,y} \cdot NCV_k \quad \text{(eq.6)}$$

$BF_{PJ,\ k,\ y}$ Fuel k consumption in the y year (t)

NCV_k Net calorie value of Fuel k (MJ/t)

$EF_{CH4,\ BF}$ methane emission factor of Fuel (tCH_4e /MJ)

$PE_{CH4,\ BF,\ y}$ methane emission in the y year (tCH_4e)

Leakage is:

The proposed project will not transfer equipment from other places and will also not transfer equipment to other places, so there is no leakage.

$LE_y = 0$

LE_y Leakage of the proposed project in the y year ($t CO_2 e$)

Emission reduction:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

>>

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO_2 e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO_2 e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO_2 e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO_2 e)
2011	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2012	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2013	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2014	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2015	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2016	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2017	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2018	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2019	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
2020	130,255	178,542	0	48,287
Total (tonnes of CO_2 e)	1,302,550	1,785,420	0	482,870

B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

Monitoring Methodology

All data collected as part of the monitoring plan should be archived electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period.

1) Monitor Data

Consumption of coal （$BF_{PJ,\ coal,\ y}$） , it was recorded monthly and aggregated yearly.

Temperature of hot flue gas (T_{gas})and the normal temperature (T)， both of them will be recorded daily and aggregated yearly. The results will be use to calculate the efficiency of heating oil boiler(η_{oil}) [8]

2) Monitor operational and management scheme

The project operator plans to appoint a CDM project director and a monitoring manager and several monitoring engineers. The respective responsibilities are as follows：

CDM Project Director：Receive reports from the monitoring manager; manage the CDM project; coordinate with the Chinese Government and stakeholders; submit the monitoring report to the DOE and deliver the CERs.

[8] Calculation is based on <Standard method for thermal calculation of boiler unit>. The calculation process can be seen in the annex 4.

Monitoring Manager: Check the monitoring data supplied by monitoring workers, aggregate yearly, prepare the monitoring report, and be responsible for CDM Project Director.

Monitoring Workers: Record the consumption of coal. Record the temperature of hot flue gas and the normal temperature everyday. Archiving all of data.

The team members named in the above may be revised in the future.

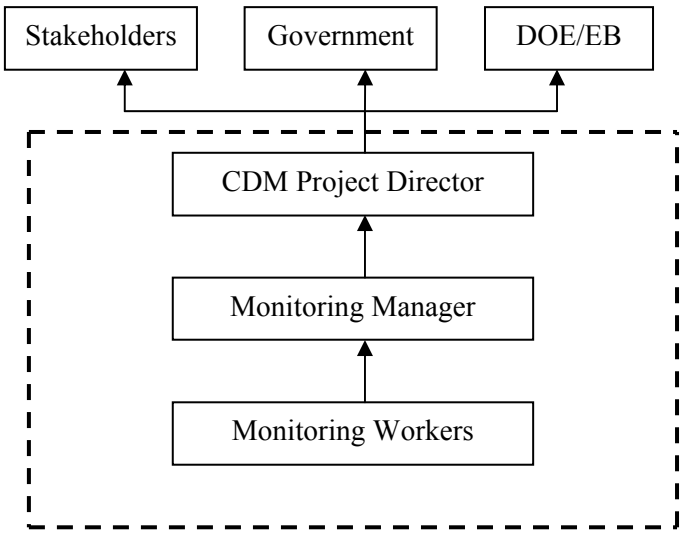

Fig. A.3 Operational and Management Scheme

3) Monitoring report prepared

Monitoring report is compiled by monitoring manager and is submitted to the relevant agencies by CDM project director.

4) Monitoring data archive

All monitoring data will be recorded and stored in a paper (hard copy) archives, and in parallel electronic record will be created for the archives. The relevant data will be kept during the crediting period and for two years after.

5) Recording Frequency

Consumption of waste bark and bran coat is recorded monthly and aggregated annually. Temperature is recorded everyday and aggregated annually

C.1. Please indicate the level at which environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures is undertaken. Justify the choice of level at which the environmental analysis is undertaken:

☐ Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case sections C.2. and C.3. need not be completed in this form.

C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

>>

C.3. Please state whether an environmental impact assessment is required for a typical CPA, included in the programme of activities (PoA), in accordance with the host Party laws/regulations:

>>

The host country of the proposed PoA is P. R. China. Environmental impact assessment will be implemented as per the requirements of Ministry of and approved by relevant government departments.

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

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D.1. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder comments are invited. Justify the choice:

☐ Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case sections D.2. to D.4. need not be completed in this form.

D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

>>

The questionnaire survey activity was carried out by the managing entity of PoA (Yunnan Sun Valley Energy Conservation Industry Development Co., Ltd) and CPA (Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd.) during October 1, 2009 and November 30, 2009, covering the area of 30 km around the project site, including municipal government, public institute, farmers, state-owned and private enterprises. Total numbers of delivered questionnaire are 51 and among them 51 were collected.

Questionnaire was made easy to answer, such as the comments on the economy and environment impact, project information, CDM project knowledge, etc.

D.3. Summary of the comments received:

>>

Item	Option	Respondents	%
Sex	a. Male	34	66.67%
	b. Female	17	33.33%
Age	a. Under 18		
	b. 18-34	17	33.33%
	c. 35-54	34	66.67%
	d. Over 55		
1. Do you know about the three-waste co-combustion furnace CDM project of Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd.?	a. Know	23	45.10%
	b. Know, but a little	17	33.33%
	c. Unknown	11	21.57%

2. If you chose *a* or *b* in question 1, please answer: by what media did you hear about the three-waste co-combustion furnace CDM project.	a. TV, newspaper, radio	13	25.49%
	b. Internet	11	21.57%
	c. Project introduction meeting	6	11.76%
	d. Others	19	37.25%
3. Do you know about the three-waste co-combustion furnace technique?	a. Know	16	31.37%
	b. Know, but a little	15	29.41%
	c. Unknown	20	39.22%
4. What do you think about the impact of three-waste co-combustion furnace technique on local environment?	a. Active	32	62.75%
	b. No opinion	16	31.37%
	c. Negative	3	5.88%
5. If you chose *a* or *b* in question 4, please answer: what kind of active impact will the three-waste co-combustion furnace technique bring on?(Multiple choice)	a. Reduce waste gas emission	29	56.86%
	b. Reduce waste water emission	12	23.53%
	c. Reduce waste sludge emission	27	52.94%
	d. Others	1	1.96%
6. If you chose *c* in question 4, please answer: what kind of negative impact will the three-waste co-combustion furnace technique bring on?(Multiple choice)	a. Air pollution	2	3.92%
	b. Water pollution		
	c. Sludge pollution		
	d. Noise pollution	3	5.88%
	e. Others		
7. Do you think the three-waste co-combustion furnace technique benefits local economical development?	a. Benefit	42	82.35%
	b. No opinion	9	17.65%
	c. Not benefit		
8. Do you think whether the three-waste co-combustion furnace technique should be extended or not?	a. Yes	45	88.24%
	b. No opinion	6	11.76%
	c. No		
9. Do you agree to the three-waste co-combustion furnace CDM project of Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd.?	a. Yes		
	b. No opinion	45	88.24%
	c. No	6	11.76%
10. If you have any other comments on the proposed CDM project, please write in detail.			

D.4. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

>>

No any modifications is necessary for the project planning due to the comments received since most of responses support the construction and implementation of the project without any amendment of the mentioning in full or partial.

Annex 1
CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SMALL-SCALE CPA

Organization:	Yunwei Zhanhua Co., Ltd.
Street/P.O.Box:	Huashan industrial park
City:	Zhanyi county, Qujing city
State/Region:	Yunnan province
Postfix/ZIP:	655338
Country:	China
Telephone:	+86-874-3065069
FAX:	+86-874-3065083
E-Mail:	
URL:	http://www.ywgrp.com
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	
First Name:	
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

Organization:	Tepia Corporation Japan Co., Ltd
Street/P.O.Box:	7-2-14, Toyo-cho, Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Building:	TOYO MK BLDG 4F
City:	Koto
State/Region:	Tokyo
Postfix/ZIP:	1350016
Country:	Japan
Telephone:	+81-3-5857-4862
FAX:	+81-3-5857-4863
E-Mail:	
URL:	http://www.tepia.co.jp/index.htm
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	Dr.
Last Name:	Wen
First Name:	Xuefeng
Department:	Global Warming Countermeasure Business Center
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	wenxf@tepia.co.jp

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

No public fund from Annex I Party is involved in this SSC-CPA.

Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

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