CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-SSC-PDD)
Version 03 - in effect as of: 22 December 2006

CONTENTS

Revision history of this document

Version Number	Date	Description and reason of revision
01	21 January 2003	Initial adoption
02	8 July 2005	•The Board agreed to revise the CDM SSC PDD to reflect guidance and clarifications provided by the Board since version 01 of this document. •As a consequence, the guidelines for completing CDM SSC PDD have been revised accordingly to version 2. The latest version can be found at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Documents>.
03	22 December 2006	•The Board agreed to revise the CDM project design document for small-scale activities (CDM-SSC-PDD), taking into account CDM-PDD and CDM-NM.

SECTION A. General description of small-scale project activity

A.1 Title of the small-scale project activity:

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Rice husk based Co-generation project at Rampur
Version 02,
Date 08/06/2007

A.2. Description of the small-scale project activity:

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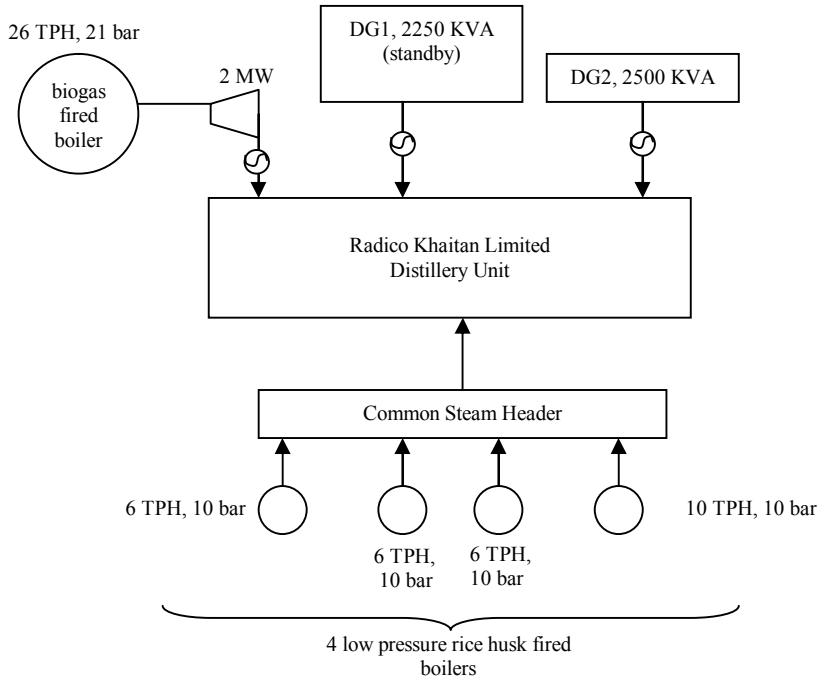
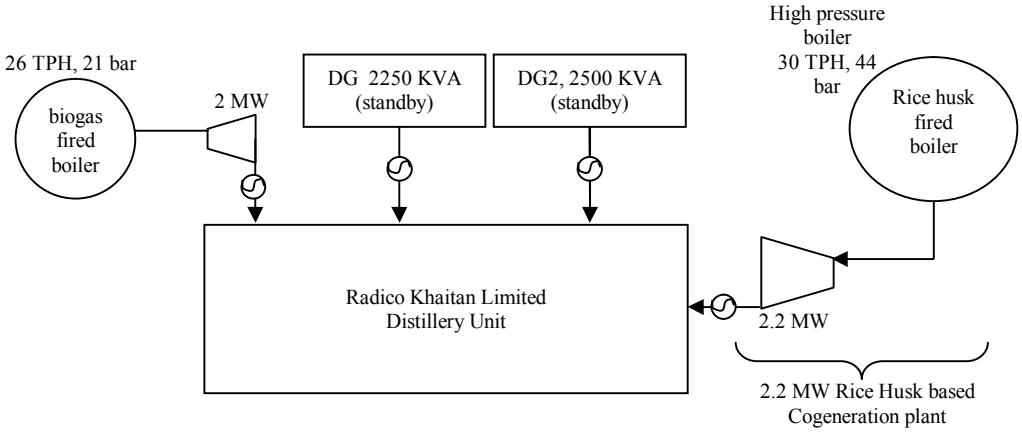
The purpose of the project activity is to install a combined heat and power generation (Co-generation) plant, comprising a high pressure boiler and a back pressure turbine. Rice husk would be used as fuel in the project activity. The cogeneration plant would be used to meet the steam and power requirements of the distillery unit of Radico Khaitan Limited (RKL). Currently the steam requirement is being met by 4 rice husk fired low pressure boilers and a biogas fired low pressure boiler. The power requirement of the distillery unit currently is being met by the on site diesel generator (DG) sets and a 2 MW biogas based cogeneration plant. The project activity would replace the 4 low pressure rice husk fired boilers and the DG sets with a 2.2 MW rice husk based high pressure cogeneration plant.

The systematic diagram showing the project details before and after the project activity is given below.

Pre - project scenario



Post - project scenario



The usage of a carbon neutral fuel (rice husk) for combined heat and power generation will result in reduction of GHG emissions which would have occurred due to the burning of fossil fuel (diesel) in the DG sets in the absence of the project activity.

Project Activity's contribution to Sustainable Development

The contributions of the project activity towards sustainable development are as follows:

Social well being – The project activity will result in generation of employment, both during the time of construction of the project activity and the operational phase wherein people, would be employed for running the cogeneration facility once it gets commissioned. The project activity will also generate employment opportunities for transporters who will be engaged in transporting rice husk from nearby collection centre to the project site.

Economic well being – The project activity would require rice husk which would be procured from the nearby areas. This would lead to additional income generation for the local farmers who would be able to sell the rice husk for effective utilization in the project activity.

Environmental well being – The project activity will result in reduction in GHG emissions by replacing the fossil fuel based power generation system (DG) with rice husk based cogeneration system.

Technological well being – The technology stated for use in the project activity represents environmentally safe and sound technology for the application. The equipments, for the project activity, will be supplied by well established equipment manufacturers in the Indian market.

Thus it is ensured that the project activity contributes positively to the stipulated sustainable development indicators.

A.3. Project participants:

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Name of Party involved (*) ((host) indicates a host party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) Project participants(*) (as applicable)	Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Government of India (host)	Radico Khaitan Ltd.	No

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A.4. Technical description of the small-scale project activity:

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A.4.1. Location of the small-scale project activity:

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The project activity is located at Rampur distillery unit at Rampur, U.P.

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

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India

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

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Uttar Pradesh

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

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Village Panwaria, Rampur

A.4.1.4. Details of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this small-scale project activity :

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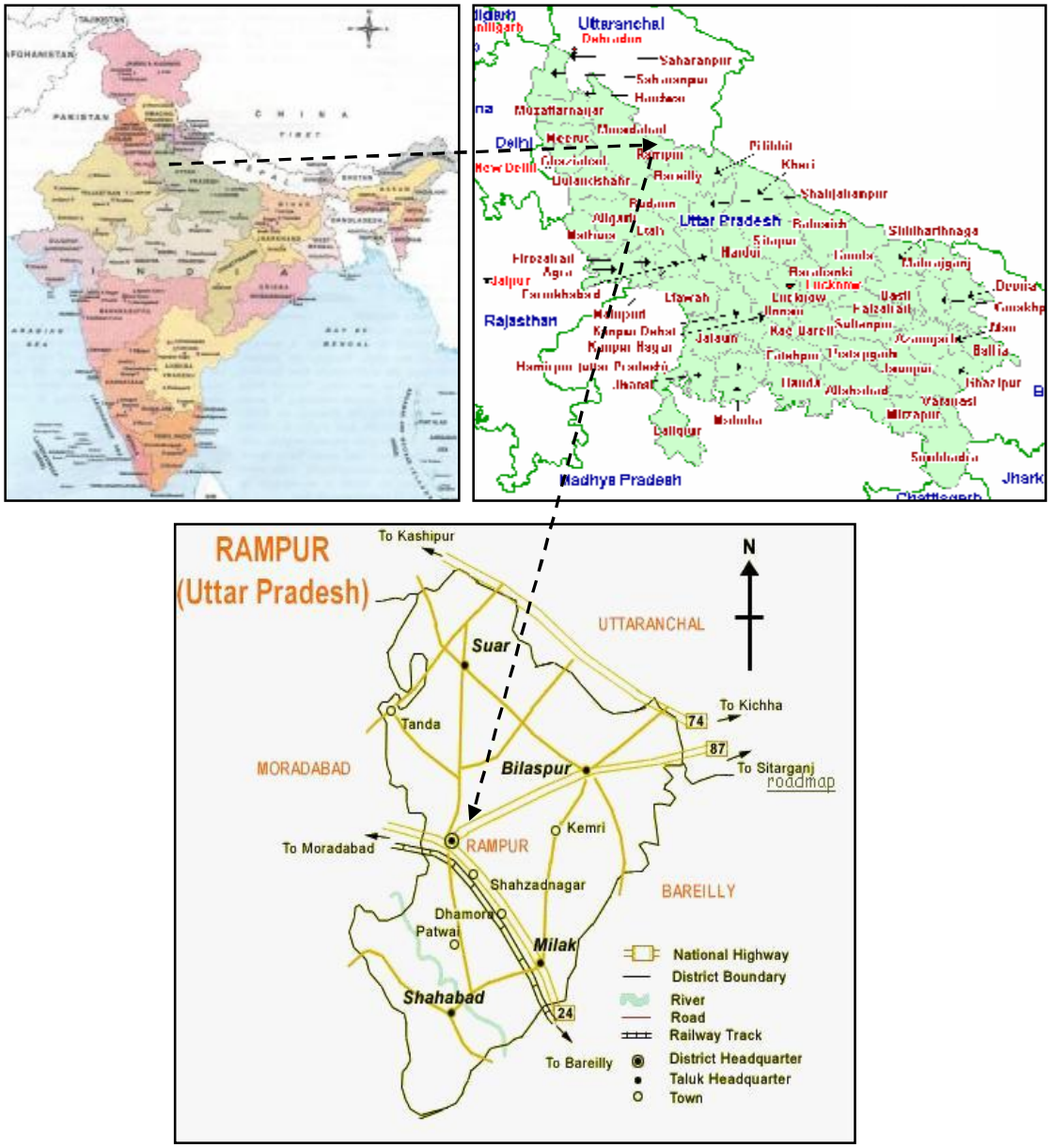
The project activity is located RKL grain based distillery unit in Village – Panwaria, about 3 km from Rampur City, on Rampur -Bareilly National highway (NH-24).

The geographical coordinates are as follows:

Latitude: 25° 49' N and 26° 36' N
Longitude: 100° 41' E and 81° 34' E

The location of Rampur on map of India is shown below:



Location of the Project Activity (map not to scale)

A.4.2. Type and category(ies) and technology/measure of the small-scale project activity:

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Type:

The project falls under the "Type I: Renewable energy projects"

Category:

I.C. – Thermal Energy for the user with or without electricity (Version 10, EB 31)

Technology of project activity

The project activity is a rice husk based cogeneration plant wherein high-pressure boiler and a back pressure turbine configuration will be used to generate power. Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) technology will be used for generating steam. The project activity will also have an electrostatic precipitator to control the emissions arising due to the combustions. The specifications of the systems in the project activity are as follows:

Boiler

Type:	Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC)
Pressure:	44 kg/cm^2
Temperature:	440 °C
Capacity:	30 TPH
Fuel:	Rice Husk

Turbine

Type:	Back Pressure
Capacity:	2.28 MW

A.4.3 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

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Years	Annual Estimation of emission reduction (in tonnes of CO2e)
2007-2008	11824
2008-2009	11824
2009-2010	11824
2010-2011	11824
2011-2012	11824
2012-2013	11824
2013-2014	11824
2014-2015	11824
2015-2016	11824
2016-2017	11824
Total estimated reductions (t CO2e)	**118,240**
Total number of crediting years	**10 years**
Annual Average estimated reduction over the crediting period (t CO_2e)	**11,824**

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A.4.4. Public funding of the small-scale project activity:

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No public funding as part of project financing from parties included in Annex I of the convention is involved in the project activity.

A.4.5. Confirmation that the small-scale project activity is not a debundled component of a large scale project activity:

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According to Appendix C, paragraph 2 of Simplified Modalities & Procedures for small scale CDM project activities, a proposed small-scale project activity shall be deemed to be a debundled component of a large project activity if there is a registered small-scale CDM project activity or an application to register another small-scale CDM project activity:

- By the same project participants;
- In the same project category and technology/measure; and
- Registered within the previous 2 years; and
- Whose project boundary is within 1 km of the project boundary of the proposed small-scale activity at the closest point.

The project activity qualifies for the use of simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities as there is no registered small scale project or an application to register another small scale activity by Radico Khaitan Limited.

SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology

B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the small-scale project activity:

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Title: Thermal energy for the user with or without electricity (AMS I.C. version 10 – EB 31)

Reference: Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories.

B.2 Justification of the choice of the project category:

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The applicability criteria for the category I.C. (version 10, EB 31) is satisfied by the project activity in the following manner:

1. *This category comprises renewable energy technologies that supply individual households or users with thermal energy that displaces fossil fuels. Examples include solar thermal water heaters and dryers, solar cookers, energy derived from renewable biomass for water heating, space heating, or drying, and other technologies that provide thermal energy that displaces fossil fuel. Biomass-based co-generating systems that produce heat and electricity are included in this category.*

The project activity is a rice husk based high pressure 2.28 MW cogeneration system that produces heat and electricity to meet the captive energy requirements of the Rampur Distillery. The project activity avoids fossil fuel consumption in the production of electricity.

2. *For co-fired systems the aggregate installed capacity (specified for fossil fuel use) of all systems affected by the project activity shall not exceed 45 MWth. Cogeneration projects that displace / avoid fossil fuel consumption in the production of thermal energy (e.g. steam or process heat) and/or electricity shall use this methodology. The capacity of the project in this case shall be the thermal energy production capacity i.e. 45 MWth.*

The project activity is a cogeneration unit that avoids fossil fuel consumption in the production of electricity and has the following thermal energy production capacity:

Boiler Capacity:	30 TPH
	8.33 kg/s (30 *1,000/3,600)
Energy of steam:	3,300 kJ/kg (at 44 Kg/cm^2 pressure and 440 °C temperature)
Energy of water (at 100 °C)	418 kJ/kg
Boiler rating:	8.33*((3,300 – 418)/1,000)
	24.007 $MW_{thermal}$

Thus the project activity meets the stipulate limit of 45 $MW_{thermal}$ as specified in the category.

3. *In the case of project activities that involve the addition of renewable energy units at an existing renewable energy facility, the total capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 45 MWth and should be physically distinct from the existing unit.*

The project activity is physically distinct from the existing renewable energy generating units (biogas based cogeneration system) and can operate without their operation.

B.3. Description of the project boundary:

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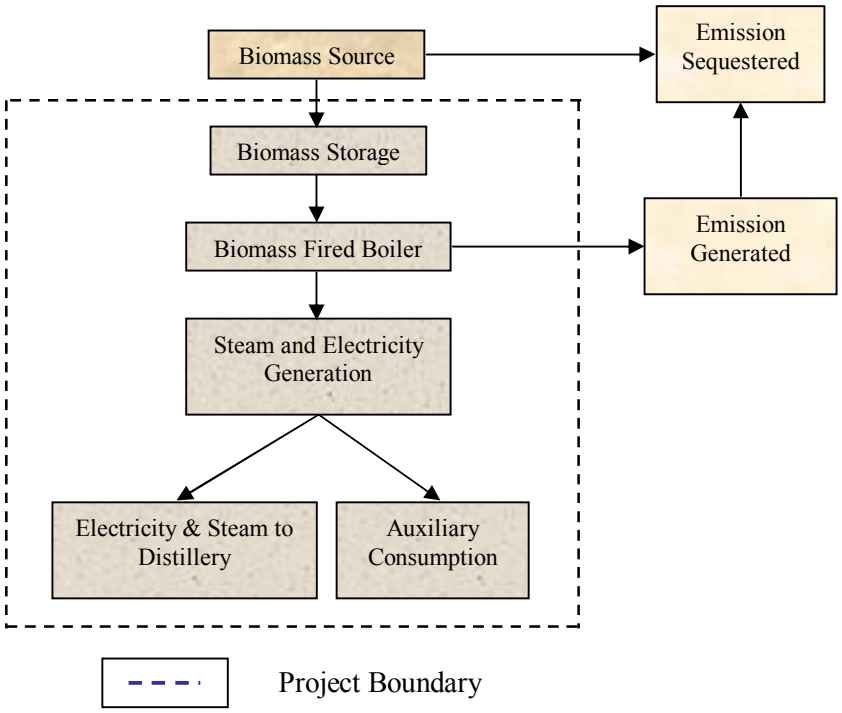
As per the paragraph 5 of AMS-I.C. (version 10, EB 31) project boundary encompasses the physical and geographical site of the renewable generation source. The project boundary covers the biomass based cogeneration power plant, which starts from the biomass storage to the point of power supply to distillery unit. Thus, project boundary includes biomass storage, biomass fired boiler, electricity and steam generation from the cogeneration system, auxiliary consumption and electricity supplied to distillery unit. The project boundary is illustrated in the following diagram:



B.4. Description of baseline and its development:

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The baseline for the proposed project activity has been arrived at, using the methodology specified in the applicable project category for small-scale CDM project activities contained in Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories. Para 8 and para 13 of category I.C. (version 10 EB 31) are applicable to the project activity as per the baseline conditions

Para 8 of the methodology states that:

Baseline emissions for electricity produced in captive plants shall be calculated as the amount of electricity produced with the renewable technology (GWh) multiplied by the CO_2 emission factor

per unit of energy of the fuel that would have been used in the baseline plant in (tCO2 / TJ)[1] *divided by the efficiency of the captive plant.*

Para 13 of the methodology describe the method of determining the efficiency of the baseline units as one of the following:

(a) Highest measured efficiency of a unit with similar specifications,
(b) Highest of the efficiency values provided by two or more manufacturers for units with similar specifications,
(c) Maximum efficiency of 100%.

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 small-scale CDM project activity:

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The implementation of the project activity is a voluntary step undertaken by RKL with no direct or indirect mandate by law.
Various barriers that exist in the path of the project activity are listed below:

Barrier due to prevailing practice

RKL is the first non sugar mill integrated distillery[2] to take up a completely rice husk based high pressure cogeneration plant, in the region. It does not have an in-house supply of biomass residue from the process operations unlike sugar integrated distilleries which have an in-house source of biomass residue (bagasse). The project activity is a voluntary initiative by RKL.

There are 42 distilleries in state of Uttar Pradesh.[3] The details of these distilleries are as follows:

Sl.No.	Details	Number of units
1	Total number of distilleries in U.P.	42
2	Distilleries that are integrated with sugar mills	10
3	Non Sugar Mill integrated Distilleries	32

Out of the 32 distilleries that are not integrated with a sugar mill the capacity distribution is as follows:

Sl.No.	Capacity (KLPD)	Number of units

[1] This involves the use of a conversion factor of 3.6 to convert the electricity generated (GWh) in units of TJ

[2] Non sugar mill integrated here refers to distilleries that are not combined with a sugar mill and hence do not have their in-house supply of biomass residue.

[3] upexcise.nic.in/scripts/units_list.asp?n=4&d=Distilleries

1	Greater than 25000	5
2	10000 – 25000	9
3	Less than 10000	18

RKL would be the first non sugar mill integrated distillery in the region to operate a completely rice husk based cogeneration system to meet the heat and power requirements of the distillery.

Technological barrier

There are primarily two types of combustion technologies available for biomass combustion – grate firing and fluidised bed combustion. RKL has opted for the fluidised bed combustion technology for the high pressure boiler of the project activity. As compared to the less technologically intensive stepped grate furnace which has a lower efficiency the fluidised bed combustion technology gives higher efficiency. The FBC also results in reduced NOx emissions because of the lower temperatures involved and in process capture of SO_2.

Rice husk ash contains high percentage of silica which leads to rapid erosion of the equipments. Due to high silica content and the shape of rice husk, equipments like ID fan, cone portion of air pre-heater and top portion of the stack get eroded which leads to high maintenance cost, frequent breakdown and increased downtime. Presence of silica in rice husk ash also corrodes boiler tubes which require frequent maintenance of the boiler. Further, in rice husk fired boilers, escape of fluidized media along with flue gas is a common problem. To compensate this and to maintain fluidized bed thickness, fluidizing media is required to be added at regular intervals. This leads to variation in the air requirement; also the fuel flow control with respect to the steam output is difficult in biomass fired boilers. Hence, the operation & control of biomass fired boiler requires skilled boiler operators.

For overcoming the problem of corrosion of equipments, an Electro Static Precipitator (ESP) has been installed although the air pollution norms could have been met by installing Mechanical Dust Collectors (MDC), which is much cheaper. The CDM revenues would compensate this additional investment and costs involved in overcoming the technical problems.

Thus inspite the presence of above barriers RKL has gone ahead with installation of the high pressure rice husk based cogeneration system taking into account CDM revenue that will help in overcoming the aforesaid barriers.

B.6. Emission reductions:

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices:

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Project emissions

Because of the use of rice husk, a carbon neutral fuel, as fuel there will be no GHG emissions due to the project activity within the project boundary.

Leakage estimations

As prescribed in I.C., leakage estimation is only required if renewable energy technology is equipment transferred from another activity, or if the existing equipment is transferred to another activity. This does not apply to the project case.

Baseline emissions

Formula used to determine the baseline emissions is as follows:

$$BE_y = \frac{3.6 \times EG_y \times EF_{fuel}}{\eta_{DG}}$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline Emissions in the year y (t CO_2 / year)

EG_y = Net Electricity generation by the project activity in the year y (GWh / year)

EF_{fuel} = Emission factor of the fuel used in the baseline plant (t CO_2 / TJ)

η_{DG} = Max {efficiency of the DG_i}

Emission reduction

Following formula is used to determine emission reduction:

$$ER_y = BE_y - (PE_y + L_y)$$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reduction in the year y (t CO_2 / year)

PE_y = Project emissions in the year y (t CO_2 / year)

L_y = leakage emissions in the year y (t CO_2 / year)

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

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Data / Parameter:	η_{DG}
Data unit:	--
Description:	Efficiency of the DG set used
Source of data used:	DG Manufacturers' Manual
Value applied:	0.35
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	As specified in the methodology para 13 I.C. (version 10, EB 31) option (b) has been used to determine the highest of the efficiency as provided by two or more manufacturer for similar specifications
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	EF_{fuel}
Data unit:	t CO_2 / TJ
Description:	Emission factor of the fuel used in the baseline units
Source of data used:	2006 Revised IPCC Guidelines, Volume 1 Table 1.4 page 23

Value applied:	74.1
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	

B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

>>

Baseline Emissions:

BE_y	=	3.6	*	EG_y	*	EF_{fuel}	/	η_{DG}
tCO2 / year		--		GWh / year		t CO_2 / TJ		--
11,824	=	**3.6**	*	**15.51**	*	**74.1**	/	**0.35**

Project Emissions: There will be no project emissions as the project is using Carbon neutral fuel (Rice Husk).

Leakages: As per the Paragraph 16 of the methodology AMS I.C (Version 10), leakages is to be considered if the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity or if the existing equipment is transferred to another activity. This does not apply to the project activity. However, the only source of considerable GHG emissions which are attributable to the project activity lying outside the project boundary will be the emissions arising during the transportation of rice husk. The same have been estimated below (taking very conservative estimates).

Emissions due to transportation of rice husk

As per paragraph 4 of "Attachment C to Appendix B - Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories", for small-scale energy CDM project activities involving renewable biomass, sources causing emissions greater than 10% of the emission reductions are attributable to the project activity. Since the emissions due to the transportation of rice husk are only about 3% of the emission reductions by the project activity, they are not attributable to the project activity.

Description	Unit	Value
Total biomass required	tonne/year	50000
Biomass transported by truck	tonne/year	50000
Biomass load per truck	tonne	8
Total no. of trips	--	6250
Max. distance between project site and collection centre	km	50
Consumption of diesel per trip (to and fro)(@4km/lit)	litre	25

Total diesel consumption	litre	156250
Density of Diesel	tonne/1000ltr	0.83
Mass of diesel used	tonne	129.688
Calorific value of diesel	TJ/tonne	0.0418
Emission factor for diesel	t CO_2/TJ	74.10
Emissions due to transportation of biomass	t CO_2 /year	**401**

This is not attributed to project activity as it is less than 10% of the project emissions reduction.

Emission reductions:

ER_y	=	BE_y	-	PE_y	-	Leakage
tCO2		tCO_2		tCO_2		tCO_2
11,824	=	**11,824**	-	**0.0**	-	**0.0**

The project activity will therefore result in a total reduction of 118,240 t CO_2e over the crediting period.

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

>>

Year	Project activity emissions (tCO_2e)	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage (tCO_2e)	Emission reductions (tCO_2e)
2007-08	0	11,824	0	11,824
2008-09	0	11,824	0	11,824
2009-10	0	11,824	0	11,824
2010-11	0	11,824	0	11,824
2011-12	0	11,824	0	11,824
2012-13	0	11,824	0	11,824
2013-14	0	11,824	0	11,824
2014-15	0	11,824	0	11,824
2015-16	0	11,824	0	11,824
2016-17	0	11,824	0	11,824
Total (tCO_2e)	**0**	**118,240**	**0**	**118,240**

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

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B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

>>

Data / Parameter:	**EG_{GEN}**
Data unit:	GWh/year

Description:	Net electricity generated by the project activity
Source of data to be used:	Onsite instrument
Value of data	15.51
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Monitoring location: meters at plant will measure the data. The data will be recorded in the factory log books by the supervisor (electrical)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The data recorded can be cross-checked with the individual consumption of the different load centres. The calibrated equipment can be checked by the verifier. The calibration of the equipment for the measurement of power will be done once a year
Any comment:	Manager In-charge would be responsible for regular calibration of the meter, which would be carried out annually.

Data / Parameter:	**EG_{AUX}**
Data unit:	GWh
Description:	Auxiliary Electricity
Source of data to be used:	Onsite instrument
Value of data	1.723
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Monitoring location: meters at plant will measure the data. The data will be recorded in the factory log books by the supervisor (electrical)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	This data will be used for the calculation of project net electricity generation
Any comment:	Manager In-charge would be responsible for regular calibration of the meter, which would be carried out annually.

Data / Parameter:	**Q_v**
Data unit:	Tonnes/year
Description:	Quantity of Rice husk used
Source of data to be used:	Plant records and log books
Value of data	49560
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The quantity of Rice husk used be measured using a weigh bridge and recorded in the factory log books by the supervisor (raw material)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The amount of Rice husks used can be cross checked by the purchase orders and stock inventory for rice husk.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	NCV of Rice husk

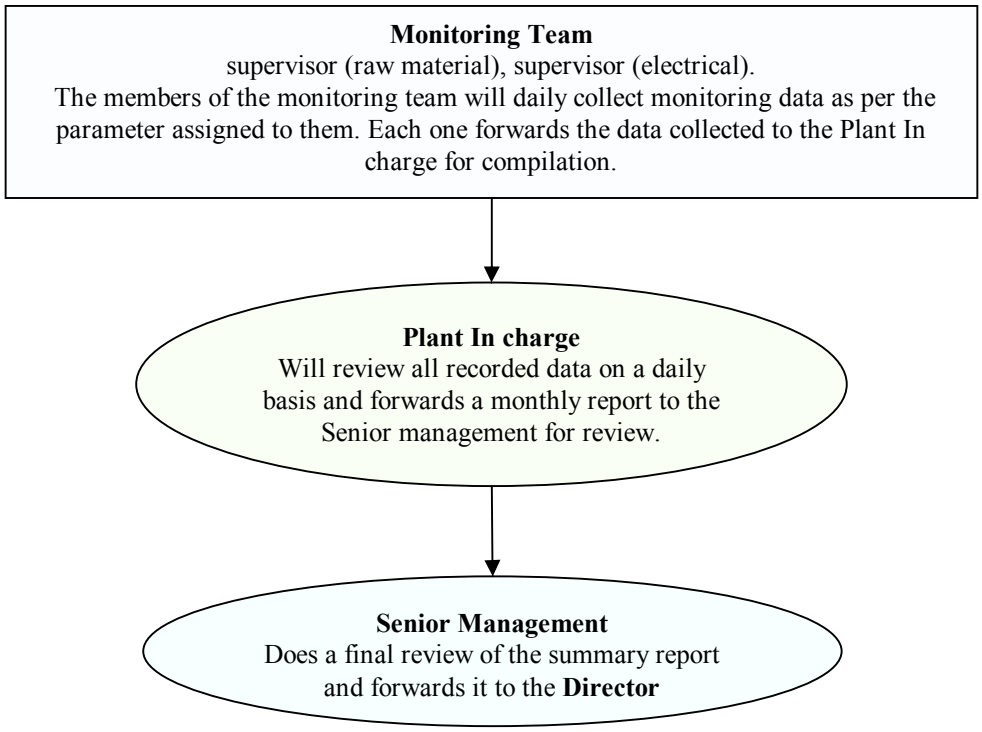
Data unit:	Kcal/kg
Description:	NCV
Source of data to be used:	Test reports
Value of data	2800
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Sample testing
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	.

B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

The following operational and management structure would be implemented for the project activity:

The monitoring team at the floor level consisting of monitoring supervisors would be assigned the responsibility of monitoring and recording of parameters for their corresponding shifts. At the end of each day the recorded data would be compiled by the Plant in charge. In case of any irregularity observed, necessary action would be taken immediately. On monthly basis, the reports would be prepared and forwarded to the senior management for final review after which he will forward the same to the Director, RKL. The following organisation structure would be present to operate the project activity:



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

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Date of completion of base line: DD/MM/YY
08/06/07

Name of person/entity determining the baseline:
Radico Khaitan Limited
The entity is also a project participant listed in Annex 1 of this document.

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:

>>
15/10/2005

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

>>
25 years

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

>>
The project activity will use the fixed crediting period.

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period

C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:

>>
Not selected

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

>>
Not selected

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:

>>
10y-0m

C.2.2.1. Starting date:

>>
01/07/2007, the project proponent wishes to start the crediting period after the date of registration of the project activity

C.2.2.2. Length:

>>
10y-0m

SECTION D. Environmental impacts

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D.1. If required by the host Party, documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity:

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The project does not fall under the purview of Environment Impact Assessment notification[4] S.O. 60 (E) of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India since it is not listed in schedule-I of notification.

The use of rice husk (a carbon neutral fuel) for steam and electricity generation, will not lead to GHG emissions. The emission of other pollutants like carbon monoxide and soot into atmosphere which usually occur due to open burning and methane emissions if the rice husk is left to decay in the farmlands will also be eliminated.

The project activity does not have any significant adverse impact on the environment. The emissions due to combustion of rice husk in the boilers during operation will be checked by installing an electrostatic precipitator to comply with the state pollution control board regulations. The flue gases will be discharged into the atmosphere at an appropriate stack height of about 45 meters.

There will not be any significant impact on surface water quality and ground water hydrology due to the project activity.

The replacement of the diesel generators by the cogeneration project activity will result in reduced noise levels which are usually associated with the operation of DG sets.

There will a negligible effect on the flora and fauna of the region due to increase in industrial and domestic activity.
Also, consent from the UPPCB as per the Air and water act have been received.

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:

>>

No adverse impacts have been anticipated.

[4] Environment Impact Assessment Notifications.O.60(E), http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eia/so-60(e).html

SECTION E. Stakeholders' comments

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

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The local stakeholders were invited on 09.07.2005 at the company premises by RKL employees through invitation letters dated 05.07.2005. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the *Gram Panchayat*, *District President* of the local political party, the husk transporter and the local residents in the area. The employees of RKL briefed the stakeholders about the project activity and asked for their comments.

E.2. Summary of the comments received:

>>

The concerns raised by the stakeholders were recorded and subsequently answered by the RKL Employees.

Concerns were raised if the implementation of the project activity would cause problems of air pollution, due to emissions from the boiler and water pollution problems. The employees of RKL informed them that an ESP has been installed to meet the air pollution and suspended matter emission norms. The wastewater from the project activity would be discharged after treatment in ETP. Replacement of DG sets will also result in reduced noise pollution.

The stakeholders were appreciative of the project activity as it generated a source of employment and revenue for them during the construction and operation phase of the project and procurement of raw material for the project activity, respectively.

The project activity was also appreciated by the employees of RKL as it would contribute towards reducing the company's expenses and reducing GHG emissions.

NOC certificates from UPPCB under Water Act and Air Act have been achieved.

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

>>

No adverse concerns were raised during the consultation with the stakeholders. Further, the web posting of the PDD would suffice for public viewing and comments.

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Organization:	Radico Khaitan Limited
Street/P.O.Box:	Bareilly Road
Building:	--
City:	Rampur
State/Region:	Uttar Pradesh
Postcode/ZIP:	244901
Country:	India
Telephone:	0595-2350601, 0595-2350602
FAX:	0595-2350009
E-Mail:	rdccrmp@sancharnet.in
URL:	www.radicokhaitan.com
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Singh
Middle Name:	--
First Name:	Devendra
Department:	--
Mobile:	919837471443
Direct FAX:	0595-2350009
Direct tel:	0595-2350601, 0595-2350602
Personal E-Mail:	singhd@radico.co.in

Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

No public funding as part of project financing from Parties included in Annex 1 to the convention is involved in the project activity.

Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

As per Section B.6.2

Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

As per Section B.7.1

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