

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: Biogas PoA in Switzerland

ANNEX AO – THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT TEMPLATE (VPA-DD)

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SECTION A. General description of micro-programme activity (VPA)

A.1. Title of the micro-scale VPA:

>> GS 3428_Biogas PoA in Switzerland_VPA 1

Version 2

>>12/12/2016

A.2. Description of the micro-scale VPA:

>>

This Gold Standard activity is a bundle of small scale agricultural biogas plants at 32 sites in Switzerland. These plants use manure from animal farms and co-substrates to produce renewable heat and electric energy (figure 1).

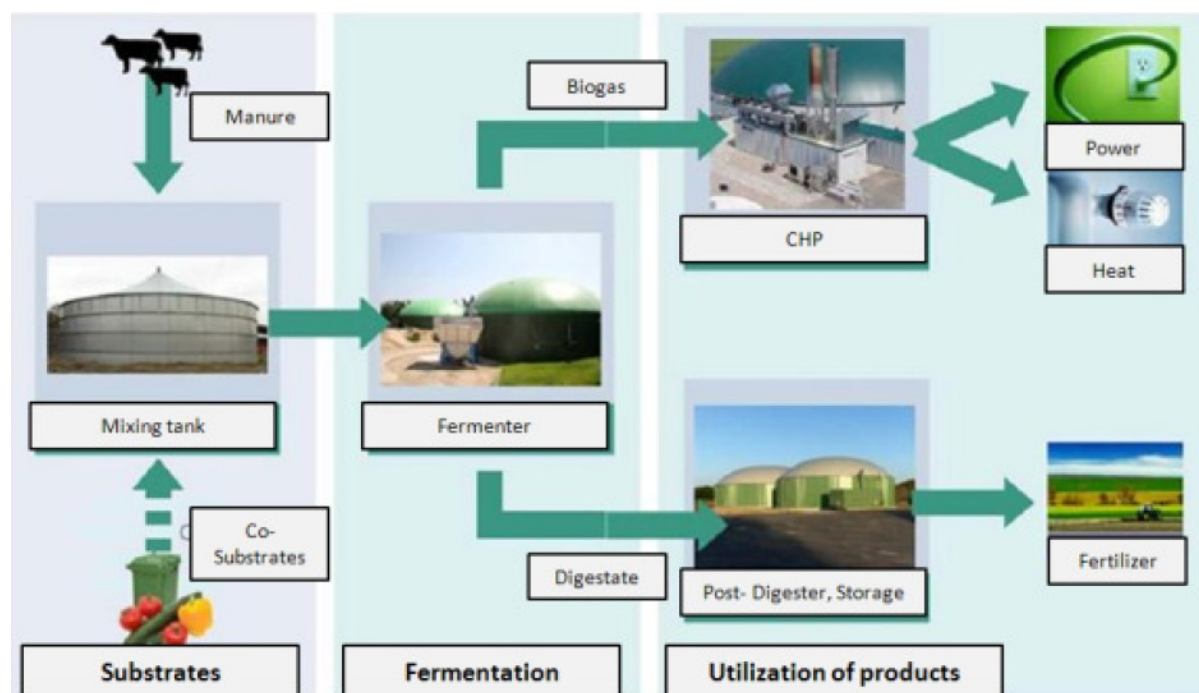


Figure 1: Process involved in biogas PoA (Source: GES Biogas GmbH)

These plants use manure from nearby animal farms and co-substrates (biogenic waste) to produce renewable heat and electric energy. The activity is technical production of biogas using manure that otherwise would emit uncontrolled methane into atmosphere during its storage. The collected biogas

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will be combusted and destroyed in a CHP. The electric energy produced by the CHP will replace an amount of electricity generated with conventional technology and will reduce emissions corresponding to the technology mix used for power generation in Switzerland.

The purpose of the PoA is to use carbon finance for scaling up this activity, as the investment cost is too high and individuals cannot afford this technology.

Contribution of the proposed project activity to sustainable development

Environmental benefits:

- Greenhouse gas reductions: The project activity will result in GHG reductions specifically Methane and CO₂ as a result of efficient use of manure treatment.

- Odor reduction: Since there will be efficient use of manure, therefore there will be odor reduction as the manure will not decompose anaerobically anymore.

Social and Economic benefits:

- Employment: The project activity will give rise to employment opportunities in rural areas.

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the micro-scale VPA:

Oekostrom Schweiz

A.4. Technical description of the micro-scale VPA:

A.4.1. Identification of the micro--scale VPA:

>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

Switzerland

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

Nr.	Name	Address	Postal Code	City	Area	Longitude N	Latitude E
VPA 1 - 1	Wigako	Vorderer Schallenberg	3618	Süderen	Bern	46.836502	7.749921
VPA 1 -	Wipf	Im Sunnehof 1	8460	Marthalen	Zürich	47.62796	8.643144

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2						5	
VPA 1 - 3	Müller	Grundacher	6294	Ermensee	Luzern	47.230173	8.233191
VPA 1 - 4	Mani	Deutsche Strasse 65	7000	Chur	Graubünden	46.886446	9.540366
VPA 1 - 5	Erni	Hasenhusen 4	6221	Rickenbach	Luzern	47.200883	8.155443
VPA 1 - 6	Jordi	Fohlenweidstr. 8	5525	Fischbach	Aargau	47.368479	8.316663
VPA 1 - 7	Leu	Reusshöfe	5647	Oberrüti	Aargau	47.163446	8.410925
VPA 1 - 8	Stalder	Grosseye 12	3930	Visp	Wallis	46.302122	7.843185
VPA 1 - 9	Schnyder-Binggeli	Uttewil	3178	Bösingen	Freiburg	46.878597	7.249344
VPA 1 - 10	Wartmann	Hüttlingerstrasse 22	8514	Bissegg	Thurgau	47.564253	9.018111
VPA 1 - 11	Karlen	Route de Vugelles	1445	Vuiteboeuf	Waadt	46.809112	6.552575
VPA 1 - 12	Biopower	Maloyaring 5	4466	Ormalingen	Basel-Land	47.469251	7.866800
VPA 1 - 13	Cotting	Au Village 43	1732	Arconciel/FR	Freiburg	46.746733	7.121706
VPA 1 - 14	Roy	Planchettes 71	2900	Porrentruy	Jura	47.410935	7.078986
VPA 1 - 15	Moser	Riedern	9325	Roggwil	Thurgau	47.511715	9.388720
VPA 1 - 16	Riat/Comexor	le Jura 5	2906	Chevenez	Jura	47.390889	6.992005
VPA 1 - 17	Wyss	Länggasse 100	3063	Ittigen	Bern	46.985803	7.471774
VPA 1 - 18	Götschi	Hintergraben	3555	Trubschachen	Bern	46.917749	7.840875
VPA 1 - 19	Aebischer	Selgiswil 5	1714	Heitenried	Freiburg	46.840028	7.303057
VPA 1 - 20	PdM	Via a Ramél	6593	Cadenazzo	Tessin	46.155000	8.936000
VPA 1 - 21	Grass	Sosa 184	7530	Zernez	Graubünden	46.705224	10.089432
VPA 1 - 22	Realta	Postfach 156	7408	Cazis	Graubünden	46.734786	9.426959
VPA 1 - 23	Studer	Sunnmattstr. 1	8909	Zwillikon	Zürich	47.294090	8.421462
VPA 1 - 24	Beer	Ober Häusern	3556	Trub	Bern	46.954098	7.893771

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VPA 1 - 25	Imboden	Algier 20	5453	Remetschwil	Aargau	47.401870	8.320230
VPA 1 - 26	Zosso Frédéric	Rte de la Fusion 1	1721	Cournillens	Freiburg	46.857000	7.103000
VPA 1 - 27	Kägi/Schulthes	Neurüti	8605	Gutenswil	Zürich	47.390069	8.713478
VPA 1 - 28	Nussbaum Roli	Aemethof 368	5026	Densbüren	Aargau	47.458622	8.059099
VPA 1 - 29	Ackermann	La Burgisberg 2b	2803	Bourrignon	Jura	47.390634	7.273425
VPA 1 - 30	Müller	Reiatstrasse 51	8240	Thayngen	Schaffhausen	47.751600	8.693232
VPA 1 - 31	Gemperle	Buhwil 3	8376	Fischingen	Thurgau	47.413521	8.983407
VPA 1 - 32	Treize Cantons	Route des Treize Cantons	1525	Henniez	Waadt	46.730321	6.868452

A.4.2. Duration of the micro-scale VPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the micro-scale VPA:

>> 2005

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the micro-scale VPA:

>> 21 years (VPA) for the start date of the crediting period.

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

Renewable crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

>> 2 years prior to registration

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

CP:

7 years

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

>>

	Baseline emissions	Project emissions	Total emission reductions
Year 1	9660	966	8694
Year 2	9660	966	8694
Year 3	9660	966	8694
Year 4	9660	966	8694
Year 5	9660	966	8694
Year 6	9660	966	8694
Year 7	9660	966	8694

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

NA

A.4.6. Confirmation that micro--scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS project activity or with any other standard or is part of another Registered PoA:

This micro-scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS project activity or with any other standard or is part of another registered PoA.

SECTION B. Eligibility of micro--scale VPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

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B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which micro--scale VPA is added; title of baseline and monitoring methodology applicable to the VPA:

>> Methodology used is: AMS III.D , and AMS.I .C

Methane Recovery in animal manure management systems, Version 20.1– Recovery of methane

Thermal Energy production with or without electricity Version 20.0 – for substitution of fossil fuels of heat.

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

>>

No.	Eligibility criteria		Means of proof	Confirmation
	Description	Conditions to be met		
1.	Boundary and location of the Project activity	The project activity is located within the boundary of Switzerland	This VPA is located in Switzerland.	Yes
2.	Project technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about compliance should be demonstrated by each VPA DD - Check if any EIA or no objection certificate is required for this technology or project - Project activity involves collection of Manure or co-substrate for Biogas production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no domestic regulations enforcing any use for manure, this is purely voluntary - Building letter is obtained at each site. - Manure /Co - substrate is collected from each site. 	Yes
3.	Avoiding double	The project activity includes a means of uniquely identifying	Coordinates are mentioned in section	Yes

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	counting	the project site. This would also ensure that there is no double counting of the VPA being implemented in any other POA or single project activity. Also a thorough analysis of available databases (GS, VCS, UNFCCC) to check whether the VPA. Is included in any other project or not	4.1.2 UNFCCC and GS sites were thoroughly analysed and this VPA is not part of any single activity or PoA	
4.	Micro-scale limit for VPAs	The aggregated annual emissions reductions for all the systems involved shall be not greater than 10,000tCO ₂ e	The maximum number of sites will be selected in such a way that over all emission reductions will be lesser or equal to 10,000 tCO ₂ e.. If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit, the claimable emission reduction shall be capped based on 10,000 tCO ₂ e.	Yes
5.	Project activity crediting period does not exceed micro-scale PoA life	The duration of the crediting period of each project activity to be included in the micro-scale PoA shall not exceed the end date of the registered micro-scale PoA.	Crediting period is renewable crediting period.	Yes
6.	Additionality	The micro-scale project activity is an emission reduction project in which each of the independent Subsystems /measures achieve annual emission reductions equal to or less than 600tCO ₂ or annual energy savings equal to or less than 600 MWh or installed capacity is less than 1500 kW for households/communities	Each independent subsystem is below 1500 KW installed capacity.	Yes
7.	LSC	VPA may apply any of the following approaches	Since this is a retroactive project, LSC is not done	

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		<p>A) Grouped LSC The project to be apply the group LSC shall comply with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Must be from the same host country boundary, ii) they will apply the same technology (CHP), iii) The VPAs should be implemented within 3 years from the date of grouped LSC approval. <p>b) LSC at VPA level Incase a VPA cannot apply grouped LSC, it needs to conduct LSC at project level</p>	for this VPA.	
8.	Baseline/project activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock is managed under confined conditions 	Livestock was managed under confined conditions	Yes
9.	Prior Consideration	<p>Projects with start date before the registration of POA need to demonstrate the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior consideration of Carbon revenues irrespective of LSC being done or not. - Submission of LSC (grouped LSC) to that project considered carbon revenues 	Please refer to Prior consideration section in setion B .3 .2	Yes
10.	Start Date of VPA	Documentary evidence on the start date of the VPA	Start date is 2005 . Operations start date of the first plant.	Yes
11.	Applicability for AMS I.C	Emission reductions from a biomass cogeneration or trigeneration system can	Electricity production and heat supply for consumption by other	Yes

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		accrue from one of the following activities: (a) Electricity supply to a grid; (b) Electricity and/or thermal energy production for on-site consumption or for consumption by other facilities; (c) Combination of (a) and (b)	facilities	
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B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the micro-scale VPA:

>> *(Please complete only the section applicable to the micro-scale activity below)*

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme (when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro-programme level):

NA

B.3.2 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity (when Additionality is demonstrated at the activity level):

>> **As stated in the PoA, each unit in the VPA DD has an installed capacity less than 1500 KW.**

Prior Consideration of Carbon revenues:

Biogas plants are usually supported by governmental funds to encourage their spreading because conventional energy production is more competitive. The main motivations for support of biogas are: Local value for the community, energy independence and international obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Worldwide the biogas technology is only present in countries with a strong support from the government. This shows the strong dependency of biogas technology from financial aids. The initial development in Switzerland differs a little. The installations received no feed-in-tariff when they started operation. This made the survival/operation of these plants difficult, almost delaying the transmission of this technology across Switzerland. It was, with the effort of Oekostrom Schweiz, that these plants are still running. Oekostrom, already discussed the option of creating climate protection project with revenues way back before even Kyoto protocol was signed. Further Oekostrom released annual report in 2009, elaborating the revenues which can arise from such projects. Oekostrom was one of the first developers in Climate Protection Projects in Switzerland by creating ISO projects.

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Further Challenges like the new requirement on technical and operations, creates issues which need further funding for smooth operations.

Upcoming new requirements on technical and operational issues

After the introduction of Swiss' feed-in-tariffs for biogas plants in 2009, a wide range of new regulations for its operation had been installed. Some of them are still in the phase of a political debate, but independently of the finalized result, it can already be clearly stated that those regulations will impact in higher requirements and costs for managing and operating for both, new and existent biogas plants. So actually there are three new sets of regulations in discussion: A directive about environmental issues in the entire agricultural sector with a specific chapter on agricultural biogas; new regulations regarding the handling of co-substrates; and a switch to a new electronic data collection system to manage and control the fluxes of manure and digestate.¹

As always when new regulations are introduced, it is clear that some of the measures are appropriated but some are far away from workability, especially under a cost analysis perspective. Many of the new requirements will either increase administrative/managing costs or provoke constructional cost over-runs.

Large share of low energetic manure

A requirement for the subsidy and especially the land-use regulations is a share of at least 50% of animal manure. Animal manure has a very low energy content (compared to energy crops or co-substrates) and hence requires a lot of digester volume. Bigger digesters mean higher investments and make the CHF/kW ratio unfavorable. Also the volume of digestate increases which leads to further problems such as conflicts with legal acts about land-use planning for example.²

Timeline:

2004 – 2005 – Conceptualization of biogas projects

Early 2005 – Discussion on Climate Protection Projects with knowledge from upcoming Kyoto protocol

¹ See for example http://www.parlament.ch/f/suche/pages/geschaefte.aspx?gesch_id=20083083 and the corresponding statement of Biomasse Schweiz handed out to the verifying entity

² <http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/7/700.1.fr.pdf>

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2006 – 2007 – Start of biogas plants operations

2009- Annual report on problem faced and way forward

2010 – Various ISO projects started

2011 – Discussions with Various consultants on converting the projects to Gold standard

2012- 2013- 2014 – Discussion with South Pole Group and Gold Standard on Eligibility on this project and options

2014 – Design consultation for this POA

2015 – Submission to GS for PFA

Current – Under validation at Gold Standard

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

>> ,

Source		GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Collection of manure	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emissions
		CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
		N ₂ O	No	Minor source of emissions

B.5. Emission reductions:

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

>> (Copy the table for each parameter)

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Data / Parameter:	MCF
Data unit:	NA
Description:	Annual methane conversion factor for baseline
Source of data used:	IPCC 2006 table 10.17, chapter 10, volume 4; in combination with VHA-equitation (IPCC 2006). MCF varies corresponding different temperatures, MWMS and animals types
Value applied:	Various (see the attached excel sheet)
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	D_{CH4}
Data unit:	
Description:	Methane Density
Source of data used:	Calculated
Value applied:	0.00069
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

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Data / Parameter:	SVS
Data unit:	
Description:	Specific Volatile Solid for livestock LT
Source of data used:	GRUD16 (country specific values)
Value applied:	Various (see the excel sheet attached)
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	B_{olt}
Data unit:	m ³ CH ₄ /kg_dm
Description:	Maximum Methane producing potential
Source of data used:	IPCC 2006
Value applied:	Various
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	EF CO2
Data unit:	tCO2/lit

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Description:	Emission factor of fuel used
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	2.65
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$Q_{\text{manure}, j, \text{LT}, y}$
Data unit:	Tonnes/year
Description:	Quantity of manure treated from livestock type LT at animal manure management system j
Source of data used:	Project owner
Value applied:	124955
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:

>>

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

>>

Year	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO ₂)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO ₂)	Estimation of leakage (tCO ₂)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO ₂)
Year 1	966	9660	0	8694
Year 2	966	9660	0	8694
Year 3	966	9660	0	8694
Year 4	966	9660	0	8694
Year 5	966	9660	0	8694
Year 6	966	9660	0	8694
Year 7	966	9660	0	8694
Total	6762	67620	0	60858

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

>>

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

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Data/Parameter Table 1.	
Data / Parameter:	$Q_{\text{manure}, j, LT, y}$
Data unit:	Tonnes DM/year
Description:	Quantity of manure treated from livestock type LT at animal manure management system j
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	<p>As the case in paragraph 15(b), manure weight shall be directly measured or alternatively manure volume can be measured together with the density determined from representative sample (90/10 precision) or together with the density determined from representative country-specific studies. The quantity of animal manure from different farms and different animal types shall be recorded separately for crosscheck.</p> <p>Recording of the baseline animal manure management system where the animal manure would have been treated anaerobically is also required</p>
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

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Data/Parameter Table 2.	
Data / Parameter:	$SVS_{j,LT,y}$
Data unit:	tonnes VS/tonnes DM
Description:	Specific volatile solids content of animal manure from livestock type LT and animal manure management system j in year y
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Specific volatile solids content values will be taken from representative country-specific studies for each livestock and animal manure management system". This representing study will then be "GRUD16".
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

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Data/Parameter Table 3.	
Data / Parameter:	B _{0,LT}
Data unit:	m ³ CH ₄ /kg dm
Description:	Maximum methane producing potential of the volatile solid generated for animal type LT
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Only when developed country values are to be used in the project, in such a case relevant parameters specified in the paragraph 16(d) shall be monitored/documentated
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

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Data/Parameter Table 4	
Data / Parameter:	EG _{thermal,y}
Data unit:	TJ
Description:	Net quantity of thermal energy supplied by the project activity during the year <i>y</i>
Source of data	Plant records
Measurement procedures (if any):	<p>Heat generation is determined as the difference of the enthalpy of the steam or hot fluid and/or gases generated by the heat generation equipment and the sum of the enthalpies of the feed-fluid and/or gases blow-down and if applicable any condensate returns. The respective enthalpies should be determined based on the mass (or volume) flows, the temperatures and, in case of superheated steam, the pressure. Steam tables or appropriate thermodynamic equations may be used to calculate the enthalpy as a function of temperature and pressure.</p> <p>In case of equipment that produces hot water/oil this is expressed as the difference in the enthalpy between the hot water/oil supplied to and returned by the plant.</p> <p>In case of equipment that produces hot gases or combustion gases, this is expressed as the difference in the enthalpy between the hot gas produced and all streams supplied to the plant. The enthalpy of all relevant streams shall be determined based on the monitored mass flow, temperature, pressure, density and specific heat of the gas.</p> <p>In case the project activity is exporting heat to other facilities, the metering shall be carried out at the recipient's end</p>
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous monitoring, aggregated annually
QA/QC procedure	Measurement results shall be cross checked with records for sold/purchased thermal energy (e.g. invoices/receipts)
Any comment:	Metering the energy produced by a sample of the systems where the simplified baseline is based on the energy produced multiplied by an emission coefficient

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Data/Parameter Table 5	
Data / Parameter:	EF,CO ₂ ,i
Data unit:	t CO ₂ e/GJ
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel type i
Source of data	
Measurement procedures (if any):	
Monitoring frequency:	
QA/QC procedure	-
Any comment:	The parameter need to monitor for project activities which displaces electricity from the fossil fuel based captive power plants

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

>> *To be done.*

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

>> *Please describe the agenda of physical meeting, Non-technical summary, Invitation tracking table, Text of invitations sent, any other consultation method used*

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C.2. Summary of the comments received:

>> Please describe the outcome of the meeting, assessment of stakeholders comment, list of participants.

C.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:

>> Please discuss how the stakeholder's comments have been addressed and include the changes to the design of the programme based on their feedback.

C.4. Report on the Continuous input mechanism selection:

>>

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book		
Telephone access		
Internet/email access		
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to the monitoring plan.

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

>> In process

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Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MICRO--SCALE VPA

Organization:	
Street/P.O.Box:	
Building:	
City:	
State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	
Country:	
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	
Middle Name:	
First Name:	
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

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INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING