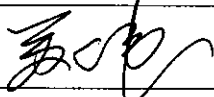


United Nations Development Programme

Country: China

Project Document

Project Title	Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting Methodology for Enterprises of Key Industries
UNDAF Outcome(s):	China's vulnerability to climate change is better understood and adaptation responses are integrated into Government policy
Expected CP Outcome(s): <i>(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP/UNDAF Action Plan)</i>	Low carbon and other environment sustainable strategies and technologies are adapted widely to meet China's commitments and compliance with Multilateral Environment Agreements
Expected Output(s): <i>(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)</i>	Policy and capacity barriers for the sustained and widespread adoption of low carbon and other environmentally sustainable strategies and technologies removed Capacity to implement local climate change action plans for mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable development built
Executing Entity:	National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
Implementing Agency:	National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
<p>The Goal of the Project is to assist the GoC to better address climate change through capacity building and building up a sound Greenhouse Gas emission accounting system at enterprise level for carbon trading. To achieve this, the project will take two actions: 1) in order to lay a good foundation for local governments to develop climate change policies and accomplish GHG control target, the project will use "Guidelines on Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory (Trial)", issued by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), as the teaching materials, to implement training activities nationwide and strengthen capacity of related local governments and agencies; 2) inter alia to make preparations for GHG trading and permit allocation, the project will also develop a set of GHG accounting methodology for certain industries, as well as GHG reporting and verification methodology, by combining the analysis of the characteristics and the typical manufacturer in sectors such as power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, Nonferrous metal, chemicals and aviation industry in China with the existing relevant accounting methodology. On basis of these, key outputs include: a) Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building; and b) A set of GHG emissions accounting methodologies for enterprises of key industries.</p>	
Programme Period: 2011 – 2013 Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Project ID: 00080583 Atlas Award ID: 00063572 Start date: December 2011 End Date: December 2013 Management Arrangements: NEX	Total resources required: 33,509,300NOK Total allocated resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular: • Other: • Funding from Europe: 33,509,300NOK

Agreed by NDRC:  2012/01/29
 Mr. Su Wei, Director General of Climate Chang Department

Agreed by UNDP:  2012/01/18
 Mr. Christophe Bahuet, Country Director

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Annex III: Project Document

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ANNEX I

Agreed Project Summary

Project Name

Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting Methodology for Enterprises of Key Industries

Implementing Partners

National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Norwegian Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif)

Responsible Parties

UNDP, GOC, MFA of Norway

The Goal of the Project is to:

Assist the Chinese Government to better address climate change through capacity building and building up a sound Greenhouse Gas emission accounting system at enterprise level for carbon trading.

The Objectives of the Project are to:

1. Support Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building; and
2. Develop a set of greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodologies for enterprises of key industries.

A budget summary is as follows:	
Proposed Budget in total:	NOK 33,509,300
Funding from Europe:	NOK 33,509,300

+

ANNEX II PROJECT/DONOR TRACKING SHEET

Project ID:

Donor programme/Project:

Part I: Start/End Date

Start Date	Planned End Date:
December, 2011	December, 2013

Part II: Payment Schedule

Payment Schedule/Amount	Planned Date	Planned Amount	Currency
First Payment	Upon signature of the Agreement	7,735,175	NOK
Second Payment	By 31/03/2012	12,887,061	NOK
Third Payment	By 31/03/2013	12,887,063	NOK
Total Amount		33,509,300	NOK

Part III: Annual UNDP Standard Reporting Requirements

Type of Reporting	Planned Date
2011 status Report	By January 2012
Approved 2011 Budget	
2011 Certified Financial statement	By March 2012
2012 status Report	By January 2013
Approved 2012 Budget	By March 2012
2012 Certified Financial statement	By March 2013
2013 status Report	By January 2014
Approved 2013 Budget	By January 2013
2013 Certified Financial statement	By March 2014
etc.	

Part IV: Other UNDP Standard Reporting Requirements

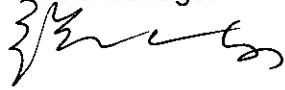
Type of Reporting	Planned Date
Mid-term Evaluation	March 2013
Final Evaluation	November 2013
Audit	By March annually
Notification of Operational Closure	By January 31, 2014
Final Report	By March 31, 2014
Notification of Financial Closure	By June 31, 2014
Certified Financial Report	By December 2014

Part V: Donor Specific Reporting Requirements

Type of Reporting	Planned Date
Quarterly Report	By Apr 15, Jul 15, Oct 15, and Jan 15
Annual work-plan	By March/yr
Annual Budget	By March/yr
Annual Consultation Meetings	October/yr
Special Conditions (if applicable)	
Progress report in connection with pre-financing	

Prepared by

Name: Zhang Weidong
Programme Manager



Date : Dec 2, 2011

Noted by

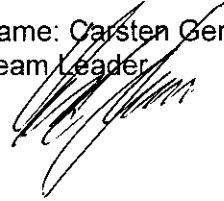
Napoleon Navarro
Name: Napoleon Navarro
Deputy Country Director

Name: Guo Hongtao
Programme Manager Support



Date: Dec 2, 2011

Name: Carsten Germer
Team Leader



ANNEX III PROJECT DOCUMENT

United Nations Development Programme, China
National Development and Reform Commission

Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting Methodology for Enterprises of Key Industries

The Goal of the Project is to assist the Chinese Government to better address climate change through capacity building and building up a sound Greenhouse Gas emission accounting system at enterprise level for carbon trading.

To achieve this, the project will take two actions: First, in order to lay a good foundation for local governments to develop climate change policies and accomplish GHG control target, the project will use "Guidelines on Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory (Trial)", issued by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), as the teaching materials, to implement training activities nationwide and strengthen capacity of related local governments and agencies. Second, inter alia to make preparations for GHG trading and permit allocation, the project will also develop a set of GHG accounting methodology for certain industries, as well as GHG reporting and verification methodology, by combining the analysis of the characteristics and the typical manufacturer in sectors such as power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, Nonferrous metal, chemicals and aviation industry in China with the existing relevant accounting methodology.

On basis of these, key outputs will include: a) Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building; and b) A set of greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodologies for enterprises of key industries.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCPF	China Climate Change Partnership Framework
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CICETE	Centre for International Cooperation for Economic and Technical Exchange
CITICS	CITIC Securities Co., Ltd.
CREIA	The Chinese Renewable Energy Industry Association
ERI	Energy Research Institute
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Commission
GCCI	Global Climate Change Institute
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMS	General Management Support
GOC	The Government of China
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISS	Implementation Support Service
Klif	The Norwegian Climate and Pollution Agency
MFA	The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEP	Ministry of Environment Protection
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
PCCP	Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China
PMO	Project Management Office
SSB	Statistics Norway
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

Project Document

**United Nations Development Programme, China
National Development and Reform Commission**

**Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building and Greenhouse
Gas Emissions Accounting Methodology for Enterprises of Key Industries Project**

December 2011

Part I. Situation Analysis

1.1 Context

On November 25 2009, the Chinese government set the target to reduce its carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP by 40-45% based on the level of 2005 by 2020, and clearly stated that this target will be included as a binding indicator into the "twelfth-five" and the subsequent mid-and-long term economic and social development planning.

The meeting of the National People's Congress held in March 2011 adopted the "National Economic and Social Development Twelfth Five-Year (2011-2015) Plan" (the "Program") clearly stated that carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP in 2015 will be cut by 17% based on the level of 2010. It also specified that China will "explore low-carbon product standards, labeling and certification system, build up a sound system of greenhouse gas emissions statistics and accounting, and gradually establish a carbon emissions trading market."

1.2 National Framework:

The preparation of greenhouse gas emission inventory is an importantly basic work for addressing climate change. To accomplish voluntary action target for greenhouse gas emissions control, China will break down the target and establish performance appraisal system. A complete and credible provincial and municipal greenhouse gas inventory will be the primary basis for this work. At the same time, provincial greenhouse gas emission inventories can help local governments identify major greenhouse gases emission sources, better understand current emissions from various industries, and estimate mitigation potentials in the future, therefore help local governments to develop local climate change programs. Preparing greenhouse gas emission inventory is a cutting-edge, comprehensive and professional work. Relevant local authorities will need to improve their capacity. Therefore, launching a nationwide greenhouse gas emissions inventory capacity building project will help local governments to improve their capacity, and lay a good foundation for them to develop climate change policies, establish performance appraisal system and achieve the greenhouse gas emissions control target.

The market mechanisms including emissions trading are helpful for China to achieve the goal of greenhouse gas emissions control. To gradually establish a carbon emission trading market, the greenhouse gas emissions accounting, reporting and verification system at enterprise level is firstly needed, especially in high energy consumption rate, high emission rate industries. Non-ferrous industry and chemical industry consume a lot of energy in China. In addition to emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuel combustion, these industries have a large number of multiple industrial process emissions. The carbon flow and operation part is complex, and requires careful accounting. Aviation emissions are also concerned by the international community. EU has decided to include it in EU-ETS. China also needs to prepare in advance, and conduct research on developing aviation greenhouse gas accounting methodology. These works are of great significance for China to achieve the greenhouse gas emission control target, to gradually establish carbon emissions trading market, and to

promote reasonable allocation of emission rights

1.3 UNDP and Climate Change

UNDP is the largest provider of grant assistance in the area of energy and the environment among UN agencies, working in close conjunction with partner agencies within the UN system. Since 1992, UNDP has been working with National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Environment Protection (MEP), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and other Chinese entities to implement the UN Climate Change Convention which took shape in 1992. UNDP's integrated approach to combat climate change focuses on policy, technology and market mechanisms for an effective enabling environment, while strengthening human and institutional capacity through on the ground actions.

UNDP considers that interventions to address climate change should be a part and parcel of overall sustainable development efforts and integrated into local strategies for poverty eradication through innovative approaches to policy formulation and implementation, and partnerships with diverse stakeholders. Accordingly, interventions relating to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change have to be considered in the context of reducing the vulnerability of the poor in maintaining sustainable livelihoods, fostering economic growth and supporting sustainable development. Fortunately, such alternatives exist, among them the promotion of renewable energy and greater energy efficiency, and sustainable land-use practices.

UNDP has a broadly based climate change strategy that covers mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction and is already the UN's single largest supplier of technical assistance in the area of climate change. As part of UNDP's \$5 billion global dollar portfolio of energy and environment projects, about \$2 billion has been allocated to developing a comprehensive portfolio in the area of climate change. This portfolio includes the implementation of over 400 large national, regional and global projects and over 1,000 small projects that delivered an estimated 30 million tonnes of CO₂ abatement in recent years. This has been combined with a technical assistance package that includes capacity building and advisory services for development of national and local adaptation strategies, renewable energy and energy efficiency programs, preparations of National Communications to UNFCCC, and climate change policy advice and development initiatives. Overall UNDP provides a broadly based package of specialist skills and project management services, combined with on-going capacity development activities and developing country public and private sector networks, which will enable this programme to deliver meaningful development dividends.

In China, UNDP supports over 10 climate change programmes including support for energy efficiency, renewable energy development, sustainable transport, adaptation and capacities to improve official communications with the UNFCCC.

The latter National Communication to the UNFCCC programme with NDRC has the objective of improving GHG accounting in key industry sectors in China, and to study the

impact of, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. With regards renewable energy programmes with NDRC, UNDP has been working to increase the pace of commercialization of renewable energy technologies and their use in various sectors of the economy. Building on our successes in helping to establish the Chinese Renewable Energy Industry Association (CREIA), UNDP leads pilot projects with business partners and local government to establish model commercial operations for solar water heating production, solar and wind hybrid rural energy production systems, and large-scale biomass energy production systems. UNDP had supported design and launch of the first Renewable Energy Law in China and its implementation.

For energy efficiency UNDP has been working with NDRC, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), MOC and private sector partners through the GEF supported “End-Use Energy Efficiency Programme” to improve design and enforcement of energy conservation regulations and to encourage energy efficiency in the steel, petrochemical, and building sectors. In the rural areas, UNDP is supporting “Town & Village Enterprises” (where more than one-third of GHG arise) to become more energy efficient and to embrace alternative sources of energy for production of bricks, cement and metal casting.

In the area of CDM, UNDP has provided capacity building support to NDRC and MOST for several years helping to establish China’s national CDM rules and regulations and design of the first set of CDM projects registered from China by the UN Kyoto Executive Board. Special focus is on projects that promote GHG reduction while achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In March 2007, UNDP, NDRC and the Government of Norway signed an MOU to cooperate with the implementation of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China (a. k. a. “PCCP”), which was implemented in June 2007 – December 2010. The European Commission (the EC) signed a Contribution Agreement with UNDP in December 2008 as the co-financing donor for implementation of PCCP from August 2008 – July 2011.

In 2008, UNDP will also lead the launch of a new UN Climate Change Partnership Framework Programme, which brings together 9 UN agencies for the first time with over 10 national partners to chart the course of post-Kyoto strategies and undertake a series of national level dialogues and policy activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The current Provincial CC Programme will be connected to this, linking local on-ground activities and strategies to the umbrella framework and partnership forum to be established by the CCPF.

Part II. Project strategy, Goal, Objectives, Outputs, Activities and Overall Work Plan

2.1 Goal, Objectives and Strategy

The Goal of the Project is to assist the Chinese Government to better address climate change through capacity building and building up a sound Greenhouse Gas emission accounting system at enterprise level for carbon trading.

The Objectives of the Project are to:

1. Support Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building; and
2. Develop a set of greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodologies for enterprises of key industries.

The project will use "Guidelines on Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory (Trial)", issued by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), as the teaching materials, implement training activities nationwide and strengthen capacity of related local governments and agencies lay a good foundation for local governments to develop climate change policies and accomplish greenhouse gas emissions control target.

At the same time, combining the analysis of the characteristics and the typical manufacturer in power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, Nonferrous metal, chemicals, and aviation industry in China with the existing relevant accounting methodology, a set of greenhouse gas emission accounting methodology for the above three industries will be developed, as well as greenhouse gas emissions reporting and verification methodology, so as to make preparations for greenhouse gas emission trading and permit allocation.

2.2 Project output and activity

2.2.1 Provincial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Capacity Building

Activity 1: Select 6 training places in different areas including eastern China, southern China, central China, northern China, southwest China and northwest China. Make training plans including list of major trainees and participating experts, time of training, training content and training forms;

Activity 2: Amend, improve and print training materials;

Activity 3: Coordinate with all stakeholders, organize and implement 6 training activities in different areas following the training plans;

Activity 4: Collect and record feedbacks from different stakeholders in all training activities, evaluate training effectiveness, write training effectiveness evaluation reports and project implementation report.

2.2.2 Development of a set of greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodologies for enterprises of key industries

(1) Study existing enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodologies and their successful experience

Activity 5: Study the characteristics of power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, nonferrous metals, chemicals, and aviation industry, in carbon circulation and operation;

Activity 6: Compare and evaluate overseas greenhouse gas accounting methodology for

enterprises in power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, nonferrous metals, chemicals, and aviation industries;

Activity 7: Hold an international seminar on enterprise-level greenhouse gas accounting methodology and successful experience.

(2) Research on enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodology for China's power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, non-ferrous metal, chemical, and aviation industries

Activity 8: Analyze production characteristics of Chinese power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, nonferrous metals, chemicals, and aviation industry,, summarize their experience in energy consumption statistics, monitoring and reporting gained during the 11th Five-year plan period; and choose 1-2 representative large-and-medium sized manufacturing enterprises to conduct field research to determine corporate greenhouse gas emissions accounting boundary, gas type, emission type and the theoretical system for power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, non-ferrous, chemical, and aviation industry;

Activity 9: Based on the above findings, propose China's initial enterprise-level greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodology for power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, nonferrous metals, chemicals, and aviation industries;

Activity 10: Draft China's enterprise-level greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodology Guide for power, steel, nonferrous metals, chemical, cement and glasses manufacture, and aviation industry separately

Activity 11: Hold interim progress report meeting and a seminar to discuss these accounting methodologies and guidelines

(3) Study on enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission reporting contents and format for China's power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, non-ferrous metal, chemical, and aviation industry

Activity 12: Analyze of other relevant enterprise-level greenhouse gas emissions reporting contents and format methodology and good experience;

Activity 13: combine Chinese power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, non-ferrous, chemical, and aviation industries and enterprises statistical characteristics of the initial proposed corporate greenhouse gas emissions reporting contents and format;

Activity 14: Hold a seminar on reporting and verification methodology

(4) Application of enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodology for China's power generation, iron & steel, cement, glass, non-ferrous metal, chemical, and aviation industry.

Activity 15: Put the suggested accounting methodology in trial in the enterprises that investigated before.

Activity 16: Ask the enterprises to comments on greenhouse gas emissions accounting methodology, guideline and verification methodology in the industries studied.

Activity 17: Make possible amendments on the accounting methodology according to the trial results, and amend the guideline, report and verification methodology according to the

comments received.

Part III. Management arrangement

The project will set up steering committee, consisting of representatives from NDRC, UNDP and Donor. The functions of the committee will be to: i) review the project result and annual progress report; ii) review brief documents outlining the project strategy and targets for the following year; iii) provide advice to the project management office and ensure coordination among related government agencies.

The PMO will be established in NDRC to assist day-to-day management of the project. The roles of the PMO will be to: i) assist NDRC with day-to-day management of the project; ii) prepare all work plans and reports; iii) prepare the term of reference for all project inputs (sub-contract, international experts, international and in-country training etc) and assist in the management and monitoring of their implementation; iv) prepare all documentation for the annual meeting of the Project Steering Committee, organize the meetings and act as secretariat to the meetings; v) archive all relevant documents; vi) recruit a project coordinator to lead the management of the projects.

Sub-contracts will be issued to various institutes and non-government organizations to undertake specific technical activities at national and local levels, following standard rules for international cooperation.

Project Partners

- **Energy Research Institute of NDRC**

The Energy Research Institute (ERI) was established in 1980 and in 2003 made part of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). It is a national research organization conducting comprehensive studies on China's energy issues, including macro energy economics, regional energy economics, energy industry development, energy technology policy, energy demand and supply forecast, energy security, energy and environment, climate change, energy conservation and efficiency and renewable energy development. ERI employs 100 staff, with one director-general and three deputy directors. There are 33 senior research posts and 6 research centers in the institute. ERI has enjoyed sound cooperation with renowned international organizations including IEA, IAEA, UNDP, WB, ADB, GEF and research institutes in the US, European Union, Japan, Korea, India and Russia.

- **Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology (INET) of Tsinghua University**

Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology (INET) of Tsinghua University has been very active since the beginning of the 1980s at both the international and domestic levels in the research on energy, environment and economic issues, and has been serving as one of the major think-tanks of the Chinese Government on energy and climate change issues.

INET has undertaken many research projects under different research programs such as the

Key Scientific and Technology Research Program, etc, since the Eighth Five-Year Plan, financed by the Chinese government, and many internationally financed research projects with significant influence. INET has achieved a series of important outputs related to GHG mitigation strategy, GH emissions inventory compilation, GHG mitigation technology identification, assessment of techno-economic and social impacts of GHG mitigation scenarios, Clean Development Mechanism and the emissions trading, etc.

INET has been actively involved in international climate negotiations, with some faculty members participating in and responsible for negotiations related to the market-based mechanisms, since the early 1990s. INET has also been playing a very important role in the development of carbon market in China, including the formulation of rules and policies.

- **Sino Carbon Innovation & Investment (SCII)**

In July 2010, CITIC Securities Co., Ltd and several other investors founded SCII to provide services for emission trading in the carbon market in China. Focusing on pushing low carbon development in China through various innovative commercial and market solutions, SCII has abundant expertise in the areas of finance, energy and environment industries. While sharing certain personnel with CITIC Securities, the two entities are independent from each other.

SCII offers a series of services such as full circle CDM Development and Consultancy, Low Carbon Think Tank, Investment Advisory Services, Information Services as well as Training and Capacity Building. Innovation has been constantly celebrated in SCII, as evidently presented by its accomplishments in CDM services and other programs. The company's major partners include national and international financial institutes and large-scale energy and industry groups.

- **The Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif)**

The Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif) reports to the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment and has 360 employees mainly based in Oslo. We implement government policy on pollution. Klif acts as guides, guardians and a driving force for a better environment. Klif's most important fields of work include climate change, chemicals, water and the marine environment, waste management, air quality and noise. Klif's vision is a future without pollution.

Klif is working to

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- reduce the spread of substances harmful to health and environment
- achieve a holistic and ecosystem based management of water bodies and oceans
- increase recycling and reducing emissions from waste
- reduce harmful effects from air pollution and noise

- **Relevant domestic/international institutes and experts to be identified.**

Other relevant domestic/international institutions and experts for the project are to be identified.

**Annex IV. Overall Work Plan
(3 years; 2011-2013)**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Timeframe			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Technical Collaboration	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2011	2012	2013			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (NOK)
Output1: provincial greenhouse gas emissions inventory training conferences and summary reports	Activity 1.1: Select 6 training places in different areas including eastern China, southern China, central China, northern China, southwest China and northwest China. Make training plans including list of major trainees and participating experts, time of training, training content and training forms;	X			UNDP, GOC, MFA		Funding source from Europe		
	Activity 1.2: Amend, improve and print training materials;	X	X		UNDP, GOC, MFA	Klif	Funding source from Europe		
	Activity 1.3: Coordinate with all stakeholders, organize and implement 6 training activities in different areas following the training plans	X	X	X	UNDP, GOC, MFA	Klif	Funding source from Europe		
	Activity 1.4: Collect and		X	X	UNDP, GOC, MFA		Funding source		

	record feedbacks from different stakeholders in all training activities, evaluate training effectiveness, write evaluation reports and project implementation report								from Europe		
	Sub-Total (d)										7,454,000
Output2: Research on greenhouse gas emissions accounting, reporting contents and format for enterprises of key industries, and its application Indicators:	Activity 2.1: Study existing enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodologies and their successful experience	X	X		UNDP, GOC, MFA	Klif			Funding source from Europe		
	Activity 2.2: Research on enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodology for China's non-ferrous metal, chemical and aviation industries	X	X	X	UNDP, GOC, MFA	Klif			Funding source from Europe		
	Activity 2.3: Study on enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission report contents and format methodology for China's non-ferrous metal, chemical and aviation industry	X	X	X	UNDP, GOC, MFA	Klif			Funding source from Europe		

			X	X	UNDP, GOC, MFA		Funding source from Europe		20,823,000
	Activity 2.4 Application of enterprise-level greenhouse gas emission accounting methodology for China's non-ferrous metal, chemical and aviation industry		X	X					0
	Sub-Total (2)								1,286,000
	project kick-off, reports	X	X	X			Funding source from Europe		900,000
	Monitoring and Evaluations, coordination, project management office operation, and miscellaneous					Klif	Funding source from Europe		3,046,300
UNDP	UNDP General Management Support (10%)	X	X	X					33,509,300
	Total								0

