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Table 1 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [(1)]
(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt CO_2 eq								
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	596,435.23	596,435.23	604,888.14	589,371.22	574,845.10	569,588.95	561,249.67	582,681.91	557,537.07
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	599,314.30	599,314.30	607,208.56	591,199.20	576,647.65	571,371.99	563,423.42	584,352.56	558,947.14
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	137,219.03	137,219.03	137,711.56	137,089.42	135,111.11	127,947.21	130,171.92	129,514.78	127,072.97
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	137,240.03	137,240.03	137,735.07	137,107.88	135,130.81	127,966.52	130,206.93	129,541.49	127,104.35
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	56,085.56	56,085.56	56,248.73	51,779.97	47,448.79	47,689.04	46,251.68	46,075.11	46,185.82
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	57,168.57	57,168.57	57,328.97	52,852.16	48,516.88	48,752.45	47,321.98	47,136.13	47,246.03
HFCs	14,552.54	14,552.54	15,155.17	15,766.43	16,787.87	18,004.50	19,558.93	20,767.55	23,637.76
PFCs	1,651.53	1,651.53	1,385.15	690.36	602.74	611.40	596.94	596.36	503.12
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SF_6	1,279.06	1,279.06	1,318.54	1,358.25	1,182.90	1,223.44	1,264.37	1,305.70	1,280.08
NF3	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.55	0.63	0.73	0.83	0.96	1.10
Total (without LULUCF)	807,223.37	807,223.37	816,707.77	796,056.19	775,979.14	765,065.27	759,094.35	780,942.38	756,217.93
Total (with LULUCF)	811,206.45	811,206.45	820,131.94	798,974.83	778,869.47	767,931.03	762,373.41	783,700.75	758,719.59
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	807,223.37	807,223.37	816,707.77	796,056.19	775,979.14	765,065.27	759,094.35	780,942.38	756,217.93
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	811,206.45	811,206.45	820,131.94	798,974.83	778,869.47	767,931.03	762,373.41	783,700.75	758,719.59

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt CO_2 eq								
1. Energy	610,778.82	610,778.82	621,583.14	605,655.75	589,877.92	575,111.30	566,904.27	585,740.74	560,643.55
2. Industrial processes and product use	66,440.95	66,440.95	64,619.44	60,255.71	57,021.82	60,370.38	61,070.35	63,212.08	64,457.18
3. Agriculture	60,491.30	60,491.30	60,553.39	60,347.04	59,077.38	59,536.96	59,500.07	59,957.53	59,543.20
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	3,983.08	3,983.08	3,424.17	2,918.64	2,890.32	2,865.76	3,279.07	2,758.36	2,501.66
5. Waste	69,512.31	69,512.31	69,951.80	69,797.67	70,002.02	70,046.62	71,619.66	72,032.03	71,574.00
6. Other									
Total (including LULUCF)	811,206.45	811,206.45	820,131.94	798,974.83	778,869.47	767,931.03	762,373.41	783,700.75	758,719.59

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

[1] The common tabular format will be revised, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and, where applicable, with decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol."

Table 1 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [(1)]
(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	561,143.69	553,697.04	561,170.43	570,697.73	554,113.14	565,350.56	566,483.36	563,377.83	561,867.06	553,488.65
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	562,059.64	554,506.78	560,959.41	569,615.40	552,006.23	562,902.08	563,201.34	559,549.67	557,492.20	548,704.00
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	123,907.37	119,027.15	114,097.11	109,461.51	107,315.67	102,216.50	97,535.90	92,255.84	88,359.88	84,428.76
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	123,932.47	119,048.28	114,142.20	109,507.30	107,360.56	102,291.93	97,582.23	92,310.52	88,405.32	84,485.57
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	46,115.95	36,150.60	35,674.96	33,853.99	32,083.99	31,869.25	32,506.22	31,387.18	30,422.61	30,180.34
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	47,169.63	37,197.71	36,689.65	34,829.74	33,027.82	32,808.43	33,389.94	32,247.22	31,257.24	30,997.48
HFCs	20,581.12	11,954.73	10,472.30	11,429.27	11,825.53	13,145.90	12,187.74	13,169.93	13,959.23	14,275.47
PFCs	493.73	473.96	596.79	485.59	408.23	356.61	433.86	385.15	387.67	287.84
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SF_6	1,328.72	1,497.71	1,817.68	1,454.11	1,495.23	1,320.78	1,116.79	1,056.04	820.51	827.34
NF3	1.27	1.46	1.69	1.03	1.03	0.95	0.59	0.29	0.29	0.28
Total (without LULUCF)	753,571.86	722,802.65	723,830.95	727,383.23	707,242.82	714,260.56	710,264.45	701,632.26	695,817.24	683,488.67
Total (with LULUCF)	755,566.59	724,680.62	724,679.73	727,322.43	706,124.64	712,826.68	707,912.48	698,718.82	692,322.46	679,577.97
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	753,571.86	722,802.65	723,830.95	727,383.23	707,242.82	714,260.56	710,264.45	701,632.26	695,817.24	683,488.67
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	755,566.59	724,680.62	724,679.73	727,322.43	706,124.64	712,826.68	707,912.48	698,718.82	692,322.46	679,577.97

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	562,526.95	552,525.53	559,427.42	569,082.98	552,252.36	560,417.57	559,923.66	556,475.00	555,275.68	544,464.52
2. Industrial processes and product use	61,354.26	43,270.88	41,120.88	39,422.60	37,209.50	39,760.71	40,700.20	39,533.51	38,405.48	40,651.88
3. Agriculture	58,917.05	58,343.29	56,374.50	53,489.90	53,244.94	53,317.28	53,379.22	52,459.91	51,933.37	51,234.73
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	1,994.74	1,877.97	848.77	-60.80	-1,118.19	-1,433.89	-2,351.97	-2,913.44	-3,494.78	-3,910.70
5. Waste	70,773.59	68,662.95	66,908.17	65,387.76	64,536.02	60,765.01	56,261.38	53,163.84	50,202.71	47,137.54
6. Other										
Total (including LULUCF)	755,566.59	724,680.62	724,679.73	727,322.43	706,124.64	712,826.68	707,912.48	698,718.82	692,322.46	679,577.97

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [(1)]
(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	539,601.36	488,885.58	507,591.93	464,942.45	483,707.61	475,179.69	-20.33
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	534,681.38	484,006.03	502,524.67	459,332.38	477,933.30	469,191.77	-21.71
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	78,555.75	72,088.80	67,213.18	64,163.59	61,381.55	56,394.41	-58.90
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	78,600.92	72,139.19	67,259.47	64,203.25	61,449.56	56,430.04	-58.88
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	29,487.20	27,785.34	28,242.16	27,038.81	27,003.94	27,002.67	-51.85
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	30,270.29	28,550.08	28,990.62	27,776.29	27,753.65	27,710.62	-51.53
HFCs	14,833.40	15,217.16	15,708.50	16,034.60	16,237.32	16,263.92	11.76
PFCs	266.25	197.33	287.71	416.94	258.86	253.38	-84.66
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
SF_6	673.33	650.51	732.73	648.24	632.27	601.56	-52.97
NF3	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	-12.69
Total (without LULUCF)	663,417.56	604,824.98	619,776.48	573,244.92	589,221.87	575,695.98	-28.68
Total (with LULUCF)	659,325.84	600,760.56	615,503.97	568,412.00	584,265.29	570,451.65	-29.68
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	663,417.56	604,824.98	619,776.48	573,244.92	589,221.87	575,695.98	-28.68
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	659,325.84	600,760.56	615,503.97	568,412.00	584,265.29	570,451.65	-29.68

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							(%)
1. Energy	532,151.95	486,294.83	503,239.05	461,251.00	480,414.25	468,874.97	-23.23
2. Industrial processes and product use	38,721.20	32,118.23	34,543.09	32,680.31	32,695.09	34,555.85	-47.99
3. Agriculture	50,210.14	49,938.99	50,286.23	50,206.68	49,660.19	49,518.40	-18.14
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	-4,091.72	-4,064.42	-4,272.51	-4,832.92	-4,956.58	-5,244.33	-231.67
5. Waste	42,334.27	36,472.94	31,708.12	29,106.92	26,452.33	22,746.76	-67.28
6. Other							
Total (including LULUCF)	659,325.84	600,760.56	615,503.97	568,412.00	584,265.29	570,451.65	-29.68

Notes:

(1) Further detailed information could be found in the common reporting format tables of the Party's greenhouse gas inventory, namely "Emission trends (CO_2)", "Emission trends (CH_4)", "Emission trends (N_2O)" and "Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)", which is included in an annex to this biennial report.

(2) 2011 is the latest reported inventory year.

(3) 1 kt CO_2 eq equals 1 Gg CO_2 eq.

Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[b] Includes net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF.

Custom Footnotes

The UK base year with respect to UNFCCC is 1990

Table 1 (a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a] *kt*	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1. Energy	568,352.87	568,352.87	578,736.37	563,337.62	549,798.49	542,526.74	533,409.61	553,985.41	530,953.20
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	560,876.38	560,876.38	571,710.69	556,077.72	542,216.28	534,775.59	524,243.39	544,521.13	523,334.53
1. Energy industries	235,779.54	235,779.54	233,566.82	222,415.07	206,208.29	204,006.42	202,242.07	203,898.13	191,221.37
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	96,238.18	96,238.18	99,471.35	96,844.11	94,354.27	93,638.55	90,056.42	90,913.02	90,121.48
3. Transport	114,278.03	114,278.03	113,510.95	114,936.57	116,114.24	116,598.49	115,730.77	120,317.84	121,853.47
4. Other sectors	109,295.81	109,295.81	120,869.15	117,795.18	121,398.54	116,572.33	112,327.95	125,587.15	116,507.49
5. Other	5,284.82	5,284.82	4,292.42	4,086.79	4,140.93	3,959.80	3,886.18	3,804.99	3,630.71
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	7,476.49	7,476.49	7,025.68	7,259.90	7,582.22	7,751.15	9,166.22	9,464.28	7,618.67
1. Solid fuels	1,698.56	1,698.56	1,312.14	1,122.56	1,022.21	791.77	737.42	552.49	629.34
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	5,777.92	5,777.92	5,713.55	6,137.34	6,560.01	6,959.38	8,428.80	8,911.79	6,989.33
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial processes	24,813.35	24,813.35	22,461.10	22,479.78	22,302.01	24,365.86	25,045.63	26,002.00	24,350.62
A. Mineral industry	9,812.21	9,812.21	8,058.25	7,551.46	7,585.41	8,663.70	8,754.67	9,076.34	9,400.24
B. Chemical industry	6,376.75	6,376.75	6,863.77	6,832.97	6,804.08	7,077.24	7,121.06	7,106.46	6,277.75
C. Metal industry	7,391.77	7,391.77	6,388.72	5,909.32	5,511.90	6,326.95	6,844.89	7,040.39	6,452.04
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1,232.62	1,232.62	1,150.35	2,186.03	2,400.62	2,297.97	2,325.00	2,778.82	2,220.59
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO
3. Agriculture	1,964.63	1,964.63	2,376.95	2,269.16	1,540.37	1,662.08	1,903.45	1,804.88	1,700.42
A. Enteric fermentation									
B. Manure management									
C. Rice cultivation									
D. Agricultural soils									
E. Prescribed burning of savannas									
F. Field burning of agricultural residues									
G. Liming	1,576.48	1,576.48	1,922.21	1,929.47	1,270.83	1,397.07	1,693.71	1,651.80	1,502.97
H. Urea application	385.46	385.46	452.04	337.01	266.88	262.38	207.16	150.51	194.89
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
J. Other	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.63	2.59	2.57	2.56
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	2,879.06	2,879.06	2,320.42	1,827.98	1,802.55	1,783.04	2,173.76	1,670.65	1,410.07
A. Forest land	-16,016.07	-16,016.07	-15,945.59	-16,096.42	-16,098.70	-15,954.25	-15,679.80	-15,833.00	-15,954.71
B. Cropland	15,130.79	15,130.79	15,108.85	14,989.84	15,173.61	15,217.88	15,443.33	15,405.24	15,450.62
C. Grassland	-3,677.20	-3,677.20	-3,791.33	-3,910.36	-4,022.32	-4,132.27	-4,241.00	-4,347.08	-4,430.02
D. Wetlands	481.73	481.73	489.32	483.23	476.50	594.64	681.11	587.28	524.93
E. Settlements	6,919.10	6,919.10	6,846.45	6,777.65	6,721.93	6,671.45	6,611.24	6,578.48	6,553.51
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products	40.72	40.72	-387.27	-415.96	-448.47	-614.41	-641.12	-720.27	-734.25
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	1,304.38	1,304.38	1,313.72	1,284.65	1,204.23	1,034.27	890.98	889.62	532.83
A. Solid waste disposal	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
B. Biological treatment of solid waste									
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	1,304.38	1,304.38	1,313.72	1,284.65	1,204.23	1,034.27	890.98	889.62	532.83
D. Waste water treatment and discharge									
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Memo items:									
International bunkers	24,198.05	24,198.05	23,949.90	25,737.31	26,804.40	26,761.90	28,213.37	30,284.67	32,387.08
Aviation	15,411.35	15,411.35	15,174.11	16,797.40	17,982.70	18,785.21	19,992.06	21,144.24	22,487.36
Navigation	8,786.70	8,786.70	8,775.79	8,939.91	8,821.70	7,976.69	8,221.31	9,140.43	9,899.72
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass	2,545.56	2,545.56	2,609.09	2,897.95	3,021.21	4,084.41	4,327.78	4,485.63	4,609.86
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indirect N2O									
Indirect CO2 (3)	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	596,435.23	596,435.23	604,888.14	589,371.22	574,845.10	569,588.95	561,249.67	582,681.91	557,537.07
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	599,314.30	599,314.30	607,208.56	591,199.20	576,647.65	571,371.99	563,423.42	584,352.56	558,947.14
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	596,435.23	596,435.23	604,888.14	589,371.22	574,845.10	569,588.95	561,249.67	582,681.91	557,537.07
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	599,314.30	599,314.30	607,208.56	591,199.20	576,647.65	571,371.99	563,423.42	584,352.56	558,947.14

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1 (a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	535,272.70	528,087.61	536,940.74	547,954.99	531,910.62	541,755.52	541,720.57	540,038.14	539,673.15	529,486.33
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	528,059.25	521,897.21	531,063.94	541,847.57	526,121.24	536,264.51	536,254.30	534,025.59	534,530.41	524,155.97
1. Energy industries	196,874.89	187,552.63	198,409.51	208,554.11	206,918.54	214,571.84	212,550.53	213,384.69	220,025.14	214,672.16
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	88,709.75	90,602.16	90,567.85	88,428.61	79,359.43	80,793.54	79,590.39	79,902.79	78,274.96	76,677.57
3. Transport	121,471.22	122,563.41	121,862.99	122,025.55	124,467.26	124,251.56	125,774.07	126,928.54	126,824.09	128,048.09
4. Other sectors	117,809.39	118,029.38	117,307.28	119,917.40	112,319.37	113,485.40	115,286.57	110,970.74	105,947.25	101,011.66
5. Other	3,194.00	3,149.63	2,916.31	2,921.90	3,056.63	3,162.18	3,052.75	2,838.83	3,458.96	3,746.49
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	7,213.46	6,190.40	5,876.80	6,107.42	5,789.39	5,491.01	5,466.27	6,012.55	5,142.74	5,330.36
1. Solid fuels	294.79	214.74	192.99	198.95	192.69	185.41	228.21	161.21	192.04	246.18
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	6,918.67	5,975.66	5,683.82	5,908.47	5,596.70	5,305.60	5,238.06	5,851.34	4,950.70	5,084.18
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial processes	24,048.32	23,957.92	22,687.59	21,215.53	20,601.59	21,906.13	23,147.51	21,898.98	20,776.81	22,414.17
A. Mineral industry	9,574.38	8,977.39	8,855.35	8,432.46	8,463.94	8,512.12	8,789.24	8,748.90	8,721.32	9,014.50
B. Chemical industry	6,686.04	7,070.24	6,458.04	6,193.62	6,101.39	6,379.60	6,411.63	6,208.46	5,715.68	6,409.51
C. Metal industry	6,021.67	6,672.22	6,143.47	5,311.74	4,303.66	5,268.48	5,485.41	5,840.99	5,389.94	6,038.64
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1,766.22	1,238.06	1,230.73	1,277.71	1,732.60	1,745.93	2,461.22	1,100.63	949.86	951.52
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO
3. Agriculture	1,285.59	1,156.80	1,040.03	1,001.76	1,076.76	1,215.49	1,169.87	1,050.86	1,101.72	1,249.46
A. Enteric fermentation										
B. Manure management										
C. Rice cultivation										
D. Agricultural soils										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues										
G. Liming	1,152.43	995.17	908.09	830.57	841.35	1,041.26	915.20	820.38	873.99	920.77
H. Urea application	130.57	159.04	129.35	168.63	232.87	171.70	252.12	227.94	225.23	326.22
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
J. Other	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.55	2.54	2.50	2.47
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	915.95	809.74	-211.01	-1,082.33	-2,106.90	-2,448.48	-3,282.02	-3,828.16	-4,374.86	-4,784.65
A. Forest land	-16,180.89	-16,209.77	-17,144.27	-17,778.45	-17,992.04	-18,337.70	-18,414.45	-18,734.83	-18,499.27	-18,329.60
B. Cropland	15,487.14	15,536.42	15,007.64	14,715.41	14,366.51	14,094.69	13,855.45	13,554.81	13,388.61	13,037.04
C. Grassland	-4,552.90	-4,650.41	-4,150.84	-4,187.40	-4,363.70	-4,305.89	-4,576.49	-4,628.80	-5,013.98	-4,984.55
D. Wetlands	404.97	540.93	537.03	582.92	391.16	628.83	459.14	517.64	538.91	377.28
E. Settlements	6,515.92	6,524.88	6,313.00	6,267.74	6,225.51	6,186.05	6,149.07	6,114.48	6,081.16	6,050.10
F. Other land	NO	NO	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
G. Harvested wood products	-758.28	-932.32	-773.60	-682.58	-734.38	-714.49	-754.76	-651.49	-870.30	-934.93
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	537.09	494.72	502.06	525.45	524.17	473.42	445.40	389.85	315.38	338.69
A. Solid waste disposal	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
B. Biological treatment of solid waste										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	537.09	494.72	502.06	525.45	524.17	473.42	445.40	389.85	315.38	338.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge										
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Memo items:										
International bunkers	35,410.03	34,790.12	36,877.63	36,312.10	34,230.50	35,964.15	39,655.01	42,704.94	45,577.19	44,897.12
Aviation	25,029.47	27,197.88	30,016.18	29,233.40	28,691.03	29,378.55	32,208.97	34,774.03	35,306.39	35,137.12
Navigation	10,380.56	7,592.24	6,861.45	7,078.70	5,539.47	6,585.60	7,446.04	7,930.91	10,270.80	9,760.00
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass	4,556.24	4,969.77	5,087.05	5,872.50	6,848.21	8,448.93	7,655.50	8,749.73	9,242.38	10,135.00
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indirect N2O										
Indirect CO2 (3)	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	561,143.69	553,697.04	561,170.43	570,697.73	554,113.14	565,350.56	566,483.36	563,377.83	561,867.06	553,488.65
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	562,059.64	554,506.78	560,959.41	569,615.40	552,006.23	562,902.08	563,201.34	559,549.67	557,492.20	548,704.00
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	561,143.69	553,697.04	561,170.43	570,697.73	554,113.14	565,350.56	566,483.36	563,377.83	561,867.06	553,488.65
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	562,059.64	554,506.78	560,959.41	569,615.40	552,006.23	562,902.08	563,201.34	559,549.67	557,492.20	548,704.00

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	517,891.99	472,580.23	489,667.43	448,038.93	466,920.83	456,679.67	-19.65
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	513,265.01	467,935.63	485,072.18	443,776.14	463,221.68	452,714.67	-19.28
1. Energy industries	209,044.78	186,109.55	192,558.81	178,815.99	190,180.46	177,472.93	-24.73
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	69,418.03	59,077.91	60,278.40	55,350.81	54,433.30	56,423.93	-41.37
3. Transport	122,683.69	118,196.64	116,639.41	115,061.65	114,601.49	113,593.71	-0.60
4. Other sectors	108,869.02	101,574.42	112,704.79	91,799.64	101,487.08	102,938.68	-5.82
5. Other	3,249.50	2,977.10	2,890.76	2,748.07	2,519.35	2,285.42	-56.76
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	4,626.98	4,644.60	4,595.26	4,262.78	3,699.15	3,965.00	-46.97
1. Solid fuels	325.00	154.50	197.24	245.99	127.99	175.28	-89.68
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	4,301.97	4,490.10	4,398.02	4,016.79	3,571.16	3,789.72	-34.41
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial processes	20,377.27	14,747.09	16,389.58	15,236.88	15,368.32	17,215.81	-30.62
A. Mineral industry	7,849.33	5,683.00	5,986.27	6,345.52	6,060.97	6,429.27	-34.48
B. Chemical industry	5,421.46	4,840.15	5,183.33	4,572.76	5,216.98	4,740.31	-25.66
C. Metal industry	5,967.68	3,353.05	3,573.08	3,098.58	3,009.32	5,013.31	-32.18
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1,138.80	870.89	1,646.91	1,220.02	1,081.06	1,032.92	-16.20
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	IE, NE, NO	
3. Agriculture	1,039.34	1,275.40	1,247.30	1,385.83	1,158.43	1,019.92	-48.09
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management							
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils							
E. Prescribed burning of savannas							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues							
G. Liming	834.61	976.51	938.15	1,032.53	830.46	772.38	-51.01
H. Urea application	202.14	296.36	306.61	350.79	325.68	245.22	-36.38
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
J. Other	2.58	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.28	2.31	-14.16
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-4,919.97	-4,879.55	-5,067.26	-5,610.07	-5,774.31	-5,987.92	-307.98
A. Forest land	-18,141.03	-17,963.93	-17,887.42	-17,831.80	-17,320.23	-17,297.63	8.00
B. Cropland	12,932.17	12,918.86	12,748.01	12,570.57	12,325.00	12,150.39	-19.70
C. Grassland	-5,135.23	-5,199.42	-5,342.28	-5,708.87	-5,867.66	-5,897.14	60.37
D. Wetlands	335.69	375.20	402.63	359.19	300.49	300.49	-37.62
E. Settlements	6,020.97	5,993.10	5,962.95	5,933.99	5,906.74	5,876.98	-15.06
F. Other land	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	
G. Harvested wood products	-932.70	-1,003.39	-951.17	-933.26	-1,118.66	-1,121.03	-2,852.92
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5. Waste	292.76	282.85	287.63	280.81	260.03	264.30	-79.74
A. Solid waste disposal	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste							
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	292.76	282.85	287.63	280.81	260.03	264.30	-79.74
D. Waste water treatment and discharge							
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Memo items:							
International bunkers	45,797.60	43,469.82	40,809.18	43,372.14	41,001.98	40,593.09	67.75
Aviation	34,360.73	32,559.14	31,495.30	32,963.96	32,098.51	31,913.59	107.08
Navigation	11,436.87	10,910.68	9,313.88	10,408.18	8,903.47	8,679.50	-1.22
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO2 emissions from biomass	12,591.69	13,656.25	16,062.83	16,510.50	17,081.17	20,414.77	701.98
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Indirect N2O							
Indirect CO2 (3)	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	539,601.36	488,885.58	507,591.93	464,942.45	483,707.61	475,179.69	-20.33
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	534,681.38	484,006.03	502,524.67	459,332.38	477,933.30	469,191.77	-21.71
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	539,601.36	488,885.58	507,591.93	464,942.45	483,707.61	475,179.69	-20.33
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	534,681.38	484,006.03	502,524.67	459,332.38	477,933.30	469,191.77	-21.71

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[b] Fill in net emissions/removals as reported in CRF table Summary 1.A of the latest reported inventory year. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+).

Custom Footnotes

The UK base year with respect to UNFCCC is 1990

Table 1(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
1. Energy	1,478.75	1,478.75	1,496.46	1,477.89	1,394.32	1,090.44	1,124.36	1,062.86	989.02
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	113.90	113.90	116.68	110.02	108.07	92.84	77.66	80.07	74.59
1. Energy industries	7.67	7.67	7.76	7.90	8.09	9.10	9.47	9.87	9.74
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3.35	3.35	3.34	3.24	3.18	3.45	3.39	3.41	3.34
3. Transport	30.70	30.70	30.21	29.55	28.28	25.86	23.35	22.20	20.33
4. Other sectors	72.02	72.02	75.26	69.22	68.42	54.31	41.35	44.49	41.08
5. Other	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	1,364.85	1,364.85	1,379.78	1,367.88	1,286.25	997.60	1,046.70	982.79	914.43
1. Solid fuels	871.53	871.53	896.25	888.82	827.66	549.54	601.13	556.23	533.10
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	493.32	493.32	483.53	479.06	458.58	448.06	445.57	426.56	381.33
C. CO2 transport and storage									
2. Industrial processes	11.30	11.30	10.94	11.51	10.33	11.83	9.76	10.79	9.32
A. Mineral industry									
B. Chemical industry	8.55	8.55	8.52	9.13	8.08	9.44	7.34	8.46	6.99
C. Metal industry	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.45	1.46	1.51	1.54	1.53	1.56
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	1.25	1.25	1.01	0.91	0.76	0.86	0.86	0.77	0.74
3. Agriculture	1,316.23	1,316.23	1,301.04	1,300.84	1,294.76	1,302.28	1,291.41	1,310.89	1,292.92
A. Enteric fermentation	1,117.28	1,117.28	1,104.40	1,106.28	1,105.17	1,111.75	1,103.81	1,121.06	1,103.27
B. Manure management	177.60	177.60	176.69	176.19	176.55	177.55	174.82	176.99	176.81
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	8.22	8.22	6.86	5.11	0.04	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming									
H. Urea application									
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers									
J. Other	13.13	13.13	13.09	13.26	13.00	12.98	12.78	12.84	12.84
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.84	0.84	0.94	0.74	0.79	0.77	1.40	1.07	1.26
A. Forest land	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.74	0.38	0.51
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Grassland	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.50
D. Wetlands	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
E. Settlements	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.25
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products									
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	2,682.48	2,682.48	2,700.01	2,693.33	2,705.04	2,713.34	2,781.35	2,796.05	2,791.66
A. Solid waste disposal	2,509.99	2,509.99	2,527.46	2,520.64	2,532.66	2,542.78	2,611.60	2,625.10	2,622.62
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.78	1.10	1.48
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	5.49	5.49	5.35	5.17	4.63	3.61	3.52	3.67	0.89
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	166.79	166.79	166.90	167.16	167.33	166.47	165.45	166.17	166.67
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	5,488.76	5,488.76	5,508.46	5,483.58	5,404.44	5,117.89	5,206.88	5,180.59	5,082.92
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	5,489.60	5,489.60	5,509.40	5,484.32	5,405.23	5,118.66	5,208.28	5,181.66	5,084.17
Memo items:									
International bunkers	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34
Aviation	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Navigation	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass									
CO2 captured									
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites									
Indirect N2O									
Indirect CO2 (3)									

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	893.41	787.62	708.86	654.18	625.08	560.54	546.66	476.79	443.84	426.31
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	74.58	76.46	63.23	58.99	53.22	49.90	47.77	44.77	42.86	43.73
1. Energy industries	10.36	11.21	10.60	11.58	12.39	11.73	12.06	11.97	10.37	10.42
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3.27	3.24	3.14	3.22	3.25	3.57	3.19	3.06	3.02	3.02
3. Transport	18.37	16.79	14.63	12.69	11.47	10.16	9.18	8.46	7.66	6.95
4. Other sectors	42.47	45.14	34.77	31.43	26.02	24.35	23.26	21.21	21.72	23.22
5. Other	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.11
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	818.83	711.17	645.63	595.18	571.86	510.64	498.89	432.02	400.97	382.58
1. Solid fuels	454.12	375.82	323.31	286.93	282.09	232.29	208.55	153.88	139.17	112.69
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	364.71	335.34	322.33	308.25	289.77	278.35	290.35	278.15	261.80	269.90
C. CO2 transport and storage										
2. Industrial processes	7.35	6.59	6.17	5.98	6.05	6.85	6.00	5.18	5.24	5.65
A. Mineral industry										
B. Chemical industry	5.12	4.51	4.28	4.15	4.30	5.00	4.16	3.59	3.27	3.69
C. Metal industry	1.49	1.47	1.27	1.23	1.13	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.11	1.05
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	0.71	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.61	0.52	0.84	0.88
3. Agriculture	1,297.03	1,290.70	1,245.91	1,177.94	1,154.87	1,163.05	1,171.52	1,155.88	1,148.36	1,134.80
A. Enteric fermentation	1,107.59	1,106.97	1,070.75	1,011.81	993.44	1,004.46	1,011.95	1,000.03	991.98	980.07
B. Manure management	176.27	170.81	162.46	153.91	149.58	148.24	149.44	146.10	145.25	143.57
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming										
H. Urea application										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers										
J. Other	13.17	12.92	12.70	12.22	11.85	10.35	10.14	9.75	11.14	11.15
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	1.00	0.85	1.80	1.83	1.80	3.02	1.85	2.19	1.82	2.27
A. Forest land	0.28	0.05	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.38	0.37	0.33
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
C. Grassland	0.47	0.47	1.58	1.54	1.54	2.79	1.58	1.73	1.37	1.86
D. Wetlands	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE
E. Settlements	0.25	0.32	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products										
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	2,758.51	2,676.18	2,602.95	2,540.36	2,506.63	2,358.21	2,177.25	2,052.38	1,936.96	1,810.39
A. Solid waste disposal	2,593.35	2,510.53	2,436.59	2,390.77	2,358.93	2,211.68	2,021.55	1,893.12	1,775.41	1,643.12
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	2.92	3.55	4.36	6.95	7.59	8.16	11.03	14.22	15.05	18.96
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.88	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.92	1.00	0.82	0.78	0.79	0.75
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	161.36	161.13	161.11	141.74	139.18	137.38	143.86	144.26	145.71	147.56
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	4,956.29	4,761.09	4,563.88	4,378.46	4,292.63	4,088.66	3,901.44	3,690.23	3,534.40	3,377.15
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	4,957.30	4,761.93	4,565.69	4,380.29	4,294.42	4,091.68	3,903.29	3,692.42	3,536.21	3,379.42
Memo items:										
International bunkers	0.35	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.26
Aviation	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Navigation	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.15
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass										
CO2 captured										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites										
Indirect N2O										
Indirect CO2 (3)										

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	409.98	403.85	395.85	383.71	381.58	336.19	-77.27
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	44.91	42.31	45.70	41.06	41.50	41.25	-63.78
1. Energy industries	10.35	10.72	10.95	9.69	9.25	8.74	13.96
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	2.84	2.54	2.85	2.86	2.73	2.86	-14.85
3. Transport	6.05	4.44	3.84	3.40	2.98	2.59	-91.55
4. Other sectors	25.57	24.53	27.99	25.04	26.48	26.99	-62.52
5. Other	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	-57.49
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	365.07	361.54	350.15	342.64	340.08	294.94	-78.39
1. Solid fuels	112.89	109.12	101.39	97.08	97.81	67.45	-92.26
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	252.17	252.42	248.76	245.56	242.26	227.49	-53.89
C. CO2 transport and storage							
2. Industrial processes	4.38	4.73	4.91	4.43	4.81	5.18	-54.17
A. Mineral industry							
B. Chemical industry	2.94	3.68	4.05	3.59	3.99	4.16	-51.28
C. Metal industry	0.99	0.76	0.57	0.57	0.65	0.82	-44.47
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-44.43
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	0.43	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.16	0.18	-85.55
3. Agriculture	1,108.76	1,091.94	1,097.49	1,092.30	1,088.39	1,083.73	-17.66
A. Enteric fermentation	957.47	942.85	948.78	944.62	941.97	936.64	-16.17
B. Manure management	140.25	138.65	138.42	137.62	137.27	137.97	-22.32
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming							
H. Urea application							
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers							
J. Other	11.04	10.43	10.29	10.06	9.15	9.13	-30.49
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	1.81	2.02	1.85	1.59	2.72	1.43	69.63
A. Forest land	0.31	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.86	0.20	35.49
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	22.96
C. Grassland	1.42	1.67	1.63	1.32	1.78	1.14	152.16
D. Wetlands	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	
E. Settlements	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-66.12
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products							
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5. Waste	1,619.11	1,383.03	1,190.28	1,086.11	980.48	830.67	-69.03
A. Solid waste disposal	1,449.04	1,226.05	1,031.10	920.69	818.43	667.27	-73.42
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	21.75	22.64	24.43	25.62	26.88	28.63	12,956.68
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.69	0.59	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.40	-92.75
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	147.62	133.75	134.33	139.38	134.77	134.37	-19.43
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	3,142.23	2,883.55	2,688.53	2,566.54	2,455.26	2,255.78	-58.90
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	3,144.04	2,885.57	2,690.38	2,568.13	2,457.98	2,257.20	-58.88
Memo items:							
International bunkers	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.21	-51.18
Aviation	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	-72.42
Navigation	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.13	-7.14
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO2 emissions from biomass							
CO2 captured							
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites							
Indirect N2O							
Indirect CO2 (3)							

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forest

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Custom Footnotes

The UK base year with respect to UNFCCC is 1990.

Table 1(c) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
1. Energy	18.31	18.31	18.24	18.02	17.52	17.86	18.07	17.40	16.66
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	18.18	18.18	18.10	17.88	17.37	17.70	17.88	17.19	16.48
1. Energy industries	6.43	6.43	6.40	6.13	5.39	5.37	5.29	5.09	4.61
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	4.44	4.44	4.40	4.46	4.26	4.27	4.13	4.01	3.89
3. Transport	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.11	4.48	4.98	5.61	5.17	5.11
4. Other sectors	3.10	3.10	3.18	3.05	3.11	2.96	2.74	2.81	2.76
5. Other	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.18
1. Solid fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.18
C. CO2 transport and storage									
2. Industrial processes	80.07	80.07	80.62	66.02	53.31	53.25	48.19	47.88	48.50
A. Mineral industry									
B. Chemical industry	79.86	79.86	80.42	65.80	53.10	53.03	47.96	47.66	48.27
C. Metal industry	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Agriculture	85.98	85.98	86.08	85.76	84.46	84.96	84.94	85.17	85.64
A. Enteric fermentation									
B. Manure management	7.78	7.78	7.82	7.77	7.81	7.85	7.77	7.90	7.99
C. Rice cultivation									
D. Agricultural soils	77.52	77.52	77.61	77.38	76.18	76.64	76.70	76.79	77.17
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.13	0.00	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming									
H. Urea application									
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers									
J. Other	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	3.63	3.63	3.62	3.60	3.58	3.57	3.59	3.56	3.56
A. Forest land	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.18
B. Cropland	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15
C. Grassland	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
D. Wetlands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
E. Settlements	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products									
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	3.85	3.85	3.82	3.96	3.93	3.96	4.01	4.17	4.19
A. Solid waste disposal									
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	3.73	3.73	3.70	3.84	3.80	3.82	3.85	3.98	3.98
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	188.21	188.21	188.75	173.76	159.22	160.03	155.21	154.61	154.99
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	191.84	191.84	192.38	177.36	162.81	163.60	158.80	158.17	158.54
Memo items:									
International bunkers	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.75	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.90	0.96
Aviation	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.71
Navigation	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass									
CO2 captured									
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites									
Indirect N2O	14.25	14.25	13.75	13.47	12.72	12.20	11.67	11.23	10.43
Indirect CO2 (3)									

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(c) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	16.51	15.93	15.99	16.02	15.82	15.60	15.22	15.16	15.12	14.50
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	16.34	15.76	15.84	15.86	15.68	15.47	15.09	15.01	15.00	14.37
1. Energy industries	4.79	4.30	4.68	5.00	5.05	5.12	4.92	5.06	5.25	4.78
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3.79	3.79	3.73	3.76	3.78	3.81	3.85	3.82	3.84	3.83
3. Transport	5.00	4.95	4.86	4.57	4.43	4.18	4.05	3.92	3.77	3.70
4. Other sectors	2.67	2.63	2.48	2.44	2.33	2.26	2.18	2.13	2.03	1.95
5. Other	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.11
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.13
1. Solid fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.13
C. CO2 transport and storage										
2. Industrial processes	49.39	17.52	18.09	15.73	9.15	9.59	12.29	9.71	7.82	9.08
A. Mineral industry										
B. Chemical industry	49.17	17.29	17.88	15.53	8.97	9.39	12.09	9.51	7.64	8.89
C. Metal industry	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Agriculture	84.58	83.62	81.16	77.31	78.18	77.27	76.92	75.54	74.24	72.53
A. Enteric fermentation										
B. Manure management	7.88	7.67	7.37	7.11	6.86	6.83	6.85	6.65	6.58	6.42
C. Rice cultivation										
D. Agricultural soils	76.23	75.48	73.33	69.73	70.85	70.03	69.67	68.51	67.23	65.69
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming										
H. Urea application										
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers										
J. Other	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.43
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	3.54	3.51	3.41	3.27	3.17	3.15	2.97	2.89	2.80	2.74
A. Forest land	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18
B. Cropland	2.14	2.14	2.03	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.63	1.55	1.47	1.39
C. Grassland	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07
D. Wetlands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Settlements	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.10
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products										
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	4.27	4.24	4.47	4.54	4.52	4.48	4.65	4.91	4.91	5.16
A. Solid waste disposal										
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.52	0.57	0.61	0.83	1.07	1.13	1.42
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	3.87	3.79	3.96	3.83	3.76	3.69	3.64	3.67	3.60	3.57
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	154.75	121.31	119.71	113.60	107.66	106.94	109.08	105.33	102.09	101.28
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	158.29	124.82	123.12	116.88	110.83	110.10	112.05	108.21	104.89	104.02
Memo items:										
International bunkers	1.05	1.05	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.09	1.21	1.30	1.37	1.36
Aviation	0.79	0.86	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.93	1.02	1.10	1.12	1.12
Navigation	0.26	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.24
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass										
CO2 captured										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites										
Indirect N2O	10.23	9.65	9.39	9.19	8.79	8.68	8.40	8.31	8.08	7.74
Indirect CO2 (3)										

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(c) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	13.46	12.14	12.33	12.15	13.27	12.72	-30.54
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	13.35	12.03	12.23	12.00	13.14	12.62	-30.59
1. Energy industries	4.48	4.03	4.09	4.12	4.93	4.58	-28.70
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3.67	2.96	3.02	2.70	2.89	2.58	-41.97
3. Transport	3.16	2.97	3.00	3.11	3.23	3.37	-16.73
4. Other sectors	1.94	1.97	2.03	1.99	2.01	2.02	-34.94
5. Other	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	-57.03
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.10	-24.53
1. Solid fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-58.34
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.10	-24.45
C. CO2 transport and storage							
2. Industrial processes	8.26	3.99	4.37	0.78	0.26	0.31	-99.62
A. Mineral industry							
B. Chemical industry	8.10	3.86	4.25	0.67	0.14	0.15	-99.81
C. Metal industry	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.15	-27.58
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-44.43
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
3. Agriculture	71.99	71.69	72.49	72.19	71.45	71.83	-16.45
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management	6.27	6.16	6.16	6.12	6.08	6.11	-21.38
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils	65.30	65.13	65.93	65.68	65.01	65.36	-15.69
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming							
H. Urea application							
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers							
J. Other	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.36	-23.64
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	2.63	2.57	2.51	2.47	2.52	2.38	-34.63
A. Forest land	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.17	4.22
B. Cropland	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.14	1.11	-49.17
C. Grassland	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.03	-24.35
D. Wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-86.93
E. Settlements	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	-13.96
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products							
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5. Waste	5.25	5.42	5.58	5.62	5.64	5.76	49.72
A. Solid waste disposal							
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	1.62	1.66	1.77	1.85	1.93	2.04	12,313.31
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	48.35
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	3.47	3.60	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.57	-4.33
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	98.95	93.24	94.77	90.73	90.62	90.61	-51.85
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	101.58	95.81	97.28	93.21	93.13	92.99	-51.53
Memo items:							
International bunkers	1.37	1.30	1.23	1.31	1.24	1.22	71.79
Aviation	1.09	1.03	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.01	106.06
Navigation	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.21	-4.55
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO2 emissions from biomass							
CO2 captured							
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites							
Indirect N2O	7.03	6.18	6.06	5.71	5.80	5.53	-61.17
Indirect CO2 (3)							

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and for

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Custom Footnotes

The UK base year with respect to UNFCCC is 1990

Table 1(d) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	16,204.07	16,204.07	16,540.32	16,456.79	17,390.61	18,615.90	20,155.87	21,363.91	24,140.88
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	14,552.54	14,552.54	15,155.17	15,766.43	16,787.87	18,004.50	19,558.93	20,767.55	23,637.76
HFC-23	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.19	1.22	1.33
HFC-32	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-43-10mee	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
HFC-125	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-134a	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.33	0.74	1.17	1.62	2.31
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-143a	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.07
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-227ea	IE, NO	IE, NO	IE, NO	IE, NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1,651.53	1,651.53	1,385.15	690.36	602.74	611.40	596.94	596.36	503.12
CF_4	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
C_2F_6	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
C_3F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C_4F_{10}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00
c-C_4F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.52	33.58	60.45	87.32	67.00	25.97
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1,279.06	1,279.06	1,318.54	1,358.25	1,182.90	1,223.44	1,264.37	1,305.70	1,280.08
SF_6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.55	0.63	0.73	0.83	0.96	1.10
NF3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(d) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	21,074.85	12,428.70	11,069.09	11,914.86	12,233.76	13,502.52	12,621.59	13,555.08	14,346.90	14,563.31
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	20,581.12	11,954.73	10,472.30	11,429.27	11,825.53	13,145.90	12,187.74	13,169.93	13,959.23	14,275.47
HFC-23	1.03	0.41	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
HFC-32	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.24
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-43-10mee	NA, NO	NA, NO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
HFC-125	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.34	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.59	0.72	0.76
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-134a	3.02	3.09	3.67	4.13	4.34	4.87	5.08	5.48	5.66	5.74
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-143a	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.56
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-152a	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.17
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-227ea	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.20
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	493.73	473.96	596.79	485.59	408.23	356.61	433.86	385.15	387.67	287.84
CF_4	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
C_2F_6	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
C_3F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
C_4F_{10}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c-C_4F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	18.00	7.39	9.62	4.21	6.43	1.56	2.52	3.08	2.52	1.53
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1,328.72	1,497.71	1,817.68	1,454.11	1,495.23	1,320.78	1,116.79	1,056.04	820.51	827.34
SF_6	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1.27	1.46	1.69	1.03	1.03	0.95	0.59	0.29	0.29	0.28
NF3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(d) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	15,099.65	15,414.50	15,996.21	16,451.54	16,496.18	16,517.29	1.93
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	14,833.40	15,217.16	15,708.50	16,034.60	16,237.32	16,263.92	11.76
HFC-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-99.89
HFC-32	0.27	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.49	9,461.22
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-43-10mee	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	
HFC-125	0.81	0.86	0.99	1.07	1.12	1.17	6,148.30
HFC-134	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	
HFC-134a	6.00	6.08	6.02	6.00	5.94	5.82	28,232.25
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-143a	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.65	4,446.37
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-152a	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	16,206,689.82
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-227ea	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-245fa	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
HFC-365mfc	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	266.25	197.33	287.71	416.94	258.86	253.38	-84.66
CF_4	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	-94.49
C_2F_6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-74.41
C_3F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	3,431.14
C_4F_{10}	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C_4F_8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.84
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	0.33	0.32	1.08	2.44	2.47	2.49	-81.47
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	673.33	650.51	732.73	648.24	632.27	601.56	-52.97
SF_6	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-52.97
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	-12.69
NF3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.69

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[c]Enter actual emissions estimates. If only potential emissions estimates are available, these should be reported in this table and an indication for this be provided in the documentation box. Only in these rows are the emissions expressed as CO2 equivalent emissions.

[d]In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories", HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and PFCs, respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is kt of CO2 equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the individual chemicals.)

Custom Footnotes

The UK base year with respect to UNFCCC is 1990

Documentation Box:

Table 2(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year[a]

Party	*United Kingdom*	
Base year /base period	1990	
Emission reduction target	% of base year/base period 20.00	% of 1990 [b]
Period for reaching target	BY-2020	

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Optional.

Table 2(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered[a]

Gases covered		*Base year for each gas (year):*
CO_2		1990
CH_4		1990
N_2O		1990
HFCs		1990
PFCs		1990
SF_6		1990
NF_3		
Other Gases (specify)		
Sectors covered[b]	Energy	Yes
	Transport[f]	Yes
	Industrial processes[g]	Yes
	Agriculture	Yes
	LULUCF	No
	Waste	Yes
	Other Sectors (specify)	
	Aviation	Yes

Abbreviations : LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[f] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[g] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Table 2(c) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP)[a]

Gases	*GWP values* [b]
CO_2	4th AR
CH_4	4th AR
N_2O	4th AR
HFCs	4th AR
PFCs	4th AR
SF_6	4th AR
NF_3	4th AR
Other Gases (specify)	

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

Table 2(d) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector[a]

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	

Abbreviation : LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(e)I GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention[a]

Market-based mechanisms under the Convention	*Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO_2 eq)*
CERs	0.00
ERUs	0.00
AAUs[i]	0.00
Carry-over units[j]	0.00
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify)[d]	

Abbreviations: AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17 .

[i] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

[j] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision 1/CMP.8.

Table 2(e)II GBR_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms[a]

Other market-based mechanisms	*Possible scale of contributions*
(Specify)	*(estimated kt CO_2 eq)*

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information[a,b]

In December 2009, the European Council reiterated the conditional offer of the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

Custom Footnotes

Aviation in the scope of the EU-ETS: CO_2 emissions from all flights falling within the aviation activities listed in Annex I of the EU ETS Directive which depart from an aerodrome situated in the territory of a Member State and those which arrive in such an aerodrome from a third country, excluding small commercial emitters.

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
New Energy Supply policies (1)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To increase the proportion of low carbon (Nuclear, CCS) and renewables electricity generation	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	Grouped savings produced by a selection of post-2009 energy supply policies as indicated in this table with a label (1).	2002	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)	25,096.68	
Renewables Obligation (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To increase in the proportion of electricity generation and supply from renewables	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	Sets an annual obligation on electricity suppliers to produce a proportion of their generation from renewable sources. Targets can be met by renewable generation that accrue Renewable Energy Certificate (ROCs) or by trading.	2002	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)		IE
EU Emissions Trading System*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PFCs	To reduce the use of emissions intensive fossil fuels and increase the use of renewables	Economic	Implemented	It sets an emissions target (cap) for installations covered by the system (across the EU), with the carbon market determining the carbon price, and therefore where emissions can be reduced most cheaply. It guarantees that total emissions in the sectors covered will not exceed the cap set, and in doing so drives investments in low-carbon technologies, leading to cutting emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases at least cost.	2005	European Commission. Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Large Combustion Plant Directive*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To improve air quality by limiting industrial emisions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and dust. This indirectly acts to mitgate GHG emission by reducing the use of high carbon (coal) generation in the electricity supply industry.	Regulatory	Implemented	The Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD, 2001/80/EC) sets limits on emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and dust from combustion plants with a thermal capacity of 50 MW or greater.	2007	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE
Additional Renewables in Generation (Renewable Energy Strategy) (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To further increase in the proportion of electricity generation and supply from renewables	Other (Economic)	Implemented	Increases Renewable Obligation (RO) targets in electricity supply so as meet the UK’s overall renewables target for 2020 as set out in the Renewables Directive (RED, 2009/28/EC).	2009	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)		IE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Feed in Tariffs (FITS) (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Encourage small-scale, low carbon generation	Other (Economic)	Implemented	Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) support organisations, businesses, communities and individuals to generate low-carbon electricity using small-scale (5 megawatts (MW) or less total installed capacity) systems. Electricity suppliers are obliged to pay the regulated tariffs to eligible generators.	2010	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Industrial Emissions Directive (as it applies to Large Combustion Plant)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Consolidates and strengthens several air quality measures, including the LCPD. Further reduce the use of high carbon (coal) generation in the electricity supply industry.	Regulatory	Adopted	The LCPD will be replaced from 1 January 2016 by similar although more stringent provisions set out in chapter III of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU) (IED). Those provisions already apply in respect to any plant newly permitted since 7 January 2013. Transposes the IED . Sets lifetime operating hours limits on coal fired power plants that don’t install abatement equipment.	2016	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE
Capacity Mechanism (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To increase the proportion of low carbon (Nuclear, CCS) and renewables electricity generation	Economic	Adopted	Part of the government’s Electricity Market Reform package, the Capacity Market supplies backup electricity generation capacity, encouraging construction and use of low carbon and renewable generation in the electricity supply industry.	2017	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Contract for Difference (CfD) (2014-2020) (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To increase the proportion of low carbon (Nuclear, CCS) and renewables electricity generation	Economic	Implemented	Offers Contracts for Difference (CfDs) in the electricity generation market for low carbon and renewable sources, CfDs will replace ROCs (which are due to be phased out from 2017). Current policy offers CfD for new capacity through auctions should Government’s choose to hold them. There is also a bilateral negotiation underway for Hinkley point C Nuclear plant.	2014	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Contract for Difference (CfD) (2021-2035)	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To increase the proportion of low carbon (Nuclear, CCS) and renewables generation	Economic	Planned	Planned continuation of Contracts for Difference (CfDs) for new low carbon capacity after 2020.	2021	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE

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Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Carbon Capture & Storage Programme (CCS) (1)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To encourage the use of CCS equipment in fossil fuel generation	Economic	Implemented	This policy was impacted by the Government's Spending Review on 25th November. In line with the Biennial Review reporting guidance, further detail will be provided in the next National Communication	2017	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Carbon Price Floor (1)*	Energy	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To reduce the use of emissions intensive fossil fuels and increase the use of renewables in electrcity generation	Economic	Implemented	The Carbon Price Floor (CPF) is designed to further reduce the use of emission-intensive fossil fuels and increase the proportion of electricity generation and supply from low carbon sources	2013	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		IE
Building Regulations Part L (2002+2005/6)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve energy efficiency of buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Building Regulations set minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and when people carry out controlled 'building work' to existing properties including extensions, conversions and certain categories of renovation and replacement windows and boilers.	2002	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		10,707.88
Building Regulations 2010 Part L*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve energy efficiency of buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Building Regulations set minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and when people carry out controlled 'building work' to existing properties including extensions, conversions and certain categories of renovation and replacement windows and boilers.	2010	Department for Communities and Logal Government (DCLG)		6,281.45
Building Regulations 2013 Part L*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve energy efficiency of buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Building Regulations set minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and when people carry out controlled 'building work' to existing properties including extensions, conversions and certain categories of renovation and replacement windows and boilers.	2013	Department for Communities and Logal Government (DCLG)		122.76

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

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Products Policy (Implemented)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Reducing energy use and emissions from appliances and products such as white goods, lighting, televisions, heating and cooling systems and electric motors by preventing the sale of the worst performing products and promoting the sale of the most efficient.	Regulatory	Implemented	UK legislation to set minimum energy efficiency standards for products on sale. Mandating energy efficiency labelling of appliances. Most recently implemented by the Eco-Design for Energy Related Products Regulations (SI 2010 No 2617). Implements EU Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC (amending 2005/32/EC).	2008	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		9,672.30
Products Policy (Adopted)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Reducing energy use and emissions from appliances and products such as white goods, lighting, televisions, heating and cooling systems and electric motors by preventing the sale of the worst performing products and promoting the sale of the most efficient.	Regulatory	Adopted	UK legislation to set minimum energy efficiency standards for products on sale. Mandating energy efficiency labelling of appliances. Most recently implemented by the Eco-Design for Energy Related Products Regulations (SI 2010 No 2617). Implements EU Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC (amending 2005/32/EC).	2013	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		3,374.96
Renewable Heat Incentive*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To encourage the generation of renewable heat in all sectors from large industrial sites down to the household level.	Economic	Implemented	The RHI is designed to bridge the gap between the cost of fossil fuel heat sources and renewable heat alternatives.	2011	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		1,836.94
Renewable heat incentive (planned funding)	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector), Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To encourage the generation of renewable heat in all sectors from large industrial sites down to the household level.	Economic	Planned	This policy was impacted by the Government’s Spending Review on 25th November. In line with the Biennial Review reporting guidance, further detail will be provided in the next National Communication	2017	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		7,401.96

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Smart Metering*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Reduce consumption of electricity and gas though provision of better management information.	Information	Adopted	The smart metering programme will replace 53 million meters with smart electricity and gas meters in all domestic properties, and smart or advanced meters in smaller non domestic sites in Great Britain by the end of 2020. Smart meters will deliver consumers with near-real time information on their energy consumption to help them control energy use, and avoid wasting energy and money. It will deliver energy networks with better information upon which to manage and plan current activities. Smart meters will also assist the move towards smart grids which support sustainable energy supply and will help reduce the total energy needed in the system.	2014	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		2,794.13
Carbon Trust measures*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve energy efficiency in buildings	Other (Education)	Implemented	The Carbon Trust provides a range of measures from general advice to in-depth consultancy and accreditation, to reduce emissions and save energy and money to businesses and public sector organisations of all sizes.	2002	Carbon Trust		464.94
CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To drive emission reductions from large non-energy intensive private and public sector organisations.	Other (Information)	Implemented	The CRC is a mandatory UK-wide emissions trading scheme (launched in 2010). It encourages the uptake of energy efficiency measures in large non-energy intensive private and public sector organisations that use energy not covered by the EU ETS or Climate Change Agreements. It covers 1800-1900 large users of energy across the business and public sector.	2010	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Environment Agency (EA). Devolved administrations.		1,448.84
Energy Company Obligation (ECO)*	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To improve the energy efficiency of residential and commercial buildings and address fuel poverty.	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a statutory obligation on energy suppliers with over 250,000 domestic customers and delivering over a certain amount of electricity or gas to make reductions in carbon emissions or achieve heating cost savings in domestic households. ECO focuses on insulation measures, and also heating improvements to low income and vulnerable households. It runs until March 2017.	2013	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Large Energy Suppliers		726.44

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Future Supplier Obligation	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To improve the energy efficiency of residential and commercial buildings and address fuel poverty.	Other (Regulatory)	Planned	This policy was the planned extension of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO). This policy was impacted by the Government's Spending Review on 25th November. In line with the Biennial Review reporting guidance, further detail will be provided in the next National Communication.	2017	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Large Energy Suppliers	1,038.13	
Warm Front*	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Tackling fuel poverty, improving energy efficiency for poorer households.	Economic	Implemented	Warm Front installed heating and insulation measures to make homes warmer and more energy efficient for private sector households in England vulnerable to fuel poverty. The scheme offered a package of heating and insulation measures of up to £3,500 (or £6,000 where oil central heating or other alternative technologies are recommended).	2000	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Devolved administrations, Carillion Energy Services.	234.50	
EEC1, EEC2 (2002-2008) & Baseline Carbon Emissions Reductions Target (CERT) (2008-2010)*	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To require larger domestic energy supply companies to assist households to take-up cost-effective energy efficiency measures.	Regulatory	Implemented	EEC I: GB wide regulation that required all electricity and gas suppliers with 15,000 or more domestic customers to achieve a combined energy saving of 62 TWh by 2005 by incentivising their customers to install energy-efficiency measures in homes. EEC II - energy suppliers with more than 50,000 domestic customers required to deliver a total of 130 TWh lifetime energy use reductions in GB households, primarily through the promotion of energy efficiency measures. Carbon Emission Reduction Target (CERT) – GB regulation that required all domestic energy suppliers with a customer base in excess of 50,000 domestic customers to make savings in the amount of CO2 emitted by householders.	2002	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem). Large domestic energy suppliers.	3,273.13	

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) Uplift and Extension (2010-12)*	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To require larger domestic energy supply companies to assist households to take-up cost-effective energy efficiency measures.	Regulatory	Implemented	CERT extension - increased the targets originally set under CERT by 20% and required domestic energy suppliers with a customer base in excess of 50,000 (later increased to 250,000) to make savings in the amount of CO2 emitted by householders. The extension also refocused subsidy towards insulation measures and away from electricity saving measures such as low energy lighting - and introduced a super priority group (households in receipt of certain means-tested benefits) to make energy reductions in low income and vulnerable households.	2010	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem). Larger Energy Suppliers.	1,993.80	
Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP)*	Energy, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To require larger energy companies to encourage households in areas of low income to take-up cost-effective energy efficiency measures.	Regulatory	Implemented	Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) - area based regulation that targeted households across Great Britain, in areas of low income, to improve energy efficiency standards, and reduce fuel bills. CESP was funded by an obligation on larger energy suppliers and also the larger, electricity generators.	2009	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem). Larger Energy Suppliers.	127.36	
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Residential Sector), Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Encourage uptake of energy efficiency measures	Other (Information)	Implemented	Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) are required when any building is sold, rented out or constructed, and sometimes after refurbishment work. EPCs give information on a building's energy efficiency in a sliding scale from 'A' (very efficient) to 'G' (least efficient).	2007	Department for Communities and Logal Government (DCLG) and the devolved administrations.	727.41	
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) Recast 2010*	Energy, Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Encourage uptake of energy efficiency measures	Other (Information)	Adopted	Extension of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) requirement for public buildings to display Energy Performance Certificates to include buildings over 250m2 from 9 July 2015.	2015	Department for Communities and Logal Government (DCLG) and the devolved administrations.	0.00	
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) 2017 Cost Optimal Review and Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) (2018 and 2020)	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Residential Sector), Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Encourage uptake of energy efficiency measures	Other (Information)	Planned	The Government is required to report to the European Commission by June 2017 to demonstrate that UK building standards for energy performance remain ‘cost optimal’. Cost-optimal energy performance means that the lifetime cost-benefit analysis is positive. Minimum energy performance requirements must be compared against calculated cost-optimal levels using the Comparative Methodology Framework.	2017	Department for Communities and Logal Government (DCLG) and the devolved administrations.	IE	

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Private Rented Sector (PRS) Energy Efficiency Regulations*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Other (Residential Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve energy efficiency of private rented property	Other (Information)	Adopted	From the 1 April 2018 there will be a requirement for any properties rented out in the private rented sector to have a minimum energy performance rating of E on an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). The regulations will come into force for new lets and renewals of tenancies with effect from 1 April 2018 and for all existing tenancies on 1 April 2020 (1 April 2023 for non-domestic properties). It will be unlawful to rent a property which breaches the requirement for a minimum E rating, unless there is an applicable exemption.	2016	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)		643.48
Salix Loans*	Energy, Other (Public Sector)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To address funding barriers to achieving energy efficiency in the Public sector	Economic	Implemented	Salix Energy Efficiency Recycling Funds: A long-term recycling fund, whereby a public sector body is given match funding for a number of projects. Salix Energy Efficiency Loans: interest free loans, repayable over a 4 year period. The loan scheme was administered by the Carbon Trust. This policy was impacted by the Government's Spending Review on 25th November. In line with the Biennial Review reporting guidance, further detail will be provided in the next National Communication	2004	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC). Administered by the Carbon Trust.		173.50
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Loans*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To address funding barriers to achieving energy efficiency by the small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	Economic	Implemented	The Carbon Trust provided interest free loans of £3,000 - £400,000 for small and medium sized businesses to invest in energy efficiency equipment and renewable technologies. These loans were designed so that in most cases the forecast reduction in energy costs would be similar to the total repayment amount.	2004	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC). Administered by the Carbon Trust.		55.63
Climate change agreements (CCA)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To provide an incentive for energy-intensive industries to reduce energy consumption.	Other (Voluntary Agreement)	Implemented	Climate Change Agreements offer participating energy-intensive industries a partial rebate from the Climate Change Levy on Industrial fuels in return for meeting targets for emission reductions. From 2013 these are a 90% rebate for electricity and a 65% rebate for other fuels. Target levels represent a cap on emissions if we assume compliance.	2013	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC). Industry Associations.		0.00

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS)*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To encourage the uptake of energy saving opportunities.	Other (Information)	Implemented	A mandatory energy assessment scheme for all large undertakings (non-SMEs) in response to requirements contained Article 8 of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). Organisations which employ 250 or more people, or employ fewer than 250 people but have both an annual turnover exceeding £38.9m and an annual balance sheet total exceeding £33.4m, must measure their total energy consumption and carry out audits of the energy used by their buildings, industrial processes and transport to identify cost-effective energy saving measures, by 5 December 2015 and every four years thereafter. It is estimated that around 10,000 organisations will participate in the scheme.	2014	Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC). Environment Agency.	904.41	
Rail Electrification*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To reduce travel times, costs and fossil fuel emissions	Economic	Implemented	Major programme of rail electrification underway to replace older diesel trains with modern, zero-emission electric trains.	2013	Department for Transport (DfT), Network Rail	206.05	
Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, (RTFO) - current 5% by volume*	Transport	CO_2	Reduce the fossil carbon content of transport fuels	Regulatory	Implemented	The RTFO set a phased 5% target for biofuel use by diesel and petrol suppliers to be achieved by 2014. Targets are by volume rather than by energy. Implements the EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC).	2007	Department for Transport (DfT)	2,754.19	
Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, (RTFO) - Increase target to meet RED	Transport	CO_2	Reduce the fossil carbon content of transport fuels	Regulatory	Implemented	To set enhanced targets for biofuel use by diesel and petrol suppliers to be achieved by 2020. Implements the EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC).	2009	Department for Transport (DfT)	5,564.24	
Car Fuel Efficiency Policies*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve fuel efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions of cars	Regulatory|Information|Voluntary Agreement	Implemented	Sets fuel efficiency targets for new cars to be achieved by 2015 and 2020. Complementary measures are a collection of technologies that could improve 'real world' fuel efficiency of cars which wouldn't be fully captured in new car CO2 target and could improve fuel efficiency within the existing fleet. These include gear shift indicators, tyre pressure monitoring systems more efficient mobile air-conditioning and low rolling resistance tyres. EC Regulation 661/2009 sets minimum requirements and introduce labelling for the rolling resistance, wet grip and external rolling noise of tyres.	2012	Department for Transport (DfT)	6,225.66	

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

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Van Fuel Efficiency Policies*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve fuel efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions of light goods vehicles	Regulatory|Information|Voluntary Agreement	Implemented	Sets fuel efficiency targets for new Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) to be achieved by 2017 and 2020. EC Regulation 661/2009 sets minimum requirements and introduce labelling for the rolling resistance, wet grip and external rolling noise of tyres. This policy was impacted by the Government's Spending Review on 25th November. In line with the Biennial Review reporting guidance, further detail will be provided in the next National Communication.	2012	Department for Transport (DfT)	965.14	
HGV Fuel Efficiency Policies*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Improve fuel efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions of heavy goods vehicles	Regulatory|Information|Voluntary Agreement	Implemented	EC Regulation 661/2009 sets minimum requirements and introduce labelling for the rolling resistance, wet grip and external rolling noise of tyres. Industry and Government are taking a range of actions to reduce freight emissions, including the Freight Transport Association's Logistics Carbon Reduction Scheme, recording and reporting emissions reductions from freight, and Mode Shift Revenue Support in England and Wales to support modal shift.	2012	Department for Transport (DfT), Transport Association.	807.64	
HGV natural gas policy*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Fuel-switching	Other (Research)	Implemented	The Government is helping operators establish and run fleets of low carbon HGVs through the Low Carbon Truck Trial. £11.3m funding has been provided, via competition, to part fund and test around 350 commercial low-carbon vehicles, with most using a gas or dual fuel system (diesel and gas), and to develop refuelling infrastructure. The trial is generating a body of data including on carbon emissions, costs and operational performance. Savings for this policy are captured within HGV fuel efficiency policies.	2012	Department for Transport (DfT)	IE	
Local Sustainable Travel Fund*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	To allow the delivery of sustainable transport solutions that support economic growth, and reduce carbon emissions	Economic	Implemented	£600m of capital and revenue funding between 2010 and 2015 to support sustainable travel investments by Local Government. The projects include promoting public transport, encouraging uptake of cycling and walking, and raising awareness of the alternative transport modes available to commuters and residents Awards were made by after a competitive bidding process.	2011	Department for Transport (DfT), Local government.	502.89	

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

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PSV Fuel Efficiency Policies*	Transport	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	efficiency improvements of vehicles	Economic	Implemented	The Green Bus Fund (GBF) allows bus companies and local authorities in England to compete for funds to help them buy new low carbon emission buses – both double decker and single decker buses, including midibuses (but not minibuses) capable of achieving an equivalent 30% reduction in their GHG emissions compared to the average Euro III diesel bus of the same total passenger capacity. The Four rounds of the fund, which ran from 2009-March 2014, added around 1250 Low Carbon Emission Buses onto England's roads. The Low Emission Bus Fund, announced 11 March 2015, replaces the GBF and offers up to £30m for bus operators and local authorities across England and Wales to bid for low emission buses and supporting infrastructure. This scheme funding is open from 2016-2019.	2006/07	Department for Transport (DfT)		IE
Agricultural Action Plan*	Agriculture	CH_4, N_2O	Reduce emissions from farming	Voluntary Agreement|Information|Education	Implemented	Range of resource-efficient and land management measures to reduce emissions to meet UK carbon budgets	2010	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Industry Associations.		2,972.11
Nitrates Action Plan*	Agriculture	N_2O	Reduce nitrate pollution to water under the nitrates directive	Other (Information)	Implemented	Improved compliance with the Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). Designated revised "Nitrate Vulnerable Zones" (NVC); established a range of mandatory measures to reduce nitrate pollution to water in NVC. Also Code of Good Practice outside NVZs.	2013	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Agency (EA).		IE
Catchment Sensitive Farming*	Agriculture	N_2O	Reducing pollution to water	Other (Information)	Implemented	Delivers practical solutions and targeted support to enable farmers and land managers to take voluntary action to reduce diffuse water pollution from agriculture to protect water bodies and the environment.	2006	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE), Environment Agency (EA), Natural England (NE).		IE
Soils For Profit*	Agriculture	N_2O	Soil protection	Education	Implemented	Provides on farm reviews and training on soils manures and nutrients. The programme closed in 2013.	2009	Natural England (NE).		IE

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Environmental Stewardship (Entry Level Schemes and Higher Level Stewardship)*	Agriculture	N_2O	Biodiversity and resource protection	Economic	Implemented	Provides income foregone support under Pillar 2 of the CAP for farmers to undertake management options that benefit biodiversity, resource protection and water quality.	2005	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE)		IE
Waste measures*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Increase recycling/reuse and reduce harmful disposal.	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	There are a number of waste measures with the aim of increasing recycling/reuse and reduce harmful disposal. The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC): is the general framework of waste management requirements and sets rules governing the separate collection of waste. The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and the UK Landfill Tax: set rules governing the disposal of waste to landfill, an escalating tax on biodegradable waste. There are other waste measures targeting other waste streams, such as the Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC). The overall effect is reducing landfill of biodegradable waste and associated CH4 emissions.	Various (earliest 1996)	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE
Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation*	Industry/industrial processes	HFCs	Implement obligations under the Montreal Protocol and EU Regulations (2037/2000/ EC and 1005/2009/EC) on ozone depleting substances. Indirectly reduced emissions of HFCs which are a manufacturing byproduct but increased their use as a substitute.	Regulatory	Implemented	This regulation implements obligations under the Montreal Protocol and EU Regulations (2037/2000/ EC and 1005/2009/EC) on ozone depleting substances. With the exemption of some critical use exemptions, CFCs and halon use is banned and HCFC use will be banned from 2015. Most ozone depleting substances are potent greenhouse gases, so reductions in their use both protects the ozone layer and provides some climate protection.	2001	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Fluorinated GHG Regulation*	Industry/industrial processes, Other (Residential Sector)	HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	Implemention of EU MAC (2006/40) Directive and F gas Regulation (EC 842/2006) to reduce emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases.	Regulatory	Implemented	Control (containment, prevention and reduction) of F gas emissions through recovery, leak reduction and repair and some very limited use bans. Mandatory certification requirements to work with F gases.	2007	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE
F-gas regulation 2014*	Industry/industrial processes	HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	Implemention of F gas Regulation (EC 517/2014) to reduce emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases.	Regulatory	Adopted	Introduced an 80% phase down in the quantities of F gases that can be placed on the EU market delivered via a gradually reducing quota system; a number of bans on the use of certain F gases in some new equipment; a ban on the use of very high GWP HFCs for the servicing of certain types of refrigeration equipment; some strengthening of obligations in 2006 Regulation related to leak checking, repairs, F gas recovery and technician training.	2015	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		4,717.20
Woodland Carbon Code*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Increase rate of afforestation	Other (Information)	Implemented	Voluntary Code and associated carbon registry (2013) for UK-domestic woodland carbon scemes to encourage private sector funding for woodland creation projects.	2011	Forestry Commission		IE
Revised UK Forestry Standard*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Enhance removals and reduce emissions through woodland creation and sustainable forest management.	Other (Information)	Implemented	Revised (2011) national standard for sustainable forest management to include a new guideline on climate change, covering both adaptation and mitigation.	2011	Forestry Commission		IE
Forestry Act, Felling Licence Regulations and Environmental Impact (Forestry) regulations*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Regulatory framework to limit deforestation and forest degradation.	Regulatory	Implemented	Strong regulatory framework that controls felling, only allows deforestation for purposes of nature conservation and prevents afforestation of deep peat. Legislation updated 1999.	1999	Forestry Commission		IE
Grown in Britain*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Industry-led action plan with the objective of increasing woodland creation and the use of harvested wood products.	Voluntary Agreement|Information|Education	Implemented	Industry-led action plan announced in Government's Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (2013) which aspires to encourage businesses to invest in woodland creation and sustainable forest management practice.	2013	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE
Rural Development Programme*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Grant aid for afforestation	Economic	Implemented	Woodland creation grants provided through EU co-financed Rural Development Programmes in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.	2007	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)		IE

Table 3 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Woodfuel Implementation Plan*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Strategy to increase woodfuel supply for renewable heat.	Information|Education|Economic	Implemented	Initiative to develop supply chains, including through support for harvesting/processing and woodland access, to increase woodfuel supply from existing woodland.	2011	Forestry Commission		IE

Note : The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection.

[b] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors, cross-cutting, as appropriate.

[c] To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

[d] To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

[e] Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

[f] Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

Custom Footnotes

IE - Included Elsewhere

Asterisks as referred in footnote [a] have been removed from measure names in column A on account of this information being provided in column B.

Table 4 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Reporting on progress[a, b]

	Total emissions excluding LULUCF	*Contribution from LULUCF* [d]	*Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention*		*Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms*	
Year [c]	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(number of units)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(number of units)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*
(1990)						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013			NO	NO		
2014			43,858.85	43,858.85		

Abbreviation : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–-c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

Custom Footnotes

LULUCF emissions included in Table 1

Table 4(a)I GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2013 [a,b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c]	*Base year/period or reference level value* [d]	*Contribution from LULUCF for reported year*	*Cumulative contribution from LULUCF* [e]	*Accounting approach* [f]
	(kt CO_2 eq)				
Total LULUCF					
A. Forest land					
1. Forest land remaining forest land					
2. Land converted to forest land					
3. Other [g]					
B. Cropland					
1. Cropland remaining cropland					
2. Land converted to cropland					
3. Other [g]					
C. Grassland					
1. Grassland remaining grassland					
2. Land converted to grassland					
3. Other [g]					
D. Wetlands					
1. Wetland remaining wetland					
2. Land converted to wetland					
3. Other [g]					
E. Settlements					
1. Settlements remaining settlements					
2. Land converted to settlements					
3. Other [g]					
F. Other land					
1. Other land remaining other land					
2. Land converted to other land					
3. Other [g]					
Harvested wood products					

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

LULUCF emissions are captured in Table 1

Table 4(a)I GBR_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2014 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c]	*Base year/period or reference level value* [d]	*Contribution from LULUCF for reported year*	*Cumulative contribution from LULUCF* [e]	*Accounting approach* [f]
	(kt CO_2 eq)				
Total LULUCF					
A. Forest land					
1. Forest land remaining forest land					
2. Land converted to forest land					
3. Other [g]					
B. Cropland					
1. Cropland remaining cropland					
2. Land converted to cropland					
3. Other [g]					
C. Grassland					
1. Grassland remaining grassland					
2. Land converted to grassland					
3. Other [g]					
D. Wetlands					
1. Wetland remaining wetland					
2. Land converted to wetland					
3. Other [g]					
E. Settlements					
1. Settlements remaining settlements					
2. Land converted to settlements					
3. Other [g]					
F. Other land					
1. Other land remaining other land					
2. Land converted to other land					
3. Other [g]					
Harvested wood products					

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category “other”. Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

LULUCF emissions are captured in Table 1

Table 4(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Reporting on progress[a, b, c]

Units of market based mechanisms			*Year*	
			2013	*2014*
Kyoto Protocol units[d]	*Kyoto Protocol units*	*(number of units)*	NO	43,858.85
		(kt CO_2 eq)	NO	43,858.85
	AAUs	*(number of units)*	NO	NO
		(kt CO2 eq)	NO	NO
	ERUs	*(number of units)*	NO	18,871.47
		(kt CO2 eq)	NO	18,871.47
	CERs	*(number of units)*	NO	24,987.38
		(kt CO2 eq)	NO	24,987.38
	tCERs	*(number of units)*	NO	NO
		(kt CO2 eq)	NO	NO
	lCERs	*(number of units)*	NO	NO
		(kt CO2 eq)	NO	NO
Other units[d,e]	*Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention*	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		
	Units from other market-based mechanisms	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		
Total		*(number of units)*	NO	43,858.85
		(kt CO_2 eq)	NO	43,858.85

Abbreviations: AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, lCERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.
Note: 2011 is the latest reporting year.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

[d] Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

[e] Additional rows for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

Custom Footnotes

Table 5 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis[a]

Key underlying assumptions		*Historical*[b]							Projected		
Assumption	*Unit*	*1990*	*1995*	2000	2005	2010	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030
GDP growth rate	*%*	0.54	2.53	3.77	2.81	1.91	1.65	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
GDP growth rate	%	3.26	3.25	4.66	4.73	5.24	4.04	3.33	3.84	3.88	3.88
Population growth	%	0.28	0.28	0.34	0.77	0.80	0.84	0.66	0.64	0.58	0.50
Number of households	%	1.06	0.74	0.87	0.92	0.83	0.72	0.95	0.90	0.82	0.75
International oil price	USD / boe	43.36	26.58	39.72	67.74	86.36	118.33	63.84	84.95	120.00	120.00
International gas price	USD / boe	NE	NE	24.94	50.43	46.07	60.00	46.55	52.28	66.77	68.29
International coal price	USD / boe	79.46	69.50	50.17	75.22	100.49	129.25	59.89	69.31	82.76	86.98
		NO	NO	NO	18.48	13.55	12.15	5.94	6.59	22.56	47.10
		NO	NO	NO	18.48	13.55	12.15	21.89	28.58	56.04	78.45
		1.79	1.58	1.52	1.82	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
		1.37	1.19	1.64	1.46	1.17	1.15	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24

[a] Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

[b] Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

Custom Footnotes

UK GDP growth rate (per cent/per annum)

World GDP growth rate (per cent/per annum)

UK population growth (per cent/per annum)

UK households growth (per cent/per annum)

Crude oil (Brent 1 month) ($/bbl, prices)

Gas (NBP) (p/therm, prices)

Table 6(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							($kt CO_2$ eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030
Sector[d,e]									
Energy	610,778.82	610,778.82	566,904.27	559,427.42	556,475.00	503,239.05	468,874.97	367,240.34	340,089.84
Transport	122,378.58	122,378.58	122,721.83	127,340.43	131,422.92	120,946.30	117,260.74	113,286.68	108,285.95
Industry/industrial processes	66,440.95	66,440.95	61,070.35	41,120.88	39,533.51	34,543.09	34,555.85	27,177.38	19,581.12
Agriculture	60,491.30	60,491.30	59,500.07	56,374.50	52,459.91	50,286.23	49,518.40	48,367.29	48,861.69
Forestry/LULUCF	3,983.08	3,983.08	3,279.07	848.77	-2,913.44	-4,272.51	-5,244.33	-3,601.61	298.71
Waste management/waste	69,512.31	69,512.31	71,619.66	66,908.17	53,163.84	31,708.12	22,746.76	15,419.54	14,196.51
Other (specify)									
Gas									
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	599,314.30	599,314.30	563,423.42	560,959.41	559,549.67	502,524.67	469,191.77	368,184.93	346,522.91
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	596,435.23	596,435.23	561,249.67	561,170.43	563,377.83	507,591.93	475,179.69	372,591.22	347,060.10
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	137,240.03	137,240.03	130,206.93	114,142.20	92,310.52	67,259.47	56,430.04	47,953.94	45,138.09
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	137,219.03	137,219.03	130,171.92	114,097.11	92,255.84	67,213.18	56,394.41	47,878.02	45,071.87
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	57,168.57	57,168.57	47,321.98	36,689.65	32,247.22	28,990.62	27,710.62	26,803.90	26,343.06
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	56,085.56	56,085.56	46,251.68	35,674.96	31,387.18	28,242.16	27,002.67	26,075.15	25,573.39
HFCs	14,552.54	14,552.54	19,558.93	10,472.30	13,169.93	15,708.50	16,263.92	10,969.41	4,285.50
PFCs	1,651.53	1,651.53	596.94	596.79	385.15	287.71	253.38	221.95	221.99
SF_6	1,279.06	1,279.06	1,264.37	1,817.68	1,056.04	732.73	601.56	468.45	515.96
Other (specify)	0.42	0.42	0.83	1.69	0.29	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.36
NF3	0.42	0.42	0.83	1.69	0.29	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.36
Total with LULUCF[f]	811,206.45	811,206.45	762,373.40	724,679.72	698,718.82	615,503.97	570,451.65	454,602.94	423,027.87
Total without LULUCF	807,223.37	807,223.37	759,094.34	723,830.96	701,632.26	619,776.48	575,695.99	458,204.56	422,729.17

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

Table 6(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom Footnotes

The transport sector is considered as part of the energy sector based on IPCC definitions. As such, emissions for transport are also included within the energy sector total.

The projections here have been uplifted to UNFCCC coverage (i.e. including emissions from crown dependencies and overseas territories). As such, the numbers will not precisely match nationally pu

Table 7 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2013[a]

Allocation channels	*Year*									
	British pound - GBP					*USD [b]*				
	Core/ general [c]	*Climate-specific [d]*				*Core/ general [c]*	*Climate-specific [d]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting [e]*	*Other [f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting [e]*	*Other [f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	1,391.20		50.00	269.00		2,175.12		78.17	420.57	
Multilateral climate change funds[g]			50.00	269.00				78.17	420.57	
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]				248.00					387.74	
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,391.20					2,175.12				
Specialized United Nations bodies										
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		159.54	105.48	78.01	115.53		249.41	164.93	121.99	180.65
Total	1,391.20	159.54	155.48	347.01	115.53	2,175.12	249.41	243.10	542.56	180.65

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Table numbers will not precisely match those in the published Biennial Report due to rounding

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).
Documentation Box: We count the full value of the ICF spend and the full value of the eligible Prosperity Fund spend. All spend is ODA and is disbursed through all types of financial instruments. We don't count spend commitments for future years. The UK considers that climate change is the biggest threat to the long-term eradication of global poverty, and the impacts of climate change will hit the poorest hardest. Therefore we need to intergrate climate and development finance and it no longer makes sense to insist that climate finance is additional to ODA. The UK is providing new levels of climate finance in addition to historic levels of ODA; the provision of climate finance is not resulting in diverting wider development finance. From 2009 to 2014/15

Table 7 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2014[a]

Allocation channels	*Year*									
	British pound - GBP					*USD*[b]				
	Core/ general[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]				*Core/ general*[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	1,825.60		2.50	414.80		3,005.60		4.12	682.90	
Multilateral climate change funds[g]			2.50	414.80				4.12	682.90	
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]				393.80					648.33	
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,825.60					3,005.60				
Specialized United Nations bodies										
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		81.24	161.52	103.77	123.52		133.76	265.90	170.83	203.36
Total	1,825.60	81.24	164.02	518.57	123.52	3,005.60	133.76	270.02	853.73	203.36

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Table numbers will not precisely match those in the published Biennial Report due to rounding

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).
Documentation Box: We count the full value of the ICF spend and the full value of the eligible Prosperity Fund spend. All spend is ODA and is disbursed through all types of financial instruments. We don't count spend commitments for future years. The UK considers that climate change is the biggest threat to the long-term eradication of global poverty, and the impacts of climate change will hit the poorest hardest. Therefore we need to intergrate climate and development finance and it no longer makes sense to insist that climate finance is additional to ODA. The UK is providing new levels of climate finance in addition to historic levels of ODA; the provision of climate finance is not resulting in diverting wider development finance. From 2009 to 2014/15,

Table 7(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2013[a]

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status*[b]	*Funding source*[f]	*Financial instrument*[f]	*Type of support*[f,g]	*Sector*[c]
	Core/general[d]		*Climate-specific*[e]						
	British pound - GBP	*USD*	*British pound - GBP*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	1,391.20	2,175.12	319.00	498.74					
Multilateral climate change funds[g]			319.00	498.74					
1. Global Environment Facility			21.00	32.83	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			50.00	78.17	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Not applicable
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities									
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			248.00	387.74					
Climate Investment Funds			242.00	378.36	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
Climate Development Knowledge Network			6.00	9.38	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,391.20	2,175.12							
1. World Bank	1,137.50	1,778.46			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
2. International Finance Corporation									
3. African Development Bank	194.50	304.10			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
4. Asian Development Bank	59.20	92.56			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other									
Specialized United Nations bodies									
1. United Nations Development Programme									
2. United Nations Environment Programme									
3. Other									

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(a) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2014[a]

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status*[b]	*Funding source*[f]	*Financial instrument*[f]	*Type of support*[f, g]	*Sector*[c]
	Core/general[d]		*Climate-specific*[e]						
	British pound - GBP	*USD*	*British pound - GBP*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	1,825.60	3,005.60	417.30	687.02					
Multilateral climate change funds[g]			417.30	687.02					
1. Global Environment Facility			21.00	34.57	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
2. Least Developed Countries Fund									
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund			2.50	4.12	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Not applicable
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities									
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			393.80	648.33					
Climate Investment Funds			372.69	613.58	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
Climate Development Knowledge Network			21.11	34.75	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Not applicable
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,825.60	3,005.60							
1. World Bank	1,565.30	2,577.05			Provided	ODA	Grant		Not applicable
2. International Finance Corporation									
3. African Development Bank	207.80	342.11			Provided	ODA	Grant		Not applicable
4. Asian Development Bank	50.00	82.32			Provided	ODA	Grant		Not applicable
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank	2.50	4.12			Provided	ODA	Grant		Not applicable
7. Other									
Specialized United Nations bodies									
1. United Nations Development Programme									
2. United Nations Environment Programme									
3. Other									

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	458.56	716.98						
/ BioCarbon Fund	75.10	117.42	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	The BioCarbon Fund's objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and from sustainable agriculture, as well as to promote smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.
/ Carbon Market Finance for Africa (CMF - Africa)	35.80	55.97	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The Carbon Market Finance programme will be delivered via the World Bank's Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev). It aims to build capacity and develop tools and methodologies that will help least developed countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, to access finance from the carbon market.
/ Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)	30.00	46.90	Provided	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Energy	The GCPF will use public finance to help leverage flows of private finance to energy efficiency and small scale renewable energy projects in a range of developing countries.
/ GET FiT	23.50	36.74	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The GET FiT programme supports small-scale on-grid renewable energy projects in Uganda, in an effort to both avoid an energy shortfall and promote private sector investment.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ International Carbon Capture and Storage	10.10	15.79	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Supporting developing countries to develop both the technical and institutional knowledge necessary to enable the deployment of CCS technologies.
/ Capital Markets Climate Initiative (CMCI)	0.13	0.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	CMCI is a programmed initiative to establish public-private dialogue and action to help mobilise and scale up private finance flows for low carbon technologies, solutions and infrastructure, with a focus on developing countries.
/ Low Carbon Agriculture and Avoided Deforestation to reduce Poverty	4.90	7.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Providing technical capacity building and financial resources to more than 3,700 small and medium-sized producers in the Amazon and Atlantic Forest biomes to implement sustainable low-carbon agriculture and protect forests and biodiversity.
/ Accelerating Forest Tenure, Policy and Market Reforms	0.01	0.02	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (Forestry)	Forestry	This project aims to reduce poverty, enhance well-being and strengthen democratic governance and development in forest areas of developing countries.
/ Accountability in Tanzania Programme (ACT)	3.89	6.08	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government)	To increase the accountability and responsiveness of government to its citizens through a strengthened civil society. This includes a dedicated climate and environment window.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility	25.00	39.09	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The UK Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) jointly set up the "NAMA Facility". The Facility is designed to support developing countries that show strong leadership on tackling climate change and want to implement transformational Nationally Appropriate Mitigating Actions (NAMA)
/ International 2050 Pathways Partnerships	0.20	0.31	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	The UK is working directly with 10 developing country governments to help them build their own version of the UK's 2050 Calculator. The calculator will also be developed to explore global scenarios, illustrating the impacts of these scenarios on climate change.
/ FCO Prosperity Fund	8.60	13.45	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The Prosperity Fund supports projects to create the political and economic conditions for sustainable global growth and development. The portion of spend recorded here relates to spend on climate change in the major industrialising countries.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Achieving Water Security in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor	0.03	0.04	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To ensure economic growth and poverty eradication resulting from investment in agriculture is sustainable in the context of climate change
/ Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)	16.22	25.37	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To provide knowledge and best practices to help over 6 million smallholder farmers in up 40 countries adapt to climate change. Grants will be made to: build small scale water-harvesting, water storage and irrigation systems for farmers; provide farmers with improved seeds that are drought-tolerant and help them access markets.
/ African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) Phase 2 of DFID Funding, 2010-2013	1.94	3.04	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	AATF will facilitate public-private partnerships for the transfer, development, production and deployment of agricultural technology. AATF works closely with African farmers, scientists, businesses, NGOs to identify needs of poor farmers and to match these needs with available technologies with the aim of achieving sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity for small holder farmers in Sub Saharan Africa.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ African Risk Capacity (ARC)	0.26	0.41	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To support a parametric (index-based) weather risk insurance pool that will provide participating African countries with predictable, quick-disbursing funds with which to implement pre-defined contingency response plans in the case of a drought.
/ Agricultural Model Inter-Comparison and Improvement Project	1.07	1.67	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To improve substantially the characterization of risk of hunger and world food security due to climate change and to enhance adaptive capacity in developing regions.DFID will fund the Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia regional projects of a global initiative to improve crop and agricultural economic models to provide substantially improved assessments of climate impacts on the agricultural sector. The regional projects will improve the reliability and accessibility of assessments of impacts of climate change on agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and S.Asia and improved identification of potential adaptation strategies.

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Bridging Support between Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme 2 and Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme 3	1.79	2.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Credible Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) that is recognised by the market as a contribution to meeting an overall goal in which all traded Indonesian timber can be demonstrated legal, as a precondition for effective forest governance, sustainable forest management.
/ Building adaptation to climate change in health through resilient water, sanitation & hygiene	2.50	3.91	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To support the development of effective plans for climate change adaptation in the health sector in low and low-middle income countries. This project will involve both work at an international level to develop guidance with country level pilot projects focused on water, sanitation and hygiene to test and demonstrate practical examples of adaptation in the health sector.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters	1.92	3.01	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	This programme will help up to 10 million people, especially women and children, in developing countries cope with extreme climate and weather events such as droughts, cyclones and floods (climate extremes). This will be achieved by doing three things. By making grants to civil society organisations to scale up proven technologies and practices in the Sahel, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia that help people withstand, and more quickly recover, from climate extremes. By identifying the best ways of doing this, and share this knowledge globally to increase the programme's overall impact. By supporting national governments to strengthen their policies and actions to respond to climate extremes.
/ Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection	0.00	0.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (social infrastructure and services)	To support the building of national systems for implementing adaptive social protection in the Sahel in order to increase resilience to climate change.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Care Adaptation Learning Programme	0.84	1.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Community based adaptation approaches for vulnerable communities incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger with plans to replicate across Africa
/ Caribbean Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects	0.26	0.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To improve energy security in the Caribbean by providing access to finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency. This will increase the uptake of renewable energy, reduce fuel import bills and lower the cost of energy for households and businesses.
/ CCMCC Promoting cooperation and avoiding conflict in managing the impacts of climate change	1.06	1.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	The aim of this project is to maximise benefits to poor people from international climate change finance. It will do this by generating evidence on the links between climate change and its impacts, and the likelihood of such impacts leading to either conflict or collaboration between and within communities
/ Climate Centre Network	5.18	8.09	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve access for developing countries to high quality research and information in designing climate change policies and programmes by 2015.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climate Change Programme - Jolobayoo-O-Jibon	28.46	44.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures to protect and improve the lives and livelihoods of 15 million poor and vulnerable people by 2013.
/ Climate Development for Africa	0.28	0.44	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	The Africa owned ClimDev programme is a pan-Africa, joint AUC, UNECA and AfDB initiative to increase information, analysis and options for Africa to respond to climate change. It will help governments and regional bodies to make climate sensitive policy and development actions.
/ Climate High-Level Investment Programme	9.38	14.67	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To invest in activities which will build climate resilience and promote low carbon growth in Ethiopia. This will help 1.5 million people to cope with the effects of climate change by 2015, help Ethiopia to protect livelihoods, services, infrastructure and energy supplies from the effects of climate change, and establish its green growth path

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climate Proofing Growth and Development in South Asia	0.68	1.06	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Integrate climate change into development planning, budgeting and delivery in national and sub-national governments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, by strengthening planning, budgeting and delivery mechanisms, building awareness and and capacity of stakeholders, providing technical and some implementation support, helping leverage domestic finance and actively sharing knowledge by 2018.
/ Climate Resilient Agriculture in Africa	1.03	1.61	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	Improved knowledge, policies and longer-term incentives to drive increased uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Eastern and Southern Africa member states.
/ Climate Science Research Programme	0.46	0.73	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The project will aim to narrow the range of climate futures planners have to confront when designing resilient livelihood and development strategies for African regions/sub-regions. More specifically, the project will ‘produce improved knowledge and climate science capacity'.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climatescope - Clean Energy Investment Index	0.93	1.45	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To increase private investment in renewable energy projects in poorer countries by providing investors with concrete policy and financial information. Renewable energy is a cheaper solution than fossil fuels in many developing countries and by increasing the amount of renewable energy in developing countries this will encourage growth and allow businesses to prosper
/ Comprehensive Programme on Spatial Planning and Low Carbon Development in Papua	0.67	1.05	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Strengthened spatial and development plans and government supported actions on low carbon investment which will contribute towards ensuring environmental sustainability and improved awareness among civil society about low carbon development and spatial planning.
/ Cooperation in International Waters in Africa	3.05	4.77	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To strengthen cooperative management and development of international waters within selected basins to facilitate sustainable climate resilient growth

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Creation of the National Fund for Climate & Environment (FONERWA)	0.50	0.78	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To help the Government of Rwanda achieve low carbon, climate resilient growth by providing technical assistance to help them manage FONERWA – a national fund for environment and climate change. This will help build national capacity for managing the fund
/ Degraded Land Mapping for Kalimantan and Papua provinces	0.54	0.85	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	To make decision makers (in public and private sector) implement policies to support socially equitable oil palm expansion onto low- carbon degraded land and reduce conversion of forested areas
/ Eco System Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)	3.20	5.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Funding research on the linkages between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.To understand why ecosystems are becoming degraded and how to reverse this and to ascertain what institutional changes need to be put in place for ecosysyem management to improve for the benefit of the poor.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Enhancing resilience in Karamoja Uganda	9.42	14.73	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To increase resilience to extreme climate and weather events in semi-arid Karamoja through strengthening nutrition programmes, livelihoods and food security for the vulnerable communities by December 2015 with an aim of reaching 200,000 people with improved food security through participation in public works programmes.
/ Equity of Energy Access Research Programme Consortium	0.44	0.69	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	A southern led research consortium developing innovative knowledge for policies and practices on bioenergy, to promote access and better livelihoods for poor people in sub-Sahara Africa and South Asia.
/ Forest Governance, Markets and Climate	15.36	24.02	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	A global programme that benefits poor forest-dependent people by supporting governance and market reforms aimed at reducing the illegal use of forest resources and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries.
/ Future Agricultures Consortium Phase II	0.04	0.07	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	The goal of the Future Agricultures Consortium is to increase agricultural productivity and reduce poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its purpose is to improve policy for promoting agricultural growth and poverty reduction in Africa.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Future Proofing Cities in Africa	0.05	0.08	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Supporting at least 8 cities in Africa to become future proofed to climate, environment and natural resource challenges, so that they are inclusive and resilient, and have growing economies. It will help make cities work for the urban poor.
/ Global Network of Climate Technology Innovation Centres	6.60	10.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Piloting a global platform for applied innovation into climate technologies relevant to developing countries
/ Green Africa Power (GAP): Renewable Energy for Africa	0.00	0.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy	GAP is an initiative of the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) aimed at substantially increasing the deployment of large-scale renewable energy in Sub-Saharan Africa. GAP will adopt a 'cash on delivery' approach by buying power from renewable energy producers through long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) rather than offering up-front grants or loans. This will provide private developers with cost-reflective tariffs and security of payment. GAP will then sell the power to utility companies or other wholesale customers through corresponding power sale agreements.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Green Mini-Grids Africa	0.09	0.15	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To increase access to clean energy through the creation of an expanding market of green mini-grid installations in Africa serving rural villages unconnected to the main grid.
/ Improving climate change resilience in Caribbean communities	0.53	0.83	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Support to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS) to build climate change and disaster resilience of vulnerable communities. Safer building, flood and health protection measures will be implemented in three Caribbean states. Methodologies demonstrating cost-benefit or value for money and the efficacy of community-based approaches to building resilience will be developed and expanded.
/ Improving governance of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry in Indonesia	2.00	3.13	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Strengthen capacity of civil society and other non-state stakeholders to influence decision, policies and legislation on land-use and low carbon development

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Initial Design of the Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3)	5.23	8.18	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Investment in 2 commercially run private equity funds that will make investments in to low carbon, climate friendly projects in the developing world. One will be run by IFC (part of the World Bank Group), the other is in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank. The aim is to attract in institutional investors. Technical assistance will also be provided as part of the project.
/ Innovation challenges for environmentally-friendly technologies for the poor.	0.13	0.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To develop affordable and appropriate development solutions for poor consumers, particularly focusing on low carbon energy; water and sanitation; climate adaptation; and resource scarcity, using competitive innovation prize models as a way of ensuring payment on results and attracting a wider range of participants . The goal is to provide improved access to energy and water services for 12 million people through innovative, affordable technologies and business models for poor consumers by 2025.
/ International Forestry Knowledge (KnowFor)	9.58	14.98	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Uptake of international forestry knowledge, evidence and tools for international forestry policy and practice.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Investments in Forestry and Climate Change	0.08	0.13	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Large scale results-based partnership agreements developed and tested in up to 3 REDD+ countries. This will leverage sunstantial private sector capital into REDD+.
/ Low Carbon Studies	0.24	0.38	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	This knowledge work will ensure the preparation of evidence based business cases and maximise results from low carbon ICF spend
/ Low Carbon Support to the Ministry of Finance	2.82	4.41	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (government)	Supportive environment for low carbon investment established in Indonesia
/ Managing Climate Risks for Urban Poor	7.00	10.94	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	This programme will help cities plan for and invest in reducing the impacts of weather-related changes and extreme events, through a partnership with the Rockefeller foundation and the Asian Development Bank, on 2 million urban poor and vulnerable people.
/ Mid Term Evaluation of the International Climate Fund (ICF)	0.24	0.37	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To provide an assessment of the alignment of the International Climate Fund's portfolio to the Fund's strategic objectives, its expected results and the anticipated delivery of Value for Money, and the effectiveness of its monitoring and evaluation process.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Monitoring and Evaluation Support Services-International Climate Fund financing	1.04	1.63	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Aims to ensure that the UK International Climate Fund Programmes can demonstrate robust procedures for monitoring and evaluating value for money across its development programmes
/ Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme - Nepal	5.50	8.59	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Supporting Nepal's forestry sector contributing to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change
/ Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	4.19	6.56	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To build capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships
/ On Grid Small Scale Renewable Energy in Uganda	2.97	4.64	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Get Fit will support the development and completion of small-scale on-grid renewable energy projects in Uganda in an effort to both avoid an energy shortfall and promote private sector investment.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Private Sector Energy Efficiency	1.12	1.75	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To reduce energy consumption, avoid greenhouse gas emissions and increase investment in companies benefitting from the programme by providing remote advice and funding energy audits and strategies for South Africa businesses by 31 March 2015
/ Programme Design for Spatial Planning and Low Carbon Development in Papua	2.32	3.63	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Support to entrepreneurs to bring forward their low carbon investment proposals and support to the spatial planning function of the provincial government in Papua to avoid deforestation.
/ Promoting energy efficiency amongst Indonesia small and medium enterprises	0.07	0.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The purpose of the project is to establish a revolving fund and build capacity in financial institutions to promote investments in energy efficiency to reduce the growth of emissions in Indonesia
/ Promoting Low Carbon Development with Returnable Capital in Indonesia	4.81	7.52	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The DFID-AFD (Agence Française de Développement) Partnership facilitates low carbon investment (in renewable energy, energy efficiency, forestry and transport) that results in GHG emission reductions and supports the regulatory reform process.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Provision of finance to the Rwanda Fund for Climate Change and Environment	2.50	3.91	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve climate adaptation and low carbon development by providing finance to the Rwanda Fund for Climate Change and Environment from the UK International Climate Fund
/ Rapid Response Facility on Climate Change	1.48	2.31	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To influence climate change policy in Indonesia by providing technical expertise to a range of government and non-government partners who are directly responsible or play a role in shaping policies and practices to help Indonesia meet its emission reduction targets.
/ Regional Transboundary Water Resources Programme - Phase 3	3.48	5.44	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To improve governance of shared water resources in Southern Africa, by sustainably improving local water-management capability and supporting development of key water infrastructure. This will indirectly benefit populations through more equitable sharing of water resources, reduced vulnerability to flooding, improved access to drinking water, as well as reducing risk of conflict and better food security.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Renewable Energy and Adaptation Climate Technologies (Africa Climate Change Challenge Fund)	3.28	5.13	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To stimulate private sector investment in developing low cost, clean energy and climate change technologies and services, such as solar power, biomass energy, irrigation and crop insurance products for small holder farmers.
/ Research Programme Consortium on Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA)	0.70	1.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	The LANSA programme makes a significant contribution to DFID's plans to scale up our engagement in nutrition. DFID support will address the gap in the evidence base on the linkages between agriculture investments and nutrition impact in South Asia. Generate new understanding of how agriculture can deliver better nutritional outcomes in fragile and conflict affected contexts and in climate affected areas.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Results Based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Access	14.67	22.93	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	This project will use results-based financing (RBF) mechanisms to overcome identified market failures that are constraining private sector investment in renewable energy in developing countries. It will target market opportunities that offer significant potential for avoided or reduced carbon emissions, improved resilience to the impacts of climate change, economic growth, increased private sector participation, and improved service delivery for the poor.
/ Scaling up of the Energy and Environment Partnership with Southern and East Africa	0.05	0.07	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The programme aims to provide low carbon private sector development through awarding co-financing to viable projects focusing on improving energy access for poor people, improving energy supply and energy efficiency by demonstrating new technologies.
/ Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean	0.40	0.62	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To incorporate climate smart and disaster safety standards in health care facilities of the Caribbean.
/ South Asia Alliance For Climate Resilient Landscapes And Livelihoods (SAACRLL) Programme	0.02	0.04	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Equitable access to and climate resilient management of natural resources and ecosystems by the climate vulnerable poor

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ South Asia Water Governance Programme (SAWGP)	2.79	4.36	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To improve the management of water within and between South Asian countries, reducing poverty by enabling adaptation to climate change and reducing the risk of conflict over water resources.
/ South Asia Water Initiative	0.01	0.01	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	SAWI focuses on the shared Himalayan Rivers of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Pakistan and Nepal, where 700 million people live. The initiative builds the relationships, institutions, knowledge and trust needed to better manage regional rivers in light of climate change. It works at regional, river basin and national levels.
/ Strategic Climate Change Policy Fund	0.17	0.26	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	The fund will support focussed interventions including low carbon transition policy & legislation in the energy, industrial and transport sectors, modelling, impact assessments & short term support to SA government to facilitate effective preparation for COP 17.
/ Strategic Climate Institutions Programme	5.02	7.85	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Activities to build Ethiopia's institutional capacity to respond to climate change. Includes working with private sector, government and civil society.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Strategic Influencing Fund	0.44	0.69	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Support to the Climate Action Network of Uganda by funding the post of National Climate Advocacy Officer hosted at Oxfam. The aim is to support Civil Society to enable them to influence climate change policy , to initiate and support national debates and campaigns on climate change.
/ Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya (StARCK)	0.55	0.86	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To achieve transformational change by helping Kenya to scale up private sector innovation and investment in low carbon and adaptation products, services and assets (e.g. clean energy, sustainable agriculture, water management, weather forecasting).
/ Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)	14.68	22.95	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To achieve transformational change by helping Kenya to scale up private sector innovation and investment in low carbon and adaptation products, services and assets (e.g. clean energy, sustainable agriculture, water management, weather forecasting).

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Strengthening knowledge and tools for climate change adaptation	1.40	2.19	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To help people adapt to the impacts of climate by strengthening knowledge on what works best, and to use this knowledge to develop new adaptation programmes and maximise the effectiveness of the UK's International Climate Fund (ICF) and its investments.
/ Support effective monitoring and evaluation of the International Climate Fund	0.06	0.09	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Ensuring the International Climate Fund (ICF) is effectively monitored and evaluated
/ Support for Energy Sector Analysis that influences global energy decision makers	7.02	10.97	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The UK will support the development of cutting-edge evidence and knowledge generation, client country capacity building and the leveraging of World Bank investment into sustainable energy. This will help developing countries make better informed energy policy decisions, strengthen their capacity to implement these decisions, and help accelerate a shift to clean energy lending.
/ Support for priority actions to operationalise the Implementation Plan for Development Resilient to Climate Change in the Caribbean	0.79	1.23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To increase regional, national and local climate adaptation measures for the vulnerable poor in the Caribbean.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Support for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	0.15	0.23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To ensure the Government of Indonesia can provide more effective leadership and management of climate change programming to deliver emissions reduction and poverty reduction outcomes
/ Supporting Structural Reform in the Indian Power Sector	1.50	2.35	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Aiming to shift the power sector to a low carbon trajectory for sustainable growth
/ Sustainable Crop Production Research for International Development (SCPRID)	1.48	2.31	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	The purpose of the project is to develop new science and technology to support the development of new crop varieties with more resistance to disease and pests and less vulnerable to abiotic shocks.
/ Tanzania Climate Change Institutional Strengthening Programme	0.44	0.69	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The programme will provide strategic support in key areas such as the development of a National Climate Change strategy and climate financing mechanism to better position Tanzania to access climate finance and then ensure its effective delivery. It will also look at mainstreaming climate change in the budgeting and planning process.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ The Water Security Programme	9.31	14.55	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To increase the resilience of poor people to climate change through secure and sustainable access to water resources. We will work with the Global Water Partnership and World Bank Water Partnership Programme to support increased investment in the information, institutions and infrastructure and building new partnerships (between government, corporations, and civil society stakeholders) needed to deliver water security in developing countries.
/ United Nations Secretary General's Action Agenda on Climate Change-Support in 2012-2014	1.56	2.45	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To support and help ensure the UN Climate Change Support Team delivers its planned workplan and outputs to help the Secretary General in making the political space and the essential case for countries to support a Global Legal Agreement by 2015

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Vietnam Climate Innovation Centre	0.18	0.29	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	To enhance growth and mitigate climate change impacts in Vietnam by providing the private sector with support to engage in climate technology innovation. This will be done through setting up a Climate Innovation Centre which provide a set of services, including capital provision, capacity building; supporting new enterprises; and conducting market analysis.
/ Vietnam: DFID-World Bank Climate Change Partnership	1.28	1.99	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve policy and decision-making on climate change responses of the Vietnamese Government
/ World Bank Trust Fund: Support to the National Development Plan	1.80	2.82	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Government of Uganda Institutional Capacity Building – Financial Aid and TA to Government

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	470.05	773.85						
/ Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme	32.17	52.96	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To provide knowledge and best practices to help over 6 million smallholder farmers in up 40 countries adapt to climate change. Grants will be made to: build small scale water-harvesting, water storage and irrigation systems for farmers; provide farmers with improved seeds that are drought-tolerant and help them access markets.
/ Climate Public-Private Partnership (CP3) - Asia Climate Partners	2.50	4.12	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	UK is an anchor investor in this private equity fund administered by the Asian Development Bank, which was set up to demonstrate to private sector investors that climate friendly investments in developing countries are financially viable.
/ Support to grassroots initiatives, policy change and institutional capacity to help the most vulnerable to climate change improve their resilience to disasters	10.79	17.76	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To help up to 10 million people, especially women and children, in developing countries cope with extreme climate and weather events such as droughts, cyclones and floods (climate extremes).

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Solar Nigeria Programme	8.06	13.27	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To improve the welfare outcomes of the currently underserved communities in Lagos state and Northern Nigeria by making a significant financial contribution towards the solar power electrification of public institutions, such as schools and hospitals. The intervention is expected to, by year 2020, ensure improved welfare outcomes for more than 2.8 million people using domestic solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, with 190,000 school pupils and 4.7 million clinic patients benefiting from public institutions with PV systems, create more than 3000 jobs and ensure greater effectiveness of DFID's other health and educational sector intervention in Nigeria.
/ Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma	8.00	13.17	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	LIFT (Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund) was launched in 2009 as a multi-donor trust fund firstly in response to Cyclone Nargis, and secondly, with a view to making faster progress against MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger).

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ East Africa Geothermal Energy (EA-Geo)	7.38	12.15	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The project will increase investment in geothermal power in East Africa. It will reduce the risk of exploratory test drilling, leading to increased investor confidence in under exploited East Africa geothermal energy. It will also improve geothermal strategy, policy and regulations that facilitate investments.
/ Humanitarian: Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection	1.30	2.14	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Build the evidence and justification for adaptive social protection in the Sahel by establishing national level systems that will build the resilience of vulnerable populations and can be scaled in a time of crisis.
/ Hunger Safety Net Programme	6.79	11.18	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To reduce poverty, hunger and vulnerability by providing the poorest households in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands with cash transfers. This contributes to our MDGs by preventing 720,000 people from becoming poorer and help them to increase their expenditure on food, health, education and wider livelihood opportunities by 2017.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Strategic Partnership between BRAC, DFID and AusAid	4.70	7.74	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Supporting BRAC's Development Programme in providing basic Health-care Services, Education, Water and Sanitation and Improving the Livelihoods of the poorest and most marganilised people in Bangladesh.
/ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility	25.00	41.16	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The UK Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) jointly set up the “NAMA Facility”. The Facility is designed to support developing countries that show strong leadership on tackling climate change and want to implement transformational Nationally Appropriate Mitigating Actions (NAMA)
/ International 2050 Pathways Partnerships	1.01	1.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	DECC is working directly with 10 developing country governments to help them build their own version of the UK's 2050 calculator. The calculator will also be developed to explore global scenarios, illustrating the impacts of these scenarios on climate change

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ FCO Prosperity Fund	7.24	11.92	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The Prosperity Fund supports projects to create the political and economic conditions for sustainable global growth and development. The portion of spend recorded here relates to spend on climate change in the major industrialising countries.
/ Achieving Water Security in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor	1.01	1.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To ensure economic growth and poverty eradication resulting from investment in agriculture is sustainable in the context of climate change
/ African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) Phase 2 of DFID Funding, 2010-2013	2.13	3.51	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	AATF will facilitate public-private partnerships for the transfer, development, production and deployment of agricultural technology. AATF works closely with African farmers, scientists, businesses, NGOs to identify needs of poor farmers and to match these needs with available technologies with the aim of achieving sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity for small holder farmers in Sub Saharan Africa.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ African Risk Capacity (ARC)	29.53	48.62	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To support a parametric (index-based) weather risk insurance pool that will provide participating African countries with predictable, quick-disbursing funds with which to implement pre-defined contingency response plans in the case of a drought.
/ Agricultural Model Inter-Comparison and Improvement Project	0.49	0.81	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To improve substantially the characterization of risk of hunger and world food security due to climate change and to enhance adaptive capacity in developing regions.DFID will fund the Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia regional projects of a global initiative to improve crop and agricultural economic models to provide substantially improved assessments of climate impacts on the agricultural sector. The regional projects will improve the reliability and accessibility of assessments of impacts of climate change on agriculture in SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA and S.Asia and improved identification of potential adaptation strategies.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Bridging Support between Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme 2 and Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme 3	0.21	0.35	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Credible Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) that is recognised by the market as a contribution to meeting an overall goal in which all traded Indonesian timber can be demonstrated legal, as a precondition for effective forest governance, sustainable forest management.
/ Building adaptation to climate change in health through resilient water, sanitation & hygiene	3.60	5.93	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To support the development of effective plans for climate change adaptation in the health sector in low and low-middle income countries. This project will involve both work at an international level to develop guidance with country level pilot projects focused on water, sanitation and hygiene to test and demonstrate practical examples of adaptation in the health sector.
/ Care Adaptation Learning Programme	0.85	1.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Community based adaptation approaches for vulnerable communities incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger with plans to replicate across Africa

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Caribbean Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects	1.15	1.89	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To improve energy security in the Caribbean by providing access to finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency. This will increase the uptake of renewable energy, reduce fuel import bills and lower the cost of energy for households and businesses.
/ CCMCC Promoting cooperation and avoiding conflict in managing the impacts of climate change	1.80	2.96	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	The aim of this project is to maximise benefits to poor people from international climate change finance. It will do this by generating evidence on the links between climate change and its impacts, and the likelihood of such impacts leading to either conflict or collaboration between and within communities
/ Climate Change Programme - Jolobayoo-O-Jibon	1.41	2.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures to protect and improve the lives and livelihoods of 15 million poor and vulnerable people by 2013.
/ Climate Development for Africa	1.94	3.19	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	National governments and regional bodies capacity to make climate sensitive policy sustainably strengthened

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climate High-Level Investment Programme	3.99	6.57	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To invest in activities which will build climate resilience and promote low carbon growth in Ethiopia. This will help 1.5 million people to cope with the effects of climate change by 2015, help Ethiopia to protect livelihoods, services, infrastructure and energy supplies from the effects of climate change, and establish its green growth path
/ Climate Proofing Growth and Development in South Asia	1.44	2.37	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Integrate climate change into development planning, budgeting and delivery in national and sub-national governments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, by strengthening planning, budgeting and delivery mechanisms, building awareness and and capacity of stakeholders, providing technical and some implementation support, helping leverage domestic finance and actively sharing knowledge by 2018.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Comprehensive Programme on Spatial Planning and Low Carbon Development in Papua	2.92	4.81	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Strengthened spatial and development plans and government supported actions on low carbon investment which will contribute towards ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG 7) and improved awareness among civil society about LCD and spatial planning.
/ Cooperation in International Waters in Africa	5.00	8.23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To strengthen cooperative management and development of international waters within selected basins to facilitate sustainable climate resilient growth
/ Creation of the National Fund for Climate & Environment (FONERWA)	0.63	1.04	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To help the Government of Rwanda achieve low carbon, climate resilient growth by providing technical assistance to help them manage FONERWA – a national fund for environment and climate change. This will help build national capacity for managing the fund
/ Degraded Land Mapping for Kalimantan and Papua provinces	1.07	1.76	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	To make decision makers (in public and private sector) implement policies to support socially equitable oil palm expansion onto low- carbon degraded land and reduce conversion of forested areas

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Eco System Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)	6.87	11.31	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Funding research on the linkages between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.To understand why ecosystems are becoming degraded and how to reverse this and to ascertain what institutional changes need to be put in place for ecosysyem management to improve for the benefit of the poor.
/ Enhancing resilience in Karamoja Uganda	11.56	19.03	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To increase resilience to extreme climate and weather events in semi-arid Karamoja through strengthening nutrition programmes, livelihoods and food security for the vulnerable communities by December 2015 with an aim of reaching 200,000 people with improved food security through participation in public works programmes.
/ Forest Governance, Markets and Climate	28.24	46.49	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	A global programme that benefits poor forest-dependent people by supporting governance and market reforms aimed at reducing the illegal use of forest resources and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Green Mini-Grids Africa	0.00	0.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To increase access to clean energy through the creation of an expanding market of green mini-grid installations in Africa serving rural villages unconnected to the main grid.
/ Improving governance of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry in Indonesia	3.29	5.42	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	To improve governance of land use, land use change and forestry in Indonesia
/ Initial Design of the Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3)	2.91	4.79	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	CP3 aims to demonstrate that climate friendly investments in developing countries, including in renewable energy, water, energy efficiency and forestry are not only ethically right but also commercially viable. It aims to attract new forms of finance such pension fund money and sovereign wealth funds, into low carbon investments and to create a track record of successful climate-friendly sub-funds that will encourage further private investment.
/ International Forestry Knowledge (KnowFor)	5.66	9.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	Uptake of international forestry knowledge, evidence and tools for international forestry policy and practice.
/ Low Carbon Studies	0.21	0.35	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	This knowledge work will ensure the preparation of evidence based business cases and maximise results from low carbon ICF spend

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Low Carbon Support to the Ministry of Finance	1.33	2.19	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (government)	Supportive environment for low carbon investment established in Indonesia
/ Managing Climate Risks for Urban Poor	7.03	11.57	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	This programme will help cities plan for and invest in reducing the impacts of weather-related changes and extreme events, through a partnership with the Rockefeller foundation and the Asian Development Bank, on 2 million urban poor and vulnerable people.
/ Mid Term Evaluation of the International Climate Fund (ICF)	0.14	0.23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	To provide an assessment of the alignment of the International Climate Fund's portfolio to the Fund's strategic objectives, its expected results and the anticipated delivery of Value for Money, and the effectiveness of its monitoring and evaluation process.
/ Monitoring and Evaluation Support Services-International Climate Fund financing	0.06	0.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	DFID (and DECC and DEFRA) for International Climate Fund Programmes can demonstrate robust procedures for monitoring and evaluating value for money across its development programmes
/ Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme - Nepal	8.74	14.39	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry	Supporting Nepal’s forestry sector contributing to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	0.08	0.13	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To build capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships
/ On Grid Small Scale Renewable Energy in Uganda	0.73	1.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To improve the environment for private investment in Uganda's renewable energy sector by supporting the construction of at least 15 on-grid small scale power plants. This will increase Uganda's energy production by circa 20%, mobilise up to £240 million iin private finance and stabilise Uganda's power sector finances by saving approximately $260m to 2.7bn during the period 2013-35, and lead to greenhouse gas emission savings of between 1 and 10 MtCO2e.
/ Private Sector Energy Efficiency	2.83	4.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To reduce energy consumption, avoid greenhouse gas emissions and increase investment in companies benefitting from the programme by providing remote advice and funding energy audits and strategies for South Africa businesses by 31 March 2015

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Promoting energy efficiency amongst Indonesia small and medium enterprises	0.80	1.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The purpose of the project is to establish a revolving fund and build capacity in financial institutions to promote investments in energy efficiency to reduce the growth of emissions in Indonesia
/ Promoting Low Carbon Development with Returnable Capital in Indonesia	4.30	7.08	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	The DFID-AFD Partnership facilitates low carbon investment (in renewable energy, energy efficiency, forestry and transport) that results in GHG emission reductions and supports the regulatory reform process.
/ Rapid Response Facility on Climate Change	0.31	0.51	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To influence climate change policy in Indonesia by providing technical expertise to a range of government and non-government partners who are directly responsible or play a role in shaping policies and practices to help Indonesia meet its emission reduction targets.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Regional Transboundary Water Resources Programme - Phase 3	10.33	17.01	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To improve governance of shared water resources in Southern Africa, by sustainably improving local water-management capability and supporting development of key water infrastructure. This will indirectly benefit populations in the 13 shared river basins of the SADC region, in which 95 million people reside, through more equitable sharing of water resources, reduced vulnerability to flooding, improved access to drinking water, as well as reducing risk of conflict and better food security.
/ Renewable Energy and Adaptation Climate Technologies (Africa Climate Change Challenge Fund)	1.61	2.65	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To stimulate private sector investment in developing low cost, clean energy and climate change technologies and services, such as solar power, biomass energy, irrigation and crop insurance products for small holder farmers.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Research Programme Consortium on Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia (LANSA)	0.89	1.47	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	The LANSA programme makes a significant contribution to DFID's plans to scale up our engagement in nutrition. DFID support will address the gap in the evidence base on the linkages between agriculture investments and nutrition impact in South Asia. Generate new understanding of how agriculture can deliver better nutritional outcomes in fragile and conflict affected contexts and in climate affected areas.
/ Results Based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Access	24.66	40.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy	To increase access to clean energy through the creation of an expanding market of green mini-grid installations in Africa serving rural villages unconnected to the main grid.
/ Scaling up of the Energy and Environment Partnership with Southern and East Africa	0.04	0.07	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Greater access to clean energy services achieved through fast tracking of renewable energy project demonstration and deployment, including through technology learning, donor coordination and private sector investment
/ Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean	0.03	0.05	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To incorporate climate smart and disaster safety standards in health care facilities of the Caribbean.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ South Asia Alliance For Climate Resilient Landscapes And Livelihoods (SAACRLL) Programme	0.44	0.72	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Equitable access to and climate resilient management of natural resources and ecosystems by the climate vulnerable poor
/ South Asia Water Governance Programme (SAWGP)	1.85	3.05	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water and sanitation	To improve the management of water within and between South Asian countries, reducing poverty by enabling adaptation to climate change and reducing the risk of conflict over water resources. By 2018, 500 million people living in river basins will benefit from improved water management by reducing their risk of exposure to flooding and drought and enhancing regional security by improving cooperation between governments
/ Strategic Climate Change Policy Fund	0.34	0.56	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	The purpose of the project is to enable the Government of South Africa to prioritise cost effective and beneficial climate-change mitigation policy measures and interventions that contribute to and support the country's positive deviation from the Green House Gas emission "business as usual trajectory”

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)	9.92	16.33	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To achieve transformational change by helping Kenya to scale up private sector innovation and investment in low carbon and adaptation products, services and assets (e.g. clean energy, sustainable agriculture, water management, weather forecasting).
/ Strengthening knowledge and tools for climate change adaptation	0.33	0.54	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To help people adapt to the impacts of climate by strengthening knowledge on what works best, and to use this knowledge to develop new adaptation programmes and maximise the effectiveness of the UK's International Climate Fund (ICF) and its investments.
/ Support for Energy Sector Analysis that influences global energy decision makers	8.00	13.17	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy	The UK will support the development of cutting-edge evidence and knowledge generation, client country capacity building and the leveraging of World Bank investment into sustainable energy. This will help developing countries make better informed energy policy decisions, strengthen their capacity to implement these decisions, and help accelerate a shift to clean energy lending.
/ Support for priority actions to operationalise the Implementation Plan for Development Resilient to Climate Change in the Caribbean	0.98	1.61	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To increase regional, national and local climate adaptation measures for the vulnerable poor in the Caribbean.

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Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Support for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	0.01	0.01	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To ensure the GoI can provide more effective leadership and management of climate change programming to deliver emissions reduction and poverty reduction outcomes
/ Sustainable Crop Production Research for International Development (SCPRID)	1.07	1.76	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	The purpose of the project is to develop new science and technology to support the development of new crop varieties with more resistance to disease and pests and less vulnerable to abiotic shocks.
/ The Water Security Programme	11.92	19.62	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	To increase the resilience of poor people to climate change through secure and sustainable access to water resources. We will work with the Global Water Partnership and World Bank Water Partnership Programme to support increased investment in the information, institutions and infrastructure and building new partnerships (between government, corporations, and civil society stakeholders) needed to deliver water security in developing countries.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ United Nations Secretary General's Action Agenda on Climate Change-Support in 2012-2014	0.17	0.28	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To support and help ensure the UN Climate Change Support Team delivers its planned workplan and outputs to help the Secretary General in making the political space and the essential case for countries to support a Global Legal Agreement by 2015
/ Vietnam Climate Innovation Centre	2.50	4.12	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To enhance growth and mitigate climate change impacts in Vietnam by providing the private sector with support to engage in climate technology innovation. This will be done through setting Climate Innovation Centre which provide a set of services, including capital provision, capacity building; supporting new enterprises; and conducting market analysis. This will benefit 260,000 people and mitigate up to 340,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO2e) by 2018.
/ Vietnam: DFID-World Bank Climate Change Partnership	0.25	0.41	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve policy and decision-making on climate change responses of the Vietnamese Government

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climate Public-Private Partnership (CP3) - Asia Climate Partners	24.75	40.75	Provided	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Energy	UK is an anchor investor in this private equity fund administered by the Asian Development Bank, which was set up to demonstrate to private sector investors that climate friendly investments in developing countries are financially viable.
/ Nepal Local Governance Support Programme - (climate resilient infrastructure services)	4.00	6.59	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To improve basic service delivery by providing poor people especially women and children, community prioritised and climate resilient infrastructure by capable and accountable local government and civil society. This will benefit 2 million households and ensure 70% of community projects are prioritised by local government. This contributes towards our MDGs by reducing poverty in Nepal from 25% to 15% by 2017.
/ Climate Action for Middle East and North Africa (CAMENA)	4.00	6.59	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	CAMENA aims to improve the natural and social environment in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region through low carbon, climate resilient development contributing to enhanced employment.

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Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda	3.13	5.15	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To sustainably increase the agricultural productivity of poor farmers by transforming Rwandan agriculture from a subsistence-based to a more commercial-based sector that accelerates agricultural growth. This will help address challenges that may limit agriculture productivity, reduce the rate at which poverty is falling, increase inequality and hamper improvements in food security and malnutrition.
/ Strengthening Emergency Response in the Caribbean	2.85	4.69	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	This programme will assist Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines better cope with natural disasters and climate change. It will expand and scale up successful pilot activities to strengthen health facilities and coastal defences that have demonstrated good value for money and helped some of the poorest communities.

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Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Arid Lands Support Programme	2.82	4.64	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve the coping strategies for over 500,000 of the poorest people in Northern Kenya (Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit counties) to help them to adapt to climate change and improve their livelihoods. The programme will also provide opportunities to support the poorest during drought, provide benefits for livestock insurance and increase average real value of assets owned by households.
/ Support to the Rwanda national fund for climate change and environment	2.54	4.18	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To improve climate adaptation and low carbon development by providing finance to the Rwanda Fund for Climate Change and Environment from the UK International Climate Fund.
/ Climatescope - Clean Energy Investment Index	2.03	3.34	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	To increase private investment in renewable energy projects in poorer countries by providing investors with concrete policy and financial information. Renewable energy is a cheaper solution than fossil fuels in many developing countries and by increasing the amount of renewable energy in developing countries this will encourage growth and allow businesses to prosper

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Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Enhancing Community Resilience Programme	2.00	3.29	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To achieve sustainable disaster-resilient communities through community-based best practices, public awareness and policy change.
/ Future Proofing African Cities for Sustainable Growth	1.86	3.06	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The UK's £4.915 million will fund a project to support at least 8 cities in Africa to become future proofed to climate, environment and natural resource challenges, so that they are inclusive and resilient, and have growing economies. It will help make cities work for the urban poor.
/ Providing Clean Energy to the Rural Poor of Bangladesh	1.84	3.03	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Climate change mitigation and access to clean energy to improve the livelihoods of rural poor in off- grid areas in Bangladesh
/ Chars Livelihoods Programme 2	1.67	2.75	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To improve the food security, livelihoods and incomes of extremely poor people living on the Riverine Char Islands of North-Western Bangladesh

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	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Humanitarian: Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection	7.00	11.52	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To reduce poverty, hunger and vulnerability by providing the poorest households in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands with cash transfers. This contributes to our MDGs by preventing 720,000 people from becoming poorer and help them to increase their expenditure on food, health, education and wider livelihood opportunities by 2017.
/ Ideas to Impact - Innovation challenges for climate & environment technologies for the poor.	1.01	1.66	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	To develop affordable and appropriate development solutions for poor consumers, particularly focusing on low carbon energy; water and sanitation; climate adaptation; and resource scarcity, using competitive innovation prize models as a way of ensuring pay
/ Accountability in Tanzania Programme (ACT) - Civil Society Climate Change and Environment Fund	0.82	1.35	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	To increase the accountability and responsiveness of government to its citizens through a strengthened civil society. This includes a dedicated climate and environment window

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Transparency and Right to Information (in climate finance services)	0.80	1.32	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Increased transparency and accountability in Bangladesh through changes (in government policies, processes, systems and/or activities) that will contribute to increasing transparency and accountability, and to reducing corruption in Bangladesh. Across a range of services including health, education, local government, climate finance and land administration
/ Safeguarding Critical Infrastructure in the Eastern Caribbean	0.45	0.74	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	This programme will assist Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines better cope with natural disasters and climate change. It will expand and scale up successful pilot activities to strengthen health facilities and coastal defences that have demonstrated good value for money and helped some of the poorest communities.
/ Results, Evidence and Knowledge from the International Climate Fund	0.36	0.59	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The purpose of the programme is to provide the evidence and learning to increase the effectiveness and measure the impact of the UK’s international climate funding.

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Climate Science Research Programme (CSRP)	0.35	0.58	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The project will aim to narrow the range of climate futures planners have to confront when designing resilient livelihood and development strategies for African regions/sub-regions. More specifically, the project will 'produce improved knowledge and climate science capacity' with a view to 'providing robust evidence on current and likely future climate conditions to decision makers in Africa.
/ Strengthening Economic Growth through increased Energy Security in Central and South Asia.	0.30	0.49	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	The programme aims to accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction in Central and South Asia by increasing the availability of sustainable, predictable electricity within a framework of regional cooperation.
/ Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agriculture (NU-TEC)	0.28	0.46	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To increase the resilience to climate change of poor farmers in Northern Uganda, and to increase their incomes.
/ Development of Geothermal Energy in Montserrat	0.21	0.35	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy	To support the development of geothermal energy in Montserrat, by undertaking the exploratory drilling and testing of 3 geothermal wells.

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Combating Infectious Diseases of Livestock(CIDLID) - including environmental contexts	0.20	0.33	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	To support basic and strategic biological and biotechnical research in animal health and sustainable agriculture that contributes to the achievement of the MDGs through greater understanding of how to combat diseases of domesticated livestock that affect the livelihoods of poor
/ Climate Information and Services for Africa	0.16	0.26	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Decisions in Africa take account of climate change risks and opportunities at regional, sub-regional (including in river basins and by power pool), national, local and community levels.
/ Green Mini-Grids Africa Regional Facility for Market Preparation, Evidence and Policy Development	0.10	0.16	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy	The Green Mini-Grids regional facility will improve policy, evidence and market conditions to increase investment in green mini-grids across Africa
/ Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change in Tanzania	0.09	0.15	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Improved urban resilience will have a positive impact on urban development at the city level, and reduce shocks to vulnerable households at the community level.
/ Forestry, Land-use and Governance in Indonesia	0.05	0.08	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	To reduce unplanned deforestation in Indonesia
/ Flexible Fund – supporting businesses to get renewable energy innovations to scale in developing countries	0.04	0.07	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Facilitating sustainable development and reducing carbon emissions

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Investments in Forests and Sustainable Land Use	0.03	0.05	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry	To support public-private partnerships that demonstrate how companies, communities, smallholders and governments can work collaboratively to reduce deforestation and benefit forest dependent communities
/ Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-Carbon Fund (FCPF-C)	45.00	74.09	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	The FCPF-C is a World Bank administered fund that is helping to build long-term reforms in forested countries that ultimately align incentives clearly towards sustainable forest management.
/ Water for Growth	0.02	0.03	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water and sanitation	Improved resilience to water insecurity will have a positive impact on inclusive economic growth at national level and will reduce the risks of falling back into poverty at household level.
/ Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance	0.20	0.33	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	The Global Innovation Lab is a global public-private initiative (set-up by the UK, German and US governments) that will identify, design, and support the piloting of new climate finance instruments with the aim of unlocking billions of dollars of fresh private investment for climate change mitigation and adaption in developing countries

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Get FiT-scoping studies	2.00	3.29	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	Scoping studies to extend the Get FiT programme (scaling up private investment in small scale renewable energy plants in Uganda) into other regions of Africa. This is being delivered by KfW.
/ Business case development and due diligence for International Climate Fund (ICF).	0.13	0.21	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	Project preparation work in Mexico and South East Asia for potential opportunties to support energy efficiency programmes. Additional external legal advice as part of due diligence processes
/ BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL).	40.00	65.85	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (forestry)	Forestry	The ISFL's objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and from sustainable agriculture, as well as to promote smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.
/ Negative ODA flow	-10.39	-17.11		ODA	Other (Returned money)	Adaptation		A number of projects have returned ODA, until this money is respent is counts as negative ODA which we have recorded against the appropriate themes
/ Negative ODA flow	-6.07	-9.99		ODA	Other (Returned money)	Mitigation		A number of projects have returned ODA, until this money is respent is counts as negative ODA which we have recorded against the appropriate themes

Table 7(b) GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	British pound -	*USD*						
/ Negative ODA flow	-1.12	-1.84		ODA	Other (Returned money)	Cross-cutting		A number of projects have returned ODA, until this money is respent is counts as negative ODA which we have recorded against the appropriate themes

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 8 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]

Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector* [c]	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information* [d]
global	Mitigation and Adaptation	Global Network of Climate Technology Innovation Centres	Other (Cross-cutting)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	Pilot a global platform for applied innovation into climate technologies relevant to developing countries
Africa	Mitigation and Adaptation	Renewable Energy and Adaptation Climate Technologies (Africa Climate Change Challenge Fund)	Energy	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	To stimulate private sector investment in developing low cost, clean energy and climate change technologies and services, such as solar power, biomass energy, irrigation and crop insurance products for small holder farmers.
global	Mitigation	Climate Investment Funds - Clean Technology Fund	Energy	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	The Clean Technology Fund is supporting several examples of low carbon technology. These include supporting the first utility scale CSP plant to be built in a developing country now providing power to 80,000 people in South Africa. Helping to kickstart the market in onshore wind in Mexico, which is now commercially viable, and growing without climate finance support.
Africa	Mitigation and Adaptation	African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) Phase 2 of DFID Funding, 2010 – 2013	Agriculture	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	AATF will facilitate public-private partnerships for the transfer, development, production and deployment of agricultural technology. AATF works closely with African farmers, scientists, businesses, NGOs to identify needs of poor farmers and to match these needs with available technologies with the aim of achieving sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity for small holder farmers in Sub Saharan Africa.
global	Adaptation	Sustainable Crop Production Research for International Development (SCPRID)	Agriculture	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	The purpose of the project is to develop new science and technology to support the development of new crop varieties with more resistance to disease and pests and less vulnerable to abiotic shocks.
Africa	Mitigation	Scaling up of the Energy and Environment Partnership with Southern and East Africa	Energy	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	Greater access to clean energy services achieved through fast tracking of renewable energy project demonstration and deployment, including through technology learning, donor coordination and private sector investment
Africa	Mitigation	Green Mini-Grids Africa	Energy	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	To increase access to clean energy through the creation of an expanding market of green mini-grid installations in Africa serving rural villages unconnected to the main grid.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.

[c] Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

[d] Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

Many of the ICF programmes actively support some form of technology development or transfer (to a greater or lesser extent either directly or indirectly). Some specific examples are included above.

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
China, Indonesia, South Africa, Mexico	Mitigation	International Carbon Capture and Storage	Supporting developing countries to develop both the technical and institutional knowledge necessary to enable the deployment of CCS technologies.
global	Multiple Areas	Forest Governance, Markets and Climate	A global programme that benefits poor forest-dependent people by supporting governance and market reforms aimed at reducing the illegal use of forest resources and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries.
Kenya	Adaptation	Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)	To achieve transformational change by helping Kenya to scale up private sector innovation and investment in low carbon and adaptation products, services and assets (e.g. clean energy, sustainable agriculture, water management, weather forecasting).
Africa	Adaptation	African Risk Capacity (ARC)	To support a parametric (index-based) weather risk insurance pool that will provide participating African countries with predictable, quick-disbursing funds with which to implement pre-defined contingency response plans in the case of a drought.
global	Multiple Areas	Climate Development & Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Supporting 40 developing countries to build their knowledge, capacity and action plans on climate change. CDKN is an alliance of 6 private and non-governmental organisations that helps decision makers to design and deliver climate and environmental policy and programme, introduce new technologies and mobilise new funding sources.
global	Adaptation	Support to grassroots initiatives, policy change and institutional capacity to help the most vulnerable to climate change improve their resilience to disasters	To help up to 10 million people, especially women and children, in developing countries cope with extreme climate and weather events such as droughts, cyclones and floods (climate extremes).
global	Multiple Areas	FCO Prosperity Fund	The Prosperity Fund is supporting capacity building in developing countries. For example in shaping China's transition to a more sustainable model and stimulating green finance. We have been supporting a range of projects including seven provincial emissions trading scheme pilots. In Mexico it has supported them to adopt a national Climate Change Act based on the UK model.
global	Multiple Areas	International Forestry Knowledge (KnowFor)	Uptake of international forestry knowledge, evidence and tools for international forestry policy and practice. All the knowledge products supported will involve the bringing together of local stakeholder face-to-face to disseminate findings, build capacity and knowledge and promote uptake of results.
Africa	Multiple Areas	Climate Development for Africa	National governments and regional bodies capacity to make climate sensitive policy sustainably strengthened
South Asia	Multiple Areas	Climate Proofing Growth and Development in South Asia	Integrate climate change into development planning, budgeting and delivery in national and sub-national governments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, by strengthening planning, budgeting and delivery mechanisms, building awareness and and capacity of stakeholders, providing technical and some implementation support, helping leverage domestic finance and actively sharing knowledge by 2018.
global	Multiple Areas	International 2050 Pathways partnerships	DECC is working directly with 10 developing country governments to help them build their own version of the UK's 2050 calculator. The calculator will also be developed to explore global scenarios, illustrating the impacts of these scenarios on climate change
Indonesia	Mitigation	Promoting energy efficiency amongst Indonesia small and medium enterprises	The purpose of the project is to establish a revolving fund and build capacity in financial institutions to promote investments in energy efficiency to reduce the growth of emissions in Indonesia
Rwanda	Multiple Areas	Creation of the National Fund for Climate & Environment (FONERWA)	To help the Government of Rwanda achieve low carbon, climate resilient growth by providing technical assistance to help them manage FONERWA – a national fund for environment and climate change. This will help build national capacity for managing the fund

Table 9 GBR_BR2_v1.0

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Nepal	Multiple Areas	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	To build capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships
Viet Nam	Technology Development and Transfer	Vietnam Climate Innovation Centre	To enhance growth and mitigate climate change impacts in Vietnam by providing the private sector with support to engage in climate technology innovation. This will be done through setting Climate Innovation Centre which provide a set of services, including capital provision, capacity building; supporting new enterprises; and conducting market analysis.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

[c] Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

Many of the ICF programmes actively support some form of capacity building (to a greater or lesser extent either directly or indirectly). Some specific examples are included above.