

Annex I**ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY
REVISED UNIFORM REPORTING FORMAT (URF 01)****A. Governmental acceptance, approval or endorsement**

- Date of this report: 31/03/2006
- This report is a (*please underline*):
 - First report
 - Interim report
 - Final report
- Please indicate here which sections were modified since the last report (*e.g. B.2, E.2.4, F.2*):

B. Summary of AIJ project**B.1 Title of project**

Saldus (III), Energy Efficiency in Buildings

B.2 Participants:

- The donor country is Sweden, represented by a governmental institution – Swedish Energy Agency (STEM).
- The host country local organisation, which owns or operates the facility, where investment is made is C sis District Council
- The host country primary institution responsible for the Framework Convention on Climate Change and all other climate related issues is The Ministry of Environment.
- The technical assistance during project implementation and follow-up activities were provided by STEM consultants ( F-International).

Projects performance data collection and reporting activities are carried out by SIA “Ekodoma”

Please describe briefly the role(s) of the main participating organization(s) and provide detailed contact information in annex I:

B.3 Activity summary**B.3.1 General description:**

Saldus, a middle-sized town in western part of Latvia, has several boiler plants and district heating networks. In one of the smaller networks new pre-insulated pipes have been installed, as a first step in connecting all net to one common network. In the school a new substation, new insulation in the attic and new smaller and better insulated windows have been installed.

B.3.2 Type of activity:

Sector	Activity
Energy	Energy efficiency (renovation of school building)

B.3.3 Location (e.g. city, region, state):

Saldus town, Saldus region, Latvia

B.3.4 Stage of activity (*Please underline the appropriate option*):

- Pre-feasibility study completed
- Feasibility study completed
- In start-up or construction phase
(e.g. ensuring financing, construction of site, purchase of land, installation of new equipment)

B.3.4 Stage of activity (continued)

- In operation
(e.g. new windmill plant is connected, converted boiler reconnected, etc. and real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks are generated)
- Completed
(AIJ project activity no longer generates GHG reductions or removals by sinks or has been terminated)
- Suspended
(Please indicate date when AIJ project activity is expected to resume, and give brief explanation of reasons for suspension (up to half a page)):

B.3.5 Lifetime of AIJ project activity:

- Approval date:
(Date at which the AIJ project activity was mutually approved by designated national authorities of **all** Parties involved.)
- Starting date: July 4, 1997
(Date at which real, measurable and long-term GHG reductions or removals by sinks will begin or began to be generated.)
- Ending date (expected): Loan expire date 31 March 2007
(Date at which AIJ project activity is expected to no longer generate GHG reductions or removals by sinks.)
- Ending date (actual): in operation
(Date at which AIJ project no longer generated GHG reductions or removals by sinks or was terminated.)
- Ending of the operational life of the project if different from the ending date of the AIJ project activity: Expected technical lifetime is 15 years which means that the plant is expected to be in operation till 2012
- Reasons for the choice of lifetime dates (*Describe briefly (up to half a page)*):

Heat production plants (bio fuel)

25 years	New installation of all main equipment parts (fuel handling system, firing equipment and boiler) and modernisation of secondary equipment.
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15 years	Conversion of existing boiler but new installation fuel handling system and firing equipment. Modernisation of secondary equipment.
10 years	Limited installation of new equipment (only one part of the three main parts, normally the firing equipment). Modernisation of other equipment.

Heat distribution systems and sub-stations

25 years	Pre-fabricated pipes and installations using certified contractors and supervisor according to EN norms and applicable district heating practise
15 years	Pre-fabricated pipes and installations without using certified contractors and supervisor
10 years	Modernisation of existing pipes.

Energy efficiency in buildings

25 years	Additional insulation roofs walls etc. with Scandinavian technology. New installed heating systems.
15 years	Renovation and balancing of heating systems including thermostat valves.
10 years	Weather stripping windows, doors etc.

B.4 Determination of the baseline

B.4.1 Date of completing the baseline determination: 1997 first report

B.4.2 Carried out by (name): STEM/ÅF-International
(Please provide detailed contact information in annex 1)

B.4.3 Type of baseline methodology applied and described in detail in section E.1
(Please underline the appropriate option(s))

- Project-specific by:
 - I. Simulating a likely situation that would have existed without the project
 - II. Taking an actual reference case project
 - III. Other (Please specify (insert lines as needed)):
- Multi-project by using (please specify briefly):

B.4.4 Describe the scope of the project boundary (Please summarize briefly the related information provided in section E. 2): Installation of pre-insulated pipelines, new substations with heat exchangers for both domestic hot water and heating, and refurbishment of the existing attic insulation for five buildings, the school included. The calculated energy savings is 454 MWh

B.4.5 Describe the degree of aggregation of the multi-project baseline (Please summarize briefly the related information provided in section E. 1):

Multi-project baselines have recently been used as a synonym to “benchmark baselines”. Benchmark baselines are GHG emissions intensities developed for an entire sector in a country or region based upon historical data and trends. These GHG emissions intensities can be expressed in a unit of production, such as CO₂ per tonne of iron or CO₂ per MWh electricity. Benchmark baselines are also called “top-down” baselines because the data which is used is typically aggregated and extrapolated without taking into account individual facility conditions or assumptions. In this document, DNV uses the term “multi-project baselines” to describe the mean baselines emissions intensity which is calculated from the case study data.

C. General compatibility with and supportiveness of national economic development and socio-economic and environment priorities and strategies

Describe briefly, to the extent that information is available (up to one page) and refer to documents, decisions and laws, as appropriate:

The Swedish side considers that the project meets the following objectives in the Latvian Energy Law:

- Efficient use of energy resources;

- Creation and usage of energy efficient technologies, fuel/energy consuming and diagnostic equipment, construction and insulation materials; energy flow metering and control devices, automated energy consumption control systems;

Latvia became a Party of the United nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992.

In accordance with Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC on 10 December 1997, Latvia individually or jointly should ensure, that its aggregate anthropogenic CO₂ equivalent emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ in 2008 - 2012 should be 8% below the 1990 level

Describe briefly, to the extent that information is available (up to one page) and refer to documents, decisions and laws, as appropriate:

D. Environmental, economic and social and cultural impacts

D.1 Environmental impact (positive and/or negative)

Annual emission reductions compared with the baseline scenario:

- 150 ton CO₂
- 2.4 ton SO₂
- 0.3 ton Nox

D.2 Economic impact (positive and/or negative)

Improved supply of domestic hot water to inhabitants

D.3 Social and cultural impact (positive and/or negative)

- Improved working conditions, increased motivation.
- Better indoor climate in the buildings.
- Improved supply of domestic hot water to inhabitants.

E. Calculation of real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climatic change, that would not have occurred otherwise

E.1 Assumptions and characteristics of the baseline

- E.1.1 Assumptions of the baseline
(Describe (up to 1 page)):

Present data reflect emission reductions using status quo (emissions in the period before the conversion to renewable fuel) for the baseline case. Calculations, according to the top-down method, for emissions from different types of projects in the baseline case are being made. The changed calculation method will result in a change in emission reduction. The new data will be introduced as soon as available

E.1.2 Describe the baseline

(Please describe the baseline as well as leakage effects (up to 1 page)):

Emission reductions are calculated using the IPCC Guidelines, using the Carbon Emission Factor (CEF) for different types of fuel, using actual system efficiency. For boiler conversion, the decrease in emissions is calculated in relation to the amount of fossil fuel replaced (status quo).

E.1.3 Reasons for selecting a baseline and its methodology

(Describe (up to 1 page)):

The project specific baseline as status quo case has been initially selected to start reporting on AIJ with the future plans to re-evaluate chosen baseline at pre-determined intervals in order to account for developments in the heating sector and indirect effects

E.1.4 Calculation of values reported in ‘Baseline scenario’ in table E.5.1 column (A):

For energy efficiency project the decrease in emissions reflects the amount of fuel that is saved through the project. In the case that the system uses renewable fuels, the reduction is calculated comparing the amount of fossil fuels that was used before the conversion to renewable fuels.

Documentation box <i>(Please provide numerical data referred to in this section):</i>

E.2 Assumptions and characteristics of the project scenario

E.3.1 Assumptions for the AIJ project activity and its boundary

For energy efficiency project the decrease in emissions reflects the amount of fuel that is saved through the project. In the case that the system uses renewable fuels, the reduction is calculated comparing the amount of fossil fuels that was used before the conversion to renewable fuels.

E.3.2 Describe the project scenario

(Please describe the project scenario as well as effects occurring outside the project boundary (up to 1 page)):

Description of the scenario, including methodologies applied:

Emission reductions are calculated using the IPCC Guidelines, using the Carbon Emission Factor (CEF) for different types of fuel, using actual system efficiency. For boiler conversion, the decrease in emissions is calculated in relation to the amount of fossil fuel replaced (status quo). For energy efficiency project the decrease in emissions reflects the amount of fuel that is saved through the project. In the case that the system uses renewable fuels, the reduction is calculated comparing the amount of fossil fuels that was used before the conversion to renewable fuels.

E.3.3 Please explain why the AIJ project activity would not have taken place anyway

(Describe (up to 1 page)):

E.3.4 Calculation of values reported in ‘Project scenario’ in table E.5.1, column (B)

As a party to the Climate Convention, Latvia has started to facilitate the transformation toward an ecologically sustainable energy system as subject to the conditions of the Convention. Several factors have been restrained implementation AIJ projects:

- Lack of investment capital for renewable energy sources and energy efficiency projects, allowing financing at reasonable costs as long-term loans at reasonable interest rates;
- Lack of sufficient institutional responsibility for implementation AIJ projects;
- A weak local tradition using wood waste from industry and from forest as a fuel in the boiler plants and applying an up to date technology for energy saving. The local technology for the wood fuels firing has largely been missing;
- Lack of wood fuels firing know-how.

During the implementation of the EAES Programme in Latvia these barriers have been over-come by transfer reliable wood fuels firing technology and know-how.

Documentation box *(Please provide numerical data referred to in this section):*

E.3 Revision of the baseline for the project

E.3.1 Baseline revisions are planned (please underline): Yes/ No
If yes, please complete the remainder of section E.3.

E.3.2 Revisions are planned at regular intervals (please underline): Yes/ No

- If yes, please specify date of first planned revision and the length of the intervals:
- If no, please explain revision schedule *(up to half a page)*:

E.3.3 Information on revisions

- If a baseline (and/or the project scenario) revision is covered by this report, describe briefly the nature of this revision, including parameters changed in the revision as well as the calculation of the new set of values in the column ‘Baseline scenario’ in a revision of table E.5.1, column (A): *(up to one page)*
- Date of last baseline revision: *(DD/MM/YYYY)*
- Date of next baseline revision: *(DD/MM/YYYY)*

Documentation box *(Please provide numerical data referred to in this section):*

E.4 Scope and performance of the actual project

Provide actual project data (E.5.2. Column B) and the calculations of the actual real, measurable and long-term emission reductions and/or removals as measured against the relevant (original/revised) baseline scenario values

Year	Year 1 = 1997	Year 2 = 1998	Year 3 =1999	Year 4 =2000	Year 5 =2001	Year 6 =2002	Year 7 =2003	Year 8 =2004	Year 9 =2005	...	Year 15
Saved energy (MWh/year)	300	350	285	270	270**	270	270	270	270		301*

E.5 Tables on real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks (in CO₂ equivalent)**E.5.1 Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks**

Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks over the lifetime of the AIJ activity
(*Please underline and fill, as appropriate: This is the initial table or this is revision ___ of this table*)
(in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent^a)

Insert rows as needed

Year	Baseline scenario ^b (A)				Project scenario ^b (B)				Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions (-) or removals by sinks (+) <i>((B)-(A))</i>			
	CO ₂	CH ₄ ^a	N ₂ O ^a	Other ^a	CO ₂	CH ₄ ^a	N ₂ O ^a	Other ^a	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Other
1997	75				0				-75			
1998	150				0				-150			
1999	150				0				-150			
2000	150				0				-150			
2001	150				0				-150			
2002	150				0				-150			
2003	150				0				-150			
2004	150				0				-150			
2005	150				0				-150			
year 15	150				0				-150			
TOTAL												

^a Please convert values into global warming potentials, referring to annex 3 for conversion factors.

^b Including effects occurring outside the project boundary (leakage) as described in sections E.1.4, and E.2.4, as applicable

E.5.2 Actual real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks

Actual real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks of the AIJ activity
(in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent^d)

Please insert values assessed *ex post i.e. after measurement*. Insert rows as needed.

Year	Baseline scenario ^{b c} (A)				Actual project ^{b c} (B)				Actual real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions (-) or removals by sinks (+) ((B)-(A))				Values indicated are assessed independently (Yes/No)
	CO ₂	CH ₄ ^a	N ₂ O ^a	Other ^a	CO ₂	CH ₄ ^a	N ₂ O ^a	Other ^a	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Other	
1997	90				0				-90				
1998	130				0				-130				
1999	102				0				-102				
2000	95				0				-95				
2001	0***				0				0				
2002	0				0				0				
2003	0				0				0				
2004	0				0				0				
2005	0				0				0				
year 15	104*				0				-104				
TOTAL	417				0				-417				

*-Average figure for previous full years of operation

** - Factual energy consumption has been calculated

*** - CO₂ emission reduction is 0 because the baseline fuel is wood (see the data from Saldus district heating company for 1998).

Please convert values into global warming potentials, referring to annex 3 for conversion factors.

^b Including effects occurring outside the project boundary (leakage) as described in sections E.1.4, E.2.4, E.3.4 and E.4, as applicable.

^c Values that differ from those in table E.5.1 should be marked in **bold**.

E.6 Mutually agreed assessment procedures

If the AIJ activity provides for mutually agreed assessment procedures, please fill subsections E.6.1 or E.6.2, as applicable.

E.6.1 Assessment procedures that use all or one of the following steps:

E.6.1.1 Initial independent assessment of the project activity:

- Has the project design been subject to such an assessment?
(Please underline): Yes/No
- If yes, what organization(s) is/are involved: *(Please indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.) and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report).*

E.6.1.2 Monitoring

- Does the project have a monitoring plan? *(Please underline): Yes / No*
- Summarize briefly the key elements of the monitoring plan *(i.e. which parameters are being monitored, with what frequency, providing sampling intensities if appropriate, methods and equipment; associated uncertainties, etc.) (not more than 1 page):*

STEM has continued its assistance in monitoring and reporting the projects in the host countries. Experts from STEM, as well as the Swedish consultancy company ÅF-International provided guidance in methodology. For the regular follow-up activities a special format has been developed to collect performance data from each plant for each heating season. The monitoring activities have continued by local experts for preparing Swedish AIJ reports.

The following monthly data are collected and monitored:

- Heat production on bio fuels;
- Heat production on fossil fuels;
- Total heat production of the boiler house;
- Bio fuels consumption;
- Fossil fuels consumption.

- Is the monitoring conducted by project proponents? *(Please underline): Yes / No*
- If no, which organization(s) is/are involved: *(Kindly indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.) and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report).*

E.6.1.3 Independent assessment of the project performance

- Is the activity subject to such an assessment? *(Please underline): Yes / No*
- If no, is such an assessment intended? *(Please underline): Yes / No*
- If yes, what organization(s) is/are involved: *(Please indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.), and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report. Indicate the frequency of the assessments, how many assessments have taken place to date, and whether the assessment report(s) is/are publicly available if requested).*

- Summarize briefly the key elements of the assessment activities: *(Please describe issues such as criteria used; the project design; project implementation; key project parameters being verified; the frequency of assessment/surveillance; sampling approach applied by the assessing organization) (up to one page):*

E.6.1.4 Provision of written statement by an independent entity regarding the performance of the project activity

(Please note that such a statement is not a formal requirement under the AIJ pilot phase (see also the note at the beginning of section E.6). If the project has made provision for such a statement, please indicate the name of the independent body and attach a copy of the written statement(s)).

E.6.2 Other form of mutually agreed assessment procedure *(please specify):*

E. 7 Cost (to the extent possible)

E.7.1 The cost information is *(Please underline)*:

- Provided below
- Not provided because the data are *(Please underline)*:
 - Not yet available
 - Classified as confidential

E.7.2 AIJ project activity costs

Please list cost figures per year (insert rows as needed)

Country		Saldus III DH, School	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005
			0	1	2	3	4	9
A. Sweden	Investment	1. Loan/debt to STEM	200000	206213	197394	172935	162727	524816
		2. Added costs	0	6213	4340	1860	4812	0
	AIJ/JI costs	3. Technical assistance	26000	0	0	0	0	0
		4. Follow up	0	2000	2267	2139	1265	0
		5. Reporting costs	0	0	744	301	282	0
		6. Administration	31000	0	0	0	0	0
		7. Difference in interest	4%	8249	7896	6917	6509	20993
		8. Accum. costs for AIJ/JI	57000	67249	78155	87513	95570	99232
		9. Total costs	257000	273462	275549	260448	258296	
Latvia	Investment	1. Investment/amortization	0	0	13160	26319	15020	0
		AIJ/JI costs	2. Reporting costs	0	0	0	0	0
	3. Other costs		0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Accum. costs for AIJ/JI		0	0	0	0	0	0
		5. Total costs	0	0	13160	39479	54499	
1 USD= 10 SEK								

Indicate the total incurred till the date of this report.

F. Financial additionality

Bearing in mind that the financing of AIJ shall be **additional** to financial obligations of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention within the framework of the financial mechanism, as well as to current official development assistance (ODA) flows (decision 5/CP.1):

Please list sources and the purpose:

Category of funding (For each source one line)	Amount (US dollars)
Loan from NUTEK/STEM	266,666 USD
Grant from NUTEK/STEM for technical assistance	37,333 USD

1 USD = 7,5 SEK

* From 1 January, 1998, the new Swedish National Energy Administration was established – from 1 January 2002 the name in English has been changed to the Swedish Energy Agency - has taken over the responsibility for the Programme for an Environmentally Adapted Energy System in the Baltic region and Eastern Europe (EAES Programme) from NUTEK (Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development).

G. Contribution to capacity building, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties

G.1 Identification of environmentally sound technology and know-how

- Name of manufacturer: Järnforsen Energy System AB (main contractor of the combustion equipment)
- Place of manufacture (*country*): Sweden
- Model names and numbers of equipment (*where appropriate*):
- Any other relevant key specific technology characteristics:
- Where applicable, name and location of provider and nature of training:

G.2 Characteristics of environmentally sound technology

The technology is (underline the option):

- At a research and development stage
- Being tested or demonstrated in similar conditions outside the host country
- At the initial stage of introduction into the world market
- At the initial stage of introduction into the host market
- Commercially available and deployed in the world market
- Commercially available and deployed in the host market
- Not characterized by the above options. *Please describe:*

G.3 Impact of the AIJ project on capacity-building and transfer of environmentally sound technology and know-how (up to two pages):

Systematically, the capacity building and transfer of know-how have involved the following activities over time and have taken place through:

i) Technology transfer through NUTEK/ STEMs technical specialist during the implementation of the project.

Technology transfer has taken place through NUTEK /STEMs technical specialist support to the local project leader and municipality as well as boiler plant staff.

ii) Technology transfer through cooperation between foreign supplier and local partner

Local companies took part in the project implementation phase (ground works, building, civil engineering works), the main contractor for the equipment delivery has been company Järnforsen Energy Systems (Sweden)

iii) Conferences, seminars, documentation and training.

Special training courses for boiler house operators were arranged by the main contractor on operation. Personnel from different institutions has been invited to seminars and workshops, documentation for training has been handed over. The following seminars in Latvia have been organized by support from STEM:

- ◆ “Environmentally Adapted Energy Systems in Baltic States and Eastern Europe”, Cesis, 23 November, 1994;
- ◆ “Prospects for small boiler conversion to biofuel in Latvia”, Rauna, March, 1996
- ◆ “Possibilities for wood fuel utilization in Latvia”, Broceni, 17 April, 1997;
- ◆ “Waste wood for boiler houses”, Liepa municipality, 5 June, 1998

Presentation of book translated from Swedish to Latvian “Environmentally adapted local energy systems”, author Niels Moe (STEM), seminars in Balvi, Jelgava, Saldus, 6-8 May, 1998

iiii) Stimulate ”net-working” for the exchange of experience between plant owners with similar problems, e. g. ”bio-clubs”

Place is used as demonstration project

H. Additional comments

Complete as appropriate:

1) Any practical experience gained: Practical experience for people working in municipal heating enterprise. Good result from energy efficiency improvement in school. Such level of comfort has never been reached before the project implementation. Especially satisfied are teachers as well as pupils, who got also new knowledge about energy saving.

2) Technical difficulties:**3) Effects encountered:**

- ◆ Much better comfort inside the buildings,
- ◆ Reduced energy consumption, however it should be looked up together with outdoor temperatures for the considered year.

4) Impacts encountered:**5) Other obstacles encountered:****6) Other:**

Saldus has also received a Danish soft loan. This loan has been used for installing pre-insulated pipelines and building substation. The two loans, the Danish soft loan and the loan from STEM have complemented each other very well.

In 2001 CO₂ emission reduction was 0. That is because the baseline fuel was wood and that leads to 0 CO₂ emissions. However, during the project evaluation should be accounted such important questions like increased comfort level in the school due to the implementation of this energy efficiency project as well as decrease of sickness rate and improved capacity of learning process. As these are non-quantifiable benefits it is harder to make comparison and evaluation.

Annex 1 to the revised uniform reporting format (URF 01)**PARTICIPANTS' CONTACT INFORMATION**

Please provide contact information for each organization. Add rows as required (by copying and pasting)

Name	Address ^a	Voice/Fax/E-mail
Organization(s) ^b: Swedish Energy Agency[*]		
Function(s) within activity^c: Financing/Project development		
Officer responsible:	The System Analysis Department, Climate Change Division Kungsgatan 43 BOX 310 S-63104 Eskilstuna SWEDEN http://www.stem.se	Tel: +46 16 544 20 81 Fax: +46 16 544 22 64 E-mail: bengt.bostrom@stem.se
Contact person, if different from above: Gudrun Knutsson	Head of Section, Climate Investment Programme	Tel: +46 16 544 20 72 Fax: +46 16 544 22 54 E-mail: Gudrun.Knutsson@stem.se
Name	Address ^a	Voice/Fax/E-mail
Organization(s) ^b: Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia		
Function(s) within activity^c: Designated national authority/reporter		
Officer responsible:	Climate and Renewable Energy Department Peldu str. 25; LV 1494, Riga;	Tel.: 371- 7026508 Fax: 371-7820442 Ingrida.apene@vidm.gov.lv
Contact person, if different from above: Apene Ingrida	Senior official	Tel.: 371-7026508 Fax: 371-7820442 Ingrida.apene@vidm.gov.lv
Name	Address ^a	Voice/Fax/E-mail
Organization(s) ^b: SIA "Ekodoma"		
Function(s) within activity^c: Local reporter		
Officer responsible:	Noliktavas 3-3; LV 1010, Riga, Latvia	Tel:371-7323212 Fax:371-7323210 E-mail: ekodoma@ekodoma.lv
Contact person, if different from above: Dagnija Blumberga	Local project leader	Tel:371-7323210 Fax:371-7323212 E-mail: ekodoma@ekodoma.lv
Name	Address ^a	Voice/Fax/E-mail
Organization(s) ^b: Saldus Town Municipal Enterprise "Saldus Siltums"		
Function(s) within activity^c: Project owner/borrower		
Officer responsible:	Maza Street 6 LV3800 Saldus	Tel: +371- 38-23874 Fax: +371-38-38063 E-mail:

Contact person, if different from above: Žutauts Leons	Director	Voice: +371-38-23874 Fax: +371-38-38063 E-mail:
Name	Address ^a	Voice/Fax/E-mail
Organization(s) ^b: ÅF-International (Malmö) Function(s) within activity^c: <i>Technical assistance</i>		
Officer responsible:	Stensjögatan 3 S-21765 Malmö SWEDEN http://www.af.se	Tel: +46 40 37 50 00 Fax: +46 40 13 03 69 E-mail:
Contact person, if different from above: Ulf Lindgren	Project leader	Tel: +46 40 37 50 97 Fax: +46 40 13 03 69 E-mail: Ulf.lindgren@af.se

^a Address should include: department; street; postal code; city; country and the Internet address of the organization (if available).

^b Organization includes: institutions, ministries, government agency closely following the activity, companies, non-governmental organizations, etc. involved in the activity.

^c Function within activity: please use the following categories:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Description of function</i>
<i>Project development</i>	<i>Designing/developing the AIJ project and/or submitting the AIJ project proposal</i>
<i>Project operator</i>	<i>Implementing and administering the AIJ project activities</i>
<i>Government regulation/oversight</i>	<i>Ensuring compliance of the project with laws and regulations</i>
<i>Technical assistance</i>	<i>Providing scientific or other technical guidance or support for the purposes of project development and/or project administration, implementation, training and education activities</i>
<i>Financing</i>	<i>Serving as a source of funding for the AIJ project</i>
<i>Initial independent assessment of project activity</i>	<i>Assessing whether the project activity meets a given set of criteria</i>
<i>Monitoring</i>	<i>Monitoring the environmental and/or socio-economic results of the project in accordance with a monitoring protocol</i>
<i>Independent assessment of project performance</i>	<i>Assessing the performance (environmental and/or socio-economic) achieved by a project against pre-set criteria</i>
<i>Providing independent written statement on performance</i>	<i>Providing written assurance that a performance is achieved and/or a set of criteria is met by an activity</i>
<i>Designated national authority</i>	<i>Entity authorized to officially accept, approve or endorse the AIJ project</i>
<i>Other (please specify)</i>	

Annex 2 to the revised uniform reporting format (URF 01)**PROJECT TYPE DESCRIPTORS**

To describe the type of project activity, please specify the sector(s) and activity(ies). Use a combination from the first column (sector) and one option from the second column (activity):

Sector	Activity
Energy	Fuel-switching, renewable energy generation, alternative energy generation, improving energy efficiency, reduction of fugitive emissions from fuels, other (please specify)
Industrial processes (Excluding GHG emissions from energy production)	Material substitution, process or equipment change, waste treatment, recovery or recycling, other (please specify)
Solvent and other product use	Material substitution, process or equipment change, waste treatment, recovery or recycling, other (please specify)
Agriculture	Livestock productivity management, livestock manure management, crop management, crop-switching, fertilizer management, fertilizer substitution, other (please specify)
Land-use change and forestry	Afforestation, reforestation, forest preservation, agroforestry, silviculture (forest management), fire management, sustainable harvesting, reduced impact logging, manufacture of durable wood products, other (please specify) ^a
Transport	
Waste	Solid-waste management, landfill methane recovery, waste-water management, other (please specify)
Other	Please make a proposal for the sector and activities

Note: One AIJ project activity may cover several project types.

^a Parties may wish to further revise these activity categories in the light of results of methodological work on land use, land-use change and forestry.

Annex 3 to the revised uniform reporting format (URF 01)

1995 IPCC GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL (GWP) VALUES^a BASED ON THE EFFECTS OF GREENHOUSE GASES OVER A 100-YEAR TIME HORIZON

Greenhouse gas	Chemical formula	1995 IPCC GWP
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	21
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	310
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		
HFC-23	CHF ₃	11700
HFC-32	CH ₂ F ₂	650
HFC-41	CH ₃ F	150
HFC-43-10mee	C ₅ H ₂ F ₁₀	1300
HFC-125	C ₂ HF ₅	2800
HFC-134	C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CHF ₂ CHF ₂)	1000
HFC-134a	C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CH ₂ FCF ₃)	1300
HFC-143	C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ (CHF ₂ CH ₂ F)	300
HFC-143a	C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ (CF ₃ CH ₃)	3800
HFC-152a	C ₂ H ₄ F ₂ (CH ₃ CHF ₂)	140
HFC-227ea	C ₃ HF ₇	2900
HFC-236fa	C ₃ H ₂ F ₆	6300
HFC-245ca	C ₃ H ₃ F ₅	560
Perfluorocarbons		
Perfluoromethane	CF ₄	6500
Perfluoroethane	C ₂ F ₆	9200
Perfluoropropane	C ₃ F ₈	7000
Perfluorobutane	C ₄ F ₁₀	7000
Perfluorocyclobutane	c-C ₄ F ₈	8700
Perfluoropentane	C ₅ F ₁₂	7500
Perfluorohexane	C ₆ F ₁₄	7400
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	23900

^a As provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report. Please refer to conclusions of the SBSTA at its fourth session (FCCC/SBSTA/1996/20) and decision 2/CP.3 (FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1).

Annex 4 to the revised uniform reporting format (URF 01)

For the text of the decision adopting the revised URF and requesting Parties to use this format see the report of the eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties.

Decision 5/CP.1**Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 4.2(d) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Conference is required to take decisions regarding criteria for joint implementation as indicated in Article 4.2(a),

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recognizing that,

(a) According to the provisions of the Convention, the commitments under Article 4.2(a) to adopt national policies and to take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change apply only to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties), and that Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) have no such commitments,

(b) Activities implemented jointly between Annex I Parties and non-Annex I Parties will not be seen as fulfilment of current commitments of Annex I Parties under Article 4.2(b) of the Convention; but they could contribute to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and to the fulfilment of commitments of Annex II Parties under Article 4.5 of the Convention,

(c) Activities implemented jointly under the Convention are supplemental, and should only be treated as a subsidiary means of achieving the objective of the Convention,

(d) Activities implemented jointly in no way modify the commitments of each Party under the Convention,

1. *Decides:*

(a) To establish a pilot phase for activities implemented jointly among Annex I Parties and, on a voluntary basis, with non-Annex I Parties that so request;

(b) That activities implemented jointly should be compatible with and supportive of national environment and development priorities and strategies, contribute to cost-effectiveness in achieving global benefits and could be conducted in a comprehensive manner covering all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases;

(c) That all activities implemented jointly under this pilot phase require prior acceptance, approval or endorsement by the Governments of the Parties participating in these activities;

(d) That activities implemented jointly should bring about real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change that would not have occurred in the absence of such activities;

(e) That the financing of activities implemented jointly shall be additional to the financial obligations of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention within the framework of the financial mechanism as well as to current official development assistance (ODA) flows;

(f) That no credits shall accrue to any Party as a result of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered during the pilot phase from activities implemented jointly;

2. *Further decides* that during the pilot phase:

(a) The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will, in coordination with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, establish a framework for reporting, in a transparent, well-defined and credible fashion, on the possible global benefits and the national economic, social and environmental impacts as well as any practical experience gained or technical difficulties encountered in activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;

(b) The Parties involved are encouraged to report to the Conference of the Parties through the secretariat using the framework thus established. This reporting shall be distinct from the national communications of Parties;

(c) The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with the assistance of the secretariat are requested to prepare a synthesis report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties,

3. *Further decides:*

(a) That the Conference of the Parties shall, at its annual session, review the progress of the pilot phase on the basis of the synthesis report with a view to taking appropriate decisions on the continuation of the pilot phase;

(b) In so doing, the Conference of the Parties shall take into consideration the need for a comprehensive review of the pilot phase in order to take a conclusive decision on the pilot phase and the progression beyond that, no later than the end of the present decade.

7 April 1995

10th plenary meeting
