

**Table 1 International Flows of Financial Resources**

Year:			Currency: Million USD									
Type of financial flows			Activity categories								Total	
			Category A:  Biodiversity  protection		Category B:  Policy  development and  administration		Category C:  Sustainable use  and management.		Category D:  Sustainable  production and  consumption			
			Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence
1.1Official Development Assistance		1.1.1 Bilateral									219	
		1.1.2 Multilateral									1	
1.2 Other public funds											-	
1.3 Private/ Market											-	
1.4 Not for profit organizations											-	
Total:											220	
Comments:												

**Table 2 The Availability of Financial Resources in each country**

Year:		Currency: Million USD									
Source		Activity categories								Total	
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption			
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central	2,005	high							2,005	high
	2.1.2 State/Provincial	-	-							-	-
	2.1.3Local/ Municipal	-	-							-	-
2.2 Private/ Market		-	-								-
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)		2,005	high							2,005	high
Total:		2,005	high								
Comments:											

**Table 3 Information on the steps being taken to implement the strategy for resource mobilization**

Steps		Year initiated/ completed	Description of support received for the step (if applicable)	Results achieved (if applicable)
3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/	-	
3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1998/1998	The funding needs for China were estimated in <i>the Report on the Country Study of China's Biodiversity</i> in 1998, the funding gaps and objective were proposed. However, China didn't conduct any analysis on the funding needs and evaluation for biodiversity conservation, or report relevant matters from year 2006 to 2010.	
3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010/2010	The framework of the preliminary national fund raising plan was developed in the China NBSAP, but the details are not specified for the framework.	
3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2011/2015	China attaches great importance to the assessment on the economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem service, and has been providing necessary fund and capacity building for the assessment of funding needs and other activities.	
3.5 Country integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national budgets	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/	-	
<b>Comments:</b>				

**Table 4 Technical cooperation, capacity building and South-South Cooperation**

Year:

Currency:

Type of initiative	Number	Amount	Confidence	Description
4.1.1 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building provided	-	-	-	
4.1.2 Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity-building through triangular cooperation	-	-	-	
<b>Comments:</b>				

Year: 2010

Currency:

Type of initiative	Number	Amount	Confidence	Description
4.1.3 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building received	-	-	-	
4.1.4 South-South technical cooperation & capacity building received from other developing countries	-	-	-	
4.1.5 South-South technical cooperation and capacity building - Provided	2	unknown	low	
<b>Comments:</b>				

**Table 5 Resources raised through reform of incentives and subsidies**

**Year:2010**

**Currency: Million USD**

<b>Incentives</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>4.2.1</b> Removed, reformed or phased-out	-	-
<b>4.2.2</b> Positive incentives introduced	5,516	It was noticed that the transfer payments directly related to biodiversity in 2010 include natural ecological conservation, natural forest conservation, returning farmland to forest etc., the amount involved was 34.753 billion Yuan (about 5.516 billion U.S. dollar)
<b>Comments :</b>		

**Table 6 New and innovative financial mechanism**

**Year:2010**

**Currency: Million USD**

<b>Type of Initiative</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>How the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected</b>	<b>Description</b>
eco-compensation	unknown	China is going to establish eco-compensation pilot study in domain of protected areas, ecological important zone, mineral resources exploitation and water basin environmental protection.	The survey shows that many of the provincial and municipal governments in China have started the studies on the concrete operation mechanisms for eco-compensation, but the work progress varies from place to place, and the methods and measures adopted are also not universal.
<b>Comments:</b>			

**Table 7 Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms consistent with the Convention**

Initiative	Description (including how resource mobilization is enhanced)
none	-
-	-
Comments:	

**Table 8 Capital needs for each Strategic Tasks (Currency: Million RMB)**

Strategic Tasks	Planning year		
	Short-term 2011-2015	Mid-term 2016-2020	forward 2020-2030
Further improve related policies, regulations and systems on biodiversity conservation	127	120	-
Promote mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into the related planning processes	500	1,203	-
Strengthen capacities for biodiversity conservation	5,755	3,040	-
Strengthen in-situ conservation of biodiversity and rationally carry out ex-situ conservation	66,179	65,043	-
Promote sustainable development and use of biological resources	-	1,050	-
Improve benefit sharing of biological and genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge			
Improve capacities to cope with new threat and challenges to biodiversity	232	1,305	-
Raise public awareness and strengthen international cooperation and exchange	150	100	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>72,943</b>	<b>70,687</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,630</b>		



**Table 9 Foreign aid Needs in different Scenarios****(Unit: Million USD)**

	Public financial input				Foreign aid needs			
	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	25%	50%	75%
<b>2011-2015</b>	11,577	8,683	5,789	2,894	0	294	5,788	8,683
<b>2016-2020</b>	11,219	8,414	5,610	2,805	0	2,805	5,609	8,414
<b>Total</b>	22,797	17,097	11,398	5,699	0	5,700	11,399	17,098

**Table 10 Capital needs in different Scenarios (correlation with global strategic goals)****(Unit: Million USD)**

		Public financial input				Foreign aid needs			
		100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	25%	50%	75%
<b>Strategic goal A</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	90	68	45	23	0	23	45	68
	<b>2016-2020</b>	79	59	40	20	0	20	40	59
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Strategic goal B</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	10,211	7,658	5,106	2,553	0	2,553	5,106	7,658
	<b>2016-2020</b>	10,484	7,863	5,242	2,621	0	2,621	5,242	7,863
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20,695</b>	<b>15,521</b>	<b>10,348</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>10,348</b>	<b>15,521</b>
<b>Strategic goal C</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	499	374	250	125	0	125	250	374
	<b>2016-2020</b>	315	236	158	79	0	79	158	236
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>611</b>
<b>Strategic goal D</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
	<b>2016-2020</b>	8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Strategic goal E</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	778	584	389	195	0	195	389	584
	<b>2016-2020</b>	333	250	167	83	0	83	167	250
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>833</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,797</b>	<b>17,098</b>	<b>11,399</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>11,399</b>	<b>17,098</b>