

Post-Kyoto Scale of GHG Emission Reductions to be Achieved by the Republic of Belarus

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Scale of GHG emission reductions

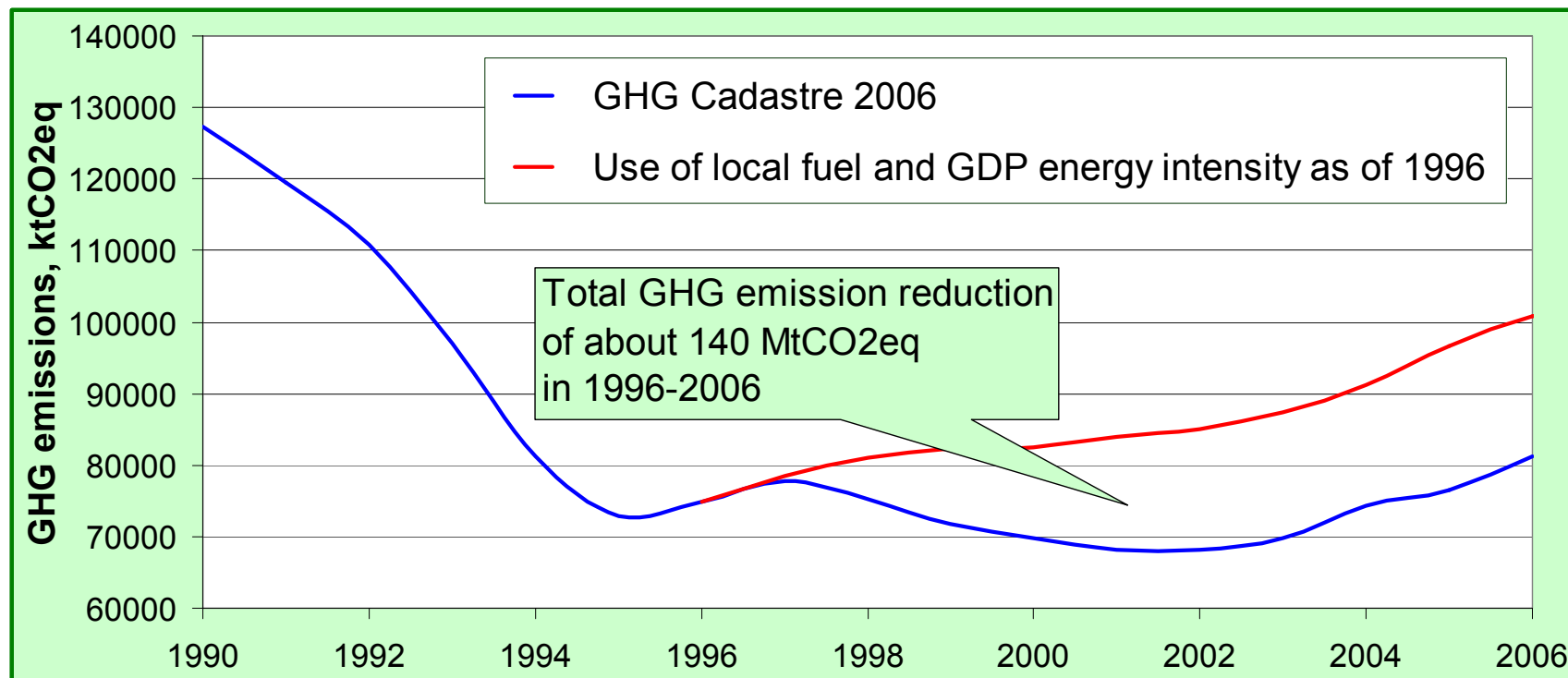
approaches

- Desired scale of reductions by Annex I Parties in aggregate:
25-40% of 1990 level until 2020
 - Due account of different phases of national economy development
 - Due account of national priorities and availability of resources under business-as-usual
 - Analysis of barriers and means for their removal (e.g. carbon financing)
 - Analysis of diffusion rate of best available technologies
 - Sufficient gap exists among Parties:
 - GDP per capita
 - primary energy consumption per capita
 - GDP carbon intensity, etc.
 - Allocation of efforts between three distinctive country groups:
 - Group A: Annex II parties and other Western European EU members
 - Group B: countries with economy in transition, new EU members
 - Group C: countries with economy in transition, non-EU members
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Belarus GHG emissions in historical context

historic background of “Hot Air”

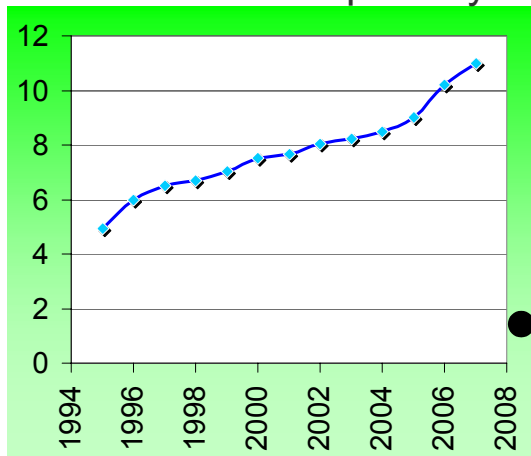
- 1990-2006: about 750 MtCO_{2eq} emission reduction (i.e., almost full compensation growth of emission to such emitters as Australia or Japan)
 - 1990-1995 – economic recession
 - 1996-2006 – change of fuel and energy mix and GDP structure
 - 1997-present – rigorous energy efficiency and renewable energy use policies



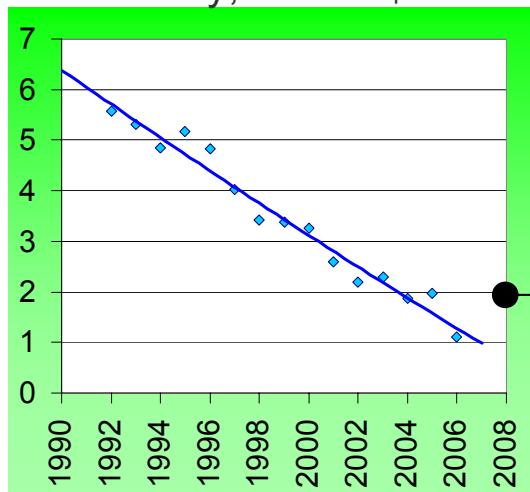
Energy saving policy

Belarus and other Annex I countries

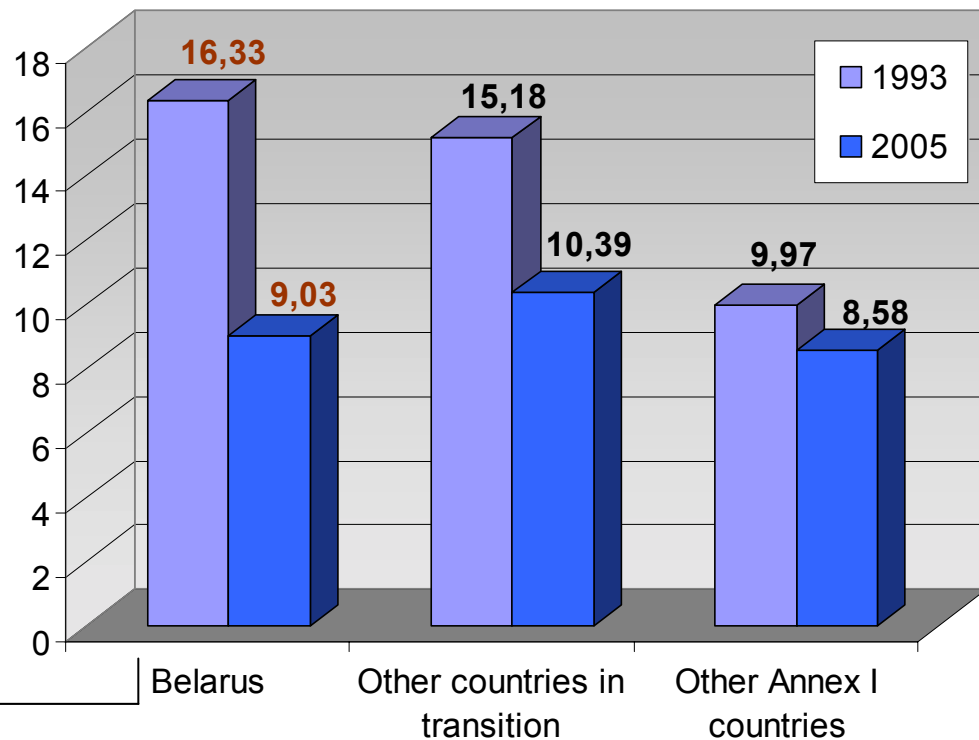
Renewables share in primary energy, %



Carbon intensity, tCO₂/k\$USD



GDP energy intensity, MJ/\$USD



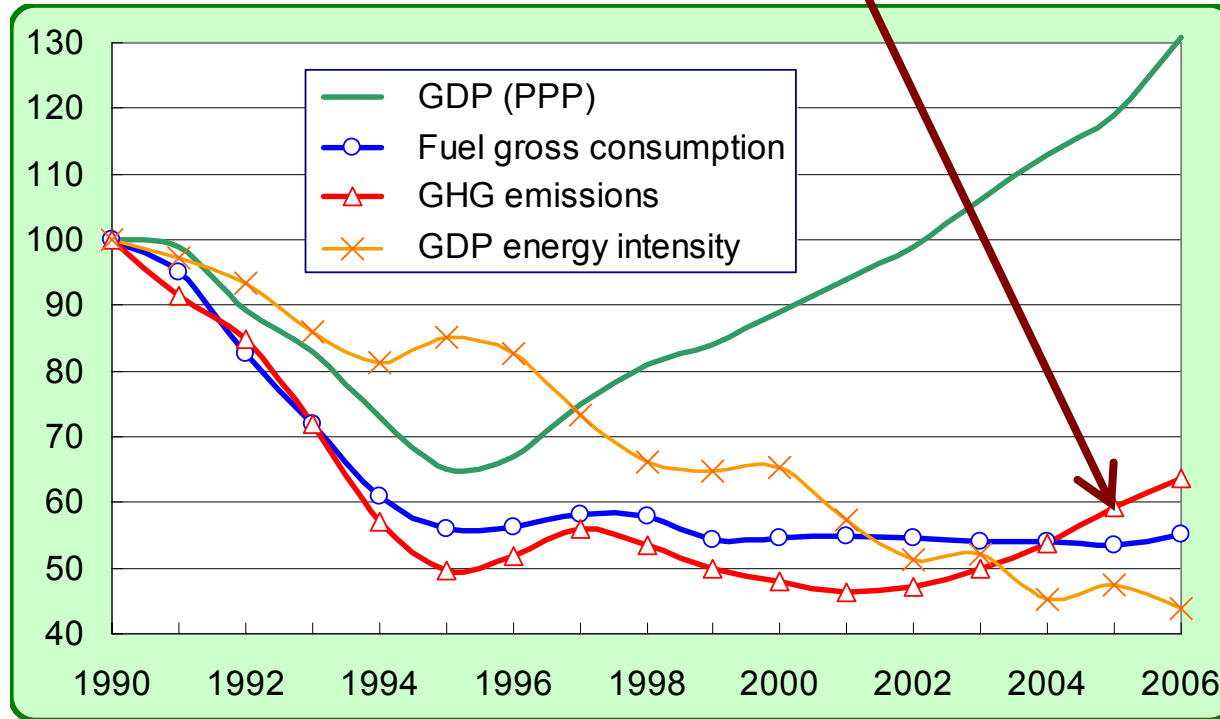
Trends of major indices of Belarus

improvements are not sustainable

Recent trend shows an evident increase of GHG emissions by approx. 5 MtCO₂eq per year

- economy growth
- delayed structural/technological reforms
- increased fuel consumption
- reduced share of gas *vis a vis* peat

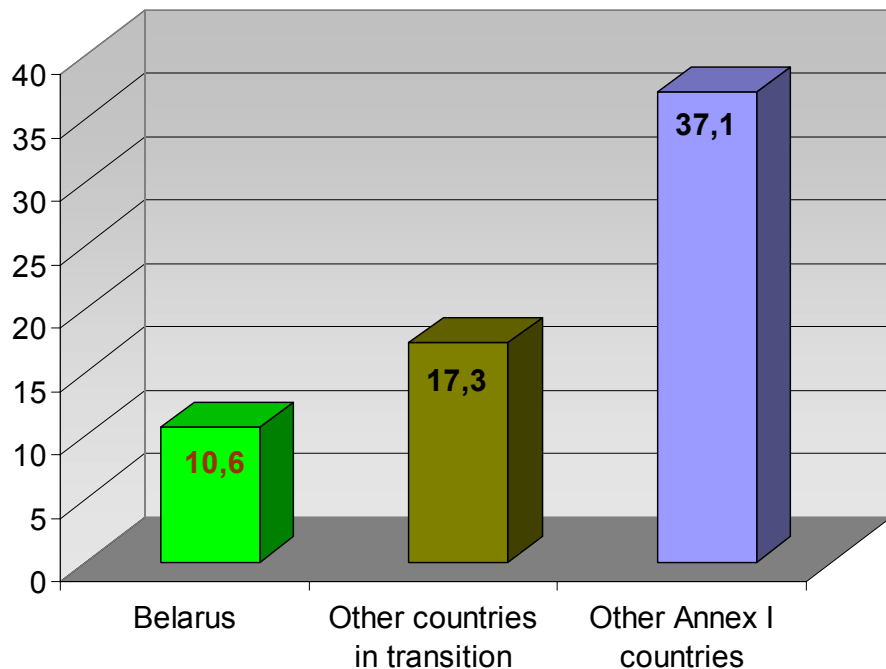
Percentage of 1990



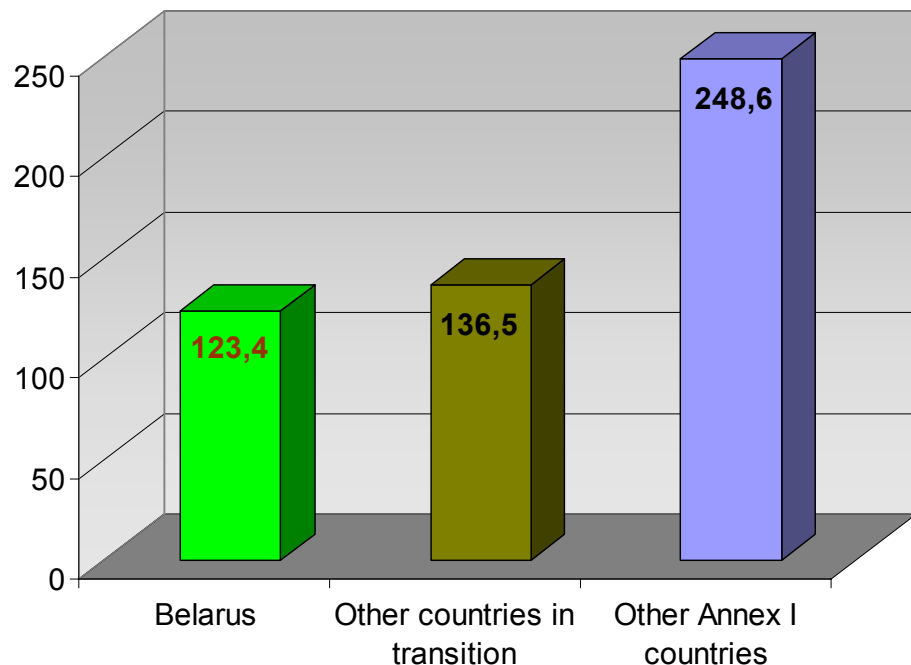
National circumstances: need of GDP growth

Belarus and other Annex I countries, 2006

GDP(PPP),
k\$USD/capita

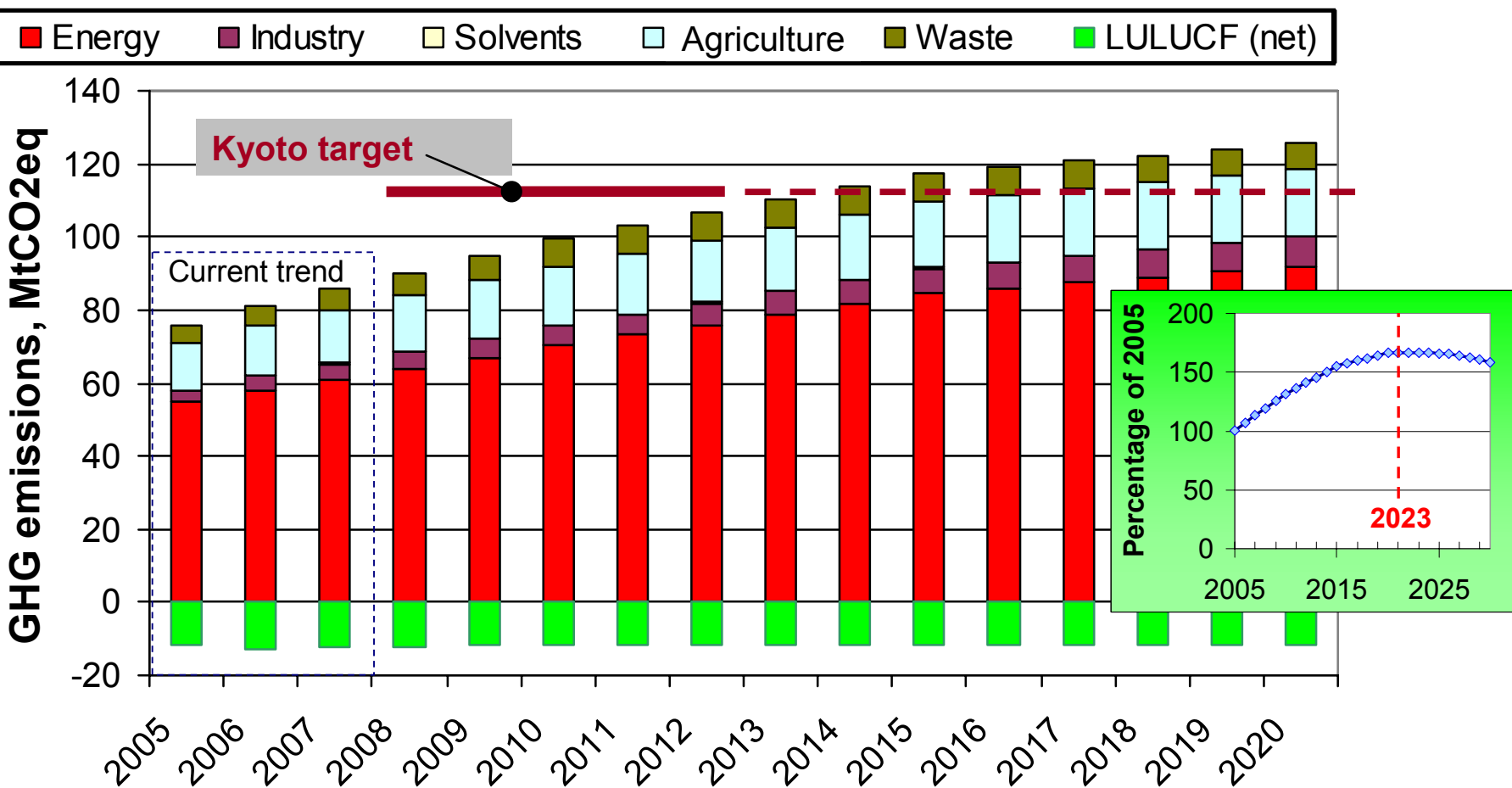


Primary energy consumption,
GJ/capita



GHG emission forecast until 2020 in Belarus

total aggregated GHG emissions



Mitigation potential of Belarus

constraints

- The 1990-1998 economy recessions with considerable financial losses
 - Foreign investments are limited
 - its share is only 6.5% of GDP, or about 0.68 k\$USD per capita (i.e. by a factor of 10 less than for other countries in transition in average)
 - Other priorities prevail
 - remediation of the Chernobyl affected regions
 - safeguarding of foodstuff supply and power supply security
 - increased use of local fuels, including peat
 - Limited speed of BAT transfer due to underdeveloped infrastructure
 - Additional financial resources are questionable:
 - AAU surplus allows providing for JI/GIS/VER projects with total size up to 100 MtCO₂eq, but...
 - Kyoto mechanisms may not be available until 2012
 - No possibility to carry over free part of Kyoto credits beyond 2012
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Post-Kyoto targets of Belarus

targets and suggestions

- The Republic of Belarus will consider an option of assuming the commitment to meet the target of 90-95% of 1990 emission level in the case of availability of the Kyoto mechanisms
 - Otherwise, the Republic of Belarus will refrain from voluntary commitments for the post-Kyoto period that would establish the target lower than 100% of 1990 emission level
 - Tipping Point is predicted to be in year 2023
 - Year 1990 remains the base year (to maintain integrity with Kyoto Protocol and subsequent decisions)
 - Duration of the post-Kyoto commitment period – until 2020
 - QELROs are expressed in percentage of 1990 emission level
 - Provide for a mechanism of easy correction and subsequent adoption of QELROs by Parties
 - Other indices (e.g., carbon intensity) should be indicative
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THANK YOU !

A wide-angle photograph of a calm body of water at sunset. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a bright orange near the horizon. The water reflects the colors of the sky. In the distance, a dark silhouette of a forest or landmass is visible. On the right side, a large, dark silhouette of a tree is partially visible, extending from the edge of the frame into the water. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

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