

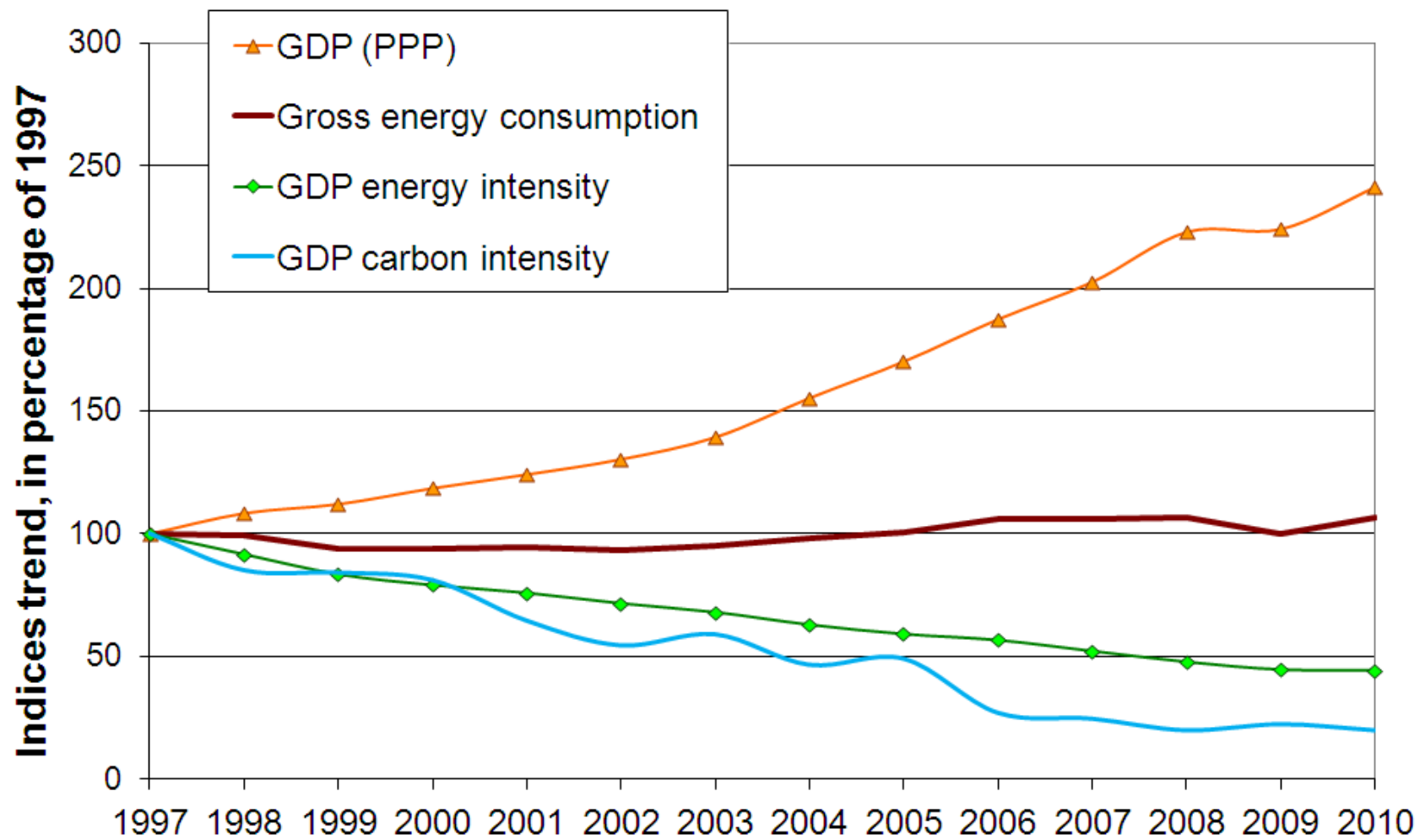
# **The Republic of Belarus in the Second Commitment Period under the Kyoto Protocol**

# Climate change mitigation facts

## since 1997 (after recession)

- Annual GDP energy intensity drop rate was never less than 4% (max. 8.5% - the world top)
- Energy saving is about 5-6% of primary energy consumption
- More than 5-fold carbon intensity reduction
- Installed capacity of RES almost doubled
- Total investment in GHG emissions abatement has reached about 5% of GDP
- State budget share has never been less than 30%

# Major related indices since 1997 (after recession)



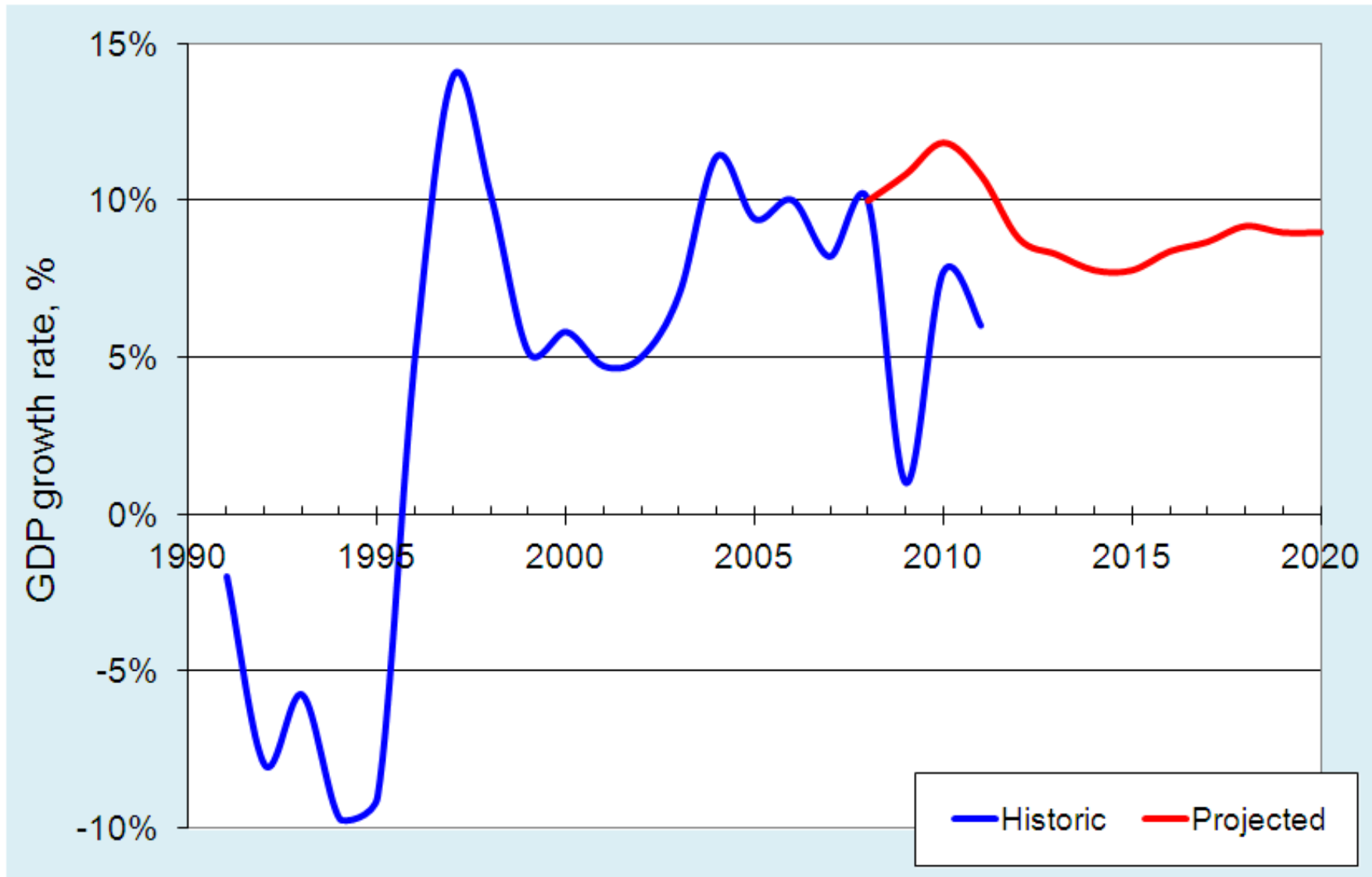
# National circumstances and projections

## projections until 2020

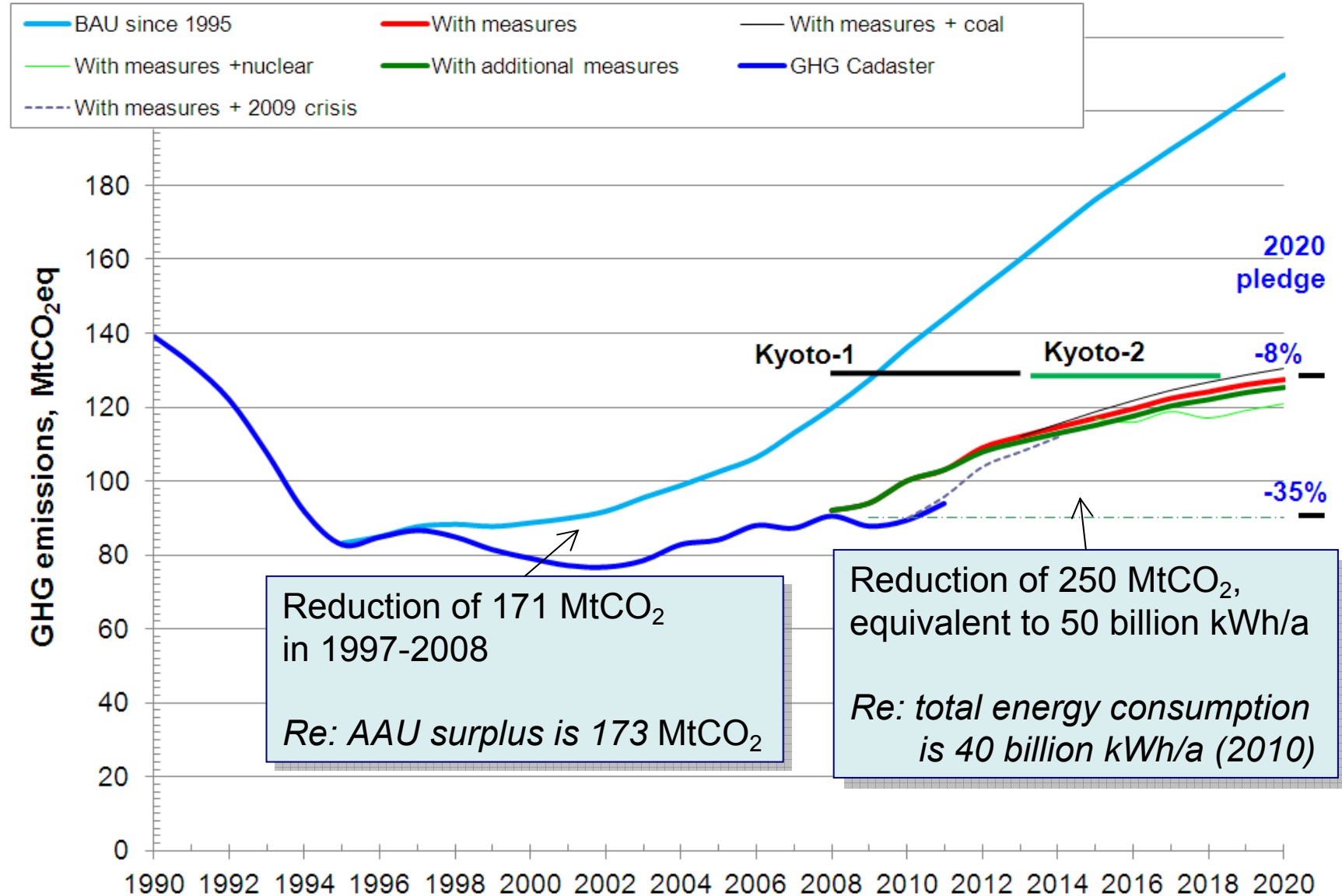
- Today's trend: approx. **2-3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq** increase per year
  - economy growth (7- 8% annually)
  - increased fuel consumption to respond economy growth
  - reduced share of gas *vis a vis* peat, brown coal and mazut (approx. 10%)
  - extended lifetimes for power plants (55% accumulated depreciation)
  - arable land extension (up to 20%)
- Scenario “With measures”
  - upgrade energy mix (introduce CCP and CHP in about 20% of power plants)
  - renewable energy share of 15% including biogas
  - GDP energy intensity reduction by 60% compared to 2005
- Scenario “With measures (coal and nuclear)”
  - coal-fired CHP of 0.9 GW and 2 nuclear units of 1.2 GW each
- Scenario “With additional measures”
  - renewable energy share of full scale (approx. 25%)
  - energy saving in cement and construction industries
  - new building standards (100% of buildings)
  - new technologies in municipal waste management (80% recycling) and agriculture waste utilization

# National circumstances and projections

## GDP (PPP) growth rate



# Total aggregated GHG emissions



# Distinctions and barriers for enhancing

- The 1990-1996 economy recessions with sufficient financial losses
- Lowest GDP per capita among Annex I
- Foreign investments are limited
  - its share is only **6.5%** of GDP, or about 0.68 k\$USD per capita
- Other priorities prevail
  - remediation of the Chernobyl affected regions
  - safeguarding of foodstuff supply and power supply security
  - increased use of local fuels, i.e. peat and coal (diversification of fuel supply)
- Limited speed of BAT transfer due to underdeveloped infrastructure
- Simple cost-effective measures in energy efficiency improvement have already applied (< USD 100 per 1 t.c.e. saved), and current cost exceeds USD 820 per 1 t.c.e. saved
- Additional financial resources are questionable:
  - Kyoto-1 mechanisms were not available
  - no carry-over

# Further GHG emission reduction measures

## climate change policy in 2012-2020

- To be elaborated and adopted
  - Low-emission Development Strategy for 2013-2020
  - Action GHG Emission Mitigation Action Plan for 2013-2020
  - Energy Saving Law (new reduction)
- Climate Protection Law
  - concept adopted
  - draft submitted
- Carbon Financing Regulations
  - national emission trading scheme (cap-and-trade) from 2015
  - tax redemption, carbon duties from 2014
- Other relevant legal acts and development programmes for carbon intensive sectors



**Thank you**