

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
of the Republic of Belarus

**Initial Report of the Republic of Belarus under
the Kyoto Protocol**

Calculation of Assigned Amount

2006

Contents

1 Introduction.....	3
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of the Republic of Belarus.....	4
3. Calculation of the Assigned Amount of the Republic of Belarus.....	5
3.1. Selected Base Year for Hydrofluocarbons, Perfluorocarbons and Sulphur Hexafluoride	5
3.2. Calculation of Assigned Amount of the Republic of Belarus	5
4 Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.....	9
4.1. Activities according to the Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.....	9
4.2. Forest concept definition.....	9
4.3. Registration of initial data.	9
5. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System of the Republic of Belarus	11
5.1 Legislative Framework.....	11
5.2 Objectives of the Inventory System.....	12
5.3 System of Data Collection.....	13
5.4 Principles on which the National System is based.....	16
5.5 Institutional Arrangements of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Belarus.....	18
5.5.1 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.....	18
5.5.2 Republican Research Unitary Enterprise “Bel NIC “Ecology”	19
(RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology”)	19
5.5.3 Ministries and Departments	19
6. National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus and Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve	22
6.1 National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus.....	22
6.2 Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve.....	23
7 References and Data Sources	25

1. Introduction

In accordance with the commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, and being a Party of Annex 1, the Republic of Belarus provides Initial Report under Article 3 (para. 7, 8) of the Kyoto Protocol, containing next information for review:

1. Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Time period covers the years 1990-2004.

2. Identification of its selected base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

3. Calculation of the assigned amount at the base of the Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

4. Identification of the selected minimal values for tree cover crown, land area and tree height, demonstration of the consistency of those values with the information that has been earlier reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or other international bodies. Explanation of why and how such values were chosen.

5. Description of the national inventory system in accordance with Article 5 (1) of the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with the Guidelines on information preparing under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol.

6. Description of the National Register in accordance with the Guidelines on information preparing under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of the Republic of Belarus.

Annex 1 to this report contains the Inventory of anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The Inventory covers 1990- 2004 years (National Inventory Report of the Republic of Belarus for 2004 according to the obligations of the Republic of Belarus under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol).

3. Calculation of the Assigned Amount of the Republic of Belarus

At present the Republic of Belarus is included into the Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. Quantified commitment on GHG emission limitation and reduction for Belarus under Article 3 is 92% of 1990 year level for the first commitment period 2008-2012, Decision -/CMP.2 “Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol” (Draft Decision FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.9).

3.1. Selected Base Year for Hydrofluocarbons, Perfluorocarbons and Sulphur Hexafluoride

According to the Article 3 (8) of the Kyoto Protocol, any Party of Annex 1 may use 1995 as its base year for accounting of hydrofluocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. The Republic of Belarus as a Party of Annex 1 selects 1995 instead of 1990 as its base year for hydrofluocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

3.2. Calculation of Assigned Amount of the Republic of Belarus

Calculation of the Belarusian Assigned Amount is based on the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases of the Republic of Belarus for 2004 in accordance with the obligations of the Republic of Belarus under the UN FCCC and Kyoto Protocol (Table 1).

As a whole greenhouse gas emissions in the Republic of Belarus excluding removals by sinks in Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (hereinafter referred as LULUCF) sector are mainly presented by “Energy” and “Agriculture” sectors, which share in 1990 was 96.16% (80.17% and 15.9% correspondingly) in total emissions (Figure 1).

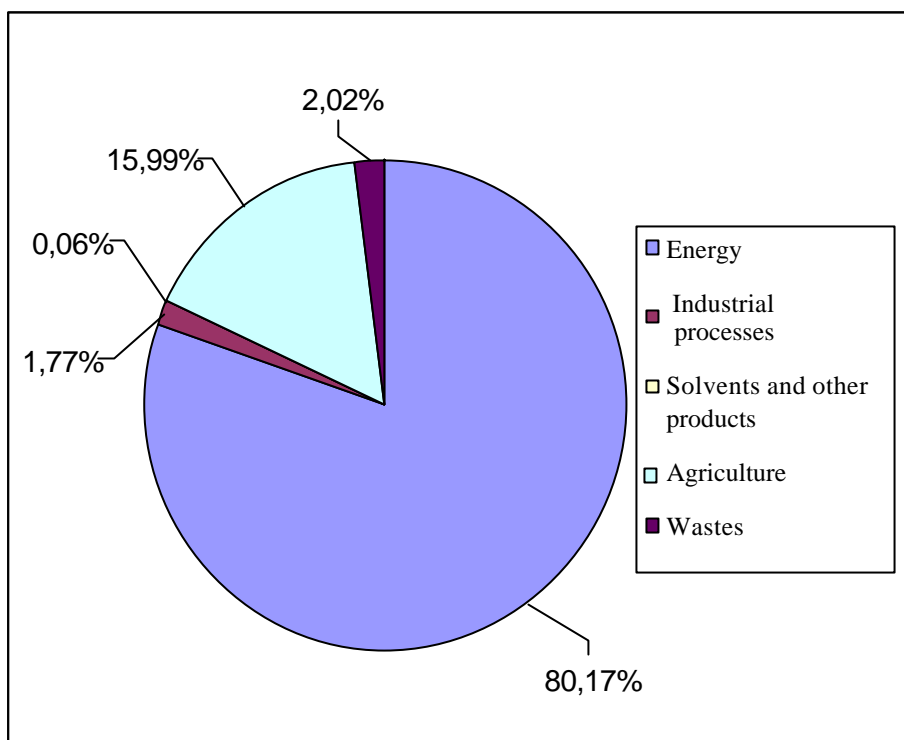


Figure 1 – Greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF) by sectors in 1990, CO₂ equivalent.

Share of CO₂ emissions in the Republic of Belarus is 80% of total greenhouse gas emissions in CO₂ equivalent (without LULUCF sector), emissions of CH₄ and N₂O – 12% and 8% correspondingly (Figure 2).

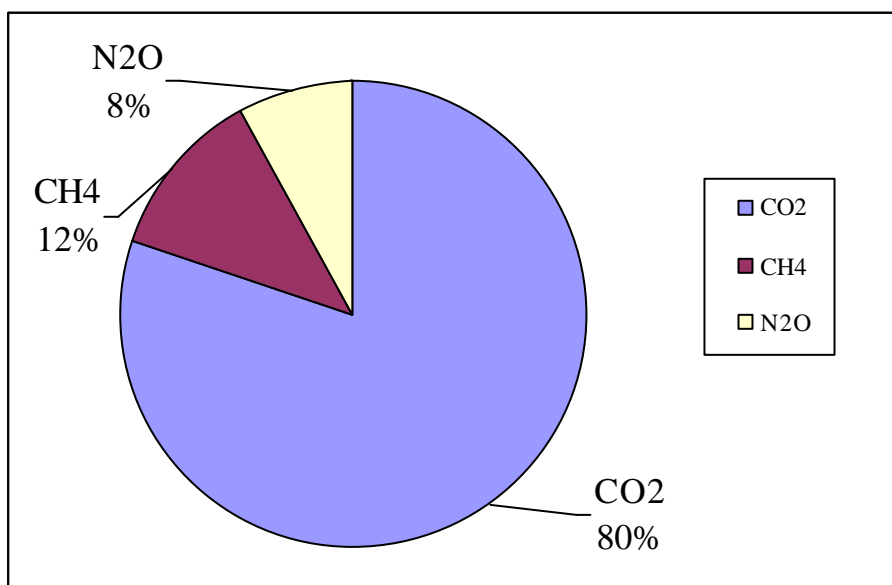


Figure 2 – Emissions of greenhouse gases in 1990, CO₂ equivalent (without LULUCF sector), Gg

Table 1 – Total greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF) in 1990-2004, CO2 equivalent, Gg

Year	Total GHG emissions, Gg, CO2 equivalent (without LULUCF)	Total emissions of HFC, PFC, SF ₆ , Gg, CO2 equivalent
1990	127 361,00	
1991	119 505,35	
1992	110 705,75	
1993	96 942,43	
1994	81 276,87	
1995	72 937,82	2,85
1996	74 808,10	3,73
1997	77 716,47	5,58
1998	75 256,90	7,40
1999	71 800,06	8,35
2000	69 788,46	9,76
2001	68 171,55	13,37
2002	68 145,34	16,87
2003	69 815,66	19,93
2004	74 364,01	24,16

Assigned amount for commitment period (2008-2012) is calculated as total amount of GHG emissions (CO₂ equivalent) in 1990, without considering removal by sinks in LULUCF sector and emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexachloride, plus emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexachloride in 1995 multiplied by percentage of emission limitation (92% of base year) and multiplied by 5.

Assigned amount of the Republic of Belarus = ((GHG emission in CO₂ equivalent in 1990 without LULUCF and without HFC, PFC and SF₆ emissions) + (HFC, PFC and SF₆ emissions in 1995)) * 0.92 * 5

What will give:

$$(127361.00 + 2.85) * 0.92 * 5 = 585\,873.71 \text{ Gg, in CO}_2 \text{ equivalent}$$

So, average amount year-wise during the first commitment period will be equal to (Assigned amount of the Republic of Belarus/5), and will amount to:
 $585\,873.71 / 5 = 117\,174.74$ Gg, in CO₂ equivalent

Total greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF), in CO₂ equivalent, in 1990-2004 and average assigned amount for 2008-2012 are shown in Fig. 3.

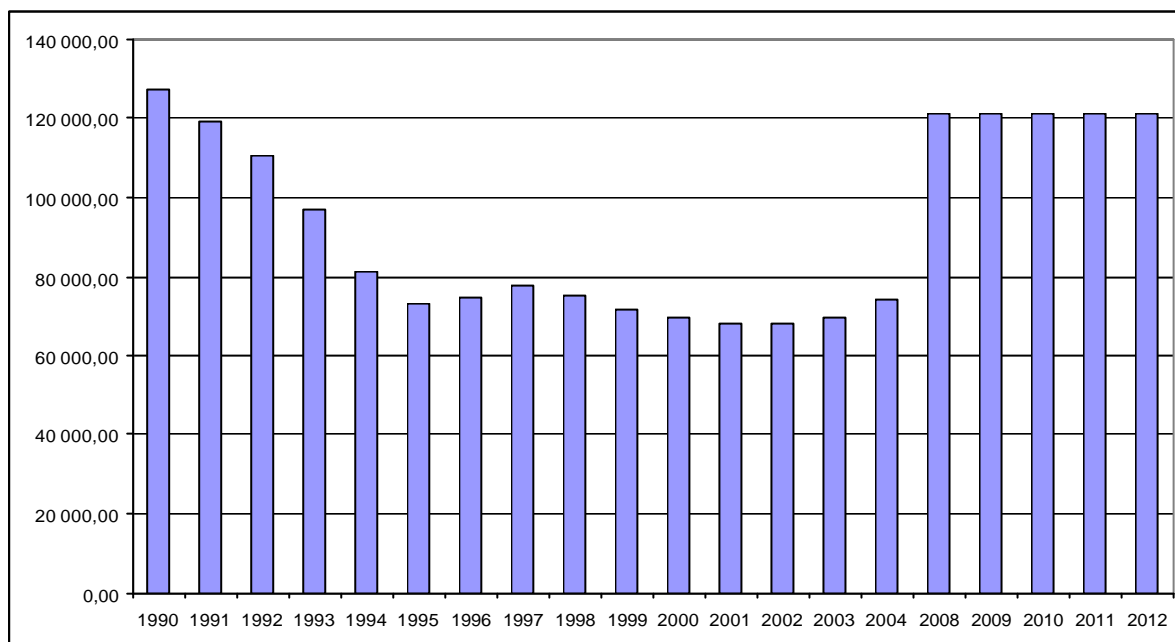


Figure 3 – Total greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF) in 1990-2004 and average assigned amount in 2008-2012, Gg, CO₂ equivalent

4 Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

4.1. Activities according to the Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol

According to the Decision -/CMP.2 “Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol” (Draft Decision FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.9) the Republic of Belarus does not account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol and in accordance with decision 16/CMP.1 in the first commitment period;

4.2. Forest Concept Definition

National Forest Legislation defines forested lands as forested lands of the forest fund occupied by young forest of timber species with stand density of 0.4 and higher, and stands of other age groups with stand density of 0.3 and higher, as well as areas occupied by bushes, at which stands of timber species cannot be developed without special forest improvement. The national classification does not provide for threshold values for height and area to include lands of the forest fund into a specific category. 0.1 hectare is adopted as a minimal accounting unit of area.

4.3. Registration of Initial Data

Since 2002, the Republic of Belarus has been preparing an annual state forest inventory in accordance with Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N 1031 “On Approval of Procedure for Conducting State Forest Inventory” adopted in 2001.

Data on forest areas, species and age composition, volume of growing stock, mean increment and other forest valuation indices necessary for calculations are provided by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus.

Comprehensive inventory of forests in the Republic of Belarus was held in 1988, 1994, 2001 and 2004. In case comprehensive inventory was not conducted in

the reporting year, initial data on areas covered with forest are calculated by the interpolation method.

Data on area of forest fires, annual biomass losses because of unfavorable events, and volumes of annual logging are provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus.

5. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System of the Republic of Belarus

5.1 Legislative Framework

Under Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol, each Party of Annex 1 has to introduce a national system for estimating anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2007.

On 30th December 2005, Resolution of the Council of Ministers N 1582 “On Implementation of the Provisions of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change” was adopted to approve the Plan of measures for implementing provisions of the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC for 2005-2012.

On the basis of the Resolution mentioned above Resolution of the Council of Ministers N 485 of 10 April 2006 “On Approving the Provision on the Procedure of Maintaining the State Cadastre of Anthropogenic Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks of Greenhouse Gases” and Resolution N585 of 4 May 2006 “On Approving the Provision on the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory System” were adopted. The Resolution N 585 of 4 May 2006 defines greenhouse gas inventories as collection, processing, storage and analysis of information, necessary for estimation, calculations or measuring actual emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases.

5.2 Objectives of the Inventory System

Fundamental objectives of the Inventory system are as follows:

1. Creation of informational system for accounting emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases;
2. Conducting state inventory of greenhouse gases;
3. Creation of the database for development of programs and measures to reduce emissions and increase absorption of greenhouse gases.

Objects of the inventory system are sources of emissions and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases with direct or indirect greenhouse effect, as well as any other gases under the decision of the UN FCCC Conference of Parties.

Inventory is fulfilled for 6 main sectors:

1. Energy: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMHFC, SO₂;
2. Industrial Processes: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMHFC, HFC, SF₆, SO₂;
3. Solvents and other products: N₂O, MNHFC;
4. Agriculture: CH₄, N₂O;
5. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO;
6. Wastes: CH₄, N₂O.

5.3 System of Data Collection

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection organizes and coordinates functioning of inventory system.

Republican Research Unitary Enterprise “Bel NIC “Ecology” (hereinafter referred to as the “Center”) is appointed as the center for carrying out greenhouse gas inventory, conducting annual GHG inventories and preparing national reporting in accordance with requirements of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.

Principal goals and tasks of the Center are as follows:

1. Conducting inventory of anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of GHG, not regulated by the Montreal Protocol on Substances Depleting Ozone Layer.
2. Scientific and technical support to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in conducting of State GHG Inventory, as well as in development of state, sectoral, regional programs and measures to reduce emissions from sources and increase removals by sinks of GHG.
3. Development of special formats for submission of information on GHG emissions, determination of time periods for their submission in coordination with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

Republican Governmental Authorities are involved in the work on implementation of the Provisions of the UN FCCC and Kyoto Protocol, and have to provide annually to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection the following information:

- Ministry of Statistics and Analysis – consolidated data on volumes of output (production), import, export, consumption of fuel types (including by usage sectors), on output of mineral products, chemical substances, ferrous metals and steel, foodstuff (by assortment list controlled in state statistic reporting), on total number of livestock by types (cattle, horses, goats, sheep, swine, poultry), on plant growing (wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, fodder beet, sugar beet, buckwheat, pees, haricot and others),

quantity of mineral fertilizers applied, ground lime stone and lime materials, volumes of timber logging by types of cutting, firewood and logging/woodworking wastes, on area of forest cutting, failed plantations (including those died from fire);

- Ministry of Forestry – data on distribution of forested areas and forest stand stocks by prevailing species in age groups;
- Ministry of Energy – data on recultivation and transfer of peat fields to former land users, volumes of gas transportation and GHG emissions to the atmosphere;
- Ministry of Architecture and Construction – data on production of constructive mineral products;
- Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services – data on quantity of wastes disposed at the sites of solid municipal wastes;
- Ministry of Transport and Communications – data on volumes of fuel consumption by river transport in Belarus and sea (river) transport beyond it, on volumes of asphalt production, on the number of take off and landing cycles at domestic and international routs, on volumes of consumption of aviation fuel by domestic air lines;
- Ministry of Health Care – data on volumes of N₂O consumption for medical usage;
- State Property Committee – data on agricultural areas (arable land, fallow lands, lands under permanent crops, grassland), forest and other forested lands, wetlands, lands occupied by water bodies, roads and other transport routes, streets, squares and other places of common use, under development, disturbed lands, other not used lands;
- Belarusian State Concern on Oil and Chemistry – data on volumes of oil and gas production, refining and transportation, on volumes of stored crude oil by type of storing (with the primary and secondary insulating layer under a stationary roof), on volumes of chemical production (ammonia, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, ethylene, propylene, caprolactam,

polyethylene, phthalic anhydride, xylene, benzene, vanishes, enamels, solvents, primers, condensation and polymerization resin-based sealers, dimethyl terephthalate, polyethylene terephthalate and glass fiber).

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has the authority to request from government bodies and other organizations all necessary information for conducting state GHG inventory.

5.4 Principles on which the National System is based

National inventory system ensures transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the inventories, and also high quality of work while conducting inventory (data collection, selection of methodology and emission factors).

Transparency means that the assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained to facilitate enquiries and assessments by users of the reported information. Transparency of the inventories is a foundational premise for successful process of information submission and review.

Consistency means that all aspects of the inventory should be internally consistent with inventories for previous years. An inventory is consistent if the same methodologies are used for the base year and all subsequent years and if consequent time series are used to estimate emissions from sources and removals by sinks. In some cases, if different methodologies have been used for different years, the inventory can be accepted as consistent if it has been recalculated according to Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the “IPCC”) “Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”;

Comparability means that estimates of emissions and removals by sinks reported in the inventories by the Parties of Annex 1 UN FCCC should be comparable with the estimates of other Parties of Annex 1 UN FCCC. For this purpose Parties of Annex 1 UN FCCC have to use methodologies and formats, adopted by the Conference of Parties for evaluation and submission of their inventory reports. Classification of emission sources and removals by sinks should follow their classification stated in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, especially regarding resume and sectors tables.

Completeness means that an inventory covers all sources and sinks as well as all gases included into the IPCC Guidelines and all other categories of sources/sinks specific for some Parties of Annex 1, and maybe not included into IPCC Guidelines.

Completeness also means full geographical coverage of sources and sinks of the Party of Annex 1.

Accuracy means an assessment of exactness in the measurement of the emission or removal. This means that the measurements should be correct in the sense that they are systematic and that the estimates made of emissions are plausible and uncertainties are reduced to minimum. In order to increase the exactness of inventories it is necessary to use proper methodologies in accordance with IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

Definitions of the general terms, used for preparation of GHG inventories are definitions contained in IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

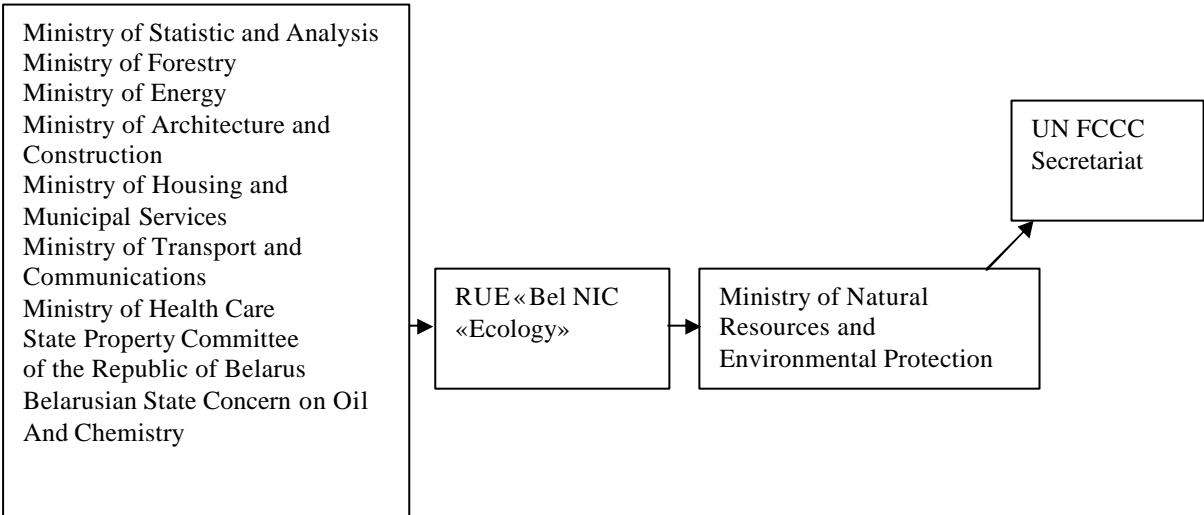
The inventory conducted and prepared in accordance with the following Methodological documents:

1. Guidelines for the Preparation of National Communications by Parties included in Annex to the Convention, Part 1: UN FCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories (Document FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8 Following Incorporation of the Provisions of the Decision 13/CP/9).
2. 1996 IPCC Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 1: The Reporting Instructions.
3. 1996 IPCC Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2: The Workbook.
4. 1996 IPCC Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 3: The Reference Manual.
5. 2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
6. 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.

5.5 Institutional Arrangements of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Belarus

Annual National Report on greenhouse gas inventory describes emissions and removals by sinks of GHG in six sectors: energy (including transport), industrial processes, solvents and other products, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, wastes.

The scheme given bellow illustrates ministries and departments involved in the work on data collection for preparing Annual National Report on greenhouse gases inventory.



5.5.1 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for implementation of the UN FCCC provisions and commitments of the Republic of Belarus under the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus N177 of 10 April 2000 and N 370 of 12 August 2005 respectively.

According to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N 585 of 4 May 2006 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection organizes and coordinates greenhouse gas inventory system functioning.

5.5.2 Republican Research Unitary Enterprise “Bel NIC “Ecology” (RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology”)

Order N 417 of 29 December 2005 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has designated RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology” as the Center for conducting greenhouse gas inventory, fulfilling annual GHG inventories and preparing national communications for the UN FCCC Secretariat. It is responsible for timely submission of relevant data.

5.5.3 Ministries and Departments

According to the Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the Republic of Belarus N 585 of 4 May 2006 informational exchange is fulfilled on the basis of obligingness and free of charge.

Cooperation of governmental bodies, other organizations with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the inventory system is specified in accordance with “On Approving the Provision on the Procedure of Maintaining the State Cadastre of Anthropogenic Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks of Greenhouse Gases”, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N485 of 10 April 2006.

RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology” prepares requests regarding submission of the necessary information, which the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection then forwards to the appropriate ministries and departments.

Data provided by the ministries to the RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology” are used for calculations of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, while preparing an annual GHG inventory and other documents necessary for submission to the UN FCCC Secretariat.

Energy Sector (Including Transport)

Calculations of emissions in the “Energy” sector are based on activity data from responsible ministries and departments. They are as follows:

Ministry of Statistics and Analysis provides data on production, import, export, consumption of some fuel types (by sectors of usage);

Ministry of Energy – data on volumes of gas transportation and greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere;

Ministry of Transport and Communications – data on volumes of fuel consumption by river transport in Belarus and by sea (river) transport beyond it, the number of take off and landing cycles at domestic and international air routes, volumes of consumption of aviation fuel by domestic air lines;

Belarusian State Concern on Oil and Chemistry – data on volumes of oil and natural gas production, refining and transportation and on volumes of stored crude oil by types of storing.

Industrial Processes Sector

Emissions from industrial processes are calculated on the basis of figures from three ministries:

Ministry of Statistics and Analysis presents data on manufacture of mineral products, chemical substances, ferrous metals and steel, food production;

Ministry of Architecture and Construction – data on manufacture of constructive mineral production;

Ministry of Transport and Communications – data on volumes of manufacture of asphalt.

Solvents and Other Products Use Sector

Emissions in this sector are calculated on the basis of output data from Belarusian State Concern of Oil and Chemistry (volumes of chemical production) and Ministry of Health Care (usage of nitrous oxide for medical purposes).

Agricultural Sector

Calculation of emissions in Agriculture is based on the information provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Analyses about livestock by types, plant growing output by types and amount of fertilizers applied.

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector

To calculate emissions, the data of the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis on volumes of timber logging by types of cutting, firewood and logging/woodworking wastes, on area of forest cutting, failed plantations (including those died from fire);

Ministry of Forestry – data on distribution of forested areas and forest stand stocks by prevailing species in age groups;

State Property Committee - data on agricultural areas, forest and other forested lands, wetlands, lands occupied by water bodies, roads and other transport routes, streets, squares and other places of common use, under development, disturbed lands, other not used lands;

Ministry of Energy – data on recultivation and transfer of peat fields to former land users.

Waste Sector

Greenhouse gas emissions in this sector are calculated on the basis of the information from the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services about quantity of wastes disposed at the sites of solid municipal waste.

6. National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus and Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve

6.1 National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus

In accordance with Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N 1077 of 25 August 2006 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection forms and conducts National Register of carbon units of the Republic of Belarus.

National Register of carbon units of the Republic of Belarus is created for accounting issuance, storage, transaction, purchase, cancellation and withdrawal from circulation GHG emission reduction units (ERUs), certified emission reduction units (CERs), assigned amount units (AAUs) and removal units (RMUs), and also transaction of ERUs, CERs and AAUs for the next commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN FCCC.

According to Article 7 (4) of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN FCCC, development of the National Register is a formal requirement to Annex 1 Parties to participate in mechanism of joint implementation, cleaning development mechanism and GHG emission trade. This commitment should be met by 1 January 2007 irrespective of the fact whether a country will participate or not in the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

Subject to the Kyoto Protocol and a number of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the National Register should monitor all transactions conducted carbon units within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, provide reporting documents in the required format, to be accessible for the Parties concerned and general public, be related to International Transaction Log (ITL), and through it perform transactions between other national registers and CDM register.

The hardware comprises two computer servers with different peripheral equipment assembled at the Belarusian enterprises and installed in RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology”. The hardware includes as follows:

- Intel Xeon processor–based data storage and processing system with a peripheral equipment and standard software.
- Intel Xeon processor–based network server with a peripheral equipment and standard software.

The software for the National Register of carbon units has been purchased using funds of the Republican Environmental Protection Fund. Especial national Register control program SERINGAS is a kernel of the software. The SERINGAS program product was developed by the governmental institution Caisse des Depots et consignations subject to the instruction of the French Government. The SERINGAS program product is accredited by the European Commission and fully meets Directive of the European Parliament and Council N 2003-87-WE of 13 October 2003 and also provisions contained in the European Regulation on Registries N2216/2004/EC. The basic version software has been installed in the RUE “Bel NIC “Ecology”.

Once the Register is adjusted subject to the institutional structure of the Republic of Belarus, test runs are conducted using the ITL network, and National Register system is accredited, respective report of its availability for service is to be sent to the UN FCCC Secretariat.

The National Register meets the following requirements:

- compatibility with ITL interface, i.e. both the computer control program and database and equipment corresponds to the standards of data exchange between national and international registers;
- reliability of data communication, data security and availability of protection from unauthorized transactions.

6.2 Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve

The Republic of Belarus as a Party of Annex 1 to the UN FCCC, is obliged to maintain a respective reserve in its National Register for a commitment period, which should not be lower than 90 percent of assigned amount of the Republic of Belarus, calculated in fulfillment of Article 3 (para. 7, 8) of the Kyoto Protocol or 100% of its

latest reviewed inventory multiplied by 5, with the minimum value of the above values being used.

Total GHG emissions (without LULUCF), including HFC, PFC and SF6 emissions according to the last inventory multiplied by 5 will be:

$$(74\,364.01 + 24.16) * 5 = 371\,940.85 \text{ Gg, CO}_2 \text{ equivalent}$$

90% of the assigned amount of the Republic of Belarus is:

$$585\,873.71 * 0.9 = 527\,286.34 \text{ Gg, CO}_2 \text{ equivalent}$$

Therefore, the reserve over the first commitment period in CO₂ equivalent in the National Register of the Republic of Belarus will be equal to 371 940.85 Gg.

In addition to the commitment period reserve as calculated in accordance with paragraph 6 of the annex to decision 11/CMP.1, according to the paragraph 4 of the Decision -/CMP.2 “Proposal from Belarus to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol” (Draft Decision FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/L.9) the Republic of Belarus ” the Republic of Belarus shall, in the first commitment period, maintain, in its national registry, a reserve of seven per cent of its assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, in addition.

Thus, additional reserve for the Republic of Belarus will amount:

$$585\,873.71 * 0.07 = 41\,011.16 \text{ Gg, CO}_2 \text{ equivalent}$$

7 References and Data Sources

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
2. The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change;
3. Report of the Conference of Parties about work of its 7 session that was held in Marrakech on 29 October-10 November 2001.
4. The UN FCCC Guidelines for Submission and Review of Reports.
5. Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC Guidelines).
6. 2000 IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC Good Practice Guidance).
7. 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.