

CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION IN BELARUS

AN EXCERPT FROM

The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study **A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries**



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Belarus

Legislative Process

The Republic of Belarus (Belarus) was established in 1990, in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union and its Constitution, the supreme source of law, was adopted in 1994. The President is both the head of state and head of government. The National Assembly is the representative and legislative body. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. The bicameral National Assembly consists of the Chamber of Representatives (110 seats; members elected by popular vote for four-year terms) and the Council of the Republic (64 seats; 56 members elected by regional and Minsk city councils, eight members appointed by the president, for four-year terms). The last elections were held in 2012, and the next elections are scheduled for September 2016.

The President, MPs, the Government, and any group of at least 50,000 citizens eligible to vote can initiate laws. Draft laws that could require net state expenses can be proposed only with the consent of the President (or the Government, upon the President's consent). Other Acts can be enacted by the National Assembly (laws, codes), or by the President (Decrees, which have the force of law). The most important sources of legislation are Edicts, Orders of the President, Resolutions of the Government, Decisions of the ministries, state committees and other state bodies, and local legislative acts. The President further issues Directives, which have legal status.

A draft law is first considered by the House of Representatives and then sent to the Council of the Republic, where it is either approved by majority of votes, or is deemed adopted if within 20 days the Council fails to consider it. If the draft law is rejected by the Council, both chambers may form a conciliation commission to overcome differences. A draft law adopted by both Chambers of the National Assembly is submitted to the President, who either signs the draft law or returns it with objections to the House of Representatives. After both chambers have resolved the President's objections, it is signed by the President within five days. The bill is published in the "National Register of the Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus".

Approach to Climate Change

Belarus ratified the UNFCCC in 2000 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It submitted its first National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2003, followed by communications in 2006, 2009 and 2013. The next communication is being prepared. For the second Kyoto Protocol commitment period (2012-2020), Belarus committed to cut emissions by 8% compared to 1990, which was later increased to 12%. It has also initiated a process to join the Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol in order to become eligible for carbon emission trading.

So far, meeting international commitments for emissions reductions has not been particularly challenging. In 2011, total GHG emissions were 37.3% lower than in 1990 (base year). GHG emissions are

reported annually in the National GHG Inventory, which is being progressively improved following recommendations by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible for implementing the UNFCCC. The State Commission on Climate Change co-ordinates the work of other state administration bodies (Department for Energy Efficiency of the State Standardisation Committee, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Economy, National Statistical Committee) and other state organisations.

Climate change is only one among many environmental challenges that Belarus faces, including water quality, soil degradation, waste management, nature protection, industrial pollution and radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986. Climate change is mainly considered from the energy savings and security perspective, and adaptation measures are starting to be discussed, with forecasts predicting climate change impacts increasing risks in agriculture, forestry and water resources management.

To respond to international obligations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, Belarus has been updating its National programme on climate change mitigation measures (latest for 2013-2020). Furthermore, a 'Climate Protection Act' is currently under consideration (since 2010). The Act should aggregate different provisions for control and accounting of GHG emissions, economic incentives for GHG emissions reduction and investment in low-carbon technologies, determination of ownership rights in regard to carbon credits, and legal framework for carbon emissions trading. Belarus is also expected to adopt an integrated environmental permitting scheme starting 2016, which should also reflect GHG emissions.

International development assistance plays an important role in providing support for green growth and facilitating green investments. The EU, UN bodies, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) support measures related to energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable agriculture/land management. Several climate change related international projects are currently being implemented, such as the 'Social Infrastructure Retrofitting' project funded through a World Bank loan aimed at increasing energy efficiency of 550 public sites (schools, preschools, hospitals, homes for elderly); the World Bank 'Belarus Biomass District Heating Project' (2014-2019; USD 90 million) aimed at scaling up the efficient use of renewable biomass in heat and electricity generation in selected towns.

On the local level, municipal authorities are responsible for energy management (e.g. energy efficient refurbishment of buildings and introduction of energy-efficient public lighting). They are also mandated by the *Law on Energy Savings* to prepare municipal energy efficiency plans.

Finally, the Strategy of Technological Development to 2015 (2010) defines energy, energy efficiency, transport and the development of green and eco-technologies as the main priority areas for scientific research.

Energy supply

The economy has high energy intensity. The primary energy mix is mainly fossil fuels (natural gas – 63%, oil – 29%, coal and peat <10%). Between 1990 and 2012, natural gas became the dominant source of energy, replacing oil residue and decreasing coal use. Wood and wood waste are the main local energy sources, with a considerable volume of peat and peat bricks used for energy supply. Since 2000, Belarus has been developing renewable energy sources (solar, hydro, wind, biomass; around 7% in 2013, compared to 6.6% in 2005). In 2013, Belarus had 277 renewable energy plants in operation, including 14 biogas, 14 solar, 3 geothermal, 199 wood and other types of biomass, 40 hydro and 7 wind power plants with a total installed capacity of 397.6 MW.

Despite the increasingly diverse domestic primary energy production, Belarus produces only 14% of its total primary energy demand, and around 15% of its oil and gas consumption. It is heavily dependent on fossil fuels imports from Russia. Before escalation of conflict with Russia over gas transit, most of the demand was satisfied by Russian imports at discounted prices, often viewed as an implicit subsidy for the economy. Since 2004, Russia has been reducing this implicit subsidy by narrowing the gap between prices charged to Belarus and the EU.

The main energy supply targets are formulated in the Energy Security Concept (2007), the Law on Renewable Energy Sources (2010) and the Law on Use of Nuclear Power (2008). The key targets relate to energy independence and development of renewable energy. The National Program of Local and Renewable Energy Sources Development (2011) sets out the target of no less than 30% of domestic energy production by 2015, with an almost twofold increase by 2015 in the use of local and renewable energy sources compared to 2010 (to 5.7 million toe) and substitution of up to 2.4 billion cubic meters of imported natural gas. This target is to be reached by installing by 2015 heat and power generation facilities using wood/straw/municipal waste fuel (49 MW- electrical, 1063 MW – thermal), biogas (90 MW), wind (460MW), solar (172 solar water heater and solar power plants), and heat pumps (8.9 MW), as well as construction and rehabilitation of hydropower plants (102 MW).

Energy demand

Belarus aims to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and to promote energy efficiency, especially in the power sector (power production sites and high power consumption industries account for about 65% of CO₂e emissions). Thanks to structural changes, the emissions reductions could be achieved at a lower cost than developed countries.

The main energy efficiency and savings targets are defined in the Law on Energy Savings, the Concept on Energy Security, the Law on Renewable Energy Sources and Directive No.3 on Economy and Savings as the Main Factors of the Economic Security of the State. A reduction in energy intensity of 50% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 compared to 2005 is targeted. Planned energy savings are at least 7.1 – 8.9 million tons of coal equivalent over 2011-2015 and at least 5.2 million tons of coal equivalent over 2016-2020.

Carbon pricing

In 2010, Belarus established the rules for carbon pricing through a voluntary GHG emissions reduction scheme under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The Decree allows for non-nationals to buy voluntary GHG emissions reduction units. The revenues from the sale of GHG emissions reduction units are allocated to the National Fund for the Protection of the Environment and are to be specifically dedicated to climate change mitigation measures, strengthening institutions, developing a national inventory and reporting system, support for low-carbon research and training and education. Organisations carrying out the projects benefit from tax exemptions equal to the value of purchased emissions reduction units.

REDD+ and LULUCF

Belarus has a high potential for carbon sequestration, as forests cover about 40% of its territory. Approaches to sustainable forestry management are stipulated in the Strategic Forestry Development Program of the Republic of Belarus for 2011-2015 (2010), but the document does not directly address climate change-related aspects. However, it provides for reforestation of land withdrawn from agricultural use because of low productivity or contamination due to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant catastrophe (originally 1.8 million ha agricultural and more than 2 million ha forest were subject to radioactive contamination).

In general, forests and land suffer from pressures such as radioactive and chemical pollution, construction, mining, forest and peat fires, flooding and waterlogging, excessive recreational loads, and water and wind erosion leading to land degradation. To deal with those risks, a Strategy for Forestry Adaptation to Climate Change until 2050 is currently being prepared.

Adaptation

Belarus has witnessed an unparalleled warming since 1989, with a sharp increase in winter temperatures and average temperatures between 1989 and 2012 1.1°C higher than the climate norm (5.8°C yearly average). Climate change is expected to affect Belarus primarily through an increase in extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. This requires disaster risk reduction measures and adaptation plans to be developed and implemented. The most vulnerable sectors to climate change are agriculture, forestry, industry, energy and housing.

Belarus has no overarching adaptation strategy although an adaptation strategy plan is under preparation, but adaptation measures are prescribed in various legal documents, such as the National Programme for the Development of Forestry of Belarus for 2011-2015, and the National Programme on climate change mitigation measures for 2013-2020.

Belarus: Legislative portfolio

Name of law	Act No. 204 on renewable energy sources
Date	27 December 2010
Summary	Act No.204 creates the legislative basis for economic support for renewables (RES), including solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, fuel wood, and other types of biomass, biogas, and other renewable sources. The law defines rights and responsibilities of RES producers and list of authorities responsible for control over the sector. It also guarantees connection of renewable energy installations to the national grid and provides for RES producers to receive certificates confirming that their energy was generated from renewable sources.

The law provides for the introduction of feed-in tariffs, tax reliefs and other forms of financial support for RES producers and investors. Governmental bodies are mandated to create and maintain a registry of RES producers. Public authorities at national and local levels are obliged to promote renewable energy sources and facilitate their development, as well as promote educational programmes on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Research on renewable technologies is to be supported from governmental sources.

A Resolution on Feed-in Tariffs for electricity generated from renewable energy sources provides details of feed-in tariffs. The feed-in tariff (FIT) rates are guaranteed for renewable electricity generation installations with capacity up to 750 kW for 20 years. All legal persons (national or foreign) can benefit from FIT except installations owned by Belenergo, the state-owned production union. Feed-in tariff rates set for installations commissioned from August 2011 onwards are: a) for wind, hydro, biomass, biogas and geothermal installation - first 10 years: USD 1.3 /kWh, next 10 years: USD 0.85 /kWh; b) for solar installations -first 10 years: USD 3 /kWh, next 10 years: USD 0.85 /kWh.

The National Programme on Local and Renewable Energy Sources Development sets out the policy for increased use of domestic energy sources between 2011 and 2015. By 2015 the share of local energy sources in the energy balance should be no less than 30%. The target is to be reached by increased use of wood, straw, and municipal waste fuels, deployment of biogas, wind, solar, and heat pumps installations, and construction and rehabilitation of hydropower plants. The aim is to increase the use of local and renewable energy sources 1.9 times to 5.7 million toe and substitute up to 2.4 billion cubic meters of the imported natural gas compared to 2010. The Programme mandates the commissioning of:

- Energy generation facilities using wood and peat fuels with total capacity of 49 MW (electrical) and 1063 MW (thermal)
- Biogas power plants with total capacity of 90 MW (electrical)
- New hydropower plants and renovation of existing hydropower plants with total capacity of 102 MW
- Wind parks with total capacity of up to 460 MW
- Heat pumps to use low potential secondary energy resources and geothermal energy with total capacity of 8,9 MW
- 172 solar water heater and solar power plants

Name of law	Act No. 426-N on the use of nuclear power
Date	31 January 2008
Summary	The law sets out rules concerning construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations and storage sites, handling of nuclear materials during operation and storage of radioactive wastes, and other issues related to nuclear energy use.
	It sets the goal of supplying 14-16% of energy from nuclear fuel by 2020, thus contributing to reduction of energy dependence on foreign imports. By 2020, with the commissioning of two new nuclear power units, the projected share of nuclear fuel for electricity production will be about 26%.

Name of law	Act No. 190-Z on energy savings
Date	15 July 1998
Summary	<p>The Law aims to increase fuel and energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is the state priority policy tool to reduce energy dependence. The provisions of the present law concern legal and physical persons that carry out 'energy production, transformation, transport, storage and use of fuel and energy resources, and development and use of non-traditional and renewable sources of energy'. The main objectives concerning energy efficiency are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision over efficient use of fuel and energy resources; • Introducing clear energy efficiency standards and state audits; • Development and use of clean energy technologies • Creation of a special national energy efficiency fund to finance energy efficiency measures. • Provisions for energy efficiency state expertise <p>Based on the present law, the National Energy Efficiency Programmes 2011-2015 was elaborated, replacing previous Programmes (2001-2005, 2006-2010). The main goal is to reduce energy intensity by 29-30% over 2011-2015 in comparison to the 2010 baseline. The particular targets set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of heat losses in distribution networks by 8%; • Introduction and development of combined-heat-and-power and combined-cycle technology with an efficiency of at least 57% (planned fuel consumption reduction for electricity production of 10% by 2015 and by 15% by 2020); • Reduction of overall energy consumption by 15-20%; • At least 60% of residential buildings to be energy efficient by 2015, with heating and ventilation consumption of less than 60 kWh; • Commission of additional hydroelectric capacity of 103 MW; • Installation of new biogas capacity of 39 MW; • Increase of wind capacity up to 300 MW; • Increase of other types of alternative energy (solar energy, geothermal resources, municipal solid waste, crop residues, etc.) to up to 100,000 toe • GDP energy intensity reduction by 29-32% • Reduction of energy losses in industry by 15-20% • Local energy resources share in boiler and furnace fuel balance: 28% • Total saving of fuel and energy resources: 7.1m–8.9m toe • USD 8.66 billion fund for energy conservation and expansion of the use of local energy resources

Belarus: Executive portfolio

Name of policy	National Programme on climate change mitigation measures for 2013-2020 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 510)
Date	21 June 2013
Summary	<p>The aim of the Programme is to implement measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, while ensuring sustainable development of the economy. It aims to cut GHG emissions by 12% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, implement adaptation measures in various economic sectors, taking into account the socio-economic development of the country; develop recommendations for energy and resource conservation, expand forest ecosystems, restore peatland swamps to act as a carbon sink; improve the legal framework in climate change. The Programme has a budget of 88.7 billion Belarusian roubles (USD 8.2 million).</p>

Name of policy	Decree No. 625 on 'Some GHG Emission Reduction Issues'
Date	8 December 2010
Summary	<p>The decree confirms and updates the rules for carbon pricing through a voluntary GHG emissions reduction scheme under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, including reductions by non-nationals. It allows for non-nationals to buy carbon credits from voluntary GHG emission reduction projects. The revenues from the sale of GHG emissions reduction units are allocated to the National Fund for the Protection of the Environment and are to be specifically dedicated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures supporting GHG emissions reduction through development of carbon sinks, energy efficiency measures, development of renewable technologies • Administrative measures related to the operation of the voluntary GHG emissions reduction scheme, such as financing of an expert organization to determine eligible projects • Development of national reporting and operation of the National GHG Inventory under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol • Support of research activities related to climate change and development of low-carbon technologies • Training of experts and awareness-raising activities <p>Organisations carrying out emissions reduction projects benefit from tax exemptions on the investment equal to the value of purchased emissions reduction units.</p>

Name of policy	State Building Sector Development Concept for 2011-2020 (Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1589)
Date	28 October 2010
Summary	<p>The main purpose of the Concept is development of the building sector to provide modern energy and resource efficient buildings, and building materials of EU-level quality competitive on domestic and foreign markets. To achieve this goal, the following measures are to be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of innovative technologies for producing resources-saving construction materials • Achieve European quality for construction products (works, services) through renewal of fixed assets and the introduction of innovative technologies • Development of affordable, comfortable and energy efficient housing • Support for individual construction, development of construction in rural areas and small towns, including the decentralisation of development in Minsk and the development of satellite towns • Provision of land and infrastructure for mass and individual development • Creation of the necessary social infrastructure

Name of policy	Strategy of technological development of Belarus up to 2015 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1420)
Date	1 October 2010
Summary	<p>The Strategy aims to reduce the energy intensity of different industrial sectors by 10-30% (textile and clothing industry: 25-30%; production of building materials and construction 30%; wood, wood products and paper industry 10-15%; agriculture 10-12%). It lays down the objectives for energy efficiency improvements in the 'electricity, gas and water' sectors. Among others, the targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual savings of fuel and energy resources equal to 1.015 million toe compared to 2009 • Development of technologies for energy production from alternative sources, as well as from oil shale and lignite • Development of technologies for 100% recycling of coal ash from power plants and development of peat and biomass electricity and heat production • Development of technology for biogas production from organic waste • Modernization of energy sources through the introduction of highly efficient CHP technology • Installation of steam and gas turbines in existing boilers and transforming them into mini-

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- CHP in order to improve the efficiency of power equipment
 - Introduction of photovoltaic technology and optoelectronic technologies, and energy efficient LED lighting and alarm devices and systems
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Name of policy	Tax relief for renewable energy investors (Decree No 10 of 6 August 2009 on additional conditions for investment activities as amended; Tax Code of Belarus of 29 December 2009, No 71-W)
Date	6 August 2009
Summary	<p>The Decree sets additional conditions for foreign investment and provides financial incentives for foreign businesses investing in the country. Financial support is not strictly limited to renewable energy projects but they are eligible. Incentives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right for investors to deduct full amount of VAT paid on the purchase of goods and property rights • Exemption from VAT and income tax in connection with property transfer • Exemption from land tax • Exemption from rent for land payments provided that land belongs to the state <p>Articles 96, 194 and 207 of the Tax Code of Belarus (2009) provide details of the above incentives specifically for renewables.</p>

Name of policy	Concept of Energy Security of the Republic of Belarus (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No.433)
Date	17 September 2007
Summary	<p>The Concept provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing energy intensity of GDP by at least 31% by 2010, 50 % by 2015 and 60% by 2020 compared to 2005 • Production by 2012 of no less than 25 % of electricity and heat from local fuels and alternative energy sources • Diversification of oil, natural gas, electricity, coal and nuclear fuel supplies, with imports from one country not supplying more than 65 % of the energy consumed from 2020 • Reduction of share of natural gas in the primary energy sources mix • Construction of two nuclear power units (2,000 MW- further specified by the Law № 426-3 'On Use of Nuclear Power') by 2020 • Strengthening efforts to build nuclear power plants, coal-fired thermal power plants, hydroelectric small and medium power plants, CHP, as well as plants using biofuel, wind power, biogas, solid municipal waste and other wastes • Reconstruction of existing and construction of new underground storage capacities for natural gas, oil and fuel oil • Reduction of energy production costs energy production through energy-saving technologies, as well as reduction of losses during extraction, processing, transportation and distribution of fuel and heat

Further secondary legislation was adopted, including the following.

Strategy of Reducing Emissions and Enhancing Absorption of Greenhouse Gases in the Republic of Belarus for 2007–2012, which assesses the emission reduction potential of Belarus and evaluates main GHG emission abatement scenarios.

The Strategy for development of energy potential in Belarus for the period of 2011-2015 and until 2020, which aims at determining further potential for development and improvement of legal, organisational, economic, technical and technological conditions for an effective development of the country's energy potential. It supports the targets defined in the Concept of Energy Security of the Republic of Belarus and clarifies key parameters and mechanisms of fuel and energy resources development. It reiterates the necessity of creating a new institutional framework for effective development and operation of energetics in market conditions.

The strategy priorities are:

- Increasing energy security of Belarus;
- Ensuring complete and reliable supply of the population and economy with energy;
- Reducing the costs per unit of energy production, transport and energy consumption;
- Maximizing the use of local energy resources

The strategy is directed among others at achieving the following targets for 2009, 2015 and 2020 (compared to 2005):

- Energy intensity reduction by 24.8%, 50.0%, 60.0% respectively compared to 2005
- Share of local energy resources in boiler and furnace consumption of 20.3%, 28– 30%, 32– 34% respectively
- Share of natural gas in boiler and furnace fuels consumption of 71.8%, 64.0%, 55.0% respectively
- Limitation of the share of energy supplied from the dominant energy supplier to 82.3%, 70– 71%, 64 – 57% respectively of the gross consumption of fuel and energy resources
- Increasing capacity of emergency gas and fuel oil storage (number of days) by 61.2%, 78.9%, 118.0% respectively

Name of policy	Directive No.3 on 'Economy and Savings as the Main Factors of the Economic Security of the State'
Date	14 June 2007
Summary	<p>The Directive No. 3 sets out a range of measures in order to strengthen the economic security of the state, especially the energy security and energy independence. The Directive aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure energy security and energy independence by mandating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the 'National Inter-agency commission to monitor the conservation and rational use of energy and material resources' • Preparation of a Concept of energy security and energy independence • Decisive administrative and educative measures to save energy and material resources in all industry sectors, as well as the housing sector • Inclusion of nuclear fuel in the energy balance (plan for nuclear power plant construction) 2. Accelerate technical modernisation of industry through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of energy-saving technologies and equipment in particular through stimulating foreign investment in technical re-equipment and modernization of industrial facilities and introduction of energy saving technologies • Adoption of a 'National programme on transforming boilers to CHP' where economically feasible; • Co-ordination of the transition to energy-efficient building design, with extensive use of domestic energy and natural resources; • Survey of the housing buildings by 1 January 2008 to develop priority measures for bringing their thermal performance in line with the technical standards requirements. 3. Stimulate efficient energy and natural resources use in the private sector 4. Educate the population about the need to save energy and natural resources (media, educational curriculum), training 5. Establish effective control over the rational use of energy and material resources (monitoring, target achievement verification) 6. Increase liability of the heads of government agencies and other organizations and citizens for the inefficient use of energy and material resources <p>Based on the Directive, a set of resolutions were adopted on Programmes to promote new technologies, energy consumption monitoring and energy efficiency measures. In particular, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No.885 on the State Programme for Development of Biogas Energy Sources for 2010–2015 (09/06/2010) • Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 706 on the Comprehensive Programme on Design, Construction and Reconstruction of Energy Efficient

	Houses in the Republic of Belarus for 2009-2010 and up to 2020 (01/06/2009)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No.1122 on Energy Standardisation Programme (31/08/2007) • Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No.1838 on the State Programme for Construction of Hydropower Plants in 2011–2015 in the Republic of Belarus (17/10/2010)

Name of policy	State Commission for Climate Change Problems (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1145)
Date	5 September 2006
Summary	This Resolution lays down the composition, objectives and powers of the Commission, established to coordinate action on preventing climate change and to ensure that the country meets its international commitments. In particular, the Commission, on behalf of the Government, considers and endorses measures under the Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms (emission trading, joint implementation and clean development), GHG inventories and national GHG reports, and takes other action in line with the Kyoto Protocol procedures. The Commission is chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister. The related Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1144 of 05.09.2006 then specifically determines the rules of the procedure of submission, review and monitoring of the joint implementation projects.

Name of policy	Regulation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 585)
Date	4 May 2006
Summary	This Resolution sets procedures for organising and operating the national GHG inventory system established in line with Belarus' commitments under Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of October, 4, 2006 No. 1301 on the Statement on the National Climate Inventory determines the technical characteristics of data collected and procedure for providing the climate inventory data to state government agencies, organizations and individuals, and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 485 of 10 April 2006 "On Approving the Regulation on the Procedure of Management of the State Cadastre for Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Sources and Their Removal by Sinks" sets out procedures for managing the state cadastre of anthropogenic emissions as a responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus. The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1077 of 25 August 2006 and the Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources No. 4 of 22 January 2007 further create and regulate the National Registry of the Carbon Credits (Kyoto Units).

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