



The cover features a central image of a tree whose canopy is a large green leaf, set against a blue sky with a butterfly and a bird. The background is a green field. Logos for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Belarusian Research Center 'Ecology' are in the top corners. Contact information for Sergei Melnov is provided at the bottom.

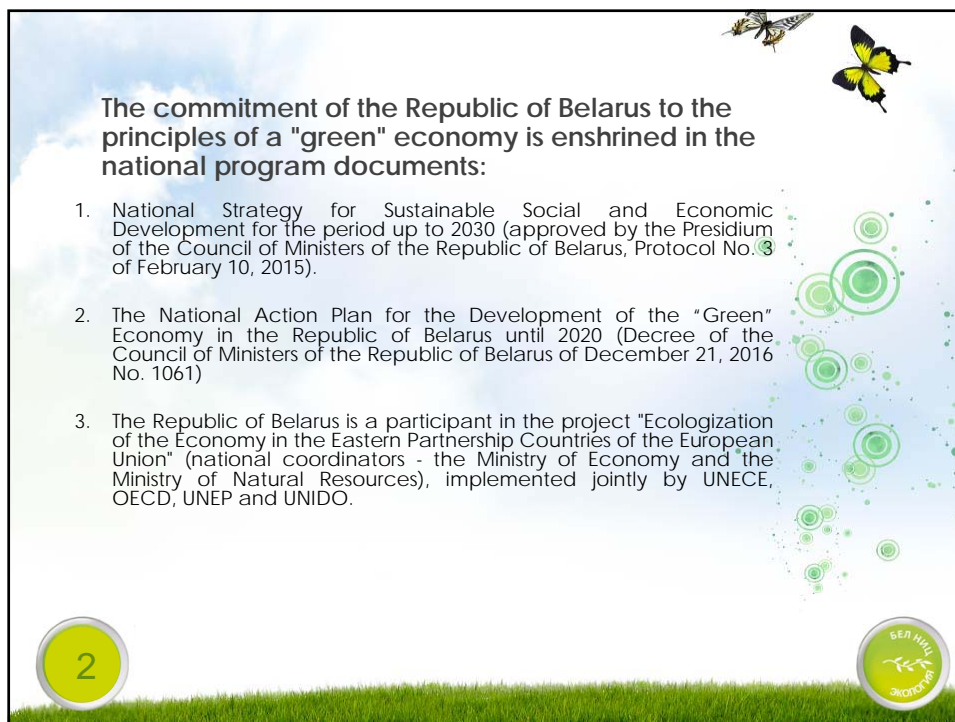
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
of the Republic of Belarus
Belarusian Research Center "Ecology"

Бел ННЦ
Экологія

"Green" economy in the Republic of Belarus

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The slide contains a list of three national program documents. It features a butterfly in the top right corner and a green field at the bottom. A circular logo with the number '2' is in the bottom left, and another logo is in the bottom right.

The commitment of the Republic of Belarus to the principles of a "green" economy is enshrined in the national program documents:

1. National Strategy for Sustainable Social and Economic Development for the period up to 2030 (approved by the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, Protocol No. 3 of February 10, 2015).
2. The National Action Plan for the Development of the "Green" Economy in the Republic of Belarus until 2020 (Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 21, 2016 No. 1061)
3. The Republic of Belarus is a participant in the project "Ecologization of the Economy in the Eastern Partnership Countries of the European Union" (national coordinators - the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Natural Resources), implemented jointly by UNECE, OECD, UNEP and UNIDO.

2

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Main directions of the development of "green" economy in the Republic of Belarus are as follows:

- 1.Reducing the energy intensity of the gross domestic product, increasing energy efficiency, including through the introduction of energy-efficient technologies and materials;
- 2.Sustainable consumption and production, including government sustainable ("green") purchases;
- 3.Increasing the potential of renewable energy sources;
- 4.Development of electric transport (infrastructure) and urban mobility, implementation of the "smart" cities conception;
- 5.Construction of energy efficient residential buildings and increasing an energy efficiency of housing stock;
- 6.Creation of conditions for the production of organic products;
- 7.Development of ecological tourism and in particular - ecological tourism in specially protected areas.

3



The basic principles of the "green" economy implemented in the Republic of Belarus:

1. Coherence with the principles of the sustainable development;
2. Preventive approach to social impacts and environmental impacts;
3. Estimation of natural and social capital, for example, internationalization of external expenses, "green" accounting, lifetime costs and management improvement;
4. Sustainable and efficient use of resources, consumption and production;
5. The need to achieve the existing macroeconomic goals by creating "green" jobs, eradicating poverty, increasing competitiveness and growth in key sectors of the national economy;
6. Fairness and objectivity, both within the framework of one generation, and between generations.

4



Paris Agreement in the Republic of Belarus



On September 20, 2016, the Republic of Belarus became the 30th party to the Paris Agreement.

In comparison with many other countries, the advantage of the Republic of Belarus is the higher adaptive potential of the country as a whole, which is provided by:

- High forest cover of the territory;
- Availability of the significant water resources;
- A significant share of bogs and specially protected natural areas.

5



Plan of measures to implement the provisions of the Paris Agreement

In 2017-2018 years it is planned to develop the following national documents:

1. National action plan for increasing the absorption of greenhouse gases by sinks for the period up to 2030
2. Long-term development strategy of the Republic of Belarus with low greenhouse gas emissions for the period up to 2050
3. National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change

6



The obligation of the Republic of Belarus under the Paris Agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at 28 percent by 2030 compared to 1990

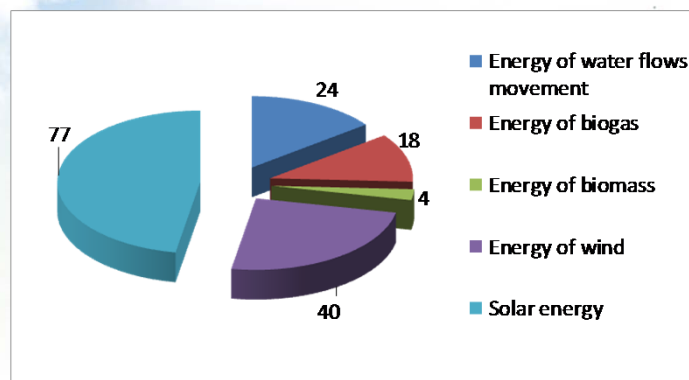
The policy being pursued in the Republic of Belarus:

- Use of renewable energy sources (RES);
- Introduction of low-carbon and non-carbon technologies that exclude the use of high-carbon fuels such as fuel oil, peat, coal;
- Introduction of biogas installations at all large complexes for the cattle breeding, pig farms, poultry farms;
- Implementation of integrated systems for using energy of biogas, sun, wind for agro-towns;
- The introduction of a "carbon tax" and organization of a national carbon market;
- Increasing the use of electric transport and the decommissioning the gasoline and diesel vehicles of low ecological classes.

7



Structure of renewable energy sources in the Republic of Belarus



8

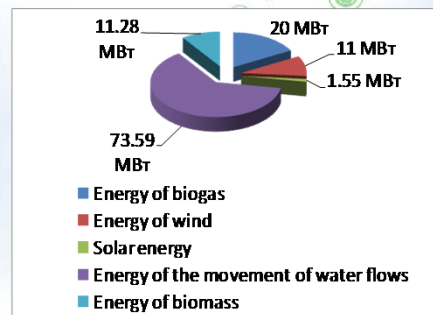


Approval of quotas for the establishment of facilities for the renewable energy in 2017-2019 and in 2020

In Belarus, quotas have been approved for the creation of installations for the use of renewable energy in 2017-2019 with a total electric capacity of 117.42 MW (the distribution of quotas by types of energy is shown in the diagram).

For 2020, it is planned to allocate quotas for the production of energy from RES in the amount of 56.245 MW.

Thus, by the end of 2020 it is supposed only in the enterprises aimed at selling energy to the grid, to master the total quota of 177.66 MW. This involves the creation of about 2,700 new jobs.



9

Construction of RES installations at facilities owned by individuals and private companies, in order to obtain energy for own use

The electricity produced on the mentioned objects will not enter into the grid at preferential tariffs. These installations do not require compliance with quotas or other permissive or restrictive procedures. They are supposedly projected to be created by 2020 with a total installed capacity of about 10 MW. At least 300 people of technical personnel will be engaged.

The information can be actual if the schedule of construction and commissioning of the Belarusian NPP remains unchanged. In the case of possible delays due to the non-fulfillment of partnership obligations by the general contractor, insurmountable obstacles of economic and environmental, as well as geopolitical character, the state will be forced to revise upward the relevant quotas for RES.

10

International technical assistance

1. The United Nations Development Program in Belarus,
2. The United Nations Environment Program,
3. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,
4. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development,
5. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,
6. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,
7. The World Meteorological Organization,
8. The Global Climate Observing System,
9. The World Climate Research Program,
10. The Interstate Environmental Council of the CIS,
11. Committee of the Union State on hydrometeorology and monitoring of environmental pollution.

11

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
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THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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