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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Thirty-sixth session

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Item 14 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building

Capacity-building under the Convention

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

**Information on activities undertaken to implement the
framework for capacity-building in countries with
economies in transition**

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 3/CP.7, invited Parties to provide information to enable the COP and the subsidiary bodies to monitor progress in the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition (EIT).
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, by its decision 30/CMP.1, decided that the framework for capacity-building adopted by decision 3/CP.7 is applicable to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.
3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-seventh session, invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by February 2012, information on how they have implemented capacity-building activities in EIT countries for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-sixth session.¹
4. The secretariat has received four such submissions from three Parties.² In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 87.

² Available at <http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_parties/items/5902.php>.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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* This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

Paper no. 1: Denmark and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States

SUBMISSION BY DENMARK AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey

Subject: Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol.

1. Background

In the report of its 27th session (2007), the Subsidiary Body on Implementation agreed in paragraph 87 to invite "Parties and relevant organizations referred to in paragraph 86 above to submit to the secretariat, by February 2012, information on how they have implemented capacity-building activities in EIT countries for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-sixth session." The present is the EU submission informing on its approach to capacity-building activities in Economies in Transition (EIT) countries as invited.

In preparing this submission, the EU referred to:

- Decision 3/CP.7 setting the Framework for Capacity Building in EIT countries and defining the following priority areas (the present submission is structured along these categories)
 - (a) National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories;
 - (b) Projections of GHG emissions;
 - (c) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects;
 - (d) Impact assessment and adaptation;
 - (e) Research and systematic observation;
 - (f) Education, training and public awareness;
 - (g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies;
 - (h) National communications and national climate action plans;
 - (i) National systems for estimation of GHG emissions;
 - (j) Modalities for accounting relating to targets, timetables and national registries;
 - (k) Reporting obligations;
 - (l) Joint implementation projects and emissions trading;

Also the key factors in the decision 3/CP.10 are covered in this submission.

The present submission focuses on the EIT countries Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine that are not EU Member States. Some examples also refer to Croatia that is about to become an EU member state in 2013.

2. EU support for capacity-building in EIT countries

The EU believes that Capacity Building is fundamental to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. Capacity building is cross-cutting by nature and for this reason the EU strongly advocates that support for capacity building needs of EIT countries should be an integral part of support arrangements in relevant areas such as adaptation, mitigation, reporting obligations and GHG inventories, technology transfer and market mechanisms. In fact, capacity building is integrated in all EU support to EIT countries activities.

In line with its commitments within the UNFCCC context, the EU has provided broad support for climate capacity-building in the EITs over the last 5 years (2007-2011). It will continue to do so based on the country needs.

The EU's external assistance to the EITs is channelled through different financial instruments and institutions. For example: Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine benefit from support under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), while Croatia receives support from the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA). Cooperation under these instruments takes place both on a bilateral basis as well as on a regional basis covering several countries. In addition to the European Instruments managed by the European Commission, the 27 EU Member States also provide substantial bilateral assistance to the EITs.

Set out below is an illustrative non-exhaustive list of support provided mainly through the ENPI and IPA instruments¹:

3. Examples

The EU funds some important regional programmes aiming at providing support to Partner Countries in an extensive number of areas related to climate change. These initiatives are subject to a general presentation of their main objectives, scope and results as they actually cover all aspects referred to in UNFCCC Decision 3/CP.7. In addition, several more focussed actions are funded by one or several of the 27 EU Member States and the European Commission. These follow the regional initiatives and are organised following the areas of work identified in the Decision 3/CP.7.

3.1. Regional Initiatives

European Commission

Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation project (SKPI)

The SKPI is a regional program targeting the EU neighbourhood countries and Russia. The objective is to assist Partner Countries in combating climate change, both by extending the use of the mechanisms attached to the Kyoto Protocol and by supporting the formulation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies in each country. The program covers 12 countries including Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. Some examples of its activities are detailed below.

The project seeks more specifically to

- reinforce awareness and capacity of the technical ministries, relevant government departments and the general public in relation to climate change in general and to the KP mechanisms in particular.
- strengthen interest in and extend participation of the economic stakeholders (particularly industry and energy utilities) in climate-change-related activities, including the Kyoto mechanisms (CDM, JI) and focusing particularly on energy efficiency.
- formulate climate-change mitigation and adaptation strategies and assist with their implementation whenever requested by the PCs.

European Commission

Regional Environment Network for Accession (RENA)

RENA represents the current EU regional cooperation framework for the Western Balkans and Turkey in the field of environment and climate change, it thus covers Croatia. It allows for cooperation at both political level (ministerial meetings) and expert/technical level (4 Working Groups). Working Group 2 focuses its activities on Climate Change and aims at preparing IPA beneficiaries for implementation of EU requirements on climate change, as well as at creating a forum for officials from the candidate countries and potential candidates to exchange information/experience on climate

¹ Support from the EU and its Member States is also channelled through other policy instruments, and through investment projects managed by different development banks (EBRD, EIB, KfW, AFD, etc.). These forms of assistance are not covered in the present submission.

change. A strengthened cooperation on issues of regional importance, through the development of best practice documents and capacity building activities for areas addressing the issues of climate change, is also envisaged under RENA.

European Commission

The TAIEX programme

TAIEX is the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument managed by the European Commission. TAIEX supports partner countries with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation, including on climate change. It is largely demand driven and facilitates the delivery of appropriate tailor-made expertise to address issues at short notice.

It aims at bringing neighbouring partner countries closer to the European Union, through increased economic integration and a deepening of political cooperation by sharing the experience gained during the enlargement process. This is done by providing technical training and peer assistance to partners and stakeholders of the beneficiary countries, playing the role of an information broker by gathering and making available relevant. Technical assistance through the TAIEX instrument comes in many different forms and across a wide range of areas. Some examples of its activities are detailed below.

3.2. Focussed Initiatives

(a) National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories; (b) Projections of GHG emissions; (i) National systems for estimation of GHG emissions; (k) Reporting obligations

European Commission

The EU project Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI – see above) has supported Belarus in improving its national GHG-inventory, by financing expertise on the relation between the LULUCF-sector and the national GHG-inventory.

The Netherlands

Regional Environment Centre: Support to the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC /ACC)

Country reports assessing progress towards Kyoto commitments and GHG emission trends and projections were analysed. The outcome was used for the annual report by the European Environment Agency on GHG emission trends and the projection for 2008. The REC as regional focal point implements projects under Article 6 at the regional level and enhances the work of the National Focal Points for Article 6.

Austria

The Environment Agency Austria has been supporting the national inventory teams of Croatia in its efforts for consolidation and data quality improvement of their national greenhouse gas emission inventories.

(c) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects

Germany

Ukraine: Sustainable urban mobility

The purpose of the project is to build expertise in urban mobility at both national and local level. At local level, a concrete plan for mobility management during and after EURO 2012 will be developed in collaboration with the city of Lviv. In addition, the Ukrainian environment ministry is to be provided with assistance in the promotion of environmental aspects in the transport sector. The focus will be on the promotion of public transport services and of non-motorised transport, with special attention being paid to aspects of climate protection.

This project also refers to the following elements of 3/CP.7: (f) Education, training and public awareness, (g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Ukraine: Energy efficiency in residential buildings

The project aims at improving policies to increase energy efficiency at national and municipal level. It strengthens the capacities of national policy makers to develop promotional programs and laws on energy efficiency, gives advice to

municipal decision makers to implement energy management plans for public buildings and supports business associations and other institutions to organize exchange of experiences, information campaigns and trainings. This project also refers to the following elements of 3/CP.7: (f) Education, training and public awareness, (g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

European Commission

Support to the implementation of Ukraine's strategy in the area of energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy.

The programme is implemented through sector budget support (SBS) and backed by a Technical Assistance component. In addition, the programme is linked to an important expected contribution from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance investments in the sector.

The EU project Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI - see above) supported the Republic of Belarus Government in the drafting of its Law on Climate Protection. The draft is ready and should be submitted to the Parliament in 2012.

(d) Impact assessment and adaptation

Poland

Institutional reinforcement of the Belarusian administration responsible for environmental protection through promotion of good governance practises in the selected fields.

Focussing on capacity building for adaptation, the project aimed at sharing agricultural advisory experience in the field of agricultural development including ecology and renewable energy sources between Poland and Ukraine.

(e) Research and systematic observation

Czech Republic

Cooperation on forest ecosystems inventory (2008-2010)

The project focused on the involvement of modern methods and technological procedures in the area of forest inventory in Ukraine. Implementation of new technologies improves mapping and effective utilisation of the forest resources. The main goal of the projects was the establishment of information platform on forestry management in the Ukraine and introduction of new educational systems in several faculties of forestry in Kyjev, Lvov and Charkov.

Project System of differentiated management in forest ecosystems of Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains (2008-2010)

This action aimed at contributing to the environmental protection and sustainable use of ecosystems in the Carpathian Mountains. At first the methodology for mapping of the natural conditions was developed and then the frameworks of differentiated management were proposed. These frameworks were put together on the basis of detailed mapping of natural conditions. The objective was to deliver a proposal for appropriate forest management system according to functions served by each part of forest within this mapped area. Important part of the project was training of experts in forest management and the use of relevant technologies.

(f) Education, training and public awareness

Italy - Regional Environment Centre

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Turkey

An innovative marketing campaign to promote Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency was implemented. This included a travelling exhibition to raise awareness and also gave an overview of the urgent need for change. Examples of finance and policy measures from around the world were illustrated. The REEEP Secretariat also supported the region with information dissemination, providing examples of best practice in renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as a question and answer service. Template-based policy descriptions were developed and updated for all countries in the region.

Germany

Ukraine: Energy efficiency in urban districts

The project objective is the model application and dissemination of resource-friendly measures in planning, constructing and operating a building complex, along with the use of modern technologies in Ukraine's construction sector. To this end, building contractors, architects and construction companies are advised and given conceptual support. Furthermore, calculations are performed to demonstrate the benefits expected in terms of running costs, energy consumption rates and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

This project also refers to the following elements of 3/CP.7: (c) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects, (g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus: Climate Protection and Renewable Energy as an Opportunity for the Private Sector, Policy-Makers and Civil Society

The project objective is to train staff of non-governmental organisations and local and national authorities to network with one another and thereby increase the dialogue between relevant stakeholders from the private sector, government and civil society. In this way sustainable energy solutions for the regions and countries will be identified and as a second step, impetus will be given for law-making initiatives and implementation measures. In the context of climate negotiations a further aim is to define the core issues specific to each country and – wherever possible – work out common transnational positions. The project also aims to demonstrate practicable energy schemes that are affordable at village and household levels, for instance by showcasing the possibilities of programmes of activities under the Clean Development Mechanism ('programmatic CDM').

This project also refers to the following elements of 3/CP.7: (g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies;

(g) Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

Germany

Ukraine: Promoting climate-friendly industry in the Donezk region

The project aims to implement energy efficiency approaches in Ukraine's most emission-intensive industries. To this end, it has introduced an energy management system in two industrial companies, which demonstrates concrete action that can be taken and builds the know-how needed to run an energy-efficient business. The advisory service also includes cost effectiveness analyses, which can be used as a basis for finding appropriate financing options. Innovation partnerships with German companies provide an opportunity for a direct exchange of experience.

This project also refers to the following elements of 3/CP.7: (c) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects, (f) Education, training and public awareness.

Poland

Energy efficiency

This project aimed at sharing experience in the field of system solutions and good practices in Poland and Ukraine

Italy-Regional Environment Centre

The REEEP (see above) is also an active global partnership of progressive governments, businesses and organisations committed to fostering the development of sustainable energy systems. It formulates policy initiatives for clean energy markets and facilitates financing for sustainable energy projects, with the aim to accelerate and expand the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Country reports were produced, assessing the CEE region renewable energy sources, its potential and energy efficiency capacity. The provision, market, policy, regulation and economic instruments supporting sustainable energy were considered.

Czech Republic

Ozone-depleting substances

The Czech Republic supported several projects in Ukraine (1998-2000; 2004-2006) and Belarus (2001), which dealt with elimination of ozone-depleting substances.

(h) National communications and national climate action plans

Poland

Investment project: national budget and climate change

This project focuses on the planning of energy saving activities in Ukraine. "Two countries - one energy efficiency program" is Polish-Ukrainian cooperation programme supported by Poland, it takes place in the framework of the EU "Covenant of Mayors" initiative.

Sweden-European Commission

Support to Ukraine Environment Policy and Capacity Building

This action supports the implementation of an Environmental Strategy in Ukraine through Sector Budget Support as well as Technical Assistance. Climate change is an important part of this national strategy and the different topics covered are relevant for most of the categories of UNFCCC Decision 3CP7.

European Commission

An important program supports the Ukraine's energy strategy. An important share of the budget is allocated to energy efficiency and renewable energy under the governance facility included in the programme.

(j) Modalities for accounting relating to targets, timetables and national registries

European Commission

The TAIEX program (see above) organised a workshop in February 2011 in Croatia, involving EU experts to discuss and present the EU approach on greenhouse gases inventories in the forestry sector.

(l) Joint implementation projects and emissions trading.

European Commission

The EU project Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI - see above) experts have been involved in the drafting and reviewing of several versions of the Russian Federation Government regulations on Joint Implementation and Green Investment Scheme (GIS) and submitting them to RF Ministry of Economic Development.

A TAIEX (see above) workshop was held in January 2012 in Croatia on data collection within the emission trading system, gathering experts from governments and key stakeholders, as well as EU experts to discuss specific data.

Российская Федерация: информация об укреплении потенциала

Институциональное развитие

С 2004 г. Российская Федерация значительно укрепила свой организационно-технический потенциал, необходимый для осуществления Конвенции и Киотского протокола. Был принят ряд важных нормативных документов, направленных на выполнение обязательств РФ по РКИК ООН и Киотскому протоколу, среди которых:

1. Комплексный план действий по реализации в Российской Федерации Киотского протокола к рамочной Конвенции ООН об изменении климата (2005 г.)
2. Распоряжение Правительства Российской Федерации о создании реестра углеродных единиц (2006 г.)
3. Распоряжение Правительства Российской Федерации о создании российской системы оценки антропогенных выбросов из источников и абсорбции поглотителями парниковых газов а также об упрощении процедуры утверждения, обеспечения реализации и осуществления контроля проектов в рамках статей 6 и 17 Киотского протокола (2009 г.)
4. Постановление Правительства Российской Федерации о порядке утверждения и проверки хода реализации проектов, осуществляемых в соответствии со статьей 6 Киотского протокола к РКИК ООН (2007 г.).

Кроме того, были приняты другие документы, определяющие государственную политику в области климата и смежных с ним областях:

1. Указ Президента Российской Федерации о некоторых мерах по повышению энергетической и экологической эффективности российской экономики (2008 г.).
2. Стратегия развития железнодорожного транспорта в РФ до 2030 г. (2008 г.).
3. Концепция долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года (2008 г.).
4. Транспортная стратегия РФ на период до 2030 г. (2008 г.).
5. Основные направления государственной политики в сфере повышения энергетической эффективности электроэнергетики на основе использования возобновляемых источников энергии на период до 2020 года (2009 г.).
6. Энергетическая стратегия России на период до 2030 года (2009 г.)
7. Федеральный закон об энергосбережении и повышении энергетической эффективности (№ 261-ФЗ, 2009 г.).
8. Климатическая доктрина Российской Федерации (2009 г.).
9. Стратегия деятельности в области гидрометеорологии и смежных с ней областях на период до 2030 года (с учетом аспектов изменения климата) (2010 г.)
10. Комплексный план реализации климатической доктрины Российской Федерации (2011 г.)

Важным шагом в направлении укрепления нормативно-правовой базы для обеспечения осуществления Конвенции и Киотского протокола явилось принятие Климатической доктрины Российской Федерации (2009 г.). Климатическая доктрина является основополагающим документом для построения и реализации государственной политики в области изменения климата. Она формулирует систему взглядов на цель, принципы, содержание и пути реализации единой государственной политики в области климата. Реализация политики Российской Федерации будет осуществляться в следующих направлениях:

- развитие нормативной базы, правовое обеспечение и организация государственного регулирования в области изменения климата;
- развитие экономических механизмов, связанных с реализацией мер по адаптации и смягчению антропогенного воздействия на климат;
- научное обеспечение разработки и реализации мер по адаптации и смягчению антропогенного воздействия на климат;

- кадровое обеспечение разработки и реализации мер по адаптации и смягчению антропогенного воздействия на климат;
- информационное обеспечение разработки и реализации мер по адаптации и смягчению антропогенного воздействия на климат;
- международное сотрудничество в области разработки и реализации мер по адаптации и смягчению антропогенного воздействия на климат.

Конкретные меры, направленные на достижение целей Климатической доктрины Российской Федерации, определены в утвержденном Правительством РФ комплексном плане ее реализации (2011 г.).

Укреплению потенциала способствовали национальная и международная деятельность федеральных органов исполнительной власти Российской Федерации.

Согласно распоряжениям Правительства РФ созданы российский реестр углеродных единиц, национальная система оценки выбросов и абсорбции парниковых газов, разработан порядок утверждения и проверки хода реализации проектов совместного осуществления, в том числе в рамках схемы зеленых инвестиций.

В соответствии с распоряжением Правительства РФ, Росгидромет готовит и представляет в органы РКИК ООН национальные доклады о кадастрах парниковых газов и национальные сообщения по проблеме изменения климата.

Развитие наблюдений и исследования климата в РФ

С 2004 года происходило последовательное укрепление гидрометеорологической сети Росгидромета, системы сбора, архивирования и обмена данными о состоянии окружающей среды и климата. В 2007-2011 гг. Росгидромет увеличил наблюдательную сеть на 131 метеорологическая станция и 25 гидрологических постов. Общее число указанных объектов составило 1991 и 3124 соответственно.

По проекту Международного банка реконструкции и развития при поддержке Правительства Российской Федерации осуществлена модернизация всех метеорологических станций, работающих по программе с проведением 8-ми срочных наблюдений, путем оснащения их 1627 автоматизированными комплексами по 5 параметрам из 30, а также устройствами, обеспечивающими сбор, первичную обработку, накопление и передачу результатов измерений, удовлетворяющие техническим требованиям ВМО. В целях развития государственной наблюдательной сети в районах, где наблюдения за погодой крайне важны для обнаружения и прогнозирования ОЯ установлены 310 автоматических метеорологических станций (АМС). Также оснащены 19 актинометрических пунктов, проводящих измерения параметров солнечной радиации и имеющих длинные ряды наблюдений, современным оборудованием и приборами регистрации потоков солнечной радиации, в том числе создание одной опорной актинометрической станции BSRN на базе актинометрической станции «Огурцово» Западно-Сибирского УГМС. Для получения морских данных и оперативной передачи их потребителям (судоводителям, портовым властям) для безопасной навигации и судоходства в акватории основных портов и подходах к ним, установлены 19 морских автоматических гидрометеорологических станций.

В 2009 году введены в эксплуатацию супервычислительные комплексы в гг. Москве, Хабаровске и Новосибирске. На основе этих комплексов в оперативную работу внедрены новые прогностические технологии, существенно расширяющие номенклатуру и качество выпускаемой гидрометеорологической и климатической информации.

Подготовлен и реализуется Комплексный план научных исследований погоды и климата в Российской Федерации до 2020 года, формирующий приоритетные направления исследований в области погоды и климата. Комплексный план определяет национальные приоритеты научных исследований погоды и климата. Его реализация обеспечивает «оценку и прогнозирование связанных с изменением климата угроз национальной безопасности, оценку рисков и выгод для экономики и территорий, а также способности адаптации к изменению климата».

В соответствии с постановлением Правительства Российской Федерации, Реализация Комплексного плана осуществляется федеральными органами исполнительной власти, Российской академией наук, Российской академией сельскохозяйственных наук, Российской академией медицинских наук и другими организациями.

В основу Комплексного плана положены рекомендации и приоритеты национальных научных исследований, сформулированные в первом Оценочном докладе Росгидромета об изменениях климата и их последствиях на территории РФ (2008 г.) и в решениях VI Всероссийского метеорологического съезда (МС-VI, 2009 г.).

При разработке Комплексного плана учтен не только национальный, но и международный опыт организации климатической науки. Ключевым является положение о том, что исследования погоды и климата призваны, в конечном итоге, служить научному обеспечению процесса принятия решений, что отвечает духу и решениям Третьей Всемирной климатической конференции (2009 г.), наиболее важным ожидаемым результатом которой должно стать создание Глобальной рамочной основы климатического обслуживания (ГОКО). Создание российского сегмента ГОКО предусматривается Комплексным планом.

Существенной особенностью Комплексного плана является рекомендованная решениями МС-VI, многомерная интеграция национальных исследований погоды и климата:

- интеграция фундаментальных и прикладных исследований;
- интеграция научных исследований и образовательного процесса;
- интеграция национальных исследований в международные программы.

Действия Российской Федерации по укреплению потенциала, в том числе в развивающихся и других странах

Общая политика реализации Российской Федерацией мер в области образования и подготовки кадров по проблемам изменения климата направлена на распространение знаний об изменениях климата среди учащихся начального, среднего и высшего образования, а также на профессиональную подготовку специалистов в данной области. Координацию деятельности по профессиональной подготовке специалистов осуществляется на базе Российского государственного гидрометеорологического Университета и профильных кафедр ведущих университетов РФ. Для этих учебных заведений разработана образовательная магистерская программа «Магистр гидрометеорологии – метеоролог» со специализацией «Климатология». По данной образовательной программе готовятся специалисты, обладающие знаниями о климатических системах, классификации климата, теории климата и его изменениях, мерах по адаптации к изменению климата и мерах по смягчению последствий изменений климата. По данной образовательной программе ежегодно обучаются около 120 студентов. Всего же по специальностям «метеорология», «гидрология» и «океанология» выпускается около 500 специалистов.

Дальнейшее повышение квалификационного уровня специалистов этого профиля предусмотрено через аспирантуру названных учебных заведений. Ежегодно по данной проблеме в аспирантуре обучаются около 50 аспирантов. Специалисты высшей квалификации по данной проблеме готовятся в докторантуре при вузах. Ежегодно по данной тематике в докторантуре проходят подготовку 5-7 человек. Подготовку специалистов осуществляют также аспирантуры и докторантуры научно-исследовательских организаций Росгидромета, РАН и других научных организаций.

Россия осуществляет подготовку квалифицированных кадров и для других государств. На основании статьи 10 Киотского протокола и учитывая требования статьи 4 Конвенции, Российская Федерация осуществляет укрепление потенциала в развивающихся странах в области климатологии и метеорологии путем подготовки квалифицированных специалистов. Обучение осуществляется в высших учебных заведениях и в аспирантуре в рамках соответствующих международных соглашений. Помимо обучения специалистов из развивающихся стран, производится обучение студентов и аспирантов из стран СНГ. Ежегодно в РФ по специальности «Метеорология» обучаются несколько десятков иностранных студентов, включая студентов из развивающихся стран и стран СНГ (в 2011 – 46 иностранных студентов). Ежегодно в аспирантуре обучается порядка десяти иностранных граждан (по состоянию на 2012 год – 8, в том числе 5 по линии межгосударственного сотрудничества и 3 на контрактной основе).

Кроме того, Российская Федерация также оказывает добровольную адресную помощь ряду развивающихся государств, в первую очередь, государствам – участникам СНГ, в рамках Программы добровольного сотрудничества Всемирной метеорологической организации, в которой Россия участвует около 40 лет. Указанная программа является механизмом осуществления технического сотрудничества, помощи развивающимся странам и странам с переходной экономикой. В ее рамках РФ осуществляла поставку приборов и оборудования, оказывала донорскую помощь, содействие в подготовке кадров.

Ученые и специалисты Росгидромета, Российской академии наук и других ведомств активно участвуют в реализации наиболее важных программ и проектов в рамках ВМО, МГЭИК, ЮНЕСКО и ее Межправительственной океанографической комиссии и Международной гидрологической программы, ЮНЕП, МАГАТЭ, ИКАО, ЕЭК, Международного комитета по наблюдениям Земли со спутников, Арктического Совета, Договора об Антарктике, Европейской Комиссии, ЕВМЕТСАТ, КАСПКОМ, МСГ СНГ, других международных организаций, а также в рамках двухстороннего сотрудничества с НГМС других стран (20 соглашений), в том числе развивающихся стран, не входящих в приложение I к РКИК ООН.

Постоянное внимание обмену опытом по проблематике воздействия климатических изменений уделяется на встречах при осуществлении двусторонних контактов в рамках двустороннего сотрудничества с национальными гидрометеослужбами ряда стран и представительствами иностранных государств.

Росгидромет активно сотрудничает в рамках Межгосударственного совета по гидрометеорологии с государствами-участниками СНГ. Создан и с 2009 года функционирует Северо-Евразийский региональный климатический Центр, который обеспечивает Национальные гидрометеорологические службы стран СНГ качественной исторической, оперативной климатической информацией, включая прогнозы краткосрочных колебаний климата, а также координирует научные исследования в области климата в Содружестве. Деятельность Северо-Евразийского регионального климатического Центра, в том числе, направлена на помощь развивающимся странам СНГ в создании систем оперативного мониторинга климата и его изменений, в создании баз климатических данных, в подготовке и повышении квалификации кадров национальных гидрометеорологических служб.

Укрепление потенциала, обмен знаниями и информацией и, в определенной степени, передача экологически значимых технологий осуществляются также в процессе проведения различных конференций, семинаров, выставок как научного, так и практического характера с привлечением зарубежных участников, в том числе из развивающихся стран.

Среди наиболее крупных организованных Росгидрометом международных конференций (с участием большого количества иностранных делегатов, включая участников из развивающихся стран):

- Всемирная конференция по изменению климата (Москва, 2003 г.) – 2200 участников из 86 стран.
- Международная конференция по проблемам гидрометеорологической безопасности (Москва, 2006 г.) – свыше 590 участников из 31 страны мира.
- Международная конференция «Проблемы адаптации к изменению климата» (Москва, 2011 г.) – свыше 600 участников из 34 стран мира.

Укрепление потенциала в Российской Федерации с участием стран приложения II, международных и других организаций

В Российской Федерации странами приложения II и международными специализированными организациями было осуществлено 19 проектов по укреплению потенциала. Приоритетными направлениями проектной деятельности были: содействие в выполнении обязательств по Конвенции и Киотскому протоколу, включая подготовку кадастров парниковых газов; энергоэффективность и возобновляемые источники энергии; обучение и информационная деятельность.

К примеру, завершен подготовительный этап реализации проекта Глобального экологического фонда (ГЭФ)/Всемирного банка «Российская программа развития возобновляемых источников энергии». Выполнен проект ТАСИС «Возобновляемые источники энергии и реконструкция ГЭС малых мощностей». Начат подготовительный этап по реализации проекта ЕЭК ООН «Разработки энергетического сектора возобновляемых источников энергии в Российской Федерации и странах СНГ».

Остающиеся потребности и проблемы в области укрепления потенциала

Несмотря на достигнутые успехи, в Российской Федерации остается необходимость в дальнейшем укреплении потенциала в следующих основных направлениях:

- *Прогнозы выбросов парниковых газов:* улучшение доступа к информации, методологиям и инструментам (моделям) для построения комплексных прогнозов выбросов парниковых газов при разных условиях экономического развития, а также оценки воздействия мер по сокращению выбросов парниковых газов на секторальном уровне.
- *Политика и меры, а также оценка их последствий:* усиление межведомственного взаимодействия на этапе сбора и анализа информации об осуществляемых политике и мерах в области противодействия

изменению климата, а также комплексной оценки результативности и ожидаемых эффектов от принимаемых и принятых мер.

- *Проекты совместного осуществления и передача технологий*: создание благоприятных условий для проектной деятельности и передачи экологически безопасных технологий на международном уровне.
- *Реализация мер в области адаптации*: активизация обмена опытом с зарубежными партнерами по проблематике воздействия климатических изменений на экономику с целью разработки вариантов действий по адаптации, реализация совместных проектов адаптации.
- *Климатическое обслуживание*: взаимодействие в области предоставления климатического обслуживания различным категориям потребителей климатической информации, сотрудничество при создании национальных сегментов Глобальной рамочной основы климатического обслуживания ВМО.

Paper no. 3A: Ukraine

Ukraine's submission on capacity-building for countries with economies in transition under the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 87)

Ukraine as a Party included in Annex I of the UNFCCC and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, having the status of a country with economy in transition, has been continuously and systematically implementing measures to improve institutional capacity in the following areas:

1. Development of legal principles and legal and regulatory framework of climate action;
2. Ensuring institutional capacity through the establishment and functioning of a special executive authority - the State Environmental Investment Agency, which is coordinated by the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

The development of legal principles and legal and regulatory framework of climate action

The Law of Ukraine of 29.10.1996 № 435/96-VR ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed on behalf of Ukraine at the UN Conference on Environment in Rio de Janeiro on 11 June 1992.

Furthermore, relevant regulations have been developed under the above law, namely:

- **Decree of the President of Ukraine of 12.09.2005 № 1239** "On coordinator of measures for the implementation of the obligations of Ukraine under the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 17.04.2008 № 392** "On the implementation of international obligations of Ukraine under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 14.04.1999 № 583** "On the Inter-Agency Commission for Implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 21.04.2006 № 554** "On approval of Procedure of functioning of the national system for estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer";
- **Instruction of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 18.08.2005 № 346-p** "On approval of the National Action Plan on implementation of the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 09.06.2011 N 621** "On approval of the Regulation on application of funds provided by the state budget to finance measures to fulfill the international obligations of Ukraine under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol."

Ensuring institutional capacity through the establishment and functioning of special executive authority – the State Environmental Investment Agency

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 04.04.2007 № 612 the National Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine was created.

Furthermore, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 30.07.2007 № 977 approved the Regulations "On the National Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine."

In addition, pursuant to the Decree of President of Ukraine of 09.12.2010 1085/2010 "On the optimization of the central authorities' the National Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine was reorganized into the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine and the Decree of President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/2011 approved the Regulations "On State Environmental Investment Agency."

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Regulations "On State Environmental Investment Agency", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/2011 the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine is a central body of executive power the activity of which is directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, and which is a part of the

executive establishment and within its competence it shall realize the government's policy on regulation of negative anthropogenic impact on climate change and adaptation to its changes as well as fulfill the requirements of the Framework United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto protocol.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 "On State Environmental Investment Agency", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/201, the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine shall:

- 1) implement state policy on the control of negative anthropogenic impact on climate change and on adaptation to its changes, as well as submit proposals for its formation;
- 2) implement within its competence the requirements of the Framework United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol;
- 3) establish and operate a national GHG emission trading system;
- 4) conduct international activities under the Framework Convention United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

According to paragraph 4 of the Guidance on operation of the national system of estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 21.04.2006 № 554 (hereinafter - Guidance) the National System is operated, in particular, by summarizing the results of the inventory and preparation of a national register of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases as well as materials to it.

At the same time, paragraph 5 of the Guidance on operation of the national system of estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases determines that on the basis of inventory a national register of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases is prepared annually as well as a national communication on climate change and research, related to raising the quality of the estimation of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases.

Ukraine has made a substantial effort in strengthening its capacity building under the Convention, but it needs adequate assistance and support in its efforts as an economy in transition, especially on the matter of developing a comprehensive national low carbon development strategy.

In view of the above, Ukraine invites Annex I Parties, which are in a position to do so, through multilateral agencies, including through the Global Environment Facility within its mandate, bilateral agencies and the private sector or through any further arrangements, as appropriate, to make available the capacity building, financial, technical and technology transfer assistance for the Parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy in order to assist these Parties in the development and implementation of their national low-emission development strategy and action plans consistent with their priorities and with their emission reduction targets by adopting a relevant decision within the framework of the Convention.

Paper no. 3B: Ukraine

Ukraine's submission on capacity-building for countries with economies in transition under the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 123)

Ukraine as a Party included in Annex I of the UNFCCC and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, having the status of a country with economy in transition, has been continuously and systematically implementing measures to improve institutional capacity in the following areas:

1. Development of legal principles and legal and regulatory framework of climate action;
2. Ensuring institutional capacity through the establishment and functioning of a special executive authority - the State Environmental Investment Agency, which is coordinated by the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine;

The development of legal principles and legal and regulatory framework of climate action

The Law of Ukraine of 29.10.1996 № 435/96-VR ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed on behalf of Ukraine at the UN Conference on Environment in Rio de Janeiro on 11 June 1992.

The Law of Ukraine of 04.02.2004 № 1430-IV ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed on behalf of Ukraine in New York on 15 March 1999.

Furthermore, relevant regulations have been developed under the above law, namely:

- **Decree of the President of Ukraine of 12.09.2005 № 1239** "On coordinator of measures for the implementation of the obligations of Ukraine under the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 17.04.2008 № 392** "On the implementation of international obligations of Ukraine under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 22.02.2008 № 221** "On approval of the procedure for review, approval and implementation of Environmental (Green) Investment Projects during the timeframe of obligations of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 14.04.1999 № 583** "On the Inter-Agency Commission for Implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 22.02.2006 № 206** "On approval of the Procedure of preparation, review, approval and implementation of projects aimed at reduction of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 21.04.2006 № 554** "On approval of Procedure of functioning of the national system for estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 28.05.2008 № 504** "On the preparation and maintenance of national electronic register of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases";
- **Instruction of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 18.08.2005 № 346-p** "On approval of the National Action Plan on implementation of the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23.03. 2011 N 348** "On approval of the Regulation on application of funds provided by the state budget for implementation of measures to reduce emissions (increasing absorption) of greenhouse gases";
- **Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 09.06.2011 N 621** "On approval of the Regulation on application of funds provided by the state budget to finance measures to fulfill the international obligations of Ukraine under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol."

Ensuring institutional capacity through the establishment and functioning of special executive authority – the State Environmental Investment Agency

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 04.04.2007 № 612 the National Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine was created.

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In addition, pursuant to the Decree of President of Ukraine of 09.12.2010 1085/2010 "On the optimization of the central authorities' the National Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine was reorganized into the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine and the Decree of President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/2011 approved the Regulations "On State Environmental Investment Agency."

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Regulations "On State Environmental Investment Agency", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/2011 the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine is a central body of executive power the activity of which is directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, and which is a part of the executive establishment and within its competence it shall realize the government's policy on regulation of negative anthropogenic impact on climate change and adaptation to its changes as well as fulfill the requirements of the Framework United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto protocol.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 "On State Environmental Investment Agency", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 13.04.2011 № 455/2011, the State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine shall:

- 1) implement state policy on the control of negative anthropogenic impact on climate change and on adaptation to its changes, as well as submit proposals for its formation;
- 2) implement within its competence the requirements of the Framework United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol;
- 3) establish and operate a national GHG emission trading system;
- 4) conduct international activities under the Framework Convention United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

According to paragraph 4 of the Guidance on operation of the national system of estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 21.04.2006 № 554 (hereinafter - Guidance) the National System is operated, in particular, by summarizing the results of the inventory and preparation of a national register of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases as well as materials to it.

At the same time, paragraph 5 of the Guidance on operation of the national system of estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases determines that on the basis of inventory a national register of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases is prepared annually as well as a national communication on climate change and research, related to raising the quality of the estimation of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases.

Ukraine has made a substantial effort in strengthening its capacity building under the Convention, but it needs adequate assistance and support in its efforts as an economy in transition, especially on the matter of developing a comprehensive national low carbon development strategy.

In view of the above, Ukraine invites Annex I Parties, which are in a position to do so, through multilateral agencies, including through the Global Environment Facility within its mandate, bilateral agencies and the private sector or through any further arrangements, as appropriate, to make available the capacity building, financial, technical and technology transfer assistance for the Parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy in order to assist these Parties in the development and implementation of their national low-emission development strategy and action plans consistent with their priorities and with their emission reduction targets by adopting a relevant decision within the framework of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.