

**INTERSESSIONAL PANEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)**

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Contribution by Belarus

**to the CSTD 2022-2023 priority theme on “Technology and innovation for cleaner
and more productive and competitive production”**

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PRIORITY THEME 1: Technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

1. What are some specific examples (from the public and private sectors) of green technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production in your country? Please include contact, website, link to reports and any other relevant information concerning these projects and initiatives.

The innovation and industrial cluster “Electrotransport” has been created in Belarus with the aim of developing and manufacturing of new means of electric transport and its components as well as towards effective coordination between research and technology, education and industry sectors.

A number of electric vehicles were developed with the cluster, for example, electric buses, autonomous trolleybuses and trolleybuses with extended autonomous course, power electronics.

Another example is the State Scientific and Technical Programme “Green Technologies for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Safety” for the period 2021–2025.

Thus, under the Programme and with the scientific support of the National Academy of Sciences¹: environmentally friendly hydraulic reagents for drilling (humic peat and sorbent powders) as well as materials for the absorption of used surfactants and emulsifiers are being produced²;

a domestic production unit has been created and production of activated coal from peat has been launched³;

organo-bacterial fertilizers from the separated livestock waste have been produced⁴;

printing paper manufacturing technology (with surface treatment and with the use of secondary fibrous semifinished products) has been introduced⁵; etc.

2. What are the national strategies, policies, and laws concerning green technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production in your country?

The fundamental document in this area is the National Action Plan for the Development of “Green” Economy in Belarus for the period 2021–2025. There is also the State Scientific and Technical Programme “Green Technologies for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Safety” for the period 2021–2025.

Belarus is currently working on improving the national legislation on “green” economy-related matters – Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Air Protection, Law on Waste Management.

3. What are the key industries that are pioneering green innovation in the country? List the key actors in the national ecosystem of innovation related to green innovation in your country (firms, universities, financial institutions, regulators)? What are the key networks of the ecosystem in your country (including online networks, innovation hubs, forums, etc.)?

Belarus seeks to introduce “green” technologies and innovations in all sectors of economy. Today the leading and active role in this area belongs to mechanical engineering, machine tool manufacturing, micro- and nanoelectronics, fuel, petrochemical, forestry and wood processing industries as well as to institutions of the National Academy of Sciences, Belarusian State University, Belarusian State Technological University.

¹ <http://nature-nas.by/ecotech-res>

² <https://www.aridgrow.by/>

³ <https://stroyenergo.by/en/services/design-and-construction-of-civil-and-military-facilities/>

⁴ <http://paei.by/uslugi/>

⁵ <https://goznakpaper.by/catalog.html?sect=20>

4. What are the challenges that your government have faced or may face in promoting green technology and innovation in your country to contribute to national development priorities and accelerate the progress towards the SDGs?

Belarus is working on establishing incentive mechanisms as well as improving the national system of interaction and coordination between different stakeholders – public authorities, legal entities, business, academia, individuals, etc.

5. What should governments, the private sector, organized civil society, and other stakeholders do so that developing countries can benefit from these technologies?

6. What are some examples of international cooperation mechanisms, projects, programmes or strategies, including triangular and South-South cooperation, in green technology and innovation that your country is part of?

7. What actions can the international community, including the CSTD, take to help your country take advantage of green technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production?

8. Could you suggest some contact persons of the nodal agency responsible for projects/policies and international collaboration in this context as well as any experts (from academia, private sector, civil society or government) dealing with projects in this area? We might contact them directly for further input or invite some of them as speakers for the CSTD inter-sessional panel and annual session.

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9. Do you have any documentation, references, technological assessments, future studies or reports on the priority theme in your country or region?

Belarus is looking into the international experience of the state regulation of a circular economy. Concept of the National Strategy of the Circular Economy Development until 2035 is under preparation.

For the period 2021–2025 there is a number of programmes dedicated to “green” technologies and innovation, inter alia the State Scientific and Technical Programme “Green Technologies for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Safety”, State Programmes “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources” and “Science-intensive technologies and techniques”.

Applied research is being carried out in waste management and recycling with a focus on the production of recycled materials.