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Comparative analysis of the Kyoto Protocol implementation at the BSEC countries

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Structure

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- Conclusions



Introduction

■ Copenhagen Accord

- Achievement of emission targets for Annex I Parties
- Implementation of mitigation actions for non-Annex I Parties



Participation requirements (1/2)

Prerequisites for Annex I country

- Ratification of Kyoto Protocol (KP)
- Establishment - Recording in Compilation and Accounting Database of initial assigned amount
- Compliant registry
- Submission of
 - Inventory
 - Information on assigned amount



Participation requirements (2/2)

Prerequisites for non-Annex I country

- Ratification of UNFCCC and KP
 - Establishment of a Designated National Authority (DNA) to approve CDM project proposals
 - Criteria for approval of CDM projects
 - Issue Letters of Approval for CDM projects
-
- CDM: Clean Development Mechanism
 - UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Hosting CDM projects

Requirements

- National reports with climate change and GHG emission data
- Participation in regional and national climate change mitigation and adaptation programs
- Cooperation in climate change technology transfer and capacity building programs



BSEC countries



Albania

- Ratification: UNFCCC (3.10.1994) and KP (16.12.2004)
- Establishment of DNA
 - Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Administration
- No information about approval criteria
- Established national GHG inventory
- One registered CDM project
- No GHG emission reduction target
- Priorities
 - RES, energy sector, waste management sector, LULUCF
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Italy, Denmark, World Bank Bio-carbon fund, Austrian Development Assistance



Armenia (1/2)

- Ratification: UNFCCC (14.5.1993) and KP (26.12.2002)
- Establishment of DNA
 - Ministry of Nature Protection
- Establishment of national GHG inventory
- Typical CDM approval criteria
- 5 Registered CDM projects
 - 3 hydro, 1 landfill gas, 1 methane avoidance
- No GHG emission reduction target



Armenia (2/2)

- Two main policy instruments
 - Decision No N-974 “Implementation of CDM”
 - Degree of Minister of Nature Protection No N-274 “Establishing Procedure of Submittal of Project Design Documents under CDM”
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Denmark, UNDP MDG carbon Facility
- Priorities
 - Energy efficiency, RES, waste management, afforestation, reforestation, industrial processes, gas supply system



Azerbaijan

- Ratification: UNFCCC (6.5.95) and KP (6.05.2005)
- Establishment of DNA
 - Climate Change and Ozone Centre of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
- No information about approval criteria
- No Registered CDM projects
- No GHG emission reduction target
- No legislative framework
- No Memorandum of Understanding
- No specified priorities



Bulgaria

- Ratification: KP (17.07.2002)
- Establishment of National Focal Point (NFP)
 - Ministry of Environment and Water
- Submission of 5th National Communication
- 16 Registered JI projects
- 8% GHG emission reduction target
- Established legislative framework
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Japan, Sweden, WBPCF
- Priorities
 - Energy efficiency, RES, cogeneration, carbon-less technologies
- Participation to EU ETS



Georgia

- Ratification: UNFCCC (29.7.94) and KP (16.6.99)
- Establishment of DNA
 - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
- 2 Registered CDM projects
 - 1 fugitive, 1 landfill gas
- No GHG emission reduction target
- No legislative framework
- No Memorandum of Understanding
- Priorities
 - Hydro power plants



Greece

- Ratification: KP (31.5.2002)
- Establishment of NFP
 - Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
- Submission of 5th NC
- No Registered JI projects
- 25% increase in GHG emissions
- Legislative framework
- No Memorandum of Understanding
- No specified priorities
- Participation to EU ETS



Moldova

- Ratification: UNFCCC (16.3.95) and KP (22.04.2003)
- Establishment of DNA
 - Ministry of Environment and National Resources
- 3 Registered CDM projects
 - 2 EE service, 1 reforestation
- No GHG emission reduction target
- One policy instrument
 - Government Resolution Nr. 1574/26.12.03
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Denmark, Carbon Fund
- Priorities
 - RES



Romania

- Ratification: KP (19.3.2001)
- Establishment of NFP
 - Ministry of Environment and National Resources
- Submission of 5th NC
- 7 Registered JI projects
 - 1 biomass energy, 1 EE supply side, 1 afforestation, 1 geothermal, 1 fossil fuel switch, 2 energy distribution
- 7% GHG emission reduction target
- Established legal framework
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Switzerland, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, France, Italy, Finland, Carbon Fund
- No specified priorities
- Participation to EU ETS



Russia

- Ratification: KP (4.11.2004)
- Establishment of NFP
 - Ministry of Economic Development
- Submission of 5th NC
- No Registered JI projects
- 0% GHG emission reduction target
- Established legal framework
- No Memorandum of Understanding
- No specified priorities



Serbia

- Ratification: UNFCCC (10.06.01), KP (17.01.08)
- Establishment of DNA
- No registered projects
- No GHG emission reduction target
- Under development legislative framework
- Defined sustainable development criteria
- No Memorandum of Understanding
- Priorities
 - Waste management, agriculture and forestry



Turkey

- Ratification: UNFCCC (24.02.04) and KP (26.08.09)
- No established DNA
- No registered projects
- No GHG emission reduction target
- Established national GHG inventory
- Under development legislative framework
- No specified priorities



Ukraine

- Ratification: KP (14.4.2004)
- Established NFP
 - National Environmental Investment Agency
- Submission of 5th NC
- 27 registered JI projects
- 0% GHG emission reduction target
- Established national GHG inventory
- Established legislative framework
- Specified priorities
- Established GIS



Method AMS

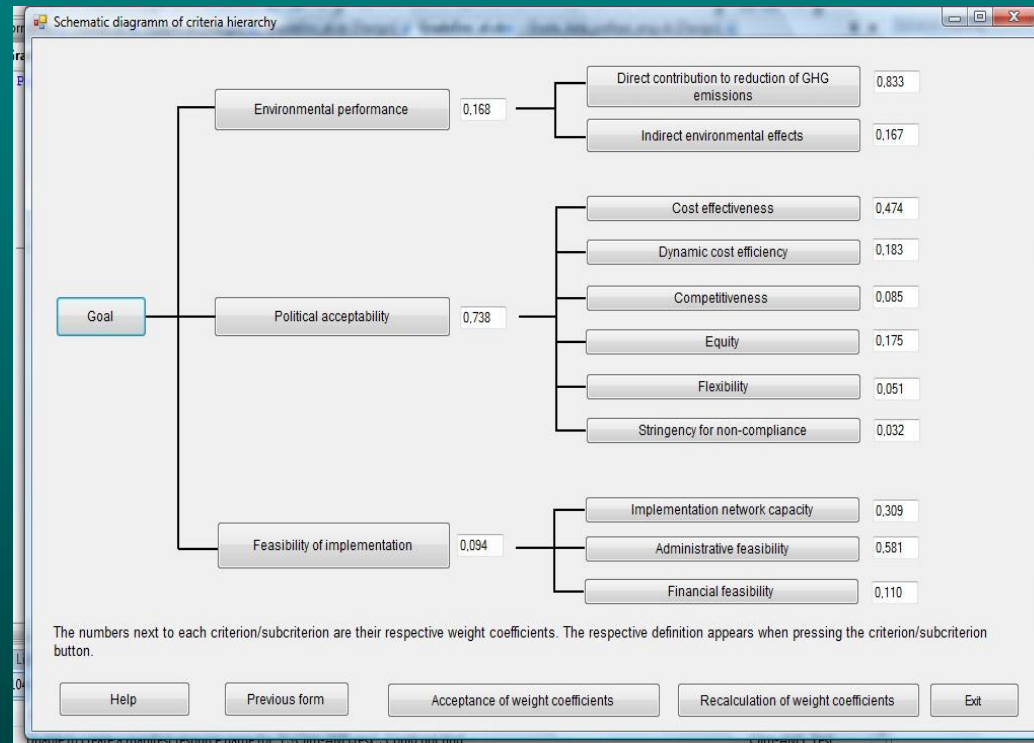
- Multi-criteria analysis method
- Combination of three standard methods
 - Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)
 - Multi-Attribute Utility Theory (MAUT)
 - Simple Multi-Attribute Ranking Technique (SMART)



Criteria-tree

■ Hierarchy

- Set of three criteria and eleven sub-criteria
 - Environmental performance
 - Political acceptability
 - Feasibility of implementation



Application

- KP implementation at BSEC countries
- Usage of Clim-AMS software

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Determining the elements of evaluation". It is divided into two main sections: "Climate policy instruments" and "Countries".

Climate policy instruments

Select the number of instruments that will be evaluated
Press button OK once you have selected. Maximum number, 10 instruments.

1 [OK]

Type the names of the instruments
Type the name and then press the button OK. Each name that you type will appear in the boxes on the right.

[Text input field] [OK]

[List of boxes for instrument names]

Countries

Select the number of countries for which the evaluation will take place
Press the OK button, once you have selected. Maximum number, 25 countries.

12 [OK]

Type the name of the countries and then press the OK button
Type the name and then press the button OK. Each name that you type will appear in the boxes

[Text input field] [OK]

[List of boxes for country names]

[List of countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine]

[Help] [Previous form] [Next step] [Exit]

create a manifest resource name for "F:\Clim-AMS.resx". Could not find
Clim-AMS, Test



Data and assessments

- Data from UNEP – RISO Centre (September 2010) and UNFCCC
 - Number of registered projects
 - Amount of issued kCERs
 - Environmental impacts
 - Variety of projects (at validity or registered)
- Assessments based on official reports regarding the national status (NC, UN, Energy View of BSEC Countries)



AMS outcomes

Presentation of evaluation

Name of evaluated instrument: Kyoto Protocol

Score of best aggregate performance: 37,550

Prioritization

Name	Final grade	Name	Final grade	Name	Final grade
Country 1: Albania	8,424	Country 16: _	0,000	Ukraine	37,550
Country 2: Armenia	11,043	Country 17: _	0,000	Bulgaria	21,640
Country 3: Azerbaijan	6,504	Country 18: _	0,000	Russia	18,516
Country 4: Bulgaria	21,640	Country 19: _	0,000	Romania	17,407
Country 5: Georgia	8,458	Country 20: _	0,000	Armenia	11,043
Country 6: Greece	4,955	Country 21: _	0,000	Georgia	8,458
Country 7: Moldova	7,434	Country 22: _	0,000	Albania	8,424
Country 8: Romania	17,407	Country 23: _	0,000	Moldova	7,434
Country 9: Russia	18,516	Country 24: _	0,000	Azerbaijan	6,504
Country 10: Serbia	1,608	Country 25: _	0,000	Greece	4,955
Country 11: Turkey	1,960				
Country 12: Ukraine	37,550				
Country 13: _	0,000				
Country 14: _	0,000				
Country 15: _	0,000				

Previous Form Comments Exit

Results

	Environmental performance	Political acceptability	Feasibility of implementation	Final grade
<i>Albania</i>	11.133	8.446	3.405	8.424
<i>Armenia</i>	11.133	10.532	14.888	11.043
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	0	8.587	1.766	6.504
<i>Bulgaria</i>	24.669	21.682	15.892	21.640
<i>Georgia</i>	5.567	9.753	3.459	8.458
<i>Greece</i>	0	4.689	15.892	4.955
<i>Moldova</i>	16.700	5.832	3.459	7.434
<i>Romania</i>	16.700	17.761	15.892	17.407
<i>Russia</i>	16.700	20.854	3.405	18.516
<i>Serbia</i>	0	1.754	3.405	1.608
<i>Turkey</i>	0	1.695	7.542	1.960
<i>Ukraine</i>	100.00	26.716	10.994	37.550



Conclusions

- Identification of research needs in developing countries for climate change issues
- Transfer of knowledge and best practices
- Linkage of policy development with research support



Thank you

