

The EU for Climate Project is funded by the European Union and implemented by the United Nations Development Program. The project supports Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries in implementing the Paris Agreement on climate and improving climate policy and legislation. Its goal is to limit the impact of climate change on the lives of citizens and make them more resilient to such change, which will help EaP countries integrate emission reduction and climate resilience goals into development policies and plans, and improve climate change policies and legislation.



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EU4Climate

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

DEVELOPMENT OF DEEP GHG EMISSION REDUCTION SCENARIOS UNTIL 2050 IN THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE SECTOR, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EU4CLIMATE PROJECT

Report ...

Author:

Partners:

Coordinators:

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List of abbreviations (example, adapt according to report)

UNFCCC)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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Introduction

1 Analysis of the long-term changes in export markets

1.1 List of the largest export-oriented/import-oriented economic entities of the Republic of Belarus

List developing

1.2 Calculation of the carbon intensity of products

Calculating the carbon intensity of products using EU-certified methodologies, or other methodologies more appropriate to the national circumstances, for enterprises from paragraph 2.1 (interested in participating in the project)

1.3 Action plan to reduce the carbon intensity

Developing an action plan to reduce the carbon intensity (energy intensity) of manufactured products for enterprises from paragraph 2.1 (interested in participating in the project)

1.4 Environmental ratings of interested enterprises

Determining environmental ratings of interested enterprises

1.5 “Carbon trap” analyses

Analysing the “carbon trap” and the introduction of a CBAM to determine the risks for goods exported to the European market

1.6 List of the largest economic entities of the Republic of Belarus exporting to the EU market

Drawing up a list of the largest economic entities of the Republic of Belarus exporting to the EU market, which may be affected by the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM)

1.7 International carbon regulation

Impact of international carbon regulation and carbon pricing on export revenues (e.g., what will be the decrease in revenues from the export of hydrocarbons, fertilizers, and other carbon-intensive products if the carbon price reaches EUR 50-80/tCO₂)

1.8 Roadmap to develop methodologies for estimating GHG emissions by various categories of sources

Preparing a roadmap to develop methodologies for estimating GHG emissions by various categories of sources, taking into account the requirements for calculation of GHG emissions, including the CBAM

2 Analysis of the measures required to convert export industries to low-carbon/carbon-free production

2.1 Identification of new industries that will be able to compensate for the revenues lost due to (non)sale of carbon-intensive goods in the future

Identify new industries that will be able to compensate for the revenues lost due to (non)sale of carbon-intensive goods in the future

2.2 New technologies and the possibilities for their application in Belarus analysis

Analysing new technologies and the possibilities for their application in Belarus (new products and materials in the pipe industry, technologies for the production and monitoring of products, the use of hydrogen instead of coal in steel production, GHG-free ammonia production technologies, carbon-free cement production, low-carbon clinker production technologies, possible conversion from traditional (coke-based) to hydrogen- and electrolysis-based steel production, etc.)

2.3 Phased replacement of obsolete equipment and technologies analysis

Analysing phased replacement of obsolete equipment and technologies (at the end of their useful life, after the depreciation of assets) with carbon-free alternatives

2.4 Decline in the use of products, which are characterized by intense GHG emissions analysis

Analysing the decline in the use of products, which are characterized by intense GHG emissions, and the substitution of materials with low-emission ones

Analysing the increase in the productivity of technological processes for producing materials and manufacturing final products

Analysing the conditions that ensure more intensive use of products, extension of service life, reuse, recycling and repair of product components as a strategy to improve the usefulness of products

2.5 Opportunities and conditions for expanding the waste recycling area analysis

Analysing opportunities and conditions for expanding the waste recycling area so that recyclables reduce the need for the production of more emission-intensive primary materials

2.6 Cost-effective technologies and required developments

Consolidating information on potential cost-effective technologies and required developments

Analysing economic incentive mechanisms that encourage economic entities to introduce low-carbon production technologies with the justification of the most effective approach

2.7 Assessment of the investment costs required to introduce low-carbon production technologies in the Republic of Belarus

Assessing the investment costs required to introduce low-carbon production technologies in the Republic of Belarus

3 Analysis of the impact of the measures under consideration on GDP growth/decline

Analyse the impact of the measures under consideration on GDP growth/decline

4 Projections of emission reductions

4.1 Make projections of emission reductions for the measures considered in paragraphs 2 - 4 with different levels of intensity: BAU, low decline, accelerated decline, sharp decline

Make projections of emission reductions for the measures considered in paragraphs 2 - 4 with different levels of intensity: BAU, low decline, accelerated decline, sharp decline

4.2 Summary of the research findings

Preparing a non-technical summary of the research findings, to be published in the media

5 Reference list