

Legal and Institutional Arrangements for the GHG Inventory in Ukraine

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Outline

- ▶ Legal framework of the GHG inventory in Ukraine
- ▶ Institutional arrangements of the GHG inventory in Ukraine
- ▶ Main lessons learned from the preparation of the National Inventory Report

Legal framework

Adoption by the Parliament of Ukraine the Laws on
Ratification of the pillar agreements on climate change:

- United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1996);
- Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC (KP) (2004);
- Paris Agreement (PA) (2016).

Legal framework

- President of Ukraine by its Order #1239/2005 authorized the Government to establish necessary legal and institutional arrangements for measures to fulfill the commitments under the UNFCCC and KP;
- The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine was authorized to coordinate all measures aimed on fulfillment of the UNFCCC and KP.

Legal framework

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine established the National Inventory System and the procedures for the national GHG inventory (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 21, 2006, of No. 554);
- Several other documents were adopted by the Government of Ukraine, aimed in fulfillment of the provisions of the KP related to the joined implementation mechanism, but not related to the GHG inventory.

Institutional arrangements

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MEPR) is responsible for the fulfillment of commitments of Ukraine under the UNFCCC, KP and PA, including the functioning of the National Inventory System.

In 2011 the Government of Ukraine accepted the proposition of the MEPR to establish the National Center for GHG Emission Inventory (NCI) (Resolution 1194-p from 7.11.2011).

Institutional arrangements

NCI was established under the supervision of the MEPR, and is authorized to:

- 1) Select the methodologies, methods and other relevant factors necessary for the GHG inventory preparation, considering guidance from the COP/CMP and IPCC;
- 2) Collect necessary data for the GHG inventory;
- 3) Perform the calculations, including the QA/QC procedures;
- 4) Develop relevant sections of the National Inventory Report;
- 5) Facilitate the review process by the UNFCCC secretariat;
- 6) Other support to the MEPR (MRV as a part of the ETS).

Institutional arrangements



► Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 21, 2006, of No. 554 also involve other agencies, institutions and enterprises into the National Inventory System in the process of data collection and provision.

Lessons learned

- 1) Decree of the Government of Ukraine sometimes is not sufficient to resolve issues with data collection, when the limitations are related to Laws of Ukraine;
- 2) Automatic application of Decisions of COP/CMP/CMA in the GHG inventory avoids lengthy process of the national legislation adoption process, however some issues need to have national legislation in place;
- 3) Close cooperation between NCI and MEPR greatly facilitates the communication with different agencies, ministries and enterprises in the process of data collection;

Lessons learned

- 4) Establishment of the NCI created necessary institutional memory of data and supporting materials of GHG inventories in cases of reforms in the structure of governmental agencies and ministries;
- 5) Involvement of other specialized research institutions facilitates to comprehensively consider national circumstances in the GHG inventory;
- 6) NCI workers are not public servants, thus do not have limitations related to public servants' legislation;
- 7) Technical experts employed in the NCI have an opportunity to enhance its expertise by enrollment in other projects related to climate change or working in other institutions (educational, scientific).

Lessons learned

- 8) Training courses for the reviewers organized by the UNFCCC secretariat not only provide technical experts an opportunity to become internationally recognized experts in the GHG inventory, but also greatly enhances technical expertise of the experts themselves.