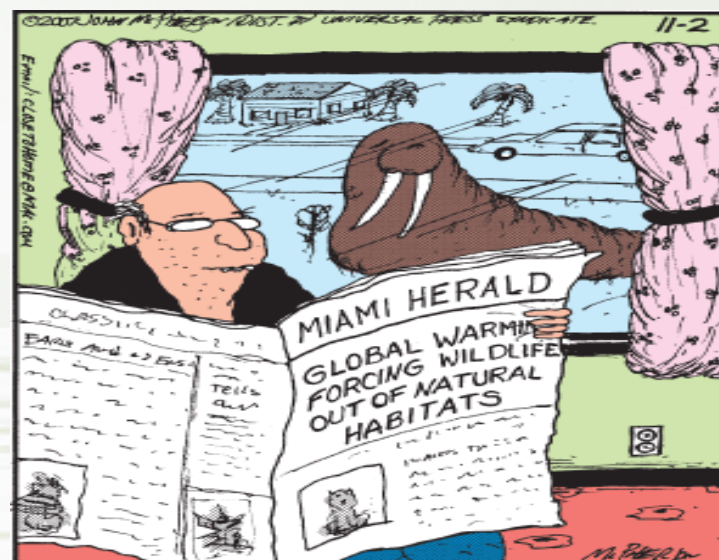


Post 2012 climate policy in Ukraine

By Iryna Stavchuk, NECU, Ukraine



15 November 2007, Ljubljana

General rule for Ukrainian policy officers:

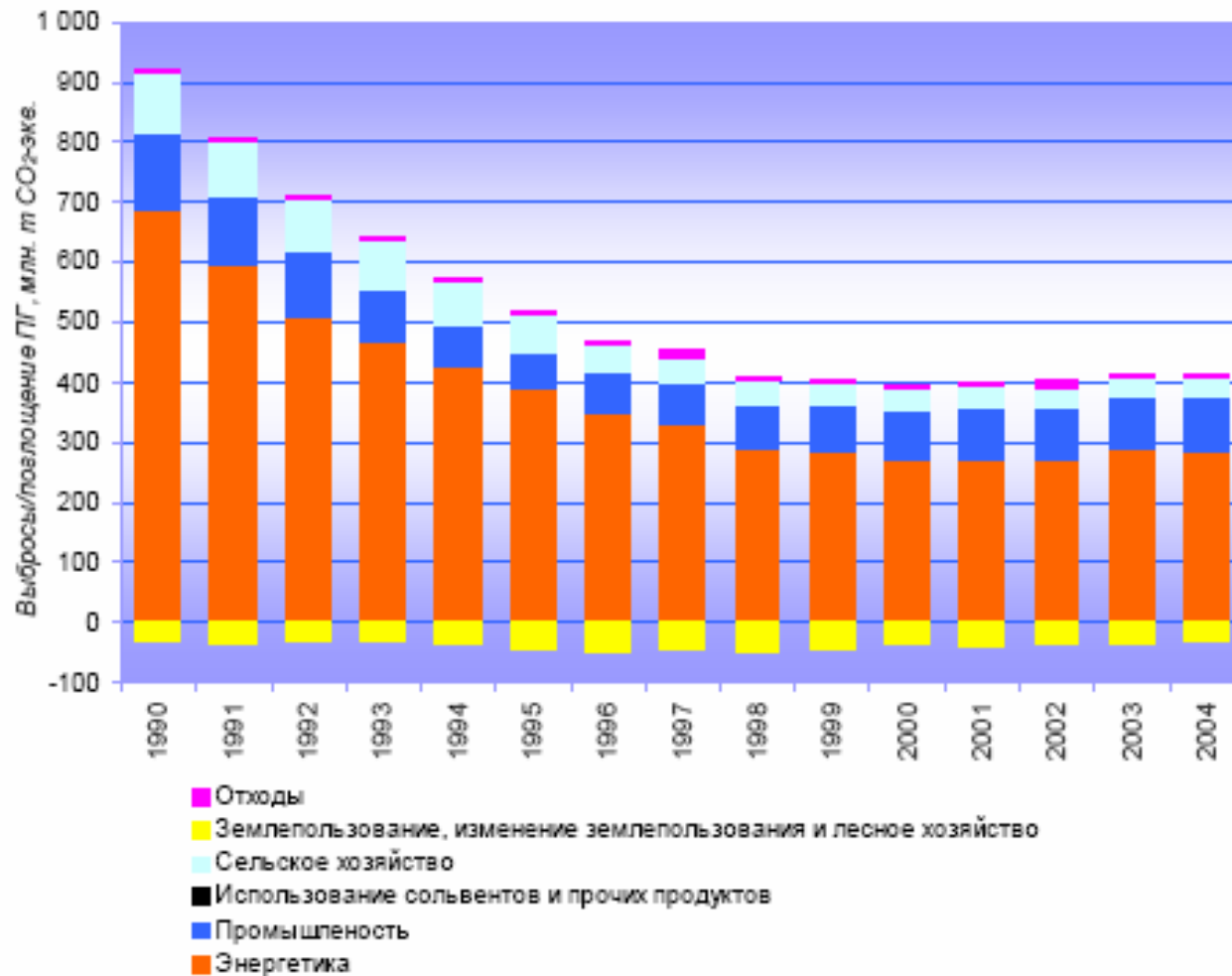
Initiative is punished



Therefore Ukraine

- Is very silent at negotiations
- floating in the process
- Unlikely to take bad or good leadership role within countries with economies in transition
- Positive outcome: doesn't create problems in negotiations and will never stand up alone with "bad position"
- negative: would definitely join other CEE countries in their position for low targets and targets allowing hot air credits

Ukraine has ratified Kyoto Protocol with 0% reduction target

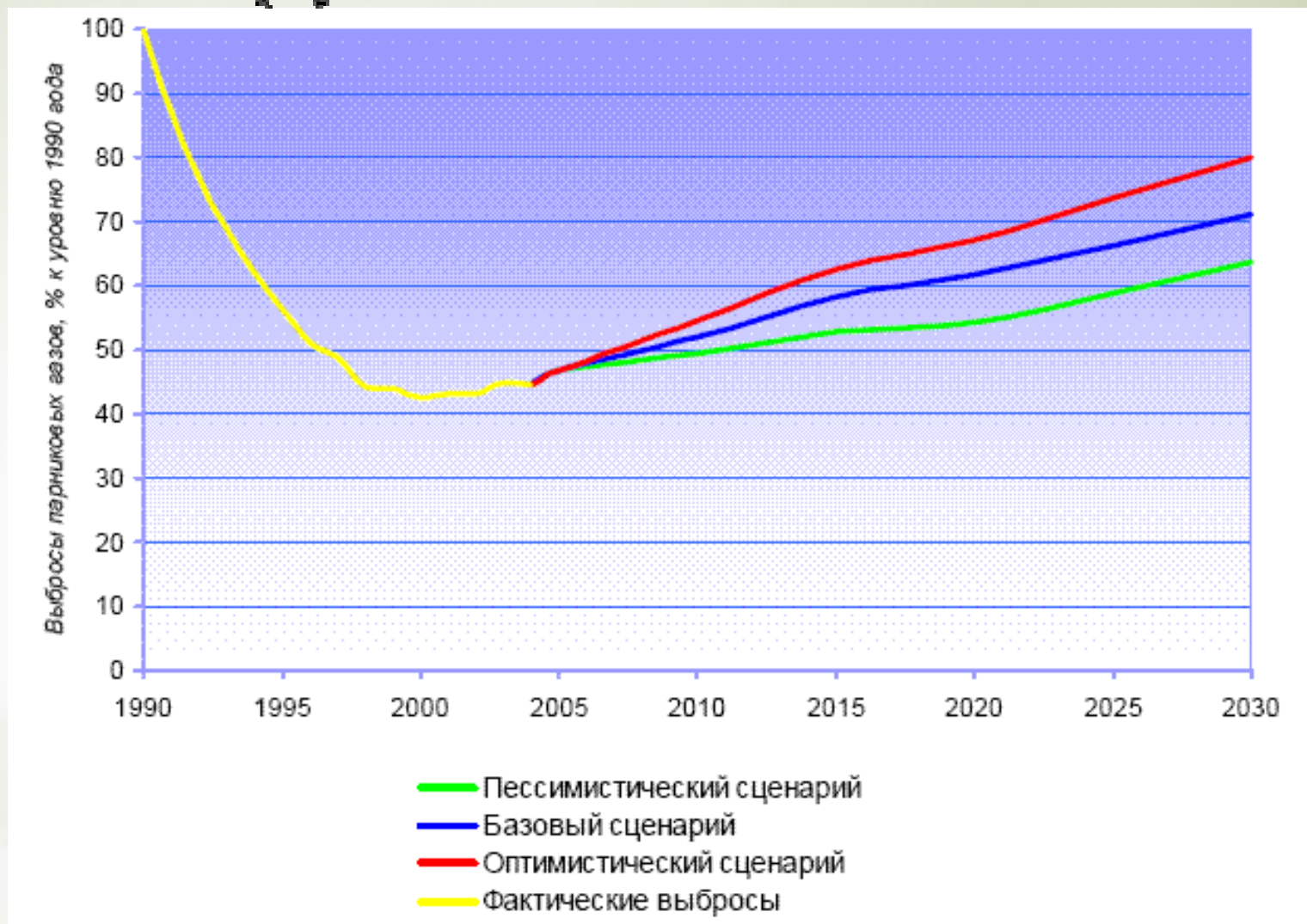


1990 – 925
million tons of
CO₂ e

2004 – 413
million tons of
CO₂ e



Post 2012



Official Post-2012 position I

- Very general
- No reference to 2°C warming, no mention of urgency to act
- The new agreement has to be within UNFCCC
- Global need to reduce global emissions by 30-50% by 2050
- Highlighting volunteer commitments, however unclear for NA1 only or for both A1 and NA1
- Considers 20-30% reduction target compared to 1990 by 2020 and claims it requires financial resources

Official Post-2012 position II

- Plans to participate in international emissions trading
- Keeping Kyoto flexible mechanisms in new treaty
- Next commitment period to last for minimum 10-15 years (if needed, with compliance periods)
- Technology transfer is an important step in global climate change mitigation. Supports development of the mechanism of the “no-obstacle technology spreading”.
- Sinks is a very important mitigation opportunity for Ukraine

Challenges to take up deep target for Post-2012

Government perspective:

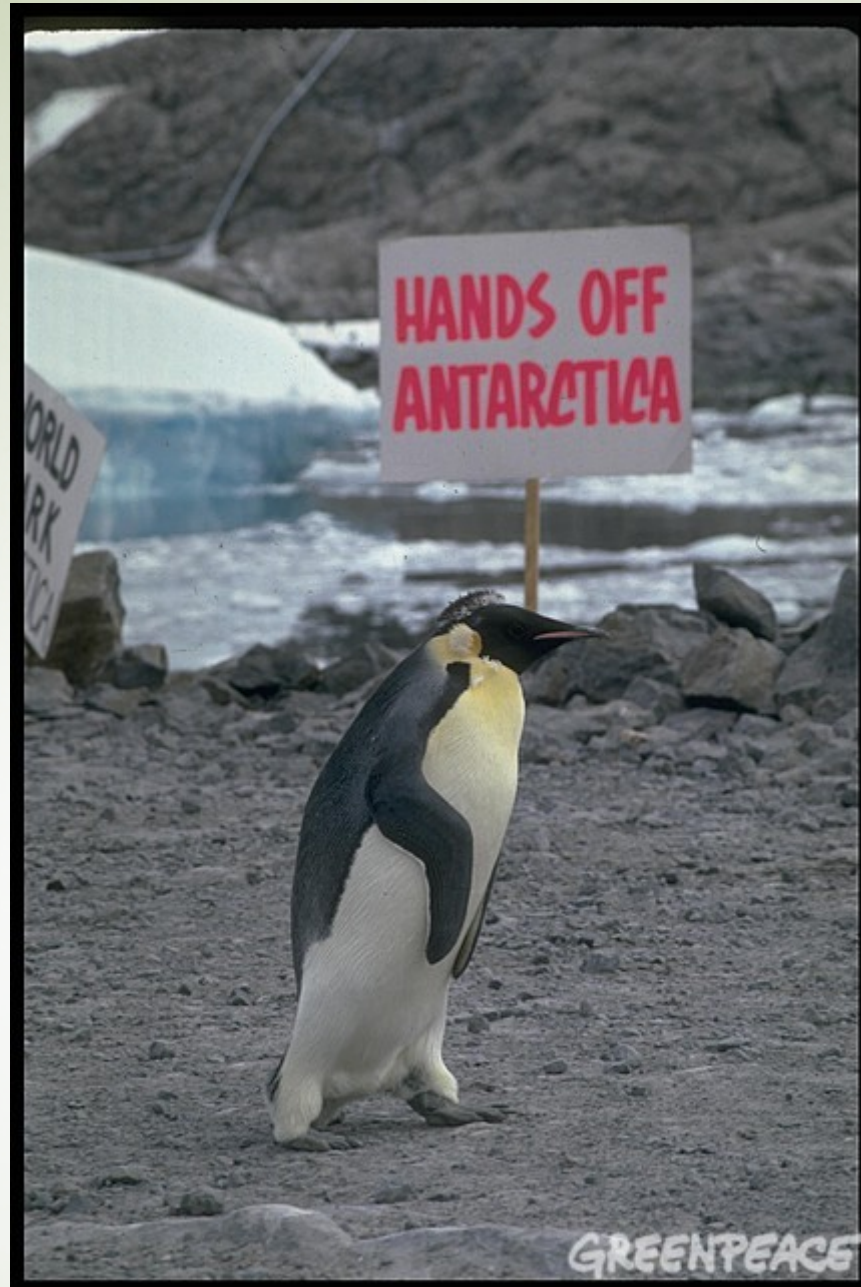
- Very strong idea that Ukraine is a poor country and cannot take obligation to reduce emissions
- Ukraine has overdone its obligation and the price has already been paid with economic decrease

It is deeply reflected in the current policy: Kyoto protocol for the government means only JI and Hot air trade, however no policies in place for emissions reductions in different sectors and no responsibility for the global impacts

NGOs shifting to effective Post 2012 decision

1. Development of NGO position for Bali and presenting at NGO-government meeting
2. Submission of the position to other ministries and thus, initiating discussions within the government
3. Public event before COP, media
4. Lobbying the government to plan an analysis for 2008 on climate change mitigation potential





Thank you for
attention!