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**THE ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGAL
OUTCOMES OF THE 21ST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE
CHANGE IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND
ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

Throughout the history of the Earth, climate has been changing all the time. But only the changes of the last decades, which are connected first of all with industry activities of the human are the reason of the trouble in the world communities. On the third United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto on December 11, 1997 the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. This is an international document, which provides legal obligations for 38 industrialized countries and is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emission (approved by the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Belarus August 12, 2005 № 370). The main task of this Protocol is the motivation of developed countries and countries with transition economies in reducing harmful atmospheric emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other industrial gases by 5% by 2012 in comparison with 1990. Belarusian legislation on the environment has some laws regulating legal relations that touch upon the Protocol of Kyoto: the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the safety of the environment” dated November 26, 1992, the law of the Republic of Belarus “On the protection of the atmosphere” dated April 15, 1997, the law of the Republic of Belarus “On the protection of ozone layer” dated November 12, 2001, etc.

The obligations under the joining to the Kyoto’s Protocol are quite consistent with economic development trends of our country: reducing energy intensity GDP; enhancing the part of natural gas to heating oil; enhancing the part of perpetual resources and unconventional energy resources.

The 21 Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on climate change and 11 Meetings of the Parties Protocol of Kyoto was being held from November 29 till December 12, 2015 in Paris. The result of these important international events is Paris Accord, which will replace Kyoto Protocol after 2020. On September 20, 2016, the Republic of Belarus became the thirtieth country, which signed Paris Accord. The sides fixed the main purpose of this Accord that is to keep the increase of global temperature within the limits of 1.5 or less 2 degree Celsius by the end of the century. For resolving problems, which are connected with the climate change, the developed countries of the world agreed to allocate \$ 100 million per year to emerging countries. Article 105 “International treaties” of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the environmental safety” states: “If international treaty of the Republic of Belarus establishes other standards of the environmental

protection than those which are provided in the present law we should use the norms of international legislation”, that fixes some legal contradictions that may emerge. Paris Accord includes some flexible regulations, allowing the Republic of Belarus to use economic mechanisms in the future to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and use unconditional advantages like high percentage of forest land, the presence of considerable water resources, essential part of bogs, and particularly protected natural territories. In addition, these provisions help to overcome the current impossibility of using Kyoto Protocol mechanisms such as the trade of quotas for greenhouse gas emissions, the implementation of joint implementation projects, and others.

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THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL COMPETENCES OF THE TEACHERS WITHIN THE DISTANCE COURSE OF EDUCATION

The modern model of education in the context of professional development and additional education of experts assumes to modify the organization of studying process, the content of studies, and also alters the form and technologies of the learning process. At the present stage of society development, the new opportunities for education are opened by the virtualization of education environment. The virtualization process of education is caused by the rapid development of information systems that open new didactic and administrative opportunities for the perfecting of the education system, and for the requirements of the education system to provide with quality and available education.

The process of formation of the teachers' competences is linked with the professional development of general education and professional levels of ecological competence.

The electronic system of distance learning Moodle was used for distance learning courses (the modular object-oriented dynamic educational environment). The courses allow to organize the distance learning and include a set of necessary tools for the development of distant courses. Within the international Tempus 543707-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-DE-TEMPUS-JPHES project "Ecological Education for Belarus, Russia and Ukraine", the programs for professional development within ecological education for school and college teachers were implemented. Two courses were implemented: for school teachers "Project Activity in Ecological Education of Pupils" and for college teachers "Practical Ecology within Realization of Distant Education".

A relevance of implemented courses is determined by increased value of innovative approaches to the process of ecological competences formation. The course program gives access to methodology to organize research projects and to create