

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

[Date, N...]

ON APPROVAL OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 2021-2030 OF THE REPUBLIC OF
ARMENIA TO PARIS AGREEMENT

Based on the Article 146 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and taking into consideration paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 8 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Armenia decides to:

1. Approve the Nationally determined contribution 2021-2030 of the Republic of Armenia to the Paris Agreement.

2. This decision enters into force the next day following its official publication.

Prime Minister
of the Republic of Armenia

[Date]

N. Pashinyan

**NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 2021-2030 OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

1. The Republic of Armenia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in May 1993. In December 2002, Armenia ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and in February 2017, it ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. In May 2019, the Republic of Armenia ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, undertaking a commitment to phase down HFCs¹. Armenia remains committed to multilateral process addressing the climate change;
2. The Republic of Armenia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in September 2015. The INDC started with a preparatory period 2015-2019, following with a next phase from 2020, with a horizon to 2050;
3. With the ratification of the Paris Agreement in February 2017, the INDC of Armenia became its nationally determined contribution (NDC) for the period of 2015 – 2050;
4. The Republic of Armenia is a developing country and, as a developing country Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, it is not included in the Annex I to the Convention. Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reductions targets, and that developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances;
5. In its 2015 INDC, Armenia undertook to pursue economy-wide mitigation measures, striving to achieve per capita net emissions of 2.07 tCO₂eq in 2050, subject to adequate international financial, technological and capacity-building support;
6. By mid-century, Armenia is going to double its share of renewable energy on the path to achieve zero-carbon energy generation in the second half of this century.
7. Armenia is a land-locked country with vulnerable mountainous ecosystems, already facing negative impacts of climate change and water scarcity. Therefore, adaptation policies and measures are of paramount importance for Armenia's ability to achieve its social and economic development goals;
8. This submission constitutes the update of the INDC, which was submitted in 2015, following guidance provided by decision 4/CMA.1, decision 9/CMA.1 and decision 18/CMA.1. It provides up-front information on the emission reductions to be achieved by 2030 and on adaptation measures to be undertaken as part of the NDC, together with information on "action and support";
9. The NDC is based on the principle of green economy and is compatible with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflected in social and economic development goals of the Republic of Armenia;
10. In its updated NDC, the Republic of Armenia adopts a ten-year NDC implementation period (2021-2030) unlike its INDC, which proposed a timeframe of 2015-2050. Armenia maintains its 2050 mitigation goal of reducing its GHG emissions to at most 2.07 tCO₂eq/capita, reflected in its Long

¹ From year 2033, the ban will be enacted on the import of HFCs to the Republic of Armenia from the countries that are not Parties to Kigali Amendment, export to the said countries, as well as the transit transfer of HFCs through the territory of the Republic of Armenia to the said countries.

Term - Low Emission Development Strategy (LTS-LEDS). The new mitigation target to be achieved in 2030 equals 40 per cent reduction below 1990 emissions levels.

QUANTIFIABLE INFORMATION ON THE REFERENCE POINT		
1.	Reference year	1990
2.	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 per cent reduction from 1990 emission levels by 2030 • Total GHG emissions 1990: 25,855, Gg CO₂eq • Net GHG emissions 1990: 25,118, Gg CO₂eq, (NIR 1990-2017)
3.	Sources of data used in quantifying the reference points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical data are quoted from the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of the Republic of Armenia for 1990-2017, Yerevan 2020; NIR 2017 • Calculations of the 2030 emissions target are based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1990-2017 GHG Inventory data; – The main provisions of the new "Strategic Program for the Development of the Energy Sector of the Republic of Armenia (until 2040)", providing for more ambitious development of renewable energy and further lifetime extension of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant. The measures provided in the new Strategy have been prioritized in the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, adopted in 2019, justifying projections of GHG emissions from the Energy Sector; – Emissions targets for IPPU, Agriculture and Waste sectors are based on the projections and assumptions provided in 4th National Communication.
4.	The circumstances under which the Republic of Armenia may update the values of reference indicators	The values of reference indicators may be updated in the event of further improvements made to the National GHG Inventory such as higher tier approaches for sub-categories, including data for new sub-categories, updates to country-specific emission factors or other improvements resulted from the quality assurance of GHG Inventory, inter alia, identified within the Technical Analysis of the NIRs.
TIMEFRAMES AND/OR PERIODS OF IMPLEMENTATION		
5.	Timeframe	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2030
6.	Number of targets	Single year target (2030)
SCOPE AND COVERAGE		
7.	General description of the target	Economy-wide
8.	GHG covered	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 2. Methane (CH₄)

		<p>3. Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)</p> <p>4. F-gases (HFCs, SF₆)</p> <p>These gases are compiled in the National Inventory of greenhouse gases.</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<p>Sectors included in the mitigation contribution:</p> <p>a. Energy (Energy Production and Use)</p> <p>b. Industrial Processes and Product Use (Mineral Industry and F-gases)</p> <p>c. Agriculture (Enteric Fermentation, Direct and Indirect N₂O Emissions from managed soils)</p> <p>d. Waste (Solid Waste management, Wastewater)</p> <p>e. Forestry (afforestation, forest protection) and Other Land Use.</p>
PLANNING PROCESSES		
10.	Planning processes and implementation plans	<p>Planning processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the NDC preparation and monitoring of its implementation is a task of the Inter-agency Coordinating Council on Climate Change, established by the Decision No 955 of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia of 02 October 2012. The Council is composed of representatives of 10 ministries, three State agencies adjunct to the Government and two independent bodies, namely the Armenian Public Services Regulatory Commission and the Armenian Statistics Committee. • Public consultation process of the NDC update has been carried out in line with the government procedures, including involvement of the civil society, in a gender-responsive manner, and followed by a parliamentary debate. <p>In the planning processes, the following national circumstances have been considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia GHG emissions come primarily from the energy sector (electricity and heat generation, other stationary and mobile combustion including in transport and residential sectors, fugitive emissions from natural gas system). In 2018, total primary energy supply (TPES) in Armenia amounted to 3.15 million toe or 1.1 toe/capita; • Armenia has practically no domestic resources of fossil fuels and highly depends on fossil fuel imports. In 2018, 28.4 per cent of TPES was covered by indigenous resources: nuclear energy, hydro energy, biofuels and small share of solar and wind energy. Natural gas accounted for 64.9 per cent of Armenia's TPES in 2018 (2.04 million toe), followed by oil products: 10.2 per cent (0.3 million toe). Energy efficiency, energy conservation and renewable energy development are key priorities for

		<p>the country's energy security and key drivers of low carbon development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018, Armenia produced 0.67 million toe electricity, of which 43.3 per cent came from natural gas fired thermal power plants, 29.8 per cent came from hydro power plants, 26.6 per cent came from nuclear power plant and 0.3 per cent from wind and solar plants. Since 1990, Armenia gradually and completely phased out fuel oil (mazut) from the electricity mix. The government of Armenia does not subsidize the use of fossil fuels; • Total final consumption of energy in 2018 was 2.15 million toe. Households are the largest consumers of final energy (33.1 per cent). Transport is the second largest final energy consuming sector (33.0 per cent); • Armenia is a small, landlocked country, it is responsible for 0.02 per cent of global GHG emissions. In 2017, total GHG emissions amounted to 10,624 Gg CO₂eq and net GHG emissions amounted to 10,180 Gg CO₂eq (NIR 2017); • Armenia is an upper-middle income country with a small population, yet Armenia is assuming its responsibility and is ready to do its fair share in terms of emission reductions. In line with the outcomes of the Talanoa Dialogue of 2017-2018, Armenia is prepared to increase its ambition and in time go climate neutral with the help of international donors; • Long-term planning until 2050 will be undertaken as part of preparation of Armenia's Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy, with a view to the government adopting this document in 2021. Armenia anticipates being able to access adequate financial, technological and capacity building support to mitigate and adapt to climate change; • The main considerations taken into account by the government when updating the NDC were to maintain the growth of national economy, poverty reduction, environment protection, achievement of sustainable development goals, while increasing national energy security and ensuring affordable and clean energy supply. <p>Implementation plans:</p> <p>Implementation of the 2021-2030 NDC is safeguarded by the national and sectoral strategies and their implementation programmes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic of Armenia 2014-2025 Strategic Program of Perspective Development outlines actions to maximize the use of domestic energy resources, focusing on renewable energy and promoting energy efficiency; • Programme of the Government of Armenia (2019) puts emphasis on the development of nuclear energy,
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		<p>renewable energy sources, introduction of energy efficient and new technologies for ensuring energy security and providing affordable and reliable energy supply as well as for mitigating and preventing problems resulting from climate change, pursuant to the commitments under international agreements, the development and implementation of a sustainable policy for promoting green economy and achieving long-term sustainable development goals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of the EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement Roadmap with 12 actions on climate change and 34 energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy security actions; • "Strategic Program for the Development of the Energy Sector of the Republic of Armenia (until 2040)", which safeguards national priority of energy security based upon nuclear energy, modern gas fired generation plants, development and expansion of economically viable and technically available renewable energy sources, mostly solar energy. Particularly, after realizing small hydro potential, mostly after 2000, the focus is shifted to solar energy and wind. Armenia is developing solar energy capacity from current 59.5² MW to 1000 MW before 2030, to increase both, green energy share and energy security (at least 15 per cent in 2030 in power generation mix); • A national Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programme 2021-2030, which will define new sectoral targets; • Transport Strategy: increased efficiency of public transport, use of renewable energy, stimulation and support in uptake of electric vehicles; • Agriculture strategy (2020-2030): improved nitrogen fertilizer management and development of organic farming, sustainable intensification of animal breeding through improved species, breeds, improved irrigation system, promotion of digital agriculture and technological innovation; • Solid Waste Management System Development Strategy for 2017-2036; • National Forestry Programme (2021): increase of forest cover to 12.9 per cent of the territory of Armenia by 2030; <p>Sectoral policy for forestry and sectoral policy for agriculture ensure organic carbon conservation, accumulation and storage in all categories of lands through comprehensive measures. Balance achieved will be accounted for in the NDC.</p>
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² As of 1st July 2020

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing: The financing needs assessment is part of the National Implementation Plan for 2021-2030 NDC, which is under preparation. • Armenia seeks to develop a debt-for-climate innovative financial swap mechanism, which aims at leveraging additional finance into climate action and suggests innovating not only the technical aspects of the debt-for-climate transaction, but the prioritization and value of commitments undertaken by countries across the world on a bilateral and multilateral level. • Ministries and state agencies responsible for the implementation of sectoral strategies: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Statistics Committee, Public Services Regulatory Commission, Urban Development Committee, Cadaster Committee.
11.	Voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	<p>The NDC commitment will be met through domestic actions, although donor support will be indispensable in order to ensure its implementation.</p> <p>In order to promote and contribute to mitigation outcomes over and above its domestic efforts, Armenia intends to participate in market and non-market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, subject to relevant provisions having been adopted by Parties to the Agreement, namely in cooperative approaches enabling the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6.2 by other Parties towards their NDCs, in project mechanisms under Article 6.4, providing additional mitigation outcomes to support the achievement of NDC goals by other countries, and in non-market approaches under Article 6.8 of the agreement. Armenia is already cooperating with the European Union and its Member States to promote measures at domestic, regional and international level, including with regard to market and non-market mechanisms for addressing climate change.³</p>
Adaptation to climate change		
12.	Adaptation to climate change	<p>In the planning processes, the following national circumstances have been considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armenia is a land-locked, mountainous country with altitudes ranging from 375 to 4090 meters above sea level and has six climate zones: dry subtropical, semi desert, steppe, forest, alpine and cold high mountainous; 2. The climate of Armenia is rather dry with annual precipitations of 592 mm, some regions are arid, while the highest levels of precipitation are observed in the mountains. Within the period of 1935-2016 the total

³ The scope of this bilateral cooperation is outlined in Chapter IV of the EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and in its Annex IV

		<p>precipitation decreased by about 9 per cent (with faster decrease after 1996) which necessitates corresponding adaptation measures in agriculture and better water management.;</p> <p>3. The average air temperature has significantly increased compared to the 1961-1990 annual average: by 1.03°C during 1929-2012, and during 1929-2016 this increase made 1.23°C.</p> <p>Basis and approaches to adaptation</p> <p>1. Adaptation strategy and contributions are based on the requirement of the UNFCCC Article 2 “Objective”, which is to restrain climate change within timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change. Thus, the natural ecosystems adaptation approach in NDC is considered pivotal for Armenia’s adaptation strategy and actions (contribution), and a basis for the development of the National Adaptation Plan 2021-2030.</p> <p>2. General objective of the NAP process is to promote reduction and management of climate risks in Armenia by addressing the impacts of climate change, taking advantage of emerging opportunities, avoiding losses and damages and building mechanisms enabling adaptation of natural, human, production and infrastructure systems. Adaptation activities will be prioritized based on sectors’ vulnerability to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural ecosystems (aquatic and terrestrial, including forest ecosystems, biodiversity and land cover) – Human health – Water resource management – Agriculture, including fishery and forests – Energy – Human settlements and infrastructures – Tourism. <p>3. The Republic of Armenia embraces the ecosystem approach for adapting to climate change. The ecosystem-based approach to adaptation is in harmony with the environmental policy of the country, linked to the Long-Term Strategy to 2050 and to Armenia development priorities.</p> <p>4. Ecosystem based Adaptation is expected to become part of policy mix in each sector, as reflected in Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). This ensures that mechanisms and policies supporting improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, income generation, poverty reduction, adoptive development or resilience of infrastructure and carbon emission mitigation co-benefits are integrated into sectoral and sub-national activities to reduce the country’s overall vulnerability to climate change.</p>
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		<p>5. The NAP will undergo periodic review and revision in 5-year cycles, in conjunction with updates to the National Communications, submission of adaptation communications and other relevant Measuring Reporting and Verification processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, providing the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of policies and measures.</p>
<p>ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES, INCLUDING THOSE FOR ESTIMATING AND ACCOUNTING FOR ANTHROPOGENIC GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND, AS APPROPRIATE, REMOVALS</p>		
<p>13.</p>	<p>Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's NDC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies for estimating emissions are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories. • The IPCC 2006 Inventory Software, developed for these Guidelines, was used for data entry, emission calculation, results analysis and conclusions. • Global Warming Potential was used on a 100-year timescale in accordance with the IPCC's 2nd Assessment Report ("1995 IPCC GWP Values") as a basis for conversion of CH₄, N₂O, F-gases emissions to CO₂eq. • GHG emissions and removals were estimated using tier 1, 2 and 3 methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In the case of key categories, tier 2 and 3 methodologies were mainly applied. Tier 3 methods were used for estimating CO₂ emissions from electricity generation and cement production. Tier 2 methods were used for estimating emissions from stationary and mobile combustion of natural gas, fugitive CH₄ emissions from natural gas, HFC emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning (method 2A), CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management of cattle, buffalo and sheep, net CO₂ removals from forest land remaining forest land, and CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal. • Detailed information on each category is provided in the NIR2017, including an overview of emissions share; a description of methodology used; sources of data used; uncertainty analysis; consistent time-series; source-specific quality assurance/quality control; source-specific recalculations; and source-specific recommendation and planned improvements.
<p>14.</p>	<p>Transparency</p>	<p>Transparency of mitigation and adaptation actions will be ensured through:</p> <p>1) The introduction of national MRV system reflecting modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1);</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Biennial development of National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory; 3) Development and submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports/ Biennial Transparency Reports (from 2024); 4) Maintaining participatory process in the NDC review and public consultation mechanism during preparation of next NDCs, in a gender-responsive manner; 5) Open and accessible information system ensured through strengthening cooperation between public service providers and civil society organizations.
HOW THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA CONSIDERS THAT ITS NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION IS FAIR AND AMBITIOUS IN THE LIGHT OF ITS NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES		
15.	How the Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Armenia is fair and ambitious in the light of the national circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target of the 2020NDC, compared to the 2015INDC has been brought in line with the latest data on GHG emissions and capabilities of the country, taking into account a 10-year timeframe aligned with that of the majority of Parties to the Paris Agreement, as well as aligned with preparations to the global stock take. • Armenia's current emissions are below 0.02 per cent of total global emissions. • In 1993 relative to 1990 the GDP shrank by 53.1 per cent due to the collapse of the economic system of the Soviet Union. From 1994 onwards, GDP growth rebounded. In the period of 1994-2018, average GDP growth amounted to 6.2 per cent, with exception of 2009, when the GDP fell by 14.1 per cent. • The economic recovery in Armenia was accompanied with significant progress towards low carbon development. In 2017 compared to 1990, greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP (constant 2010 prices) fell 4.7 times and made 0.86 Gg CO_{2eq.} /million USD. GDP energy intensity also dropped 4.7 times from 1990 to 2017 and made 0.27 toe/1000 USD. This is due to structural changes in the economy, the widespread use of renewable energy resources, the use of low-carbon technologies, and the implementation of EE measures, which are an evidence of Armenia's low-carbon development trends.⁴ • Armenia plans to continue growing as low-carbon, modern economy, and to contribute to the long-term global goal of the Convention and of the Paris Agreement in line with its capability and respective capacity.
16.	How the Nationally Determined Contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of	<p>NDC of the Republic of Armenia has been formulated based on the assumption that it will contribute to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial level and pursuing

⁴ Armenia's 4th National Communication to UNFCCC

	the Convention as set out in its Article 2	efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; 2) Furthering the objective of the Convention, while guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of specific national circumstances; 3) Applying an ecosystem-based approach to mitigation and adaptation actions, giving preference to balanced and combined actions.
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RATIONALE

FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA “ON APPROVAL OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 2021-2030 OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO PARIS AGREEMENT”

1. Current status and the need for adopting a legal act

In 2013, at the COP19 in Warsaw, all countries - parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were asked to prepare their intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the future Paris Agreement (PA). The Republic of Armenia submitted its INDC approved by the protocol decision N41 of September 10, 2015 of the RA Government to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2015. Once PA entered into force in November 2016, the INDCs, previously submitted by countries, became their first NDCs (2015NDCs). However, the starting year of the first NDCs implementation cycle is 2021, what had given countries time to set up implementation frameworks before the NDC kicks in, and time for a review of their initial NDCs.

A global stocktake following entry into force of the agreement was conducted by parties in 2017 and 2018 (Talanoa Dialogue) As a result, in 2019 countries declared the need to increase joint ambition under PA at the COP.25 in Madrid. This was preceded by high-level political declarations, such as at the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019, where many heads of state and heads of governments declared their intent to review or enhance their 2015NDCs in 2020. The reasons for updates are diverse. It can be the political declaration to increase ambition, or the willingness to adhere to NDC guidelines, adopted in Katowice at COP.24, the need to update the reference data that could have changed since 2015. There are no compliance costs or penalties. Countries have to make their sovereign decision on whether to update their NDC or not to update it, and consider the reputational costs.

For Armenia, 2020 NDC review is an opportunity to align it with the negotiations outcomes agreed and to revisit and update its 2015NDC.

The 2020 NDC review is the first one in the future cycle of regular reviews and updates. Each successive NDCs must “*represent a progression*” and “*reflect the highest possible ambition*”. Each round of NDCs submissions will be followed by a global stocktake taking place every 5 years, after which countries are asked to resubmit their NDCs, or submit new ones, reflecting the outcome and recommendations from the latest global stocktake, in line with the latest science.

The first NDC of Armenia had a timeframe of 35 years, beginning on 2015 and concluding in 2050. To start with, there is a need to review the start date of the implementation period. NDCs implementation under the Paris Agreement starts in 2021. Therefore the period between 2015 and 2020 can be considered as an internal preparatory period. The 2020 NDC review also presents an opportunity to re-align the timeframe of the NDC of Armenia with that of the majority of countries, including the EU and its Member States which is 10 years, from 2021 till 2030.

By signing up to the Paris Agreement, Parties to the UNFCCC have also agreed to submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat their long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development

strategies (LTS) by 2020.⁵ The timeframe of the 2015NDC of Armenia was 2015-2050. The 2050 goal of 2015NDC of Armenia should inform its LTS, meaning there is no backtracking on the declared goal for 2050.

Another argument behind revision of the 2015NDC is that the UNFCCC approved guidance for NDC preparation has been adopted meanwhile at COP.24 in Katowice in 2018. Annex I to Decision 4/CMA.1 contains a list of features guiding the preparation of the NDCs. Countries can use this list in preparing their next NDC update.

The text of the decision 4/CMA.1 adopted in Katowice contains detailed requirements for communication and tracking progress for the NDCs that shall apply to all Parties.

Yet another argument supporting the review of the current NDC is the need to update the information and data contained in 2015NDC of Armenia by referring to the latest National Communication and Biennial Update Report, and the latest available National Inventory of GHGs.

Lastly, it is important to consider the proposed methodology and how this can translate into achievable medium-term goals in the period 2021-2030.

2. The nature of proposed regulation

In order to address the above-mentioned issues, it is proposed by the draft decision to:

- 1) Consider use of absolute emission reduction single year target with 1990 baseline. 1990 emission levels are used as reference points by many countries, such as the Russian Federation and the EU, which are using 1990 baseline for its NDC and will continue doing so.
- 2) Change Armenia's first NDC timeframe from 35 to 10 years and dates from 2015-2050 to 2021-2030, by realigning its timeframe with that of the majority of NDCs. That way it will be easier for Armenia to plan, implement and report on activities. The 2030 target can be increased but not lowered, after the 2023 GST at next round of NDC update in 2025.
- 3) Define that Armenia's new mitigation goal to be implemented by 2030 is equivalent to 40 % reduction compared to the level of emissions in 1990.
- 4) Reflect its mitigation goal, achieving per capita net emissions of 2.07 tCO₂eq in 2050, in long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development strategies (LTS-LEDS).
- 5) Use of guidance contained in Annex I of Decision 4/CMA.1 as a blueprint for NDC structure and content. For clarity, transparency and understanding, to use instructions and a list of features contained in the Decision 4/CMA.1.
- 6) Keeping it short, with references to sectoral strategies and programmes, latest available BUR, National Communication (NC), National Inventory Report of GHGs (NIR), LTS and long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development strategies (LEDS) or their drafts in order to provide access to the latest data and numbers that can be easily checked by the interested experts and the general public.

¹ Article 4, paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement.

3. Institutions and individuals involved in the development of the draft decision

The draft was developed by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia with the support of the “EU4Climate” UNDP-EU regional project, as well as with the participation of local and international experts engaged by the UNDP.

4. Expected outcomes

In result of the adoption of the draft decision, the proper implementation of the commitment undertaken by the Republic of Armenia under the Paris Agreement will be ensured.

NOTE

ON THE ABSENCE OF NECESSITY TO ADOPT OTHER LEGAL ACTS AS RELATED TO THE ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA “ON APPROVAL OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 2021-2030 OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO PARIS AGREEMENT”

There is no necessity to adopt other legal acts as related to the adoption of the draft decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the Nationally determined contribution 2021-2030 of the republic of Armenia to Paris Agreement”.

NOTE

ON THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN INCOMES AND EXPENSES OF THE STATE BUDGET AS RELATED TO THE ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA “ON APPROVAL OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 2021-2030 OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO PARIS AGREEMENT”

No increase or decrease in incomes and expenses of the state budget is expected as related to the adoption of the draft decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the Nationally determined contribution 2021-2030 of the Republic of Armenia to Paris Agreement”