



Fact Box ARMENIA



As of 10 March 2017

UNFCCC ratification status and date

Date of signature: 13 June 1992
Date of ratification: 14 May 1993
Date of entry into force: 21 March 1994

Kyoto Protocol ratification status and date

Date of ratification: 25 April 2003
Date of entry into force: 16 February 2005

Paris Agreement ratification status and date

Date of ratification: 09 February 2017

Country status under UNFCCC

Non-Annex I Country

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Total emissions, without forestry and other land use

9,829 Gg CO₂eq in 2012
(The emissions in 2012 were 60% lower than in 1990 and 37% higher than those in 2000.)

Latest reporting year to UNFCCC

2016 (First Biennial Update Report (2011-2012))
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/armbur1.pdf>

Importance as an emitter

A share of about 0.017% of global GHG emissions
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/armnc3.pdf>

Per capita GHG emissions (CO₂eq): 2.14 t in 2010

2020 pledge

Launching (I)NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement

Other international obligations

Beside UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (www.unfccc.int) ratified by Armenia in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement ratified respectively in 2003 and in 2017, Armenia is a party to the following environmental conventions:

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (www.biodiv.org);
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int);
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (<http://ozone.unep.org>);
- UNECE Convention on Long-Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution (<http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html>)

For a full list visit: http://www.nature-ic.am/en/conv_participation

Armenia is a member of the Energy Charter Conference and ratified the Treaty on 19 January 1998: <http://www.encharter.org>



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Flagship Legislation on Climate Change

The Government Protocol Decision No 49-8 on Approval of the Action Plan of RA Obligations Emanating from a Number of International Environmental Conventions (08 December, 2016)

– The Government Protocol Decision No 41 on Approving the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Armenia under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (10 September 2015)

– Decree No. 25-A of the Minister of Nature Protection on Approving the Individual Composition of the Inter-agency Coordinating Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (22 February 2013)

– The Prime Minister's Decree N 955-A on Approving the Composition and Rules of Procedure of the Inter-agency Coordinating Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Decree No. 955-A dated 2 October 2012)

– The Government Decree on Approval of the Action Plan of RA Obligations Emanating from a Number of International Environmental Conventions (Decree No. 1594-N dated 11 October 2011)

– Decree No. 474-N of the Minister of Nature Protection on Establishing a Procedure for Submittal of Project Design Document under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (26 December 2008)

– The Government Decree on Implementation of Projects within the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Decree No. 974-N dated 13 July 2006)

In this Decree the RA Government approves the updated action plan of the country's commitments under UNFCCC, and other conventions as well, listed in an annex, and assigns the stakeholder Ministries and other governmental bodies to submit information to the RA Ministry of Nature Protection on the current status of the commitments listed in the Annex of this Decree upon need and in a format required.

<https://www.e-gov.am/protocols/item/693/>

Armenia's INDC specified in the Decision "strives to achieve ecosystem neutral GHG emissions in 2050 (2.07 tons/per capita annual) with the support of adequate (necessary and sufficient) international financial, technological and capacity building assistance".

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Armenia/1/INDC-Armenia.pdf>

In the Decree the Minister approves the individual composition of the Inter-agency Coordinating Council on implementation of the requirements and provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in compliance with the RA Prime Minister's Decree No. 955 –A of 2 October 2012.

Through establishment of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council the following objective are set:

- coordination of the implementation of the obligations assumed by the Republic of Armenia under the Convention;
- periodic review of the reports by the National Coordinator of the Convention;
- submission of recommendations and provision of advice with regard to activities to be undertaken for the implementation of the provisions of and obligations under the Convention;
- evaluation of the process of the implementation of the obligations assumed by the Republic of Armenia under the Convention and of the provisions of the said Convention;
- submission of recommendations to competent State and local self-government bodies regarding the implementation of the obligations assumed under the Convention.

http://www.nature-ic.am/res/pdfs/projects/CP/TNC/WEB/WEB/Climate_Change_PM_Decree_Eng.pdf

In this Decree the RA Government approves the action plan of the country's commitments under UNFCCC, and other conventions as well, listed in an annex, and assigns the stakeholder Ministries and other governmental bodies to submit information to the RA Ministry of Nature Protection on the current status of the commitments listed in the Annex of this Decree upon need and in a format required.

http://www.nature-ic.am/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/1594N_eng.pdf

The procedure approved by the Decree shall establish and regulate the process of submittal of project design documents for the projects implemented under the Clean Development Mechanism as referred in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

<http://www.nature-ic.am/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Decree-474-N-Eng.pdf>

Through the Decree the Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia is recognized as Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism, with following functions: to approve the compliance of project activities implemented under the CDM with the requirements of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol; to certify the voluntary participation of project participants in a project implemented; to ensure availability of information on projects implemented; to conduct negotiations



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with potential investors and develops strategic directions for implementation of projects; to ensure the efficient participation of the country in the international processes of the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol; to ensure the co-ordination of the CDM projects and project documents with relevant stakeholders and organizations, according to the procedures defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

<http://www.nature-ic.am/res/pdfs/legislation/general/Governmental%20Decision%20on%20DNA.pdf>

List of other climate change relevant legislation /legal acts

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>– The Forest Code of the Republic of Armenia (2005)</p> | <p>This code regulates the sustainable management of forests and forest lands and the relationships governing maintenance, protection, restoration, forestation and effective use, as well as inventory, monitoring, and supervision of forests and forestlands. Implementation of the provisions of the code will contribute to the improved capacities of forests as sinks for carbon dioxide removal.</p> <p>http://www.nature-ic.am/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Forest-Code-of-RA.pdf</p> |
| <p>– The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Waste (2004)</p> | <p>This law regulates waste collection, transportation, handling, processing, utilization, disposal, quantitative reduction and other relevant issues, as well as the legal and economic basis for the prevention of impact on human health and environment.</p> |
| <p>– The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Energy (2001) and the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy(2004)</p> | <p>These laws define the main principles of state policy in the energy sector, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effective use of local energy resources and alternative sources of energy, and the application of economic and legal mechanisms for that purpose;• Energy independence and energy security of Armenia;• Creation of new industries, organization of new services, implementation of national target programmes, and the use new technologies to promote the development of RE and energy saving;• Introduction of energy-efficient and energy-saving technologies, reducing environmental impact. <p>http://parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=1291&lang=eng
http://parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=2119&lang=eng</p> |
| <p>– The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Nature Protection and Nature Utilisation Payments (1998)</p> | <p>The Law lays down principles and areas for payments and provisions for calculation and payments procedures, including air pollution payments.</p> <p>http://www.parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=1447&lang=eng#2</p> |
| <p>– The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Atmospheric Air Protection (1994)</p> | <p>The primary objective of the law is to ensure clean atmospheric air, and reduce and prevent chemical, physical, biological and other hazardous impacts on atmospheric air. The law defines safe levels of hazardous substances' emissions(GHGs and gases with indirect greenhouse effects (NO_x, CO) and SO₂). Amendments to the law made in 2008 restrict open burning of crop stubble, as well as in areas covered by crop residues and dry plants, plants in pastures and grasslands neighbouring agricultural and forest lands, and SPANs¹. This provision is intended to preserve and accumulate organic carbon in soil and aboveground plants, and protect soil from exhaustion, erosion and desertification.</p> |
| <p>– The Government Decree on Approval of Order on Projection, Notification of, and Response to Dangerous Hydrometeorological Events Affecting Extra-normative</p> | <p>The procedure specified in the Decree regulates the implementation of the atmosphere excess pollution notification and response activities conditioned by increase in the intensity and frequency of dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena caused by climate change and ozone</p> |

¹Specially protected area of nature



Relevant climate change policy documents:

- Armenia's First Biennial Update Report (BUR 1) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 29 April 2016)

Armenia's First Biennial Update Report 2014 to the UNFCCC was built on the findings and recommendations of the Third National Communication. It updates national greenhouse gas inventory, provides information on progress in GHG mitigation policies and actions and identifies needs, as well as provides recommendation for addressing the needs. It is a useful tool for supporting the design of environmental, social and economic policies and strategies at the national and sectoral levels; contributes to the information dissemination and strengthening of institutional and technical capacity building in line with Armenia's national priorities. As a whole, it contributes to the country's efforts in moving towards a low emission and climate resilient growth path.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/armbur1.pdf>
- Armenia's Third National Communication on Climate Change under UNFCCC (NC3) (completed in the frames of the "Preparation of Armenia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC" UNDP-GEF Project and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in April 2015)

Actions implemented under the Third National Communication enable Armenia to:

 - Improve and expand the database of the national GHG inventories and analyze the emission trends for 1990-2010;
 - Make corrections in baseline and climate mitigation scenarios and assess future indicators until 2030 under new sectorial programmes facilitating reduction in emissions for all categories of GHG emission sources;
 - Assess the potential for reducing GHG emissions from various sectors of the economy;
 - Make corrections in climate change scenarios for Armenia;
 - Assess, based on additional studies, the vulnerability of ecosystems and climate-dependent sectors of the economy and identify priority adaptation measures for mitigating the consequences of climate change impact;
 - Assess the impact of the projected intensification of hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena and the related early warning and notification needs;
 - Identify improvement needs for the national system of systematic observation and climate monitoring;

Enhance knowledge and public awareness on climate change issues and promote expertise improvement for climate change specialists.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/armnc3.pdf>
- Ministerial Report (2007-2011)

This Report represents an overview of the system operations by the Minister of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia and encompasses the current situation within the sector; the operations carried out throughout the period of 2007- 2011, the issues of high priority and the development trends. The Report seeks to summarize the accomplished activities, to assess the achievements and identify prospective opportunities. Additionally, the realities that evolved in the result of the operations carried out during the period from Belgrade to Astana have also been covered by this Report.
http://www.mnp.am/images/files/nyuter/2012/report2007-2011_eng.pdf
- Republic of Armenia Perspective Development Strategic Programme for 2014-2025 (2014)

This provides a major set of social and economic development priorities of the country, its objectives, main obstacles and limitations to development, key reforms, and policy mechanisms for the realization of priority goals. The programme makes macroeconomic projections, and describes projected indicators for the economy and infrastructure. The economic growth projection for 2012-2014 is 6.5% on average, while it is 6.4% for 2015-2025. The programme is based on the following priorities: expansion



of employment, improvement in the social-protection system, and institutional enhancement of governance systems. Environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources will be addressed in parallel with the implementation of the priorities listed above. This programme was developed to replace the *Sustainable Development Programme (2008)*, taking into consideration recent developments and new realities as a result of the global financial crisis.

www.minfin.am/index.php?fl=78&lang=3

- The Second National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP-2) of the Republic of Armenia (2008)

The Government of Armenia approved the NEAP-2 on August 14th, 2008. The NEAP-2 is a new generation environmental strategic action programme. The approved programme covers both environmental media (land, bioresources, water, air, underground resources, hazardous waste and substances) and cross-media issues (environmental economics, environmental legislation, institutional issues, environmental monitoring, environmental compliance and enforcement, environmental impacts assessment, international cooperation, environmental education, public awareness, environmental research and development). It also refers to cross-sectoral issues in the energy, industry, transport, agriculture, and health sectors. Climate change is referred both as a separated and as issue related to biodiversity protection, forest protection, etc. The NEAP-2 is an environmental strategic document with analysis of the state of environment since 1998 and respective action programme designed for the period of 2008-2012. It is envisaged that the Government of Armenia (Ministry of Nature Protection and stakeholder ministries) will handle implementation of the NEAP-2.

<http://www.nature-ic.am/res/pdfs/documents/strategic/THE%20%20SECOND%20NATIONAL%20%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20ACTION%20%20PROGRAMME%20%20OF%20THE%20%20REPUBLIC%20%20OF%20%20ARMENIA.pdf>

Energy

- 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (approved by the Government on 2 February, 2017)

The project activities will help to further develop energy efficiency policies and refine specific steps of the implementation.

As a result of the first phase the saving range is 8.6%, and it is planned to increase this indicator to 17.9% this year.

The adoption of the second phase of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan depends on a number of factors related to energy security, particularly around two thirds of the primary energy consumed in Armenia is imported, which makes the country's energy security vulnerable taking into account the geopolitical situation. Promoting energy efficiency will reduce the demand for primary energy, proportionally reducing also the volumes of imported fuel.

The rise in energy carrier prices leads to problems related to its accessibility and social security. It also has a negative impact on the competitiveness of the economy. Taking into account these and other factors, the project states that policy aimed at improving energy efficiency has no alternative. It will help to ensure Armenia's energy security and create conditions to provide the development of economy.

<http://www.minenergy.am/en/article/811>

- Yerevan Sustainable Energy Development Action Plan (Annex of Yerevan Elders' Council Decision No 558 N from 24 June 2016)

The Sustainable Energy Action Plan of Yerevan City has been developed in the context of Yerevan's membership to the EU Covenant of Mayors initiative. The Plan assesses energy saving opportunities in the identified areas and levels of greenhouse gas emissions from burning of fuel, and recommends measures aimed as achievement of the SEAP target for Yerevan, i.e. 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the jurisdiction of Yerevan City by the year 2020.

<https://www.yerevan.am/uploads/media/default/0001/53/cee6ef808b9d3fb917d37ea060c135cf34179466.pdf>

- The Concept for Ensuring Energy Security (2013)

Tasks include: (1) establishment of preconditions for sustainable economic development; (2) self-sufficiency and export potential of Armenia's energy system in the region; (3) creation of an attractive environment for investment for renewable, alternative and nuclear energy; (4) energy efficiency and energy conservation; (5) reduction of GHGs; (6) development of fundamentals to ensuring the target level of energy security for Armenia.



- Renewable Energy Roadmap for Armenia (2011)

This presents technically accessible, economically and financially sound RE potential for Armenia. It also assesses the short-term (by 2013), mid-term (by 2015), and long-term (by 2020) potential of RE for the generation of electrical and thermal energy and its use in transport. It also describes the required investments for and costs of RE types and areas of use. The estimated share of RE in total energy generation in the long term is 16.3%. <http://r2e2.am/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Renewable-Energy-Roadmap-for-Armenia.pdf>
 - Small Hydropower Plants Development Scheme
Main Issues, Status, Development Barriers, and Future Development of Small Hydro Power(2010)

This is designed to promote the construction of small HPPs and includes hydro energy indicators for more than 100 SHPPs. This focuses on assisting the energy sector of Armenia to improve potential for supply independence and security. It presents 115 possible resource sites with a capacity of 147 MW, and with annual generation capacity of 540 GWh. It provides detailed indicators of 65 licensed (yet not constructed) small HPPs with potential capacity of 158 MW and with annual generation of 500 GWh. It also presents data for various financial indicators and possible financing schemes. http://www.leds.am/dr/Task2/SHPP%20Development%20Barriers_Eng.pdf
 - National Programme for Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (2007)

This provides for the assessment of energy-saving potential in the power sector, heat- and gas-supply systems, industrial production, transport, and housing, as well as RE potential and measures for the cost-effective utilization of energy-saving potential. http://www.ase.org/sites/ase.org/files/national_program_english.pdf
 - Action Plan of the Government for Implementation of the National Programme for Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (2010)

The main objectives are the facilitation of further formulation of energy-saving policies in Armenia and the finalization of specific steps for their implementation. It provides for specific activities to be implemented by sector (residential buildings, services, manufacturing, transport, water), as well as horizontal and inter-sectorial activities aligned to quantitative targets (% compared to the baseline) that can be gradually achieved by 2020.
 - Strategy for Development of the Energy Sector within the Context of Economic Development of Armenia (2005)

This strategy covers the period until 2025 and has the following objectives: facilitation of sustainable economic development and energy security of Armenia, including diversification of imported and local energy resources; maximum utilization of renewable and alternative sources of energy; promotion of energy saving; environmentally friendly energy supply in line with the international commitments of Armenia. It describes projected indicators for energy consumption for sectors of economy divided by implementation periods, and provides a list of projects for the development of electric-energy, gas, and heat supplies. http://www.nature-ic.am/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Energy-Strategy-Final-Eng_.pdf
 - Action Plan of the Ministry of Energy of Armenia provided for in the provisions of the National Security Strategy (2007)

This envisages the construction of generating facilities and measures to be taken by 2025, including: construction of new 540 MW HPPs (including 260 MW small HPPs); construction of 200 MW wind turbines; upgrading of the currently operational two TPPs using gas-turbine installations with a total capacity of 648 MW; construction of a new 1,000 MW power unit in ANPP; modernization of electricity transmission and distribution networks to reduce losses; construction of Iran-Armenia gas pipeline; restoration of 150 million m³ capacity of an underground gas storage; restoration of heat supplies with the maximum use of geothermal, biogas, solar and other RE sources; organization of large-scale introduction of sustainable measures to ensuring energy saving. The work plan includes timeframes and financing sources for the implementation of measures.
- Transport*
- Yerevan Master Plan for 2006-2020

According to the plan, emissions from vehicles will be reduced by 20% by 2020 due to developments in electric public transport and increased passenger load in the metro (from 5.2% to 11.9%) in trolleybuses (from 2.7% to 24.1%), big and small buses (from 8.3% to 45%), and reductions in passenger load in minivans (from 83.8% to 19%). It also envisages a new transport scheme for the city and the application of neutralizers for vehicle emissions. The increase in the share of natural gas as engine fuel and the



use of biogas after 2020, as well as programmes designed to improve roads will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from road transport.

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/prgm/hmm/sustainable_housing/armenia/presentations/day_1/session4_2_Yerevan_Tigran_Barseghyan.pdf²

- Action Plan for Reducing Emissions of Hazardous Substances from Vehicles (2005)

This provides for measures designed to conduct environmental monitoring and inventories of hazardous emissions, improve road transport and transportation flows, develop public transport (including electric transport), and promote the use of clean-engine fuels.

Agriculture

- Strategy for Sustainable Rural and Agricultural Development for the period of 2010-2020 (2010)

This specifies the key directions for agrarian policy, and defines: sectorial priorities; preferable specializations; efficient spatial distribution; expected sustainability; social and economic indicators for agrarian development. Indicators include: volume of agricultural production in 2020 will exceed 2007-2009 average level by 64%; marketability level of agriculture will reach up to 75%; total area of cropland will increase by 39%, areas under fodder crops by 58%, and perennial plantings by 38%; an increase in livestock population (large animals by 10.4%, sheep and goats by 62%, pigs by 45%, and poultry by 46%); increase in livestock productivity by improving pedigree stock breeding, feeding and farming practices. The strategy also envisages the consolidation of farms and development of agrarian cooperatives, the improvement of credit, risk mitigation, the development of organic agriculture, vulnerability reduction to climate change, and the development of social infrastructure in rural communities.

Forest

- Forest Policy and Strategy of RA (2004) and National Forest Programme of RA (2005)

The main objectives of these are to ensure the rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems, and develop the sustainable use of forests and their useful features. The plan for 2009-2020 is to restore an area of 2-2.5 thousand ha of degraded forest ecosystems; reforest 5-5.5 thousand ha of forestlands; establish 0.6-0.65 thousand ha of forest zones for field protection.

Governmental bodies carrying responsibility on areas of climate change policy:

- Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2012).

Established to support implementation of the provisions of the UNFCCC and to coordinate activities of governmental efforts in the sector. The Chairman of the Council is the Minister of Nature Protection, while members will represent other ministries, the State Committee of the Real Estate Cadastre, the General Department of the Civil Aviation, the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia, the Public Services Regulatory Commission of the Republic of Armenia, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia and National Coordinator of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

http://www.nature-ic.am/en/IACC_Functions

- Inter-Agency Coordinating Working Group on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the “UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2013)

Inter-Agency Coordinating Working Group on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was established for cooperation with inter-governmental and international organizations, for regional, community and inter-community cooperation and for research community and civil society participation in the Working Group. Composition of the Working Group represents same agencies as Inter-Agency Coordination Council.³

- The Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia

The Ministry of Nature Protection is a republican body of executive authority, which elaborates and implements the policies of the Republic of

² The link to the presentation covering the topic.

³ The new composition of the Council is going to be approved by an order of the Minister of Nature Protection in February-March 2016.



	<p>Armenia Government in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources. Since 2006, the Ministry is the Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism. The Minister of Nature Protection is the Chair of Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>http://www.mnp.am/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Armenia 	<p>The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is a republican body of executive authority, which elaborates and implements the policies of the Republic of Armenia Government in the energy sector.</p> <p>http://www.minenergy.am/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia 	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture is a republican body of executive authority, which develops and implements RA government's policies in the field of agriculture and forestry management.</p> <p>http://minagro.am/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hayantar (ArmForest) 	<p>"Hayantar" is a state non-commercial organization (SNCO) at the Ministry of Agriculture and provides for conservation, protection, reproduction, use, registration, stock taking and inventory, cadastre maintenance of forests, improvement of forest productivity and forest soil fertility, sustainable use of forest resources</p> <p>http://hayantar.am</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia 	<p>The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia is an independent agency which collects, analyses and publishes demographic and economic information, as well as setting standards for business and commercial data.</p> <p>http://www.armstat.am/</p>

Key non-governmental, international or other organisations:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Armenia 	<p>United Nations Development Programme in Armenia was established in March 1993 and supports the government to promote people-centered sustainable development through realization of Millennium Development Goals by 2015, as well as takes active participation in development of post-2015 development agenda.</p> <p>http://www.undp.am/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Climate Change Information Centre 	<p>The Climate Change Information Centre was established in 1997 within the framework of the UNDP/GEF "Armenia - Country Study on Climate Change" Program. The primary goal of creating the Centre was to assist to the preparation National Communications through collecting the relevant information and making it accessible to national partners and experts. The Centre also aimed at identifying and creating the network of national and international information sources, finding partners with international climate change potential who might collaborate also in future programs. Presently, the Information Centre is operating within the framework of the UNDP/GEF "Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Armenia's Third National Communication under UNFCCC" Project aimed at consolidating national, social, economic and environmental policies and actions leading to the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>http://www.nature-ic.am/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus 	<p>REC Caucasus is a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity to work for environment and sustainable development in the three countries of the Caucasus region.</p> <p>http://www.rec-caucasus.org/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WWF Caucasus 	<p>WWF Caucasus Is a regional office of WWF International established to protect biodiversity of the Caucasus eco-region and functions in the three countries of the Caucasus.</p> <p>http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/black_sea_basin/caucasus/</p>



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- Association for Sustainable Human Development

The Association was established in January 1996, to advocate and spread in Armenia the main ideas, principles and values of sustainable development theory, to promote and assist the creation of a National Council on Sustainable Development and the elaboration and implementation of the SD Concept of Armenia, which will underlie the National Strategy of SD.
<http://users.freenet.am/~ashd/foundation.html>

- The Alliance to Save Energy

The Alliance to Save Energy is a US based non-profit organization that promotes energy efficiency worldwide through research, education and advocacy. The organisation encourages business, government, environmental and consumer leaders to use energy efficiency as a means to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and greater energy security.
<http://www.ase.org>

- Armenia Renewable Resources and Energy Efficiency Fund (r2e2 Fund)

Armenia Renewable Resources and Energy Efficiency Fund (r2e2 Fund) started its operation in 2006. It has been established by Government of Armenia as an independent non-governmental organisation following the provisions of “Law on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy” of Armenia. The mission of the Fund is to facilitate investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Armenia.
<http://r2e2.am/en/>

- Aarhus Centres

Since 2002 according to the Understanding Memorandum signed between RA Ministry of Nature Protection and OSCE office in Yerevan, Public Environmental Information /Aarhus/ Centers started to act in the Republic of Armenia. From 2002 till now there were opened 15 Aarhus Centers in different regions of Armenia. In virtue of their activities information concerning environmental problem is component for Armenian habitants. Aarhus Centers also promote the public participation in environmental decision making process and in managing activity.
http://aarhus.am/?page_id=429&lang=en

- Khazer NGO

Since 1997, Khazer has been actively involved in the activities of "Armenia-Country Study on Climate Change" Project. Khazer is an active participant of the process of education for sustainable development in Armenia. The NGO is a member of commission on sustainable development, which contributes to developing an integrated education approach, providing a forum for all stakeholders and preparing training materials for trainers.

It is a member of different communities: Climate Action Network International, Aarhus Centre Board Expert on Environmental Education, member of Union of Ecological NGOs, member of Adults Education Association, Euro-Asian Association of Children Environmental Health and Woman in Europe for Common Future. It develops, publishes and disseminates booklets on different environmental challenges facing Armenia. Khazer produces films on climate change, biodiversity, etc.
<http://www.climatenetwork.org/profile/member/khazer-ecological-and-cultural-ngo>

Cooperation with EU

EU relations with Armenia are governed by the EU-Armenia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (1999), which allows for wide-ranging cooperation in the areas of political dialogue, trade, investment, economy, law-making and culture.

The European Commission's assistance focuses in particular on strengthening democratic structures and good governance, on support for regulatory reform and administrative capacity building and on poverty reduction.

Armenia is a country, among other three countries of the Southern Caucasus covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (2004) and the



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Eastern Partnership.

The National ENP Action Plan/Armenia promotes convergence of legislation/standards, utilisation of renewable energy sources and energy savings, and implementation of provisions under the Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change including through the active cooperation under the Clean Development Mechanism; while the Eastern Partnership encourages combat to climate change through different thematic and flagship initiatives.

New agreement with Armenia

On 2 January 2015, Armenia joined the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) (with Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan). Despite Armenia's decision in September 2013 not to sign the Association Agreement with the EU, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA/DCFTA), Armenia and the EU continue their political and trade dialogue in areas where this is compatible with Armenia's new obligations to the EEU. The EU and Armenia have successfully completed their joint scoping exercise for a future legal agreement compatible with Armenia's new international obligations.

On 12 October 2015 the Foreign Affairs Council authorised the European Commission and the High Representative to open negotiations on a new, legally binding and overarching agreement with Armenia, and adopted the corresponding negotiating mandate. The official launch of negotiations took place on 7 December 2015. The new agreement will replace the current EU-Armenia Partnership and Cooperation agreement.

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/armenia/eu_armenia/political_relations/index_en.htm

EU support to **climate change** mitigation and adaptation is also extended to Armenia. Currently World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus), and Mercy Corps implement projects. All these projects include a number of awareness raising activities on climate change.

There are number of other programmes supported by EC in Armenia, such as INOGATE, CoM (with a current profile of 14 signatories (cities)), ENPARD, Habitat for Humanity Armenia.

EU Delegation to Armenia:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/armenia/index_en.htm

Cooperation with other international institutions

Armenia actively cooperates with other international organisations and partners. Among them are:

- UNDP Armenia <http://www.am.undp.org/>, which contributed to establishment of Climate Change Information Centre <http://www.nature-ic.am> under UNDP/GEF programme "Armenia - Country Study on Climate Change"; UNDP supported preparation and publication (December 2013) of the study "Country Report – Climate Risk management in Armenia". UNDP currently is a key support institution in formulation of national policy related to climate change. UNDP also continuously provides assistance to the government in elaboration of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) <https://www.usaid.gov/armenia>, which provided assistance in formulation of a key policy documents related to energy efficiency and renewable energy promotion: National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy of the Republic of Armenia (http://www.nature-ic.am/res/pdfs/documents/strategic/National%20Program_English.pdf). Currently the USAID is engaged in Enhancing Capacity for Low



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This project is led by HTSPE Ltd Consortium

Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Programme in Armenia
<http://energybalancearmenia.am/>

- Armenia government actively cooperates with international financial institutions, including World Bank, IFC, EIB, EBRD, ADB, KfW Development Bank, which provide support to Armenia in the implementation of measures aimed at the increase of share of energy generated from renewable sources and promotion of energy efficiency:
<http://r2e2.am/en/>.



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