



Fact Box AZERBAIJAN



UNFCCC ratification status and date

Date of signature: 12 June 1992
Date of ratification: 16 May/14 January 1995
Date of entry into force: 14 August 1995

Kyoto Protocol ratification status and date

Date of ratification: 28 September/18 July 2000
Entry into force: 16 February 2005

Country status under UNFCCC Non-Annex I Country

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Total net emissions 51581 Gg CO₂eq (2012)
46409 Gg CO₂eq according to the latest inventory under Third NC

Latest reporting year to UNFCCC 2015 (Third NC), <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/azenc3.pdf>

Importance as an emitter According to UN Millennium Development Goal Indicator: 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) in 2010 (est.) was 65th, among 214 countries.
(Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=749&crid>)
This data should be updated according to the latest inventory of 2012

2030 pledge - INDC 35% decrease in emission in compare with 1990
Paris Agreement was ratified by National Parliament in October 2016

Other international obligations

Beside UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (www.unfccc.int) ratified by Azerbaijan in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2000 Azerbaijan is a party of the following environmental conventions:

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (www.biodiv.org)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and 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>)
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessments in a Trans-boundary Context, 1991 (<http://www.unece.org/env/eia>)

For a full list visit: http://www.un.int/azerbaijan/mult_1.php

Azerbaijan is a member of the Energy Charter Conference and had ratified the Treaty on 17.12.1997: <http://www.encharter.org>

Flagship Legislation on Climate Change

Azerbaijan currently has no flagship legal acts on climate change. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is dealt though different sectoral laws and policy documents.



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Priority implementing NISSE
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Cooperation

List of other climate change relevant legislation /legal acts:

- Law on Protection of Atmospheric Air (2001)

The legal framework for establishment of regulations for air pollution and emissions and defines responsibilities of different agencies on elaboration of standards and thresholds for air pollution.
www.eco.gov.az
- Law of Azerbaijan Republic on utilization of Energy Resources (1996)

The law determines the main direction of implementation mechanism of the legal, economic and social basis of the State policy related to energy resource utilization and regulates the relation between the State and legal entities in this sphere.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Law on “Energy” (1998)

This law pertains to all areas in the energy sector and materials and products used in the production of energy. It states the objectives of the state energy policies. It contains requirements for the efficient use of energy and also has provisions for the obligations with respect to environmental protection, health and safety. It addresses exploration, transportation and distribution of energy, and the rights that must be contained within contracts.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Law of Azerbaijan Republic “About Electrical Energy” (1998)

The law regulates issues connected with production and provision of electric energy.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Law on “Electric and Thermal Stations” (1999)

This law provides the legal bases for the design, construction and operations of heat and electric generation plants. It includes the norms permissible for waste from power plants and also legal liability provisions.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers from 24.11.2004 adopting the “Action Plan for Energy Efficiency and Reduction of Losses and Technological Consumption of Energy Sector Enterprises regardless of Ownership Form”

This decree assigns the Ministry of Fuel and Energy (later the Ministry of Industry and Energy) to oversee the four tasks outlined in the decree. Two of the tasks involve metering and the reduction of technical losses. The fourth task is the “Development and inclusion of normative documents related to utilization, losses and technological consumption of fuel and energy resources into the annual work programs, with subsequent submission to the Ministry of Fuel and Energy for approval.”
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- SNiP II-3-79 "Civil Heating Engineering

Main Azeri standard offering heat resistance for civil buildings. It includes a comprehensive list of the recommended u-values for a building envelop, influencing the energy performance. This standard was adopted in Soviet Union in 1979. It suggests the u-values complying various climatic conditions, including Azerbaijan (4 000 day-degree). It does not however range buildings according to their energy efficiency, as done by modern European and Russian building standards. While in several CIS countries the standard has been updated and/or superseded with more advance building codes, the 1986 edition of the SNiP is still in power in Azerbaijan.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Law on Azerbaijan Republic “About Environmental protection”, (08.06.1999)

Law defines legal, economic and social basis of environment protection. The law regulates interconnection of society and environment
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>
- Law of Azerbaijan Republic “About the ecological safety”, 08.06.1999

The basic purpose of the law is in maintenance of ecological safety in the field of preservation of ecological balance of environment, to interfere with harmful influence on natural ecological systems from economic activities, preservation of biodiversity and organization of rational use of natural resources.
<https://sites.google.com/site/eeinazerbaijan/legislation>



- Resolution of the President on appointment of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources as Designated National Authority (DNA) for CDM

By a resolution of the President on 1 April 2005, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources was appointed as Designated National Authority (DNA) for enhancing participation of Azerbaijan in the Clean Development Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/azenc2.pdf>

Relevant climate change policy documents:

- State Programme for the Socio-economic Development of the Regions of Azerbaijan for the period 2014-2018

State Programme for the Socio-economic Development of the Regions of Azerbaijan for the period 2014–2018, which in effect is the continuation of the State programme for the period 2009–2013.
<http://president.az/articles/11089>

- The Strategy of Development of Renewable and Alternative Energy Sources in 2012-2020

New Strategy establishes renewable energy targets until 2020: according to the document, Azerbaijan has set a target to have 20% share of renewable energy in electricity and 9.7% share of renewable energy in total energy consumption by 2020. .
http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20130327152334804/TechnologicalActionPlan-Mitigation_Azerbaijan.pdf
<http://news.az/articles/economy/75485>

- Strategy for renewable energy for 2015-2030" developed – under approval

Developed – under the process of approval

- The State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development 2008–2015

The State Programme is effectively the country's national sustainable development strategy, although its primary focus is poverty reduction. Nevertheless, one of its nine goals (goal VII) is "improving the environmental situation and ensuring sustainable environmental management". Additionally, the State Programme defines actions aimed at ensuring reliable water supply and sanitation for everyone, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
http://aoa.ew.eea.europa.eu/tools/virtual_library/bibliography-details-each-assessment/answer_1963809823/w_assessment-upload/index_html?as_attachment:int=1

- "Azerbaijan 2020: looking into the future" Development Concept

Approved by the order of the President of Azerbaijan Republic dated 29 December 2012. "Azerbaijan 2020: looking into the future" Development Concept covers period until 2020 until 2012.
www.president.az/files/future_az.pdf

Governmental bodies carrying responsibility on areas of climate change policy:

- The State Commission on Climate Change (1997)

The State Commission on Climate Change was established in 1997 by a resolution of the President, composed of representatives of all related institutions and ministries.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/azenc2.pdf>

- The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of regulation of the activities in the country relating to ecology, environmental protection and use of natural resources of Azerbaijan.
www.eco.gov.az/en

- Climate Change and Ozone Center

For the purpose of coordination, a Climate Change and Ozone Center was established under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/azenc2.pdf>
www.eco.gov.az/en



- Forest Development Department

Forestry Development Department of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Azerbaijan Republic is responsible for provision of policy and management of Azerbaijan forests, including restoration and afforestation activities.
www.eco.gov.az/en
- Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of regulating the activities in the energy sector of Azerbaijan Republic.
www.mie.gov.az
- The State Agency on Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources

The State Agency on Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources, SAARES is a governmental agency under the Ministry of Industry and Energy mandated by the Cabinet of Ministers. It serves as the principal regulatory institution in the sphere of alternative and renewable energy in the Republic of Azerbaijan: participates in the preparation of state policy, legal acts, regulatory documents and implementation of state policy for creation and development of the relevant sphere and infrastructure; prepares the offers for using of energy sources in relevant areas, projecting of objects, its construction, maintenance and regulation mechanism of activities related to manufacture of equipment necessary for these purposes; and monitors the implementation of the activity in the relevant field.
http://www.azerbajians.com/content_1740_en.html
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Agriculture is an Azerbaijani governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of regulation of the economic activity in the agricultural sector of the country with a purpose of increasing the sector's production capacity. Agriculture is Azerbaijan's second most important natural resource playing a significant role in the country's economy.
<http://www.agro.gov.az>
- The Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Economy and Industry is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of economic development, state investments, economic relations, foreign investments, sustainable development and business promotion activities in Azerbaijan.
<http://www.economy.gov.az>
- The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Emergency Situations is the central executive body within the cabinet of ministers of Azerbaijan in charge of protecting the population from natural and manmade disasters.
<http://www.fhn.gov.az>
- The State Land and Cartography Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The State Land and Cartography Committee is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of ministers of Azerbaijan in charge of implementing land cadastre, monitoring and reforms; restoration and increasing of land productivity, setting territorial units in Azerbaijan Republic.
http://www.dtxk.gov.az/main/index_e.html
- The Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Transport is a governmental agency within the Cabinet of ministers of Azerbaijan in charge of regulating transportation sector in Azerbaijan.
<http://www.mot.gov.az>

Key non-governmental, international or other organisations:

- The State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR)

The State Oil Company is engaged in exploration, preparation and processing of oil, gas deposits in the entire territory of the republic, onshore and offshore, production of oil, gas and gas condensate, its processing and transportation, as well as sale of the products at domestic and foreign markets, stable meeting of consumers' demand for a stable and adequate energy resources. It also carries out large-scale scientific-research and project work.
http://www.azerbajians.com/content_540_en.html



– United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Azerbaijan	United Nations Development Programme Azerbaijan was established in 1992 and supports the government to reach national development priorities and the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. http://www.az.undp.org
– Azerbaijan office of the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	REC Caucasus is a non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal person to work for environment and sustainable development in the three countries of the Caucasus region. http://www.rec-caucasus.org/ . Azerbaijan office of the RECC is implementing related project activities in Azerbaijan.
– Azerbaijan office of 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. http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/black_sea_basin/caucasus/
– Society for Sustainable Development	The non-governmental organisation was established in early 90's to advocate and spread in Azerbaijan the main ideas, principles and values of sustainable development.
– National Center of Environmental Forecasting (NCEF) / ECO REAL	National Centre of Ecological Forecasting is a non-profit, non-commercial and non-governmental organization. Objectives of the organisation are as follows: monitoring, estimation, forecasting and restoration of biodiversity of destroyed ecosystems. Carrying out seminars, release of brochures and books. Increase of ecological thinking. Increase of role of the public in solution of actual environmental problems and development of democratic processes in the society by involving of public in process of making of ecologically significant decisions and actions. http://www.gefngo.org/formmaster.cfm?&menuid=39&action=view&orqid=631&preaction=main

Cooperation with EU

EU relations with Azerbaijan are governed by the EU-Azerbaijan Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) signed in 1996 and entered into force in 1999.

Following the enlargement of the European Union, the EU launched the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Azerbaijan became part of this policy in 2004.

On the basis of a Country Report an ENP Action Plan, which, among others, promotes 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, was discussed by the Commission and the Azerbaijani government and finally adopted in 2006.

The main EU co-operation objectives, policy responses and priority fields can be found in the Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013. On the basis of bilateral priorities, also National Indicative Programmes (NIP) has been adopted in line with the funding instrument of the ENP, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The NIP 2007-2010 provided an indicative sum of €92 million and the NIP 2011-2013 provides an indicative amount of €122.5 million. In addition to the ENPI national programme, Azerbaijan also benefits from the ENPI regional and interregional programmes, plus a number of thematic programmes such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

Since May 2009, Azerbaijan is also participating in the Eastern Partnership, which covers climate change priorities through flagship and thematic initiatives.

The EU and Azerbaijan are currently negotiating an Association Agreement to succeed the PCA. This Association Agreement will significantly deepen Azerbaijan's political association and economic



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integration with the EU.

The EU supports the economic reforms in Azerbaijan by transfer of relevant technical assistance and expertise through TACIS program. The key TACIS multi-country network projects related to Azerbaijan are TRACECA and INOGATE.

There other programmes supported by EC in Azerbaijan, such as INOGATE programme. For more information visit the following link:(www.climaest.eu)

EU Delegation to Azerbaijan:

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

Cooperation with other international institutions

World Bank, UNEP, UNIDO, ADB, EBRD, USAID, GIZ, FAO and others



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