



6 August 2019

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Armenia

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.¹
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including Armenia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Armenia received four written questions in advance from the following Parties: Germany and United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Armenia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR³ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Armenia.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 19 June, Armenia made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation Armenia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed and received. Armenia explained that the stability of the national team of compilers was key to ensuring the quality of the BURs and improving the quality of the second submission.
8. Armenia's total GHG emissions in 2014 amounted to 10,450.71 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq) without land use, land-use change and forestry. The total GHG emissions were some 65 per cent (6,300.60 Gg CO₂ eq) higher than those in 2000. This change is mainly due to the increase in fluorinated gas emissions from refrigeration and cooling devices, the increase in livestock populations and the increase in emissions from managed soils attributed to fertilizer use. The energy sector is by far the

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

² The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/ARM.

largest producer of GHG emissions; in 2014, it accounted for 67.1 per cent of Armenia's total GHG emissions. The energy sector includes emissions from all use of fuels for generating energy, including fuel used in transport and the fugitive emissions related to the transmission, storage and distribution of natural gas. The second largest source of emissions was the agriculture sector with a share of 19.6 per cent, followed by the industrial processes and product use sector and the waste sector, with 7.5 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively.

9. Armenia provided a summary of its implemented measures, the majority of which are in the energy sector, such as an increased share of renewable energy sources in the power generation mix, adoption of performance standards, secured finance for energy-efficient municipal lighting, renewable energy and energy efficiency loans for small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals, optimization of public road transport routes and replacement of minibuses by large buses. It also presented its modelling approach to evaluating the impact of mitigation measures. Armenia highlighted that the emission reductions achieved through the implementation of its mitigation measures in 2014 totalled 239 Gg CO₂ eq.

10. In addition, Armenia provided information on support received and needed, as well as capacity-building needs. The major share of support received was for increasing the use of renewable energy and implementing energy efficiency measures, as well as enhancing the monitoring, reporting and verification system and the GHG emission projection modelling for non-energy sectors. Mitigation-related support to Armenia was delivered through multilateral and bilateral channels with a strong focus on the energy sector, the largest contributors being Germany, the World Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The enhancement of the GHG inventory was also a key area for support received.

11. Over the course of the presentation, Armenia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Armenia for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Germany and United States of America. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: experience gained in building in-country expertise for the preparation of national reports; the identification of prioritized capacity-building needs in the country for enhancing the reporting of GHG emissions as well as the enhancement of institutional arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories; and the estimation of the impact of co-benefits of the mitigation actions.

13. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.⁴

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Armenia for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Armenia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ <https://attend-emea.broadcast.skype.com/en-US/2a6c12ad-406a-4f33-b686-f78ff5822208/bc7ad214-0aa9-4e61-ae25-2f82819e5c21/player?cid=3nqdpphrz5hsuy2kysa6fczhrqo72ditch75q3yohrxxbauo6q&rid=EMEA>.