The Republic of Azerbaijan

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)
25 November 2020
- National circumstances
- GHG inventory and emission trends
- Mitigation analyses
- Assessment of financial, technological and capacity needs
National circumstances

Geographical position
The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan extends about 400 km from North to South, 500 km from West to East, and is located at 38°25'-41°55' North Latitude and 44°50' - 50°51' East Longitude.

Demography
Azerbaijan’s population is about 9.810 thousand people according to information as of the end of 2017. 53% of its population is urban, while the remaining 46.8% is rural population. On November 9, 2020 Azerbaijan has liberated a big part of its territories from 30-years lasted occupation.

Economy
Oil constitutes nearly half of Azerbaijan’s GDP. Aside from mining and quarrying, which includes oil, the next largest sectors have typically been construction (7.2. % of GDP) and transport, storage, and communication (8.8% of GDP). The composition of GDP by 4 sector over the past decade has shown progress in diversifying away from petroleum.
Azerbaijan’s compliance with reports to UNFCCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>UNFCCC ratified</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Kyoto Protocol ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>NC2 submitted</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>BUR1 submitted</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>INDC submitted</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>Doha Amendment ratified</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>NC3 submitted</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>Paris Agreement signed and ratified</td>
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State Commission on Climate Change Established

Climate Change Action Plan for 2020-2030 approved

NC4 expected
National Context

State Commission on Climate Change (SCCC)

Working Group under SCCC

Ministry of Ecology and natural resources (DNA)

Relevant Ministries
State agencies
Scientific research institutions
State owned and private sector companies
Local authorities
GHG inventory results

Total net emission in 2013 makes 77.3% from 1990 base year level. Thus wise, total net emissions level has decreased by 22.7%, while absorptions have increased by 2.2 times.

Emissions from energy sector decreased in comparison with base year by 23% in 2013.

However, emissions from industrial sector have increased. This fact might be explained with industrial development, as well as the increase in the production of cement and ethylene.
National context: Azerbaijan’s National Determined Contribution

Target year 2030

35% reduction at total compared to 1990

25.666 Gg CO2 eq (without LULUCF)

24.374 Gg CO2 eq (including LULUCF)

NAMA

- Energy efficiency in administrative buildings
- Alternative fuels in transport sector
- Associated gas reduction – oil and natural gas industry

Alternative energy

- 20% by 2020 (17% achieved by 2020)
- 30% by 2030

CNG in transport sector

- Public buses in Baku city
- Private cars and taxis (considered)

Railway electrification

- By 2030

Residential sector

- Centralized heating in residential buildings

Energy efficiency in industry

- Energy efficient technology
- Process optimization

MRV

- Instrumental measurements
- Carbon content of fuels
- System of data collection and verification
Mitigation analysis

The Republic of Azerbaijan has implemented numerous measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change by supporting international initiatives and efforts.

Measures such as application of low carbon technologies in energy sector, enlargement of renewable energy sources, efficient waste management, expansion of forest areas, etc. caused reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for about 22.7% in 2013 comparing to that in 1990, the base year.

Main targets for climate change policy of Azerbaijan has been identified in “Azerbaijan-2020: look to the future” Development Conception.

This conception identified ambitious target to approximate the amount of energy used to produce one unit of GDP and the amount of carbon dioxide in line with the appropriate indicators of OECD countries.

Climate change mitigation issues were described in several state programs such as:

• Strategic Road Map for development of heavy industry and machinery in the Republic of Azerbaijan”
• Strategic Road map for the development of utilities (electric, heating energy, water and gas) in the Republic of Azerbaijan”,
• Strategic Road Map for manufacturing and processing agricultural products in the Republic of Azerbaijan”
GHG reduction trend in Energy sector (without LULUCF) compare to 1990, in percent (%) In 2013 GHG emissions reduction vis-à-vis 1990 was 38%. 

Energy sector
GHG reduction trend in IPPU (without LULUCF) compare to 1990, in percent (%) In 2013 GHG emissions reduction vis-à-vis 1990 was -112%.
GHG reduction trend in Agriculture (without LULUCF) compare to 1990, in percent (%) In 2013 GHG emissions reduction vis-à-vis 1990 was -35%
GHG growth trend in Waste sector (without LULUCF) compare to 1990, in percent (%) In 2013 GHG emissions reduction vis-à-vis 1990 was 67 %
MS Energy (brown), MS-Transport (purple), MS-İPPU (gray), MS-Overall (yellow) və Baza Scenario (green) (LEAP)
### Capacity building
- Deepen institutional arrangements, awareness of local communities, municipalities and authorize bodies in CC, particularly in 2006 IPCC methodologies etc.
- Improve EF and AD collection quality
- Upgrading of skills of local experts
- LEDs in national and local level

### Financial resources
- Establishment of effective MRV system
- Implementation and monitoring of some mitigation measures
- Effective management of GHG inventory data

### Technology transfer
- Implementation of climate smart agriculture technologies
- Fugitive emissions monitoring
- Use of Insulation technologies, alternative energy sources in buildings - residential and commercial
Thank you for attention!
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan