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REPORT

**ON THE PROGRESS AND GAPS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE AND ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (CEPA) EXECUTED
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE
EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY AND THEIR MEMBER STATES AND
RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ROADMAP REVISION**

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Introduction

This study aims to provide an assessment of the process of approximating RA legislation to the EU climate change-related Directives/Regulations, under the Roadmap for the implementation of the Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement between RA and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states.

On November 24, 2017, the Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was executed between RA and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states. The Roadmap for CEPA the implementation was approved by the RA Prime Minister Decree N666-L of June 1, 2019, which, inter alia, includes climate change-related activities. In particular, Measures 120-131 of the Roadmap are relevant to climate change (12 activities), mainly related to legislative framework for the implementation of the Paris Agreement., developing legislation on ozone depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases. EU Directives and Regulations will be approximated with reference to the definition of the system for the sale of greenhouse gas emission allowances, greenhouse gas emissions reporting and monitoring, ozone depleting substances, etc.

The purpose of the study is to identify the progress and gaps in the implementation of the measures planned in the Roadmap. Within the framework of the study, EU Directives and Regulations of CC relevance, the legal regulations of the EU countries, as well as the countries cooperating within the EU framework, guidelines for the application of EU Directives, domestic legislation, etc., were explored. Based on the assessment of the progress on implementation of measures stipulated by the Roadmap, recommendations were made on Roadmap revision.

The study is structured in four parts, which refer to the methodology for assessment of the implementation of the measures provided for in the CEPA Roadmap, the action plan for the fulfillment of obligations arising from the Paris Agreement, the national greenhouse gas emission inventory system, greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems and public consultations procedures; institutional aspects of climate change and measures to replace substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Part 1: General

1.1 The overall progress on the implementation of measures arising from the CEPA Roadmap.

The process of localization of measures defined by the Roadmap is scheduled to be fully completed by early 2026; with partial completion by early 2024 and one measure (Measure 130) already completed. The following EU instruments should be approximated for the implementation of the planned measures:

EC Directive	Regulations
Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC/Annex I and II	Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
	Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
	Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC
	Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006
	Regulation No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council On substances that deplete the ozone layer

To localize the above instruments, twelve measures have been envisaged under the Roadmap, with the RA Ministry of Environment designated as the key authority in charge of coordinating its implementation. The measures are prevalently aimed at the adoption of legislation, adoption/revision of sub-legislative acts, establishment of various systems, development of policies, improvement of the national greenhouse gas inventory and national reporting systems, development of technologies, establishment of a reporting system, definition of inspection procedures and implementation of other activities.

As opposed to outcomes of the measures in other areas of CEPA Roadmap, the climate change related measures lack clearly defined outcomes, specifically in terms of the required laws or sub-legislative acts to be adopted or activities to be implemented. Study of these measures revealed

that in some cases, the EU instruments included in the Roadmap are subject to approximation in their entirety, while in other cases - only some articles require approximation. For example, reference to Directive 2003/87/EC is made with two approximation measures - 120 and 122, whereby in the Measure 120 only Articles 14, 15, 16(1) and 17 of the said Directive are subject to approximation; whereas in the Measure 122, it is subject to approximation in its entirety, in combination with Regulation 600/2012, with a more regulatory-based expected outcome.

Some of the Regulations in the Roadmap are referenced in their entirety (601/2012/EU, 600/2012, 525/2013, 517/2014, 1005/2009), other Regulations are quoted by specific articles (in measure 126: 517/2014, in 127: 517/2014, in 128: 517/2014, in 129: 517/2014). In view of the generic referencing and level of overlaps of Directives/Regulations and their specific Articles in various Roadmap measures, the degree of approximation cannot be estimated with absolute accuracy at this stage.

Considering that the implementation of twelve measures is planned in three chronological phases, of which only one phase is completed, it needs to be objectively pointed out that only a part of the measures is fully implemented, while other parts are partially implemented, and some measures are at the initial discussion stage. It should be noted that by the time when this study had been conducted, amendments and additions were made to the current RA laws "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" and "On Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer", the Tax Code, and the Climate law concept was developed. The adoption of the Law "On Climate" will facilitate the approximation of several requirements deriving from the EU Directive/Regulations. At the same time, draft sub-legislative acts were developed in relation to the greenhouse gas inventory procedure, the procedure for maintaining records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing controlled substances, the total quantities (allowances) for the import of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons, establishment of the procedure for electronic issuance of permits for shipment of hydrofluorocarbons, as well as approval of the list of hydrofluorocarbons.

1.2 Subject of the study and methodology used in assessing the implementation progress on the measures planned by the Roadmap

With the signing of CEPA between RA and the EU, the climate change process shifted to a qualitatively new phase, as the approximation of EU Directives/Regulations requires a gradual harmonization of RA national legislation, by employing a conceptually new approach.

Aiming to assess the approximation process, the scope of the study covered the EU Directives and Regulations to be approximated as relevant to climate change, general strategies and guidelines for the EU Directives approximation, national strategies for localization of EU Directives in different countries, as well as the Roadmap, the domestic legislation, various study assessments made by

international and local experts regarding the status of EU legislation approximation in RA.¹² The study placed particular focus on the system for consideration of mechanisms employed by different states to support the approximation processes, which essentially results in a two-phased assessment of the approximation process based on the principles of full localization and partial localization of EU Directives.³

However, the primary objective in this study is to elaborate relevant recommendations to fill the gaps identified during the study, to support CEPA Roadmap revision and contribute to its more effective implementation.

To determine the progress on the CEPA Roadmap implementation measures, the study scope included interviews with experts and representatives of government agencies. In addition, the study was prepared based on the currently effective normative legal acts, as well as draft legal acts.

The following methods were used:

- **Document analysis method.** Scope of analysis included the international legislative acts ratified by RA, the EU Directives/Regulations, the guidelines for their implementations, the Rulings of the EU Court of Justice, the RA legislation, the analysis by international experts regarding the implementation of the measures stipulated in the CEPA Roadmap.
- **Expert survey method.** Interviews were conducted with representatives of government agencies⁴ and with industry professionals⁵.

Thus, a significant bulk of information was collected by means of inquiries from the coordinating authority, international and local experts' studies/interviews and publicly available information sources.

¹National strategies for localization of EU Directives on climate change in Montenegro, Slovakia, Poland, Georgia.
https://climate-laws.org/search?fbclid=IwAR07Y08J6HDNEk-YeEdD0U_2xohqVrMmzPTPoC3FPI3IEJjVZIrzbG0fwl,
<https://www.batory.org.pl/doc/k3.pdf>

file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Compliance%20Check%20and%20Gap%20Analysis%20on%20EU%20Acquis.pdf

² Gap analysis and a Roadmap for further legal approximation with the EU climate action acquis pursuant to the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Republic of Armenia and the European Union. Svetlana Zhekova, Final Report, April 2021.

Ralph Jurevich. Air Action Plan, Waste Action Plan.

Roadmap for the development of the operational system for national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and the monitoring, reporting and verification system in Armenia. Summary report. Maria Purtzner, December 2022

³ If the measures are not implemented, the state presents supported justifications/comments.

⁴A questionnaire was presented to the RA Ministry of Environment regarding the implementation of the measures arising from the Roadmap, with findings presented in the study.

⁵ Inter alia, with UNDP and World Bank climate experts.

Part 2: Progress in the implementation of measures stipulated by the Roadmap

Measure 1. (120) - *Near completion*



RA commitment - approximate the national legislation with the European Parliament and the Council Directive 2003/87/EC of October 13, 2003, and EU Regulation 601/2012 - by the first quarter of 2026.

With this measure, RA committed to develop action plan for the fulfillment of obligations arising from the Paris Agreement, to establish relevant infrastructures and greenhouse gas identification system, to define greenhouse gas (including aviation emissions) monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems and public consultation procedures under Annexes I and II of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Compliance of the adopted legal acts in RA with the EU Directives should first be considered from the point of view of how correctly the objective of the Directive was understood and how identically they were approximated. The overall objective of Directive 2003/87/EC is to establish an allowance trading scheme for greenhouse gas emissions in an economically efficient and cost-effective manner to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Under this measure, the RA has committed to approximate Articles 14, 15, 16(1) and 17 of the said Directive, which provide a definition of provisions related to monitoring emissions and reporting, review and verification, sanctions, right to information access. The legal acts adopted or drafted by the states cooperating within the EU framework and RA aiming to provide approximation of EU Directive 2003/87 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: International best practice of the Directive 2003/87 approximation

Country	Adopted normative legal act
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Normative legal act on the system for managing emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances ⁶- Legal acts on the greenhouse gas emissions trading system⁷
Great Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme- Regulations on greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme and national emissions inventory system⁸,
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air"- Methodology to determine CO2 emissions into atmospheric air

⁶ Act of 17 July 2009 on the system of management of emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances, uniform text OJ 2017, item 286, as amended. Act of 12 June 2015 on the system of trading of greenhouse gases emissions allowances, uniform text OJ 2017, item 568, as amended. 41 Directive 2009/28/WE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April

⁷ Act of 12 June 2015 on the system of trading of greenhouse gases emissions allowance, uniform text OJ 2017, item 568, as amended.

⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/NIM/?uri=CELEX:32003L0087>

	- General allowances for greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources and their allocation plan
Croatia	- Climate Change and Ozone Layer Protection Act - Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" - Law of Croatian "On making amendments to the Law "On environmental protection""
Latvia	- Code of Administrative Offenses - Environmental protection law - Pollution Law - Amendments to the Laws on environmental tax and natural resources tax - Procedure for applying for GHG emission permits ⁹

The processes of approximation by countries within the EU framework have also been addressed in the European judicial practice of EU justice¹⁰.

In the Republic of Armenia, the scope of legal acts subject to approximation arising from Directive 2003/87 is presented below with a distinction between I) adopted legal acts and II) developed legal acts.

I. Adopted legal acts.

1. The purpose **of the amendments made to the RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air"** (December 07, 2022), among others, is the approximation EU legislation in the areas of climate change, air quality protection and greenhouse gas emissions. The law defines the concept of greenhouse gases, the Government powers in relation to the approval of the procedure of greenhouse gas emissions inventory, the powers of the authorized body in relation to the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, the responsibilities of individuals (including those engaged in entrepreneurial activity) and legal entities with stationary and mobile sources of atmospheric air pollutants (harmful) substances and greenhouse gases As mentioned, the concept of "greenhouse gases" has been stipulated, according to which greenhouse gases refer to gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both of natural and artificial origin, that absorb and re-reflect infrared radiation; Stipulating the definition of greenhouse gases is significant in terms of accuracy in planning emissions monitoring and reporting processes. As defined in EU Directive 2003/87, "'greenhouse gases' means the gases listed in Annex II ¹¹and other gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation; According to the current law the relevant legal provisions should be fully aligned with the EU Directive, instead of the term "gaseous constituents of artificial origin" by the term "gaseous constituents of anthropogenic

⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/NIM/?uri=CELEX:32003L0087>

¹⁰ Cases of GDR v. Nordzucker AG, Arcelormittal Rodenge Schiffleung v. Luxembourg, Republic of Estonia v. Commission of the European Communities. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A62014CJ0148>; <http://climatecasechart.com/non-us-case/arcelormittal-rodange-et-schiffleung-sa-v-state-of-the-grand-duchy-of-luxembourg/>; <http://climatecasechart.com/non-us-case/republic-of-estonia-v-commission-of-the-european-communities/>

¹¹Carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

origin". The concept of "greenhouse gas emission permits" is not available in the conceptual framework of the RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" due to the absence of its practical expedient. However, since RA is approximating its legislation to European legislation, the logic of the approximation commitment should be taken as a guidance. Greenhouse gas emission permits within the framework of the said Directive are provided only for the six gases specified in Annex II, in accordance with the procedure established by the Directive. Considering the significance of definitions in the law, it is also necessary to stipulate in the law the term "greenhouse gas emission permit", in alignment with provisions of EU Directive 2003/87. In particular, Article 3 of the Directive provides the definition of "greenhouse gas emission permit", which is issued in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the same Directive, which covers applications for greenhouse gas emission permits and the conditions for and contents of the greenhouse gas emissions permits. In other words, it is a permit which is provided by the competent authority and grants the right to the entire facility or a part thereof to emit greenhouse gases if it is satisfied that the operator of the facility has relevant capacities to provide adequate monitoring and reporting on the released emissions.

The latter is also important in terms of setting and charging the carbon tax. Moreover, depending on whether the carbon tax will be considered as part of the list of environmentally polluting emissions or will be formulated as an environmental tax, it will be necessary to stipulate the fundamental prerequisites for obtaining a GHG emissions permit in the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Protection of Atmospheric Air".¹²

The RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" specified the scope of Government powers in atmospheric air protection, regarding the approval of the procedure of state inventory of emissions of atmospheric air polluting (harmful) substances and the procedure of greenhouse gas emissions inventory. One of the legal and institutional measures aimed at adopting greenhouse gas emission inventory procedure is the development of the draft Government Decree "On approving greenhouse gas emissions inventory procedure", which will support a more streamlined implementation of GHG emission inventory procedure in line with EU Directives.

2. Within the framework of the RA Government program (starting from 2017), climate change measures were planned and implemented, in particular, in connection with the adoption of the national climate change adaptation program of actions implementation of prevention and adaptation activities for mitigating adverse impacts climate change, in accordance with the obligations assumed by international agreements, approval of the RA's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement as well as implementation of adaptation and

¹² The same was also proposed in the concept note to support the development of the RA Law "On Climate". In particular, it is proposed to include provisions on the key prerequisites in relation to GHG emissions permits (content of the application, requirement to have a monitoring plan, content of the permit, terms, grounds for suspending the process of issuing a permit, grounds for refusing a permit, grounds for repealing the permit), and include a reference to the government Decree to be adopted regarding terms and procedure for obtaining a permit.

mitigation actions to address climate change impacts.¹³¹⁴¹⁵ Within the framework of the latter, a group of measures is planned, aimed at the development of draft RA Government Decree "On approving the national climate change adaptation program of actions and the list of measures for 2026-2035", the draft RA Government Decree "On approving the 2026-2035 Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Armenia under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change", the draft Government Decree "On approving the Republic of Armenia long-term (until 2050) low-carbon development strategy under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change", development of Armenia's national transparency framework under the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Among the listed measures, "On approving the RA long-term (until 2050) low-emissions development strategy" the draft Government Decree has been developed and currently is in circulation within the stakeholder agencies. Since the CEPA execution, the climate measures stipulated by the Government programs have become more clearly distinguished and more specific in terms of objectives and expected outcomes.¹⁶ Based on the international best practices, it should be noted that a number of countries with their Government programs envisage achievements related to climate change as part of their cross-sectoral cooperation outcomes and define the challenges of cross-sectoral cooperation.

3. On April 22, 2021, the RA Government¹⁷ approved **the Republic of Armenia's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on April 30, 2021**. By 2030, a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors of economy compared to 1990 levels, has been defined under NDC. This strategic-level document defined the scope of sectors, planning processes, ecosystem-based approach to address climate change adaptation, together with methodology instruments. The NDC is based on the principle of green economy and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, which are reflected in the socio-economic development goals of Armenia.

II. Developed legal acts

1. Although the Nationally Determined Contributions build on institutional and administrative foundations, their effective operationalization is possible only through the implementation of program-based, financial and investment measures. For this purpose, the Republic of Armenia's 2023-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, financing strategy and investment plan, were developed. The development of this legislative package testifies to the willingness and efforts by RA in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation and towards the fulfillment of its international commitments, including in relation to the measures under the

¹³ <https://www.gov.am/files/docs/3133.pdf>

¹⁴ Armenia commits to expanding its forest coverage to 12.9% of Armenia's territory by 2030, as well as reducing greenhouse gases by 40% compared to the 1990 emissions levels.

¹⁵ The RA Government program of measures for the years 2021-2026.

¹⁶ https://www.arlis.am/Annexes/6/2021_N1902hav.1.pdf

¹⁷ Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 610-L. <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docID=151985>

CEPA and Roadmap. The Draft establishes the conditions of the program implementation, the institutional basis of the NDC implementation, the institutional framework for the program implementation, the issues and challenges in terms of NDC revision and implementation, integration of gender considerations, policies to achieve the NDC target (energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, waste management, forestry), national adaptation framework, monitoring and accountability to track and report on the progress towards NDC implementation. At the program level, problems were clearly identified and solutions were proposed.

The financing strategy for the NDC implementation was also developed, with the clear objective to assess the financial resources required for the NDC implementation, sourcing finance for its subsequent scale-up and operationalization. The financial strategy presents the state of climate finance, the need and challenges of financing the NDCs implementation, and the policy of sourcing finance.

The development of the investment plan also aims at achieving NDC operationalization. Investment programs contain sufficiently detailed information on their background, purpose, financing needs, timeline and structure of actions, responsible stakeholders, constraints and expected results, which will help Armenia achieve its NDC goals and contribute to the country's long-term low-emission and climate-resilient development.

2. The Draft Government Decree "On approving the Republic of Armenia long-term (until 2050) low-emission development strategy (hereinafter referred to as GHG-LEDS)," in addition to reduced amount of emitted GHG, will also have a positive impact on the livelihoods of local communities by means of fostering economic growth, social well-being, environmental protection and improved security. The expected outcomes of adopting the Draft are: definition of actions, necessary institutional and resource basis, as well as monitoring, evaluation and regular review mechanisms for GHG-LEDS implementation, effective systems operationalized for assessment, collection, scale-up and application of financial resources for GHG-LEDS implementation, to materialize the priority actions identified in the GHG-LEDS implementation program, additional investment projects identified in order to guarantee the climate ambitions declared by GHG-LEDS.

3. To support the elaboration of the RA Climate Law, a concept note was developed, which is of key importance for the effective fulfilment of international commitments undertaken. The concept note is aimed at the harmonized approximation of objectives set out by several EU Directives, namely, policy management, clarification/definition of the role and scope of the mandate of competent bodies at the national and local level, GHG emissions inventory, as well as institutionalization of data collection for Biennial Transparency Reports under the UNFCCC, establishment of an independent expert support mechanism, risk assessment, public finance, development of MRV system, improved functional efficiency of inter-agency coordinating authority,

mechanisms for ensuring public participation and accountability in the climate decision-making process, etc.

Emissions trading system (ETS): RA has no obligation to undertake any measures towards ETS approximation within the framework of the measures stipulated by the Roadmap. However, based on the requirement to provide an approximation with Directive 2003/87, as well as the existing study base developed by international experts regarding the possible application of ETS in RA, this issue was also addressed.

In particular, based on the international practice of existing regulations of the issue in question and the study methods applied at the international expert level on the application of ETS in RA, it is proposed to choose between the introduction of ETS or the application of a carbon tax. Moreover, two methods of legal regulation of the carbon tax are proposed: first, the carbon tax can be considered as part of the list of polluting emission substances. In this case, it will not be required to incorporate a special legal provision in the RA Tax Code, other than the tax rate, and procedure of taxation. Instead, greenhouse gases should be included in the list of environmental pollutants. Second, the carbon tax may be formulated a distinct type of environmental tax, making a corresponding addition to the RA Tax Code.¹⁸

Reference to ETS within the framework of the concept. The applicability of specific types of carbon pricing instruments in RA has not been determined (nor it was possible to determine) at the concept level. The choice of instrument type is possible based on political and economic expediency. According to an international study on the choice of carbon pricing instruments, the size of Armenia's economy, the country's institutional and entrepreneurial preparedness indicate that a carbon tax (CT) may be a more expedient option, as compared to emissions trading, due to the small number of potential installations, possible difficulties in ensuring liquidity and the absence of swap-based trading in energy carriers, all of which are important prerequisites for successful emissions trading schemes¹⁹.

The study provides an overview of the advantages, disadvantages and optimal feasibility of CT and ETS. By comparing the disadvantages and advantages of both types, the following conclusion was reached in terms of its practical application: carbon tax is most effective when it applies only to fuel and is therefore a good choice for jurisdictions where combustion operations constitute the majority of emission sources. It is also less complicated than ETS and can therefore be implemented in a shorter period. ETS provides the most optimal results when its scope of coverage includes a significant number of undertakings, which helps to achieve market liquidity. It is also more relevant when substantial amount of emissions are generated from industrial processes rather than simply from fossil fuels combustion.²⁰

¹⁸ To support the development of the "Climate Policy Law", a concept note was developed in 2023.

¹⁹ Carbon pricing opportunities in Armenia, study authored by Olga Kutsukake.

²⁰ Carbon pricing opportunities in Armenia, study authored by Olga Kutsukake.

Actions aimed at approximating the EU Directives on the Emissions Trading System within the Eastern Partnership countries are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: International practice of the Directive 2003/87 approximation

Country	Adopted normative legal act
Ukraine	- Ukraine's new tax code adopted in December 2021 envisages triple increase of the current carbon tax rate by 2024. The emissions trading system is not yet in place to secure rapid results in implementation of climate change adaptation measures and decarbonization. ²¹
Georgia	- Georgia has not implemented approximation with the EU Directive establishing a greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme. Georgia has not aligned its legislation with the Regulation on Exchange of Efforts or Regulation On land use, land use change and forestry, as it does not have any carbon pricing policy in place, yet some provisions are expected to be included in national legislation through the Energy Community. ²² The EU and Georgia have developed a mapping of Georgia's legislation and strategies in line with the European Green Agenda. In this framework of legal acts, the absence of the emission trading system and the carbon limit adjustment mechanism are highlighted as gaps. ²³
Moldova	- Moldova has not approximated EU Directive 2003/87 establishing the EU Emissions Trading System ²⁴

Consideration of this issue in the context of the CEPA between the EU and RA indicates that preparatory measures have been taken for carbon trading (Article 54 (g)). The CEPA wording on carbon trading is not binding upon Armenia to commit to carbon trading, but rather intend to encourage cooperation in preparation for carbon trading. The purpose of the Agreement is better understood by a more detailed study of its Annexes. Annex IV to Chapter 4, entitled Climate Action list in the specific EU Regulations under other cooperation policies, which Armenia is required to localize, including two Regulations related to the establishment of an installment-level MRV system, which would be considered as a preparation effort towards carbon trading, namely:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU ETS Directive)

²¹<https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Association%20Implementation%20Report%20on%20Ukraine%20-%20Joint%20staff%20working%20document.pdf>

²²EU GREEN DEAL IMPLICATION FOR GEORGIA, Maka Tsereteli, 2023
<https://www.greens.ge/storage/publications/June2023/cunaj009GjuhVmtuOqUv.pdf>

²³ <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-02/undp-georgia-eu4climate-green-deal-assessment-2022-eng.pdf>

²⁴Analytical Report following the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council Commission Opinion on the Republic of Moldova's application for membership of the European Union, EC, Brussels, 2023, https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-02/SWD_2023_32_%20Moldova.pdf

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council,
- Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC, which regulates:
 - Establishment of a national greenhouse gas inventory system (Article 5),
 - Establishment of a national system of policies, measures and forecasts (Article 12).

From carbon trading to carbon taxation and offsetting, the implementation of the requirement to implement an installation-level MRV is necessary, which will serve as an important instrument for tracking the policies and measures implementation progress and will ultimately prepare the country to implement the EU carbon border adjustment tax.²⁵

Aviation emissions: Regarding the issue of aviation emissions defined by Directive 2003/87, it should be noted that in the case of aviation activities and related emissions, the practical implementation of the provisions of Directive 2003/87/EC, Regulation No. 601/2012 (EU) and Regulation No. 600/2012 (EU) depends on the results of the International Civil Aviation Organization's consultations on the Global Market Facility (GMF).²⁶ According to the CEPA, if ICAO does not agree on the application of the global market facility scheme for aviation, Armenia will consent to applying the aviation emissions-related measures applicable within the EU. The objective of the emissions trading system is to limit GHG emissions limits in various sectors, including aviation. Within the framework of this Directive, the types of aviation activities related to aviation emissions are defined (Annex 1), as well as the list of flights which are excluded from the scope of the Directive's application. Various terms are defined by the Directive such as: aviation activity, emission, aircraft operator, attributed aviation emissions; the Directive further regulates issues related to allocation and provision of allowances by type of aviation activity, issues related to verification of (reports on) emissions released as a result of aviation activities, and the total quantity of allowances allocated to aviation. At the same time, within the scope of the sanctions, the liability for the payment of an excess emissions penalty is established for aircraft operator who does not surrender sufficient allowances.

Access to information: Article 17 of Directive 2003/87 defines access to information, stating, in particular, that allocation of allowances, information on project activities in which a Member State participates or authorizes private or public entities to participate, and the reports of emissions required under the greenhouse gas emissions permit and held by the competent authority, shall be made available to the public in accordance with Directive 2003/4/EC. In order to ensure

²⁵Carbon pricing opportunities in Armenia, study authored by Olga Kutsukake.

²⁶ <https://www.mfa.am/filemanager/eu/cepa.pdf>

transparency, the public should *have access to information on the results of emission monitoring and the allocation of permits*, subject to the restrictions provided for in Directive 2003/4 EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on public access to environmental information. EC Directive 2003/4 guarantees the right of access to environmental information provided by public authorities and ensures expedited availability and accessibility of information for the public. Telecommunications and electronic technologies have played a key role in terms of access to information and the use of these technologies should be promoted (Article 1). Article 7 of the Directive refers to the details of environmental information dissemination. Article 3 of the Directive stipulates all the conditions under which Environmental information must be provided upon request. The Directive also provides grounds for refusal (Article 4). Applicants should also have the right to seek justice in court in case of wrongfully refused or inadequately answered information requests (Article 6). The provisions of the Directive in question are mainly based on the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. On June 27, 2001, RA ratified the Aarhus Convention, and many institutional, legal and administrative measures were taken by RA towards its implementation. It should be noted that by second reading amendments and additions were made to the RA Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise in compliance with the Aarhus Convention²⁷ (03.05.2023). In order to provide the implementation of the above-mentioned Law it is scheduled to draft 13 bylaws during the next two years. At this moment, the RA Government Decree No. 1325-N of November 19, 2014, on establishment of the implementation order on public notification and hearings has been drafted and circulating.

The concepts of climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation were also defined at the level of the said law.

Information platforms for public information, making information requests from public authorities, sharing opinions on draft legal acts are as follows: www.e-gov.am, www.e-draft, www.e-request, www.e-register. Some of these electronic platforms allow familiarization with draft legal acts and engagement in law-making activities at early stages, by means of providing recommendations supported with justifications as well as sharing comments and considerations and engaging in public debates/hearings. In addition to these platforms, relevant data on climate, emissions, GHG emissions and related information can be obtained from the official website of the Ministry of Environment.²⁸

The processes stipulated by the directive 2003/EC are partially regulated by Articles 7-14 of the Law on Freedom of Information. Based on the Minister's Order N338-A on

²⁷ <http://www.parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=8747&lang=arm>

²⁸ <http://www.mnp.am/shrjaka-mijavayr/jermocayin-gazer?fbclid=IwAR1OuRAZdOsRlxnov0nXRfzEE-DVaXdTggghxCpGOSXBMvm9S6THqaxstmc>

More detailed information can be obtained from RA national GHG inventory reports. Collected, systemized and available information on climate change can be obtained from the www.nature-ic.am website.

regulations of posting and updating the environmental information on the official webpage of the Ministry of the Minister of Environment, the information (reports, information of environment quality, international treaties, conventions etc.) is posted and regularly updated on the official website of the Ministry. According to the Article 20 of the Water Code²⁹, the following documents are subject to public notice: Draft National Water Policy General Concepts, Draft National Water Program, Draft Water Basin Management Plans, Pending Water Use Permits, Pending Water System Use Permits, Draft Water Standards, Draft Water Tariff Strategy. According to the RA Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise and the RA Government Decree No. 1325-N of November 19, 2014 on establishment of the implementation order on public notification and hearings, the processes of assessments and expertize are subject to public notice and hearing in order to ensure the public awareness and participation of the public.

In order to approximate effectively the relevant Directive, many states have adopted various legal acts, in particular: Belgian Law on Public Access to Environmental Information (2006); Government Decision on Dissemination of Environmental Information (Belgium), October 28, 2005; Bulgarian law on access to public information (07.07.2000); Bulgarian Law on Environmental Protection (11.04.2006); the Danish Act on Access to Environmental Information (27.04.1994); Payment method for access to environmental information other than on paper print (Denmark, 24.06.1994); Danish Law on Public Access to Administrative Act, Active Dissemination of Environmental Information Act (Denmark); Chemicals Act (Estonia); Law of Estonia on EIA (24.03.2005), Citizens Information Act, Environment Act (Ireland), Law on the right to access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (Spain); Environmental Act on Access to Information (Cyprus); Code of Administrative Offenses, Law on Environmental Protection, Act on National Statistics, Pollution Law, Law on Freedom of Information (Latvia).³⁰

Measure 2. (121) - *Partial completion*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to the European Parliament and the Council Regulation No. 525/2013 - by the first quarter of 2026.

With this measure, RA committed to establish national greenhouse gas inventory system for emissions relevant in the context of climate change (including aviation emissions), a national system of policies, measures and forecasts and to strengthen relevant institutional capacities according to Articles 5 and 12 of EU Regulation /525/2013/.

Article 5 of the Regulation stipulates that RA shall establish, operate and seek to continuously improve national inventory systems, in accordance with UNFCCC requirements on national systems, to estimate anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse

²⁹ http://www.parliament.am/law_docs/290602H0373eng.pdf

³⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/NIM/?uri=celex:32003L0004>

gases and to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of their greenhouse gas inventories. RA shall ensure that the data provided and methodologies outlined in the report on activities and facilities under Directive 2003/87/EC are available to its competent authorities for the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventory.

According to Article 12, the RA shall develop, operate and strive to continuously improve the reporting on policies and measures and the system for reporting on greenhouse gases anthropogenic emissions and their absorption projections. Those systems include relevant institutional, legal and procedural regulations of RA in terms of evaluating policy and making projections.

In order to implement the commitment, RA shall expand its monitoring, reporting and verifications procedures and regulations, establish a GHG inventory system, improving the transparency and completeness of GHG inventory data, include information on climate change adaptation planning and strategy; including floods, droughts and extreme high temperatures; ensure accountability on financial and technological support provided to developing countries; ensure data transparency, completeness and accuracy.

The legal basis for developing the inventory of greenhouse gases comprise: the RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air", the RA Government Decree N 49 of December 8³¹, 2016, the RA Government Decree N 259 of April 22, 199 "On approving the national registry of hazardous impacts on atmospheric air"³² etc.

Provisions have been established in the RA law "On making amendments **to the RA law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air"**".³³ regarding the approval of the procedure of state inventory of emissions of atmospheric air pollutants (harmful) substances and the procedure of greenhouse gas emissions inventory, national registry of emissions of atmospheric air pollutants (harmful) substances and greenhouse gas emissions inventory. By the end of the current year it is planned to develop/adopt the draft RA Government Decree "On approving national inventory procedure for emissions of atmospheric air pollutants (harmful) substances" and draft RA Government Decree "On approving the procedure for development of maximum permissible emissions benchmarks for atmospheric air pollutants (harmful) substances and on issuing or rejecting or revoking emission permits of legal entities and individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activity that have submitted draft maximum permissible emissions benchmarks".

National greenhouse gases inventory . The national greenhouse gases inventory was developed

³¹The sectoral measures included in the said Decree refer to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Life Security.

³²This Government Decree establishes the content, goals and objectives of the air emissions inventory system and their effects.

³³ Clauses 5, 8 and 9 of Article 5 as well as Chapter 5 of the RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air".

for the period of 1990-2019, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 GHG national inventory guidelines.³⁴

According to the IPCC GHG national inventory guidelines, 2006, the National GHG inventory covers the following sectors "Energy", "Industrial Processes and Product Use" (IPPU), "Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use" and "Waste" and includes a summary report of the National GHG inventory, Sectoral Inventory Tables according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Analysis by key sources, Uncertainty assessment, Comparable time series: for 1990-2019., Summary information of inventory reports of previous years, etc.

In compliance with Article 5 of Regulation 525/2013/EU, the following were developed:

- ✓ RA SSC Resolution "On approving the form of "Greenhouse gas emissions" form 1-GHG (biennial) statistical summary report and the instructions for completion"
- ✓ Draft Government Decree "On approving the procedure for greenhouse gas inventory".

RA SSC Resolution "On approving the form of "Greenhouse gas emissions" form 1-GHG (biennial) statistical summary report and the instructions for completion" includes information related to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions by greenhouse gases, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions by sectors, Gg CO₂ eq., recalculated amounts of greenhouse gas emissions for previous years by greenhouse gases (excluding the "Forestry and other land use" sector), Gg CO₂ eq., recalculated amounts of greenhouse gas emissions for previous years by sector, Gg CO₂ eq..

It should be noted that according to the Roadmap for the development of climate change statistics adopted by the Resolution No. 10-A of the State Statistics Council of the Republic of Armenia on February 27, 2020 it is established that national statistical offices should strive to continuously improve data and statistics required for GHG inventories, in particular, it envisages RA SCCs active support in the preparation and approval of administrative statistical reporting forms within public administration bodies. It was recommended to develop and circulate: - agricultural waste (especially manure) recording and use reporting form - household fuelwood use reporting form - household alternative produce and biofuel use reporting form³⁵.

The **greenhouse gas emissions inventory procedure**. was developed in accordance with the requirements of the EU Regulation 525/2013/EU and Directive 2003/87, in particular, the designated Government authority for conducting greenhouse gas inventory /MoEnv/, the implementing authority/in charge (State Hydrometeorological Service) were established³⁶ /, the procedure for providing the required information for greenhouse gas inventory, the institutional framework was outlined for information provision and collection as required for the greenhouse

³⁴ <http://nature-ic.am/hy/publications/NationalReports/0/0>

³⁵ [99518218- Վ Կ-ճանապարհային քարտեզ.pdf](#)

³⁶ Article 12 of the Law "On Hydrometeorological Activity".

gas inventory, the principles of completeness, transparency, consistency, comparability and accuracy in conducting greenhouse gas inventory were stipulated; the greenhouse gas reporting procedures as well as legal arrangements of GHG inventory quality assurance and database management were defined. The procedure established by the draft Government Decree also covers anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and sinks throughout the RA territory and does not include greenhouse gases regulated by the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer. At the draft Decree level, the sectoral framework of terms and definitions was clarified by covering definitions of concepts which were not previously defined³⁷. The general requirements for GHG national inventory reporting, GHG inventory stages, data provision and collection procedures, as well as the GHG inventory database, were defined. The national inventory system will operate according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories and their subsequent updates as agreed by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.

The approval of the greenhouse gas emission inventory procedure will be a key step in the direction of forming legal foundations for the emission inventory in RA, as well as in terms of fulfilling the obligations assumed by the CEPA. The draft Government Decree in consideration provides terms and definitions that will contribute to the more efficient greenhouse gas inventory process. All the terms and definitions in the Regulation approximated, have been stipulated by the Government Decree, however it would be further required to define the following terms. "projections without measures", "projections with measures", "projections with additional measures" and "sensitivity analysis" in accordance with the provisions of the/ Regulation No. 525/2013 of May 21, 2013³⁸ (EU). Reporting and accountability procedures at the Draft level need to be clearly identified.

At the same time, according to the fifth article of Regulation 525/2013, the Member States shall ensure that their competent inventory authorities have access to data and methods reported for activities and installations under Directive 2003/87/EC for the purpose of preparing national greenhouse gas inventories; where relevant, data collected through the reporting systems on fluorinated gases in the various sectors, set up pursuant to Article 6(4) of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 for the purpose of preparing national greenhouse gas inventories; where relevant, emissions, underlying data and methodologies reported by facilities under Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 for the purpose of preparing national greenhouse gas inventories; data reported under Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.

³⁷GHG emissions, emission source, GHG sink and GHG removal, quality assurance, emission factor, uncertainty, reporting tools, national GHG inventory, GHG inventory database

³⁸ The Regulation provides for the mechanisms of monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the reporting of other climate change-related information at the national and Union levels.



Armenia's commitment – approximate the national legislation to EU Directive 2003/87/EC and Regulation 600/2012 – by the first quarter of 2026.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the recurrent development of national inventories of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, and national communications, and biennial reports in accordance with EU Directive 2003/87/EC and Regulation 600/2012.

Armenia, as a non-Annex I country, has so far had the following reporting obligations, which constituted the main components of the MRV framework provided by the Climate Change Framework Convention ³⁹.

- National Communications (NC), 4 NCs submitted
- International consultation and analysis, first cycle in 2017., the second – in 2019.
- Biennial Update Report (BUR), 3 BURs submitted.

The reporting requirement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement means that currently non-Annex I Parties will assume the same reporting obligations with Annex I. Parties. At the same time, some flexibility is allowed for developing countries, as may be required by these Parties based on their capacities, therefore longer reporting intervals will be provided to them. From 2024, the developing country Parties shall submit:

- ☑ **National communications:** with a 4- year recurrence, as a stand-alone report, or as part of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) in years when the BTR is reported. The differences between NCs under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement have not yet been finalized, however, may be seen as immaterial.
- ☑ **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).** contains chapters on greenhouse gas emissions and removals (whereas the NIR can be presented as a stand-alone report or part of the BTR); tracking the progress on NDCs implementation, adaptation actions, support needed and received, and areas for improvement in reporting
- ☑ **National Inventory** (including National Inventory Report) in biennial recurrence (see the chapter on National Inventory Systems)
- ☑ **Technical expertise at biennial recurrence**, which comprises a technical review of the consistency of the data reported by the Parties, with consideration of the progress towards

³⁹ <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>

<https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>

the implementation and achievement of the Party's NDCs, as well as information on support, etc. This means that the national inventory report is subject to revision, which will in all probability be conducted in a manner similar to the revisions of Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol, including the information necessary to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of the Party's NDCs.

Within the framework of the UNDP-GEF project "Building Armenia's National Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement", the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan and 2018-2019 GHG Inventory Report were developed.

Under the Paris Agreement, the RA 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions establish the methodological approach including the assessment and stocktake of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, as well as, their removal, if required.

According to the Ministry of Environment⁴⁰, to ensure the consistent periodic development of the national inventories, national communications and biennial reports, donor organizations were approached for sourcing financial support. The decision to improve the quality of periodic development of national communications and biennial reports and to implement possible changes can be made based on the results of a relevant study.

Reporting: Annex 4 of Directive 2003/87/EC outlines the principles of monitoring and reporting of emissions from stationary installations. It defines that emissions shall be monitored either by calculation or based on measurement. Calculations of emissions shall be performed using the formula: Activity data × Emission factor × Oxidation factor, whereby activity data (fuel used, production rate etc.) shall be monitored based on supply data or measurement. Accepted emission factors are used. Activity-specific emission factors are acceptable for all fuels. A separate calculation shall be made for each activity, installation and for each fuel. Measurement of emissions shall use standardized or accepted methods and shall be corroborated by a supporting calculation of emissions.

Mandatory reporting data: In emissions reporting, it is important to consistently include the following data:

- Name of the installation, its address, including postcode and country;
- Type and number of Annex I activities conducted in the installation;
- Address, telephone, fax and email details for a contact person and the name of the owner of the installation, and of any parent company.
- For each type of emission-generating activity - activity data; emission factors; oxidation factors; total emissions; and uncertainty.

⁴⁰ As part of the study, a questionnaire was submitted to the Ministry of Environment, which is attached in Appendix 1 of the study.

States shall take measures to coordinate reporting requirements with any existing reporting requirements to minimize the reporting burden on businesses.

Reconfirmation of reports. Regulation 600/2012 outlines provisions regarding the verification of reports under Directive 2003/87/EC, as well as the accreditation and oversight of verifiers. To this effect, it is first necessary to provide a legal basis for the following definitions:

- 'detection risk' means the risk that the verifier does not detect a material misstatement;
- 'accreditation' means attestation by a national accreditation body that a verifier meets the requirements set by harmonized standards;
- 'verifier' 'verification' means the activities conducted by a verifier to issue a verification report.
- 'material misstatement' means a misstatement that, in the opinion of the verifier, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, exceeds the materiality level or could affect the treatment of the operator's or aircraft operator's report by the competent authority;
- 'operator's or aircraft operator's report' means the annual emission report to be submitted by the operator or aircraft operator pursuant to Article 14(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC or the tonne-kilometre report to be submitted by the aircraft operator for the purposes of applying for the allocation of allowances pursuant to Articles 3e and 3f of that Directive;
- 'scope of accreditation' means activities referred to in Annex I for which accreditation is sought or has been granted;
- 'control system' means the operator's or aircraft operator's risk assessment and entire set of control activities, including the continuous management thereof, that an operator or aircraft operator has established, documented, implemented and maintained pursuant to Article 58 of Regulation (EU) No 601/2012;
- 'control activities' means any acts carried out or measures implemented by the operator or aircraft operator to mitigate inherent risks;
- 'non-conformity', 'control environment' means the environment in which the internal control system functions and the overall actions of an operator's or aircraft operator's management to ensure awareness of this internal control system;
- 'inherent risk' means the susceptibility of a parameter in the operator's or aircraft operator's report to misstatements that could be material, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, before taking into consideration the effect of any related control activities;
- 'control risk' means the susceptibility of a parameter in the operator's or aircraft operator's report to misstatements that could be material, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, and that will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis by the control system;

- 'verification risk' means the risk, being a function of inherent risk, control risk and detection risk, that the verifier expresses an inappropriate verification opinion when the operator's or aircraft operator's report is not free of material misstatements;
- 'reasonable assurance' means a high but not absolute level of assurance, expressed positively in the verification opinion, as to whether the operator's or aircraft operator's report subject to verification is free from material misstatement;
- 'analytical procedures' means the analysis of fluctuations and trends in the data including an analysis of the relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that deviate from predicted amounts;
- 'misstatement' means an omission, misrepresentation or error in the operator's or aircraft operator's reported data.

Measure 4 (123) *Near completion*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to the European Parliament and the Council Regulation No. 525/2013 - by the first quarter of 2026.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the creation of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, the formation and consistent strengthening of the technology development and transfer process aimed at addressing climate change issues in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Regulation No. 525/2013.

Many countries have adopted different legal solutions regarding the implementation of the MRV system. Part of them has adopted separate laws on the MRV system, and others effected MRV system implementation within the framework of international commitments. Comparable countries at regional level have introduced the following solutions towards implementation of an MRV system.

Table 3: International practice of approximation of Regulation 525/2013

Country	Adopted normative legal act
Moldova	To establish the legal framework for the MRV for mobile-source emissions, industrial emissions, specify the details of monitoring processes, annual reporting and verification process by the National Verification Center of Moldova
Georgia	There is no isolated national legislative basis, and all processes are on an ad hoc basis, built on the framework of ratified international commitments by Georgia. ⁴¹

Inter-Agency Coordinating Council: Armenia, as a UNFCCC non- Annex I country, has already established the fundamental basis for the national MRV system under the existing transparency structure. An official coordinating authority (MoEnv) was appointed, with engagement of other

⁴¹ <https://www.undp.org/georgia/publications/eu4climate-lulucf-mrv-framework>

agencies in the process and a horizontal inter-agency coordination mechanism was created.⁴² Inter-Agency Coordinating Council for the implementation of the requirements and provisions of the UNFCCC had been formed and operationalized by the RA Prime Minister's Decree 955-A of October 2, 2012, however, the scope of its mandated powers was not consistent for the implementation of the goals and objectives established. The scope of powers of the interagency council was revised through the RA Prime Minister's Decree No. 719-A of 06.07.2021 "On establishing an inter-agency coordinating council on implementation of requirements and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, approving its composition and rules of procedure, and on invalidating the Republic of Armenia Prime Minister decree N955-A dated October 2, 2012"⁴³ Among others, the scope of powers was expanded to include making recommendations and providing consultation in relation to the measures for fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the Republic of Armenia deriving from the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including – in relation to the development of innovative financial instruments on climate change; evaluating the progress and results towards fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the Republic of Armenia and provisions deriving from the Convention and the Paris Agreement of the Convention, as well as coordination and control of the adaptation and climate change mitigation measures at national level, as deriving from Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Armenia under the Convention; Clarification and expansion of the status and powers of the inter-agency coordinating council is a significant step forward for the CC system from the point of view of coordination efforts, however, the Council should also be provided with the mandate to coordinate the implementation of the measures arising from the CEPA, the grounds for implementation of control should be clarified, with an opportunity for continuous training and development to address narrow specialization needs, etc. The Council's status is planned to be stipulated with the Law on Climate, which will significantly modify the Council's role and the implementation of its functions.

Legal grounds for the MRV system institutionalization. From the perspective of establishing legal grounds for the MRV system institutionalization⁴⁴, the development of the concept recommendation on the Climate Law, outlining foundations towards the establishment of the MRV system, is a significant document.⁴⁵ In particular, the requirement to establish an MRV system is

⁴²Analysis of existing gaps in the Republic of Armenia legal framework and of the Roadmap for approximation with the EU climate regulatory framework in accordance with the Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement with the European Union. Final report. Svetlana Zhekova, 2021.

⁴³ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=154215>

⁴⁴ Within the framework of the program component "EU4Climate"/ program/ a Roadmap of measurement, reporting and verification of GHG emissions at the installation level in Armenia has been developed, outlining the sequence of steps for the fulfilling the obligations of the ESA under CEPA. In that process, Armenia shall define the scope of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, including those of industrial facility operators, the designated authority, verifiers and environmental inspection bodies. With the establishment of an appropriate identification system at the installation and gases levels will facilitate identification of industrial facilities subject to MRV under the ESA Directive, as well as the introduction of MRV procedures.

⁴⁵ Concept note on climate policy, 2023.

envisaged by Article 13 of the PA. It will enable the collection and analysis of relevant data to ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the country's obligations under the UNFCCC and PA, to support the development of international reports, as well as use the collected data for the purpose of developing and implementing the country's climate policy. The MRV system will enable to track mitigation policies and activities outcomes, as well as the support received.

Establishment of an MRV system is set as a requirement both by the EU-RA Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement, and by the RA Government's Action plan for the Measures for the period 2021-2026 adopted by the RA Government Decree N 1902-A on November 18, 2021, as part of building Armenia's national transparency framework under the Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement.

The MRV system is a tool for the development of all types of national reports in CC area, which aim to track the country's progress towards achieving the targets set and includes various subject-matter reporting systems.

- GHG emission/sinks inventory/cadastre.
- Database on CC Mitigation Policies and Actions.
- Database of vulnerabilities and adaptation to CC.
- Database on financial support received towards building CC resilience.

The MRV system is a mechanism for regular collection and analysis of data received from state agencies and private sector organizations, which implies legal regulation of access to large-scale data, its use, purposes of use, and confidentiality considerations. Therefore, it is fundamentally important to stipulate the powers of all state agencies interacting with the data required for the MRV system, with consideration of the scope of the rights and responsibilities of data providers, data collectors, system operators and users, and to establish the confidentiality of information rules in accordance with the RA legislation.

One of the most important prerequisites for the creation of an effective MRV system is the establishment of legal grounds, which will include the fundamentals of independent expert mechanism, QA/QC mechanism, data collection improvement mechanism.⁴⁶ The Law on Climate to be adopted, as well as the related sub-legislative acts under development, are aimed to achieve these objectives.

⁴⁶ Roadmap for the development of the operational system for national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and the monitoring, reporting and verification system in Armenia. Summary report. Maria Purtsner, 2022.

According to the information provided by the MoEnv, the establishment of a sustainable data collection mechanism within the framework of "Building Armenia's National Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement" UNDP-GEF project and the drafting of the Government Decree on the data requirements and data collection procedure are underway.

Measure 5. (124) - *Near completion*



Armenia's commitment -approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation No. 517/2014 - by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the implementation of measures aimed at replacement of ozone-depleting substances - hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and their substitutes - hydrofluorocarbons, in accordance with EU Regulation 517/2014.

The objective of Regulation 517/2014 (EU) is to reduce emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases which may be achieved through establishing rules on containment, use, recovery and destruction of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and on related ancillary measures; imposing conditions on the placing on the market of specific products and equipment that contain, or whose functioning relies upon, fluorinated greenhouse gases; imposing conditions on specific uses of fluorinated greenhouse gases; and establishing quantitative limits for the placing on the market of hydrofluorocarbons. Definitions under the Article 2 of the Regulation are subject to approximation at the national legislation level. The Regulation also stipulates containment measures, which particularly refer to prevention of emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases, leak checks and record keeping ⁴⁷.

These commitments are in line with the nature of obligations undertaken by RA under the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer from Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

The agreement covers termination of more than 200 individual ODSs and provides monitoring over the consumption and production of these substances, rather than their emissions. It provides a phased-out elimination of their consumption and production at different timeframes envisaged for developed and developing countries. Under this agreement, all parties have undertaken specific obligations regarding the phase-out of different groups of ODSs, their trade control, annual data reporting and national licensing systems to control the import and export of ODSs.

To approximate the Regulations considered within the framework of this measure, an RA legislative framework study was carried out by an international expert to identify existing gaps and provide

⁴⁷ Regulation No. 517/2014 of the European Parliament and Council of April 16, 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006.

an analysis of EU climate regulatory framework with the CEPA Roadmap.⁴⁸ In the study, the activities under ODSs -related measures in the Roadmap relevant from the approximation perspective were specified, namely:

- Monitoring and verification of controlled substance reporting and data processing procedures
- Regular training of competent authorities and corporate employees, as well as awareness campaigns for increased awareness of national legislation approximation with the Montreal Protocol and relevant EU legislation
- After the amendments made to the framework law and the adoption of the list of HFCs, it will be necessary to develop a Roadmap for approximating the special provisions of the F-gases Regulation, by developing relevant executive acts. For this purpose, preliminary assessments should be made to establish the quantities of F-gases that are processed by entities in Armenia engaged activities involving F-gases, as well as by the sectors covered by the EU Regulation.

For implementation of this measure, on May 26, 2020, amendments were made to the RA Law "On Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer" and relevant sub legislative acts were adopted. The following amendments were made in the said Law:

- the subject of Regulation of the law has been expanded to include restrictions and relevant relationship provisions pertaining to the production in RA, import, export and transit transportation of hydrofluorocarbons, which are greenhouse gases alternative to depleting substances ⁴⁹.
- The definition of hydrofluorocarbons was provided by law, according to which these are greenhouse gases that do not constitute ozone-depleting substances and have no ozone-depleting potential.

According to Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 517/2014, 'hydrofluorocarbons' or 'HFCs' means the substances listed in section 1 of Annex I, or mixtures containing any of those substances;

The amendments to the law are essentially in line with the overall objective set by the CEPA Roadmap measures in relation to ozone depleting substances, as the Roadmap envisages an expansion of the ODSs and the scope of their alternatives to include provisions on fluorinated greenhouse gases as well as HFCs. The list of HFCs was approved by the RA Government Decree No. 1368-N of August 20, 2020⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ S. Zhekova. Analysis of existing gaps in the Republic of Armenia legal framework and of the Roadmap for approximation with the EU climate regulatory framework in accordance with the Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement with the European Union, 2021.

⁴⁹ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are considered the most relevant group of F-gases from a climate perspective.

⁵⁰ In Armenian. <http://www.irtek.am/views/act.aspx?aid=106829>

Referring to the Regulation's approximation practices applied in other states, it should be noted that the localization of these EU Directives was not implemented in silo mode, that is, it was not specifically combined with the harmonized EU Directive on air protection.

Measure 6. (125) - *Near completion*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation No. 1005/2009 - by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the amendment of a number of sub-legislative acts regulating the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer and their substitutes, including the Regulations on fluorinated greenhouse gases, according to Regulation 1005/2009 (the Ministry of Environment is the designated authority for implementing measures in the field of substances that deplete the ozone layer⁵¹).

To ensure implementation of this measure, amendments were made in the following legal acts:

- The RA Law On making amendments to the RA Law "On Protection of the Ozone Layer".
- In the Tax Code⁵² /related to environmental tax rates for environmentally harmful produce/
- Draft RA Law "On making amendments to the RA Code on Administrative Offenses".⁵³

In accordance with draft RA law "On making amendments to the RA Code of Administrative Offenses", failure to report to state authorized body on the monitoring results of ozone-depleting substances leakages by refrigeration agents, and failure to eliminate leakages of ozone-depleting substances by refrigeration agents within 14 days after the leakages were detected, results in the imposition of a fine.⁵⁴

Within the framework of the previous measure, the main amendments made to the framework law were presented. It should be noted that the amendments deriving from the RA Law "On making amendments to the RA Law " "On Protection of the Ozone Layer" are included in the following sub-legislative acts.

- Procedure for keeping track records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing controlled substances (RA Government Decree No. 1761-N, October 28, 2021)
- Government Decree No. 754 (13.05.2021) on setting the total import quantities (allowances) of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons

⁵¹ Government Decree No. 291-N of March 15, 2007, On acknowledging the designated state authority in the field of ozone depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11cDrWneQOuaBOsN8HL0SoaoEZEHTb40/view>

⁵² Tax Code, Article 171. <http://www.irtek.am/views/act.aspx?aid=150068>

⁵³ <https://www.e-draft.am/projects/4090/about>

⁵⁴ In some countries, Montenegro, etc., criminal liability is envisaged.

- RA Government Decree No. 1368-N On approving the list of hydrofluorocarbons (August 20, 2020)
- RA Government Decree No. 1304 (12 August 2021) On establishing the procedure for electronic issuance of permits for the delivery of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons

In compliance with Article 4, Part 1, Clause 7 of the RA Law "On the Protection of the Ozone Layer", the RA Government Decree No. 1761 of October 28, 2021 "On approving the Procedure for maintaining records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing controlled substances" was adopted. With this Decree, the procedure for maintaining records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons was approved, and sub-clause 5 of clause 5 of the Procedure approved by the Annex to the RA Government Decree N 1565-H of December 27, 2007 "On approving the procedure for recording ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons" was repealed.

No specific reference is provided to any article for the purpose of approximating Regulation No. 1005/2009 of September 16, 2009, which is the basis of this measure. The Government Decree in consideration lacks certain legal regulations regarding approval of reporting procedure on the use of individual import allowances. Given the importance of definitions, it is necessary to provide for the concepts of "controlled substances", "import", "undertaking" in the context of the Regulation, "virgin substances", "products and equipment", based on the definitions provided in the Article 3 of Regulation 1005/2009.

Neither the law in consideration, nor the sub-legislative acts provide any details on the substantive reporting requirements by undertaking established by Regulation No. 1005/2009, according to which each importer shall submit the following data for each substance: any quantities released for free circulation, separately identifying imports for feedstock and process agent uses, Importers which imported controlled substances for destruction shall also communicate the actual final destination or destinations of each of the substances, providing separately for each destination the quantity of each of the substances and the name and address of destruction facility where the substance was delivered; any quantities imported under other customs procedures, separately identifying the customs procedure and the designated uses; any quantities of used substances imported for recycling or reclamation;

A significant legal provision has been stipulated by the said Government Decree, namely - if the undertaking fails to submit a report subject to records maintenance, in accordance with the procedure and within the time limits established, the designated government authority shall notify the inspection body exercising environmental protection control, to initiate the necessary functions within the scope of the powers conferred to it by the law. This legal provision corresponds to the overall concept of Article 29 of Regulation 1005/2009; however, it is necessary to proceed from the principle that sanctions should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

The total import quantities (allowances) of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons have also been defined by the RA Government Decree No. 754 of 13.05.2021. It should be noted that the total quantities (allowances) of ozone-depleting substances for import into the Republic of Armenia are defined according to the groups corresponding to the Annexes 1 and 5 of the RA Government Decree N 90-N of February 5, 2015, and by yearly breakdown, and total hydrofluorocarbons quantities (allowances) for import into the Republic of Armenia are defined according to the groups corresponding to the Annex to RA Government Decree N 1368-N of August 20, 2020, and by yearly breakdown. Decree No. 327 of March 15, 2007, was repealed by Decree No. 754.

To the effect of this measure, the list of hydrofluorocarbons was approved by the RA Government Decree No. 1368-N of August 20, 2020.

An important step towards the implementation of this measure is the adoption of Government Decree No. 1304 (12. 08.2021) on establishing the procedure for electronic issuance of permits for the delivery of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons. An international study highlighted the importance of an e-licensing system for OCN and F-gases in relation to e-licensing and data collection that would enable automated reporting. The Government Decree regulates the relationship pertaining to delivery - import or export of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons, or the electronic issuance of a permit for transit transportation.

In addition to the adoption of legal acts, an electronic one-window platform was also launched, where it is possible to familiarize with a sample application form for the provision of ODSs individual RA import quotas, sample application form for the issuance of ODSs/HFAs import/export license, the license application form, products containing ODS/HFA, applications for the issuance of HFAs transfer permits, which are operated within the framework of the RA national one-window system for the foreign trade, import, transit and export permit documents processing, as well as activities aimed at the development of program documents for HFA multi-sectoral measures.⁵⁵

Measure 7. (126) - *Launched*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation 517/2014 by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the development of a national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as the amendment of legislative and sub-legislative acts arising from the program and the development of a program of measures in accordance with Regulation 517/2014.

As already mentioned, the proposed Regulation also stipulates containment measures, which particularly refer to the prevention of emissions of fluorine-containing greenhouse gases, in

⁵⁵ <https://sw.gov.am/hy/login>

particular, intentional release of fluorinated greenhouse gases into the atmosphere shall be prohibited where the release is not technically necessary for the intended use, or precautions shall be taken by operators of equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases to prevent the unintentional release or taking all measures which are technically and economically feasible to minimize leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases, or where a leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases is detected, the operators shall ensure that the equipment is repaired without undue delay. The Regulation also defines the leakage verification mechanism and data retention etc.

As for leak checks, in the following cases, equipment operators shall perform the following actions:

- Operators of equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tons of CO₂ equivalent or more and not contained in foams shall ensure that the equipment is checked for leaks.
- Hermetically sealed equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of less than 10 tons of CO₂ equivalent, shall not be subject to leak checks within the context of the Regulation, provided the equipment is labelled as hermetically sealed.
- Electrical switchgear shall not be subject to leak checks provided it complies with one of the following conditions:
 - o it has a tested leakage rate of less than 0,1 % per year as set out in the technical specification of the manufacturer and is labelled accordingly;
 - o it is equipped with a pressure or density monitoring device; or
 - o it contains less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases.

The above applies to operators of the following equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases: stationary refrigeration equipment; stationary air-conditioning equipment; stationary heat pumps; stationary fire protection equipment; refrigeration units of refrigerated trucks and trailers; electrical switchgear; organic Rankine cycles.

Operators shall establish and maintain records for each piece of such equipment specifying the following information: the quantity and type of fluorinated greenhouse gases installed; the quantities of fluorinated greenhouse gases added during installation, maintenance or servicing or due to leakage; whether the quantities of installed fluorinated greenhouse gases have been recycled or reclaimed, including the name and address of the recycling or reclamation facility and, where applicable, the certificate number; the quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases recovered; the identity of the undertaking which installed, serviced, maintained and where applicable repaired or decommissioned the equipment, including, where applicable, the number of its certificate;(f) the dates and results of the checks carried out; if the equipment was decommissioned, the measures taken to recover and dispose of the fluorinated greenhouse gases. To store the above data, a database needs to be developed.

Undertakings supplying fluorinated greenhouse gases shall compile data on purchasers of fluorinated greenhouse gases related to purchasers' certificate numbers and corresponding quantities of fluorinated greenhouse gases purchased. As these data contain information of an environmental nature, Directive 2003/4/EC applies where appropriate⁵⁶.

In terms of the approximation process of the said Regulation, it should be noted that the national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases is under development. It will be submitted for approval at the 93rd session of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee in autumn of 2023. After approval at the session, implementation of the measures included in the program is planned to start from 2024. Development of the draft Government Decree "On making amendments and additions to the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 754-N of May 13, 2021" is launched within this scope.

Since the draft legal acts indicated were not finalized at the time of the study, they were not provided by the authorized body, therefore, it is not practicable to assess the approximation conformity between the legal regulations in these documents and those of the relevant articles in the Regulation referred.

Measure 8. (127) - *Launched*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation No. 517/2014 - by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the development of national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, which will include rehabilitation measures, the definition of national training and certification requirements set for relevant personnel and entities in accordance with Regulation 517/2014.

The Regulation defines the provisions related to recovery. Operators of stationary equipment or of refrigeration units of refrigerated trucks and trailers that contain fluorinated greenhouse gases not contained in foams shall ensure that the recovery of those gases is carried out by natural persons that hold the relevant certificates, so that those gases are recycled, reclaimed or destroyed.

This obligation applies to operators of any of the cooling circuits of stationary refrigeration, stationary air-conditioning and stationary heat pump equipment; the cooling circuits of refrigeration units of refrigerated trucks and trailers; stationary equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gas-based solvents; stationary fire protection equipment; stationary electrical switchgear.

⁵⁶ This Directive, as already mentioned, is predominantly derives from the objectives and principles established in the Aarhus Convention.

The undertaking that uses a fluorinated greenhouse gas container immediately prior to its disposal shall arrange for the recovery of any residual gases to make sure they are recycled, reclaimed or destroyed.

For the recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases from air-conditioning equipment in motor vehicles falling within the scope of Directive 2006/40/EC only natural persons holding at least a training attestation in accordance with Article 10(2) shall be considered appropriately qualified.

The proposed Regulation defines Producer responsibility schemes The State shall encourage the development of producer responsibility schemes for the recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases and their recycling, reclamation or destruction.

The States shall establish training or certification programs, including evaluation processes to ensure that training is available for natural persons carrying out installation, servicing, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of the equipment; leak checks of the referred equipment, and recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases. Certification programs and training must cover applicable regulations and technical standards; emission prevention; recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases; safe handling of equipment of the type and size covered by the certificate; information on relevant technologies to replace or to reduce the use of fluorinated greenhouse gases and their safe handling.

A part of this measure is subject to approximation in connection with the development of national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, which will also include the measures envisaged by the mentioned articles of the Regulation. Given that the draft national program is not yet final, assessment of the approximation progress is not practicable.

As for the obligations of reclamation, recycling, reuse and destruction of used controlled substances, it should be noted that they are not fully implemented for Armenia at this stage, due to the lack of recycling and destruction capacities in the country.⁵⁷

Measure 9. (128) - *Launched*



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation No. 517/2014 - by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the creation of a labeling system for products and equipment that contain, or whose functioning relies upon, fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as to establish a reporting system for obtaining data on emissions from relevant sectors in accordance with EU Regulation No. 517/2014 According to articles 12, 19 and 20.

⁵⁷This observation, made by international study, was confirmed by the RA MoEnv within the framework of the ozone program.

Pursuant to the Regulation provisions, products and equipment that contain, or whose functioning relies upon, fluorinated greenhouse gases shall not be placed on the market unless they are labelled. This applies to refrigeration equipment; air-conditioning equipment; heat pumps; fire protection equipment; electrical switchgear; aerosol dispenser that contain fluorinated greenhouse gases, with the exception of metered dose inhalers for the delivery of pharmaceutical ingredients; all fluorinated greenhouse gas containers; fluorinated greenhouse gas-based solvents; organic Rankine cycles. It is also important for the labeling process that the label indicates a reference that the product or equipment contains fluorinated greenhouse gases or that its functioning relies upon such gases; the accepted industry designation for the fluorinated greenhouse gases concerned or, if no such designation is available, the chemical name; it can also include reference that the fluorinated greenhouse gases are contained in hermetically sealed equipment; a reference that the electrical switchgear has a tested leakage rate of less than 0,1 % per year as set out in the technical specification of the manufacturer. Article 12 of the Regulation also presents other requirements related to the label, which the states should approximate, as necessary. The Regulation also defines the procedure for reporting on production, import, export, feedstock use and destruction of the substances. Within the implementation of this measure, the States shall establish reporting systems for the relevant sectors referred to in the Regulation, with the objective of acquiring, to the extent possible, emissions data.

It should be noted that to implement this measure, the "National program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases" is under development, which will include legal regulations related to the introduction of labeling.⁵⁸ It will be submitted for approval at the 93rd session of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee in autumn of 2023. After approval at the session, implementation of the measures included in the program is planned to start from 2024.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Environment, the deadline for this measure is not realistic and should be revised. The approval of the national program will clarify a number of issues, including the issue of resources.

Measure 10. (129) - Launched



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to EU Regulation No. 517/2014 - by the first quarter of 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the development of a national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, which will include provisions on the implementation system, in accordance with Article 25 of EU Regulation No. 517/2014.

Article 25 of EU Regulation No. 517/2014 deals with the penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation

⁵⁸ According to the Ozone program operating within the RA Ministry of Environment mandate.

It is also necessary to stipulate at the domestic national level that the undertakings that have exceeded their quota for placing hydrofluorocarbons on the market, allocated or transferred to them in accordance with relevant Articles of the Regulation, may only be allocated a reduced quota allocation for the allocation period after the excess has been detected. The amount of reduction shall be calculated as 200 % of the amount by which the quota was exceeded. If the amount of the reduction is higher than the amount to be allocated as a quota for the allocation period after the excess has been detected, no quota shall be allocated for that allocation period and the quota for the following allocation periods shall be reduced likewise until the full amount has been deducted.

In the current RA law on the protection of the ozone layer, in particular, in case of violation of the requirements of the law, penalty measures are applicable in accordance with the law.

Measure 11. (130) -Near completion



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to Articles 52 and 54 of the CEPA - by the first quarter of 2021.

With this measure, RA undertook to ensure the development of the climate change adaptation concept and the development of a national program of actions aimed at the planning and implementation of activities in line with climate change mitigation, reduction and prevention requirements and measures in agricultural, economic and other areas that have a possible impact on the climate, in accordance with CEPA Article 52 (b), Article 54 (c) and (d).

On May 13, 2021, RA Government Decree No. N 749-L was adopted On approving the national climate change adaptation program of actions and the list of measures for 2021-2025. The National Adaptation Plan of Actions outlines the adaptation strategic framework and national adaptation planning efforts, as well further steps towards ensuring sustainability and continuity of adaptation efforts. The program serves as a Roadmap for NAP integration and implementation in sectoral policies, territorial and local development and relevant financial planning processes, and is also a benchmark document for the streamlining and coordination of adaptation planning activities in different sectors.

The project is the first phase of Armenia's national adaptation planning process, which also supports integration of adaptation opportunities in sectoral and regional development programs.⁵⁹ The program emphasizes Armenia's vulnerability to CC. Institutional, information, knowledge and technological and financial barriers are distinguished⁶⁰.

In the 1st quarter 2023, 11 automatic meteorological stations were procured (to be installed in Gegharkunik, Syunik and Tavush regions), with modern advanced satellite system; integrated data system and a mobile phone application are under development.

⁵⁹ See Appendix

⁶⁰ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=152612>



Armenia's commitment - approximate the national legislation to clause (j) of Article 54 of the CEPA and EC and Council Regulation No. 1005/2009 of September 16, 2009 - by the year 2024.

With this measure, RA has committed to ensure the implementation of all measures related to ozone-depleting gases and fluorinated gases, to prohibit production of controlled substances, except for special applications, and until [January 1, 2019], hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), establish the production, placing on the market and use of controlled substances and exemption applications (such as raw materials, process gents, essential laboratory and analytical uses, critical uses of halons) and individual derogations, including emergency uses of methyl bromide (chapter III), establish import and export licensing system for exempted uses of controlled substances (Chapter IV) and reporting obligations by undertakings in accordance with Article 54, clause (j) of the CEPA and EC and Council Regulation No. 1005/2009 of September 16, 2009.

The Regulation governs the prohibition, marketing and use of controlled substances, containing or dependent on controlled substances relations with marketing of products and equipment, exemptions and variances, critical laboratory and analytical uses of controlled substances other than hydrochlorofluorocarbons, critical uses of halons and decommissioning of equipment containing halons, and other matters.

Part 3: Recommendations for the implementation of the climate change measures in the Roadmap

I. Recommendations of a general nature

Regarding the EU Directive/Regulations

- It is necessary to clarify the EU Directives/Regulations included in the Roadmap with indication of specific articles to achieve a more concrete outcome, as reference to a Directive or a Regulation in its entirety is vague in terms of approximation actions and outcomes.
- It is necessary to group the overlapping EU Directives/Regulations in different measures according to the outcomes, or to separate the different measures of one Directive/Regulation provided by one measure.

Regarding the measures defined by the Roadmap

- It is necessary to clearly specify the articles of the Regulations No. 601/2012/EU, 600/2012, 525/2013, 517/2014, 1005/2009 included in the Roadmap.
- In the outcomes section in the second column of the Roadmap, it is necessary to specify the scope of normative legal acts (in terms of currently in force, or newly adopted law/sub-legislative act adoptions and development of its amendments and additions), to obtain measurable results.
- It is necessary to avoid redundancies in activities planned under different measures, as well as repetitions in stipulating several measures aimed at achieving the same outcome.

II. Recommendations for individual measures

Measure 1 (120)

- In the second column of the Roadmap measure 120, titled "Planned measures ", it is necessary to clarify the specific normative legal acts framework, as follows from the entire logical construct of the Roadmap. In particular, it is necessary to stipulate as outcomes in the second column of the mentioned measure of the Roadmap:
- Adoption of the Climate Change Law, as well as adoption of related sub-legislative acts deriving from it.
- Establishing the legal basis for greenhouse gas inventory and identification systems. it is necessary to clarify the legal basis of legislative instruments by which these systems shall operate.

- It is necessary to align the RA Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" with the climate-related EU Directive No. 2003/87, with reference to identification, and emission permit concept.

Measure 2 (121)

- In the second column of the Roadmap, envisage the adoption of the Climate Change law, the adoption of the draft Government Decree "On approving the procedure for the of greenhouse gases inventory".
- Clarify the legal foundation in relation to the archiving process, considering the methods used in the Regulation approximated;
- Clarify the legal basis for the reporting system.

Measure 3 (122)

- In the second column of the Roadmap, provide the legal basis for measures aimed at improving the reporting system.

Measure 4 (123)

- In the first column of the Roadmap, it is necessary to envisage the approximation of the "Clean Air for Europe" Directive.
- In the second column of the Roadmap, it is necessary to provide "the legal basis for the establishment of the measurement, accountability and verification (MRV) system, which, in this case, is the Law on Climate.

Measure 5 (124)

- Specific articles of the EU Air Protection Directive No. 50 should be referred to in the first column for the implementation of the measures defined by the Roadmap.

Measure 6 (125)

- Clarify the scope of normative legal acts to be adopted in the second column of the Roadmap.
- Conduct study on the feasibility of introducing capacities for elimination of ODS and Hydrofluorocarbons.

Measure 7 (126)

- To plan as an outcome: Develop and approve the national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases;

- Starting from 2024, launch the measures provided by the national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases;
- To develop and adopt Government Decree "On making amendments and additions to the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 754-N of May 13, 2021".

Measure 8 (127)

- It is necessary to review the deadline for the measure in the third column of the CEPA Roadmap, by extending the deadline (2026).
- To support the training and certification process, international best practice should be studied, which will serve as a basis for the subsequent development of the legal act.
- Apply TALEX training toolkit for this measure.

Measure 9 (128)

- It is necessary to review the possibilities of the implementation of this measure and to plan a longer time limit for the effective organization of this measure (2026).

Measure 10 (129)

- It is necessary to eliminate the semantic contradictions between provisions of Article 25 of EU Regulation No. 517/2014 regarding sanctions and the measures related to the development of the national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, provided by the Measure 129 of the Roadmap, as the indicated article of the Regulation exclusively refers to the types of sanctions.
- In the second column of the Roadmap, it is necessary to provide as an outcome legal basis for imposing liability measures.

Measure 11 (130)

- The measure provided in the second column of the Roadmap in essence overlaps with one of the actions arising from the first measure, therefore the measures in this part can be combined. At the same time, it is necessary to note that this measure has already ended according to the scheduled period of the Roadmap, which means that it is not expedient to keep this measure in the Roadmap.

Measure 12 (131)

- In the first column of the Roadmap, it is necessary to specify the article/s/ of the mentioned regulation.

- Study of the international best practice in relation to the approximated Regulation should be established as an outcome for this Roadmap measure.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Implementation progress on the measures planned under CEPA Roadmap

Measure	Implementation process	Progress towards outcome
Measure 120	Near completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RA Law "On making amendments and additions to the Law "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" - The RA Government program of measure for the years 2021-2026. - Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 610-L dated April 22, 2021, On approving Republic of Armenia's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement". - Draft RA Government Decree "On approving Republic of Armenia's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, financing strategy and investment plan". - The draft Government Decree "On approving the long-term (until 2050) low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Armenia", - Concept note on the draft RA law "On Climate".
Measure 121	Partially implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the form of "Greenhouse gas emissions" form 1-GHG (biennial) statistical summary report and the instructions for completion" - "On approving the procedure for greenhouse gas inventory", - draft Government Decree - Roadmap for the development of climate change statistics adopted by the RA State Statistics Council Resolution No. 10-A of February 27, 2020
Measure 122	Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the framework of the UNDP-GEF project "Building Armenia's National Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement", the National Plan for GHG Inventory Improvement and 2018-2019 GHG inventory pilot program was developed. - The RA Government Decree No. 610-L of April 22, 2021 "On approving Republic of Armenia's 2021-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement "specifies the methodologies applied, in particular, for the assessment and inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, as well as their removals, as required.
Measure 123	Near completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RA Prime Minister's Decree No. 719-A of 06.07.2021 "On establishing an inter-agency coordinating council on implementation of requirements and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, approving its composition and rules of procedure,

Measure	Implementation process	Progress towards outcome
		<p>and on invalidating the Republic of Armenia Prime Minister decree N955-A dated October 2, 2012"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept note on the Law on Climate
Measure 124	Near completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International expert study in relation to analysis of existing gaps in the Republic of Armenia legal framework and of the Roadmap for approximation with the EU climate regulatory framework - Law of the Republic of Armenia On making amendments to the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, May 26, 2020 - The list of HFAs was approved by the Government Decree No. 1368-N of August 20, 2020 - Monitoring and verification of controlled substance reporting and data processing procedures - Regular training of competent authorities and corporate staff - Awareness raising campaigns on approximation of the national legislation to the Montreal Protocol and relevant EU legislation
Measure 125	Near completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RA Law on Amendments to the RA Law "On Protection of the Ozone Layer". - Amendments to the Tax Code related to environmental tax rates for environmentally harmful products - Draft RA Law "On making amendments to the RA Code on Administrative Offenses". - Procedure for keeping track records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing controlled substances (RA Government Decree No. 1761-N, October 28, 2021) - Government Decree No. 754 (13.05.2021) on setting the total import quantities (allowances) of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons - RA Government Decree No. 1368-N On approving the list of hydrofluorocarbons (August 20, 2020) - RA Government Decree No. 1304 (12 August 2021) On establishing the procedure for electronic issuance of permits for the delivery of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons
Measure 126	Measure launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases is under development; - The draft Government Decree "On making amendments and additions to the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 754-N of May 13, 2021" is under development.
Measure 127	Measure implementation launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to implement - international best practice assessment to support the training and certification processes - The need to use the TAIEX training toolkit was considered.

Measure	Implementation process	Progress towards outcome
Measure 128	Activities for launching measure implementation are initiated	- Possibilities of implementing the measure were discussed
Measure 129	Activities for launching measure implementation are initiated	- To implement this measure, the National program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases is under development
Measure 130	The deadline for the measure has ended. Measure near completion	- The outcomes of planned activities under the measure are presented in the Appendix 2
Measure 131	Measure implementation launched	- The options for carrying out an international best practice study is under discussion

Appendix 2: On Sectoral Adaptation Programs

Sectoral adaptation programs	Status:
1. RA Government Decree "On approving the climate change adaptation program in the water sector".	Approved by the RA Government Decree N1962-L of November 03, 2022.
2. Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the concept and program of measures aimed at climate change adaptation in agriculture"	By the RA Government Decree N 1222-L dated July 20, 2023, part of the measures under the adaptation program proposed by the draft was included in the schedule of measures for 2023-2026 aimed at the implementation of the 2020-2030 main strategy directions ensuring the economic development of the RA agricultural sector.
3. Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the climate change adaptation program in the energy sector".	The project was presented to the RA Prime Minister staff, it was recommended to include it in the sectoral strategy: in progress
4. RA Government Decree "On approving the climate change adaptation program in the healthcare sector".	By the RA Government Decree N 174-L of February 09, 2003, a part of the measures under the adaptation program proposed by the draft, was included in the list of measures for RA healthcare system 2023-2026 development strategy
5. Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the climate change adaptation program in the tourism sector".	The project was presented to the RA Prime Minister staff, it was recommended to include it in the sectoral strategy: in progress
6. Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the climate risk management and climate change adaptation program in forestry".	
7. Integration of climate change factors into the Sevan National Park management plan and introduction of adaptation measures	Ongoing, implemented within the framework of the UNDP/GIZ EU4Sevan project
8. Draft RA Government Decree "On approving the climate risk management and climate change adaptation plan in transport infrastructure".	With its new technical terms of reference, Asian Development Bank (ADB) plans to support the development of the transport sector adaptation plan, however the status is not yet clear - whether it should be an RA Government Decree similar to the RA Government Decree 749-L, or - included in the sectoral strategy following the same approach as with other sectoral adaptation programs.
9. Climate change adaptation program for eight marzes	Adaptation programs for two marzes - Gegharkunik and Syunik, out of total eight marzes defined in Chapter 9, Clause 1.10 of RA Government Decree 749-L, were developed with the funding of the Japanese Government under the UNDP JSB-2 project (2022-2023). Regional discussions are underway for the purpose of validating the programs; by end of August 2023, it is planned to finalize and submit the MTAI and relevant regional administrations.

Appendix 3: Questionnaire on the progress on the approximation of climate change related measures stipulated under CEPA Roadmap⁶¹

MEASURE No: ACCORDING TO THE ROADMAP AND NATURE OF THE MEASURE	INFORMATION COLLECTED ON THE MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	QUESTION AND RESPONSE
<p>1. Measure 120</p> <p><i>Article 54, clause (a)</i></p> <p><i>Articles 14, 15, 16 (1), and 17 of Directive 2003/87/EC and Regulation 601/2012/EU</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of an action plan for the implementation of the obligations deriving from the Paris Agreement, - Establish relevant infrastructures and greenhouse gas identification system, define greenhouse gas (including aviation emissions) monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems and public discussion procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following documents were adopted/developed within the framework of this measure: - Armenia 2023-2030 draft financial strategy for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC), - Concept note to support the development of the "Climate Law". 	<p>1. When is the adoption of the mentioned acts planned?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft financial strategy for the implementation of Armenia's 2023-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) has been developed and is in circulation. The draft is posted on the Integrated website for the publication of draft legal acts: https://www.e-draft.am/projects/5672. • The works on the development of the draft law On Climate have started, yet there is still no clear information about the final dates when the legal act will be adopted. • Measure 120, "Define greenhouse gas (including aviation emissions) monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems and public discussion procedures" has not yet been initiated. - air emissions - ICAO, the submission of reports based on the Directive will not be effected at the level of the Government Decree? The public consultations in this case seem to refer to the Directive regarding the Aarhus Convention...maybe implemented? <p>2. What other legal acts will be developed?</p> <p>Adoption of legal acts is planned within the framework of the establishment and operation of the MRV system, which will be clarified when the discussions in this area are finalized.</p>
<p>2.Measure 121</p> <p><i>Article 52, clause (a), (b) Article 54, clause (b)</i></p> <p>Establishment of a national greenhouse gas emissions (including aviation emissions) inventory system, establishment of local policies, measures and forecast systems and strengthening of relevant institutional capacities</p>	<p>The following was adopted/developed under this measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Armenia 2023-2030 draft financial strategy for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC), - The draft Government Decree "On approving the long-term (until 2050) low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Armenia", 	<p>1. What legal acts were adopted?</p> <p>No adopted legal acts so far.</p> <p>Format Stat. Committee</p> <p>2. What are the institutional measures planned in terms of establishing a national inventory system /in particular with reference to aviation emissions/?</p> <p>From an institutional perspective, greenhouse gases inventory is planned to be implemented in view of the capacities of "Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center" under the Ministry of Environment. / any draft Government Decree, with full coverage?</p> <p>Charter- to cover their functions</p>

⁶¹ Within the framework of the study, this questionnaire was submitted to the MioEnv.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept note to support the development of the "Climate Law". 	<p>3. What are the steps taken to create a local system of GHG emission forecasts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under clause 6.3 of the government program, it is planned to adopt the draft RA Government Decree "On approving the Republic of Armenia long-term (until 2050) low-emissions development strategy". The draft is currently in circulation in the stakeholder agencies. • Clause 4 of gender policy • To support the development of draft "Climate" law, the concept note is circulated among the stakeholder agencies.
<p>3.Measure 122</p> <p><i>Article 54, clause (e), (f)</i> <i>Directive 2003/87/EC, Regulation 600/2012</i></p> <p>Recurrent development of national inventories of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and national communications and biennial reports</p>	<p>3. Developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan, - 2018-2019 GHG cadastre, 	<p>1. What are the steps taken to ensure recurrent development of the NC/Hydro-to provide on 26/ and biennial reports?</p> <p>Donor organizations were approached for sourcing financial means to support recurrent development of national cadastres and national communications and biennial reports. /who specifically, for what purpose, only a study should be done? targeting capacity building? institutional functions? - objective/</p> <p>2. Are quality improvement related changes possible based on the provisions of the CC Convention and the guidelines adopted by the IPCC?</p> <p>The decision to improve the quality and implement possible changes can be made as a result of discussions based on the results of the study mentioned in the first point. / is the accurate implementation of the guidelines adopted by the IPCC also on the agenda?</p>
<p>4. Measure 123</p> <p><i>Article 54, clause (d)</i> <i>Regulation 525/2013</i></p>	<p>Establishing MRV system, development and consistent strengthening of technology development and transfer process to address climate change;</p>	<p>1. Has the technology development and transfer process been launched or developed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - No. <p>2. What legal and institutional measures are envisaged?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clause 1.15, Chapter 9 of the Appendix to the RA Government Decree N 749-L of May 13, 2021 "On approving the national adaptation action plan and list of measures for 2021-2025" provides for the development of the draft RA Government Decree "On approving the strategy for technology introduction aimed at climate change adaptation" and its submission to the RA Prime Minister staff. / is there already a Draft? Intended - adaptation - relation to atmospheric air law

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		<p>The deadline for the mentioned activity is the 4th quarter of 2025.</p> <p>3. Has the list of data and draft government Decree on the collection procedure been developed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes <p>4. How realistic is the provision of the verification process in the context of financial capacity? Which certification system, international or national, will be prioritized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Armenia's financial capacities are still not sufficient to effectively implement the certification process at its own expense. Before prioritizing any certification system, international best practices will be studied after which, with consideration of the current institutional and legal frameworks, a selection of the most effective option can be made.
<p>5. Measure 124</p> <p>Article 54 (j) EU Regulation 517/2014 (no article is referred to in Annex 4 of the Agreement regarding this Regulation)</p> <p>Implementation of measures aimed at replacement of ozone-depleting substances - hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and their substitutes - hydrofluorocarbons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of the Republic of Armenia On making amendments to the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, May 26, 2020 - Procedure for keeping track records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing controlled substances (RA Government Decree No. 1761-N, October 28, 2021) - RA Government Decree No. 754 (13.05.2021) on setting the total import quantities (allowances) of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons - RA Government Decree No. 1368-N On approving the list of hydrofluorocarbons (August 20, 2020) - RA Government Decree No. 1304 (12 August 2021) On establishing the procedure for electronic issuance of permits for the delivery of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons - RA Government Decree No. 1761 of October 28, 2021 On approving the procedure for 	<p>1. Apart from the mentioned legal acts, what other acts will be adopted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No other acts are currently planned. <p>2. Are there any other measures planned for this activity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not at the moment.

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	maintaining records of the reports on use of individual allowances for importing ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons, and on repealing sub-clause 5 of clause 5 of the Procedure approved by the Annex to the RA Government Decree N 1565-H of December 27, 2007 "On approving the procedure for recording ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons".	
<p>6. Measure 125 Regulation No. 1005/2009 September 16, 2009, Adoption of domestic legislation and establishing competent authority(ies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated authority for the implementation of measures in relation to substances that deplete the ozone layer, - Amendment and improvement of relevant legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RA Law on Amendments to the RA Law "On Protection of the Ozone Layer". - Draft RA Law "On making amendments to the RA Code on Administrative Offenses". 	<p>1. Is there a need to review the designated authority's powers under the given measure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - No. <p>2. Do the sub-legislative acts adopted in the previous point provide full coverage of issues envisaged by this measure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes
<p>7. Measure 126</p> <p>Development of a national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as amendment of legislative and sub-legislative acts deriving from the program, development of a program of measures</p>		<p>1. Measures 126, 127 and 129 refer to the development of a national program for the use of fluorinated greenhouse gases. How is the phase-out planned?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national program is under development. It will be submitted for approval at the 93rd session of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee in autumn of 2023. After approval at the session, implementation of the measures included in the program is planned to start from 2024. <p>2. Which are the measures already launched?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the draft Government Decree "On making amendments and additions to the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No. 754-N dated May 13, 2021" launched.
<p>8. Measure 127</p> <p><i>Regulation No. 517/2014 Rehabilitation in accordance with the rules set out in Articles 8 and 9.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a National program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases is under development, which will also incorporate the measures provided for in the above articles. 	<p>1. Which measures have been launched to establish national training and certification requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is planned to reach out to EU partners to arrange and conduct a field study of certification and training best practices.

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<i>Establishing/harmonizing national training and certification requirements for relevant personnel and companies (Article 10)</i>	- Obligations of reclamation, recycling, reuse and destruction of used controlled substances are not fully implemented for Armenia at this stage, due to the lack of recycling and destruction capacities in the country.	2. What arrangements are made in connection with the above? - Envisaging a certification and training institution and establishing the required legal basis. How?
9. Measure 128 Regulation No. 517/2014 (Article 12) (Articles 19 and 20)	- Establishing a labeling system	1. Is the measure to establish a labeling system launched? - They are provided in the draft national program for the reduction of F gases. The national program is under development. It will be submitted for approval at the 93rd session of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee in autumn of 2023. After approval at the session, implementation of the measures included in the program is planned to start from 2024. 2. How realistic is the period for establishing the system? Are the available resources sufficient? - The timing is not realistic and needs to be revised. Resources required will be clarified once the national program is approved.
10. Measure 129 Establishment of system for implementation of Regulation No. 517/2014 (Article 25)	- Development of a national program for the use (phase-out) of fluorinated greenhouse gases.	1. Which are the measures already launched? - The national program is under development. It will be submitted for approval at the 93rd session of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee in autumn of 2023. After approval at the session, implementation of the measures included in the program is planned to start from 2024.
11. Measure 130 <i>Article 52, clause (b), Article 54, clauses (c) and (d)</i>	- Development of the climate change adaptation concept and the national action plan, 2021. - In the 1st quarter 2023, 11 automatic meteorological stations were procured (to be installed in Gegharkunik, Syunik and Tavush regions), with modern advanced satellite system; integrated data system and a mobile phone application are under development.	1. What additional measures will be implemented? - The Ministry regularly discusses activities aimed at climate change resilience and mitigation actions consequences, including efforts to revise and improve the current policy. by means of adoption of programs, as usual, or by other methods. As discussions are ongoing, there is currently no clear information available on any additional measures.
12. Measure 131 <i>Article 54, clause j</i> <i>Measures related to ozone depleting gases and fluorinated gases</i>	Measures related to ozone depleting gases and fluorinated gases	1. How is the phased regulation of ozone-depleting substances and gases planned? - Legal regulations regarding ozone-depleting substances are in effect, the remaining part will enter into effect starting from 2024.

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<i>Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 On substances that deplete the ozone layer</i>		<p>2. Is it planned to conduct a feasibility assessment for disposal of controlled and used substances related to ozone depleting gases and f-gases? How will the assessment be conducted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU4Climate program was approached about 3 months ago, a joint ToR was drawn up to hire an expert and carry out an appropriate assessment, but no response received yet.

Appendix 4: Questions related to the programs envisaged under the Roadmap and their periods

PROGRAMS/PERIODS	QUESTION	RESPONSE
Twinning and Taiex programs defined in the Roadmap	Do you consider the implemented and future Twinning and Taiex programs sufficient to effectively provide the approximation to EU Directives?	Subject to discussion
	Are any additional projects required for the implementation of the measures? (if yes, refer to the relevant measures and specific topics).	Subject to discussion
Period for the measures defined in the Roadmap (Measures 120-131)	Are the periods defined for the measures in the Roadmap realistic/sufficient?	Subject to discussion
	Are there any measures for which there are implementation limitations?	Implementation progress on provision "To establish relevant infrastructures and greenhouse gas identification system, to define greenhouse gas (including aviation emissions) monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems and public discussion procedures under Annexes I and II of Directive 2003/87/EC" is subject to discussion.



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The purpose of the study is to identify the progress and gaps in the implementation of the measures planned in the CEPA Roadmap. Based on the assessment of the measures' implementation progress, recommendations on Roadmap revision were made.

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