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EU4Climate
Better Climate Policies for Eastern Partner Countries



Air Quality Law and draft Climate Law of the Republic of Armenia

EU4Climate's official closing event and Steering Committee meeting

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CEPA COMMITMENTS & NEED FOR SYNERGY TO APPROXIMATE WITH THE ACQUIS INDIRECTLY RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

CEPA COMMITMENTS (AQ & IE) ⇨ Deadlines between 2022 and 2026	SYNERGY IN APPROXIMATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of a system to assess ambient air quality in relation to air pollutants• Establishment of a reliable system for regular air quality monitoring• Introduction of principles and procedures for integrated environmental permitting, including the promotion of BAT• Setting of emission limit values for pollutants by large combustion plants (possibly other major industrial activities as well)• Establishment of a compliance monitoring mechanism (i.e. minimum requirements for inspection of compliance with the permit conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CLEAN AIR FOR EUROPE DIRECTIVE ⇨ <u>Relevant to climate action</u> are the provisions related to the establishment of a reliable system for air quality monitoring and mechanisms for air quality assessment in relation to the various air pollutants• INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE (IED) ⇨ <u>Relevant to climate action</u> are all provisions related to permitting, emission limit values (for LCP, but also other energy intensive industries covered by the IED), compliance monitoring and reporting at installations level also needed for the approximation with the ETS Directive• Deadlines for approximation with the IED provisions (up to 2024) precede those for the ETS Directive (up to 2026) ⇨ Addressing the IED requirements first would greatly contribute to approximation with the <i>climate acquis</i>, more specifically with the ETS Directive

ATMOSPHERIC AIR PROTECTION LAW

RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Law on Ambient Air Protection – revised and adopted by National Assembly, 07.12.2022.

Article 6

- 2) developing of the **maximum permissible concentrations** of pollutant substances of ambient air;
- 8) developing the regulation for state registration of emissions from ambient air pollutants and state registration and **inventory of greenhouse gas emissions**;
- 9) inventory of ambient air pollutant substances and **greenhouse gas emissions**;
- 10) development and approval of the **list of operating organizations subject to state registration** with a harmful effect on ambient air.

Article 9

- 5. The technical normatives for emissions of pollutants shall be established for a source of pollution or a group of pollution sources **with high pollution potential**

AIR PROTECTION LAW REQUIREMENTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

- **Concept for Improving air quality monitoring** developed discussed with Government (provision for IED)
- **Draft Government decision “On establishing procedure for GHG inventory preparation”** (last stage of adoption)
- **Provisions for implementing the national MRV system**, defining the roles and responsibilities of different institutions involved (draft discussed with stakeholders)
- **Unified system for pollutants and GHG emissions** from stationary and mobile sources planned under by 2025 establish
- **Specific provisions to amend the Law on Ozone Layer Protection**, and secondary regulations of the F-gas import, leakage registry
- **To revise the permitting requirements for emissions discharge in the air** ⇨ considering provisions in the IED that are also relevant to climate action: ⇨ minimum requirements for emissions from LCPs; ⇨ addressing integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and BAT for certain large industrial installations and activities; ⇨ providing for public participation in the decision-making process.

CLIMATE LAW: Regulatory instruments of climate policy

- ❑ **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PERMITS**
- ❑ **CARBON PRICING INSTRUMENTS:** a) carbon tax/environmental tax; b) **emissions trading system**; c) **emission swaps mechanisms**; d) **performance-based financing**
- ❑ **BORDER CARBON ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM**
- ❑ **IMPLEMENTATION OF INCENTIVES AND SUPPORTING SECTORAL PROGRAMS**

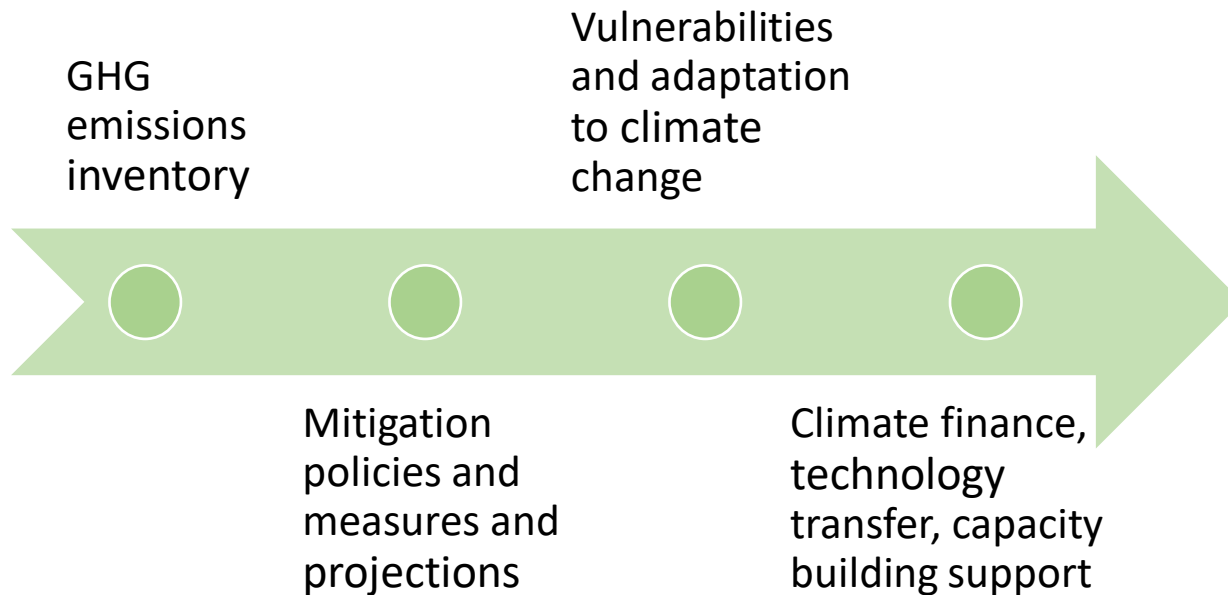
GHG emission permit is an administrative act issued in accordance with the procedure envisaged by **Law "On Atmospheric Air Protection"**, which provides the right to emit GHGs into the atmosphere

Entities emitting GHGs are required to obtain greenhouse gas emissions permit, if the **amount of GHGs emitted by them exceeds the GHG emission limit** defined by the designated authority

Basis for determining the permissible volume of emission provided by the GHG emission permit are: 1) requirements of the laws on "Atmospheric Air Protection" and "Climate Law", as well as other legal acts adopted in accordance with them; 2) GHG emissions reduction target(s)

CLIMATE LAW: Measurement, Reporting and Verification System

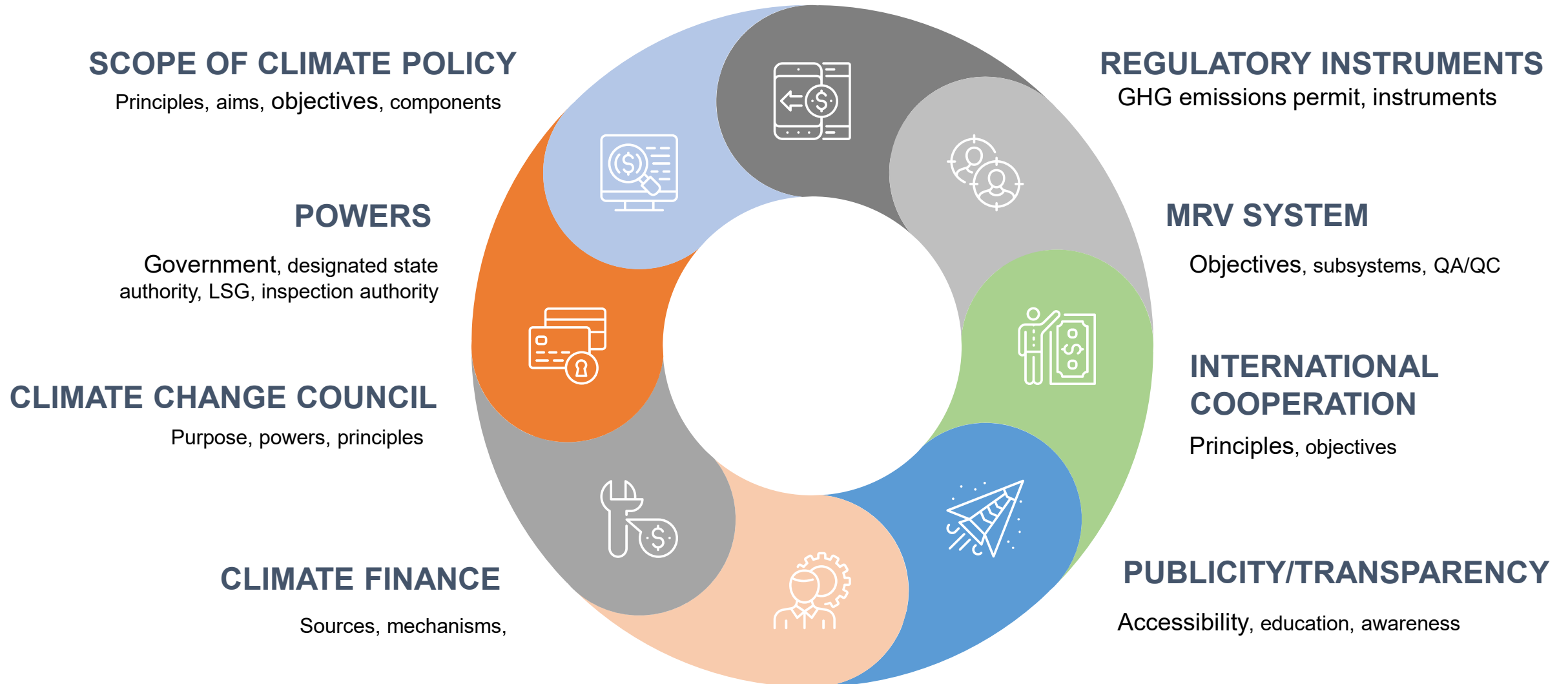
States the MRV system thematic subsystems



Delegates Government to approve:

- ✓ **GHG inventory management procedure** to regulate data collection, processing, coordination, quality control and quality assurance, data storage, archiving, use and dissemination
- ✓ **Procedure** for MRV of GHG emissions **mitigation policies and measures**
- ✓ **Order** for MRV procedure for **data** included in the thematic subsystem on **climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation**
- ✓ **MRV procedure** for climate **financing, technology transfer, capacity building received** by the Republic of Armenia for the implementation of the Convention

CLIMATE LAW: Scope and subject



Thank you

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