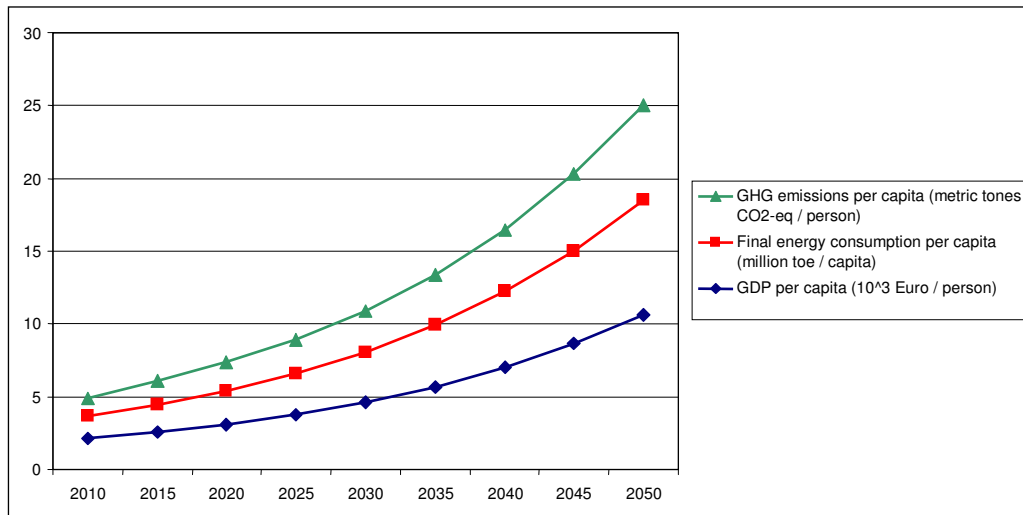


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

CDM

Project priorities in	Agricultural, energy, waste management, forestry, industry and transport sectors
Pertinent authority	The Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment and the Designated national Authority for CDM do not have their own web-sites
Registered projects	6 in total (1 Natural gas, 2 New Dam, 1 Run of river, 1 Landfill power, 1 Manure) (cdmpipeline.org)



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources: <http://www.minenergy.am/>

Ministry of Nature Protection: <http://www.mnp.am/?p=80>

Armenia Renewable Resources and Energy Efficiency Fund: <http://r2e2.am/en/>

Climate Change Information Center of Armenia: <http://www.nature-ic.am/en/index>

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Armenian partner

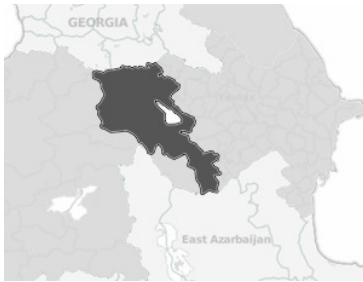
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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions located in 14 countries developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

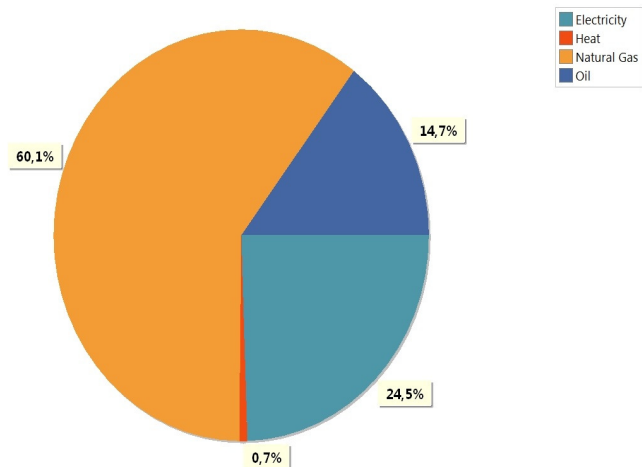


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 29.743 km²
 Population (in million): 3,262.600
 Growth rate of GDP real: 2,1%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 2,115
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tones CO₂ eq.): 1,175
 Gross inland consumption per capita (in toe): 0,478

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 14 May 1993
 Kyoto Protocol – 25 April 2003

National Targets

GHG: Armenia as a non-Annex I country has no obligation to reduce its GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol.
 Renewable energy sources: 16% share of

RES in total generation by 2020 (including large hydro and biomass (firewood));

EE: 23% energy savings in the residential/household sector; 41,6% in the industrial sector; 17,1% in transport; 14,6% in public and commercial services and 3,5% in agriculture by 2020 and compared to the average final energy consumption for the time period 2008-2010.

Other: None

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: none

Industry: none

Transport: none

Energy: Economic policy instruments (Tariffs);

Economic policy instruments (Emission trading);

Regulatory policy instruments (performance standards-voluntary certification).

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management : None

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives in RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Services	Agriculture	Transport
RES	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE	-	X	-	X	-	-	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

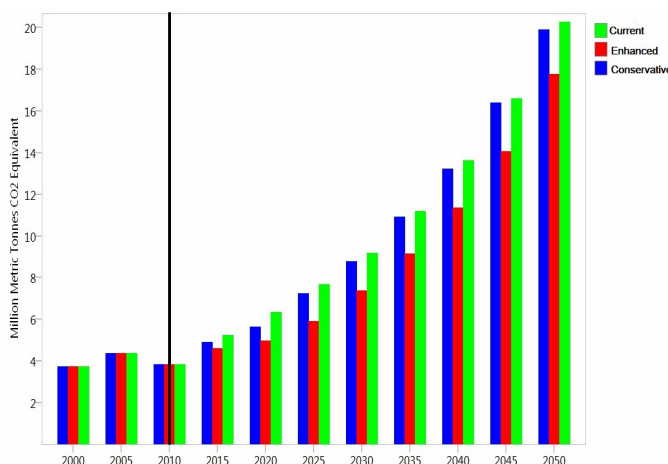
This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a mainly mitigation policy mixture. In 2020 the GHG emissions are increased compared to those of year 2005 by almost 145%. The RES share in the transport sector for year 2020 is 0% (due to the absence of supportive mechanisms) and in electricity generation 42,4%.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. GHG emissions in Armenia will increase by 129% compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 26% and in the electricity generation it will be 48,15%. RES have a 13% share in the total energy mix of year 2020, a 13% increase in the total primary energy consumption compared to year 2009 and GHG emissions are 9,6MtCO₂eq (more than enhanced, less than current).

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES. GHG emissions in Armenia will increase by 114% in 2020 compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 4%, and 52,9% in electricity production.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; No adaptation policy; Inadequate national implementation network; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.