

In accordance with decision No. 1/CP.21, paragraph 24, adopted at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), the Republic of Azerbaijan provides an updated version of its “Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)” document, as well as additional information on contributions to ensure clarity and transparency on the basis of decision No. 4/CMA.1 of the Conference of the Parties (COP24).

**The Republic of Azerbaijan**  
**Updated document on Nationally Determined**  
**Contributions (NDC)**

**2023**

## **Table of Content**

### **Introduction**

**1. Information on the process of preparation of the document “Nationally Determined Contributions”**

**2. National circumstances**

**3. Information on the implemented Climate Policy**

**4. Mitigation measures of environmental impacts:**

**4.1 Targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions**

**4.2 Sectoral policies**

## Introduction

As agreed at the Conference of the Parties in Paris (COP21), all party states, regardless of their level of development and political objectives, shall mobilise more intensively to take urgent actions for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

According to the 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global temperatures will continue to rise until at least the middle of this century under all scenarios considered for emissions. Moreover, global warming will exceed 1.5°C or 2°C in the 21st century unless drastic reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) are achieved in the coming decades.

The Republic of Azerbaijan actively participates in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, the Republic of Azerbaijan has introduced its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2015 and as a contribution to initiatives for preventing global climate change (mitigation initiatives) compared to 1990 (base year) aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030.

Since then, the evaluation of the policies pursued by the government and the assessment of the measures taken has created an opportunity to propose a higher target to the government of Azerbaijan. Taking into account the new realities after the liberation of about 20 percent of the country's territories from a 30-year occupation and strategic socio-economic development programmes, national circumstances, especially the plans for diversification of the economy over the next decade, the proposed GHG emission reduction target by 2030 in Azerbaijan's Nationally Determined Contribution document is quite ambitious.

Azerbaijan plans to take part in reducing the environmental impact on the basis of its NDC document, primarily through its domestic capacities and has, nevertheless, taken important steps in international cooperation in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The new version of **Azerbaijan's Nationally Determined Contributions by 2050** includes the following elements:

<b>Azerbaijan's Nationally Determined Contributions by 2050</b> were renewed in 2023.	
The Republic of Azerbaijan, subject to its sustainable socio-economic development, will seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% compared to 1990 (base year) level by 2050 if international support is provided through financing, technology transfer and capacity building.	
As per the instructions outlined in the decision 4/CMA.	
<b>Quantitative data as of the reference date (including base year, if applicable):</b>	
Reference (base) year	1990

Quantitative data as of the reference date	In the 4 <sup>th</sup> National Communication of Azerbaijan, the total volume of greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting year (taking into account the absorption volume in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector) is assumed to be 79 Mt of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent* <sup>1</sup>
Objective regarding numerical reference	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by up to 40% compared to 1990 level, taking into account the maximum absorption capacity of forests and other ecosystems.
Conditions for changing reference indicators	Total greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere can be updated and recalculated through methodological improvements. Updates will be included in the next Biennial Update Report or Biennial Transparency Report and National Communication.
<b>Deadlines and/or terms for execution:</b>	
The deadlines and/or terms for execution, as well as the start and end date, in accordance with any relevant decision made at the Conference of the Parties of the Paris Agreement	From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2050.
Consideration of paragraphs 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21 by the country	In its 4th National Communication, Azerbaijan recorded updated information on sources included in the greenhouse gas inventory. Information on greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere from sources that have not been accounted for due to lack of data will be included in the reports after restructuring of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in accordance with the requirements of the improved transparency format specified in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. If air emissions from these sources are significant, i.e., if they are considered a key emission sector, Azerbaijan will provide relevant clarifying information on these emissions in the next reports to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
<b>Scale and scope:</b>	
General description of the target	Target covering all sectors

<sup>1</sup>It should be noted that during the GHG inventory for 1990 (base year), there was some missing data to calculate emissions/absorbances for all categories mentioned in the relevant methodological guidelines prepared by the IPCC in 2006. In this regard, when inventories are conducted in subsequent years based on more complete data for the base year, the GHG emission figure for that year may be subject to change in the assessment. Moreover, due to the lack of data for the occupied territories of Azerbaijan for about 30 years, it is foreseen to recalculate emissions/absorbances for this period.