

**Guidelines for the Content and Format of National Reports for
the 12th WMO/UNEP Ozone Research Managers Meeting
AZERBAIJAN**

Content Guidelines

The following headings are suggested. The recommended length of the report is 1-6 pages.

1. OBSERVATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1.1 Column measurements of ozone and other gases/variables relevant to ozone loss

(e.g., Dobson, Brewer, DOAS, FT-IR, Satellite; also include any measurements of meteorological parameters that are critical to the interpretation of your ozone and ozone-relevant data)

No any measurement at the moment is conducted due to lack of technology.

1.2 Profile measurements of ozone and other gases/variables relevant to ozone loss

(e.g., Satellite, OMI, aircraft, ozone sondes, ozone lidar etc; also include any measurements of meteorological parameters that are critical to the interpretation of your ozone and ozone-relevant data)

No any measurement at the moment is conducted due to lack of technology.

1.3 UV measurements

(e.g., broadband, narrowband, Spectroradiometers, etc)

No any measurement at the moment is conducted.

1.4 Measurements of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol

(e.g., flask measurements, high-frequency measurements)

No any measurement at the moment is conducted due to lack of technology.

1.5 Calibration activities

none

2. RESULTS FROM OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

(e.g., trend analyses, UV doses (annual, monthly etc.), UV maps)

None.

3. THEORY, MODELLING, AND OTHER OZONE RELATED RESEARCH

(e.g., 3-D CTM modelling, data assimilation, use of satellite data, UV effect studies)

None

4. DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Data reporting

(e.g., submission of data to the WOUDC and other data centres)

Ground based systematic observations of general ozone concentrations in upper layers of atmosphere in Azerbaijan began in January of 1995, where ozonometer (of Russian production) was used in meteorological station of Baku (the capital of Azerbaijan). The results of observations were monthly reported to Main Geophysical Observatory of Russian Federation. Since 1997 the equipment did not work and at this moment the observations of ozone layer are not conducted in Azerbaijan.

4.2 Information to the public

(e.g., UV forecasts)

No any measurement at the moment is conducted due to lack of technology and no data available for disclosure.

4.3 Relevant scientific papers

5. PROJECTS, COLLABORATION, TWINNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

(e.g., national projects, international projects, other collaboration (nationally, internationally))

The Project of “Implementation of National Program to recover and recycle refrigerating agents” was prepared with direct support of UNEP and UNDP. GEF ratified the project in 1998 in order to give a support. As a result of its implementation ozone depleting substances were reduced by 307.4 tones (32% of consumption in 1996 year). Realization of these project finished in 2002. Project consist of a few components like investments into exploitation and using of refrigeration equipment sector, fire safety activities, after realization of this project reconstructions works have been made in the companies producing home and industrial refrigeration installations. The Ministry of Agriculture reported to the Climate change and Ozone Center of National Hydrometeorological department that methyl bromide is not being imported into Azerbaijan since 1997. As a results of project import of CFC and halons was suspended in January 2006. Besides, legal documents were formulated concerning taxes on imports of ODS and licensing systems to monitor and control of ODS import and the ban on imports of equipment which uses ODS. In 1998, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted that Azerbaijan was in non-compliance with its control obligations as consumption of 456.5 ODP-tonnes of CFCs and 501.2 ODP tonnes of halon was reported in 1996. About 93% of CFCs consumption was in the refrigeration sector, 6% in the foam blowing sector with remaining 1% in the solvent sector.

Second project “Initiation of the HCFC phase out in the Republic of Azerbaijan” GEF/UNIDO project, was developed to re-establish effective national monitoring, legislative and control systems, such as those previously applied for the phase out of CFCs and to further strengthen capability to deal with the complex nature of systems and equipment using HCFCs. The project started formally on 13 February 2015 - completed 9 February 2019.

*The project was designed to phase out all remaining HCFC consumption in the Republic of Azerbaijan and to meet Azerbaijan's obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as well as effectively phase out HCFC consumption and reduce ODS emission. Decision XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties of to the Montreal Protocol requires non-article 5 countries to accelerate phase out of HCFC and reduce consumption to 10% of baseline by 2015 and 0.5% of baseline by 2020 and phase out all consumption by 2030. Based on a consumption of 18.95 ODP tonnes, including the ODP component of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols (as determined during the project survey), Azerbaijan undertook to phase out 17.06 ODP tonnes by 2015 to achieve the 90% reduction target and a further 1.80 ODP tonnes by 2020 to achieve the 99.5% reduction target.*¹

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 11th OZONE RESEARCH MANAGERS MEETING (e.g., specifics on progress towards such implementation, difficulties encountered, near-term plans, etc.)

No research study, systematic observations were held in Azerbaijan due to lack of measurement technologies.

7. FUTURE PLANS

(e.g., new stations, upcoming projects, instrument development)

In February 2024, Azerbaijan has initiated internal interministerial procedure for accession to Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol. Interministerial review process is ongoing. Approving the Kigali Amendment will lead to legislative reforms in existing normative documents and require the enhancement of control over HFCs and capacity building, including legal, administrative and technology improvements.

Considering the importance of improvement of control over ODS and future need for HFCs working group will be organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan with relevant government bodies and institutions.

8. NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to Article 49 of the Azerbaijan Law "On Environmental Protection", the right to protect the earth's climate and ozone is regulated by the agreements (agencies) to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a Party.

In 1996, the Republic of Azerbaijan ratified the UN Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In addition, adopted the amendments London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing, which have contributed to the Protocol so far.

Our country is included in the list of developed and transition economy countries classified under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol.

Ozone-depleting substances are not produced in Azerbaijan, they are only imported (Significantly reduced). According 2022, year data obtained from State Customs Committee and relevant institutions of MENR, 884 kg ODS were imported to the country, thus being below the quote

¹ https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2021-09/AZE-100321_EvaRep_TE-2021.pdf

determined by Hydrometeorological Service due to commitments under Copenhagen Amendment.

In order to implement the Decree No. 386 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 29, 2006 "On state regulation of the import and export of ozone-depleting substances", the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan approved "List of regulated ozone-depleting substances determined by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer" on September 12, 2006 by its Resolution No. 203. The import of all ozone-depleting substances included in Annex A (Group 1 and 2) to the Republic of Azerbaijan has been suspended since January 1, 2006. The import of others with quotas is planned to be completely stopped in 2030.

According to the relevant Decree, it is prohibited to import regulated ozone-depleting substances defined by the Montreal Protocol from countries that are not Parties (participants) of that Protocol to the Republic of Azerbaijan and export from the Republic of Azerbaijan to countries that are not Parties (participants) of this Protocol.

At the same time, Article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the list of items that may belong to certain participants of the property circulation and that are allowed to circulate on the basis of a special permit (restricted property circulation)" includes the circulation of ozone-depleting substances and products containing such substances. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 292 dated September 12, 2005, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources was appointed as competent authority authorizing special permits for those substances and products containing such substances.

In paragraph 11 of the Resolution No. 120 dated May 8, 2006 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on "Additional conditions required for the circulation of ozone-depleting substances and products containing such substances", a special permit for the circulation of objects containing ozone-depleting substances is prohibited by the Montreal Protocol. Confirmatory documents about the absence of banned substances and the (limited) volume of substances whose circulation is not prohibited are issued on the basis of a certificate on the method of disposal of the ozone-depleting substance contained in the item with a special permit after the end of its useful life, and a program of appropriate measures against an accident.

Azerbaijan, has no technology for monitoring the ozone layer, as well as changes in atmospheric composition, circulation, and climate. As indicated in last ORM11, continuing observations of key trace gases, UV radiation, and parameters characterizing the role of chemical, radiative, and dynamical processes will be required for many decades, it is crucial to implement following actions in the country:

- *To launch relevant measurement equipment in the country (such as Dobson instruments or other)*
- *To access the satellite- space based or ground-based stations data available for the region, or global monitoring networks operating under the Convention and the Protocol*
- *Organize Working Group comprising relevant organizations and institutions*
- *exchange of information, learn best practices for monitoring, management ozone and trace gases, as well as standard data processing, reporting*