Multilateral Assessment Latvia

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Discover Latvia: key facts

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Member State of the since 2004 **European Union Party** to the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement **Area** 64 569 km2 **Population** 1,9 million **Capital city** Riga **GDP per capita** 15 431 EUR (2020) **GHG emissions** 11 144,81 kt CO₂ eq in 2019 (0,27% from EU total) **GHG per capita** $5,8 \text{ t CO}_2 \text{ eq/cap}$.



Latvia's commitments

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| | EU | Latvia | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Emission reduction (compared to 1990 | -20% (2020) | EU level target - Latvia does | |
| levels) | -55%* (2030) | not have a separate pledge. | |
| EU ETS | -21% (2020) | | |
| (compared to 2005) | -43% (2030) | EU level target | |
| (non - ETS) | -10% (2020) | +17% in 2020 | |
| (compared to 2005) | -30% (2030) | - 6% in 2030 | |
| | 2011 (2020) | 40% in 2020 | |
| Renewable energy of | 20% (2020) | | |
| final consumption | 32% (2030) | 50% in 2030 | |

*This target is reflected in the EU's updated NDC that was submitted in December 2020 to the UNFCCC. Sectoral targets are currently based on the previous

EU's NDC and will be updated once implementing legislation at the EU level is adopted.

EU ETS 22%

non-ETS

78%





Latvia`s GHG emissions and removals by sectors (kt CO₂ eq.)

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Latvia's annual emission allocations under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) Latvia will fulfil its commitments under the Kyoto 12000 **Protocol CP2** 10000 8000 kt CO_2 eq. 6000 4000 2000 0 2005 2010 2014 2015 2016 2018 2020 2012 2013 2017 2019 2011

non-ETS IPPU

non-ETS target 2013-2020

non-ETS Energy

Waste

Data source: 2020 GHG inventory and Fourth Biennial report (BR4)

Transport

Agriculture



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Climate Policy Framework in Latvia



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Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies in Latvia

- + In 2018 almost 55,3% GHG emission reduction compared to 1990
- + Latvia has ensured decoupling between GHG emissions and economic growth
- + High share of renewable energy in the final consumption 40.3% (2018)
- Significant share of agriculture emissions (22,2% in 2018) and is projected to increase between 2017 and 2030
- Significant share of transport emissions (28,5% in 2018) one of the oldest car fleets in the European Waste Management; Indirect; 0,1%







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Examples of some measures

- **Tax:** Gradual increase in CO2 tax for combustion installations outside the EU ETS as well as phasing out fossil subsidies
- Energy efficiency: increasing of energy efficiency in multiapartment buildings, state and municipal buildings, and enterprises
- Renewable energy sources: transition to RES technologies, promoting usage of local RES and energy efficiency in district heating systems
- **Transport:** development of electric vehicles (EVs) charging infrastructure and supportive initiatives regarding EVs usage (tax exemptions, free parking, usage of public transport lane, etc.)
- Looking ahead: investments from The Recovery and Resilience Facility will be directed towards climate measures (for example, sustainable transport infrastructure in Riga and its suburbs, promotion of energy efficiency and transition to RES technologies in public and private sectors)



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Experiences with the International Assessment and Revies process

- Latvia's experience with the IAR process are positive
- Sharing of best practices in an open and facilitative manner
- Learning from other Parties evaluation of Pams and measures to meet the targets
- Reviews contribute to improve reporting
- MA lets for exchange of experience and dialogue



Paldies!

Thank you for attention!