



# Multilateral Assessment - Finland

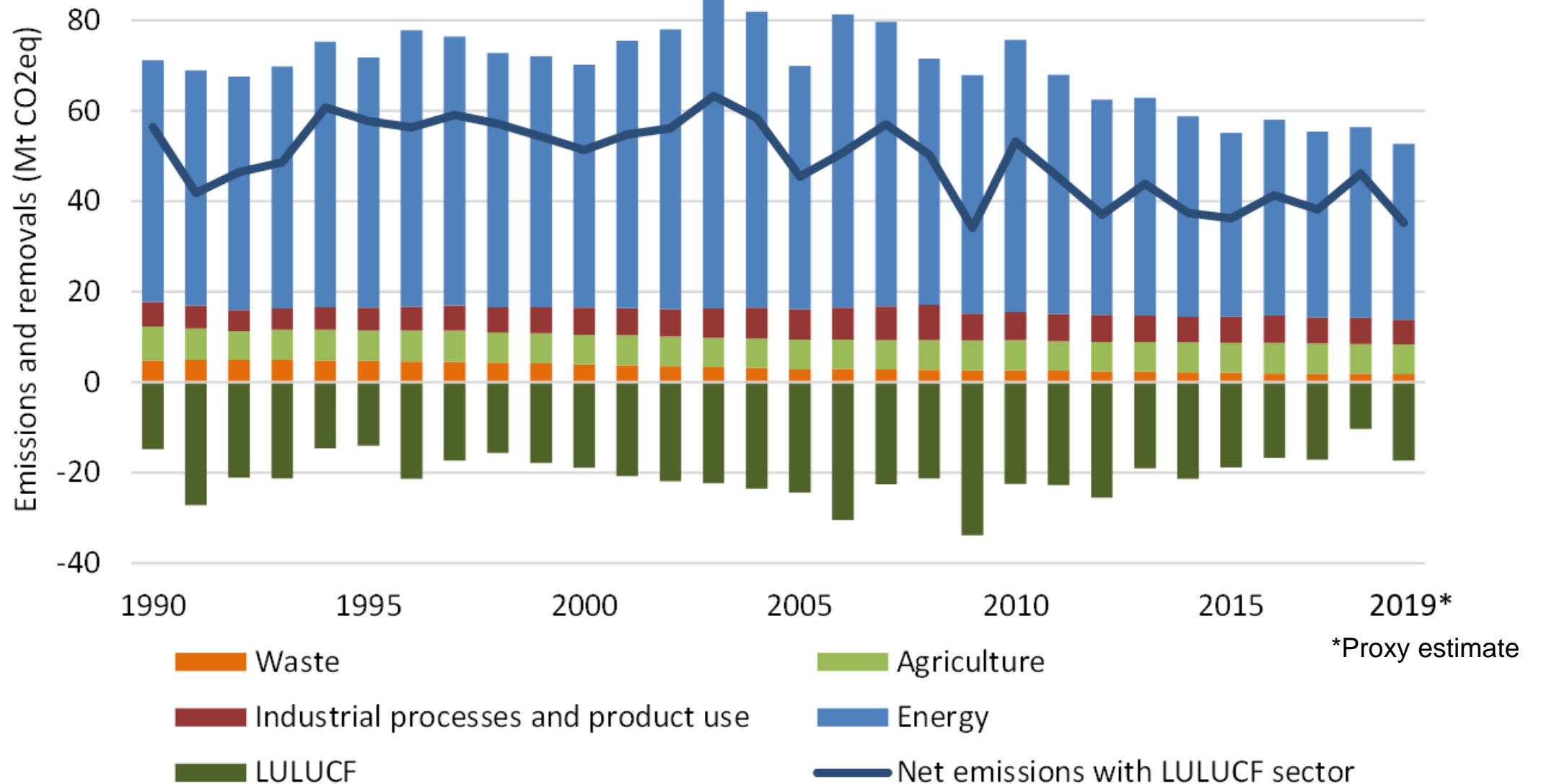
Outi Honkatukia

Chief negotiator for climate change

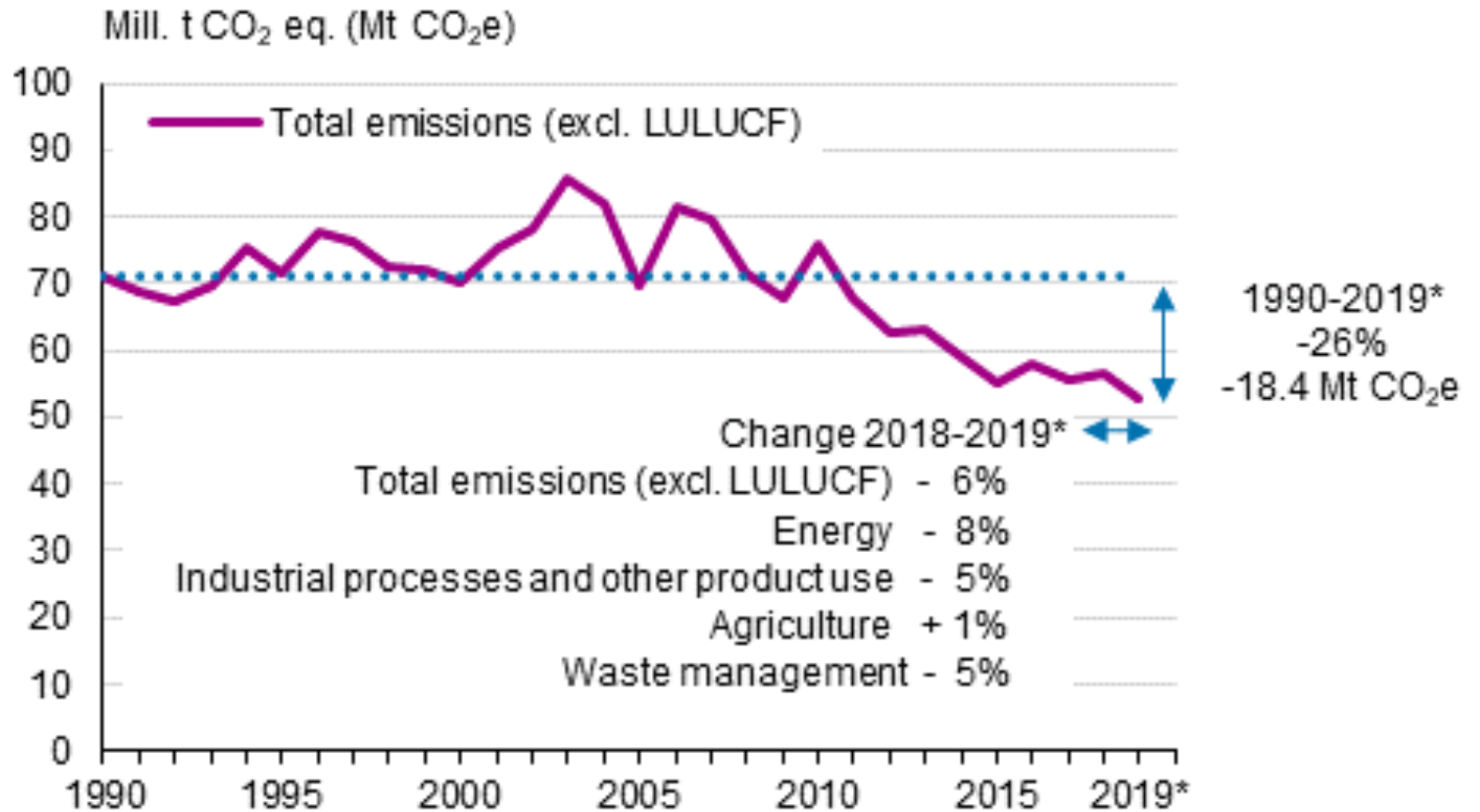
UNFCCC focal point - Finland

30.11.2020

# Finland: Greenhouse gas emissions & removals



# GHG emissions 1990-2019\* (without LULUCF) and emissions in 2019\* compared with those in 1990 & 2018



\* Proxy estimate

LULUCF refers to the land use, land use change and forestry sector

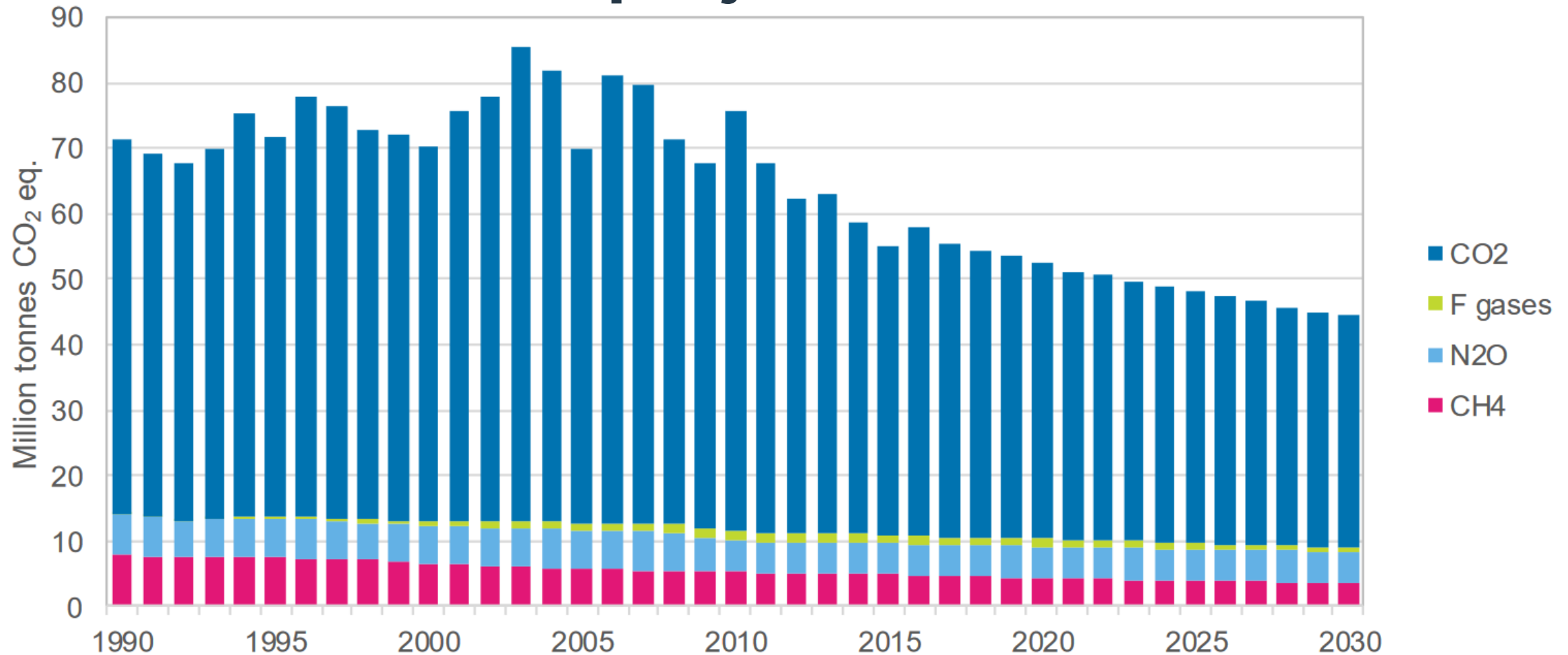


# Examples of key policies & measures

- EU ETS for reducing emissions in energy production and industry sectors
- Promoting renewable energy
  - E.g. premium schemes, investment subsidies, blending obligation for biofuels in transport sector
- Energy efficiency measures
  - E.g. energy audits, energy efficiency agreements, minimum standards for new buildings, subsidies to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources in building stock, voluntary energy efficiency agreements
- Implementation of the Landfill Directive and national legislation and strategies aimed at reducing the amount of waste generated and minimising the amount of waste disposed at landfill
- F-gas regulation: phase down of HFCs that can be placed on the EU market and the bans on the use of F-gases in different applications



# ”With measures” projection



Greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF, with indirect CO<sub>2</sub> by gas according to the latest greenhouse gas emission inventory (1990 to 2017) and the WM projection (up to 2030), million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

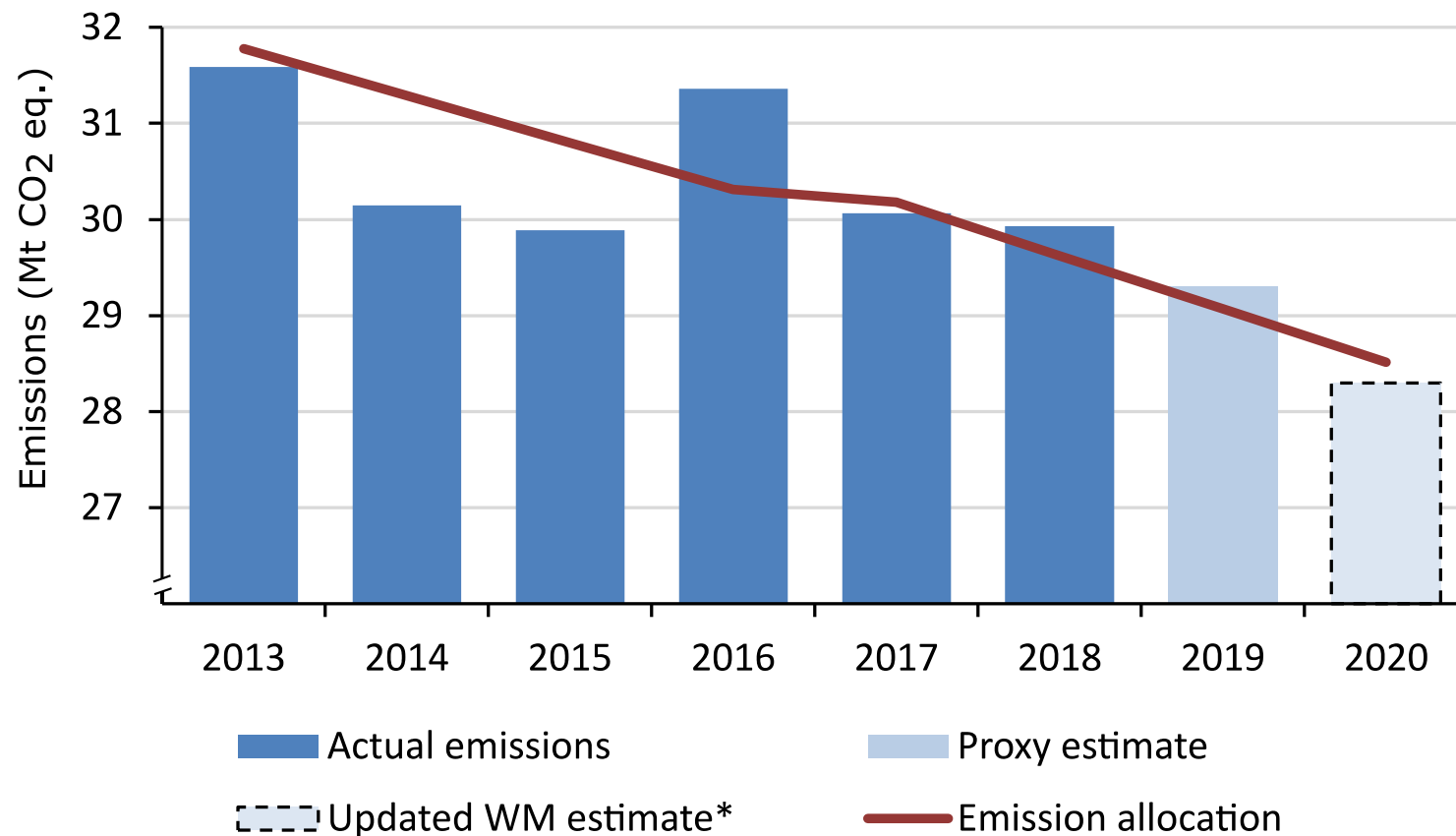
# EU legislation: Finland's target under EU 2020 climate and energy package

|  | Finland         | EU     |
|--|-----------------|--------|
| Emission reduction (reference year 1990) | EU level target | -20 %* |
| EU ETS (reference year 2005)             | EU level target | -21 %  |
| Non-ETS emissions (reference year 2005)  | -16 %**         | -10 %  |
| Renewable energy of final consumption    | 38 %            | 20 %   |
| Biofuels in transport                    | 20 %            | 10 %   |
| Improvement of energy efficiency         | 20 %            | 20 %   |

\*The joint pledge of the EU and its Member States under UNFCCC (reduction in total emissions without the LULUCF sector)

\*\* Member States' national emission reduction obligations are defined in the EU Climate and Energy Package 2020

# Finland's annual emission allocations under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)



\*The estimate takes into account the unusually warm weather in winter 2019–2020, which affected the heating demand in the beginning of 2020, and the impact of the coronavirus on the consumption of transport fuels

# Long-term emission reduction targets

- The government is working to ensure Finland is **carbon neutral by 2035 & carbon negative soon after that** → accelerating emissions reduction measures & strengthening carbon sinks
  - Additional measures for achieving carbon neutrality are proposed in the new Energy and Climate Strategy, the Medium-term Climate Change Policy Plan, and the Climate Programme for the Land Use Sector. These documents will be completed in 2021.
- Finland's long-term target under national Climate Change Act: at least 80 % emission reduction by 2050 compared to 1990 level
  - The Act is currently under review, including 2050 target
- Finland is committed to EU's climate neutrality target by 2050 and supports raising the EU's 2030 emission reduction target to at least -55 % (current target -40 %)





# Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies (1)

- Finland's energy sector emissions per capita higher than in the EU on average due to the cold climate, energy intensive industry and low population density, and therefore long travelling distances
- Energy sector emissions have been reduced significantly since 1990 though energy consumption has increased
  - Share of renewable energy has increased since 1990 (being 41.2 % in 2018) and the use of fossil fuels has decreased
- Emissions from waste sector have decreased 63 % since 1990
  - Waste legislation in a key role → has significantly reduced landfilling of waste

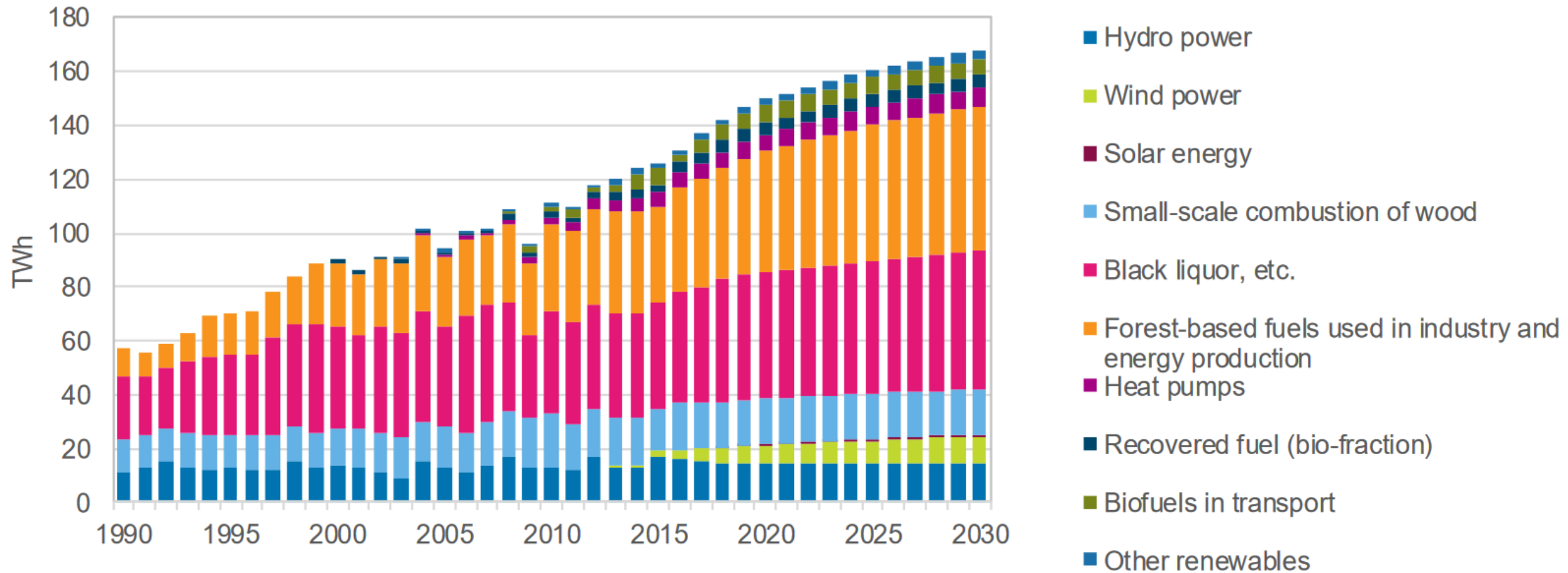


# Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies (2)

- Emissions in the transport sector were almost 6 per cent lower in 2019 than in 1990, positive developments seen in recent years include
  - Number of electric and gas fuelled cars has increased steadily and this trend is expected to continue
  - Distribution obligation for biofuels has reduced emissions from transport. The blending obligation will gradually increase, which will further reduce emissions in coming years
- Emissions from agriculture sector are hard to abate → emissions in 2018 were 12 per cent lower than in 1990, but they have remained almost constant in 2005-2019
  - The amount of synthetic fertilisers used (based on sales statistics) has decreased by 40% from 1990 to 2018 and is the most important factor for the reduced emissions.



# Historic development and WM projection for renewable energy

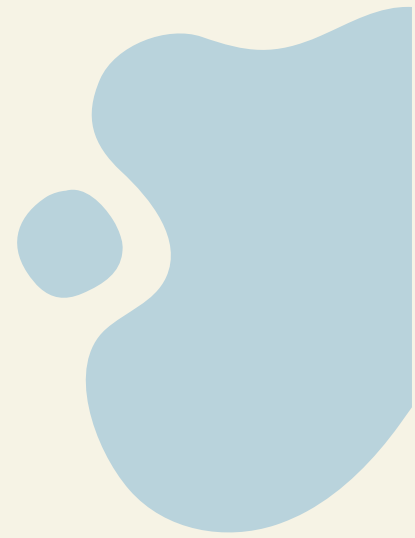


# Experiences with the IAR process

- Finland's experiences with the IAR process are positive
- Reviews contribute to continuous improvement of the reporting
  - but they are also resource consuming (many questions)
  - increased focus on significant issues and mandatory reporting elements would reduce the burden
- MA gives an opportunity to disseminate information especially on success stories and challenges in implementing policies to reduce emissions
- MA allows for dialogue and exchange of experiences



**Thank you!**



**Ympäristöministeriö  
Miljöministeriet  
Ministry of the  
Environment**



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