

## Session SBI49 (2018)

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**Multilateral assessment**

**Questions and answers Latvia**

Question by Brazil at Monday, 01 October 2018

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: After 30 September

Title: Mitigation actions impact estimates

*CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects*” lists some mitigation actions. We would like to commend the Party for doing so. However, mitigation impacts were not estimated for the majority of related actions. We kindly request further information on:

- the reasons for not reporting quantified mitigation impacts for all mitigation actions reported;
- the difficulties/barriers in doing so;
- improvements compared to previous BRs on providing mitigation impact estimates for related actions; and
- estimates, if any, of mitigation impacts other than those related to 2020/2025/2030.

Answer by Latvia, Thursday, 29 November 2018

Quantitative estimation of mitigation impact was provided on measures for which the necessary input data was available. Quantitative estimations of mitigation impacts about all mitigation actions are not possible due to the lack of an adequate methodology and long enough data series characterizing the impact of measures for Latvia’s situation.

However, we are continuously working on the improvements. For example in the framework of National Research Programme “EVIDEnT” an assessment of GHG mitigation measures in agriculture sector was carried out wherein assessments of particular agricultural measures were done at the level of farms clustered into several groups based on the net costs and GHG abatement calculations. GHG abatement calculations were done based on abatement findings from scientific literature and national data, where such were available. The biggest challenge for future calculations is to properly capture mitigation measures in the national GHG inventory.

Important also to mention that as it is seen from the CTF Table 3 - some mitigation actions are combined into packages and an overall impact of package of measures is assessed.

With regard to estimates of mitigation impacts other than those related to 2020/2025/2030 - when evaluating the impact of those measures, which result in change of technologies, the life-time of the particular measure is taken into account which in this case coincide with the technical life-time of the use of particular technologies. E.g., technical lifetime of energy efficiency measures in residential and public buildings (renovation of buildings) is more than 25 years and, therefore, the impact of these measures is taken into account in the design of scenarios for the 2040s and 2050s.

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Question by China at Sunday, 30 September 2018

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Enhanced ambition

According to Decision 1/CP.19, developed country Parties are urged to periodically evaluate the continuing application of any conditions associated with quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As a member state of the European Union, which committed a conditional 2020 target, how did/will Latvia implement this specific resolve of Warsaw decision?

Answer by Latvia, Thursday, 29 November 2018

Indeed, in addition to its unilateral 20% reduction commitment, the EU has made a conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. However, the abovementioned conditions have not been met and, therefore, EU targets and related effort sharing targets for the EU Member States remains as initially adopted. Moreover, the EU remains on track to reach its commitment for the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period and target of reducing GHG emissions by 20 % from 1990 levels by 2020.

It is expected that also Latvia will achieve its GHG reduction targets for 2020. According to the latest projections under the scenario with existing measures, emissions that are not covered by the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) are estimated to reach 9,207.60 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020 and it is 7.8 per cent below the Annual Emission Allocations for 2020. Similarly, it is expected also to reach targets within the EU ETS.

To ensure GHG reduction Latvia has introduced several policies and measures. The key policies reported are investment support programme for district heating systems (2007–2013 EU funds period), the National Renewable Energy Action Plan, promotion of energy efficiency in buildings, the biofuel mix obligation requirement and the increase of land area under organic farming. The mitigation effect of the investment support programme for district heating system to ensure switching from fossil fuel to renewable energy is the most significant.

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Question by China at Sunday, 30 September 2018

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: drivers for increases in GHG emission

Which factors could be identified as the most important drivers for GHG emission increase during 2014 and 2015?

Answer by Latvia, Thursday, 29 November 2018

The total GHG emissions in 2015, compared to 2014, were by 1% higher. This increase was determined mainly by emissions increase in Transport sector (6.1%), Energy industries (4.6%) and Agriculture (2.9%). Emission increase in Energy Industries can be explained with increased use of natural gas 5.1%. Emissions from Transport sector increased mainly due to increase of passenger kilometres by private cars (10%) and increased transported volume of goods (by 7.5%). GHG emissions from agriculture sector increased due to increase of milk yield of dairy cows (1.6%), synthetic N fertilizer consumption (4%), lime and urea application to soils (5.3%, 31.4% respectively), sheep, goats, poultry and rabbit numbers, sown area (1.6%), liquid manure share in total manure management amount.

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Question by New Zealand at Friday, 28 September 2018

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Renewable Energy Target

Latvia's BR3 describes a target to increase renewable energy sources from "32.6% of gross final energy consumption in 2005 up to 40% in 2020". How is Latvia tracking towards this target?

Answer by Latvia, Thursday, 29 November 2018

Renewable energy sources (RES) nowadays represent a considerable share in the balance of Latvia's primary energy sources. The share of RES in the supply of primary energy sources has grown from 29.6% in 2007 to 37.2% in 2016. The main used energy sources are

wood and water energy, at a lower amount also biogas, straw, wind and solar energy. The dynamics of the share of RES in Gross Final Energy Consumption are shown in the following table:

|     | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| RES | 29.6 | 29.8 | 34.3 | 30.4 | 33.5 | 35.7 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 37.2 |



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