



United Nations

FCCC/TRR.1/LTU



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
14 October 2014

English only

Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of Lithuania

Developed country Parties are requested, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, to submit their first biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2014. This report presents the results of the technical review of the first biennial report of Lithuania conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the “Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”.

GE.14-18612 (E)



* 1 4 1 8 6 1 2 *

Please recycle 



Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction and summary	1–10	3
A. Introduction	1–5	3
B. Summary.....	6–10	3
II. Technical review of the reported information	11–39	4
A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	11–12	4
B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	13–18	5
C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	19–34	5
D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties.....	35–39	10
III. Conclusions	40–47	10
Annex		
Documents and information used during the review.....		13

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. For Lithuania the Convention entered into force on 22 June 1995. Under the Convention, Lithuania made a commitment to contribute to the joint European Union (EU) economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020 compared to the 1990 level. The EU also made an offer to move to a 30 per cent emission reduction target conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement.

2. This report covers the centralized technical review of the first biennial report (BR1)¹ of Lithuania, coordinated by the secretariat, in accordance with the “Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (decision 23/CP.19).

3. The review took place from 5 to 10 May 2014 in Bonn, Germany, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Mr. Hamid Alsadoon (Saudi Arabia), Mr. Kennedy Amankwa (Ghana), Mr. Fernando Farias (Chile), Ms. Violeta Hristova (Bulgaria), Mr. Hans Halvorson Kolshus (Norway), Ms. Asia Mohamed (Sudan), Mr. Rostislav Neveceral (Czech Republic), Mr. Asger Strange Olesen (Denmark), Ms. Natalya Parasyuk (Ukraine), Mr. Marcelo Rocha (Brazil), Ms. Lilia Taranu (Republic of Moldova) and Mr. Harry Vreuls (Netherlands). Mr. Amankwa and Mr. Vreuls were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Ms. Xuehong Wang and Ms. Suvi Monni (UNFCCC secretariat).

4. During the review, the expert review team (ERT) reviewed each section of the BR1.

5. In accordance with decision 23/CP.19, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of Lithuania, which provided no comments.

B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Lithuania according to the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs).

7. During the review, Lithuania provided further relevant information, for example on policies and measures (PaMs).

1. Completeness and transparency of reporting

8. Gaps and issues related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below.

¹ The biennial report submission comprises the text of the report and the common tabular format (CTF) tables. Both the text and the CTF tables have been subject to the technical review.

2. Timeliness

9. The BR1 was submitted on 10 January 2014, after the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. The common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 10 January 2014 and the revised CTF tables were submitted on 14 May 2014 to improve the reporting on the description of the EU economy-wide emission reduction target (see para. 14 below) and the use of market-based mechanisms (see para. 15 below). Lithuania did not inform the secretariat about its difficulties with the timeliness of its BR1 and CTF tables in accordance with decision 23/CP.19, annex, paragraph 65. The ERT noted with concern the delay in the submission of the BR1 and CTF tables.

3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The information reported by Lithuania in its BR1 and CTF tables is mostly in adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1).

Table 1

Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Lithuania^a

<i>Sections of the biennial report</i>	<i>Completeness</i>	<i>Transparency</i>	<i>Reference to paragraphs</i>
Greenhouse gas emissions and trends	Complete	Transparent	
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Transparent	
Progress in achievement of targets	Mostly complete	Transparent	27
Projections	Complete	Transparent	
Provision of support to developing country Parties ^b	NA	NA	

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

^a A recommendation pertaining to the completeness issue identified in this table is included in the chapter on conclusions.

^b Lithuania is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3–5, of the Convention.

II. Technical review of the reported information

A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

11. Lithuania has provided a summary of information on GHG emission trends for the period 1990–2011 in its BR1 and CTF table 1. This information is consistent with the 2013 national GHG inventory submission.

12. Total GHG emissions² excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 55.7 per cent between 1990 and 2011. Emission decreases were driven by the transition from a centrally planned to a market-based economy and related restructuring of the manufacturing industries, energy industries and agriculture. Following an increase since 2000, emissions decreased between 2007 and 2009 due to the economic crisis, and increased again by 2011 due to the economic recovery, but at a slower pace than in the period prior to the economic crisis in Europe. Further information on the review of emissions and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication (IDR/NC6).

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

13. In its BR1 and CTF tables 2(a)–(f), Lithuania reported a description of its target, including associated conditions and assumptions. Lithuania made a commitment to contribute to the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent of GHG emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level.

14. In the original CTF tables submitted on 10 January 2014, Lithuania reported in CTF table 2(b) that the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target includes all sectors. In the revised CTF tables submitted on 14 May 2014, Lithuania correctly reported that the target excludes LULUCF.

15. In the original CTF tables submitted on 10 January 2014, CTF table 2(e)I on the possible scale of contributions from market-based mechanisms under the Convention was blank. In the revised CTF tables submitted on 14 May 2014, Lithuania reported the possible scale of contributions from market-based mechanisms as zero, and explained in a footnote to CTF table 2(f) that its use of mechanisms during the period 2013–2020 is yet to be determined.

16. The target for the EU and its member States is based on the EU climate and energy package. This includes the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the EU effort-sharing decision (ESD). This legislative package regulates emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) using global warming potentials from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020.

17. The EU also made an offer to move to a 30 per cent emission reduction target conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement.

18. The legislation regulating the emissions covered by the EU ETS entered into force on 1 January 2005, and the new period started in 2013 based on a yearly reduction equal to 1.74 per cent of the average allocation in the period 2008–2012, extrapolated starting in 2010, leading to a 21 per cent GHG emissions reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Emissions of sectors not covered by the EU ETS are regulated by member State specific targets starting in 2013, based on the average emissions from 2008 to 2010, which leads to a collective reduction of around 10 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU

² In this report, the term “total GHG emissions” refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding land use, land-use change and forestry, unless otherwise specified.

level. Under the ESD, the specific target for the non-ETS sectors for Lithuania is to limit emissions growth to 15 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level.

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

19. In its BR1 and CTF table 3, Lithuania reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned since its fifth national communication to achieve its target referred to in paragraph 13 above. Lithuania also reported in CTF table 4 on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target. In its BR1, reference is made to the sixth national communication (NC6) for more detailed information on mitigation actions.

20. The ERT reviewed the reported information and provided its assessment of the progress made towards achieving the target. Lithuania has implemented PaMs that target all relevant sectors and GHGs. The EU ETS sets an EU-wide emissions cap for installations included in the EU ETS (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities). The Party's other main PaMs, defined in the different national strategies, are related to the promotion of renewable energy sources (RES), an increase in energy efficiency, a reduction in the use of nitrates and the minimization of landfilled biodegradable and municipal waste. Economic incentives for emissions reduction are provided by the EU structural funds for 2007–2013, the Special Programme for Climate Change, the Programme of Modernization of Multi-apartment Buildings and feed-in tariffs.

21. The ERT noted the progress made by Lithuania in contributing to the achievement of the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of a 20 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. Lithuania's emissions in 2011 were 55.7 per cent below the 1990 level and according to the reported information, the projected emission trends under the 'without measures', 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, are 29.6, 47.6 and 56.3 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level by 2020.

22. According to the ESD, Lithuania has a country-specific target to limit the growth of emissions in the non-ETS sectors to 15 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Lithuania's emissions in 2011 (including both the ETS and non-ETS sectors) were 7.4 per cent below the 2005 level, and according to the 'without measures', 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' projection scenarios, the emissions are expected to be 47.1 per cent above, 9.4 per cent above and 8.8 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020, respectively. The ERT noted that the separate reporting of projected emissions for the ETS and non-ETS sectors could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of Lithuania's progress towards its emission reduction target.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

23. Lithuania has provided in its BR1 information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target. CTF table 3 provides information on mitigation actions organized by sector and by gas, and the BR1 refers to the NC6 for detailed information. The estimated mitigation effects for the PaMs in CTF table 3 are equal to the mitigation effects provided for the PaMs in the summary tables in chapter 4 of the NC6. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC6. As CTF table 3 only contains information on one PaM that has been implemented since the last national communication (NC), the ERT encourages Lithuania to report, in its next BR, more transparent information regarding any changes in PaMs since its last NC.

24. During the review, Lithuania provided more detailed information on the feed-in tariffs, voluntary agreements between government and industry and planned PaMs. The

Party also provided additional information on the approach it has used for estimation of the effect of PaMs. The ERT considers that the additional information improved the transparency of Lithuania's reporting.

25. The EU ETS sets an EU-wide emissions cap for installations included in the EU ETS (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities). Other main PaMs with regard to reducing Lithuania's emissions in 2020 are the collection and use of methane from landfills, the increase in energy efficiency and joint implementation (JI) projects (mainly related to the reduction of N₂O emissions from chemical industry). The ERT noted that Lithuania also reported on a measure to promote afforestation of low fertility soils, even though the joint EU target referred to in paragraph 13 above excludes LULUCF. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions implemented by Lithuania to help to achieve its target.

26. The ERT noted that several PaMs have an impact on both emissions included in and excluded from the EU ETS. The ERT noted that the separate reporting of the effects of PaMs for the ETS and non-ETS sectors could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of the Party's progress towards its emission reduction target.

Table 2

Summary of information on mitigation actions reported by Lithuania

<i>Sectors affected</i>	<i>List of key mitigation actions</i>	<i>Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO₂ eq)</i>	
		<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures</i>	Assistance from the EU structural funds ^a	IE	IE
	EU ETS ^a	IE	IE
	ESD	NR	NR
	Special Programme for Climate Change	NR	NR
<i>Energy</i>			
Renewable energy	Enhancement of the use of RES through various measures such as feed-in tariffs, subsidies and implementation of JI projects on wind power ^b	479	747
Energy efficiency	Increase of energy efficiency through various measures such as loans and subsidies for the modernization of multi-apartment and public buildings, voluntary agreements with energy companies, and modernization and development of the existing district heating systems using EU structural funds	815	1 496
<i>Transport</i>	Promotion of biofuel production and consumption	278	423
<i>Industrial sectors</i>	Increased use of best available techniques following implementation of EU directive 2010/75/EU	500	500
	Hosting of JI projects in chemical industry	1 467	1 467
<i>Agriculture</i>	The European Union nitrates	100 ^c	100 ^c

Sectors affected	List of key mitigation actions	Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO ₂ eq)	
		2015	2020
	directive (91/676/EEC)		
Forestry	Afforestation of low fertility soils	840	1 680
Waste management	Reduced amount of landfilled biodegradable waste through implementation of the National Strategic Waste Management Plan	359 ^d	538 ^d
	Collection and use of methane from all existing and new landfills	1 440	1 940

Note: The greenhouse gas emission reduction estimates given for some measures are reductions in kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for 2015 and 2020.

Abbreviations: ESD = European Union effort-sharing decision, EU = European Union, EU ETS = European Union Emissions Trading System, IE = included elsewhere, JI = joint implementation, NR = not reported, RES = renewable energy sources.

^a During the review, the Party explained that the impact of EU ETS and assistance from the EU structural funds is included in the impacts of “Enhancement of the use of RES” and “Increase of energy efficiency”.

^b The impact of biofuel usage is not included in this measure; it is presented in the transport sector.

^c This effect is based on information provided during the review and is different from the information Lithuania has reported in its common tabular format table 3 (1,200 and 1,700 kt CO₂ eq). See the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication of Lithuania for details.

^d Only the reduction in CH₄ emissions due to lowered amounts of landfilled biodegradable municipal waste was evaluated. An increase in CO₂ emissions due to increased waste incineration was not evaluated.

27. In its BR1, Lithuania refers to its NC6 with regard to information on changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its target. The NC6 provides a comprehensive description of the institutional arrangements for GHG inventory preparation and of the legislative arrangements, enforcement and administrative procedures in relation to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, but is lacking transparent information on changes to Lithuania’s domestic institutional arrangements. The ERT recommends that Lithuania, in its next BR, report more explicitly on any relevant changes to its domestic institutional arrangements.

28. Lithuania did not provide in its BR1 information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. The ERT encourages Lithuania to include information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in its next BR.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

29. Lithuania reported in its BR1 and CTF table 4 on its use of market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms and on the contribution from LULUCF. Lithuania reported that the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

30. Table 3 illustrates how Lithuania reported on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target in its BR1 and during the review.

Table 3

Summary information on the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made towards achievement of the target by Lithuania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>LULUCF emissions/removals (kt CO₂ eq)^a</i>	<i>Emissions including LULUCF (kt CO₂ eq)^a</i>	<i>Use of units from the market-based mechanisms (kt CO₂ eq)^b</i>
Base year (1990)	48 753.87	NA	NA	0
2010	21 122.60	NA	NA	0
2011	21 614.23	NA	NA	0
2012	NR	NA	NA	0

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NR = not reported.

^a The Party, in common tabular format (CTF) table 4, reported a contribution from the LULUCF sector of –4,286.58 kt CO₂ eq in 1990, –10,397.49 kt CO₂ eq in 2010 and –10,483.49 kt CO₂ eq in 2011 as part of the information on its progress towards the target. The expert review team did not include these values in the above table as the Party is a member State of the European Union, which has a joint commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level that does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

^b In its BR1 and CTF tables submitted on 14 May 2014, Lithuania reported in CTF table 4 use of units from market-based mechanisms of 6,394.44 kt CO₂ eq for 2011 and 5,605.26 kt CO₂ eq for 2012. These figures represent a sum of assigned amount units, emission reduction units and certified emission reductions as reported in CTF table 4(b). The ERT did not include these values in the above table because, to reach its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012), Lithuania is not planning to use units from the market-based mechanisms.

3. Projections

31. Lithuania has provided in its BR1 and CTF tables 5 and 6 comprehensive and well-organized information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. Lithuania has reported ‘without measures’, ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ projection scenarios. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR/NC6.

32. In its BR1, Lithuania provided information on the changes since the previous NC in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. Lithuania reports in its BR1 that there have been no substantive changes to the modelling framework used for the projections since the NC5, and refers to the NC6 for more information on the methodologies used. According to the NC6, the most significant differences occur in the energy and LULUCF sector projections due to the recalculations made in the national GHG inventory as a result of improvements in activity data and emission factors and the move to higher-tier methods. The other reason that resulted in a difference in projections was the estimated share of imported and domestically produced electricity after the closure of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in 2009. The changes in methodology led to a decrease in projected emissions in all scenarios reported in the NC6 compared with those reported in the NC5.

33. The ERT noted the information reported by Lithuania on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. According to the reported information, the projected emission trends, under the ‘without measures’, ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ scenarios, are 29.6, 47.6 and 56.3 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level by 2020. The projected emission trends, under the same scenarios, are 19.9, 38.0 and 53.8 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level by 2030.

34. Lithuania reports that for the emission reductions in the period 2013–2020, there is a country-specific target to limit the growth of emissions in the non-ETS sectors to 15 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level, based on EU legislation. The ERT noted that the separate reporting of projected emissions from the ETS and non-ETS sectors could improve the transparency of the information provided and enable an assessment by the ERT of the Party’s progress towards its emission reduction target.

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

35. Lithuania is a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to report on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties. However, its BR1 and CTF tables did include some relevant information on the provision of financial support to developing country Parties. The ERT assessed this information and its findings are reflected in this report. The ERT commends Lithuania for reporting this information.

36. In its BR1 and CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b), Lithuania reported information on the provision of financial support.

37. In its BR1, Lithuania has provided information on financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention provided through multilateral channels and through bilateral and regional channels in 2011 and through multilateral channels only in 2012. These financial resources were committed by Lithuania as fast-start finance. Table 4 includes some of the information provided by Lithuania on its provision of financial support.

Table 4
Summary of information on provision of financial support in 2011–2012
 (United States dollars)

<i>Allocation channel of public financial support</i>	<i>Years of disbursement</i>	
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Climate-specific contributions through multilateral channels	70 635	37 965
Climate-specific contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	44 954	0

38. The multilateral support provided in 2011 was provided through the World Bank for adaptation and through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for mitigation. The support provided in 2012 through the World Bank was indicated as “cross-cutting”. During the review, Lithuania provided additional information, elaborating on current difficulties in identifying project activities financed from its contributions to multilateral funds and therefore in assigning a financed project as mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting and explained that contributions in 2012 were reported as cross-cutting due to a lack of more detailed information.

39. The bilateral and regional support provided in 2011 was provided to the Republic of Moldova for adaptation and to Georgia for mitigation. In its BR1, Lithuania has not provided the subjects of the funded projects, but refers to the NC6, in which this information has been reported (table 37).

III. Conclusions

40. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Lithuania in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the BR1 and CTF tables provide a good overview of information on: emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, a description of the target, the progress made by Lithuania to achieve its target, and the provision of support to developing country Parties. During the review, Lithuania provided additional information, including on PaMs. Lithuania also submitted revised CTF tables to improve the reporting on the description of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and use of market-based mechanisms.

41. Lithuania's emissions and removals related to the targets for 2011 were estimated to be 55.7 per cent below its 1990 level excluding LULUCF. Emission decreases were driven by the transition from a centrally planned to a market-based economy and related restructuring of the manufacturing industries, energy industries and agriculture. Following an increase since 2000, emissions decreased between 2007 and 2009 due to the economic crisis, and increased again by 2011 due to the economic recovery, but at a slower pace than in the period prior to the economic crisis in Europe.

42. Lithuania participates in achieving the EU quantified economy-wide target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 base-year level. The target for the EU and its member States is based on the EU climate and energy package. This includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

43. The ERT noted the information reported by Lithuania on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. According to the reported information, the projected emission trends under the 'without measures', 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, are 29.6, 47.6 and 56.3 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level by 2020.

44. Lithuania does not have a national quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020. Emissions that fall under the ETS sectors contribute to the EU-wide ETS target of a 21 per cent reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. For the non-ETS sectors (excluding LULUCF), the EU-wide target has been translated into a national target for Lithuania to limit emissions growth to 15 per cent in 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Lithuania's emissions in 2011 (including both the ETS and non-ETS sectors) were 7.4 per cent below the 2005 level, and according to the 'without measures', 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' projection scenarios, the emissions are expected to be 47.1 per cent above, 9.4 per cent above and 8.8 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020, respectively. The ERT noted that the separate reporting of projected emissions for the ETS and non-ETS sectors could improve the transparency of the information provided and enable an assessment by the ERT of Lithuania's progress towards its emission reduction target.

45. Lithuania has implemented a broad set of PaMs to reduce GHG emissions in all sectors. The main PaMs, defined in the different national strategies, are related to promotion of RES, an increase in energy efficiency, a reduction in the use of nitrates, the minimization of landfilled biodegradable and municipal waste, and an increase in the forest area. Economic incentives for emissions reduction are provided by the EU structural funds for 2007–2013, the Special Programme for Climate Change, the Programme of Modernization of Multi-apartment Buildings and feed-in tariffs. The most important individual measures with regard to the mitigation effect in 2020 are the collection and use of methane from landfills, JI projects (mainly related to the reduction of N₂O emissions from chemical industry) and measures promoting an increase in energy efficiency.

46. The ERT commends Lithuania for its reporting on the provision of financial support to developing country Parties, even though it is not required to report on this matter as a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention. In 2011, Lithuania provided support through the World Bank for adaptation, through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for mitigation, and through bilateral and regional channels to the Republic of Moldova for adaptation and to Georgia for mitigation. In 2012, Lithuania provided support only through the World Bank.

47. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated several recommendations relating to the completeness of Lithuania's reporting under the Convention. The key recommendation³ is that Lithuania improve the completeness of its reporting by including, in its next BR, information on any changes in its institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its economy-wide emission reduction target.

³ The recommendation is given in full in the relevant section of this report.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

“UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”. Annex to decision 2/CP.17. Available at

<<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>>.

“Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”. Annex to decision 23/CP.19. Available at

<<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=20>>.

FCCC/IDR.5/LTU. Report of the in-depth review of the fifth national communication of Lithuania. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/idr/ltu05.pdf>>.

Sixth national communication of Lithuania. Available at

<https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/lithuania_6_nc_1br_unfccc_v_0.1%5B1%5D.pdf>.

First biennial report of Lithuania. Available at

<https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/lithuania_6_nc_1br_unfccc_v_0.1%5B1%5D.pdf>.

Common tabular format tables of Lithuania. Available at

<http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/ltu_2014_v2.pdf>.

2013 GHG inventory submission of Lithuania. Available at

<https://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/7383.php>.

2014 GHG inventory submission of Lithuania. Available at

<https://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Ms. Dovile Vaitkute (Climate Change Policy Division), including additional material on updated policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections and recent climate policy developments in Lithuania. The following documents¹ were also provided by Lithuania:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania. 2011. *Costs of implementing Lithuanian commitments in case of the EU's move to 30% reduction of greenhouse gases emissions. Summary.*

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. *National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy.*

¹ Reproduced as received from the Party.