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

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 Latvia 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”.

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I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. For Latvia, the Convention entered into force on 21 June 1995. Under the Convention, Latvia made a commitment to contribute to the joint European Union (EU) economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 below 1990 level. The EU also made an offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction 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 Latvia, 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. Marcelo Rocha (Brazil), Ms. Natalya Parasyuk (Ukraine), Ms. Asia Mohamed (Sudan), Ms. Violeta Hristova (Bulgaria), Mr. Harry Vreuls (Netherlands), Mr. Rostislav Neveceral (Czech Republic), Mr. Hans Halvorson Kolshus (Norway), Mr. Asger Strange Olesen (Denmark), Ms. Lilia Taranu (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Kennedy Amankwa (Ghana), Mr. Hamid Alsadoon (Saudi Arabia) and Mr. Fernando Farias (Chile). Mr. Vreuls and Mr. Amankwa were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Ms. Xuehong Wang and Ms. Sui Monni (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 Latvia, which provided no comments.

B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Latvia 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, Latvia provided further relevant information, for example, on data reported in the common tabular format (CTF) tables, changes to the methodology for projections, and the effects of its 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 and CTF tables were submitted on 29 December 2013, before the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. The CTF tables were resubmitted on 23 May 2014 (see paras. 17 and 23 below).

3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The information reported by Latvia in its BR1 is mostly in adherence with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1 below).

Table 1

Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Latvia²

<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	Mostly transparent	16
Progress in achievement of targets	Mostly complete	Mostly transparent	18, 26
Projections	Complete	Transparent	
Provision of support to developing country Parties ^a	NA	NA	

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

^a Latvia is a Party not 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. Latvia has provided a summary of information on greenhouse gas (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 emissions³ excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 56.1 per cent between 1990 and 2011. Emissions decreases were owing to the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy and, more recently, to the global financial crisis. Further information on the review of emission and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the in-depth review of the sixth national communication (IDR/NC6).

² A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in chapter III below (conclusions).

³ 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.

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

13. Under the Convention, Latvia contributes to the European Union's quantified economy-wide target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 base year level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the European Union's climate and energy package legislation. This includes the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the European Union effort-sharing decision (ESD). This legislative package regulates the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) using global warming potential (GWP) values from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020.

14. The regulation of 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 average emissions from 2008 to 2010, which leads to a collective reduction by all the member States of about 10 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU level. In accordance with the EU ESD, the country-specific target for Latvia is to limit emission growth to 17 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020.

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

16. In its BR1 and CTF table 2, Latvia reported a description of its target referred to in paragraph 13 above, including associated conditions and assumptions. In line with the EU target, Latvia does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. In CTF table 2(b), the base year for HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ is reported as 1995. The ERT noted that the base year for the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target is 1990 for all gases excluding NF₃. The ERT recommends that Latvia report the correct base year for all gases in its next biennial report (BR).

17. In its original BR submission, CTF table 2(e)I on the use of market-based mechanisms was blank. In the resubmitted CTF tables, Latvia used the notation key "NE" (not estimated) to report on the possible scale of the contributions from all units.

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

18. In its BR1 and CTF table 3, Latvia reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned since its fifth national communication (NC5) to achieve its target. In CTF table 4, Latvia reported on the use of units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its target. The ERT noted that the columns in CTF table 4 relating to total emissions excluding LULUCF and contribution from LULUCF are blank but that the information is included in the CTF tables provided as part of the BR1. The ERT recommends that Latvia improve transparency by reporting all relevant information in CTF table 4 or by including footnotes to the table explaining why information has not been reported. The ERT also recommends that Latvia ensure the consistency of information provided in the BR and CTF tables in its next BR submission.

19. The ERT reviewed the reported information and provided its assessment of progress made towards achieving the target under the Convention. The ERT noted the progress made by Latvia, reported in its BR1. Latvia has implemented PaMs that target all relevant sectors and GHGs. The ERT noted that Latvia's emissions excluding LULUCF decreased by 56.1 per cent between 1990 and 2011 and that in the 'with measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 47.6 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Across the EU, it is expected that the use of market mechanism under the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors falling under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target. In accordance with the EU ESD, the country-specific target for Latvia is to limit emission growth to 17 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. In the 'with measures' scenario, the projected total emissions (including both EU ETS and non-EU ETS sectors) are 23.7 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020, and in the 'with additional measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 17.7 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. The ERT noted that the reporting of projected emissions for the EU ETS and non-EU ETS sectors separately could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of Latvia's progress towards its emission reduction target.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

20. Latvia has provided in its BR1 and CTF table 3 comprehensive and well-organized information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target. The BR1 provided information on mitigation actions organized by sector and by gas. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC6. In CTF table 3, the measures were described well and information about the objectives was also provided. The estimated mitigation effects of most PaMs in the energy and transport sectors were quantified. During the review, the Party provided additional information on the effects of PaMs.

21. The implemented and adopted PaMs with the highest mitigation effect are in the energy sector and include investment support programmes for heat and electricity production, which aim to increase the use of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency. In the transport sector, key PaMs include the biofuel mix obligation and the labelling of new passenger cars. The most significant planned PaM is Latvia's Renewable Energy Action Plan, which assumes an increase in the use of renewable energy sources in the gross final energy consumption from 33 per cent in 2005 to 40 per cent by 2020. Other key planned PaMs include the National Development Plan for Latvia in the agriculture sector and the promotion of the recycling of municipal solid waste.

22. There are in some cases overlaps between individual PaMs. In such cases, Latvia chose to include in the BR1 the quantified impact for only one policy or measure, while reporting "IE" (included elsewhere) for the overlapping PaMs. During the review, Latvia specified where these effects were included, which improved transparency. Latvia provided information on PaMs at the national level only; there are no subnational or regional programmes implemented in Latvia due to its small size. During the review, Latvia explained that mitigation effects are monitored and evaluated over time (ex post evaluation) and informative reports about PaMs are prepared. The implementing entity is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reporting of the goals achieved by the policy or measure.

23. In the resubmitted CTF tables, Latvia updated CTF table 3 and included the corrected mitigation impacts for Latvia's Renewable Energy Action Plan and for the promotion of the recycling of municipal solid waste in line with the information provided to the ERT during the review.

24. The EU ESD sets a positive limit for Latvia for sectors not covered by the EU ETS (excluding LULUCF), which is a 17 per cent increase by 2020 compared with emissions in

2005. The ERT noted that several PaMs have an impact on emissions both included in and not included in the EU ETS. The ERT noted that the reporting of mitigation impacts for the the EU ETS and non-EU ETS sectors separately could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of Latvia's progress towards its emission reduction target.

25. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions reported by Latvia to achieve its target.

Table 2

Summary of information on policies and measures reported by Latvia

<i>Sectors affected</i>	<i>List of key mitigation actions</i>	<i>Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO₂ eq)</i>
<i>Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures</i>	European Union Emissions Trading System	
	European Union effort-sharing decision	
<i>Energy</i>		
Renewable energy	Investment support programme in renewable technologies for heat and electricity production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	195
	Investment support programme to produce energy from biomass of agricultural and forest origins	51
	Latvia's Renewable Energy Action Plan	632
Energy efficiency	Investment support programme for district heating systems (also for renewable energy)	176
Residential and commercial sectors	Investment support programmes to increase energy efficiency in apartment buildings	23
	Financial support (grants) for renewable energy technologies in households	16
	Investment support programmes in public sector energy efficiency	27
<i>Transport</i>	Biofuel mix obligation requirement	125
	Application of differential tax rates for transport vehicles depending on age and engine size or on CO ₂ emission factor	41
	New Passenger Cars Labelling on Fuel Economy Rating	205
<i>Industry</i>	Investment support programmes in industrial building energy efficiency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	20
	Regulations for the reporting of fluorinated gas activities	NE
<i>Agriculture</i>	Implementation of the nitrates directive	NE
	National Development Plan for 2014–2020	NE
<i>Waste management</i>	Reduction in the disposal of biodegradable wastes	NE
	Promotion of recycling of municipal solid waste	NE

Source: Latvia's sixth national communication, first biennial report and information provided during the review.

Note: The greenhouse gas reduction estimates, given for some measures, are reductions in carbon dioxide equivalent for 2020.

Abbreviation: NE = not estimated.

26. In its BR1, Latvia provided information on its national inventory arrangements and related changes. In the sixth national communication and during the review, the Party provided information on, for example, institutional arrangements used for domestic compliance and responsibilities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of PaMs, but this information was not included in BR1. The ERT recommends that the Party improve completeness by reporting, in its next BR, any changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting and archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its target.

27. In its BR1, Latvia did not provide information on the assessment of economic and social consequences of response measures. During the review, the Party explained that all of the sectorial policies follow the overall guidance document "National Development Plan 2014-2020", and that a cross-sectoral impact assessment is carried out before a policy is approved. The ERT encourages Latvia to provide this information in its next BR and elaborate on how the assessment is made.

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

28. Latvia reported in its BR1 and CTF table 4 on its plans to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms. Table 3 illustrates how Latvia reported on its use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target in the BR1, CTF tables and during the review. As reported in CTF table 2(b), the target excludes LULUCF.

Table 3

Summary information on the use of units from 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 Latvia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO₂ eq)^a</i>	<i>LULUCF emissions/removals (kt CO₂ eq)^b</i>	<i>Emissions including LULUCF (kt CO₂ eq)^b</i>	<i>Use of units from the market-based mechanisms (kt CO₂ eq)^c</i>
Base year (1990)	26 312.45	NA	NA	0
2010	12 097.07	NA	NA	0
2011	11 545.28	NA	NA	0
2012	NR	NA	NA	0

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

^a *Source:* CTF table 1.

^b The European Union joint commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

^c Latvia, in common tabular format table 4, reported use of units from market-based mechanisms of 3,240.17 kt CO₂ eq in 2011 and 2,923.45 kt CO₂ eq in 2012. The reported units correspond to 'retirement units' reported in Standard Electronic Format table 5(c).

3. Projections

29. Latvia has provided in its BR1 and CTF tables 5 and 6 information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR/NC6.

30. During the review, Latvia provided information on the changes since the previous national communication in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. For the fifth national communication the projections were prepared in the first half of 2008, when the first signs of economic recession could be seen in the country. The projections for the NC6 were prepared in 2013, when Latvia's economy was recovering from the recession. The following parameters and assumptions have been changed since the NC5: (1) moderate annual gross domestic product (GDP) increase instead of high annual GDP increase; and (2) growth of GDP is determined mainly by an increase in productivity and export instead of an increase in productivity and employment. The ERT encourages Latvia to improve transparency by including information on the changes of assumptions and values of variables used in its next BR.

31. The ERT noted information reported by Latvia on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. In the 'with measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 47.6 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, and 23.7 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020, and in the 'with additional measures' scenario, the projected emissions are 17.7 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. The projected emission reductions under the WM and WAM scenarios by 2030 are 39.1 and 42.4 per cent, respectively, compared to the 1990 level. Across the EU, it is expected that the market mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors falling under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target. In accordance with the EU ESD, the country-specific target for Latvia is to limit emission growth to 17 per cent above 2005 level by 2020. The ERT noted that the reporting of projected emissions for the EU ETS and non-EU ETS sectors separately could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of Latvia's progress towards its emission reduction target.

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

32. Latvia 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. The ERT noted that Latvia reported in its BR1 information on the provision of financial resources and capacity-building support, and commends the Party for providing this information. The ERT assessed this information and its findings are reflected in this report.

33. Latvia reported in its BR1 and CTF tables 7 and 7(a) that, in 2011, it provided financial support of USD 13,490 through multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks and USD 13,491 through bilateral agreements. The corresponding figures for 2012 were USD 13,490 and USD 13,961, respectively. The provisions of financial support through multilateral channels were given as energy grants through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the bilateral support was provided to Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova as official development assistance for mitigation.

34. Latvia reported in its BR1 and CTF table 9 that it has provided capacity-building support to Ministry of Environment of Iraq Kurdistan Region on its experiences in implementing different environmental projects as well as to Armenia, Azerbaijan and

Georgia, for example regarding creating instruments for raising public awareness and promoting climate change mitigation actions and technologies.

III. Conclusions

35. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Latvia 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, and progress made by Latvia to achieve its target. During the review, Latvia provided additional information on, for example, data reported in the CTF tables, changes to the methodology for projections, and the effects of its PaMs.

36. Latvia's emissions and removals related to the targets for 2011 were estimated to be 56.1 per cent below its 1990 level excluding LULUCF. Emissions decreases were driven by the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy and, more recently, by the global financial crisis.

37. Under the Convention, Latvia contributes to achieving the EU quantified economy-wide target of 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 formalized in the European Union's climate and energy package legislation. This includes the EU ETS and the EU ESD. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the quantified economy-wide target.

38. The description of the economy-wide emission reduction target in BR1 and CTF tables includes information regarding the base year, gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃), sectors covered (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and aviation) and GWP values. In CTF table 2(b), the base year for HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ is reported as 1995. The ERT noted that the base year for the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target is 1990 for all gases excluding NF₃.

39. The projected reductions in GHG emissions under the WM and WAM scenarios, in 2020 in relation to 1990, are 47.6 and 50.1 per cent, respectively. The projected emission reductions under the WM and WAM scenarios by 2030 are 39.1 and 42.4 per cent, respectively, compared to the 1990 level.

40. Latvia does not have a national quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Emissions that fall under the EU ETS sector contribute to the EU-wide EU ETS target of a 21 per cent reduction by 2020 compared with 2005. For the non-EU ETS sector (excluding LULUCF), the national target of Latvia is to limit emission growth to 17 per cent above 2005 level by 2020. The ERT noted that reporting of projected emissions for the EU ETS and non-EU ETS sectors separately could enable an assessment by the ERT of Latvia's progress towards its 2020 target for the non-ETS sector.

41. Latvia reported on its PaMs adopted, implemented and planned in achieving its commitments under the Convention. The implemented and adopted PaMs with the highest mitigation effect are in the energy sector and include investment support programmes for heat and electricity production, which aim at increasing the use of renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. In the transport sector, key PaMs include the biofuel mix obligation and the labelling of new passenger cars. The most significant planned PaM is Latvia's Renewable Energy Action Plan, which assumes an increase in the use of renewable energy sources in the gross final energy consumption from 33 per cent in 2005 to 40 per cent by 2020. Other key planned PaMs include the National Development Plan for Latvia in the agriculture sector and promotion of recycling of municipal solid waste.

42. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated several recommendations relating to the completeness and transparency of Latvia's reporting under the Convention. The key recommendations⁴ are that Latvia:

(a) Improve the completeness of reporting by including in the next biennial report information on any changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting and archiving of information, and evaluation of the progress made towards its target;

(b) Improve the transparency of reporting by including in the next biennial report the following information:

(i) A correct base year for all gases in CTF table 2(b);

(ii) Appropriate information in CTF table 4 (or footnotes regarding any omissions), and by ensuring consistency of information provided in the BR and CTF tables.

⁴ The recommendations are given in full in the relevant sections 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/ARR/2013/LVA. Report of the individual review of the annual submission of Latvia submitted in 2013. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/arr/lva.pdf>>.

FCCC/IDR.5/LVA. Report of the in-depth review of the fifth national communication of Latvia. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/idr/lva05.pdf>>.

Sixth national communication of Latvia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/lv_nc6_1br_2013_final%5B1%5D.pdf>.

First biennial report of Latvia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/lv_nc6_1br_2013_final%5B1%5D.pdf>.

Common tabular format tables of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/lva_2014_v3.0_formatted.pdf>.

2013 GHG inventory submission of Latvia. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/7383.php>.

2014 GHG inventory submission of Latvia. Available at <http://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. Agita Gancone (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development), including additional material on policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections, and recent climate policy developments in Latvia. The following documents¹ were also provided by Latvia:

¹ Reproduced as received from the Party.

Latvia. 2013. *Report Pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision 280/2004/EC. Policies and Measures and Greenhouse Gas Projections.*

Latvian Cabinet of Ministers. 2014. *Par Vides Politikas Pamatnostādņēm 2014.–2020. Gadam* (Environmental policy strategy 2014-2020).
