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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Latvia*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Latvia, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 12 to 16 May 2025 in Riga.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.



Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information system
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF ₃	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WAM	‘with additional measures’
WM	‘with measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Latvia. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,¹ particularly chapter VII thereof.
2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 10 June 2026 to the Government of Latvia, which provided comments on 10 July 2026 that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.²
3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 12 to 16 May 2025 in Riga by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Roberto Acosta Moreno (Cuba), Vidhee Avashia (India), Olga Gavrilova (Estonia), Leonidas Osvaldo Girardin (Argentina), Yutaka Kawashima (Japan), Zammath Khaleel (Maldives), Adriano Santhiago de Oliveira (Brazil) and Erhan Unal (Türkiye). Yutaka Kawashima and Adriano Santhiago de Oliveira were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Soheli Pasha (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Latvia as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:
 - (a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);
 - (b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);
 - (c) Consideration of the support provided by the Party, as relevant (see chap. II.C below);
 - (d) Identification of areas of improvement³ for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. Latvia submitted its BTR1 on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Latvia submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 16 December 2024, before the deadline. Latvia submitted its CRTs on 16 December 2024, before the deadline, and CTF tables on 19 December 2024, before the deadline.
6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.⁴

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. Latvia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developing country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement.

¹ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

² As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

³ As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

⁴ Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LVA/Add.1, available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

Accordingly, the Party did not report information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

II. Technical expert review⁵

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines⁶

1. National inventory report⁷

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Latvia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 3, 5 and 6 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

⁵ As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

⁶ As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

⁷ As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1

Information reported in Latvia's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO ₂ emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO ₂ ?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N ₂ O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	Yes	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, the 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
		<i>Arising from the Kyoto Protocol</i> (for harvested wood products) and the <i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> (for CH ₄ emissions from sewage)	
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approaches 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	Yes, in relation to its 2023 GHG inventory submission under the Convention	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for 1990 and the latest reporting year (2022)	6.L.6
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Yes, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan, general QC procedures and category-specific QC for key categories and for individual categories for which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?		
	Energy	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
	IPPU	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.7
	Waste	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	NA	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	Yes	NA
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and activity data (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), emission factors and activity data at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.1
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
	IPPU	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.1, 5.A.2, 5.A.3, 5.A.4, 5.A.5, 5.A.6, 5.A.7, 5.A.8, 5.A.9, 5.A.10, 5.A.11
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.1, 6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.4, 6.L.5, 6.L.8, 6.L.9
	Waste	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LVA/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution⁸

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Latvia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8, 10, 11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2

Information reported in Latvia's submission

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.3, 11.4
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LVA/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided⁹

10. Latvia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Nonetheless, in accordance with that Article, Latvia provided information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.¹⁰

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution¹¹

11. In considering Latvia's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.¹²

12. Latvia reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Three overarching EU PaMs – the EU ETS directive, and the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulations – significantly influence Latvia's portfolio of PaMs. The EU ETS covers mainly GHG emission point sources in the energy, industry, maritime shipping and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emission cap was put in place for 2021–2030 for the EU ETS with the goal of reducing emissions by 62 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030.

⁸ As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.

⁹ As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

¹⁰ As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

¹¹ As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

¹² The consideration of the implementation and achievement of the joint EU NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by the EU on 17 December 2020 and updated on 17 October 2023.

The ESR sets binding annual GHG emission targets for member States covering the transport, buildings, agriculture and waste sectors, as well as industry sectors not covered by the EU ETS. The ESR-covered sectors are required to collectively contribute to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions at the EU level by 2030 compared with the 2005 level, with individual member States' reduction targets ranging from 10 to 50 per cent below the 2005 level. Latvia's ESR target for 2030 is a 17 per cent reduction compared with the 2005 level. EU member States must achieve binding national LULUCF targets to contribute to the EU-wide target for 2030. The member States' targets for 2030 are defined as the average of net emissions and removals in 2016–2018 plus an individual binding target, which collectively corresponds to an additional 42 Mt CO₂ eq net removals. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a total net removal target of 310 Mt CO₂ eq for 2030 within the scope of NDCs. Latvia's LULUCF target for 2030 is net removals of 0.64 Mt CO₂ eq below the base-year level.

13. Table 3 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Latvia.

Table 3

Summary of information on key national policies and measures reported by Latvia

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2020 (kt CO₂eq)</i>
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Climate Neutrality Strategy 2050	NE	NE
	National Energy and Climate Plan	NE	NE
	Implementing the EU ETS ^b	NE	NE
	Natural Resources Tax Law ^b	NE	NE
	Green Public Procurement ^b	NE	NE
Energy			
Energy efficiency	Investment support to increase energy efficiency in apartment buildings ^b	46.00	NE
	Energy Management System in the Industry and Commercial Sector (norm under the Energy Efficiency Law)	55.00	NE
	Investment Support Programme for District Heating Systems	74.00	NE
Energy supply and renewables	GHG emissions reduction in households – support for utilization of renewable energy sources programme	NE	NE
	Programme for Solar (photovoltaic) Energy	5.00	NE
Transport	Biofuel-blending obligation	139.00	136.00
IPPU	EU directives and regulations (the EU directive on industrial emissions (directive 2010/75/EU); the EU regulation on fluorinated GHGs (regulation 517/2014); and the EU directive relating to emissions from air- conditioning systems in motor vehicles (directive 2006/40/EC))	NE	NE
Agriculture	Support for fertilization planning	47.90	NE
	Nitrogen fixation (economic instrument used to increase the accumulation of fixed atmospheric nitrogen in soil)	54.10	NE

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2020 (kt CO₂eq)</i>
LULUCF	Promoting organic/low-emission dairy farming	126.00	NE
	Increased welfare requirements and emission-reducing livestock farming	170.00	NE
	Pre-commercial thinning (economic instrument for supporting pre-commercial thinning of forest stands) ^b	241.14	NE
	Introduction of legumes into conventional crop rotations (economic instrument used to increase carbon stock in soils) ^b	242.02	NE
	Reconstruction of drainage systems in forest land ^b	284.39	NE
	Reconstruction and development of drainage systems in cropland and grassland ^b	1 590.13	NE
Waste	Increasing biological waste treatment ^b	36.12	NE
	Public awareness and capacity-building measures in waste management	4.84	NE
	Sewage Sludge Management Plan 2024–2027 ^b	NE	NE

Sources: Latvia's BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.

^a Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Latvia's BTR1.

^b Included in the WM scenario projections.

14. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in many sectors. Considering the expected GHG emission reductions associated with the PaMs for which estimates were provided, the most significant contribution to the achievement of the EU NDC target is expected to come from PaMs in the LULUCF sector. The second-largest contribution is expected to come from mitigation actions in the energy and transport sectors, followed by the agriculture sector. GHG emissions in the energy sector reached their lowest levels in 2020 and 2022, with 2022 representing the overall minimum and, in the waste sector, emissions were at their lowest in 2021, with similarly low levels observed in 2020 and 2022, reflecting the effects of previously implemented mitigation PaMs, as well as the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, which also had a significant impact on the Latvian economy.

15. In the LULUCF sector, GHG emissions peaked in 2022 which indicates that some factors counteracted the effects of mitigation PaMs in this sector in the later years of the time series. For example, in the LULUCF sector, the increase in GHG emissions is associated with a reduction of net removals from living biomass in forest land due to higher harvest rates and ageing forests. In the agriculture sector, although recent peaks are not shown, emissions peaked in 1990–1994, but in more recent years of the time series, such as 2020 and 2022, emission levels exceeded those for 1995–1999. Similarly, in the IPPU sector, peak emissions occurred earlier in the time series (around 2012).

16. The TERT noted that Latvia's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC is strongly influenced by its participation in the EU climate governance framework, which includes binding EU-level targets and legislation under the European Climate Law and the 2030 climate and energy framework. In particular, Latvia's national mitigation efforts are shaped by the EU ETS, the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulation, which together set sector-specific emission reduction targets, annual emission limits and net removal objectives. The trends show that these institutional and regulatory drivers underpin declining emissions in sectors covered by the EU ETS, guide emission reductions in sectors not covered by the

EU ETS by providing a framework for national targets and policies, and support increased removals in the LULUCF sector, with progress monitored through integrated reporting, review and stakeholder engagement mechanisms at the EU level.

17. Latvia reported projections for 2030–2050 under the WM scenario.¹³ The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 31 December 2023. In addition to the WM scenario, Latvia reported the WAM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 4. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Latvia's progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 4

Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Latvia

	GHG emissions (kt CO ₂ eq/year)	Change in relation to 2020 level (%)	Change in relation to 2022 level (%)
Inventory data 2020	11 262.82		
Inventory data 2022	15 075.18	33.8	
WM projections for 2030	11 726.31	4.1	–22.2
WAM projections for 2030	11 527.91	2.4	–23.5
WM projections for 2050	9 903.31	–12.1	–34.3
WAM projections for 2050	8 158.88	–27.6	–45.9

Sources: Latvia's BTR1 and CTF tables 6–8.

Note: The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and including indirect CO₂ emissions.

18. In its BTR1, Latvia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU,¹⁴ which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided¹⁵

19. Latvia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless reported information in its BTR1 on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 10 above).

20. Latvia also reported some information on financial support mobilized through public interventions.

21. In its BTR1 Latvia reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. The Party reported information on the systems and processes used to identify and report on support provided, and on challenges and limitations. The Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional Development is the public authority which manages and coordinates the implementation of provisions related to international climate finance and financial support for developing country Parties. Owing to strict budgetary constraints, it has limited opportunities to participate in the financing of climate change activities and support developing country Parties. A policy for supporting developing country Parties in implementing climate change activities for 2025–2030 is under development. The document

¹³ Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

¹⁴ FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.

¹⁵ As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

will inform the amount of financial support available for 2025–2030, the sources and types of finance, funding mechanisms and tools for providing support.

22. A State budget programme for development cooperation projects and international assistance is used to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries through capacity-building and knowledge transfer and, to a limited extent, technology transfer, including through the implementation of pilot activities and projects in partner countries. During the review, Latvia explained that it is developing the policy referred to in paragraph 21 above for supporting developing country Parties with the aim of achieving a broad and more structured approach to the provision of capacity-building and technology transfer support under the climate finance framework, including by setting up specific institutional arrangements among the State authorities and by broadening public sector involvement and private sector engagement.

1. Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

23. Latvia provided USD 0.24 million of financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in the biennium 2021–2022. The majority of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: water and sanitation (35.7 per cent), cross-cutting (25.8 per cent), agriculture (24.4 per cent), industry (10.4 per cent), forestry (2.6 per cent) and other (1.1 per cent). The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support are related to water management, agriculture, food safety, forestry, digitalization of public services, industry association development and rural community engagement, with Uzbekistan receiving the largest set of multi-sectoral capacity-building projects.

24. Table 5 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through bilateral, regional and other channels by type of support.

Table 5

Summary of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 by Latvia

Type of financial instrument	Amount (climate-specific) (face value – USD million)				Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total	
Grant	–	0.06	0.18	0.24	100.0
Total	–	0.06	0.18	0.24	100.0
Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)		25.9	74.1	–	–

Sources: Latvia's BTR1 and CTF table III.1.

(b) Multilateral channels

25. Latvia did not report information on the provision of financial support through multilateral channels, as information was not available when the BTR1 was being prepared. During the review, the Party explained that, owing to a lack of national financial resources, it did not provide voluntary contributions to multilateral organizations and institutions in 2021, and USD 0.09 million of financial support was provided through multilateral channels in 2022. Latvia clarified that the use of multilateral channels is being considered as one of the modalities for the provision of climate finance to developing country Parties under a forthcoming policy for supporting developing country Parties (see para. 21 above).

26. Table 6 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through multilateral channels by type of support.

Table 6

Summary of financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 by Latvia

(USD million)

<i>Institution/fund</i>	<i>Climate-specific outflows (face value)</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	
European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	0.02	—	—	0.02
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0.02	—	—	0.02
United Nations Environment Programme	—	—	0.05	0.05
Total	0.04	—	0.05	0.09
Share of total (%)	45.3	—	54.7	100.0

Source: Information provided by the Party during the review.

2. Technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

27. Latvia implemented measures or activities related to technology development and transfer, including activities undertaken by the public sector, that benefited developing country Parties, particularly Uzbekistan. Such support was provided exclusively through small-scale bilateral projects, primarily involving digital, agricultural and water management technologies.

28. Latvia was involved in three technology-related support activities in Uzbekistan, all implemented by the public sector and aimed at strengthening national systems in agriculture and water management. The activities, which were all reported as completed, were aimed at enhancing the phytosanitary and laboratory capacities of authorities in relation to detecting dangerous organisms and supporting the fruit sector; developing a GIS-based digital management system for municipal water supply and sewerage networks as part of a pilot digitalization project; and improving the plant protection QC system and laboratory capabilities of the national quarantine agency with a view to boosting food export readiness. Together, these measures provided targeted mitigation and cross-cutting technology transfer support in the agriculture and water sanitation sectors, focusing on institutional strengthening and the introduction of modern diagnostic and digital management tools.

3. Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

29. Latvia provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation and cross-cutting needs. The Party's capacity-building support responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties through a targeted, demand-driven approach, whereby bilateral and multilateral support was designed on the basis of partner countries' expressed needs and aligned with national development cooperation policies and EU regulatory frameworks, ensuring relevance to country-specific priorities and a focus on strengthening institutional arrangements and civil society engagement in key sectors. In addition, the Party ensured the involvement and engagement of stakeholders through participatory project mechanisms, including annual grant calls and eligibility criteria that promote the participation of relevant institutions and stakeholders, while also facilitating the sharing of lessons learned and best practices through knowledge transfer, project implementation and reporting processes, thereby supporting replication, dissemination and continuous improvement of capacity-building activities.

30. Latvia supported capacity-building measures or activities that focused mainly on agriculture and food safety, digitalization and public service improvements, water supply and sewerage management, civil society engagement in rural development, and institutional strengthening of industry associations in Central Asia. A significant portion of the activities centred on strengthening Uzbekistan's technical and regulatory systems, including by improving phytosanitary and laboratory practices, improving plant protection QC system, implementing GIS technology for water sector management, and supporting digital public service tools and urban planning portals. Latvia also supported broader cross-cutting measures, including ones aimed at capacity-building for implementing water sector investment projects, improving services provided by engineering sector associations in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, and contributing to forest protection efforts in Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea and Viet Nam by supporting local communities through deployments under the EU Aid Volunteers initiative. For the reporting period 2021–2022, all of Latvia's capacity-building measures and activities were reported as completed. This includes mitigation-related support (e.g. strengthening phytosanitary systems and rainforest protection initiatives), as well as cross-cutting support related to agriculture, water management, rural development, enhancing the quality of public services, digitalizing population planning tools, and strengthening industry associations and project management capacities in the water sector.

D. Identification of areas of improvement¹⁶

31. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Latvia's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

32. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Latvia in accordance with the MPGs.

33. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Latvia with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

34. The EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In its BTR1 Latvia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU, which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

35. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy sector, including transport, and the agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors, with particularly significant contributions expected from LULUCF mitigation measures, energy efficiency improvements in buildings, modernizations to district heating systems and the use of biofuel-blending requirements. GHG emissions have increased in the IPPU and LULUCF sectors and, in more recent years, in the agriculture sector, indicating that underlying drivers of growth in emissions, including increased industrial activity, as well as sector-specific drivers such as higher forest harvest rates, ageing forest stands resulting in lower biomass increments, and increased agricultural productivity, have outpaced the impact of mitigation PaMs in the short term. These developments suggest that, while many measures have started to take effect, Latvia may need to strengthen implementation of PaMs and

¹⁶ As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

consider implementing additional targeted actions to counteract the drivers of rising emissions in these sectors.

36. Latvia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

37. Latvia has provided financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing country Parties. The financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 0.24 million, while the financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 0.09 million (outflows).

38. Latvia has provided support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building to developing country Parties. Priority for technological support was given to projects in the agriculture and water and sanitation sectors covering mitigation and cross-cutting activities. Priority for capacity-building support was given to projects for strengthening institutional arrangements and civil society engagement covering mitigation and cross-cutting activities. The priority regions for support were Central Asia (especially Uzbekistan) and selected African and Asian countries.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 CTF tables of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 CTF tables of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

CRTs of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

CRTs of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

“Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. J.L. Houghton, L.G. Meira Filho, B. Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html>.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S. Eggleston, L. Buendia, K. Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

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IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T. Hiraishi, T. Krug, K. Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/>.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. E. Buendia, K. Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/>.

“Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

NDC of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>.

NDC of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>.

NID of Latvia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

NID of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

Report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU.

FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU and Add.1. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Agita Gancone (Ministry of Climate and Energy of Latvia), including additional material. The following

references were provided by Latvia and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Minister for Climate and Energy. 2024. QA/QC Procedures Programme Annual Greenhouse Gas, Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Greenhouse Gas Projections. Riga
Available at <https://www.kem.gov.lv/lv/media/1842/download?attachment>.
