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Importance of National Inventory in Developing National Climate Policy

30 november 2015, Paris, COP21

Ilze Prūse

Director of Climate Change Department

Content

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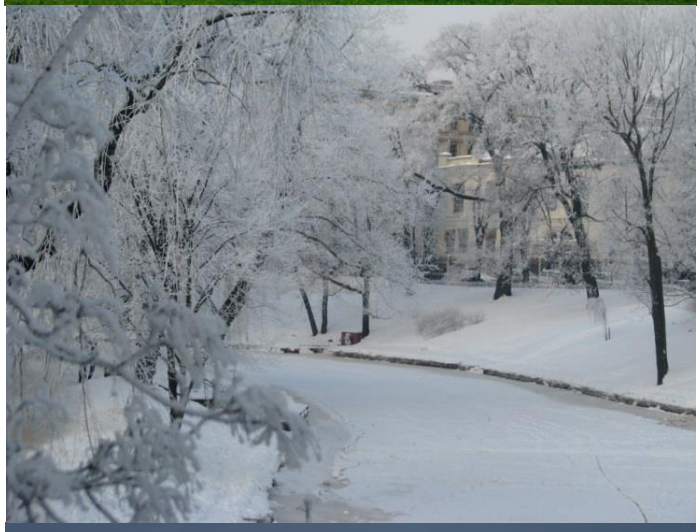

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Latvia's profile

Area: 64 569 km^2

Population: 2 million (2012)

GHG emissions: 10979,65 Gg CO_2 eq (2012)

GHG per capita: 5,4 t CO_2 eq./cap. (2012)

GHG per GDP: 493,26 t CO_2/mio EUR (current prices, 2012)

EU member state since 2004 (0,28% from EU total 2012 GHG emissions)

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Particularities regarding GHG emission profile

- Relatively small total amount of emissions
- Relatively small share of EU ETS emissions and very large share of non-EU ETS emissions
- High share of emissions from transport and agriculture
- Large portion of used resources already «green»
- Relatively high costs of emission reduction
- Very large removals of GHG emissions.

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Latvia's national climate policy

ANO

- United Nations Framework of the Climate Change Convention

ANO

- Kioto protocol 1st commitment period 2008-2012
- Kioto protokola 2nd commitment period 2013-2020 (Dohas ammendment)
- Global agreement of the climate change mitigation obligations after 2020 (Paris COP21 agreement)

ES

- European Union Roadmap 2050
- European Union adaptation strategy

ES

- Europe's Climate and Energy Package 2020
- Europe's Climate and Energy Policy Framework 2030

LV

- Nationa climate policy (planning documents):
  - Climate Change mitigation;
  - Adaptation to climate change;
- National regulations

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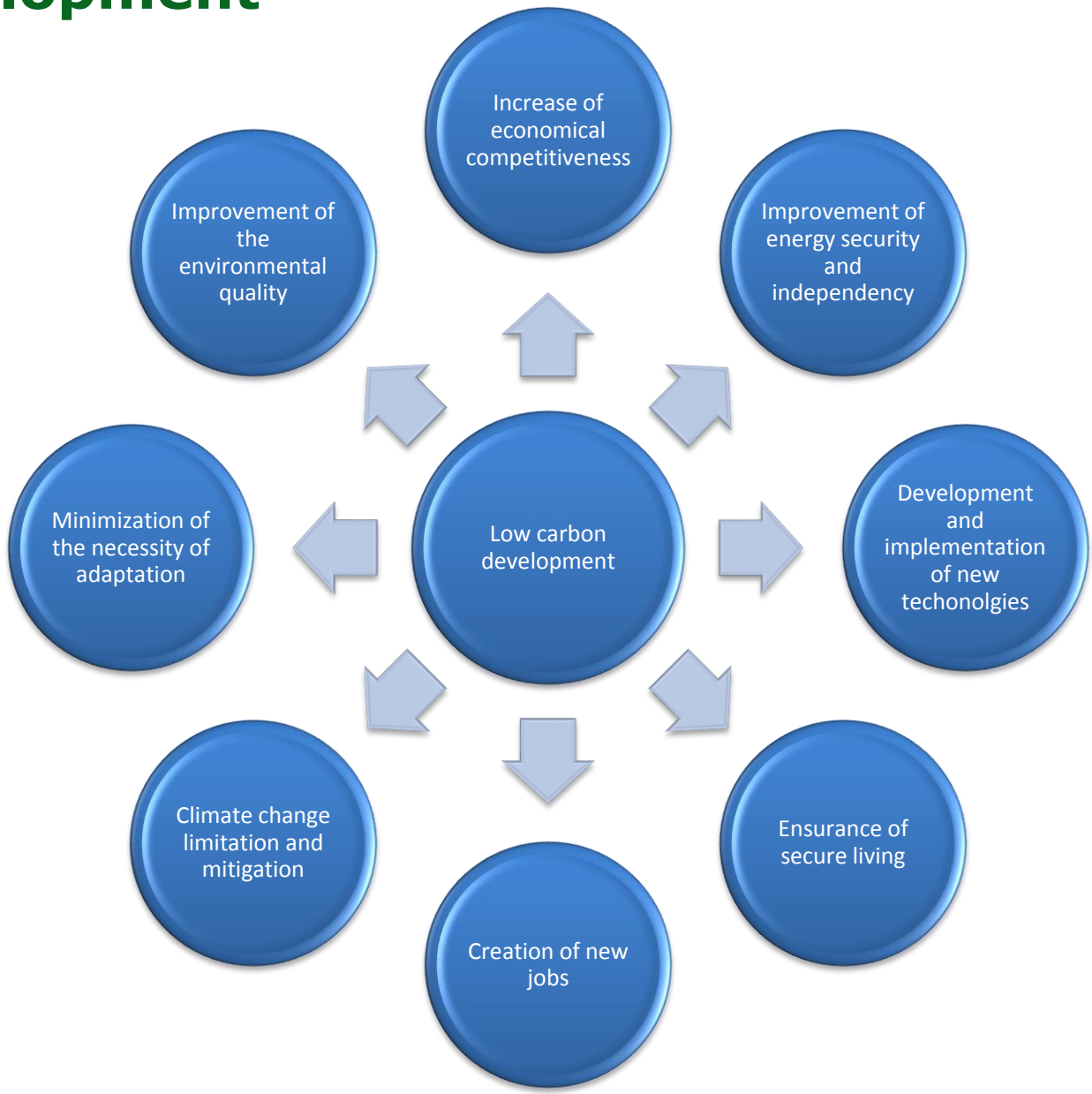
Moving towards Low carbon development

Low-carbon development (LCD) ensures gradual transition to low carbon economy – economy that generates minimum GHG (especially CO_2) emissions



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EU road to low carbon development

In 2008 the **Europe's Climate and Energy Package 2020** was approved

In 2011 the **EU Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050** was approved

In 2014 the **Europe's Climate and Energy Policy framework 2030** was approved

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Why do we need to develop and implement climate change policy?

Why?	What?
• Climate change, its acceleration & international commitments towards reduction and removals of GHG	• Need to reduce GHG emissions & to ensure preservation of removals and, if possible, increase them
• More and more extensive and significant impacts and consequences of climate change	• Need to adapt to climate change
• Relatively small economy, GDP per capita smaller that EU average	• Need not to preclude, but, if possible, to promote economic development of a state
• Limited availability of public and private financing	• Need to invest in the optimal (cost & benefit ratio!) solutions

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Latvia's national climate change policy and set targets

- Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 (Saeima, 10.06.2010)
  - GHG emission/year (against 1990) – from 46,6 to less than 45%
- National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020 (Saeima, 20.12.2010)
  - Intensity of GHG emission in the economy (tCO_2 eq per 1000LVL GDP) – 1,13 in 2020; 1.07 in 2030
- Latvia's national reform programme for EU2020 strategy implementation (CoM, 26.04.2011)
  - GHG emissions ($MtCO_2$ eq) – 12,4 in 2015; 12,2 in 2020
  - non-ETS GHG emissions (% from 2005) – 13,0% in 2015; 17,0% in 2020
- **Environmental Policy Strategy 2014-2020 (CoM, 26.03.2014);**
- Strategy for Transport Development 2014-2020 (CoM, 27.12.2013);
- Latvian rural development programme 2015-2020 (CoM, 21.03.2015);
- Forest and related sectors development strategy 2015-2020 (CoM, 05.10.2015);
- Waste management state plan 2013-2020 (CoM, 21.03.2013)
- Energy Development Strategy 2015-2020 (project)

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Environmental Policy Strategy 2014-2020

In the **Environmental Policy Strategy 2014-2020** the annual GHG emission reduction targets are set adjusting them to the obligatory targets for 2020, as well as main action directions are given

1. GHG emission reduction and ensurance of CO2 sinks
2. Adaptation to climate changes
3. GHG monitoring (inventory) and projections;
4. Implementation of the researches in climate change, climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change fields;
5. Public awareness and education

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Latvia's national climate change policy and set targets

- Climate Change Mitigation plan for 2020 is still in the development;
- Until now there was no particular need for separate climate change mitigation policy planning document:
  - It is clear that the target will be met;
  - The sectoral ministries are doing their job to ensure the climate change policy is taken into account;
  - There was no information that the GHG emission targets for 2030 would be so strict
- Consultations with sectoral ministries and with society (including social partners, stakeholders and public) has been conducted;
- The plan is in preparation and the 2030 targets are kept in mind.

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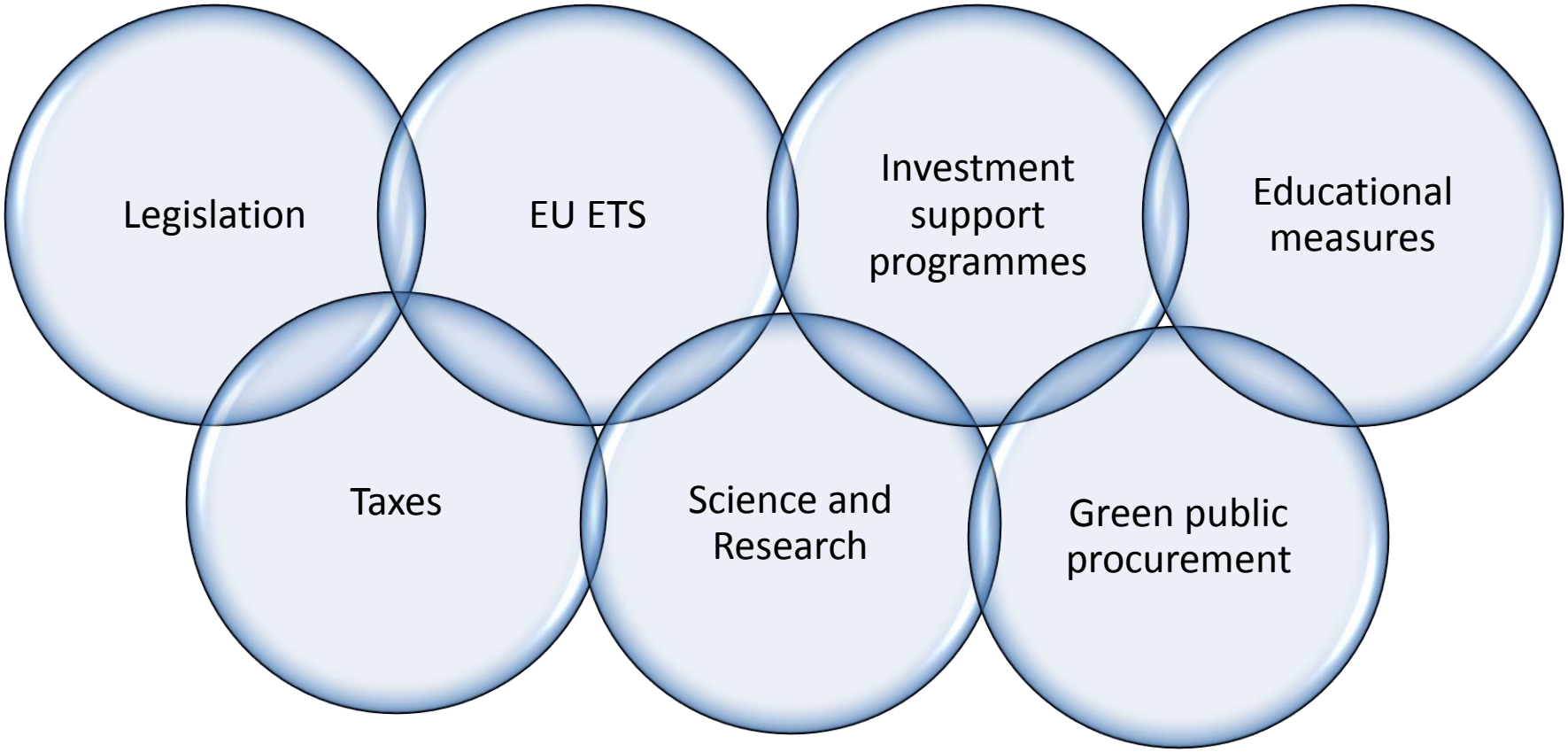
Instruments to promote the fulfilment of GHG emission reduction targets



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The role of GHG inventory system

1) GHG inventory (ex-post evaluation)

- A strong GHG inventory system is main tool to track progress of GHG reduction and the effectiveness of the GHG emission reduction measures;
- Qualitative GHG inventory is a prerequisite to be able to participate in Kyoto protocol mechanisms;
- The most accurate GHG inventory is needed as the fulfillment of the targets are monitored by the surrendering of the units;

2) GHG projections (ex-ante evaluation)

- The GHG projections are necessary to follow the progress to fulfill the future GHG emission reduction targets;
- The qualitatively prepared GHG projections allow timely choose the additional GHG emission reduction measures if the progress is insufficient;
- Timely chosen and started GHG emission reduction measures allow to fulfill the GHG emission reduction target in the most cost-effective way.

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Project - Development of the National System for Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reporting on Policies, Measures and Projections

ICELAND LIECHTENSTEIN NORWAY eea grants

Project implementation period: 1 April 2014 – 31 January 2017

Project promoter: The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia

Project partners:

- Norwegian Environment Agency
- Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre
- Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Latvia

Aim of the Project:

The main objective of the project is to strengthen Latvia's institutional capacity to improve the national system for preparing, analysing and reporting high quality information to ensure continuous improvements of the GHG emission inventory, policies, measures and projections and to comply with the relevant UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and European Commission reporting requirements.

MILJØ-DIREKTORATET

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

LATVIJAS VIDES, ĢEOLOĢIJAS UN METEOROLOĢIJAS CENTRS

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Uncertainties in relation to the outcome of the Paris COP21

In Paris COP21 Parties need to agree on the «**A protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties and to come into effect and be implemented from 2020**» (mandate from Durban, 2011)

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

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Thank you!

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