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Latvia's National climate policy towards Low-carbon development

Helēna Rimša
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Climate Change Department
Climate Change and Adaptation Policy Division

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Norwegian Environment Agency
Grensesvingen 7, Oslo, Norway

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Latvia's national climate policy place

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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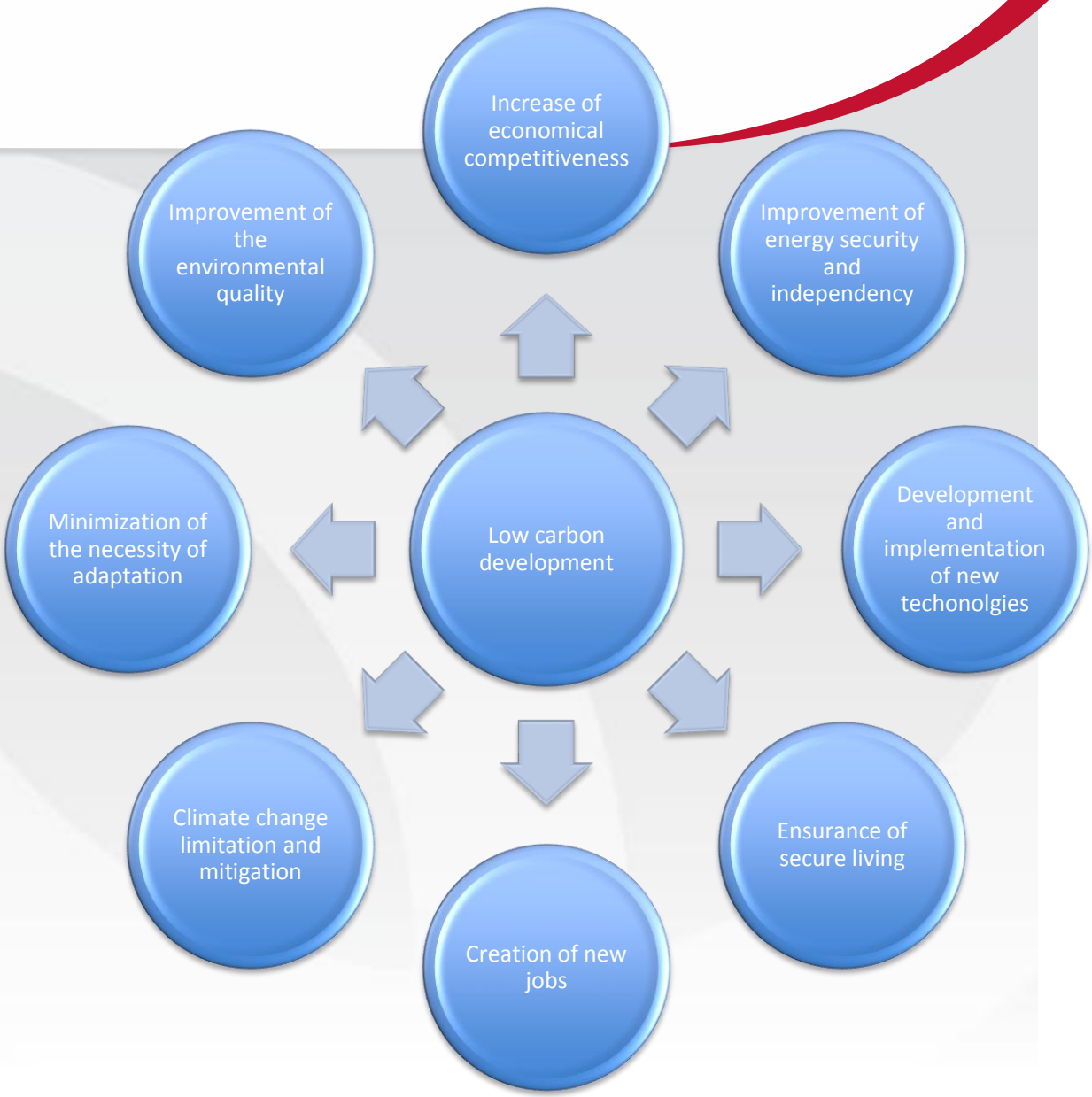
Low carbon development

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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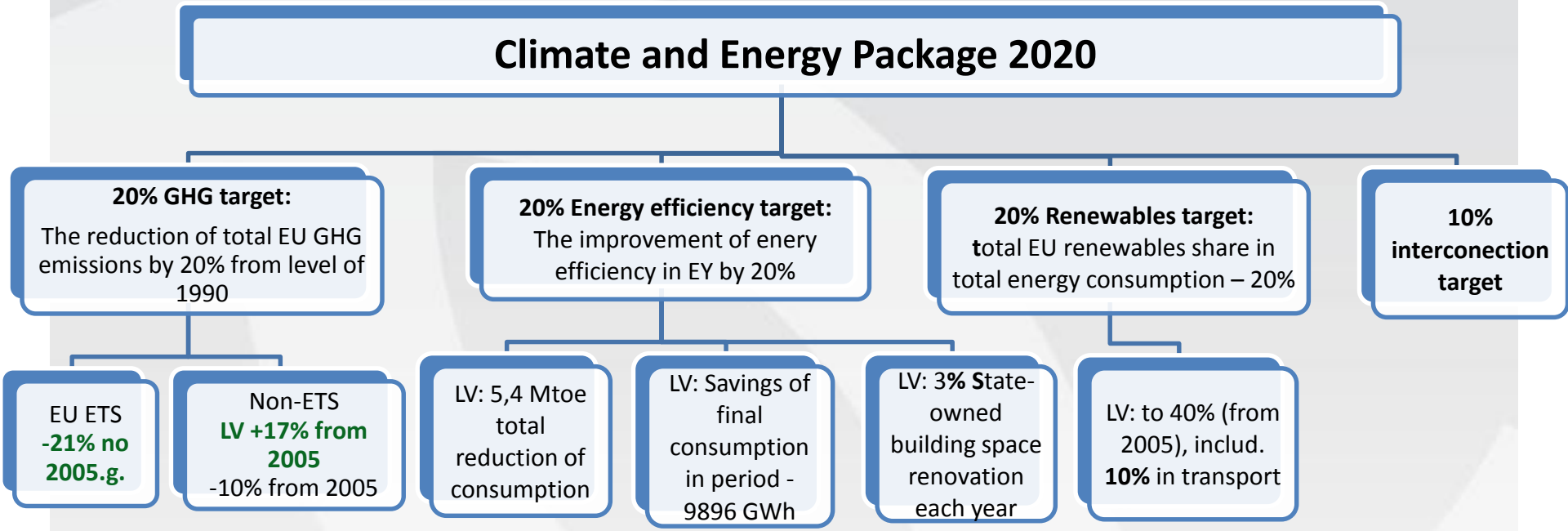
EU Climate Change policy 2020 and Latvia's commitments



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EU Climate Change policy 2030 and Latvia's commitments

Climate and Energy Policy Framework 2030

-40% GHG emission target:

Total EU GHG emissions have to be reduced by 40% from level of 1990

-30% non-ETS target: Reduce non-ETS GHG emissions by 30% from level of 2005

LV – to be determined

-43% EU ETS target: Reduce EU ETS GHG emissions by 43% from level of 2005

27% RES target:

Total EU renewables share in total energy consumption has to be 27%;

27% EE target:

Increase of EU total energy efficiency ensuring at leat 30% energy savings

15% interconnection target:

Completely connected and functioning internal energy market

Energy Union:

Ensured affective Energy Union Governance

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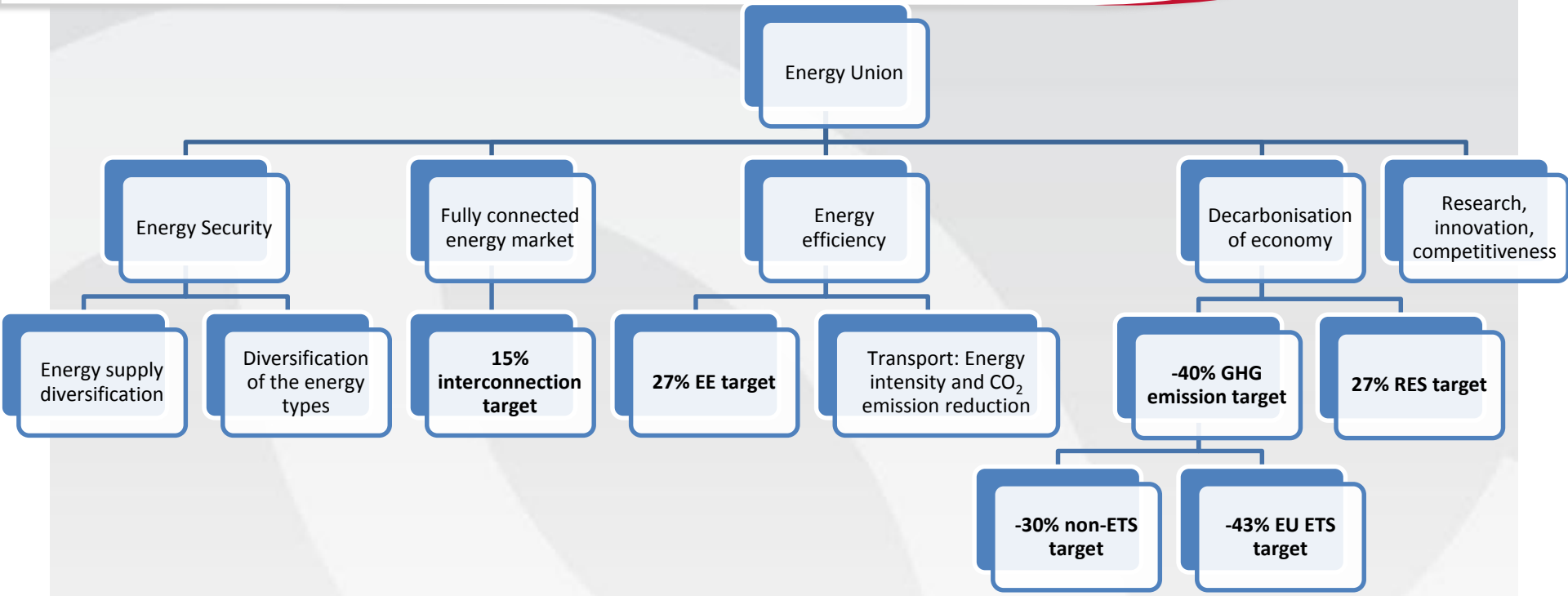
Energy Union



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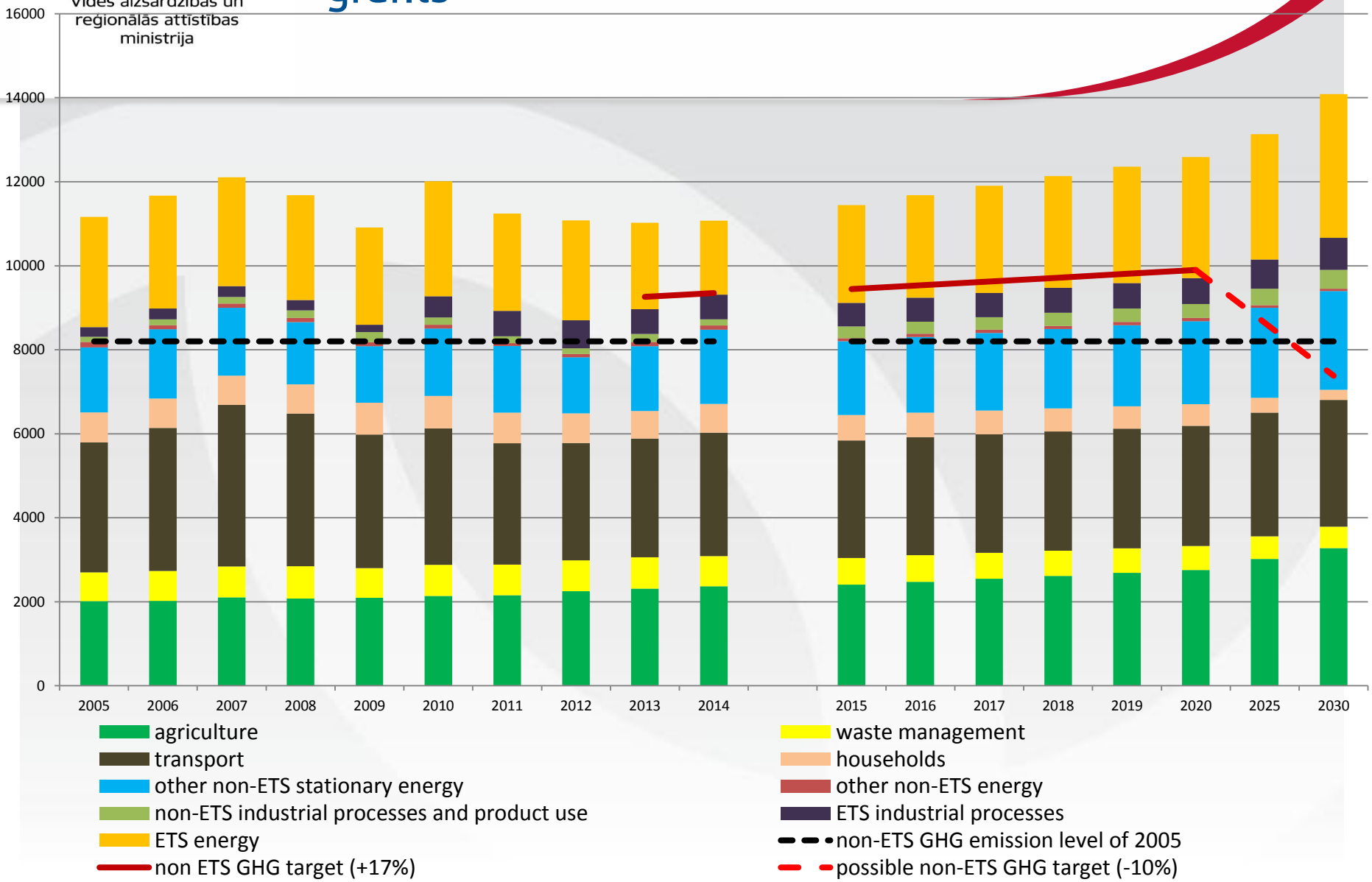
Why do we need to develop and implement climate change policy? [1]



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Why do we need to develop and implement climate change policy? [2]

Why?	What?
• Climate change, their 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 (II)

- 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 [1]

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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Environmental Policy Strategy 2014-2020 [2]

Expected performance indicators of the policies

Result of policy	Performance indicator	Annual performance indicators					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Limited or stablised total LV GHG emissions	Total GHG emissions, Gg CO_2 eq.	12,02	12,06	12,10	12,13	12,15	12,16
Limited or stablised non-ETS GHG emissions	annual GHG emissions, Gg CO_2 eq.	9,44	9,53	9,62	9,72	9,801	9,9
Reduced ETS GHG emissions	Total GHG emissions, Gg CO_2 eq.	-	-	-	-	-	2,26
GHG intensity of national economy	T CO_2 eq./1000 LVL of GDP	-	-	1,30	-	-	1,13
Ensured CO_2 removals target in forestry	Gg CO_2 eq.	16,30					

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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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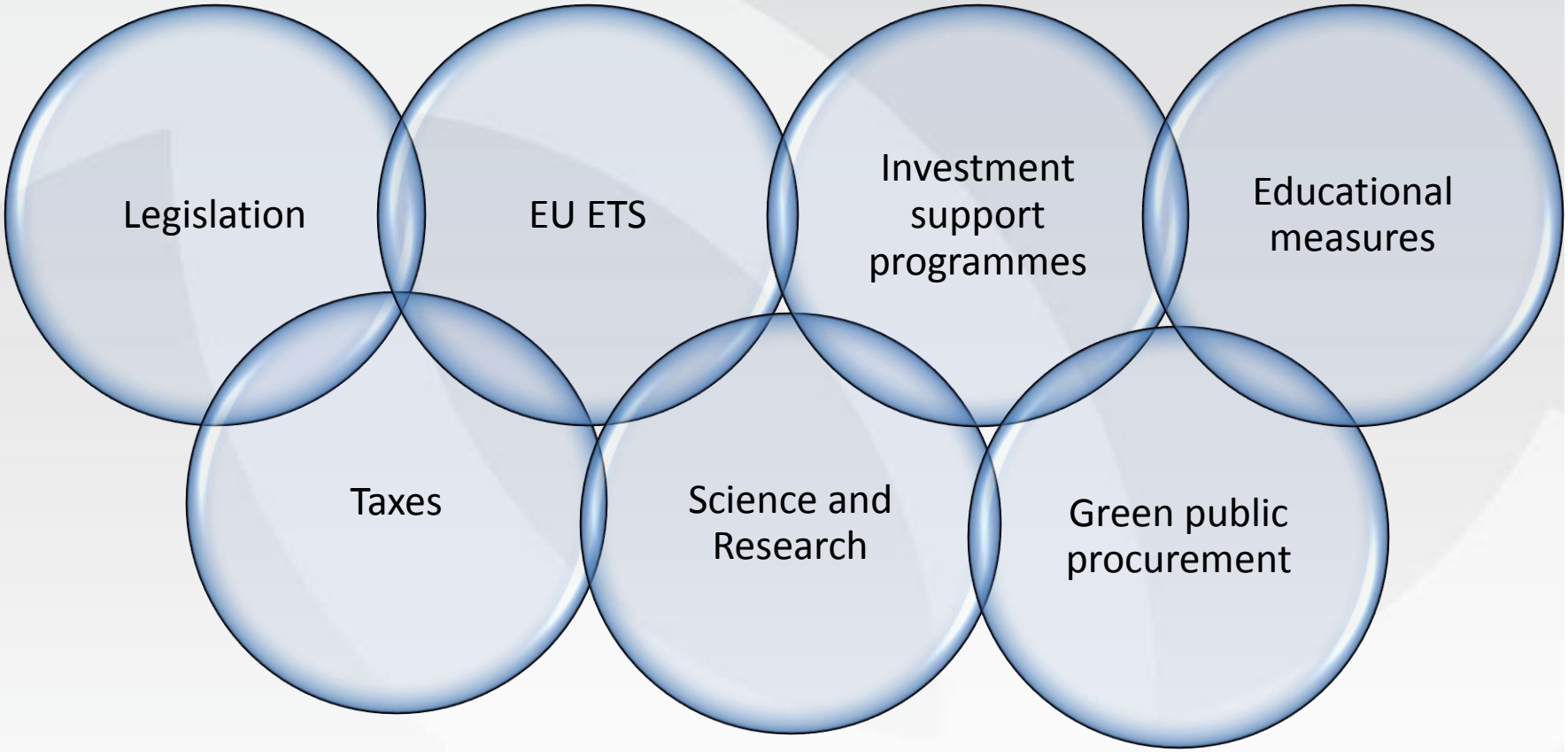
Instruments to promote the fulfilment of GHG emission reduction targets



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The progress tracking

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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Thank you for the attention

Any questions?