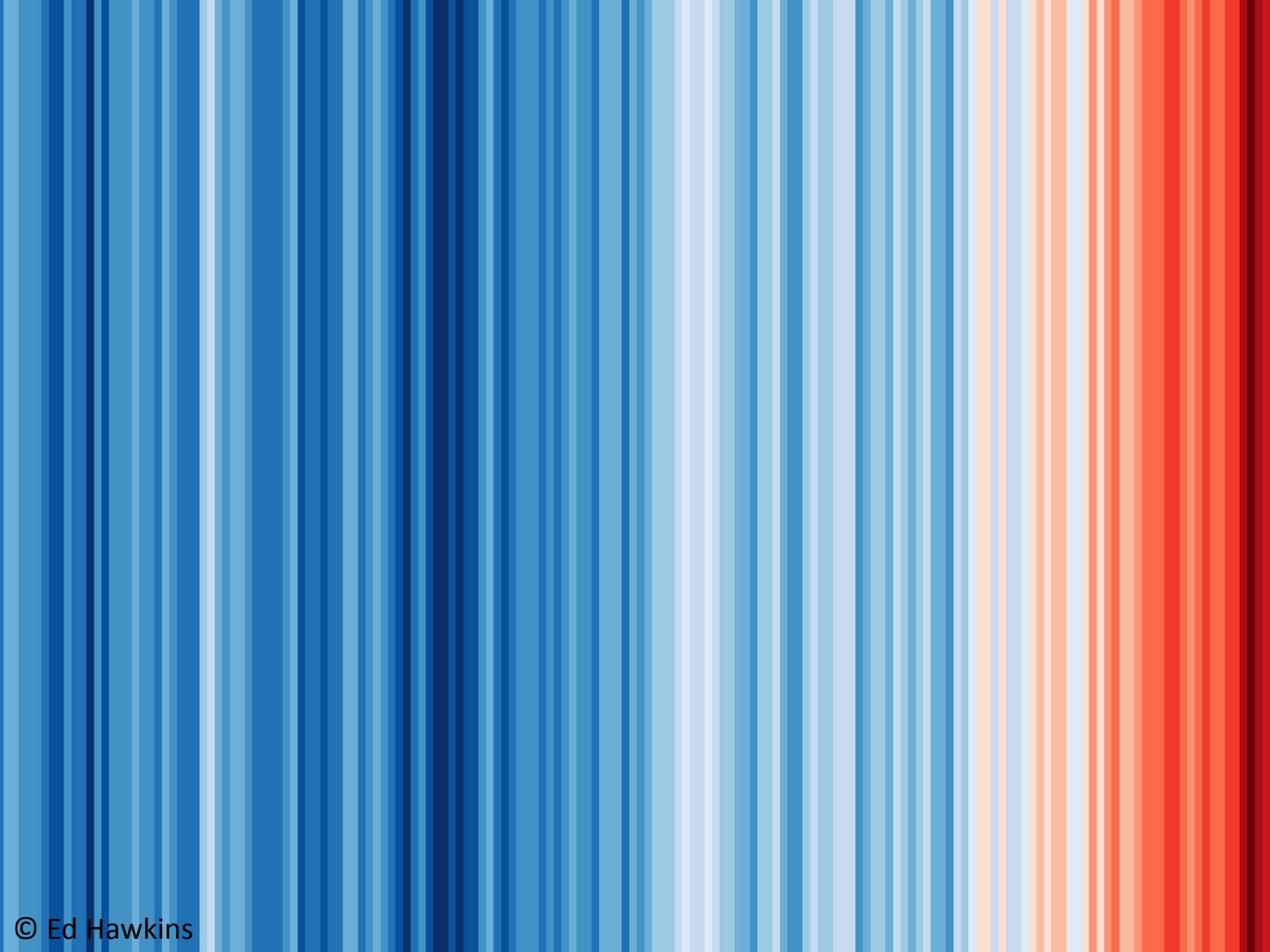
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Recent Climate Policy developments

29 January 2020, Salaspils, Latvia

Climate Change Department
Climate Change and Adaptation Policy Division

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IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways

Headline messages

- Current global warming is about 1°C above pre-industrial levels
- Regional warming over land is higher than the global average
- Warming in the Arctic region is two to three times higher than global average
- At current rate, 1,5 °C warming will be exceeded between 2030 and 2052
- Current efforts by countries will lead to global warming of 3°C by 2100
- Geophysically it is still possible to limit the temperature rise to 1,5°C, but it requires major and immediate transformation

United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change

Provides regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC currently has 195 members & thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC

Available: http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/

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Climate change data in Latvia

- Between 1960 and 2010 the **average air temperature** in Latvia **increased by 0.7°C** on average (mainly in winter). By 2100, the average air temperature could rise by 3.5°C to 5.5°C.
- By the end of the century, the number of **frost days will decrease** by 50-80 days. The number of **ice days will decrease** to only 40-50 days in 2011-2040 and about 20-30, or less, by 2100.
- Since 1961, **precipitation** in Latvia **has increased** by 39 mm. By the end of the century it will increase by 80-100 mm (13-16%). The most significant increase is expected during winter (in a significant climate change scenario – up to 35-51%), while in the summer precipitation will decrease in some parts of Latvia.
- The average **vegetation period** in Latvia has been 170-240 days. As a result of the rise in average air temperature, it **will extend** by an average of 1 to 2 months by 2100.
- Since 1961, the number of **days with snow cover** in Latvia has decreased by an average of 0.5 days a year (one day every two years). By 2100, average **snow cover thickness** in Latvia can be expected to shrine by **at least 50%**.

Source: LVĢMC, Klimata pārmaiņu scenāriji Latvijai, 2017, https://www4.meteo.lv/klimatariks/files/summary.pdf

Latvia's climate change policy context

European Union climate policy

Latvia's national situation

International climate policy

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Other important initiatives and policies

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

DOHA 2012
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP18·CMP8

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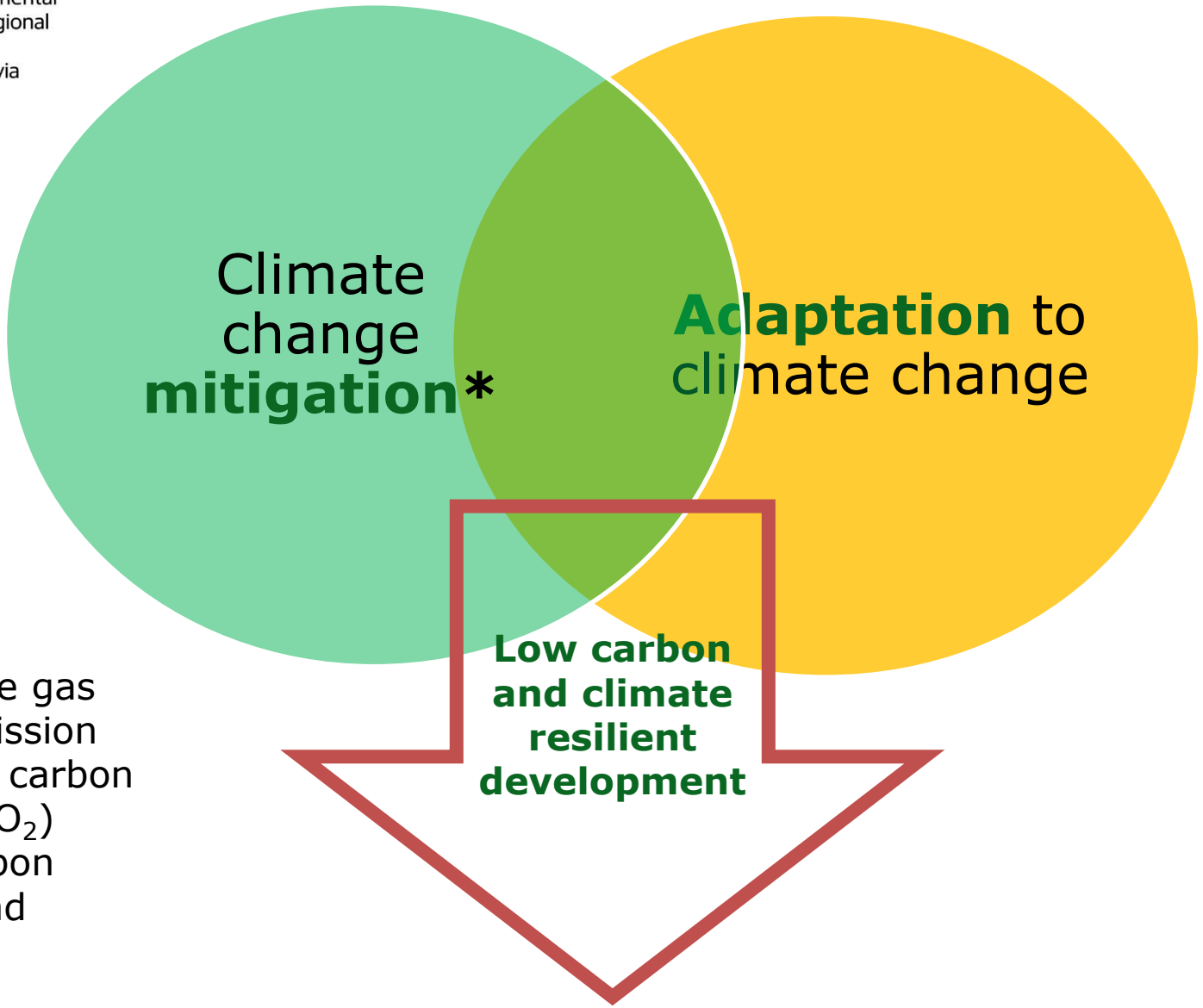
Key directions of climate change policy



* Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction; carbon dioxide (CO_2) sinks; carbon capture and storage

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EU roadmap towards low carbon development

EU first nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement

-20% **at least-40%**

GHG reduction

- **- 21% EU ETS* and -10% non–ETS** untill 2020
- **- 43% EU ETS and - 30% non-ETS** untill 2030
- **…** untill 2040
- **- 80% to -100%** untill 2050

Main EU climate change policy tool – EU **Emissions Trading System (ETS)**.

2005 – launching of the EU ETS

2008 – approval of the **Europe's Climate and Energy Package 2020**

2011 – announcement of the **EU Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050**

2013 – launching of all sectors wide climate policy (EU ETS + non-ETS)

2014 – approval of the **EU Climate and Energy Policy framework 2030**

2018 – approval of the **EU climate legislation 2021-2030**

2018 – announcement of European Commission's vision «**A Clean Planet for all. A European strategic long term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy**»

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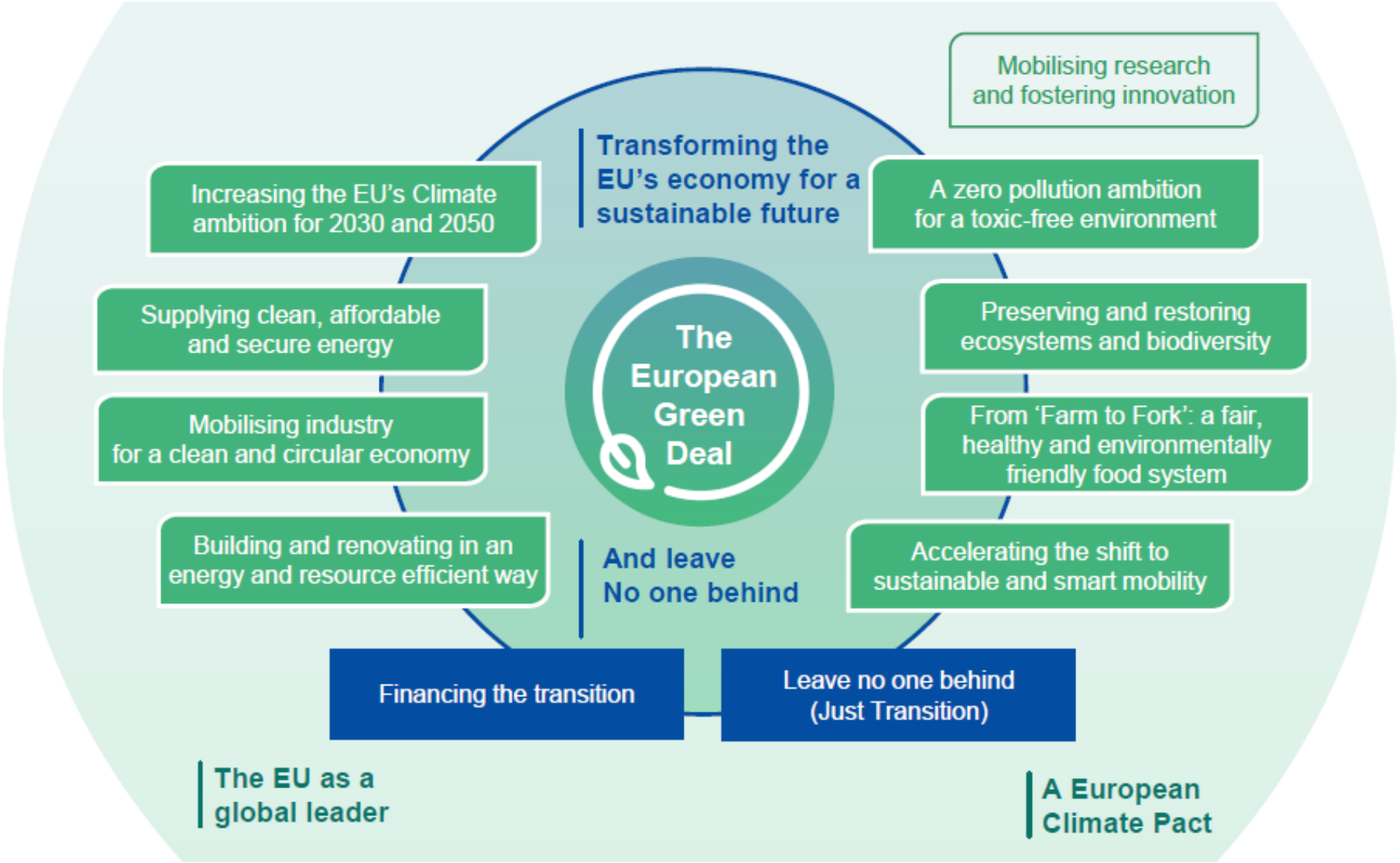
The European Green Deal



European Green Deal – Roadmap and Key actions

Actions	Indicative Timetable[1]
Climate ambition	
Proposal on a European 'Climate Law' enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective	March 2020
Comprehensive plan to increase the EU 2030 climate target to at least 50% and towards 55% in a responsible way	Summer 2020
Proposals for revisions of relevant legislative measures to deliver on the increased climate ambition, following the review of Emissions Trading System Directive; Effort Sharing Regulation; Land use, land use change and forestry Regulation; Energy Efficiency Directive; Renewable Energy Directive; CO_2 emissions performance standards for cars and vans	June 2021
Proposal for a revision of the Energy Taxation Directive	June 2021
Proposal for a carbon border adjustment mechanism for selected sectors	2021
New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change	2020/2021

European Green Deal - Roadmap and Key actions

Greening the Common Agricultural Policy / 'Farm to Fork' Strategy	
Examination of the draft national strategic plans, with reference to the ambitions of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy	2020-2021
'Farm to Fork' Strategy	Spring 2020
Measures, including legislative, to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides, as well as the use of fertilizers and antibiotics	2021
Preserving and protecting biodiversity	
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	March 2020
Measures to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss	From 2021
New EU Forest Strategy	2020
Measures to support deforestation-free value chains	From 2020

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Latvia's targets for GHG emissions reductions

		2013 - 2020	2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030
Non-ETS emissions		**+17%** (target is divided for each year)	**-6%** (will be divided for each year)	
EU ETS emissions		**-21%** (target is divided for each installation for each year)	**-43%** (will be divided for each installation for each year)	
LULUCF accounting categories	Afforested land	**Accounted GHG emissions do not exceed accounted GHG removals**	**Accounted GHG emissions do not exceed accounted GHG removals**	**Accounted GHG emissions do not exceed accounted GHG removals**
	Deforested land			
	Managed forest land (forest reference level)*			
	Managed cropland			
	Managed grassland			
	Managed wetland			

* **Forest Reference Level (FRL) for 2013-2020 is currently set to a yearly amount of -16 302 $ktCO_2$ eq.**, but the final value will be recalculated after 2020 as part of technical corrections. For 2021-2030 FRL will be calculated by 30.06.2023.

GHG	greenhouse gases
ETS	EU emissions trading system
LULUCF	land use, land use change and forestry

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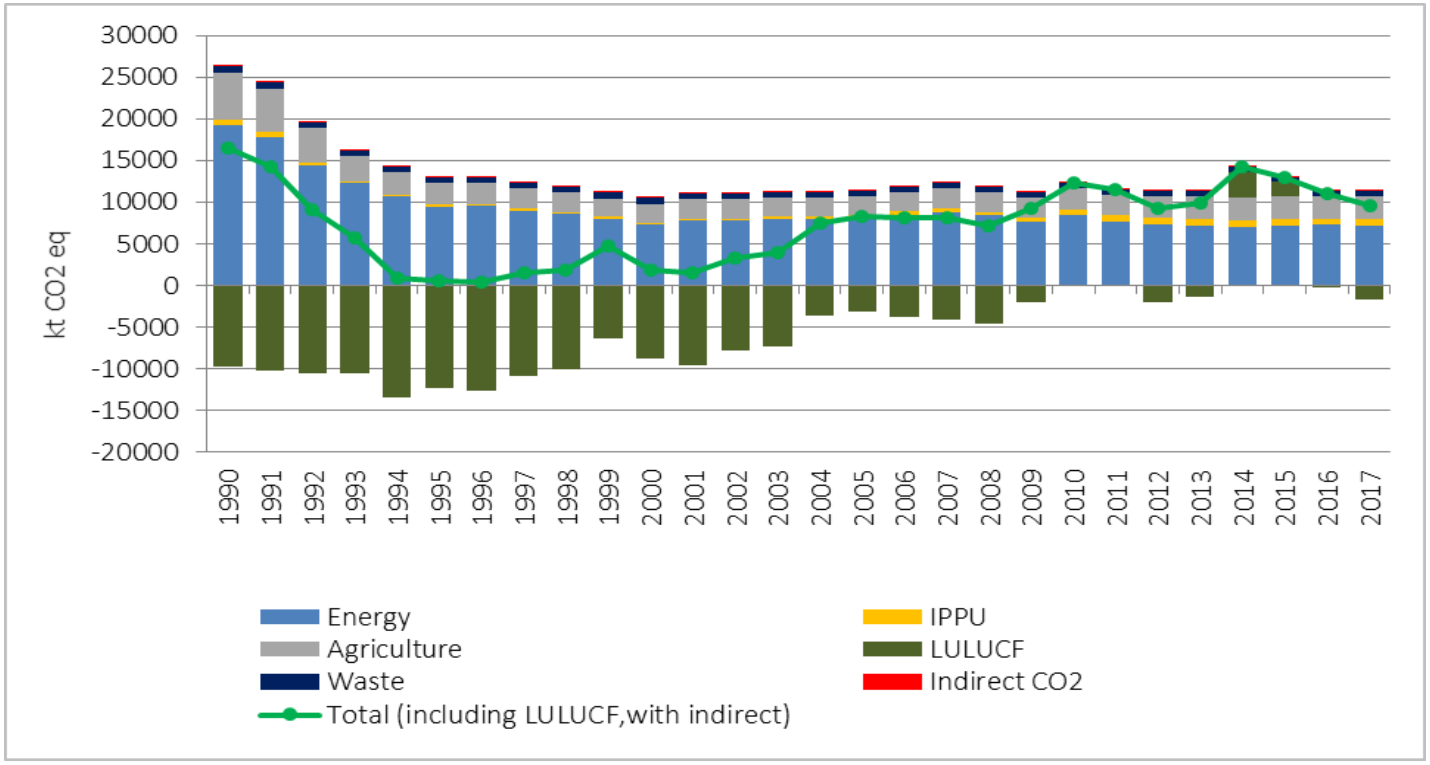
Latvia`s GHG emissions and removals by sectors 1990-2017 (kt CO_2 eq.)



Since 1990 Latvia's GHG emissions have considerably **decreased by 56.9%** (excluding LULUCF, with indirect CO_2) and **by 41.6% including LULUCF**, with indirect CO_2

Data source: 2019 GHG inventory.

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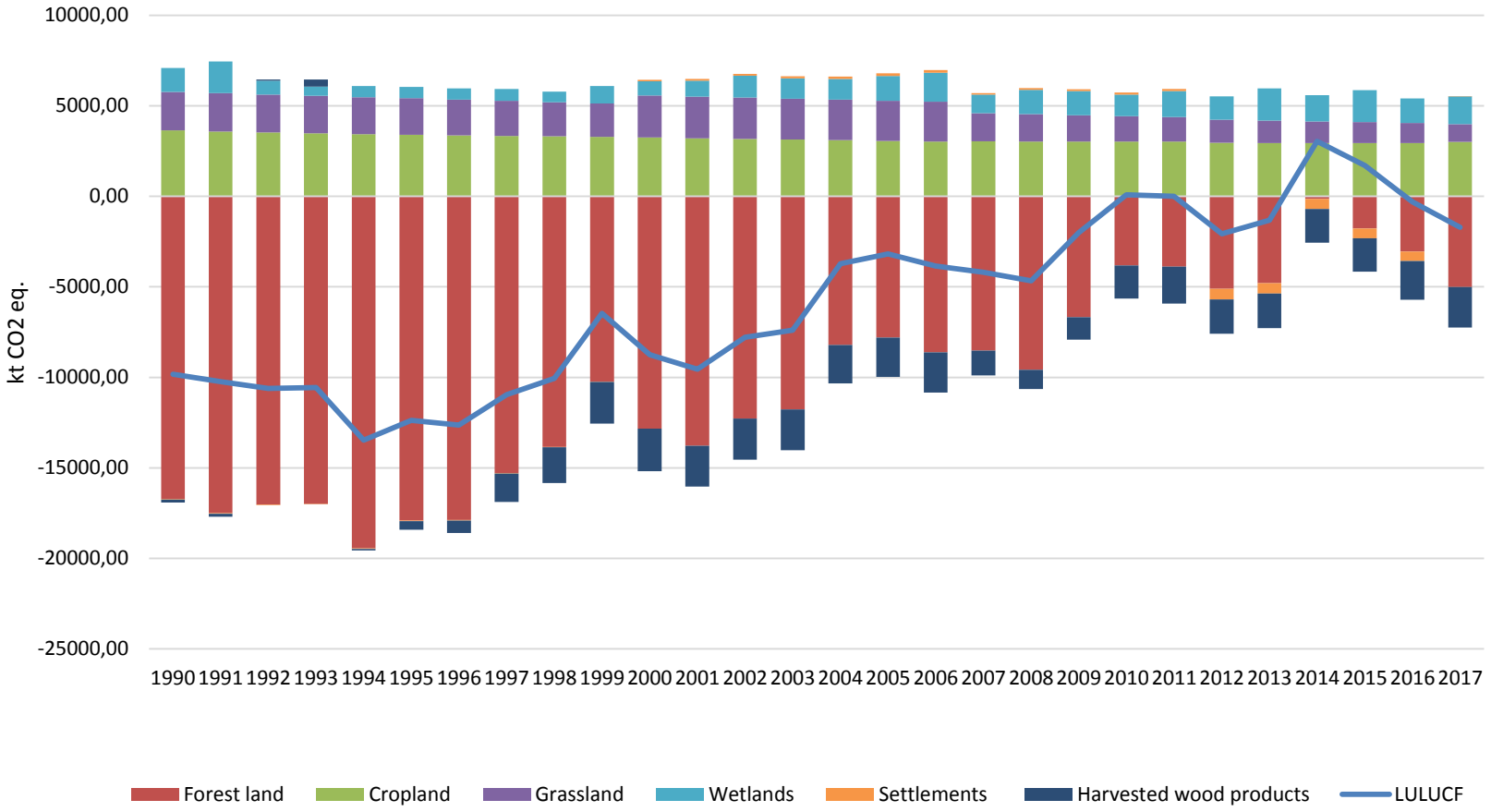
GHG from LULUCF (1990 – 2017)



Data source: 2019 GHG inventory.

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Climate Policy Framework in Latvia

+ **Environmental policy guidelines**

Environmental policy guidelines 2014 – 2020

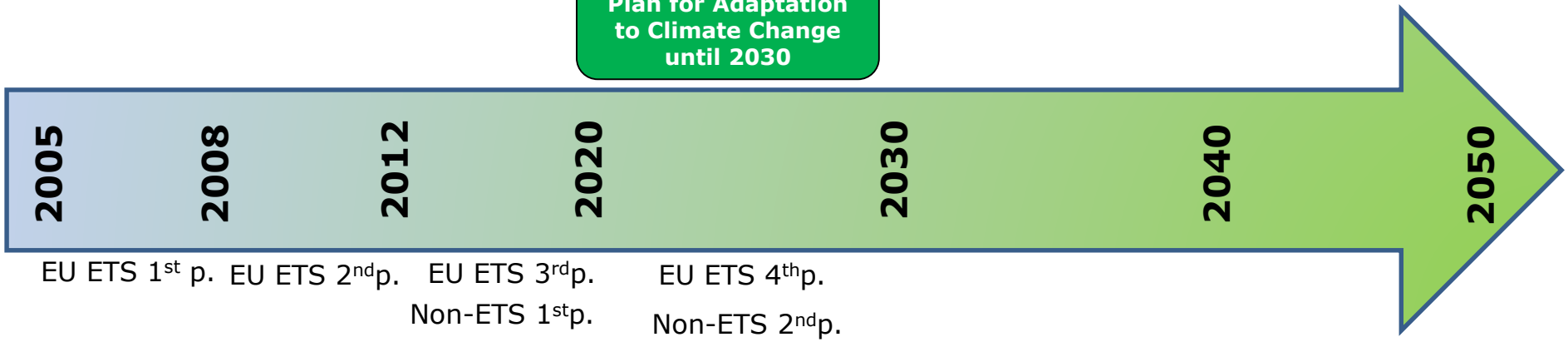
National Low Carbon Development Strategy until 2050

The National Energy and Climate Plan **2021 - 2030**

The National Energy and Climate Plan **2031 - 2040**

The National Energy and Climate Plan **2041 - 2050**

Latvian National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030



EU ETS 1st p. EU ETS 2nd p. EU ETS 3rd p. EU ETS 4th p.

Non-ETS 1st p. Non-ETS 2nd p.

LULUCF (EU)

KP 1st p. KP 2nd p. Paris Agreement

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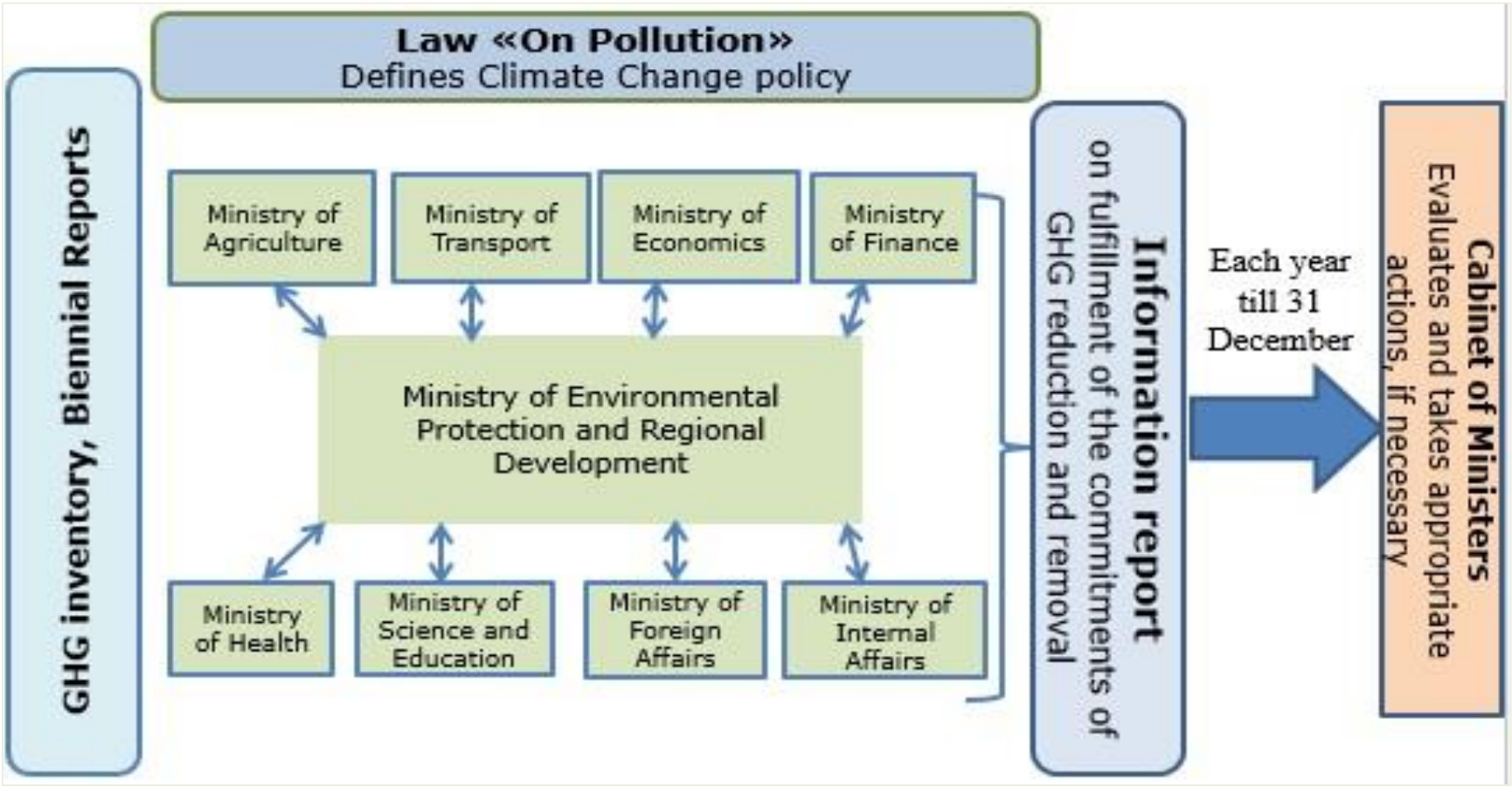
Institutional framework for domestic compliance



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Institutional arrangements in Latvia

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No.737 «Regulations Regarding the National Inventory System of Greenhouse Gas Emission Units» determines (12.12.2017):

- **reporting procedures in accordance with the requirements of the UNFCCC, KP and EU legislation, including procedures for preparation, evaluation, approval and submission of GHG inventory**
- **responsible ministries** (the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economics)
- **responsible institutions that provide activity data**
- **responsible institutions that calculate emissions/removals and prepare GHG inventory**
- procedures for **establishment and maintenance** of National Inventory System
- procedures and activities for **quality assurance and quality control** (QA/QC)

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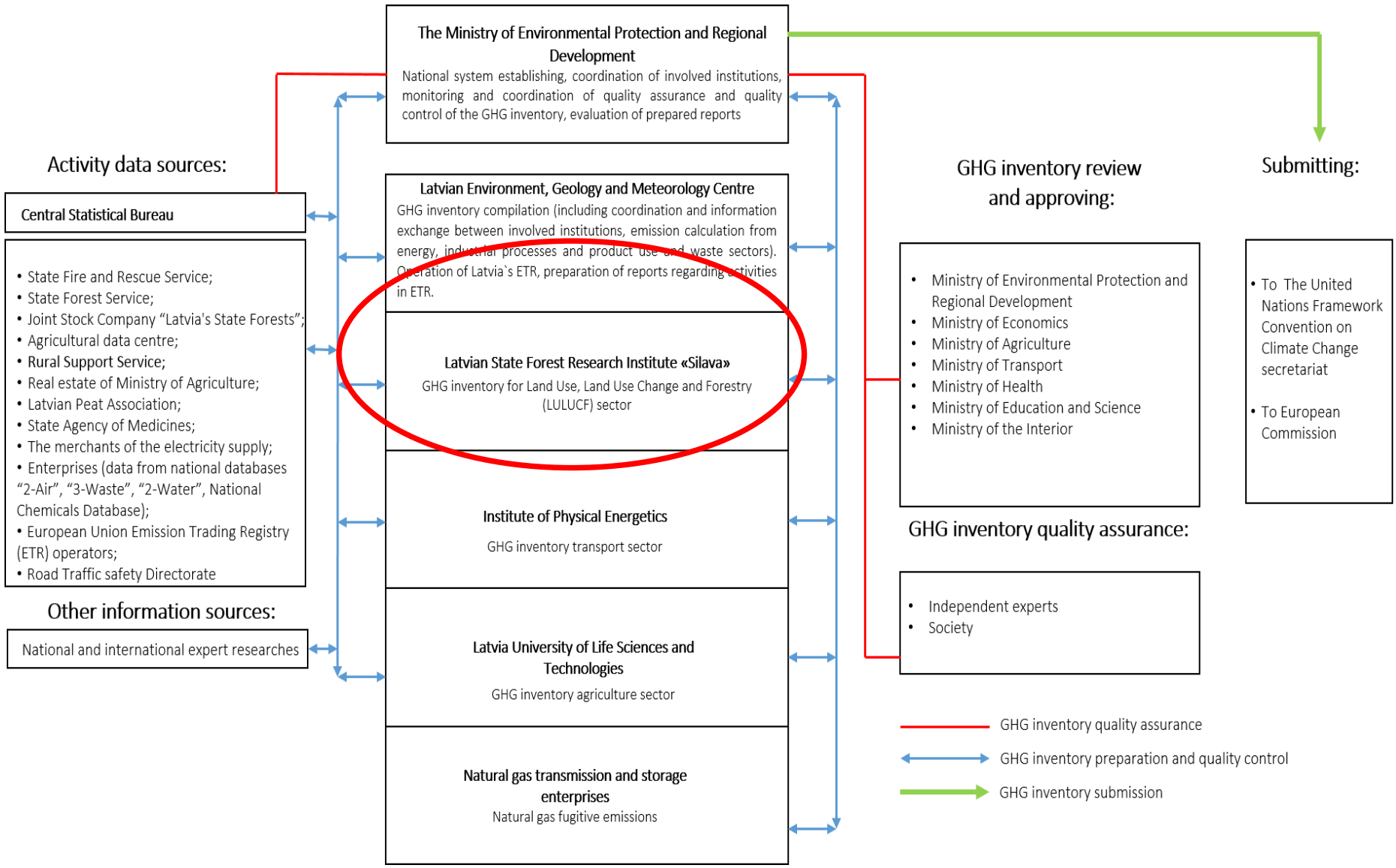
Structure of National Inventory System



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Recent Climate Policy developments in Latvia [1]

- Today **climate is an important part of the political agenda** and we look at that through a lens of economic development and economic growth.
- During the informal European Council meeting in **Sibiu, Romania on May 9, 2019**, **Latvia** joined the declaration of several EU Member States **supporting the adoption of an ambitious EU long-term strategy setting the EU's target of net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050**.
- In a ***Declaration of the Government of the Intended Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers*** at the beginning of 2019, the government said it was committed to develop *National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030*, continuing to reduce GHG emissions.

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Recent Climate Policy developments in Latvia [2]

- *Latvia's strategy for achieving climate neutrality by 2050* (approved in 28/01/2020)
- *National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030* (to be approved in 28/01/2020)
- *Latvian National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030* (approved in 16/07/2019)

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Thank you!