1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

**Figure 1:** Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100%). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector\(^1\) – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt CO\(_2\)-eq).

**Figure 2:** Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).\(^2\)

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\(^1\) The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

\(^2\) Excluding international aviation, CO\(_2\) from domestic aviation and NF\(_3\).
2. ETS emissions

![Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO₂-eq).]

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2018, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq).]

³ The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Latvia show net removals of, on average, -3.4 Mt CO₂-equivalent for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Latvia contributes with 0.8% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO₂-equivalent of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net debits of, on average, 1.2 Mt CO₂-equivalent, which represents -1.2% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO₂-equivalent. Latvia is one of ten EU Member States that show net debits in this preliminary accounting exercise. Reported net removals decrease sharply between 2013 and 2014 and increase thereafter. Accounting quantities show a similar pattern, with net credits for 2013 converting into substantial net debits for 2014, which then decrease gradually over the following years to reach near zero balance in 2017.

Dominating reported quantities in the emission budget of the LULUCF sector are removals by Forest Management, which decrease between 2013 and 2014 and increase thereafter. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation and emissions by Deforestation are negligible.

Credits by Forest Management for 2013 and debits between 2014 and 2016 are the dominating accounting quantity. Latvia is one of twelve EU Member States with debits by Forest Management in some of the years of the observed period. Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation and debits by Deforestation are negligible and nearly constant over the five-year period.

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4The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.
**Data sources**


Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.