

Climate and ammonia emission reduction policy in agriculture

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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 Headline messages greenhouse gas emission pathways

- Current global warming is about 1°C above preindustrial 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

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



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**



EU roadmap towards low carbon development

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

-20%

at least-40%

- 21% EU ETS*` and -10% non-ETS untill 2020

GHG reduction

- 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)

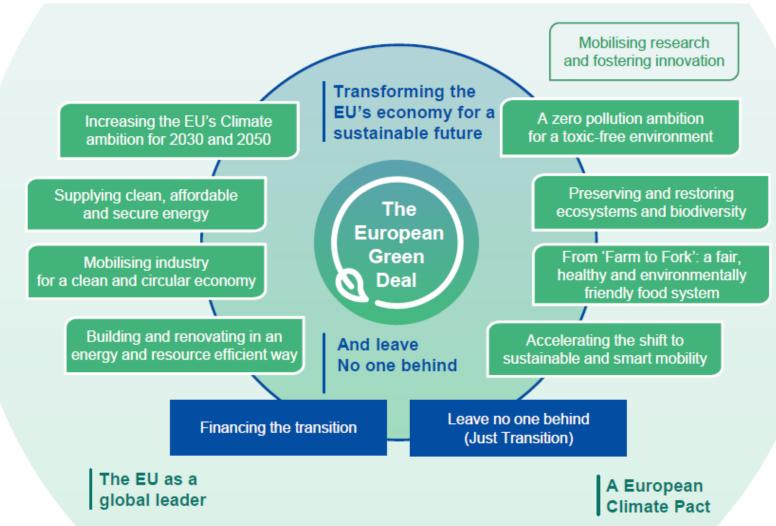
2014 - approval of the EU Climate and Energy Policy framework 2030

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»

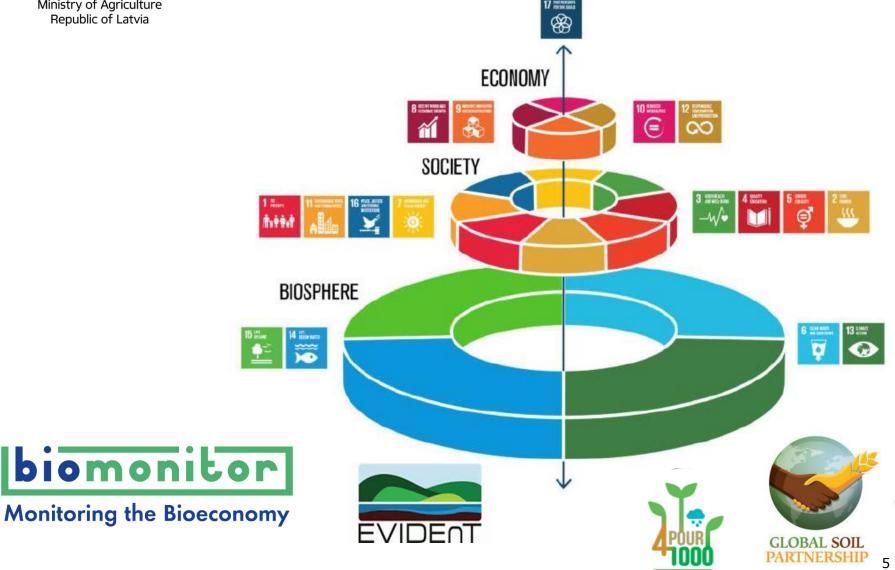


The European Green Deal



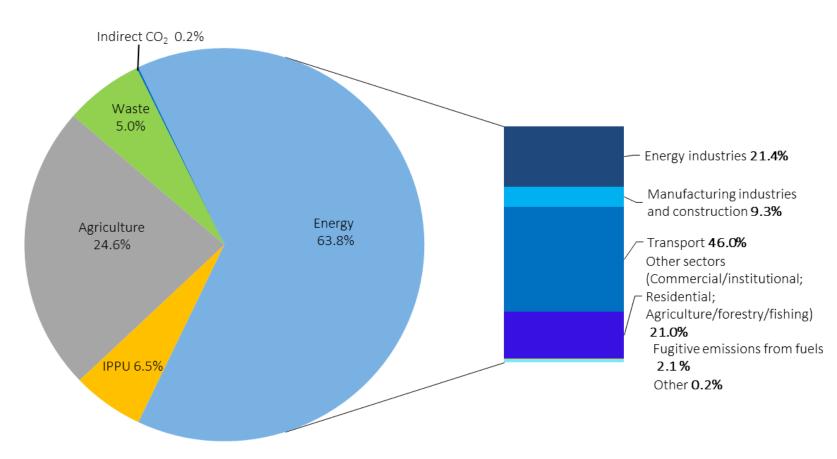


UN Sustainability Development Goals





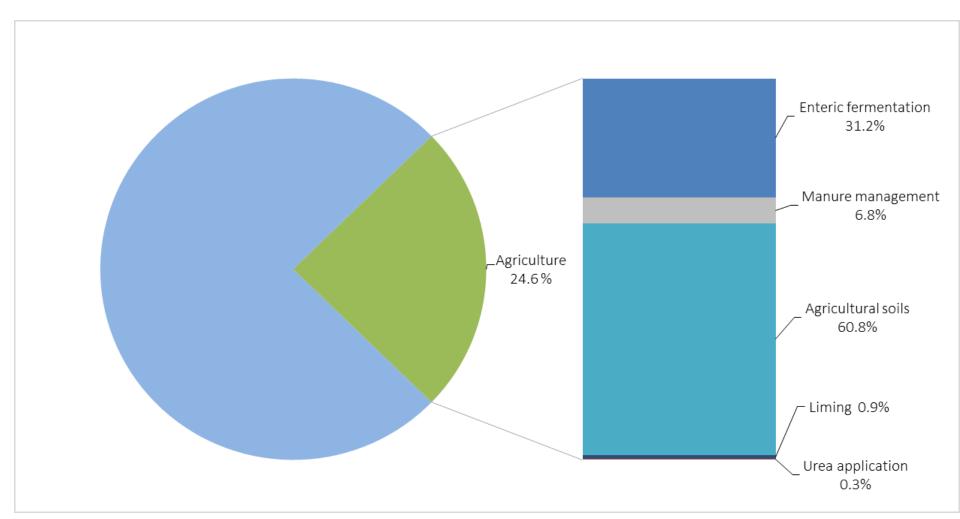
The composition of Latvian greenhouse gas emissions in 2017



Source: 2019 GHG inventory



Emissions from the agriculture sector 2017

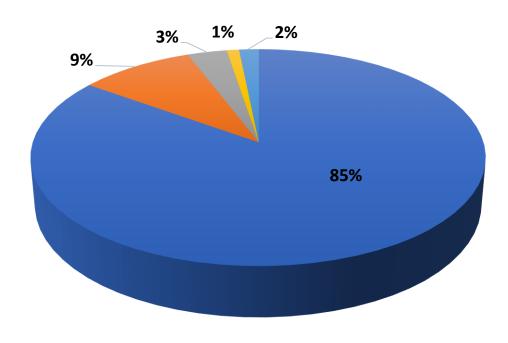


Source: 2019 GHG inventory

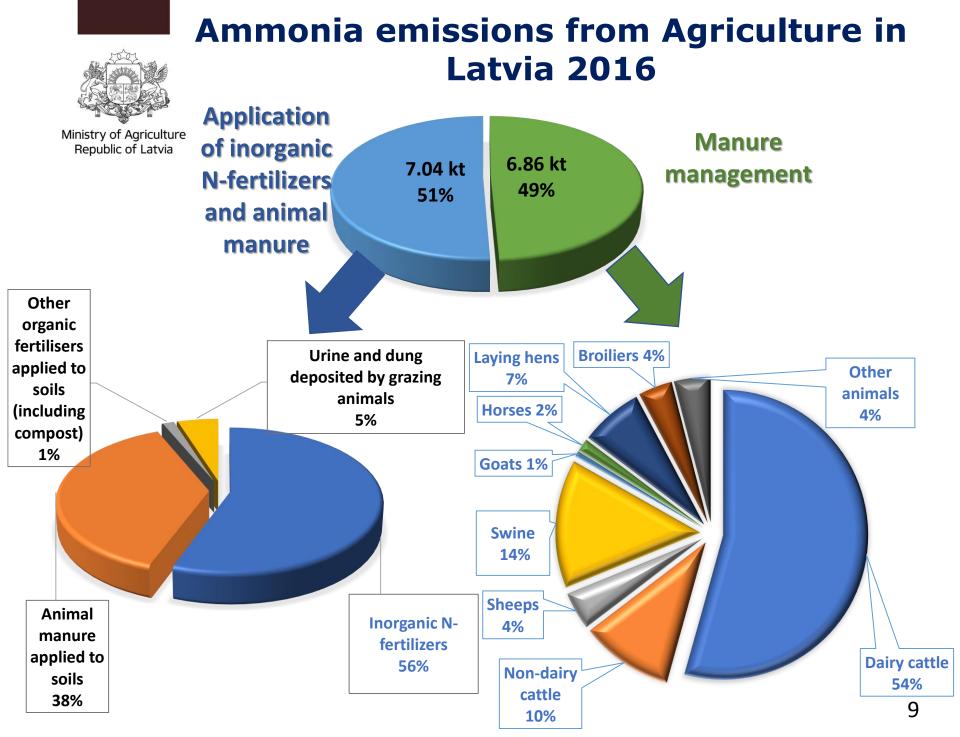


Ammonia emission reduction in Latvia

- EU National Emissions
 Ceilings Directive
 (adopted in 14.12.2016.):
 sets emission ceilings for several air pollutants including ammonia.
- Latvia has a commitment from NEC Directive to reduce ammonia emissions in 2020 and 2030 by 1% below the emission level in 2005.
- 85% of ammonia emissions are emitted from agricultural sector in Latvia. It means that policy to reduce ammonia emissions has to be targeted to agricultural sector.



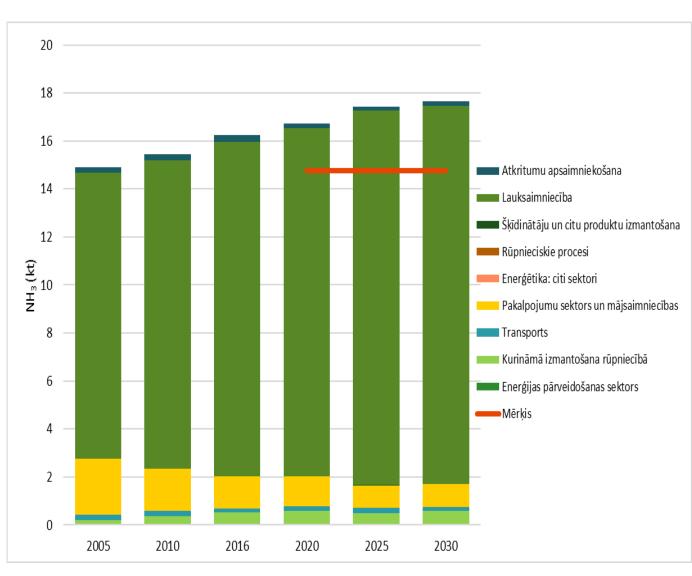
- Agriculture
- Other (Commercial sector; Residential; Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing)
- Manufacturing Industries/Construction
- Transport
- Waste





Ammonia emission projections (without new measures)

- Projected ammonia emissions from agriculture 89% of total emissions in 2030
- NH₃ emission projections:
- exceeding 13,4% from 2020 NEC target
- exceeding 19,6% from 2030 NEC target





Perspective ammonia emission mitigation measures

<u>Low emission manure storage systems</u>

✓ Slurry tanks with solid and floating covers

Replacement of lagoons with covered tanks

- Promotion of biogas production
- Development of organic farming (dairy cattle)

Low emission manure spreading systems

Trailing hoses

Trailing shoe

Shallow injection

Deep injection

Incorporation of slurry within 4 hours after spreading and solid manure within 12 hours

Limiting NH3 emissions from mineral fertilizers

Precision mineral fertiliser application

Fertilisation planning

Nitrogen fixation (legume plants)

Ammonia emission reduction

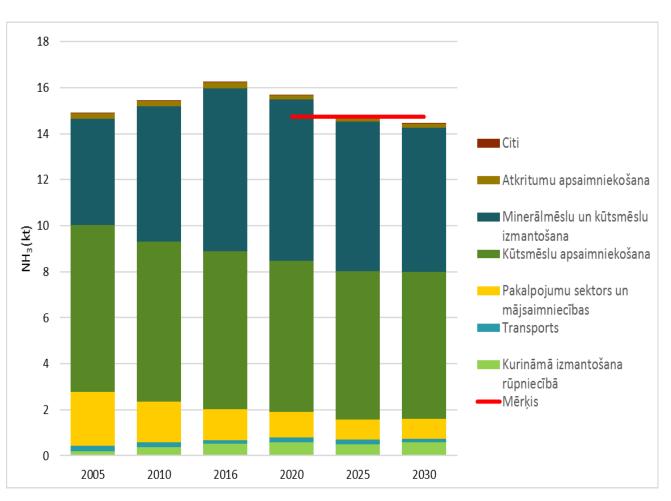
Measures are focused on:

- Intensive mixed specialization farms that keep their livestock indoors (UAA >400 ha; non-dairy cattle >200; dairy cattle >300; pigs >1000)
- Intensive cereal farms (UAA >200 ha)
- Medium-large mixed specialization farms that graze their livestock (UAA 10 400 ha; non-dairy cattle 5 200; dairy cattle 5 300; pigs 10 1000)



Ammonia emission projections (with new measures)

- Ammonia emission projections show: if new emission reduction measures are implemented:
- Ammonia emissions in 2030 are 2,1 % below the NEC target
- 6,4% above 2020 NEC target



Measures included in		Measures included in
Nat. energy and climate plan 2021-2030		«Clean air» action plan 2019-2030
Precision mineral fertiliser application		
Fertilisation planning		
Nitrogen fixing crops as a part of crop rotation		
Facilitation of biogas production		
Direct injection of slurry in soil		
Organic dairy farming (emissions reducing dairy farming)		
Planning feed rations		
Enhancement of the quality of feed		
AGRI LULUCF	Maintenance of drainage systems	Reduced time limits for manure
		incorporation
	Establishment of orchards	Covering of slurry storage facilities
	Undersowing grass	Replacement of lagoons with cylindrical
	Green fallow	manure storages
FOREST LULUCF	Afforestation	
	Replacement/maintenance of non-	
	productive forest stands	
	Regeneration of stands affected by	
	natural disturbances	
	Forest thinning	
	Recultiv. of historic peat-extraction	
	sites, introducing perennial crops	



Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Latvia

Thank you!