

Latvia – SD Priorities

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1. Water Protection (p. 6)

- 1.0.1. improve water protection and management system, and to improve the condition of river basins by planning and implementing measures. (p. 7)
- 1.0.2. elaborate the typology of surface and underground as well as coastal waters and quality objectives according to the features of each of those types (p. 7)
- 1.0.3. take measures aimed at preventing the deterioration of quality of surface, underground and marine waters and at achieving a good quality of those waters (p. 7)
- 1.0.4. limit the water pollution both from local and diffuse sources by encouraging the employment of the best techniques and environment friendly technologies available (p. 7)
- 1.0.5. minimise the direct and indirect emission of primary pollutant substances into waters (p. 7)
- 1.0.6. discontinue the emissions of hazardous substances in the water environment and to prevent any leakages (p. 7)
- 1.0.7. prevent or minimise the canalisation of pollutant substances into the underground waters (p. 7)
- 1.0.8. take action to prevent any increase in pollution of ground waters and achieve the gradual decrease (p. 7)
- 1.0.9. provide the country's population with a good quality drinking water meeting the health quality standards, to enhance the safety of water supply systems, to utilize water resources economically. (p. 8)
- 1.0.10. ensure waste water treatment in line with the environmental standards, to increase the quality and enhance the safety waste water systems, to reduce the eutrofication of water reservoirs and to protect the groundwater from pollution. (p. 8)
- 1.0.11. continue the research in location of underground water springs for their further use in water supplies to households and the economy (p. 8)
- 1.0.12. take the measures aimed at protecting the equipped underground water intake sites (p. 8)
- 1.0.13. introduce such charges (taxes, tariffs, fees) for the use of water resources that ensure the full coverage of all costs related to the use of water resources, the implementation of the "polluter pays" principle and that the rational use of the water is encouraged. (p. 8)
- 1.0.14. perform the monitoring of water quality and quantity, and to use the data obtained in the planning of water management and adjustments to action programmes (p. 8)
- 1.0.15. ensure active social involvement in the planning of water management and protection measures. (p. 8)

1.1. promote a sustainable and rational utilisation of water resources. (p. 7)

1.2. protect water ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems directly dependent upon the water, and wetlands, to improve the condition thereof (p. 7)

1.3. ensure a good quality (condition) of all underground and surface waters, to prevent any further pollution and to decrease gradually the existing pollution (p. 7)

1.4. minimise the pollution with substances hazardous to the water environment. (p. 7)

1.5. ensure the renewal of underground water resources (p. 7)

1.6. ensure anti-flood protection (p. 7)

1.7. ensure the protection of marine waters, paying particular attention to the reduction of chemical contamination in the Baltic Sea and on the fulfilment of the international commitments of Latvia (p. 7)

2. Climate Changes and Protection of the Ozone Layer (p. 8)

- 2.0.1. minimise the use of importable energy resources in the production, by fostering: - social awareness that would motivate for energy-efficient consumption, - increase of energy-efficiency in the economy (heat-insulation of buildings, energy saving in manufacturing industry, improvement of public transport system, construction of combined heat and power plants). (p. 9)
- 2.0.2. enhance the use of renewable energy resources in the production of energy by encouraging: - the collection of biogas in household waste disposal polygons and farms, and the recycling; - the use of bio-fuel; - the use of the wind, solar and hydro energy; - the use of low-graded wood and wood-waste in heating; - the reduction or emissions liable to cause the greenhouse effect from household waste polygons and dumps. (p. 9)
- 2.0.3. promote the increase in tying up of CO₂ by promoting: - a purposeful forestation of non-agricultural land with local tree species; - measures aimed at increasing the productivity of forest plantations (selection of breed seedling material, management of forest plantations, etc.). (p. 9)
- 2.0.4. procure that the general public perceives the necessity and the possibilities of prevention of global climate changes, anticipated cost, as well as long-term consequences if no action is taken to reduce the quantity of emissions liable to cause the "greenhouse" effect. (p. 9)
- 2.0.5. ensure that the quantity of emissions liable to cause the "greenhouse" effect does not, as from 2008, exceed 92% of the level as existed in 1990. (p. 9)
- 2.0.6. ensure the control over import, utilisation of and trade of ozone depleting substances, to promote their withdrawal from circulation and replacement with environment friendly substances. (p. 9)
- 2.0.7. establish of fiscal and social stimulus system aimed to encourage the introduction of modern technologies in industrial processing processes and the diminishing of greenhouse gases. (p. 10)
- 2.0.8. withdraw fully, until 2030, from the economic circulation, all ozone depleting substances (p. 10)

2.1. ensure the fulfilment of Latvia's international commitments with respect to the limitation of ozone layer depleting substances. (p. 9)

2.2. ensure the contribution of Latvia in the prevention of global climate changes in such a manner that does not hinder the economic development of the country (p. 9)

3. Use of Natural Resources (p. 10)

- 3.0.1. take activities to preserve the existing forestation. (p. 11)
- 3.0.2. preserve and to increase forest productivity (p. 11)
- 3.0.3. encourage the development of forestation models (p. 11)
- 3.0.4. preserve the quantity of hunting animal population (p. 11)
- 3.0.5. monitor the population of hunting animals (p. 11)
- 3.0.6. strengthen fishing and angling controls (p. 11)
- 3.0.7. restore natural fish reserves with progeny obtained fishing nurseries (p. 11)
- 3.0.8. lime acidulous soils used in agriculture (p. 11)
- 3.0.9. use rationally the marshes, in which peat development works have already been commenced with a view to minimise any impact on bog ecosystems. (p. 11)
- 3.0.10. ensure re-cultivation of mining sites after the utilisation of mineral deposits in order to minimise the harmful effect or quarries on the environment and landscape (p. 11)
- 3.0.11. determine limitations for transformation of woodlands (p. 11)

3.1. prevent deforestation (p. 11)

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- 3.2. ensure the preservation and increasing of productivity and values of woodlands (p. 11)

 - 3.3. promote the forestation of non-agricultural farmland (p. 11)

 - 3.4. ensure the preservation and renewal of fish resources, having, at same time, ensured the employment in the fields of fisheries and fish processing (p. 11)

 - 3.5. promote such utilisation of hunting resources to ensure the protection and preservation of populations, gene pool and its community protection and conservation (p. 11)

 - 3.6. promote the rational and prudent use of mineral deposits (p. 11)

4. Conservation of Biodiversity (p. 12)

- 4.0.1. implement the biodiversity safeguarding requirements in the development programmes for forestry, agriculture, fishery and other sectors (p. 13)
 - 4.0.2. establish micro-reserves aimed at protecting species outside the protected nature territories. (p. 13)
 - 4.0.3. prevent the pervasion of foreign expansive species, to preclude the decrease in the number of local wildlife species in the nature by determining a favourable protection status to endangered species. (p. 13)
 - 4.0.4. ensure the ecological and biological research regarding the endangered species, to evaluate the dynamics of their populations (p. 13)
 - 4.0.5. prevent the decrease in the diversity of coastal water-world of the sea and of species as well as the natural structural changes in coastal biotopes. (p. 13)
 - 4.0.6. diminish the fate of seals and waterfowls as well as to prevent the decrease in certain populations of fish species. (p. 13)
 - 4.0.7. diminish the process of degradation of seashore and dune ecosystem and to promote the preservation of bluffs (p. 13)
 - 4.0.8. preserve fish migration routes in rivers and river overfall sections (p. 13)
 - 4.0.9. stop the decrease in the diversity of forest biotopes by means of preserving the structure of species characteristic to wild forests and ensuring favourable conditions for forest animal populations (p. 13)
 - 4.0.10. preserve the areas of natural meadows by means of holding up the overgrowing (p. 13)
 - 4.0.11. preserve local breeds of cultivated plants and domestic animals (p. 13)
 - 4.0.12. preserve the resources of wildlife species used for economic purposes (p. 13)
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- 4.1. conserve and restore ecosystems and the diversity of their natural composition (p. 12)

 - 4.2. conserve and foster the diversity of local wildlife species (p. 12)

 - 4.3. conserve the genetic diversity of wildlife species as well as that of cultivated plants and domestic animal breeds (p. 12)

 - 4.4. facilitate the preservation of traditional landscape structure (p. 12)

 - 4.5. ensure a balanced and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources (p. 12)

5. Management and Reduction of Waste (p. 13)

- 5.0.1. promote the reduction of the waste quantity, implementation of waste packaging management systems, to introduce low-waste technologies in manufacturing by means of taxation system. (p. 14)
- 5.0.2. elaborate "manufacturer's and trader's liability" schemes for processing of certain types of products (return acceptance and delivery for processing) (p. 14)
- 5.0.3. introduce a deposit-refund system for packaging and other products (p. 14)

- 5.0.4. advance or shut down all waste dumps not compliant with the regulatory standards (p. 14)
- 5.0.5. perform re-cultivation at closed dumps. (p. 14)
- 5.0.6. develop regional facilities for collection, packaging (or repackaging), marking and temporary storage of hazardous waste (p. 14)
- 5.0.7. install a hazardous waste incineration (p. 14)
- 5.0.8. install equipment for physicochemical treatment and stabilisation of hazardous waste (p. 14)
- 5.0.9. establish a polygon for storage of hazardous waste (p. 14)
- 5.0.10. ensure the acceptance, treatment and processing of biodegradable waste (including also dehydrated sewage sludge) at the areas of polygons (p. 14)
- 5.0.11. establish regional household waste polygons for the storage of pre-treated, non-inert, non-hazardous waste in line with ES standards and best available technologies, including composting sites (p. 14)
- 5.0.12. Developing information collection, management and analysing systems (p. 14)

5.1. **To limit the generation of waste by reason of economic growth, and to ensure a considerable reduction of the total amount of waste generated by means of the best waste prevention possibilities, best available techniques, by increase in the efficiency of the use of resources and encouragement of more prudent consumer behaviour. (p. 14)**

5.2. **To ensure the availability of services of a centralized household waste management system to all residents. (p. 14)**

5.3. **To procure that the most part of the waste is returned in the economic circulation, in particular, by recycling, having therefore developed the packaging recycling systems, or returned in the environmentally friendly (e.g., compost) or harmless form. (p. 14)**

5.4. **Reduce the quantity of storable waste and to provide waste elimination or storage in the the human health and the environment safe manner. (p. 14)**

5.5. **promote waste processing as much as possible in the proximity of its generation (p. 14)**

5.6. **encourage the sustainable development of re-cultivated dump areas (p. 14)**

6. Elimination of Poverty (p. 14)

- 6.0.1. create an efficient social assistance benefits, incl. benefits for providing the minimum guaranteed income (p. 15)
- 6.0.2. improve the information concerning employment opportunities in rural areas in particular, and the social assistance available, rights and obligations in benefiting from the service (p. 15)
- 6.0.3. develop a social middleclass by means of promoting business activity that would have positive impact on the political and economical stability in the country (p. 15)
- 6.0.4. elaborate and to commence the implementation of aid programmes for families unable to pay rentals and public utility charges. (p. 15)
- 6.0.5. support the measures aimed at fostering the competitiveness of companies based in less developed regions (p. 15)
- 6.0.6. encourage the development of untraditional farming and alternative occupations in rural areas. (p. 15)
- 6.0.7. elaborate and to implement programmes aimed at expanding the adult education possibilities of those in poverty and on low budgets. (p. 15)
- 6.0.8. elaborate and to implement the special study crediting procedures for youth from poor and low-budget families (p. 15)
- 6.0.9. elaborate procedures for subsidising the apprenticeship at work (p. 15)

- 6.0.10. determine and to implement measures for promotion of territorial mobility (e.g., transport allowances) (p. 15)
- 6.0.11. improve the system of regional transport subsidising (p. 15)
- 6.0.12. approximate gradually the non-taxable minimum salary to the minimum monthly pay stipulated in the country (p. 16)
- 6.0.13. raise the professional background of social counsellors (p. 16)
- 6.0.14. improve the mechanisms for registration and control of beneficiaries of social benefits to ensure the continuity and efficiency of the social work done (p. 16)
- 6.0.15. promote social involvement and NGO activities (p. 16)

6.1. reduce the number of individuals in absolute poverty and to improve the living standard of such persons (p. 15)

6.2. prevent causes of poverty by means of coherent, coordinated and purposeful action involving all sectors and administrative levels (p. 15)

6.3. encourage the planning and implementation of successful and coordinated poverty prevention measures (p. 15)

6.4. encourage the employment and occupational skills development of those in poverty and low budgets (p. 15)

7. Employment (p. 16)

- 7.0.1. develop the education system that meets the requirements of the labour market (p. 17)
- 7.0.2. split the responsibility between the state, municipalities, employees and individual regarding the financing of continuous education and providing the lifelong learning (p. 17)
- 7.0.3. develop a stimulation system for the involvement of employers in the promotion of financing of the education (p. 17)
- 7.0.4. Development of educational programmes of all levels in line with the development trends in sectors of economy. (p. 17)
- 7.0.5. develop the system of professional orientation, consultancy, correspondence courses, continuous education and retraining (p. 17)
- 7.0.6. implement the actions for the development of human resources, ensuring the balance of labour force demand and supply (p. 17)
- 7.0.7. promote the development of human resources involved in the production, processing of agricultural products and the production of foodstuffs with a view to ensure the development of production and processing, and the improvement of management, search for new sales markets (p. 17)
- 7.0.8. provide support for preparation of highly qualified personnel to promote the development and implementation of innovations based on the knowledge and research. (p. 17)
- 7.0.9. take measures aimed at mitigating social impacts caused by the decrease in the number of persons employed in agriculture. (p. 17)
- 7.0.10. ensure the availability of services, providing the services as close as possible to the place of residence of the unemployed, and to establish self- information centres. (p. 17)
- 7.0.11. improve the system for training and retraining of unemployed persons, to elaborate new programmes in line with the demand of the labour market. (p. 17)
- 7.0.12. create a support network, to elaborate and to implement measures intended for risk and socially repudiated groups of society (p. 17)
- 7.0.13. establish and to develop the complex of employment promotion measures for obtaining and increasing of professional qualifications by handicapped persons, to establish the system of subsidised workplaces. (p. 17)

- 7.0.14. provide training of the personnel for work with handicapped people, risk and socially repudiated groups of society. (p. 17)
- 7.0.15. promote the involvement of youth in the labour market. (p. 17)

7.1. increase the quality of workforce to meet the demands of labour market (p. 16)

7.2. ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market (p. 16)

7.3. promote the integration of handicapped people, risk and socially repudiated groups of people (p. 16)

7.4. increase the quality of services rendered to jobseekers and unemployed people (p. 16)

8. Education and Science (p. 17)

- 8.0.1. develop a uniform professional orientation system (p. 19)
- 8.0.2. rearrange and to modernise the educational system, finalise the educational reform (p. 19)
- 8.0.3. put in order the spheres of correspondence learning and continuous education (p. 19)
- 8.0.4. modernise the facilities of educational establishments providing information technologies in adequate quantity. (p. 19)
- 8.0.5. continue the reform concerning the pay of pedagogues (p. 19)
- 8.0.6. elaborate a set of measures for renewal of academic staff. (p. 19)
- 8.0.7. link the science, education and production (p. 19)
- 8.0.8. promote the inclusion of sustainable development and environmental issues in educational programmes of educational establishments (p. 19)
- 8.0.9. improve the education quality assessment criteria with a view to ensure the formal recognition and competitiveness of qualifications, degrees and diplomas obtained in Latvia in the European labour market. (p. 19)
- 8.0.10. set up a system of professional education and continuous education in compliance with the requirements of labour markets (p. 19)
- 8.0.11. ensure a uniform management of educational system (p. 19)
- 8.0.12. foster the increase in educational cost-efficiency at all levels and types of education (p. 19)
- 8.0.13. provide the compulsory elementary education, several programmes compliant with the certain standard with integrated content of education, including the mastering of elementary skills and fundamental knowledge, personal development and value-based education. (p. 19)
- 8.0.14. ensure that professional education provides with the theoretical and practical competence for the work in the particular profession motivating timely for professional development and life long learning (p. 19)
- 8.0.15. promote the involvement of private capital in education and research (p. 19)
- 8.0.16. promote the progress of scientific research to commercial research and innovative activities ensuring an immediate launching of new products and services to the market (p. 19)
- 8.0.17. provide a state aid for the development of innovative companies and infrastructure - scientific research centres, technology centres, business incubators, high-tech companies (p. 19)
- 8.0.18. establish a system of financial support for innovative activity by increasing the state budget allocation oriented towards innovative activity by splitting it among commercial research, development and innovative activity by involving a private capital (p. 19)

8.1. ensure the access of education for everyone. (p. 18)

8.2. ensure the quality of education at all levels and in all respects in line with the needs of social and economic development (p. 18)

8.3. ensure social equality in the access of education (p. 18)

8.4. ensure flexible opportunities in obtaining education all through lifetime (p. 18)

8.5. ensure the rate of growth of the scientific potential (p. 18)

9. Environment and Health (p. 19)

9.0.1. improve the air quality monitoring system in urban areas (p. 20)

9.0.2. develop air quality improvement plans (p. 20)

9.0.3. optimise the structure of providers of healthcare services (p. 20)

9.0.4. enhance the fuel quality control (p. 20)

9.0.5. control the residue of pesticides in the soil. (p. 20)

9.0.6. provide the control of harmful substances in the products marketed in Latvia (p. 20)

9.0.7. popularise the use of biological plant protection means (p. 20)

9.0.8. facilitate (both organizationally and financially) the personnel training on the issues of safe working environment and health (p. 20)

9.0.9. provide for substitution of hazardous chemicals with the less hazardous ones (p. 20)

9.0.10. ensure a state guaranteed healthcare and social benefits for the socially vulnerable classes of the population (p. 20)

9.0.11. set up a fair, available and good quality healthcare system (p. 20)

9.0.12. increase the awareness, motivation, involvement of the population of Latvia in health preservation (p. 20)

9.1. increase the lifetime expectancy of the inhabitants of Latvia by means of improving the environmental condition and social conditions (p. 20)

9.2. improve the quality of life of the population and the safety of households (p. 20)

9.3. diminish sickness rate, mortality and invalidity caused by: - contaminated food; - occupational diseases; - natural nidus infections and other infectious diseases; - accidents; - chronic (e.g., cardiovascular) diseases. (p. 20)

9.4. decrease the effect of physical factors (e.g., noise) on the human health (p. 20)

9.5. change the attitudes of people towards the environment and health (p. 20)

9.6. improve the health condition of the population of Latvia. (p. 20)

10. Housing Policy (p. 20)

10.0.1. continue the implementation of purposeful formation of the consciousness and awareness for the energy-efficient management of homes (p. 21)

10.0.2. Implementation of effective financial instruments for housing development (subsidies and allocations for social housing, guarantees - for the construction or improvement of an adequate housing, purpose loans and support programmes - for target audience). (p. 21)

10.0.3. Implementation of fiscal policy to facilitate the housing development and restoration. (p. 21)

10.0.4. Establishment of regional counselling centres for housing management and renovation issues (p. 21)

10.0.5. establish and implement a monitoring system for dwelling houses by providing information system, collecting information under the auspices of the state agency on the quality, comfortableness, ownership of the existing and planned housing, demand for and offer of all kinds of housing, quality of infrastructures and housing environment. (p. 21)

- 10.0.6. encourage the development of modern energy metering systems (in centralised heat-supply, air-conditioning, hot water supply according to the actual consumption). *(p. 21)*
- 10.0.7. Construction of good quality housing by encouraging the use of up-to-date environmental friendly thermo-technology and construction materials. *(p. 21)*
- 10.0.8. Facilitation of the development of the housing market. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.9. Energy auditing and certification of apartment blocks *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.10. Installation of consumption-based metering for centralised heat-supply, energy used for air-conditioning, hot water supply. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.11. Heat insulation of newly erected buildings *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.12. perform the housing monitoring by gathering the information on housing provision, housing demand, housing quality, ownership structure, comfortableness, infrastructure and environmental quality. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.13. elaborate and to implement assistance programmes for families unable to pay the arrears of rentals and for public utility services. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.14. evaluate the efficiency and implementation mechanism of the social housing programme. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.15. ensure that pensioners without support as well as families with children and several unemployed are not evicted from flats for arrears of rentals without rehousing *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.16. Municipalities shall implement support measures for poor and low-budget families by granting resettlement benefit for families, which are willing to move to apartments of less area. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.17. develop the chain of homes and office apartments. *(p. 22)*
- 10.0.18. organise tight controls over the rise in regulated public utilities tariffs *(p. 22)*

10.1. implementation of the state policy in housing matters with the mediation of a public agency and the increasing its institutional capacity in regions *(p. 21)*

10.2. promote the balanced development of various housing segments in the country by means improving the housing crediting system thus approximating the living quality conditions to the average standard of the EU Member States *(p. 21)*

10.3. Saving and efficient utilisation of energy focusing on the sources of renewable energy *(p. 21)*

10.4. Utilisation of long-drawn construction sites and old buildings for new needs *(p. 21)*

10.5. ensure all inhabitants with good, healthy and safe home in the efficient and flexible housing market featured by adequate protection of consumer rights, creating favourable conditions for the improvement of the existing homes by individuals and legal entities (including the improvements in residential areas and humanisation of the urban environment), and for construction and acquisition of the new ones *(p. 21)*

11. Industry *(p. 22)*

- 11.0.1. encourage the application of knowledge and technologies in production. *(p. 23)*
- 11.0.2. create an environment that would promote an innovative activity (technological parks and centres, consultancy offices). *(p. 23)*
- 11.0.3. foster the establishment and development of innovative businesses. *(p. 23)*
- 11.0.4. ensure the availability of financial resources for increasing of productivity and arrangement of environmental issues. *(p. 23)*
- 11.0.5. improve the taxation system with a view to promote investment in modernisation and restructurisation of manufacturing. *(p. 23)*
- 11.0.6. encourage the consideration and acceptance of good practices and experiences, application of methods and techniques in Latvian enterprises (environmental friendlier technologies, international standards, implementation of quality and environmental management systems, Quality Award). *(p. 23)*

- 11.0.7. provide the manufacturing sector with qualified and competitive specialists. (p. 23)
- 11.0.8. implement the best available techniques in manufacturing enterprises. (p. 23)
- 11.0.9. ensure the support services aimed at strengthening the Latvian exporters in the existing markets and successful penetration of the one ones. (p. 23)
- 11.0.10. develop and promote principle of corporate social responsibility which predicts that enterprises on voluntary bases integrate social and environmental requirements in their activities (p. 24)

11.1. Modernisation and restructurisation of the manufacturing, i.e. production process based on environmentally friendly use of renewable natural resources employment of technological innovations (p. 23)

11.2. Development and linking of the scientific potential with the production (p. 23)

11.3. Development of information technologies (p. 23)

11.4. Economical consumption of energy resources and non-renewable raw materials (p. 23)

12. Energy (p. 24)

- 12.0.1. use economically justified potential of heat loads of the cities of Latvia making use of the support for energy production by means of cogeneration as defined by the Government. (p. 25)
- 12.0.2. With a view to increase the security of the country, to increase the proportion of local energy resources in the total consumption, diversify the suppliers of energy resources, integrate into the European markets of energy resources (Baltic Ring). (p. 25)
- 12.0.3. increase the use of natural gas in combustion equipment thus reducing the use of HFO, thus extending the natural gas supply zones. (p. 25)
- 12.0.4. decrease environmental hazard on continuous basis, to encourage the choice of high quality fuel, to decrease the volume of hazardous emissions. (p. 25)
- 12.0.5. take measures for more rational use and supply of energy, thus gradually increasing the energy efficiency potential in the systems of both energy consumers and utilities. (p. 25)
- 12.0.6. make the market mechanism more active for development of electrical energy industry and economy. (p. 25)
- 12.0.7. promote development of energy sector in accordance with the development of economy as well as to promote equally the economic activities in different regions of the country (p. 25)
- 12.0.8. support strengthening of the role of Latvia in the worldwide market of the transport of energy resources services, also making use of underground gas storages. (p. 25)
- 12.0.9. promote use of renewable and local energy resources. (p. 25)
- 12.0.10. reduce and limit the negative impact of energy production to the environment by means of monitoring the correspondence of the concentration of thermal power plant' hazardous emissions to the norms by means of making the initial evaluation of the influence to the environment by boiler houses, small scale hydropower plant and wind power plants and rising the standards for measures aimed at safety of the dams and the banks of water basins of hydropower plants. (p. 25)
- 12.0.11. With a view to promoting the use of energy resources of special support considering the perspective of the renewable energy sources and the technologies of their use as well their being in a transition phase, ability to operate in the conventional or traditional energy market, to define the component of the renewable ("green") energy in the total balance of energy resources of all power consumers in Latvia with the objective to balance on social, economic and technical grounds and promote the use of renewable energy resources and reduce the import of electrical energy into the country. (p. 25)
- 12.0.12. promote production of bio-fuel (bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, bio-gas), making use of raw materials of the agricultural production (rape, grain), as well as organic products formed in the cattle-breeding production process. (p. 25)
- 12.0.13. establish preconditions for introduction of market and competition elements in the power industry. (p. 25)

- 12.0.14. simplify and clearly define the procedures for access to transmission and distribution network (p. 25)
- 12.0.15. ensure establishment of the reserve of oil products and environmentally safe storage and maintenance (p. 25)
- 12.0.16. encourage the use of the resources of EU economic and regional development funds for the development of energy sector. (p. 25)

12.1. promote the development of energy industry in accordance with balanced and sustainable economic development (p. 24)

12.2. decrease the environmental pollution from energy facilities, especially emissions of air pollutant substances (p. 24)

12.3. increase the use of renewable (local) energy resources (p. 24)

12.4. increase the safety of energy supply (p. 24)

12.5. ensure the technical and organisation readiness of Latvia's energy supply system for synchronous operation with the systems of the Nordic countries and those of Central Europe (p. 24)

13. Transport (p. 25)

- 13.0.1. establish a united passenger transport system to provide high quality and available public transportation service to people. (p. 26)
- 13.0.2. ensure high level of traffic safety and establishment of environmentally friendly transport system. (p. 26)
- 13.0.3. diversify and to promote development of services and industrial production (factories, combined transport terminals, cargo distribution and logistics centres) in harbours and other transport nodes. (p. 26)
- 13.0.4. ensure integration and successful operation of Latvian transport system in the European transport network system, to promote operation of multimodal transport corridor East-West in the field of international cargo and passenger transportation. (p. 26)
- 13.0.5. implement the regional road program in order to decrease the regional differences (p. 26)
- 13.0.6. elaborate and implement the efficient allocation mechanism to ensure the development of passenger railway transport, to implement the national investment projects for modernisation and renovation of the rolling stock. (p. 26)
- 13.0.7. develop small harbours, to carry out reconstruction of infrastructure, to develop yacht tourism, as well as to increase the safety and waste collection in harbours. (p. 26)
- 13.0.8. maintain and develop integrated, efficient and environment preserving transport infrastructure (roads, railway, harbours, airports, main pipelines). (p. 27)
- 13.0.9. promote economical and environmentally friendly types of transport and to establish preconditions for their implementation. (p. 27)
- 13.0.10. improve the quality of control of the technical condition of cars. (p. 27)
- 13.0.11. define the recommended route for transportation of dangerous cargoes (p. 27)
- 13.0.12. develop bicycle transport and corresponding infrastructure (p. 27)
- 13.0.13. establish environmentally secure system of handling the outworn vehicles (p. 27)

13.1. decrease air pollution and noise caused by transport (p. 26)

13.2. optimise production structure to decrease the cargo transport volume (p. 26)

13.3. develop environment friendly types of transport, also public transport and railway transport (p. 26)

13.4. increase the safety of cargo and passenger transportation (p. 26)

13.5. develop sea transport. (p. 26)

13.6. increase the service quality in passenger and cargo transportation (p. 26)

14. Agriculture (p. 27)

- 14.0.1. ensure requirements for inoffensiveness of production. (p. 28)
- 14.0.2. ensure quality of production and services (p. 28)
- 14.0.3. ensure effective management of agricultural land (p. 28)
- 14.0.4. ensure conservation of genetic resources of cultivated plants and animals used in agriculture. (p. 28)
- 14.0.5. ensure conservation of biological variety of wild plants and animals, characteristic for agricultural lands. (p. 28)
- 14.0.6. promote conservation of traditional rural landscape (p. 28)
- 14.0.7. establish rational structure of households. (p. 28)
- 14.0.8. create favourable business environment. (p. 28)
- 14.0.9. optimise production of agriculture (p. 28)
- 14.0.10. promote specialization and concentration of households. (p. 28)
- 14.0.11. decrease social and economic differences and risk. (p. 28)
- 14.0.12. facilitate the development of agricultural production market. (p. 28)
- 14.0.13. introduce environment friendly methods of agriculture. (p. 28)
- 14.0.14. promote diversification of employment in rural areas. (p. 28)
- 14.0.15. promote availability of credit resources. (p. 28)
- 14.0.16. promote protection of the domestic market. (p. 28)

14.1. Satisfaction of consumers requirement for qualitative foodstuffs (p. 28)

14.2. Ensure continuity of resources used in agriculture (p. 28)

14.3. Provision of economic and social welfare of rural population (p. 28)

15. Regional development (p. 28)

- 15.0.1. eliminate the factors delaying the development of the territories of special support and promote further development of the territories of special support. (p. 29)
- 15.0.2. promote development of across- the - border cooperation between inland and border territories of neighbouring countries. (p. 29)
- 15.0.3. elaborate and implement programmes for improving entrepreneurial situation in planning regions paying special attention to the development of the territories of special support. (p. 29)
- 15.0.4. promote orientation of less competitive farms to other types of operation that are less related or unrelated to agriculture (biologic agriculture, untraditional agriculture, rural tourisms, preserving the traditional landscape, creating alternative sources of income and work places for rural population). (p. 29)
- 15.0.5. ensure participation of wood industry in efficient land utilisation. (p. 29)
- 15.0.6. promote development of cities by solving the quality problems of urban environment. (p. 29)
- 15.0.7. Optimal development model for every region shall be implemented and continuously developed promoting balanced (p. 29)
- 15.0.8. economic development - attracting investment, establishing modern infrastructure, supporting entrepreneurial activities, integrating into the model of the new economy; (p. 29)
- 15.0.9. social development - reducing social segregation, promoting employment and improving labour standards, developing regional education and knowledge management infrastructure, implementing family support and encouraging natality; (p. 30)

15.0.10. administration development - strengthening municipalities, encouraging integration of regions in international community (including project development), inter-regional informative and economic links. (p. 30)

15.1. create purposeful support policy for the national planning of regions (and separate parts of the country) (p. 29)

15.2. Development of the territories close to the sea, paying special attention to the development of harbour and nearby territories (p. 29)

15.3. National support according to the regional support map of Latvia (p. 29)

15.4. Diversification of rural economy and increase of the living standard of people in the rural territories making it close to cities (p. 29)

16. Tourism (p. 30)

16.0.1. define intensity of tourist flow and the most suitable relaxation ways for the most popular tourism, relaxation and sport objects. (p. 31)

16.0.2. re-direct tourist flows from the most sensitive objects and territories to the places where it causes the least harm. (p. 31)

16.0.3. follow the nature protection plans requirements in the specially protected nature territories. (p. 31)

16.0.4. preserve valuable and important biotopes in the existing and potential tourism places. (p. 31)

16.0.5. elaborate a uniform methodology in tourism resources zoning and tourism development in regionalization of territories and regions. (p. 31)

16.0.6. follow the management requirement of integrated coastal areas of the Baltic Sea Tourism. (p. 31)

16.0.7. continue development of existing quality certificates and notes. (p. 31)

16.0.8. improve tourism services quality by introducing quality management system in tourism sector. (p. 31)

16.0.9. elaborate the set of measures for directing the Latvian tourism product towards local and international markets. (p. 31)

16.0.10. ensure qualitative information that is unified with image of Latvia tourism for the priority tourism markets in the appropriate languages and quantities (p. 31)

16.0.11. further develop existing co-operation with other Baltic countries both in term of tourism products, and in terms of marketing due to the fact that Latvia alone is not able to develop potential distant markets; similarly, to develop cooperation with the states of the Baltic Sea region, and to develop this cooperation in future to the extent of the European Union. (p. 31)

16.0.12. increase the amount of statistic information and to improve its quality. (p. 31)

16.0.13. promote tourism services availability for everyone including people with special needs, youth, families and children, pensioners, and unemployed (p. 31)

16.1. Develop incoming tourism (tourism services export) (p. 30)

16.2. develop a positive tourism image of Latvia (p. 30)

16.3. Develop local tourism (p. 30)

16.4. Improve tourism legal base and to strengthen tourism institutional base (p. 30)

16.5. promote tourism entrepreneurship and international cooperation (p. 30)

16.6. Coordinate development of different industry sectors (tourism resources, infrastructure, tourism marketing, tourism education and research, tourism statistics etc.) (p. 30)

16.7. Promote creation of well-educated and patriotic society (p. 30)

17. Latvia must build up a welfare society appreciating and promoting the democracy, equality, integrity and its cultural heritage (*p. 6*)
18. Latvia must build up a stable economy capable of ensuring the social needs at the same time safeguarding the rate of the economic growth does not exceed the rate of the environmental pollution and consumption of resources (*p. 6*)
19. Latvia must ensure a safe and healthy environment for both the present and next generations (*p. 6*)
20. Latvia must take adequate measures aimed at preserving the biodiversity and protection of ecosystems. (*p. 6*)
21. Latvia must develop a responsible attitude in the society towards nature resources and constantly increase the efficiency of the utilisation of resources (*p. 6*)
22. Latvia must gradually change from beneficiary of international aid to a country that is able to ensure its needs and necessities by own means, and even provide assistance to other countries where needed. (*p. 6*)
23. Latvia must ensure the integration of environmental matters and develop a wide use of the environmental policy means in all other sectoral policies. (*p. 6*)
24. Latvia must procure that market economy mechanisms serve the sustainable development. (*p. 6*)
25. Latvia must ensure social participation in the sustainable development processes. (*p. 6*)
26. Latvia must constantly assess its progress in the achievement of the defined sustainable development objectives. (*p. 6*)

Total number of priorities: 319

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