

Ministry of Environmental
Protection and Regional
Development
Republic of Latvia

Resource efficiency goals and targets in national policies: Latvia

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General facts about Latvian economy

Population: 1.98 million (*0.4 % of EU-28 total*)

GDP: EUR 23.6 billion (*0.2% of EU-28 total in 2014*)

EUR 24.4 billion in 2015 with growth prognosis + 3% for
2016

GDP/ person : EUR 17,500 (*in purchasing power standard*)
(*64 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014*)

Use of materials:

42.9 million tonnes DMC (*0.6 % of EU-28 total in 2014*)

21.5 tonnes DMC/person (*156 % of EU-28 average in 2014*)

Resource productivity 0.51 EUR/kg

(*26 % of EU-28 average in 2014*)

Structure of national economy (2015):

- ✓ agriculture: 3,3 %
- ✓ industry: ~23 % (processing industry -12,5%, construction-6,5% of total)
- ✓ services: ~ 74 %
(public & business services, trade, transport – 9,5%)



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Policy framework

Latvia does not have a dedicated to resource efficiency comprehensive national strategy or action plan.

However, resource efficiency is addressed in:

- ✓ Overarching national development vision - **Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030**
- ✓ And in several **mid-term policy documents for current programming/planning period 2014-2020**:
 - National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020
 - Environmental Policy Guidelines for 2014-2020
 - State Waste Management Plan 2013-2020
 - National Energy Development Guidelines for 2016-2020

and less explicit in:

- Transport Development Guidelines 2014-2020
- Electromobility Development Plan 2014-2020
- National Industrial Policy Guidelines for 2014-2020
- National Science, Technology Development and Innovation Guidelines 2014-2020
- Rural Development Programme 2014-2020
- Forestry Development Guidelines 2015-2020



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Overview on general objectives related to resource efficiency in national policies

- ✓ increased resource productivity and effective governance of resources [Sustainable Development Strategy until 2030];
- ✓ material and resource efficiency and sustainable management of natural and cultural capital [National Development Plan for Latvia 2014-2020];
- ✓ foster resource efficiency through (green) innovation that would allow diverting secondary material from waste streams, promote material reuse, waste recycling and recovery,
- ✓ enhance the rational use of resources and new technologies to decrease emissions from industry, transport and households [Environmental Policy Guidelines for 2014-2020];
- ✓ energy efficiency objectives [National Energy Development Guidelines 2016-2020; Transport Development Guidelines 2014-2020];
- ✓ promotion of resource efficiency through low-carbon economy in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors [Rural Development Programme 2014-2020]

Indicators and targets in SD Strategy 2030



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A concept of **green country that is set as a national vision** implies a holistic attitude towards the sustainable use of natural resources and energy.

Strategy addresses resource efficiency in three chapters:

- ✓ Innovative and eco-efficient economy
- ✓ Nature as capital for future and
- ✓ Spatial development perspective rural dimension).

General:

- ecological footprint – below 2.5 global ha/inhabitant;
- resource productivity – EUR 710 per tonne of DMC;

Energy

- energy intensity in economy - gross domestic energy consumption against GDP: 150 kilograms of petroleum equivalent per EUR 1000 of GDP;
- share of renewable resources: 50 % of energy produced from renewable sources in the total gross final energy consumption;

Waste

- 80 % of collected waste to be recycled;

Climate and air

- greenhouse gas emissions: 47 % of emissions against 1990;
- total state emissions to air – specific targets set for each polluting substance;

Agriculture, forestry and biodiversity

- 18 % of territory to achieve specially protected nature area status
- 15 % of managed agricultural lands under organic farming;
- managed agricultural lands to make up 95 % of total agricultural lands;
- forest coverage – to reach 55 % of total territory;

Transport

- 50 % coverage for local roads and 100 % for regional roads by asphalt (black)



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Indicators and step-wise targets in National Development Plan

- increase in **resource productivity** (GDP/DMC) to:
 - EUR 540/t of resources in 2017, and
 - EUR 600/t in 2020
- increase in the proportion of energy produced from **renewable energy** resources in total gross energy consumption to at least 40 % in 2020;
- reducing **energy consumption** in generating GDP to
 - 280 kg of petroleum equiv. per EUR 1 000 of GDP in 2020 and
 - less than EUR 150 in 2030;
- reducing intensity of **GHGs emissions** in the economy (measured in t of CO₂ equiv. per EUR 1 423 * to
 - EUR 1 130 in 2020 and
 - below EUR 1 070 in 2030.

**Equivalent to LVL 1 000 (the LVL was the national currency before the introduction of the EUR)*



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Resource efficiency targets in environmental policy

- ✓ reduction of **greenhouse gas emissions** – limiting an increase of emissions to 17 % (compared to 2005) in the non-emissions trading system sector (non-ETS) and limiting total country's GHGs emissions to 12.16 mill. t of CO₂ equiv.
- ✓ ensured **CO₂** sink in the forestry sector – 16.3 milj. t of CO₂ equiv.
- ✓ **water** losses in centralised water supply systems reduced to 5.5 % of the total amount of water supplied to the system;
- ✓ 100 % of groundwater bodies to remain in a good status, meaning that both chemical and quantitative statuses shall be good, and water abstraction volumes not cause depletion of resources.
- ✓ areas of territories with agro-environmental measures reach 80 000 hectares;
- ✓ proportion of agricultural land using organic farming methods to reach 12 %;
- ✓ **targets for the waste management sector** are defined separately

Resource efficiency targets in waste sector



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- ✓ by 2020, the preparation for re-use and recycling of waste materials (paper, metal, plastic, glass from households), and possibly others will be increased to a minimum of 50 % overall by weight;
- ✓ by 2020, the preparation for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste as a substitute for other materials, will be increased to a minimum of 70 % by weight;
- ✓ reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill after 16 July.2013 to 50 % of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable waste produced in 1995, and further reduced to 35 % by 16 July 2020;
- ✓ by 31 December 2015, reach the 60 % (by weight) recycling and recovery target for packaging waste and reach the following minimum targets (by weight) for individual materials: 65 % for glass, 83 % for paper and cardboard, 50% for metal, 41 % for plastic and 29 % for wood;
- ✓ by 2016, reach the 55 % (by weight) recycling target for packaging waste and reach the following minimum targets (by weight) for individual materials: 60 % for glass, 60 % for paper and cardboard, 50% for metal, 22.5 % for plastic and 15 % for wood;
- ✓ by 2016 the reuse and recovery of all end-of life vehicles will reach at least 95 % by an average weight per vehicle and year;
- ✓ by 2015 the re-use and recycling of all end-of life vehicles shall be increased to at least 85 % by an average weight per vehicle and year;
- ✓ ensure that by August 2016 the collected amount of WEEE from private households will reach 4 kg per inhabitant per year;
- ✓ by August 2016 increase collection rate of WEEE to 40–45 % by an average weight per appliance that was placed on the Latvian market in the last three years;
- ✓ by August 2021 increase the collection rate of WEEE to 65 % by an average weight per appliance that was placed on the Latvian market in the last three years or by 85 % of all WEEE produced in Latvia;
- ✓ Ensure recovery and recycling rates in compliance with Annexes I, III of Directive 2012/19/EK;
- ✓ By 26 September 2016 collect 45 % of waste portable batteries and accumulators by average weight of amount sold in Latvia in last 3 years.



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Targets in energy sector for 2020

- ✓ share of **renewable energy** (% of energy produced from renewable resources in total gross energy consumption) – 40 %;
- ✓ share of renewable energy (% of gross energy consumption from transport) – 10 %;

- ✓ reduction of greenhouse gas emissions per fuel or energy unit supplied by 6% (base 2010);
- ✓ energy efficiency targets comply with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EK);
- ✓ reduction of average energy consumption for heating by 50% compared to 2009 (when it was 202 kWh/m² (aspirational target));
- ✓ reduction of energy intensity to 280 kg of petroleum equiv. per EUR 1 000 of GDP;

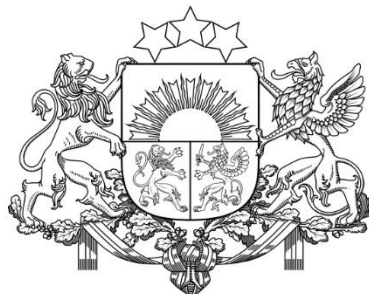
- ✓ reduction of **greenhouse gas emissions** – limiting an increase of emissions to 17 % (compared to 2005) in the non-emissions trading system sector (non-ETS) and limiting total country's greenhouse gas emissions to 12.16 mill. t of CO₂ equiv.



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Main policy instruments to promote resource efficiency

- ✓ **Market and economic instruments** (natural resource tax and fees)
- ✓ **producer- responsibility schemes** related to extraction and use of natural resources (materials);
- ✓ **mandatory targets** to ensure rational use of waste as a resource by returning it to the economy through reuse, recycling or in other useful forms;
- ✓ **public financial support** for development of waste collection and separation, as well as recycling capacity (infrastructure and new technologies);
- ✓ **bio-economy concept** introduction in forestry, agriculture and food industry;
- ✓ **public awareness rising** on sustainable consumption and behaviour
- ✓ extensive **energy efficiency** programmes and campaigns



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