

**Pasaules
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Energy and Environment: Challenges for Latvia

U.Rotbergs
Riga, February 23





1. Climate friendly solutions
2. Energy efficiency
3. Supply security
4. Cost efficiency and market regulation
5. Economic growth (redefined)
6. National competitiveness
7. Environmental sustainability



Growing demand

Dependency from one supplier

Dependency from non-renewables

Low competition in energy sector

Low supply of renewables



Fragmented, non-transparent policy process

Selective attitude towards risks

«State of affairs agenda» versus long term risk/opportunity analysis

Policy communications

Pro nuclear?



Yet a bigger picture

Adapt the GDP to become a measure of real welfare and progress

Take proper account of the value of natural capital

Introduce targets and policies to improve resource productivity so as to encourage job creation and halt the overuse of resources and degradation of the environment

Remove all subsidies which harm the environment and encourage the use of energy

Fully apply the Polluter Pays Principle and the Precautionary Principle to avoid the risk of damaging environmental impacts

Encourage the development of new business models in favour of new, green economic activities and the move from material-intensive products to services

Club of Rome, 2010



we have to ask ourselves if public policies should be based on the advice of experts who have carried out robust and rigorous analysis of the evidence, or if they should be guided by lobbyists who appear driven by narrow ideological dogma.

