

Fact Sheet 1: National Level

Planning level

National

Planning system of the Republic of Latvia

Planning level	Planning instrument	Scale
	The Model for Growth of Latvia: Human Being in the First Place	Nationwide
	Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia	Nationwide
NATIONAL (STATE)	National Development Plan	Nationwide
	Maritime Spatial Plan	The sea and the terrestrial part that is functionally interlinked with the sea
REGIONAL (PLANNING REGIONS)	Sustainable Development Strategy of a Planning Region	Territory of the Planning Region
	Planning Region Development Programme	Territory of the Planning Region
LOCAL (LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)	Sustainable Development Strategy of a Local Government	Territory of the local government
	Local Government Development Programme	Territory of the local government
	Local Government Spatial Plan	Territory of the local government
	Local Plan	A part of the territory of the local government
	Detailed Plan	Typically deals with land unit(s)
ALL	Thematic Plans	Any

Type of plan

National Development Plan of Latvia for 2021-2027



Facts

Legal basis

- Development Planning System Law (adopted by the *Saeima* on 8 May 2008; entered into force on 1 January 2009). Section 11, Paragraph 3 designates the Cabinet of Ministers as responsible for ensuring the preparation of the National Development Plan and describes the content of the document.
- Spatial Development Planning Law (adopted by the *Saeima* on 13 October 2011; entered into force on 1 December 2011). Chapter III describes spatial planning on the national level.

Competences

- According to the Development Planning System Law (Section 12), the Prime Minister is responsible for ensuring the drafting of the National Development Plan as well as for supervising and coordinating its implementation. The Prime Minister also chairs the National Development Council, which is established for the purpose of planning and evaluating the long-term development of the country.
- The preparation of the National Development Plan is the responsibility of the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre (CSCC) – the managing institution of direct administration for state development planning and coordination under the Prime Minister. The CSCC draws up the superordinate national-level development planning documents by evaluating the long-term development models for the country, including the National Development Plan, and coordinates their implementation.

Binding force

- The National Development Plan is approved by the *Saeima* (Parliament).
- The National Development Plan is primarily implemented by ministries through policies and investment, and by municipalities through plans and investment in accordance with the spatial planning perspective and national regional development policy.

Tasks and content

- The National Development Plan is the superordinate medium-term development planning document. It defines national medium-term strategic objectives and outlines sectoral policies and key reforms, as well as public investments from the state budget, local government budget, European Union (EU) funds, and other financial sources (including foreign and national funds and programmes).

- The National Development Plan outlines the strategic objectives of the state, national priorities, directions for action for each priority, and the envisaged policy results. It incorporates indicators, measures, and responsible authorities for each direction for action.
- The National Development Plan also incorporates national spatial development priorities (spaces of national interests). The objective is to provide guidelines for further planning and the promotion of development at the national, regional, and local administrative levels in accordance with the needs and growth potential of the area.

Process, duration, participation

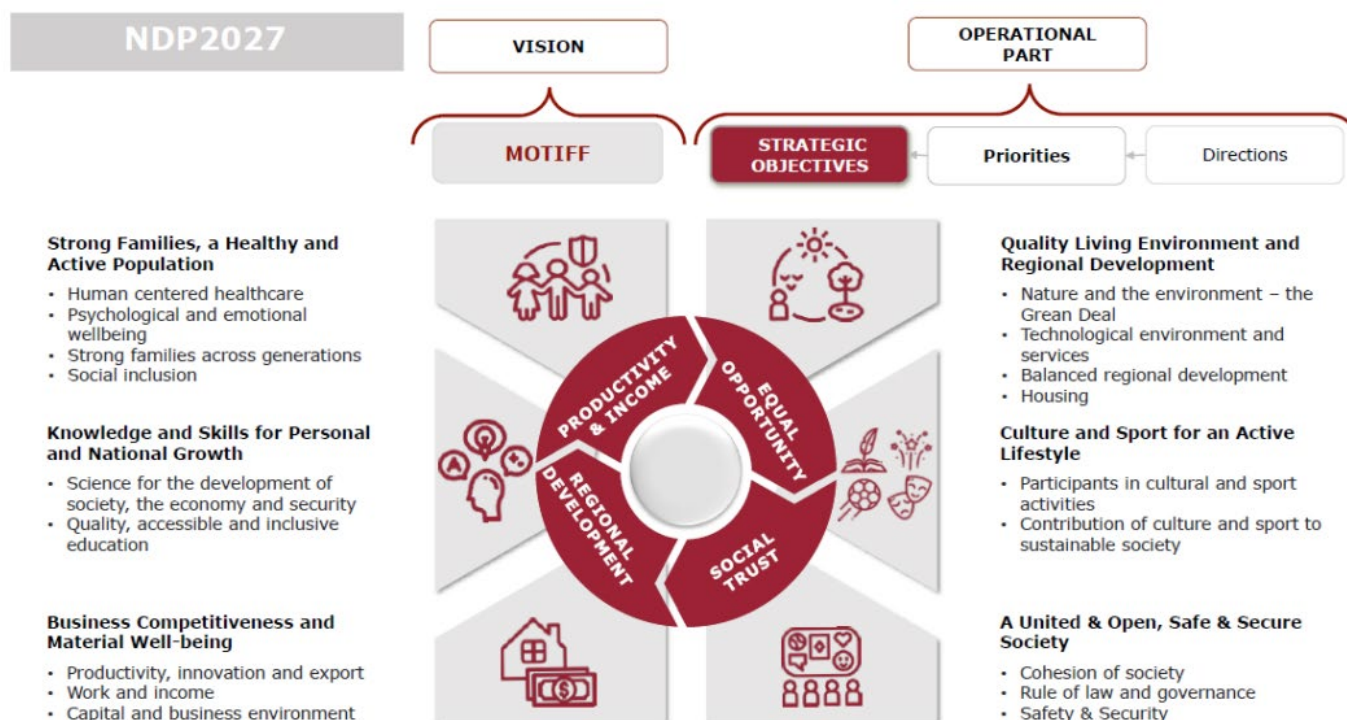
- In 2018, based on the medium-term evaluation results of the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020 and an analysis of sustainable development trends and challenges, a strategy for NDP2027 was developed and submitted to the National Development Council. In December 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the framework of priorities (the core) of the NDP2027 and a roadmap for further plan-making steps.
- In January 2019, a public consultation was held on the framework of priorities for the NDP2027. The framework was subsequently updated based on the opinions and comments received.
- From May to September 2019, the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre undertook work on the first draft of the NDP2027. This included a series of events: (1) an expert group discussion on strategic objectives, priorities, and directions for action involving politicians, business representatives, and researchers, (2) thematic discussions on the priorities of citizens and the state, (3) six focus groups in Riga and other regions, and (4) numerous meetings of the working groups detailing the directions of the specific priorities, tasks, and indicators.
- In October and November 2019, a public consultation on the draft NDP2027 and its strategic environmental impact assessment took place. Based on the results of the public consultation, a final version of the NDP2027 was prepared by the end of 2019.
- At the beginning of 2020, the NDP2027 was approved by the National Development Council and reviewed by the Cabinet of Ministers.
- In March 2020, the NDP2027 was submitted to the *Saeima*. The *Saeima* approved the NDP2027 on 2 July 2020.

Duration of validity

- The National Development Plan is typically valid for seven years. The current planning document is valid until 2027.

Details of the plan

The National Development Plan of Latvia for 2021-2027 (NDP2027) defines four strategic objectives and 18 directions for action grouped into six priorities. Each direction includes policy outcome indicators, measures, and at least one designated responsible authority (with other authorities and/or civil society organisations jointly responsible).



The spatial development perspective provides an integrated view of the development of the country. It sets development priorities for each type of space of national interest: (1) Rural Development Space, (2) Development Centres (cities), (3) the Metropolitan Area of Riga, (4) the Baltic Sea Coast, (5) the Eastern Border Area, and (6) Outstanding Nature, Landscape, and Cultural and Historical Areas.

Finally, the NDP2027 outlines procedures for its implementation, financing, monitoring, and evaluation. A biannual *Report on Progress Towards Achieving Latvia2030, NDP2027 and the Sustainable Development of the Country* is submitted to the *Saeima*, allowing for an assessment of the progress towards achieving the long-term and medium-term goals and objectives. This serves as a basis for amendments to the national planning documents.

Characteristics

Location of the area

- The National Development Plan deals with the whole territory of Latvia. The strategic objectives and priorities are relevant for national, regional, and local planning levels.

Initial situation

- The NDP2027 has been developed in accordance with the Latvian Sustainable Development Strategy until 2030 (Latvia2030) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It contributes to the implementation of the people-centred, long-term strategy 'The Model for Growth of Latvia: Human Being in the First Place.'
- The NDP2027 is based on an assessment of the current situation, global trends, and challenges, including those identified in the previous plan (National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020).

Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

- Preparation of the National Development Plan requires a strategic environmental impact assessment.

Notes and links

National Development Plan of Latvia for 2021-2027 (in English):

https://pkc.gov.lv/sites/default/files/inline-files/NAP2027_ENG.pdf

Website of the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2021-2027 (in Latvian):

<https://pkc.gov.lv/lv/nap2027>