

RIGA 2030

Sustainable Development
Strategy of Riga until 2030

and

Development Programme of Riga
for 2014-2020

SUMMARY

Riga, 2014



RĪGAS DOMES
PILSĒTAS ATTĪSTĪBAS
DEPARTAMENTS

RIGA 2030

Sustainable Development
Strategy of Riga until 2030

and

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for 2014-2020

SUMMARY

RIGA, 2014

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Abbreviations and acronyms

%	per cent
AD	action direction
BTP	biological treatment plant
CO2	carbon dioxide
Development Programme	Development Programme of Riga for 2014–2020
GRS	gas regulating station
ha	hectare
HCR	Historic Centre of Riga
HPP	hydroelectric power plant
IPT	immovable property tax
LO	long-term development objective
mln	million
PAD	priority action direction
Strategy	Sustainable Development Strategy of Riga until 2030
TEN-T	Trans-European Transport Network
TPP	thermal power plant
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
y	year



INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Strategy of Riga until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) and Development Programme of Riga for 2014-2020 (hereinafter referred to as the Development Programme) are development planning documents of the municipality of Riga approved by decision of Riga City Council No. 1173 on 27 May 2014.

The Strategy and Development Programme have been elaborated by Riga City Council City Development Department in cooperation with other municipal institutions and bodies. During the elaboration, a number of studies have been carried out, meetings with public organisations, non-governmental organisations, and residents have been organised. During public consultation, more than 900 proposals from both physical and legal entities have been received.

Such national planning documents as Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 and National Development Plan for 2014-2020, future guidelines of the European Union and Baltic Sea Region, as well as strategic documents of Riga Planning Region have been taken into account in the elaboration of the Strategy and Development Programme.

Position of the Sustainable Development Strategy of Riga in the integrated development planning system



Figure 1

The Strategy includes the future vision until 2030, while the Development Programme is an action document of the municipality for a period of seven years. Both documents are voluminous, therefore the main development possibilities have been put together in the summary of the Strategy and Development Programme.



KEY FACTS ABOUT RIGA

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE CITY

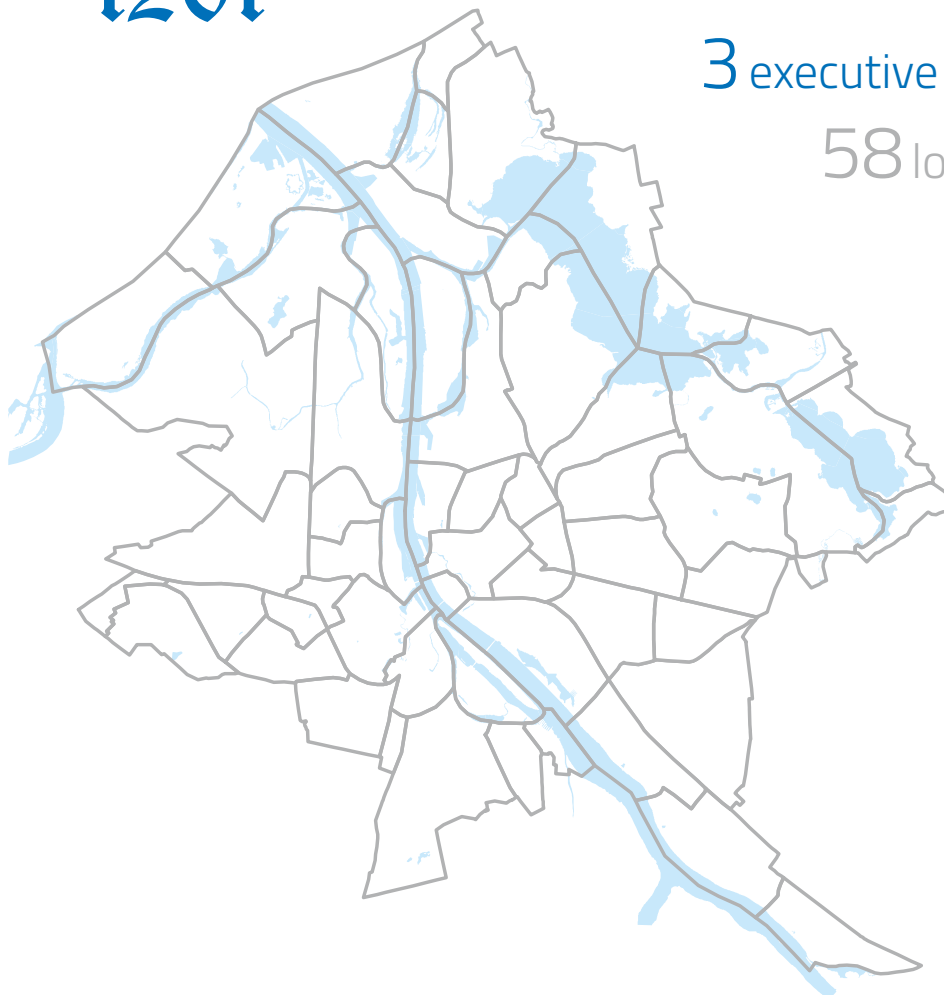
1201

TERRITORIAL DIVISION
OF THE CITY

6 districts and suburbs

3 executive boards

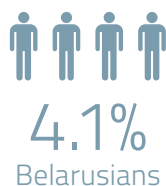
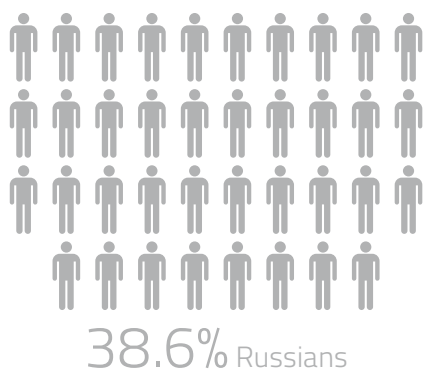
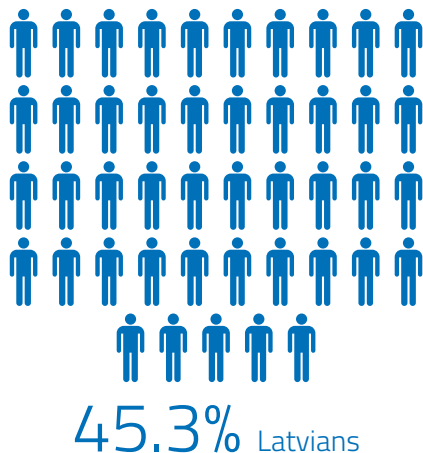
58 localities



NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

643.62 thousand¹

NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF INHABITANTS



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

9 671.5 million euro³



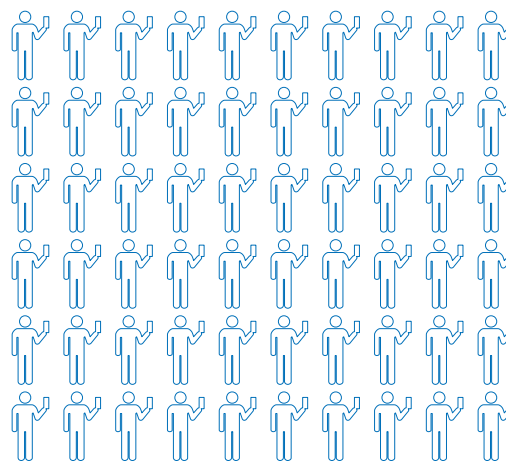
NUMBER OF STUDENTS

77.3 thousand⁴



DECISION-MAKING INSTITUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Riga City Council – 60 deputies



¹ Data of Central Statistical Bureau, 2013

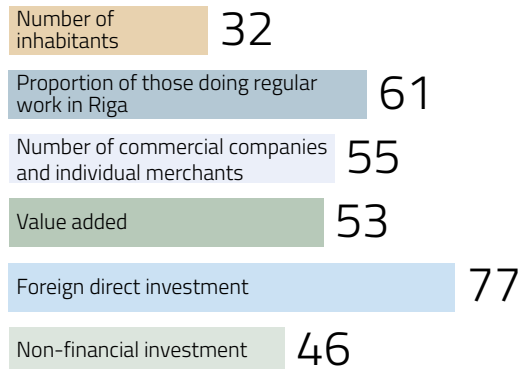
² Data of Central Statistical Bureau, 2013

³ Data of Central Statistical Bureau, 2010

⁴ Data of Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia, academic year 2011/2012

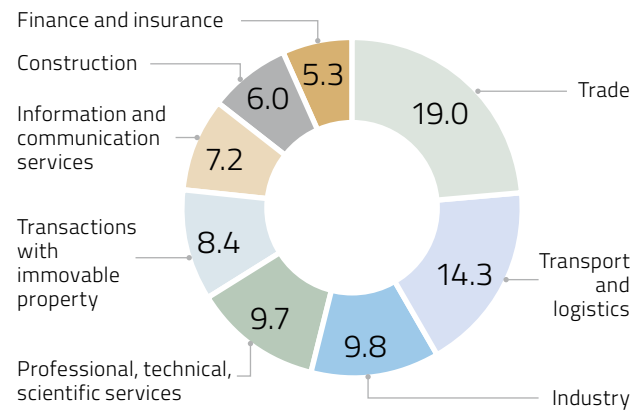
ROLE OF RIGA IN THE LATVIAN ECONOMY

(proportion of the city in the total
volume in the country, %)



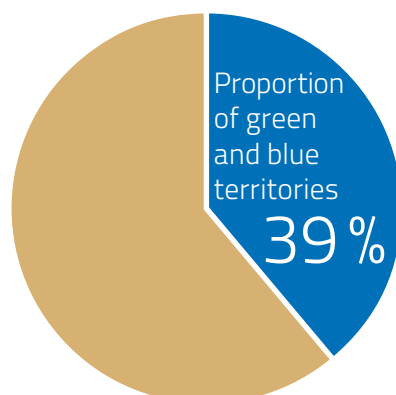
THE MAIN SECTORS OF ECONOMY OF THE CITY ⁵

(proportion of the sector in the
total value added of the city, %)



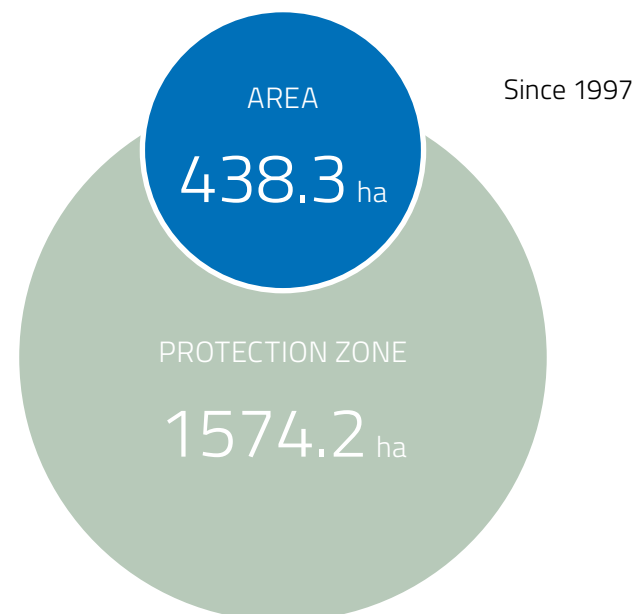
AREA

304.05 km²



HISTORIC CENTRE OF RIGA

has been included in the list of
UNESCO World Heritage



⁵ Public report of Riga City Council, 2012 (evaluation)



CHAPTER 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF RIGA UNTIL 2030

The Strategy is a planning document for long-term territory development of Riga municipality, which includes a vision, strategic objectives, spatial development perspective, and development priorities of the municipality's long-term development.

1.1. Strategic vision of the city

Mission of the municipality of Riga

Mission of the municipality of Riga is:

to serve the city's inhabitants in good faith and in a professional manner constantly and effectively, fulfilling both the functions stipulated by legislation and voluntary functions, using the municipality's resources in a reasonable, harmonised, and useful way in order to provide, through ethical cooperation with inhabitants of the city of Riga, high-quality life and facilitate personal growth of the inhabitants of Riga.

The mission of the municipality of Riga on a national scale is also expressed by its status of the capital and significant position in the national economy:

Riga — the capital of Latvia and the bearer of Latvia's name in the world.

Riga — the driving force of Latvia.

Motto and pillars of development of the city of Riga

When thinking about the future, the municipality of Riga relies on a motto that has already been determined:

Riga — the city of opportunities.

This means

that the **municipality creates** diverse **opportunities** for those who are living, working, learning, studying here or who have come here to spend holidays or on business to attain endless growth by building one's own dreams and ideas and making them come true without contradicting the interests of society,

and

individuals **use** these opportunities and are actively **participating** in the improvement and development thereof.

The main task of the municipality of Riga is to improve the life quality of the city's inhabitants. In a democratic society, growth of life quality relies upon the opportunities by use of which a man strives to reach the preferable level of life quality on his or her own.

By making a harmonic, convenient, and safe environment for living, working, and recreation, by helping people to get educated and be included within society, and by facilitating both traditional and creative entrepreneurship and the creation of new work places, the municipality of Riga offers the people of Riga various opportunities to fulfil their wishes and express themselves as far as it does not contradict the interests of society.

Society, economics, and urban environment are the pillars of development of the city of Riga, where- as the inhabitant of the city of Riga is in the centre thereof (Figure 2).

Further development of Riga relies on equal interaction of these three pillars that are the key for successful growth and thus a precondition for a high-quality life of the people of Riga.

City development pillars

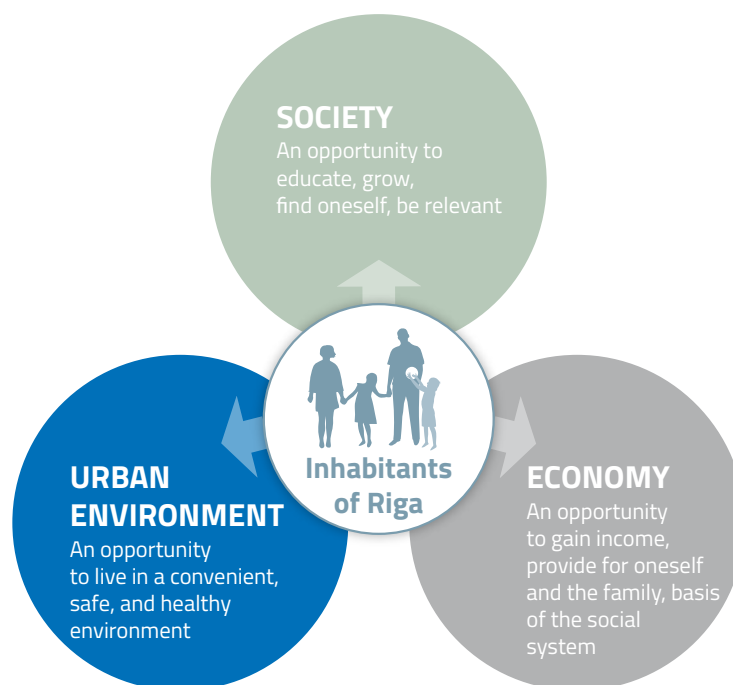


Figure 2

Society that is mainly formed by inhabitants is a basic element of the municipality and the main target group or "client" of the activity of the municipality. However, the quality of society or human capital — skills, knowledge, health, activity — is also one of the main factors that encourage economic development.

Economy is a basis of public and individual income that gives a chance to the individual to provide for oneself and the family, which provides overall public services to the society and maintenance and development of the public infrastructure. Entrepreneurship is the key driving force of the economy, while the mission of the municipality as regards economic development is the promotion of entrepreneurship that includes the creation of a favourable business environment in cooperation with the state, as well as the introduction of innovative and technical solutions.

Urban environment as a physical and mental space formed by the infrastructure of the city construction, natural environment, transport, and of other types and as a combination of diverse social processes in its functional and visual expression creates a living environment, labour and business environment, education and recreation environment. Particularly by planning the urban environment, the municipality basically ensures the observance of the principle of sustainable development or balance among economic, social and natural environment aspects.

A skilful and active society is a promoter of economic development. A growing and developed economy is the foundation of the welfare and social system of the society. A developed economy is a source of resources to improve the urban environment. A convenient, safe, and attractive urban environment is an important factor for attracting population, enterprises, organisations, and visitors.

Development vision of Riga

Riga in 2030...

is an internationally recognisable Northern European metropolis. Absolute affiliation of Riga with the Northern European metropolises is grounded by life quality in the city, an innovative economy, smart and resource-saving administration, and modern management combined with the active participation of inhabitants.

Riga is a compact city. Riga is well-known for its distinctive atmosphere, architecture, cultural environment, city rhythm, and creative people. The city fits well within the international transport networks. A single economy of the area of the metropolis of Riga is the basis for the welfare of all the inhabitants of the area, as well as it greatly contributes to the development of the entire country. Although the competence of the city's inhabitants — knowledge, skills, activity — is at the level of the most developed countries, and mobility has been perceived as a self-evident element of life, the inhabitants of Riga love their city and feel attached to it since an inhabitant is the main value of the city's municipality; the latter is attested by the municipality in its action. The number of inhabitants in the city is growing.

The city will strive for the achievement of the following goals by 2030:

Compact, resource-saving, and smart;

Multi-cultural and tolerant;

Pedestrian-, cyclist-, and public transport friendly;

To provide with modern and customer-orientated management;

Provided with good cooperation within the agglomeration;

Provided with diverse, accessible, and high-quality housing;

Provided with an excellent cultural environment and creativity of the city's inhabitants;

Provided with vital localities and preserved cultural landscape;

Provided with diverse and high-quality natural territories, green corridors, and accessible waterfronts;

Provided with well-considered industrial policy; and

Provided with a successful port that complies with environmental quality.

Should this vision be fulfilled, Riga will become an absolute Northern European metropolis.

Long-term development objectives

Municipality of Riga proposes the following four long-term development objectives:

- LO1 Skilful, provided, and active society
- LO2 Innovative, open economy with export capacity
- LO3 Convenient, safe, and pleasant urban environment
- LO4 Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis

Long-term development objectives of Riga

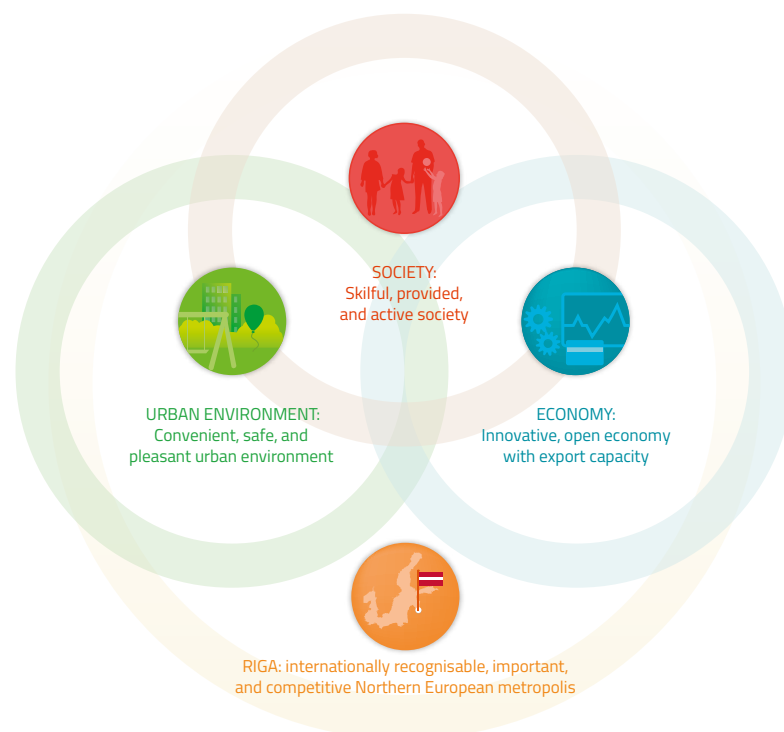


Figure 3

All long-term development objectives are interacting and related to one of the biggest challenges of the municipality — to prevent the decrease in the number of the city's population and to begin increasing the number of the city's population by improving the life quality in the city with a wide range of occupational opportunities, with the offer of housing suitable for different groups, with high-quality and diverse services, with an interesting social life, and a convenient urban environment.

1.2. Territory specialisation

On a regional scale

Specialisation of Riga as a regional centre is mainly related to the daily commuting of inhabitants of Riga's agglomeration to the metropolis.

Riga on a regional scale

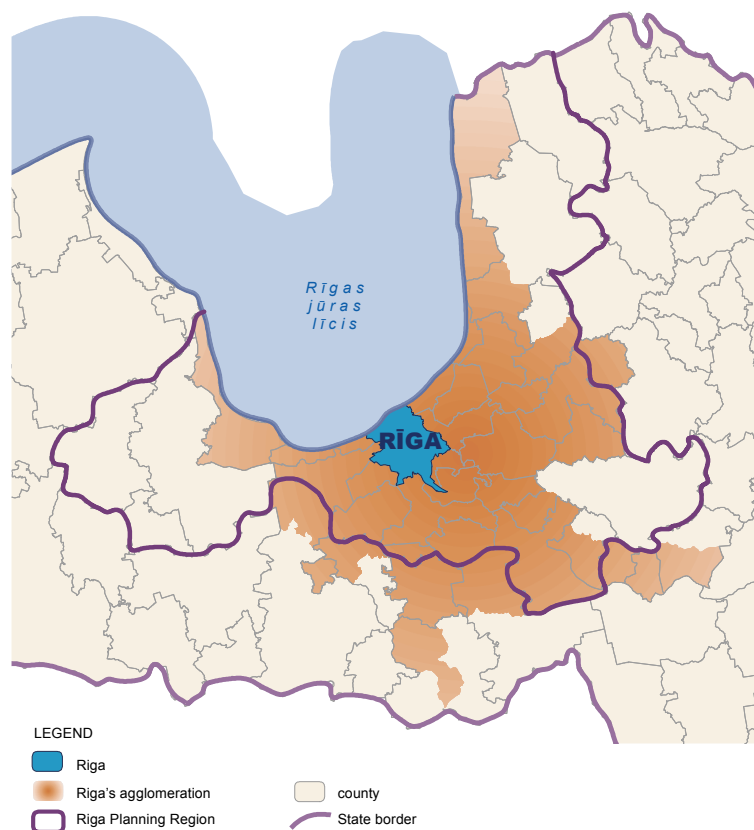


Figure 4

On a regional scale, Riga is the centre of the economy, general and non-formal education, cultural and unique urban environment, health care, as well as the centre for shopping, leisure activities, and various services.

A precondition for the development of the agglomeration of the entire Riga — close and constructive cooperation of municipalities.

On a national scale

Specialisation of Riga on a national scale is mainly determined by the status of Riga as the capital (the key national authority and administrative bodies, foreign embassies, and representative offices of a number of organisations are located in Riga), location of the largest higher education and cultural institutions, as well as transport infrastructure that connects Riga to other parts of the world (an airport, train station, passenger port, international bus station).

Riga on a national scale



Figure 5

On a national scale, Riga is an administrative centre, as well as a centre of culture, higher education, and science. Riga is the key national gate for the communication of Latvia with the entire world.

On an international scale

On an international scale, the specialisation of Riga is formed by:

- its geographical location — location in the west-east and north-south transport corridors, location next to the Baltic Sea;
- culture environment and tourism that is related to it, and sectors of the creative industry; and
- priority sectors with export capacity⁶.

6 Evaluation of economy sectors of Riga for increasing the competitive capacity of the City, Study, SIA "Baltijas konsultācijas", Riga, 2010.

Riga on an international scale

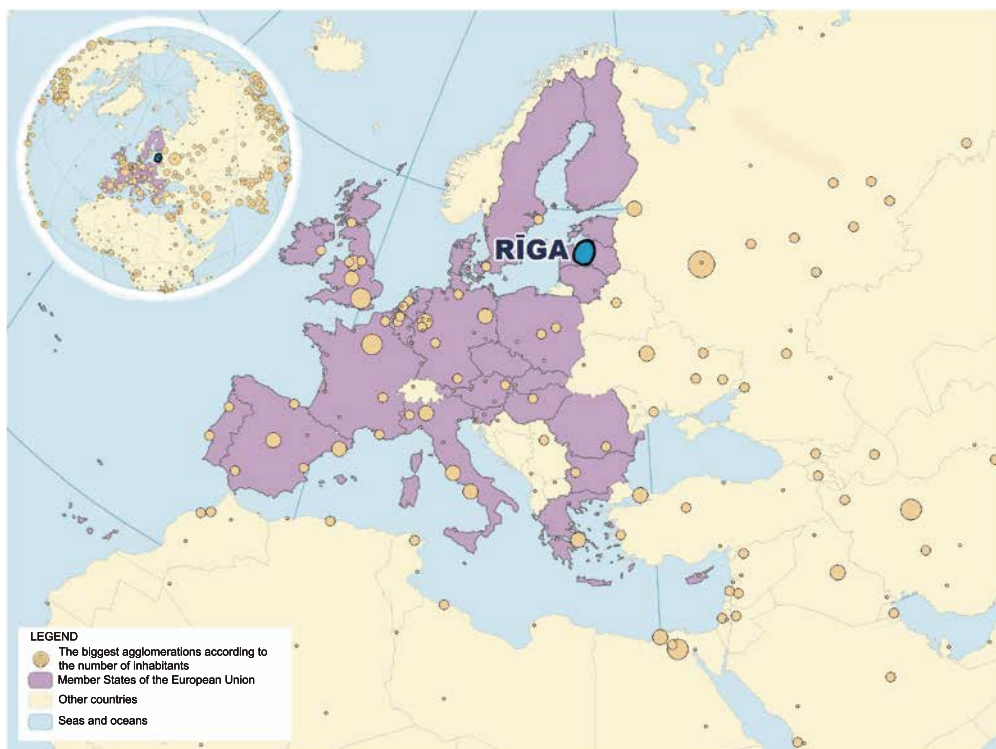


Figure 6

Fields that respectively form the specialisation of Riga that is orientated towards an international scale are as follows:

- port, transport, logistics;
- culture, tourism;
- creative sectors — fashion, design, film industry, architecture, a. o.;
- information and communication technologies (hereinafter referred to as the ICT);
- manufacturing of electrical engineering;
- chemical industry;
- manufacturing of metal-works and automotive industry;
- professional, scientific, and technical services; and
- education.

1.3. Spatial development perspective

Primarily the spatial development of the city of Riga is planned according to the development model of a compact city by using current, already built territorial resources and/or territorial resources adjacent to centre as effectively as possible. At the same time, special attention is paid to localities and their functional centres.

Spatial development perspective of the city of Riga has been structured in seven thematic parts:

1. Spatial structure of the population setting
2. Transport infrastructure
3. Engineering infrastructure
4. Spatial structure of natural territories
5. Important historical, cultural, and landscape spaces of Riga
6. Priority development territories
7. Important elements of the spatial structure

Spatial structure of the population setting

Spatially the structure of the population setting of Riga is explicitly concentrated and reflects the city's historical evolution. The spatial structure of the population setting of Riga is made of:

- core;
- suburb; and
- periphery.

The border of the city's core is defined by a railway ring, and this part of the city mainly has a compact type of population setting. Suburb is characterised by a combination of micro districts and mixed population setting. But as for the periphery, there is a type of private houses and few-storey buildings with various recreational territories.

Spatial structure of the population setting of the city

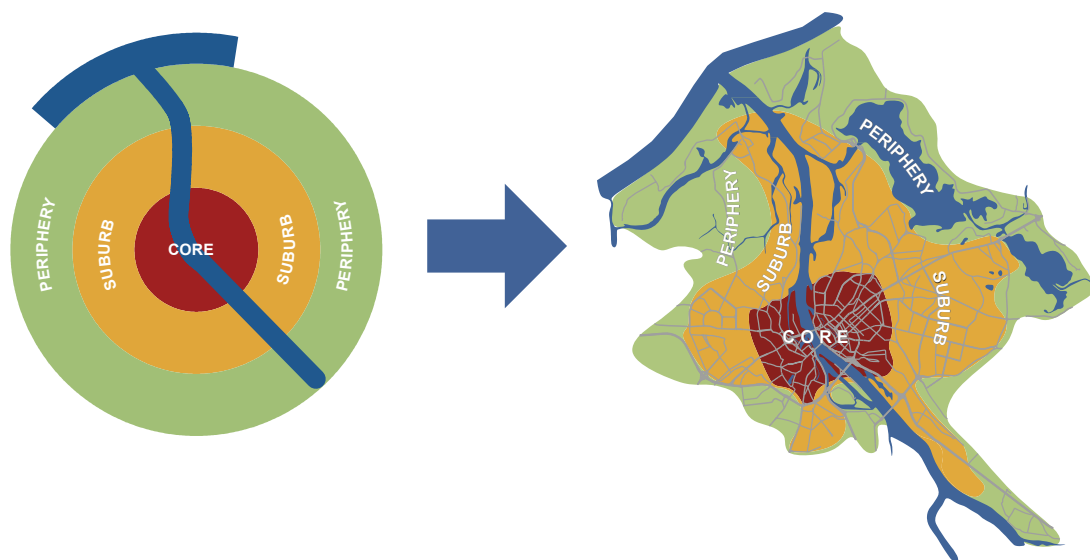


Figure 7

Any current or potential inhabitant is important to the city, and the city wants to offer an opportunity to make a dream come true to any person. In future the city's municipality will be able to satisfy the wishes and needs of different groups of population, considering and strengthening the peculiarities of each structure of population setting, as well as ensuring a diverse offer of living environment.

Localities and their centres

Cultural and historical structure of Riga relies on 58 localities characterised by a populated environment of an appropriate size, identity, and character that is derived from types of construction, physical borders, landscape, and population togetherness.

It is recommended to define centres of localities when implementing the strategy. The centres of localities may be of spatial, functional, social, or recreational importance; they will form in the hubs of socialisation or in the places where it is possible to develop an attractive public space for all inhabitants of the locality. In the longer term, it is recommended to create a diverse service offer in the centres of localities thus improving the functionality and attractive features of each residential area.

Guidelines for the structure of population setting of the city of Riga

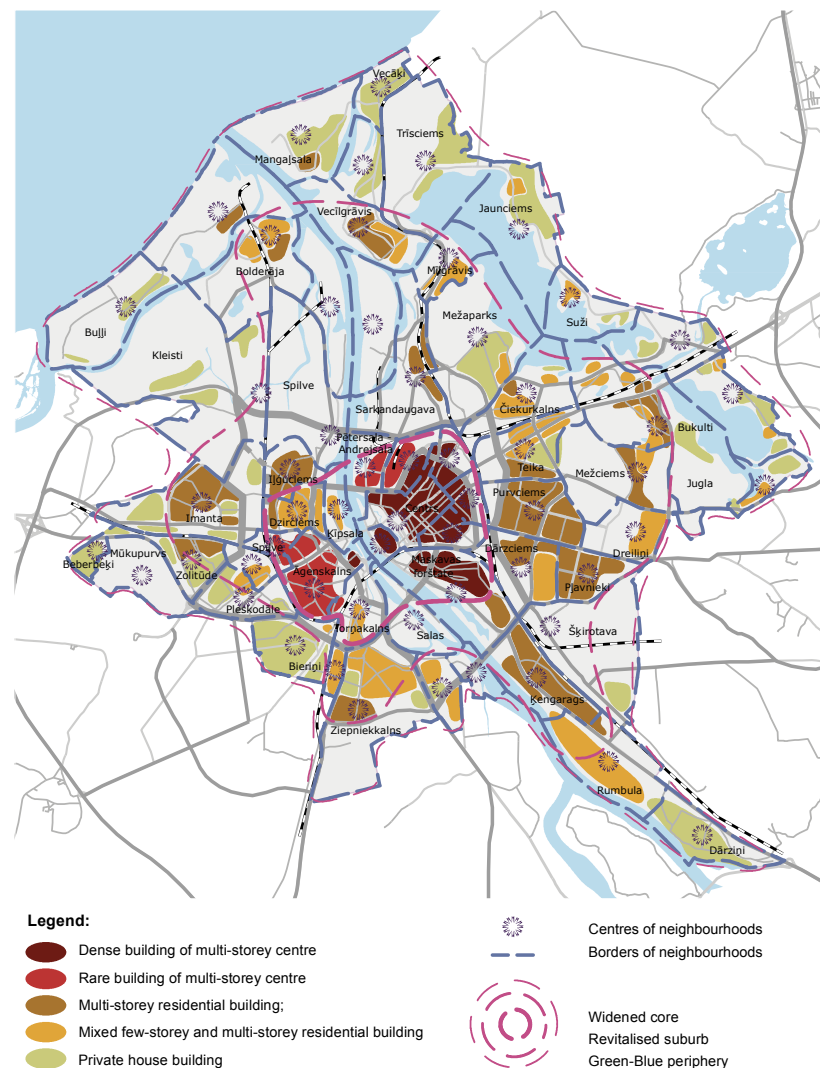


Figure 8

Transport infrastructure

Perspective and guidelines of the transport infrastructure are based on a hierarchical system: **pedestrian** — **cyclist** — **public transport** — **private transport** — **freight transport**.

Convenience and proportion of use of private transport in the streets of Riga shall decrease according to the system of city circles and construction structure, i.e., the greatest proportion of private car transport is foreseen in peripheries and suburbs up to the city circle, while a smaller proportion — in suburbs up to the city centre, and a considerably smaller proportion — in the core of the city. In order to ensure compliance with the referred to principle, a medium-term parking network should be made around the city circle, as well as short-term parking lots that are conveniently connected to the system of public transport should be created around the central circle of the city.

Division of the transport flow



Figure 9

Mobility principle in the core of the city has been reflected in Figure 10. This foresees that, within the core of the city, it is more convenient and faster to walk or combine walking with public transport, or cycling rather than using one's private car transport.

Mobility principle in the core of the city

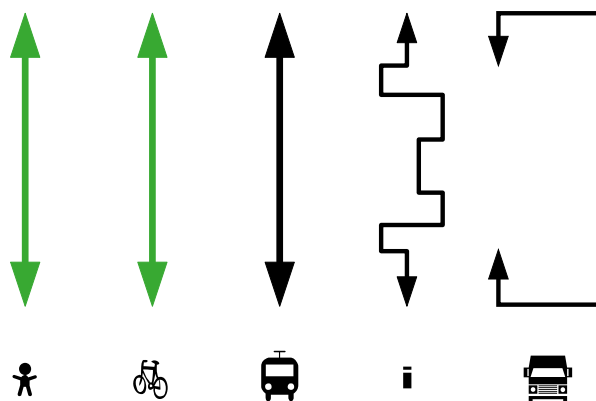


Figure 10

The central train station fulfilling multi-modal functions will be the key element of the public transport infrastructure in Riga. The only *RailBaltica* stop in Latvia is to be here, and it will be conveniently combined with transfer vehicles to Riga International Airport. The station needs to be functionally and architectonically connected to the international bus station. The largest bicycle park should be made here in Riga with an opportunity to leave bicycles safe for the night. The central multi-modal public transport hub will be supported by regional park & ride points in Torņakalns and Pētersala (residential areas in Riga).

In order to ensure a humane transport infrastructure for the flow of transit transport, including the flow of transit cargo of the Freeport of Riga when planning their arrival to the port or elsewhere, it is important to identify opportunities offered by the ring-road and city circle of Riga in the urban environment, as well as different anti-noise solutions should be used. Transit cargo from the Latvian regions and abroad should arrive at the port of Riga on the left bank of the River Daugava through the entrances of stage III and IV of the planned Northern corridor; however, the Eastern main road and potential stage I of the Northern corridor should be used on the left bank of the River Daugava. Enterprises operating in the city will transport their port-related cargo mainly through the city circle that is conveniently connected to the Freeport of Riga (Figure 11).

Organisation of the flow of freight and transit road transport in Riga

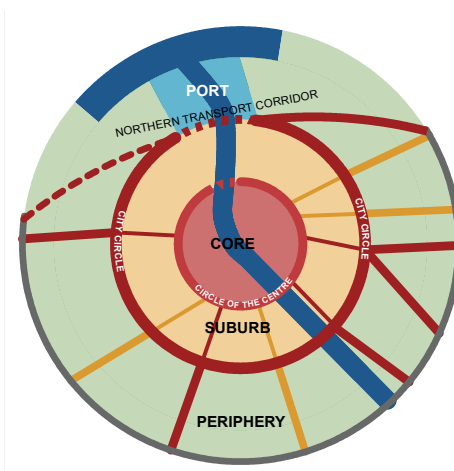


Figure 11

Engineering infrastructure

Engineering infrastructure of the city is made of power supply, gas supply, heat supply, water supply, waste-water system, as well as various communication objects that are related to the production, distribution, and consumption of the relevant service.

Development guidelines for engineering infrastructure

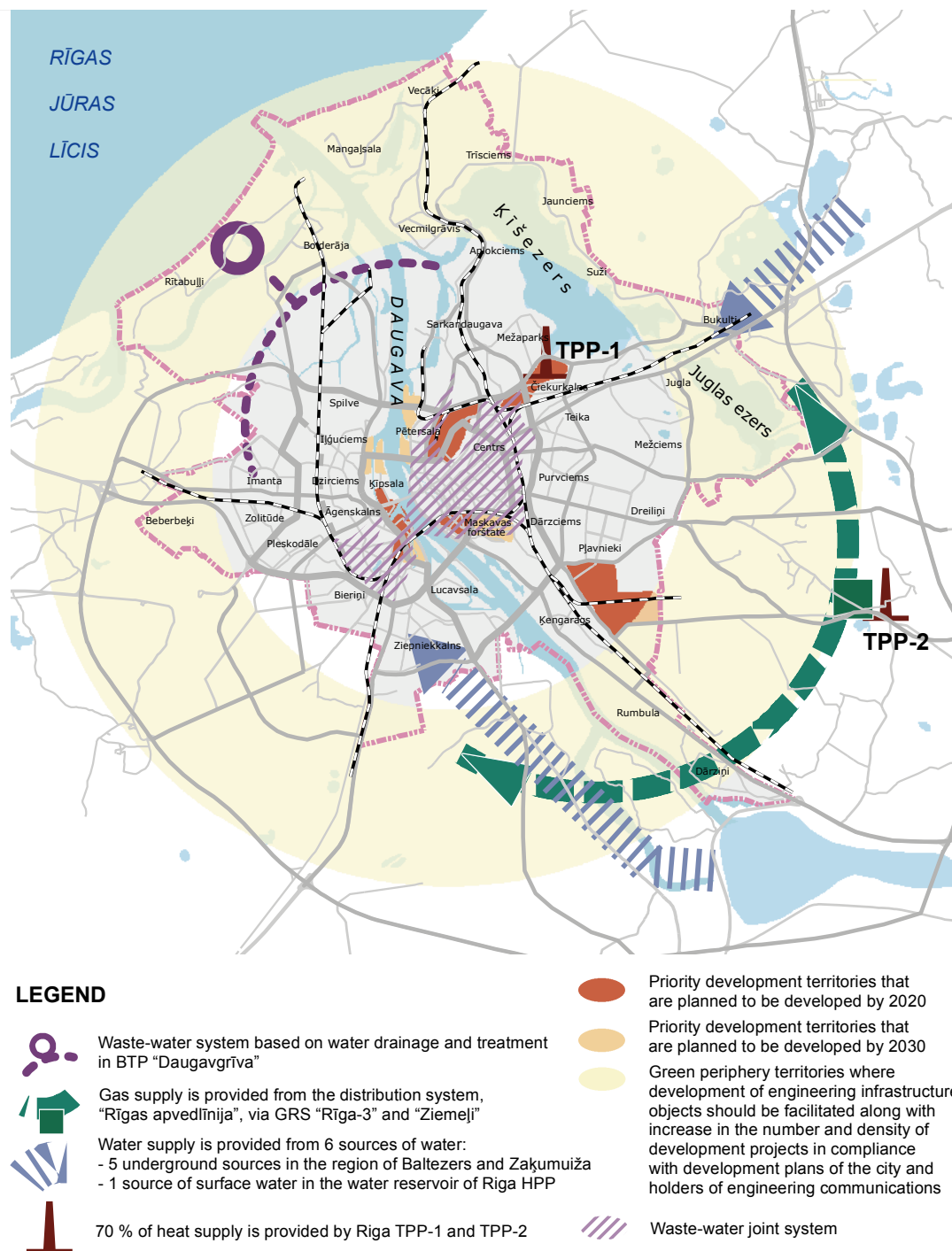


Figure 12

Development of the engineering infrastructure is expected to take place in three directions:

- modernisation of the existent infrastructure by introducing smart networks that improve service quality, as well as prevent wastefulness of resources — primarily in the priority development territories of the city and territories where engineering communications are over 70 years old, as well as manufacturing territories to increase the competitive capacity of Riga;
- building of new engineering communications according to the principle of smart networks — primarily in the priority development territories of the city, as well as in the territories with land plots to be compensated, and other territories for the construction of private houses in the suburbs of Riga in order to prevent the decrease in the number of population; and
- in cooperation with the neighbouring regions, improvement and modernisation of engineering and the technical provision of industrial zones.

Spatial structure of natural territories

Natural and green territories — forests, forest parks, public gardens, watersides, family gardens, and open waters — are among the main spatial structures of Riga.

Main elements of spatial structure of the city's natural territories

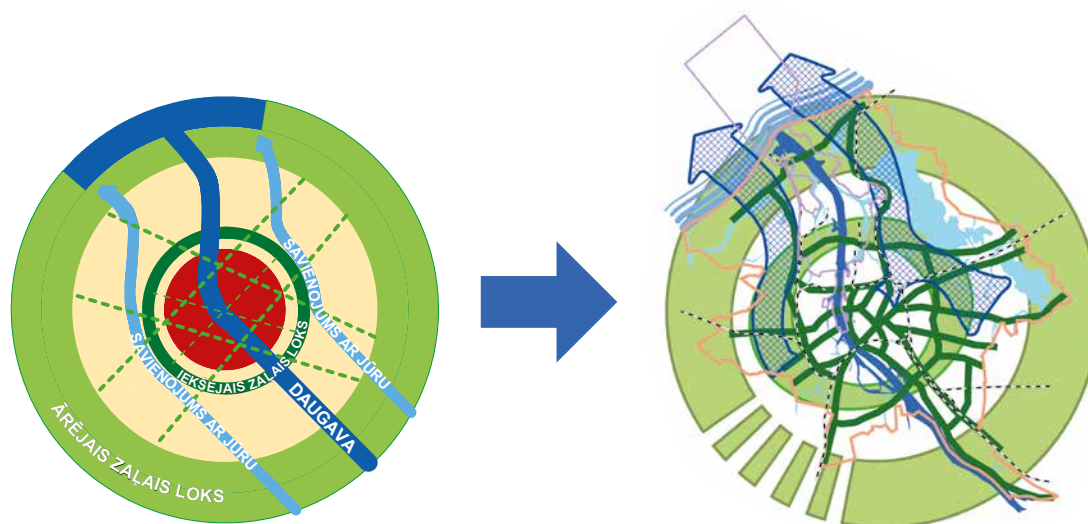


Figure 13

The single spatial structure of the city's nature and green areas consists of the following elements:

- biological centres;
- green centres of urban environment;
- green corridors and pathways;
- green zone surrounding the city; and
- single water spatial structure.

Development guidelines for natural territories

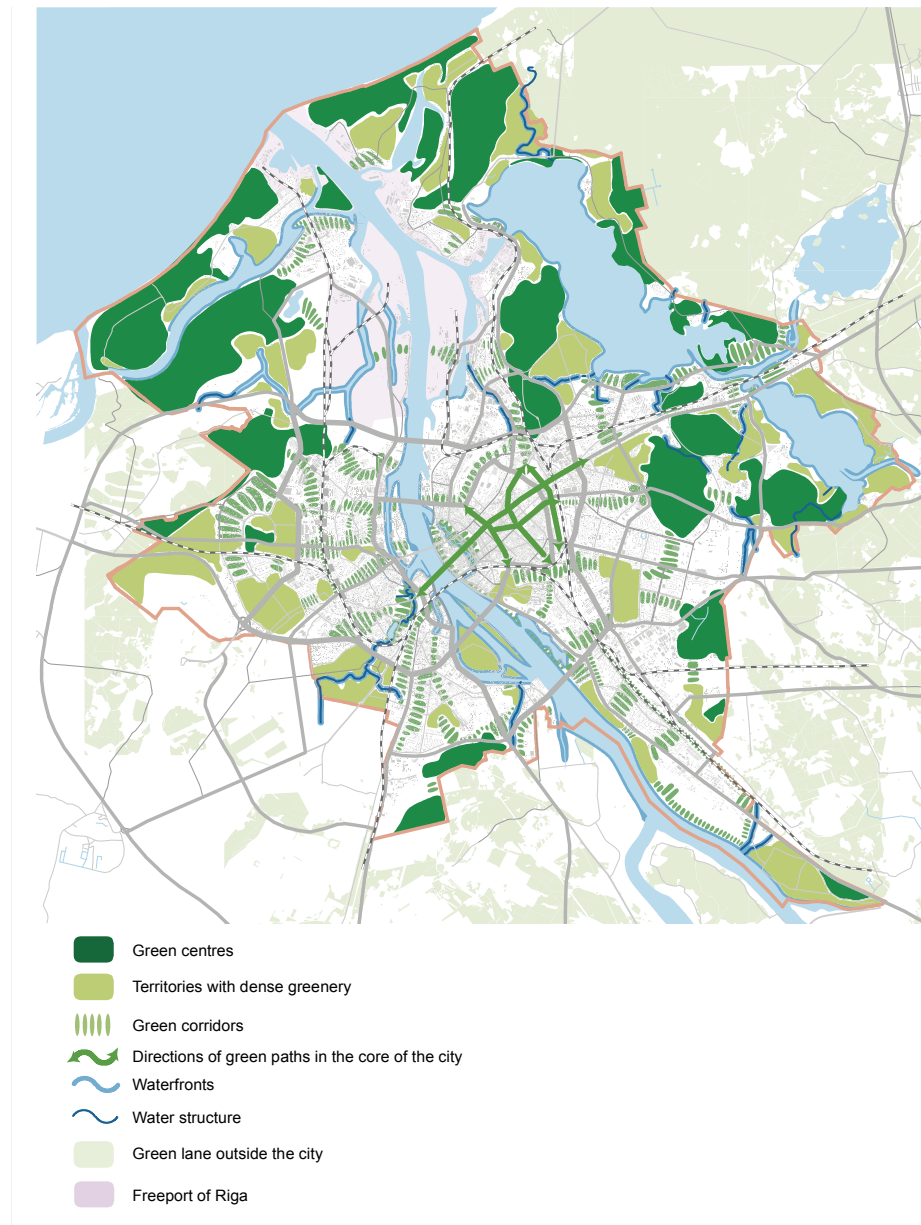


Figure 14

Green structure centres

Biological centres consist of forests, large city parks, forest parks, or their concentration sites. These centres are multi-functional and of great importance in terms of ensuring recreation possibilities to the inhabitants and guests of the city, in terms of reducing environmental pollution, in terms of improving the city's micro climate, in terms of providing biological diversity, as well as in terms of shaping the overall image of the city.

As the city develops, transformation of these territories by defining other use objectives of land cannot be allowed. At the same time their protection and improvement measures should be well-balanced ensuring the diversity and sustainable use of green centres.

Substantial cultural and historical spaces and spatial landscapes

When planning the city development, it is important not to change the value elements in the process of landscape transformation.

Development guidelines for cultural and historical spaces and spatial landscapes

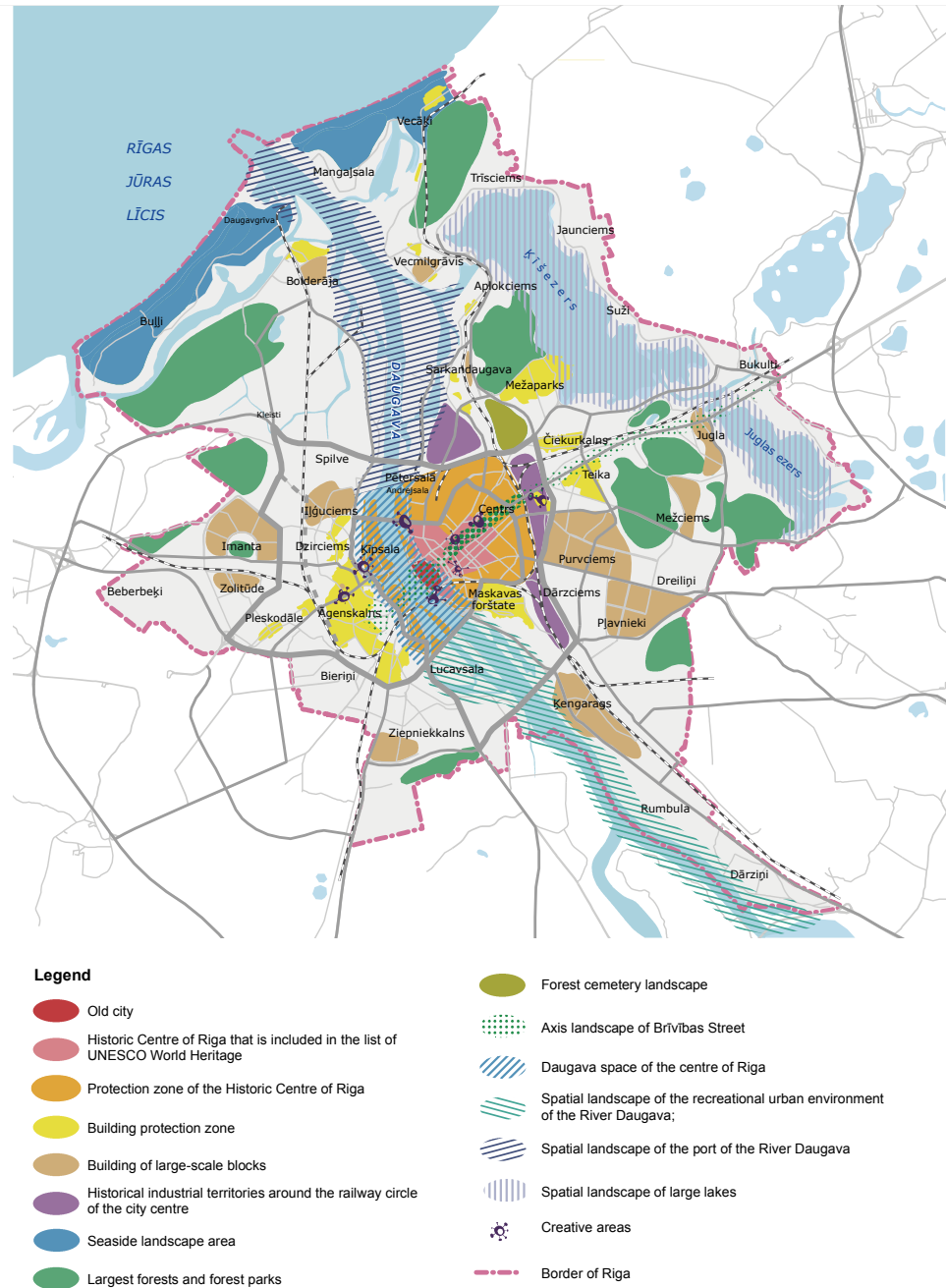


Figure 15



Priority development territories

Municipality of the city of Riga has changed the planning paradigm in the city — from very liberal and fragmentary scattered planning to one that emphasises socially responsible, sustainable, and compact development of the city. The development model of a compact city corresponds to demographic tendencies in Riga and its agglomeration as well, and such an approach is considered to be the most appropriate by many local and foreign city development experts. In the new city development strategy, the priority development territories are concentrated around the core of the city continuing it. Also certain specific territories in the periphery of the city have been determined as a priority — for recreation and the development of manufacturing.

Development of priority development territories⁷ is strategically important on the scale of the entire city — it significantly affects the overall development of Riga:

- promotion of population attraction;
- generation of income; and
- strengthening the functions of the capital and competitiveness of Riga on an international scale.

Development territories have been determined for different periods of time in order to mark opportunities for future growth (2030) simultaneously concentrating on the medium-term result (by 2020).

⁷ Evaluation of the potential of development territories of Riga, study, SIA "Grupa93", 2012.

Priority development territories in the city of Riga

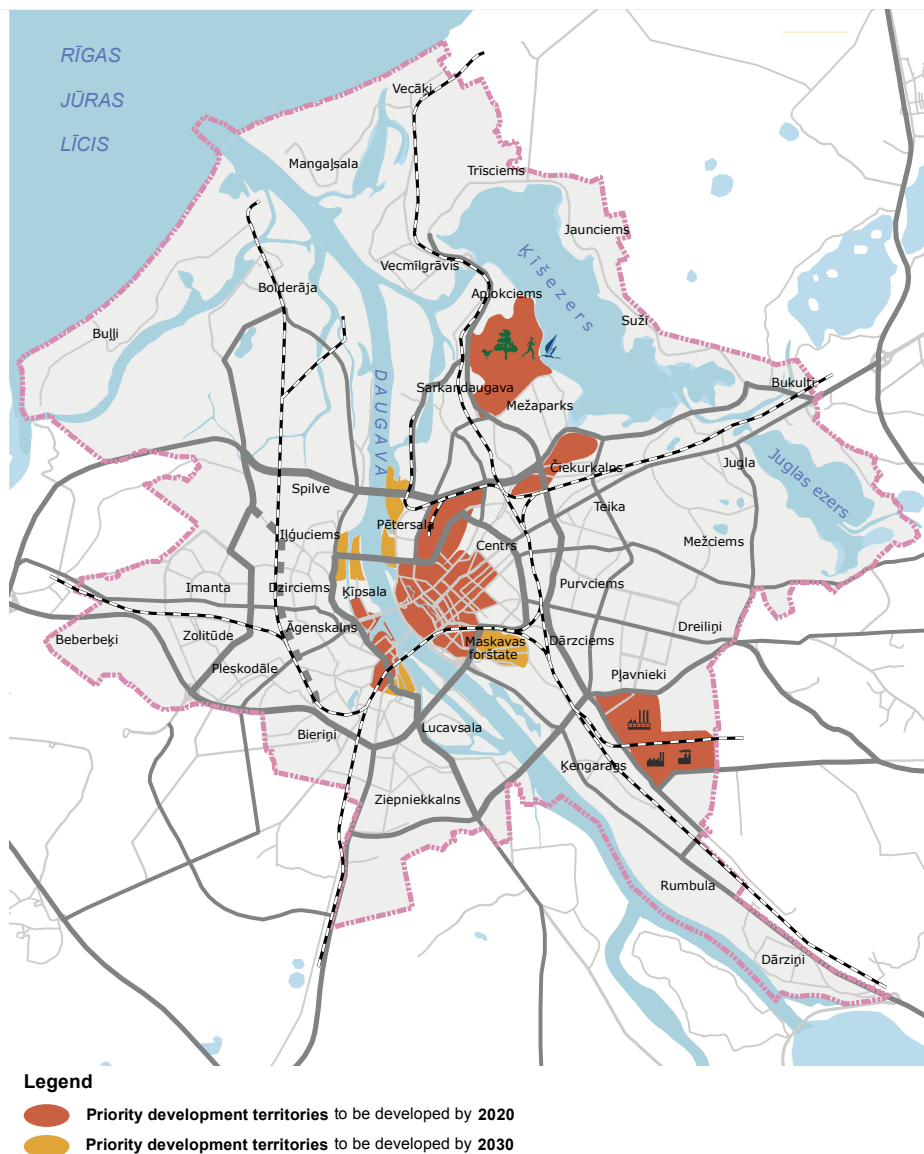


Figure 16

Important elements of the spatial structure

The structural plan reflects both the most significant elements of the current spatial structure, whose importance during the implementation of the Strategy is crucial, and those elements of the spatial structure for which great transformation or revitalisation from the part of the municipality is being planned.

Structural plan of the city of Riga

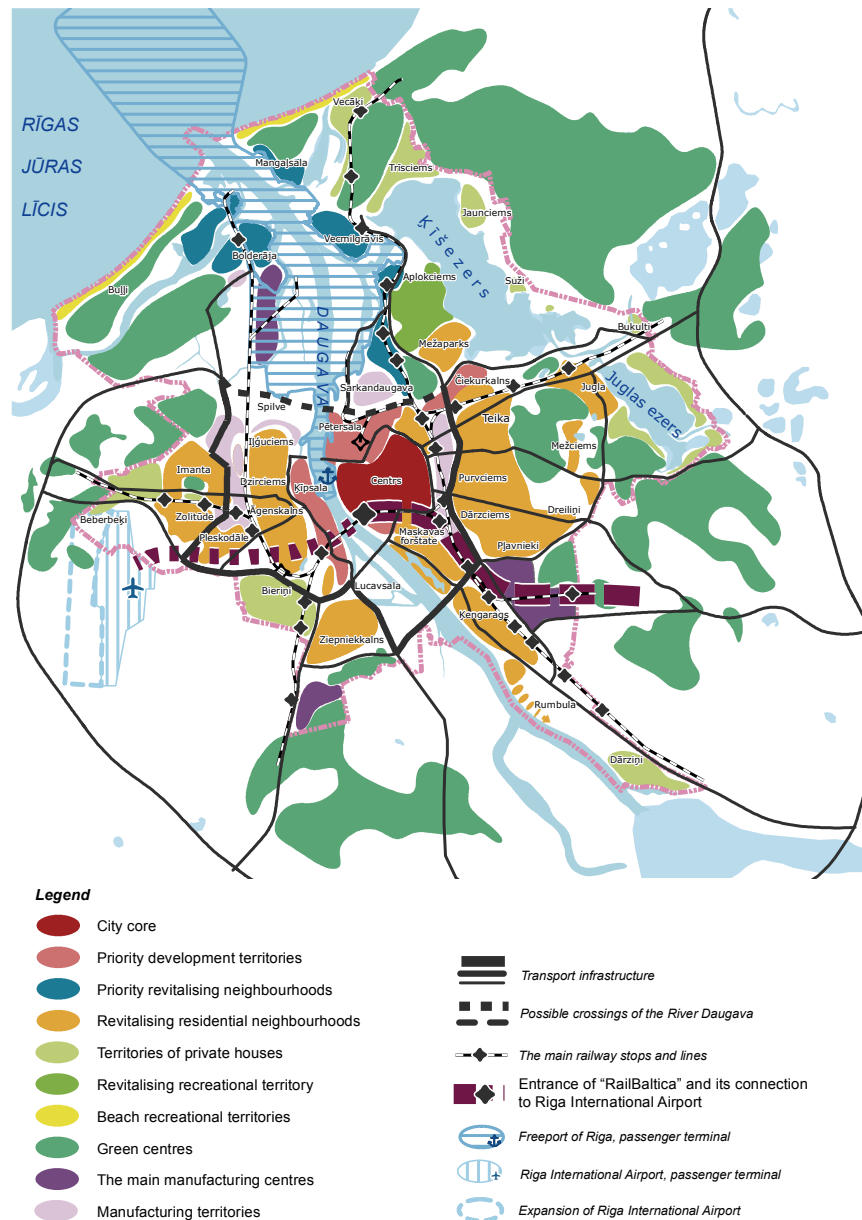


Figure 17

Primarily the development of the city of Riga is planned according to the development model of a compact city by using current, already built territorial resources and/or territorial resources adjacent to the centre as effectively as possible. Thus the new development territories, which could keep developing in the upcoming years, are planned closer to the current Historic Centre of Riga (hereinafter referred to as the HCR), gradually developing the capacity of the city's engineering networks, making effective use of resources, and revitalising degraded territories that surround the centre.

High priority is assigned to strengthening the social and economic potential of the HCR and revitalising the territory. Such territories as Maskavas foršate (Moscow Suburb), Ezerparks, the city's central business area in the Skanste area have been identified as the priority development territories; an exclusive residential and business territory in the future perspective will develop in the nearby zone of Pētersala and Andrejsala. Meanwhile a Science and Innovations Centre is planned to be established on the left bank of the River Daugava, opposite to the Old City; here, apart from business institutions and housing development, great importance could be granted to such public objects of national importance as the National Library of Latvia, Scientific and Municipal Centre in Torņakalns, Science Centre in Ķīpsala, a.o. anchor objects of the territory.

Considering the role of landscape elements, public spaces, and elements of the city's green structure, as well as factors of environmental, social, and infrastructural availability, it is necessary to search for the most sustainable and economically reasoned development solution for the territories of Zaķusala and Lucavsala thereby strengthening them in the territory planning of Riga.

The structural plan also reflects the location of the key logistics and manufacturing development territories, thus marking the specific character and desired development direction of these territories. Manufacturing set of Granīta Street has been defined as the priority manufacturing territory based on its strategic location in the south-eastern part of the city next to the railway and main road infrastructure. In addition to the development of industrial parks, the city will offer territories in Vienības gatve and near Spilve. The municipality shall elaborate economic support tools of the urban environment to revitalise former manufacturing and currently degraded territories and reactivate entrepreneurship therein.

The Freeport of Riga will maintain its role as a significant functional space in the city where, during the implementation of the Strategy, large investments for increasing the capacity of infrastructure will be made thus improving the competitive capacity of the port and respectively the competitive capacity of the city of Riga on an international scale.

Inhabitants of the localities near the port feel discomfort due to the operation of terminals and transit traffic. Therefore Mangaļsala, Vecmīlgrāvis, Mīlgrāvis, Sarkandaugava, Bolderāja, and Daugavgrīva have been determined in the Strategy as priority localities for the improvement of the environmental quality of public space.

In order to make the localities more attractive for living, the priority is to revitalise the residential environment in micro districts designed during the Soviet period. Preference should be given to regeneration and construction humanisation rather than the construction of new residential buildings within the former micro districts. New construction is considered only as an exception and is allowed only in the case of successful inclusion within the locality both in terms of accessibility and of public space.

Emphasis in the transport infrastructure is put on releasing the central part of the city from transit traffic thus simultaneously reducing the fragmented nature of the main roads in Riga. During the implementation of the Strategy, it is necessary to complete the connection of Dienvidu tilts (Southern

Bridge) and non-constructed parts of the Eastern main road as soon as possible. An infrastructure project of the Northern corridor will be launched, as well as the movement of transit cargo on the left bank of the River Daugava will be organised. Riga International Airport, Riga Passenger Port, and the entrance of "RailBaltica" to the Central Railway Station of Riga should be mentioned as transport infrastructure objects of national importance. A logical public rail transport connection should be constructed from the Central Railway Station of Riga to Riga International Airport.

In addition to the referred to key transport hubs of international importance, it is planned to develop a multi-modal transport hub in Torņakalns thereby improving accessibility to Riga on a national and regional scale.

Green and blue territories in the city, as well as their link with the surrounding forests around the administrative border of Riga, which could fulfil the function of green filters thus preventing spontaneous suburbanisation processes in these directions, have been determined in the structural plan as environmental values to be protected. The territory of Mežaparks and coast of the Gulf of Riga have been identified as recreational values that need suitable infrastructure and careful improvement.

1.4. Strategy implementation principles

P1 Involvement of society and implementation of joint creation

Diverse involvement of society and ensuring of participation is an integral feature of the activity of Riga municipality. The municipality takes a step further in the development of the public space by comprehending, explaining, and using joint creation as one of the most influential renewal tools.

The municipality using different communication channels ensures regular information to the society (population, population groups, entrepreneurs, representatives of organisations) on opportunities, actions in process and to be planned. Provision of information to society increases its involvement and participatory opportunities, as well as promotes a constructive dialogue between the city and various parties.

Regular awareness of public needs and opinion ensures a client-orientated approach when implementing and developing the city's functions.

P2 Observation of the identity of localities

When deciding on different issues, especially in relation to the urban environment, peculiarities of each locality and the opinion and needs of the local community are taken into account.

Section of localities or the territorial city view has been included in the solution of each issue or opportunity of the city.

P3 Broad cooperation

The municipality of the city of Riga implements not only regular cooperation with society, but also actively collaborates with municipalities that form part of the agglomeration, other municipalities, Riga Planning Region, national power and administration organisations. The cooperation includes both formalised action when the parties agree on the field, type, and other aspects of cooperation, and operative action when jointly solving issues and using opportunities.



The municipality of the city of Riga is actively becoming involved in international cooperation both together with the state and in different city networks and in cooperation projects of two or more parties. The city strengthens its connection with the existing twin cities.

Cooperation among structural units and institutions of Riga municipality is also an important aspect of the cooperation principle. Internal cooperation and project-orientated management of the municipality ensures the more effective implementation of development.

P4 Effective use of resources and deliberative municipal property policy

Retrieval of the land plots, which are required for the implementation of the functions of the municipality, in the possession of the municipality should be ensured for the well-balanced and effective implementation of the city's development policy in the longer term.

An evaluation of social and economic profit in the longer term should be carried out, and future policy for the implementation of municipal functions should be based thereon prior to deciding on the transfer of municipal land plots for sale.

According to the available resources, the municipality of Riga needs to increase accessibility to the infrastructure in Riga, primarily providing the priority development territories.

Decisions of the municipality's investment project implementation should rely on a broad study of needs and solutions and detailed technical and economic justification; functionally and economically effective solutions should be chosen. Coordination of investment project implementation should be ensured with the help of development planning documents.



CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF RIGA FOR 2014–2020

Development Programme is a medium-term planning document of the municipality, stipulating medium-term priorities and a set of measures for reaching the objectives and prepositions defined in the Strategy.

Action directions that have been determined in the Development Programme are associated with the fields and sectors under the supervision of the municipality. Laws and regulations stipulate wide competence of the municipality, furthermore the municipality deals with other issues relevant for the population, therefore nineteen action directions have been brought forward.

Each action direction to a greater or smaller extent affects the accomplishment of each long-term development objective; however, the intensity of their effect differs.

Interrelation of action directions and long-term development objectives

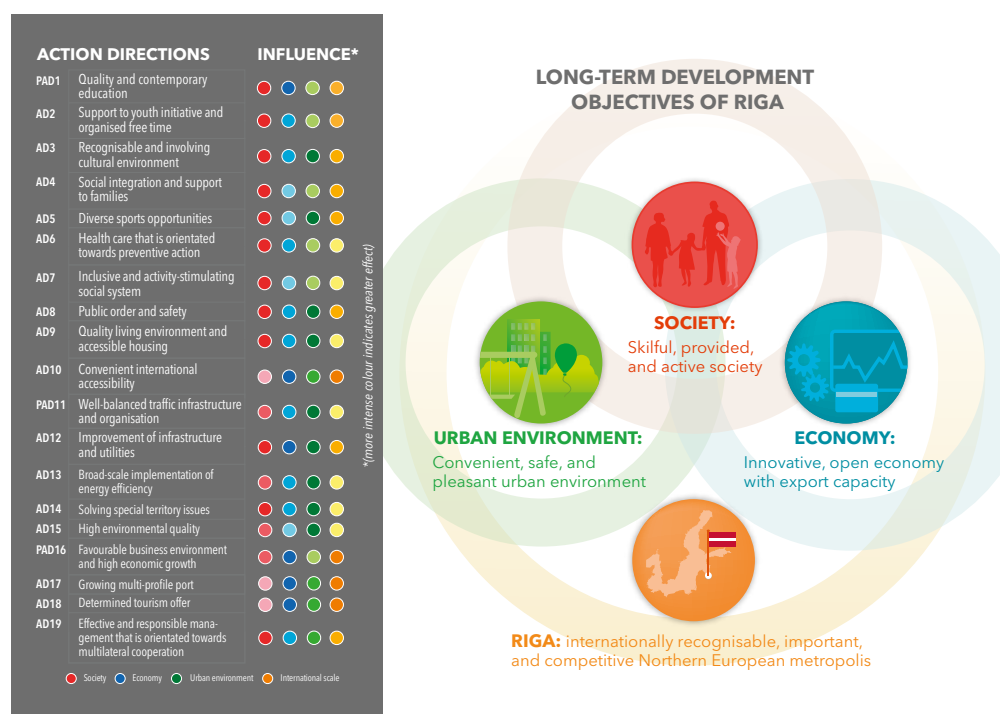


Figure 18

The planned achievements and tasks to be accomplished have been defined within each action direction of the Development Programme, whereas the tasks defined in the operational plan have been described in detail in the measures and projects.

PAD 1 Quality and contemporary education

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xxx	x	xx
1.1. Provide quality education opportunities of pre-school children for all families in the city 1.2. Provide available and high-quality elementary education 1.3. Provide high-quality general secondary education 1.4. Provide vocational education in compliance with market demands 1.5. Provide availability of comprehensive informal and vocation-orientated education 1.6. Facilitate the understanding of society about the necessity of life-long learning and increase the involvement of inhabitants in adult education			

Priorities and key principles

- Provision of accessibility of general education according to the needs of society
- Improvement of the quality of general education
- Provision of high-quality non-formal and vocation-orientated education
- Rational use of resources

AD 2 Support to youth initiative and organised free time

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	x	xx

- 2.1. Ensure the coordination of youth policy implementation in the municipality
- 2.2. Facilitate the rise in the independence of youth employment and economic independence
- 2.3. Ensure support to youth initiatives and operation of youth organisations
- 2.4. Involve youth in work of the municipality, maintaining and improving the environment for participation
- 2.5. Implement youth exchange and international non-formal learning programmes
- 2.6. Ensure activities for children and youth

Priorities and key principles

- Youth participation as a type of non-formal learning
- Needs of an individual are more important than the existing methodology and support instruments
- Youth initiatives are more important than the procedure of formalised decision-making
- Cooperation is more important than competition
- Reaction to changes is more important than detailed planning of the sector's policy

AD 3 Recognisable and involving cultural environment

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	xxx	xx

- 3.1. Expand and modernise the culture infrastructure in the city
- 3.2. Conserve and develop cultural and historical objects in the city centre and other territories of historical buildings
- 3.3. Ensure well-balanced and diverse availability of cultural services to inhabitants
- 3.4. Organise national and international cultural events on a regular basis
- 3.5. Facilitate the activity of amateur ensembles and the involvement of inhabitants therein
- 3.6. Facilitate conservation of the existing cultural values and create new ones
- 3.7. Facilitate the creativity of inhabitants and creative spending of free time
- 3.8. Support the implementation of cultural projects
- 3.9. Implement active cooperation of municipalities to develop the cultural environment

Priorities and key principles

- Riga — European Capital of Culture in 2014
- Wide involvement of inhabitants in the cultural life and events
- Cooperation on an international scale to ensure services in the field of culture

AD 4 Social integration and support to families

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	x	x	xx

- 4.1. Foster the involvement of non-governmental organisations and population in the activity of the municipality (including volunteering)
- 4.2. Foster the integration process of society, including the development of a cross-cultural dialogue and tolerance
- 4.3. Organise educating, informative, and support activities for new visitors
- 4.4. Ensure social inclusion for different social groups
- 4.5. Support family and family values

Priorities and key principles

- The field of social integration relies on the following key principles: participation, cooperation, affiliation, cohesion
- Families with children

AD 5 Diverse sports opportunities

Effect on reaching the long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	x	xxx	xx

- 5.1. Foster public awareness on THE positive effect of sports
- 5.2. Strengthen sports traditions in Riga (including the organisation of sports events)
- 5.3. Support sports organisations and groups of interest in the field of sports
- 5.4. Organise and support popular sports events for different target groups
- 5.5. Facilitate growth and participation in international competitions of sportsmen with high achievements in sports
- 5.6. Ensure improved and safe covering of sports infrastructure in the city by developing the opportunities to do sport in localities
- 5.7. Provide and improve sports infrastructure and material and technical base of educational institutions

Priorities and key principles

- A wide range of available sports opportunities — to create opportunities for inhabitants and guests of Riga to engage in sports activities and physical activities regardless of their age, social origin, and health condition
- Information availability — to ensure informative and educating news on sports opportunities and sports activities for various target audiences
- Cooperation strengthening — to encourage cooperation and mutual support of legal and physical persons involved and interested in the development of sports
- Provision of succession — to preserve and improve the best sports traditions in Riga, to identify and to create a sports history of Riga
- To provide accessibility to newly erected sports infrastructure objects for persons with functional disorders

AD 6 Health care that is orientated towards preventive action

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, healthy. and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	x	x

- 6.1. Improve the availability and quality of health care
- 6.2. Enhance a healthy lifestyle and prophylaxis of health risk factors

Priorities and key principles

- Availability of equal and needs-based health care services
- Promotion of a healthy lifestyle

AD 7 Inclusive and activity-stimulating social system

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	x	x	x

- 7.1. Provide appropriate social services that correspond to the needs of different target groups
- 7.2. Improve the quality of social services provided to inhabitants of the municipality
- 7.3. Ensure motivating social assistance
- 7.4. Facilitate the involvement of inhabitants in the labour market

Priorities and key principles

- Development of inter-institutional cooperation — Social Service of the city of Riga, educational institutions, orphans' court, providers of social services
- Active collaboration with the non-governmental sector in the provision of social services
- More extensive preventive support to families with children in order to avoid the occurrence of crisis situations
- Development of social rehabilitation services for disabled children and their family members
- Engagement of unemployed receivers of social assistance in collaborative measures that facilitate employment
- Encourage the engagement of inhabitants, especially long-term unemployed persons, in the labour market and improve employment by developing cooperation with entrepreneurs

AD 8 Public order and safety

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	xx	xx

- 8.1. Create and maintain such an urban environment that is safe for people
- 8.2. Raise the effectiveness of the operation of safety providers
- 8.3. Strengthen safety factors in the city (events, campaigns)
- 8.4. Solve the issue of stray animals in the city

Priorities and key principles

- Preventive action
- Introduction of the latest technologies in the city lighting, reducing the costs of consumed electric energy (without raising tariffs)

AD 9 High-quality living environment and accessible housing

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	xx	x

- 9.1. Promote the renovation of the dilapidated apartment housing foundation
- 9.2. Promote the renovation and improvement of districts of apartment houses
- 9.3. Promote the adjustment of housing to the needs of persons with functional disorders
- 9.4. Ensure the renovation, maintenance, and improvement of infrastructure of housing in the possession of the municipality
- 9.5. Expand the range of municipal rental and social housing
- 9.6. Develop a monitoring system of housing
- 9.7. Promote changes in the attitude and negative habits of inhabitants regarding the issues of administration and management of apartment houses
- 9.8. Promote revitalisation measures for public space

Priorities and key principles

- Housing quality
- Environment accessibility
- Construction of new residential houses by using the existing potential (uninhabited constructions, degraded residential a.o. houses) when equalising this with the number and expectations of the inhabitants

AD 10 Convenient international accessibility

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
x	xxx	xx	xxx

- 10.1. Promote international accessibility of Riga
- 10.2. Develop the transit infrastructure in compliance with the plans of the Trans-European Transport Network (TENT-T)

Priorities and key principles

- Releasing the centre of the city from transit cargo
- Observance of a logical structure of street hierarchy during the project implementation and use thereof according to their principal functions
- Completion of the launched infrastructure objects
- Use of ring-roads of Riga for transit

PAD 11 Well-balanced traffic infrastructure and organisation

Effect on reaching the long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xx	xx	xxx	x

- 11.1. Provide high-quality and safe traffic infrastructure
- 11.2. Improve the municipal parking system
- 11.3. Provide convenient, fast, available, safe, and ecologically friendly services of the public transport
- 11.4. Develop the system of cycling traffic and integrate it within the overall traffic infrastructure
- 11.5. Develop a “smart” traffic control system
- 11.6. Facilitate the development of the latest technologies, economically effective transport services

- 11.7. Provide environmental availability
- 11.8. Inform and educate society on the development of traffic infrastructure and organisation
- 11.9. Promote the development of domestic water navigating and territorial infrastructure

Priorities and key principles

- Compliance with priority sequence in the development of traffic infrastructure: pedestrian — cyclist — public transport — car transport — freight transport
- Development of traffic infrastructure, reducing the traffic of car transport in the centre of the city and residential territories of localities when guiding the intense traffic to city main roads and motor roads and developing public transport traffic, cycling traffic, and walking
- Priority measures as for traffic safety and the improvement of air quality are making a better situation in the centre of Riga
- Harmonisation of the works with holders of engineering communications prior to reconstruction of a road surface
- Priorities of Riga municipal limited liability company “Rīgas satiksme”:
 - renovation, reconstruction, and improvement of the public transport infrastructure, as well as the modernisation and renewal of public vehicles in order to comply with optimal servicing times, requirements of customers and legislation
 - provision of the public transport priority in the overall transport system of the city of Riga foreseeing rail transport as a ground for the public transport system
 - optimisation of routes and schedules for better availability
 - improvement of the integrated public transport system
 - improvement of a flexible ticket system according to wishes of the customers and technical opportunities
- Consideration of the aspects of environment availability for a person with functional disorders when implementing projects and providing services
- Optimisation of transport flows to reduce pollution

AD 12 Improvement of infrastructure and utilities

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xxx	xxx	xx

- 12.1. Enhance the change of use of coal to natural gas or renewable energy resources in households
- 12.2. Continue the reconstruction and change of heat supply networks thereby reducing the loss of heat therein
- 12.3. Promote the connection of new consumers and perspective developing territories to the centralised heat supply
- 12.4. Introduce a centralised cold supply service
- 12.5. Promote better organisation of electric transmission distribution systems
- 12.6. Promote the provision of perspective developing territories with gas infrastructure
- 12.7. Ensure high-quality water management services
- 12.8. Ensure the development of environmentally friendly waste management

Priorities and key principles

- Provision of high-quality drinking water
- Improvement of the waste-water system
- Sequence of renewal of engineering infrastructure depends on the number of affected inhabitants
- Improvement of electric transmission distribution systems (especially in the central part of the city)
- A modern waste management system in the city with an emphasis on recycling
- Introduction of smart networks and meters in the infrastructure of the city

AD 13 Broad-scale implementation of energy efficiency

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xx	xx	xxx	x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1. Promote the rational use of heat energy and electric energy by introducing innovative technologies, equipment, and solutions 13.2. Ensure the renovation of buildings of municipal authorities 13.3. Introduce energy-effective lights in public buildings and apartment houses 13.4. Encourage the use of renewable resources 			

Priorities and key principles

- Facilitate the implementation process of energy efficiency projects, considering challenges caused by divided property of apartment houses
- Motivating measures for the municipality to promote energy efficiency:
 - differentiated Immovable Property Tax rate (hereinafter referred to as the IPT), offering energy efficiency of a house as one of the criterion. A suggestion to raise the tax proportionally to the status of the worsening value of the house that would force the owner to ensure an orderly property on time
 - for owners of apartments in renovated houses, to substitute bank loans by a movement of energy service, thus increasing the number of those inhabitants who are ready to perform energy efficiency raising measures
 - state-funded energy audit
- Support to projects of innovative energy economics and energy efficiency technologies
- Promotion of the use of renewable energy resources (solar energy, hydrogen technologies, geothermal energy resources, bio-gas, bio-mass, a.o.)

AD 14 Solving special territory issues

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	xx	x
14.1. Revitalise degraded territories and objects			
14.2. Provide recovery of polluted territories			
14.3. Promote high-quality use of family gardens			
14.4. Preventive measures to reduce risk of flood			
14.5. Provide effective management of cemeteries			

Priorities and key principles

- Priority: to demolish all slums (Category A) that are a threat to the safety of society
- Adjustment of degraded objects and territories for use
- Discriminating rate of IPT that is increased proportionally to the status of the worsening value of a degraded object and territory so that owners would ensure an orderly property
- Cooperation with other municipalities in waste management

AD 15 Good environmental quality

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xx	x	xxx	x
15.1. Ensure effective management and improvement of nature, green areas, and recreational territories (including watersides)			
15.2. Preserve biological diversity			
15.3. Ensure the quality and protection of water resources			
15.4. Ensure the correspondence of air quality to the requirements			
15.5. Improve and maintain environmental monitoring and information systems			
15.6. Reduce noise pollution in the city			

Priorities and key principles

- Non-reduction of the green areas in the city and improvement of the quality thereof
- Improvement of the availability of the green territories
- Increase the diverse use and intensity of water objects without deteriorating their conditions
- No deterioration of the quality of water in official swimming places
- Upon planning the management and use of waters and watersides, ensure conservation and availability of the water and coastal ecosystem
- Introduce new and environment-friendly technologies to maintain green areas
- Improvement of air quality
- Reduction of CO₂ emissions
- Purification of the polluted sites
- Reduction of noise discomfort zones
- Protection of underwater resources
- Upon performing anti-flood measures and implementing amelioration works, or developing engineering constructions, to integrate them in the urban environment
- Upon planning infrastructure, economic, as well as housing and recreation objects, it is necessary to provide information to society on environmental noise and measures that are foreseen for noise reduction, as well as air quality norms should be complied with and the inclusion of the objects in the overall landscape should be evaluated

PAD 16 Favourable business environment and high economic growth

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xx	xxx	x	xxx

- 16.1. Raise motivation for innovations and business launching
- 16.2. Provide the necessary informative and consultative support to entrepreneurs
- 16.3. Encourage cooperation between the fields of science and entrepreneurship
- 16.4. Ensure recognition of Riga as a business place to a local and international audience of entrepreneurs
- 16.5. Facilitate the growth of potentially competitive fields of Riga
- 16.6. Make and develop infrastructure to launch business and attract substantial private investment

Priorities and key principles

- Increase the role of industry in the economy of the city
- Promotion of high value added
- Support to start-up enterprises in Riga
- Support to SMEs in Riga
- Strengthening cooperation between the municipality and higher education establishments
- Support to business growth in degraded objects and territories
- Promotion of field (transport, logistics; creative fields — fashion, design, film industry, etc., ITC; manufacturing of electric devices; chemical industry; manufacturing of metal-works and machine building; professional, scientific, and technical services; education) development on an international scale

AD 17 Growing a multi-profile port

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	International scale Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
x	xxx	xx	xx

- 17.1. Increase the capacity of ship channels and related infrastructure
- 17.2. Promote the development of port enterprises
- 17.3. Facilitate the development of industry and logistics centres in the territory of the Freeport
- 17.4. Promote the opportunities of the Freeport of Riga internationally
- 17.5. Cooperate with localities near the port

Priorities and key principles

- Development of the port infrastructure
- Promotion of the port image
- Covered loading of coal
- International cooperation to develop the port and promote employment

AD 18 Determined tourism offer

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
x	xxx	xx	xxx

- 18.1. Promote tourism development
- 18.2. Organise and support international events
- 18.3. Support the expansion of infrastructure of business tourism (trade fairs, conferences, a. o)
- 18.4. Facilitate the arrival of cruise liners in the port of Riga

Priorities and key principles

- Development of recognition of the city of Riga as a venue of congresses, conferences, and corporate events and creation of appropriate infrastructure
- International cooperation to encourage growth opportunities for entrepreneurs

AD 19 Effective and responsible management that is orientated towards multilateral cooperation

Effect on reaching long-term objectives

SOCIETY Skilful, provided, and active society	ECONOMY Innovative, open economy with export capacity	URBAN ENVIRONMENT Urban environment that is convenient, safe, and pleasant for the inhabitants	INTERNATIONAL SCALE Riga — internationally recognisable, important, and competitive Northern European metropolis
xxx	xx	xx	xx
19.1. Continuous improvement of services and functions provided by the municipality			
19.2. Ensuring an effective, centralised ICT support function within the municipality			
19.3. Improvement of the organisational structure and processes of the municipality			
19.4. Ensuring of rational use of the city's territory that corresponds to the principles of sustainable development			
19.5. Provision of adequate, clear, and topical information on the municipality and each of its institutions			
19.6. Ensuring of transparency of finances of the municipality and explanation thereof to society			
19.7. Ensuring a regular dialogue with society and encouraging of public participation in the operation of the municipality			
19.8. Facilitation of cooperation between the municipality and territorial organisations of the inhabitants of localities			
19.9. Ensure regular cooperation with state institutions and other municipalities			
19.10. Promote multilateral international cooperation of the municipality			
19.11. Promote international recognition of the city of Riga			

Priorities and key principles

- Increase opportunities for the participation of the population in the work of the municipality
- Use a wide range of information channels when providing information on the municipality
- Well-balanced budget
- Encourage public participation in the operation of the municipality includes also participation in decision-making and the implementation thereof
- Strengthening of former cooperation with twin cities rather than expanding the number thereof
- Not only large cities should be weighted for cooperation and relationship, but also the nearest cities in the Northern region having similar issues
- Expansion and intensification of the cooperation of municipal authorities
- Ensuring the introduction of corporate and social responsibility principles in the management of municipal authorities, bodies, capital companies, etc.
- Active participation in the useful cooperation of different levels and scales. Thematic cooperation of Riga with other municipalities (Figure 19) has been included in a number of action directions:
 - “PAD 1 Quality and contemporary education” (in the provision of the education service)
 - “AD 3 Recognisable and involving cultural environment” (in the provision of the culture service)
 - “AD 5 Diverse sports opportunities” (in the field of sports)
 - “AD 10 Convenient international accessibility” (in the provision of international accessibility to Riga, including “RailBaltica”, Riga International Airport, a.o.)
 - “PAD 11 Well-balanced traffic infrastructure and organisation” (regarding cycle-ways, parking places, public transport)
 - “AD 12 Improvement of infrastructure and utilities” (in the provision of electric supply, gas supply, water management services, including waste-water management)
 - “AD 14 Solving special territory issues” (in the provision of cemeteries)
 - “AD 15 High environmental quality” (in the development of seaside space and implementation of recreation opportunities)
 - “PAD 16 Favourable business environment and high economic growth” (in the development of entrepreneurship and promotion of employment)
 - “AD 18 Determined tourism offer” (in the provision of joint tourism offers)

Main cooperation directions of the municipality of Riga with other municipalities

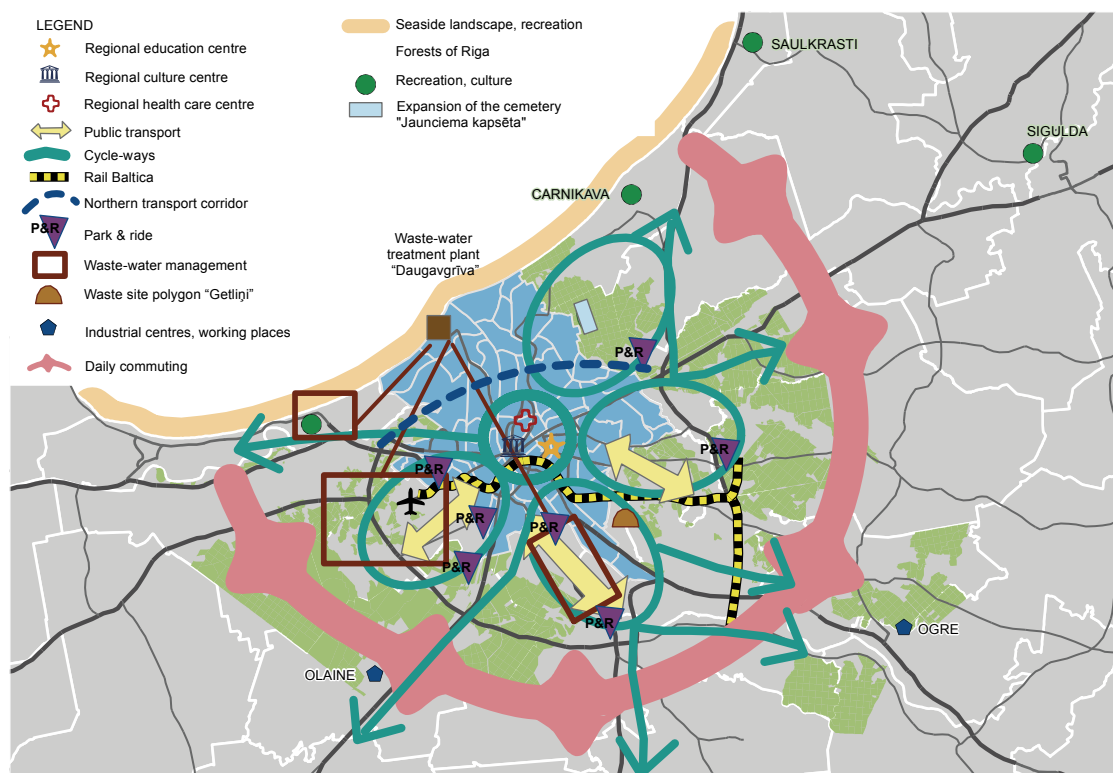


Figure 19



CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Reports of two types have been elaborated within the scope of the supervision of the fulfilment of the Strategy and Development Programme:

- a simplified **annual report** on the processes within the municipality — once a year;
- a **broader report** once every four years is drawn up before the local elections.

Elaboration of annual reports on the implementation of the Strategy and Development Programme

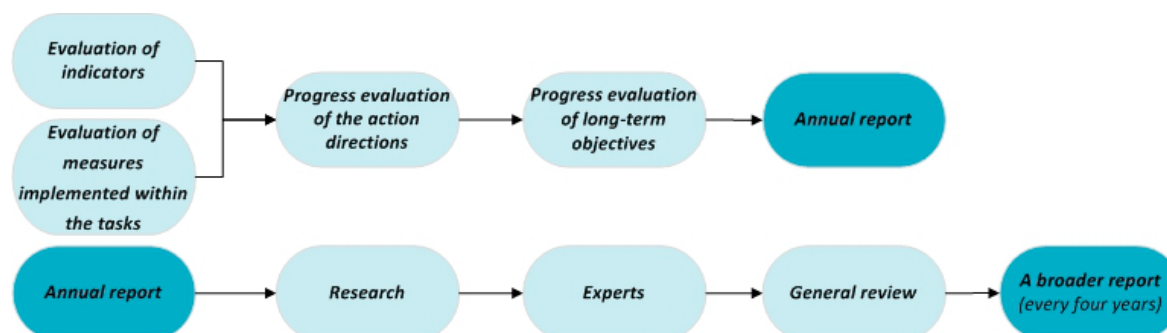
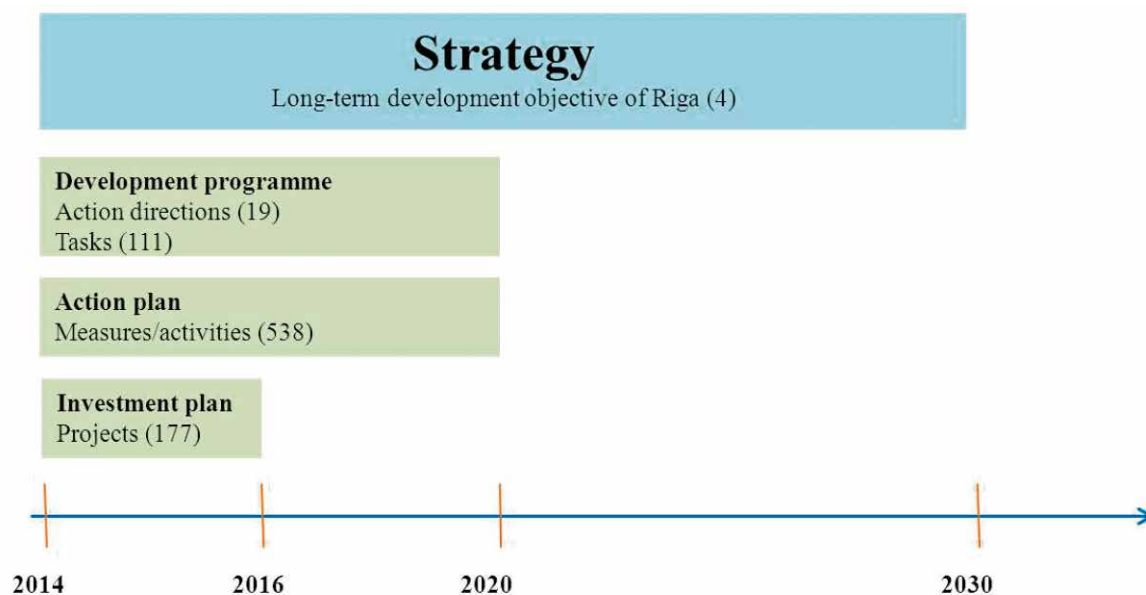


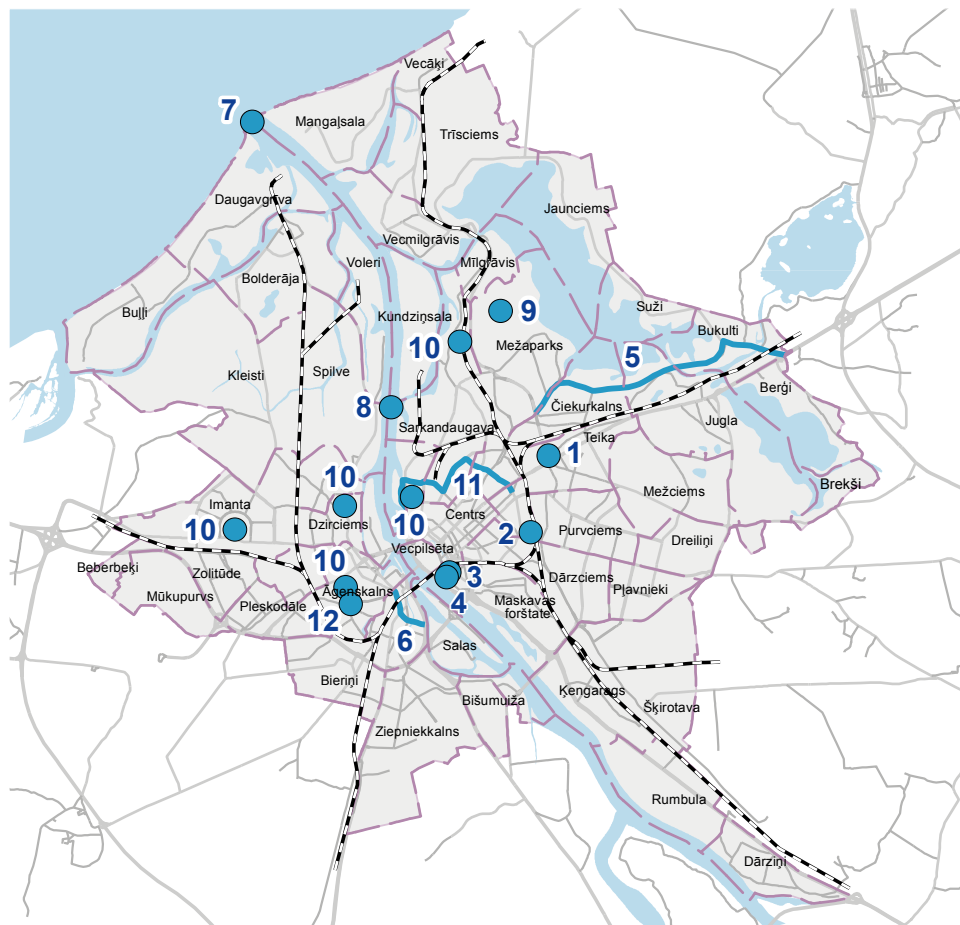
Figure 20

A homepage www.sus.lv has been developed and maintained for the more successful provision of the monitoring system of the Strategy and Development Programme. The homepage features more detailed information, compared to the Reports. The database collects statistical data about Riga, studies carried out by the municipality of Riga, fulfilment of strategic objectives and other information that provides an opportunity to evaluate, analyse, and present the latest data on social and economic processes in the city of Riga.

3. Implementation and supervision of the Strategy and Development programme



Sample projects of the Investment Plan of the Development Programme of Riga for 2014-2016



Prepared by RCCDD based on the information of Development Programme of Riga for 2014-2020

- 1** AD 3 T3.3 Reconstruction and restoration of VEF Culture Palace
- 2** AD 5 T5.6 Development of Daugava Stadium
- 3** AD 9 T9.8 Development of Riga Central Market (project sketch)
- 4** AD 3 T3.2 Feasibility study of Riga Central Market, including the development of technical design
- 5** AD 10 T10.2 Inclusion of the city and port of Riga into TEN-T network:
1st round of the 1st stage of Riga Northern transport corridor (initial project)
- 6** PAD 11 T11.2 Connection of Riga free port with southern entrance of Via Baltica in Riga (connection of streets Raņķa dambis and Vienības gatve, Mūkusalas iela) within the European communication network project, "Inclusion of the city and port of Riga into the TEN-T network"
- 7** AD 17 T17.1 Reconstruction of Eastern and Western jetty area filling-up behind the Western jetty
- 8** AD 17 T17.1 2nd stage of reconstruction of the entrance canal for arriving vessels in the port of Riga
- 9** AD 15 U15.1 Development of the culture and recreational park "Mežaparks"
- 10** AD 15 U15.1 Revitalisation of parks (Recreational park Dzegužkalns, creation of the park Annīņmuiža, revitalisation of Viesturdārzs, Jaunatnes dārzs, Aldara parks)
- 11** PAD 11 U11.3 Provision of electric transport movement on Skanstes Street:
construction of a new tramline and purchase of new low-floor trams
- 12** AD 9 U9.8 Reconstruction of the square of Āgenskalns Market

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