



# The road to EU: challenges and threats on Latvian example

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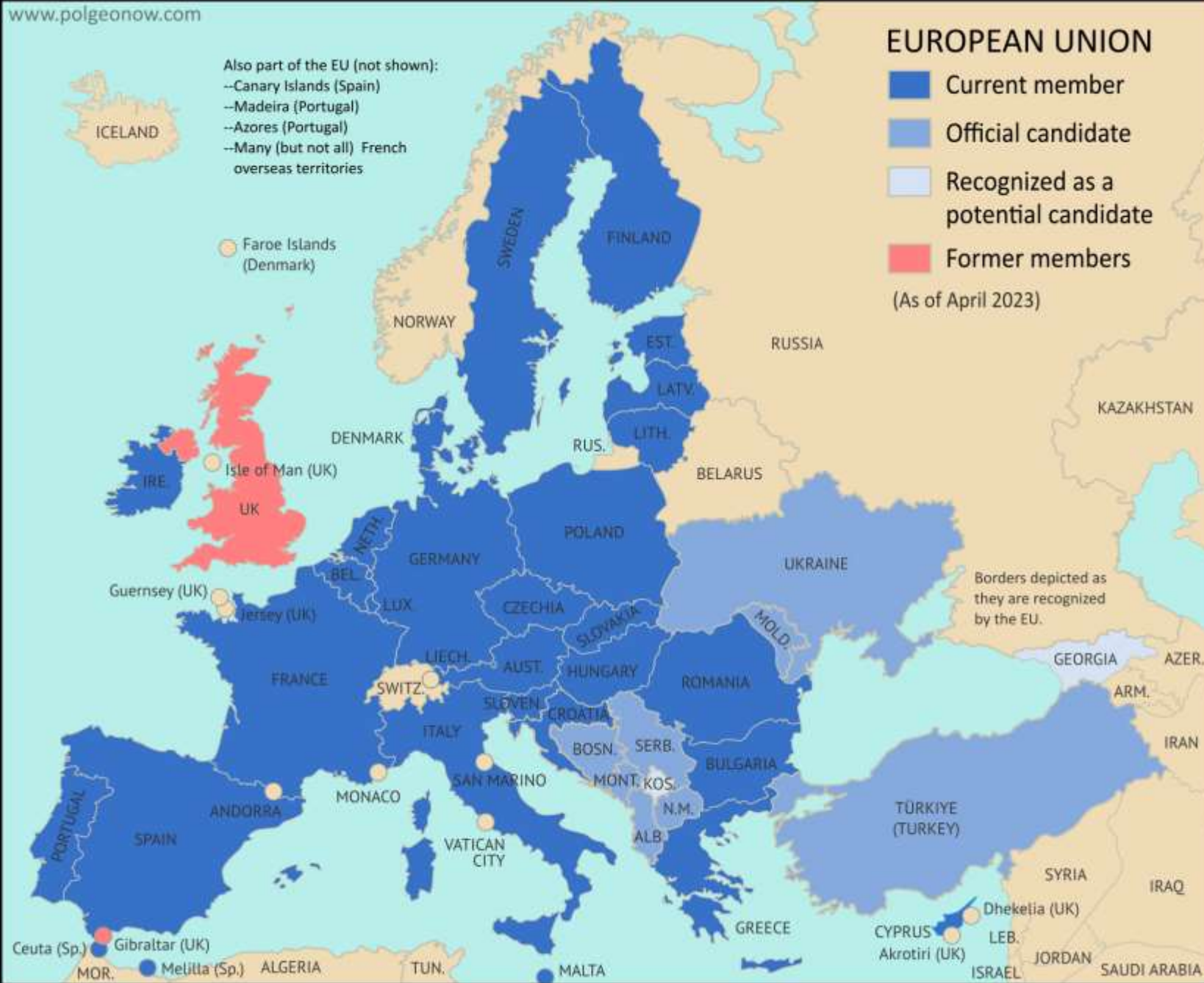
LATVIA

25.05.2023.



“I’m not prepared to have someone tell me there is only one view of what Europe is. Europe isn’t owned by any of them, Europe is owned by all of us.”

-TONY BLAIR



# Latvia

- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Schengen:** Schengen area member since 21 December 2007
- **Currency:** euro. EURO area member since 1 January 2014

# Political and Institutional Reforms

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In 2014-2020 Latvia used limited ESF funding for administrative reforms to improve its strategic capacity in many areas.

The measures included redesigning of public service, better regulation, pay rules. Yet, those may be insufficient as the pay gap with the private sector remains at 59-64 % for some policy areas.

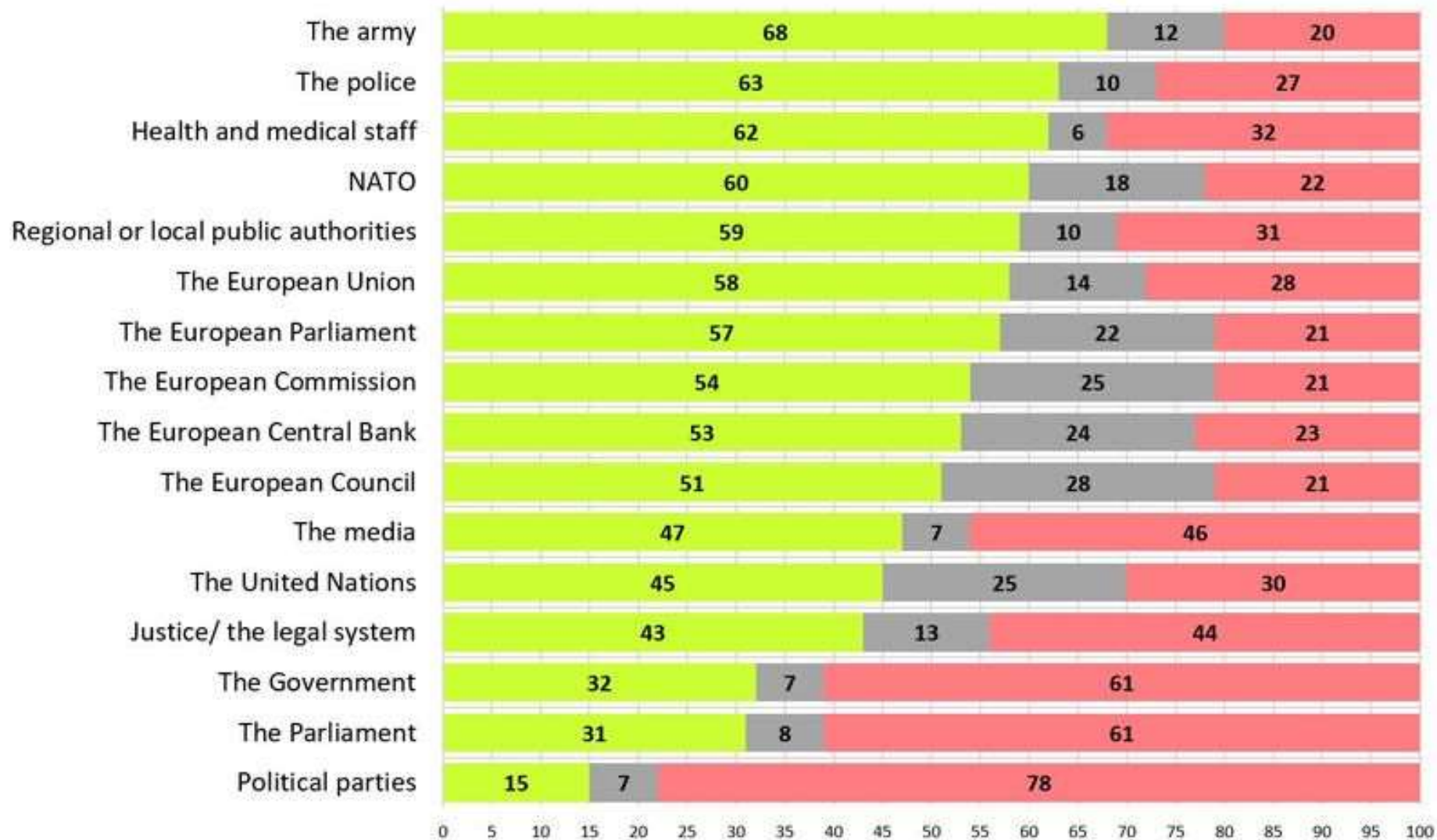




I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in .....

**LATVIA (January 2023)**

Tend to trust Don't know Tend not to trust



# EU Enlargement Concerns

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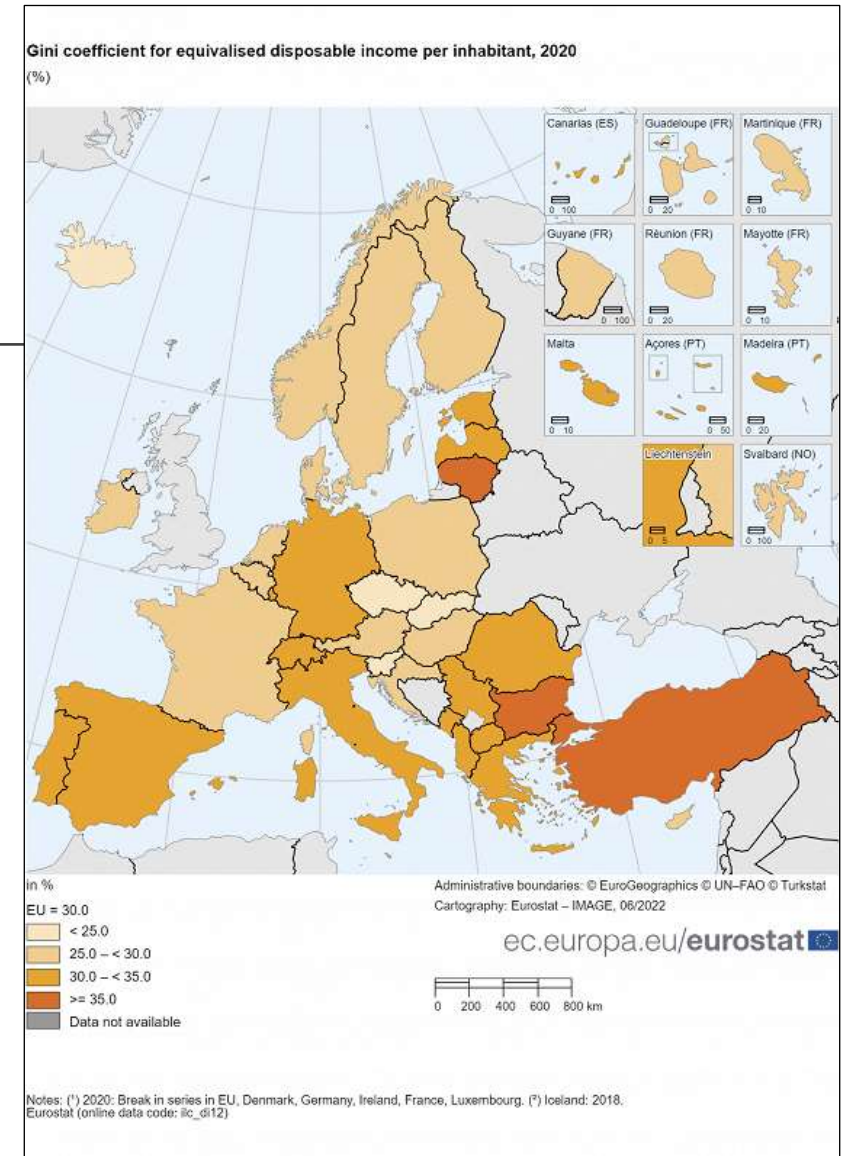


The day of the EU enlargement. On 1 May 2004, ten countries became the new EU Member States: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

# Socioeconomic Disparities

Income inequality is measured by the so-called 'Gini coefficient' which gives the extent to which the distribution of income within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini coefficient was above the EU average in 12 Member States, including Latvia in 2020.

Latvia is in the top three in the European Union when it comes to income inequality, according to data published by Eurostat July 4.



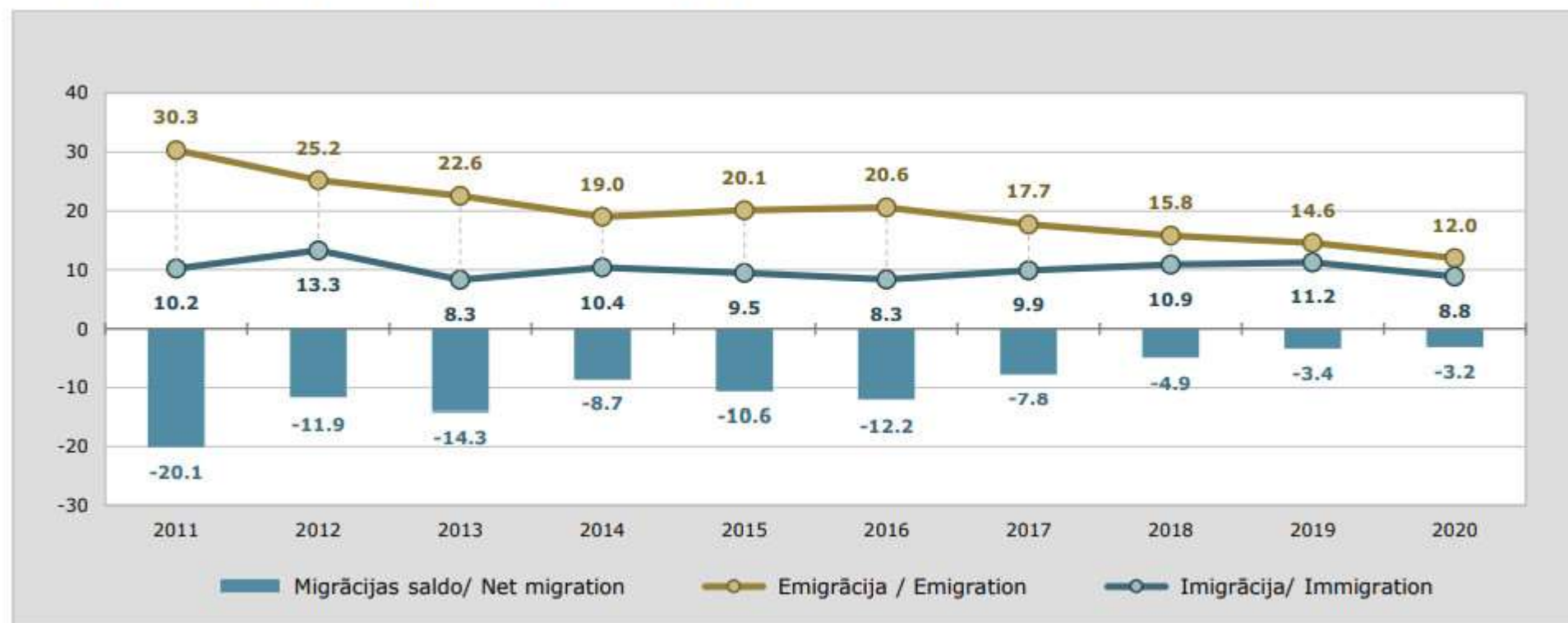
Gini coefficient for disposable income, 2020  
Eurostat

# Migration and immigration

Source: <https://stat.gov.lv/en>

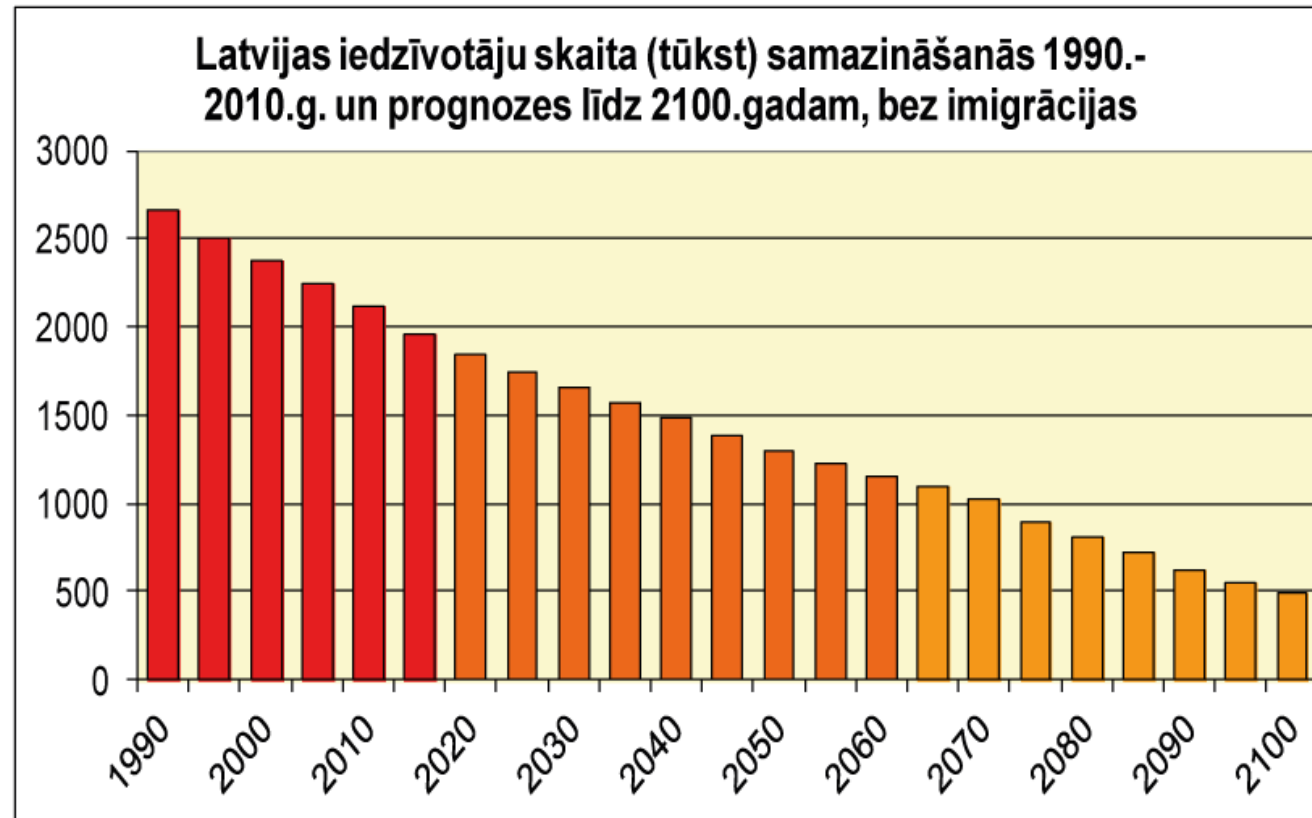
## 1.48. Starptautiskā ilgtermiņa migrācija (tūkst. cilvē.); 2011–2020

1.48. International long-term migration (thousand inhabitants); 2011–2020





# Population in Latvia from 1990 and forecasts until 2100.



# Security and Defense

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In 1994, Latvia joins the Partnership for Peace programme, which gives the possibility for taking advantage of consultations by NATO civil and military experts

Latvia has loyal allies, and its voice in global policy has become stronger thanks to the common EU foreign policy.

Accession to the EU, along with the path towards membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was considered a clear guarantee of Latvia's survival, security and economic development



# Economic Challenges

Source:<https://www.esfondi.lv/2014-2020>

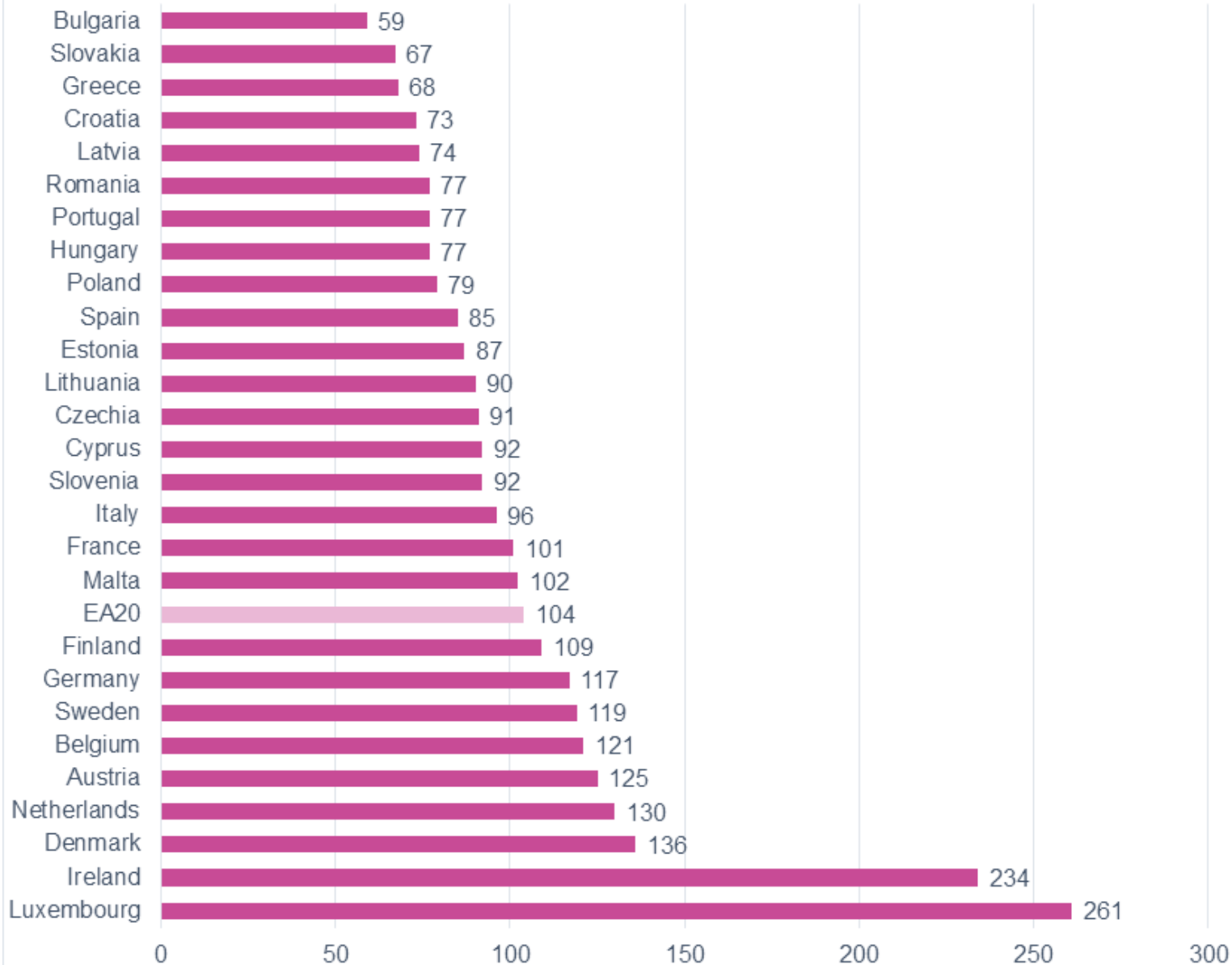
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## European Union (EU) funding:

1. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF);
2. The European Social Fund (ESF);
3. The Cohesion Fund (CF);
4. The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF);
5. The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD);
6. European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).

## Index of GDP per capita, 2022, (EU=100)

(in purchasing power standards)



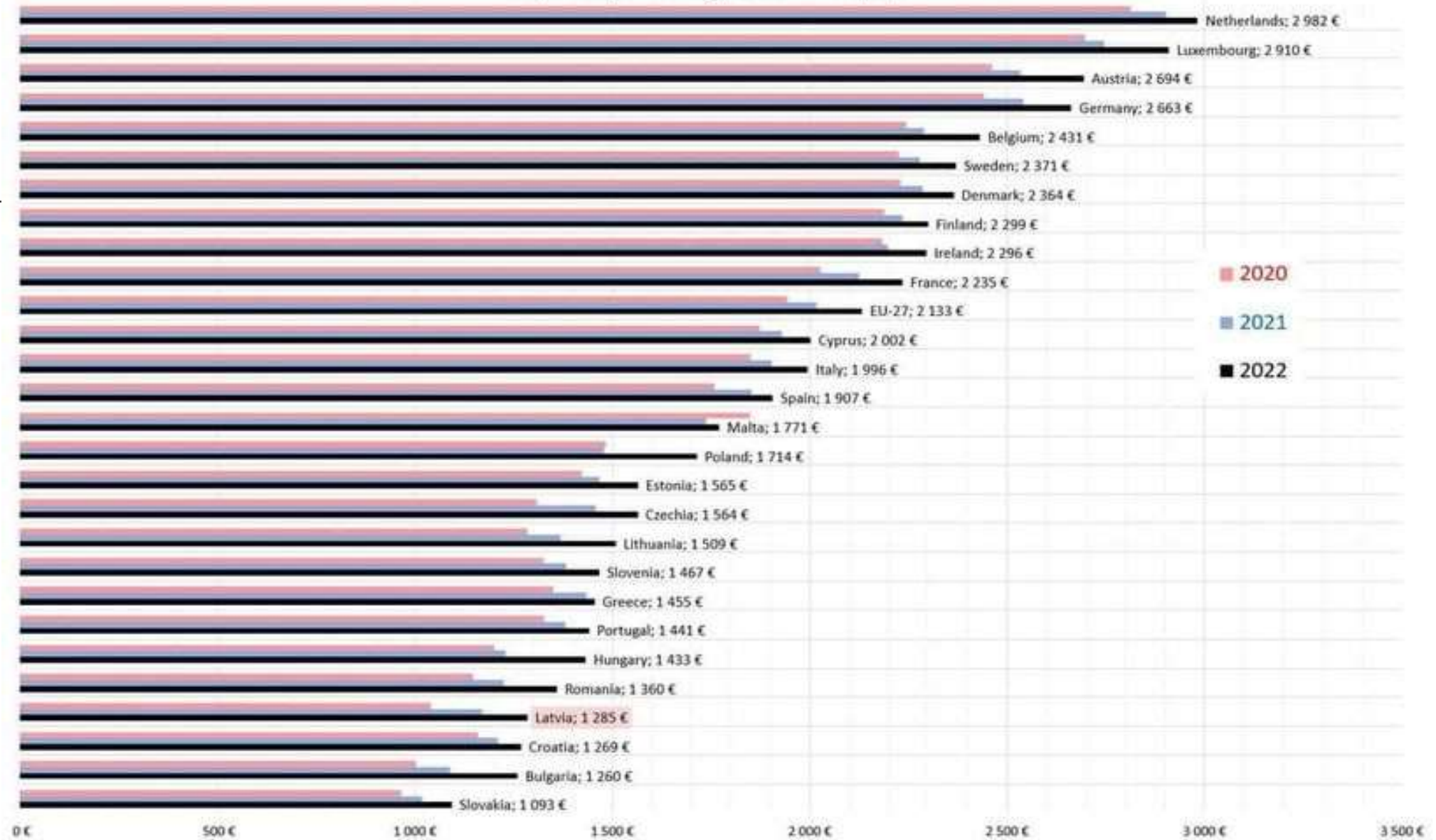
# GDP per capita estimates 2022

Latvian public broadcasting according to Eurostat data

Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc\_ppp\_ind)



Average monthly net earnings of a full-time single worker without children earning an average wage  
Adjusted by Purchasing power standard (PPS)



# Societal and Cultural Transformation

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Europeanisation has led to the modernisation of Latvia's public administration, both by adopting European administrative values and by integrating into democratic governance processes.

Human dignity, human rights and freedoms, democracy, rule of law and solidarity are European values that have naturally shaped and moulded Latvia as a nation state.



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Bienvenidos

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Üdvözöljük

Wëllkom

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