



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Central Baltic Programme 2021-2027 Thematic Seminar Tallinn

Aire Rihe

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Ministry of Environment

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II For supporting the objective of 'A greener, low-carbon and resilient Europe' the Central Baltic programme intends to contribute within following themes

1. Improved quality of Central Baltic environment by enhancing **nature protection, biodiversity, green infrastructure and reducing pollution**;
2. Integrated Central Baltic **circular economy solutions** in various sectors and fields of resource use;
3. Improved Central Baltic **Intermodal mobility, connections to TEN-T and more efficient transport corridors to decrease CO2 emissions.**

Elurikkus ja keskkonnakaitse

- Merre voolava toitained
- Peenosakesed
- Alternatiivkütuste energiasalvestamine
- Teadlikkus ja mõttemallide muutmine, sh tarbijad
- Põllumajandus ja kalandus elurikkuse mõjutajana
- Rohetaristu edendamine ja jõulisem arendamine, sh linnalistes asulates
- Ökosüsteemide seisundi parandamine, sh mõju kogu terviklikule Maa ökosüsteemile
- Uuringutest tulemusteni jõudmine
- Ühiskondlike hoonete viimine päikeseenergiale ja elektriautode laadijate lisamine
- Toitainete kao vähendamine
- Vastutustundlik ja keskkonnahoidlik metsamajandamine
- Reovee majandamine hajaasustuses ja targad lahendused, taaskasutamine, lahkvoolsus
- Rohealade prügistamise vältimine
- Läänemere bioressursside, sh kalavarude jätkusuutlik kasutamine
- Toidujäätmete vähendamine ja mahetootmise edendamine
- Vee ja jäätmekäitlusprojektide puhul ruumilised piirangud
- Planeeringutes puudub pikaajaline vaade
- Keskkonnaohtlike vrakkide keskkonnaohutustamise eeltöö riikide vahel

Elurikkus ja keskkonnakaitse

- Merevrakid – parimate praktikate väljatöötamine regionaalselt
- Koostööprojektid väikeste projektide eskaleerimiseks
- Riikideülene kokkulepe, et avalike kvartalite planeerimisel arvestatakse sisse energiakasutus ja elurikkus
- Läänemere kalavarude osas ühise ja jätkusuutliku kasutamise korraldamine, ökoloogiline, majanduslik ja sotsiaalne, süsteemi loomine ja praktiline ellurakendamine
- Toitainete kao vähendamine ja merre suubuvate toitainete leostumise vähendamine – ülevaade põllumajanduses silotootmise tehnoloogiatest – keskkonnasõbralikud silotootmise tehnoloogiad ja pinna- ja liigitüüpide keskkonnamõjud – kaardistamine ja suunised tootjatele meie oludes
- Targad lahendused reovee majandamiseks hajaasustuses – piloodid
- Eesti-Läti ühisprojekt päikesepaneelidega katuste või rohekatuste osas

Ringmajandus ja jäätmed

- Tekstiili ringlussevõtu regionaalne lahendus, sh sortimine ja kogumissüsteem
- Ühistulise tegevuse toetamise projektid – nt taastuvenergiale üleminekul raha kaasamine ühistulise tegevuse kaudu, aga ka laiemalt läbi proovida, kuna neid võimalusi on palju
- Horisontaalne – toetame väikesemahulisi pilootprojekte, eri partnerid eri riikidest, mitte väga mahukad
- Jäätmete isikustamine liigiti kogumise edendamiseks ja preemiapunktid, süsteemi piiriülene rakendamine
- Silokilele taaskasutuslahenduste otsimine
- Targad lahendused jäätmete kogumiseks linnaruumis – piloodid
- Euroopa esimene roheline filmistuudio – Baltikumis vajadus nende järele – rohetaristu pilootprojekt nii keskkonnahoidlikus ehituses kui roheline filmitootmise juures – transport, materjalid, energia, jäätmed jne ühistel alustel ja mh uus funktsioon vanadele lennuangaaridele Raadil Tartus

Kestlik transport ja liikuvus

- Raudteede jm transpordisüsteemi ümber peaks rajama vajaliku infrastruktuuri ligipääsetavuse suurendamiseks
- E9 ranniku jalgrattatee – kohati ehitatud, aga puuduvad vajalikud ühendused, et tervikuna kasutada
- Ruhnu sadamale uue lainemurdja ehitamine – edendab ligipääsetavust ja turismi
- Materjalide kasutuselevõtu pilootprojekt, et arendada selliseid baktereid hülgevaid vms materjale, mida kasutada ühistranspordis ohutuse ja turvalisuse tõstmiseks

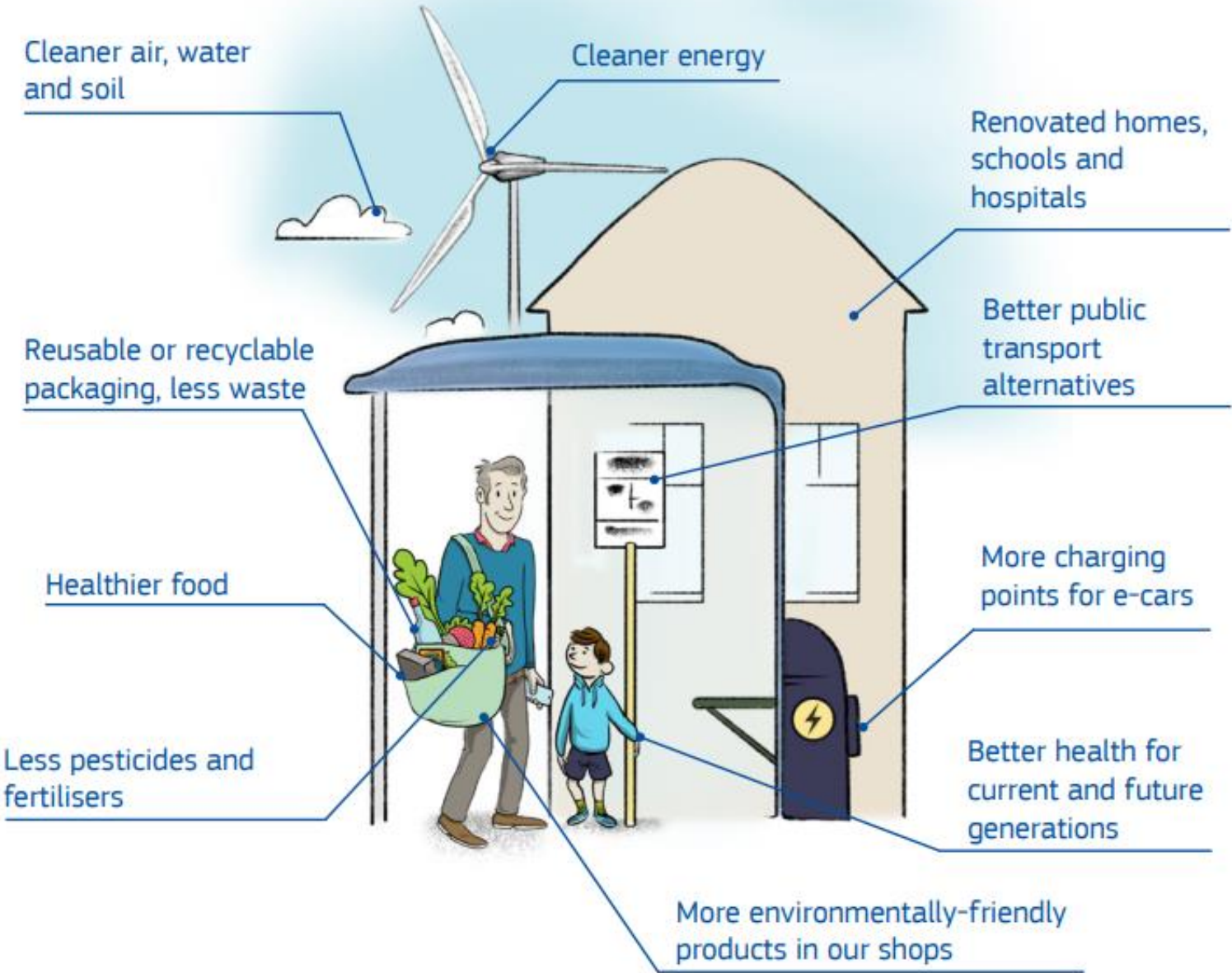
Ringmajandus ja jäätmed

- Toiduohutus, sh toiduplasti ohutus ja alternatiivsete materjalide kasutuselevõtt
- Toidujäätmete vähendamine, teadlikkus
- Plasti ringlussevõtt ja ülevaate puudumine, mikroplast
- Keskkonnahoidlikumad materjalid, nt biopõhised
- Jääksoojuse ja –energia taaskasutus ja salvestamine
- Ehitus-lammutusjäätmete taaskasutus
- Hinnastamine ja trahvid, aga ka motiveerivad meetmed
- Tekstiilijäätmete taaskasutus
- Vanade tööstusalade kasutuselevõtt
- Teadlikkus ja mõttemallide muutmine, sh haridusprogrammid, õuesõpe, tarbijad
- Sektoriülene koostöö ja tööstussümbioosi võimaluste kaardistamine, sh digilahendused
- Innovaatilised lahendused kasutusse, sh ideed pilootprojektidest laiemasse kasutusse
- Uuringutest tulemusteni
- Komposti kasutamise võimalused
- Silokile taaskasutamine
- Targad lahendused jäätmete kogumiseks
- Pandipakendisüsteemi ühtsus
- Jagamismajanduse juurutamine
- Muutused ei ole niisavalt kiired

Kestlik transport ja liikuvus

- Autostumine
- Ühistranspordi kättesaadavus ja turvalisus, sh hügieen
- Piletite ettesoetamine kogu marsruudile ja info kättesaadavus
- Logistikaahelate digiteerimine ja piiriülene digitunnistus
- Alternatiivsed kütused, salvestus, taristu
- Lihtsamad võimalused marsruudiks, kasutajasõbralik ühistransport
- Keskkonnahoidlik transport, sh ühistransport
- Raudtee, nt elektrifitseerimine jm alternatiivsed kütused
- Teadlikkus ja mõttemallide muutmine
- Väikesaarte praamid elektrifitseerida vm alternatiivsed kütused
- Meretranspordi keskkonnaohutus
- Jagamismajandus transpordis ja ettevõtete koostöö
- Looduslähedaste liikumisteede vähesus, mis oleksid rahvusvahelised

The European Green Deal will improve the well-being and health of citizens and future generations.









Nature protection and biodiversity

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (20.05.20) sets ambitious goals, e.g.

- Enhancing the protection of marine areas
- Improve the coherence of green network
- Restoration of degraded and carbon-rich ecosystems and free-flowing rivers
- Cities with at least 20,000 inhabitants have an ambitious Urban Greening Plan – In Estonia Tallinn, Tartu, Narva, Pärnu, Kohtla-Järve
- Environmental-friendly agriculture (e.g. reduce chemical pesticides 50%, at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features)

Example Of Impacts On Human Health And Ecosystems

 <h3>Air pollution</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.5 million people die annually as a result of poor air quality including 4.3 million due to household air pollution • Lower respiratory infections: 52 million years lost or lived with disability annually due to household or ambient air pollution, including second-hand tobacco smoke • Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases: 32 million years life lost or lived each year with disability because of household air pollution and workers' exposure • Ground level ozone pollution is estimated to reduce staple crop yields up to 26 per cent by 2030 	 <h3>Marine and coastal pollution</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.5 billion people depend on oceans as a source of food yet oceans are used as waste and waste water dumps • Close to 500 "dead zones", regions that have too little oxygen to support marine organisms, including commercial species • 4.8 to 12.7 million tonnes of plastic waste enters the ocean every year from inadequate waste management
 <h3>Freshwater pollution</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 per cent of diarrhoeal disease due to lack of access to clean water and sanitation and a major source of child mortality • 57 million years of life lost or lived with disability annually due to poor water, sanitation, hygiene and agricultural practices • Over 80 per cent of the world's wastewater is released to the environment without treatment 	 <h3>Chemicals</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 100,000 die annually from exposure to asbestos • Lead in paint affects children's intellectual ability • Children poisoned by mercury and lead develop problems in their nervous and digestive systems and kidney damage • Many impacts of chemicals such as endocrine disruptors and developmental neurotoxins and long-term exposure to pesticides on human health and well-being and biodiversity and ecosystems are still to be fully assessed
 <h3>Land/Soil pollution</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open waste dumps and burning impacts lives, health and livelihoods and affect soil chemistry and nutrition • Excessive exposure and inappropriate use of pesticides affects health of all - men, women and children • Stockpiles of obsolete chemicals pose a threat to people's health and the environment 	 <h3>Waste</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 biggest active dump sites affect the lives of 64 million people, including their health and loss of lives and property when collapses occur • 2 billion people are without access to solid waste management and 3 billion lack access to controlled waste disposal facilities

Expected outcomes

- Improved quality of ecosystem services (pure water and air, plants pollination, food, public health)
- Improved status of the habitats and species of EU interest
- Improved knowledge of general public about nature and its values
- Output indicator RCO37
 - Surface of Natura 2000 sites covered by protection and restoration measures

Intervention measures/actions & support focus

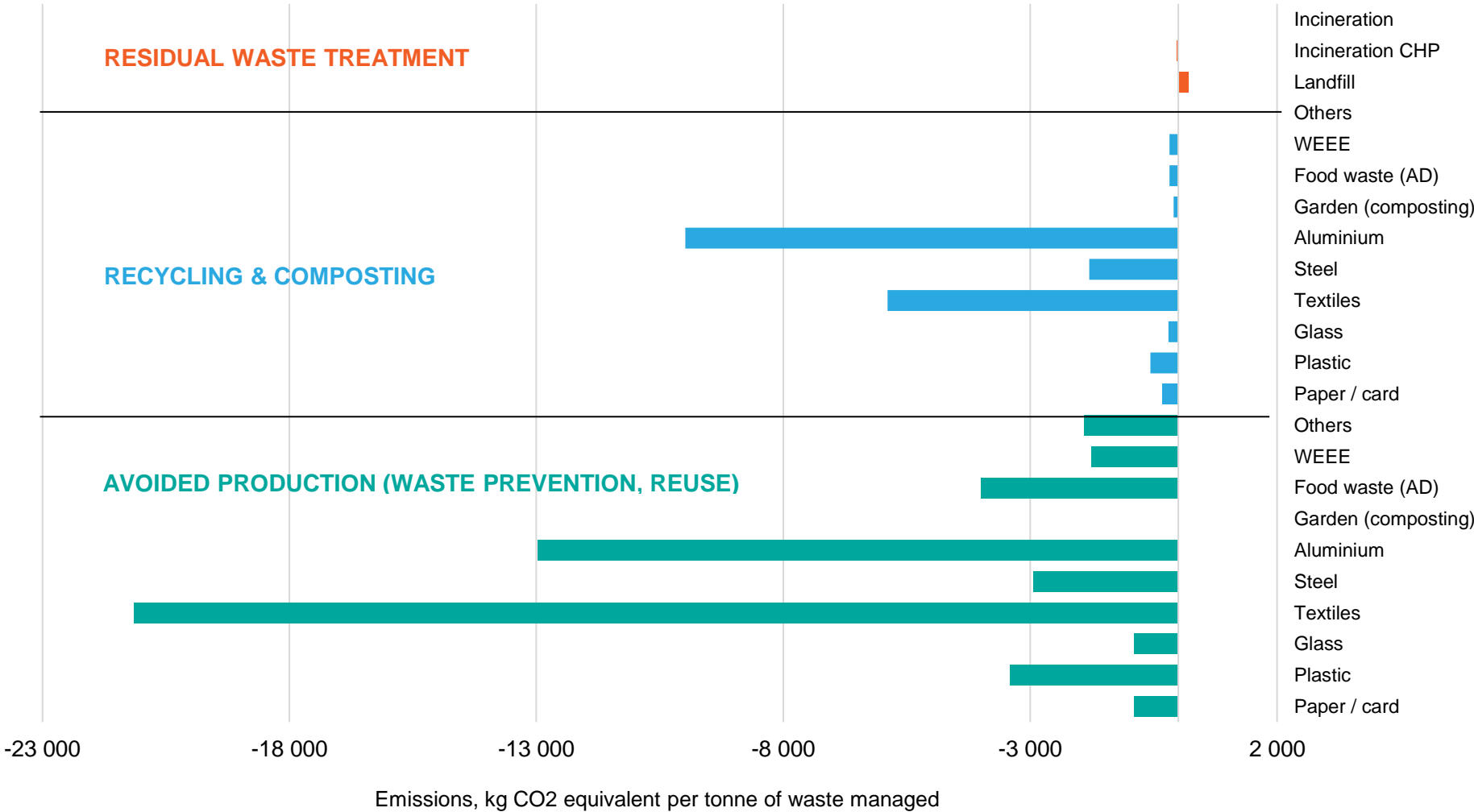
- Restoration of habitats with unfavourable status (mires, rivers, semi-natural grasslands, etc) including in urban areas
- Investments in infrastructure for the maintenance of semi-natural grasslands - roads, bridges, culverts
- Ex situ investments; monitoring investments, investments to implement innovative measures for eradication of invasive alien species, visitor infrastructure)
- IT developments to ensure better public engagement
- Studies and inventories, national action plans for species and habitats

Circular economy

Problems and challenges

- Low productivity and resource efficiency
 - Resource (incl. energy) efficiency
 - Industrial symbiosis
 - Innovation and R&D
- Need for shifting waste management towards higher waste hierarchy
 - Waste production & collection
 - Waste recycling capacities
 - Awareness
- Low level of secondary use of materials
 - Content of hazardous substances
 - Digitalisation of the supply and value chains

Resource Efficiency: Greenhouse Gas Impacts



Textiles collected by recycling or reuse centres:

USA 15%

Europe 25%

Denmark 45%

About 50% of the clothing collected by reuse centres will be reused and ja 50% recycled.

Whereas:

10-30% of produced clothing will never be sold

10-20% of textile waste is produced from
production line

Source: Kerli Kant-Hvass, 2016

Expected outcomes

- **Resource efficiency 2.0 – Supporting resource efficiency and circular practices**
 - Up - scaled innovative solutions and R&D results
 - Industrial symbiosis and other cooperation projects
 - adequate level of expertise and consultants for these practices
- **Innovative and effective waste management**
 - Higher level of waste prevention – via awareness raising activities, promotion of reuse solutions, addressing single use plastics
 - Enhanced preparation of waste for reuse and recycling - investments in recycling capacities and reuse options
 - Support programmes for local municipalities for separate collection and innovative waste management
- **Conditions for secondary materials market development**
 - Minimized use of (non-recyclable) plastics and hazardous substances in product circles
 - digital system for real time waste flow information in place
 - digital monitoring system of hazardous substances in products in place

Intervention measures/actions & focus groups

- Awareness raising measures for enterprises (SMEs), local governments, public entities, research institutions, wider public
- Investments in technology and new technical solutions - enterprises (SMEs), local governments, waste operators, start-up's
- Studies/research/analyses: development of policy instruments, applied research, development of end-of-waste criteria
- Training of circular economy experts
- Developing a digital framework for circular economy, including for waste flows, secondary materials, hazardous substances

Baltic cooperation

Circular textile system (SEI Tallinn)

Final conference and report in March/Apr

Joint Packaging Deposit System

LV to implement its own by 2022

Application in 2020 for analyse

Baltic cooperation - continued

Digitalisation and platform for cross-border waste movement

Reuse, repair, waste prevention, green public procurement

Improving waste collection systems and recycling capacities

Circular Economy website (2019)

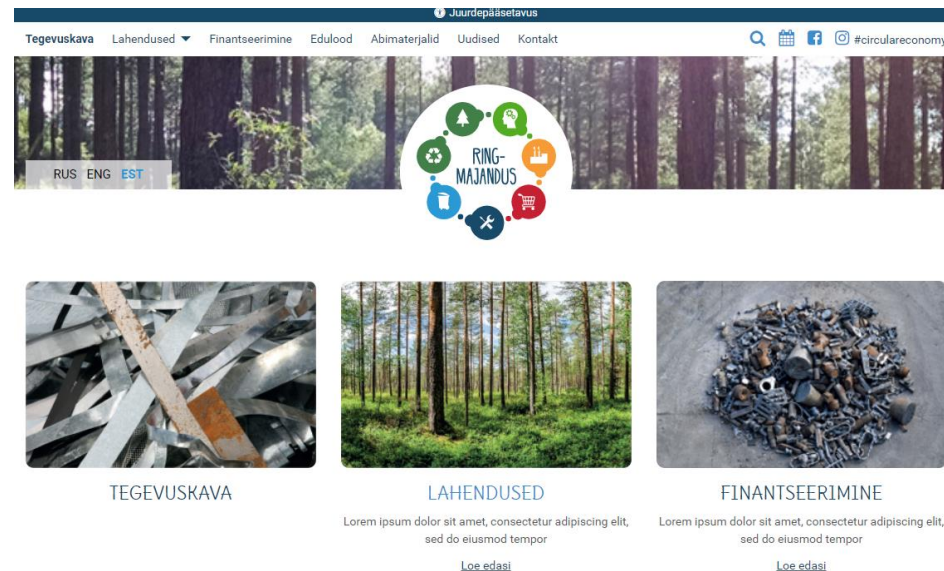
<https://ringmajandus.envir.ee/>

Stakeholder involvement

Funding options

Best practices

Events, news



Improved Central Baltic Intermodal mobility

We concentrate on Rail Baltica development



Rail width
1435 mm










Rail width
1520 mm

Project cost
aprox. **[1600]**
Meur

+
local stops **[ca
20]** Meur

OPERATIONAL PLAN – HIGH SPEED TRAIN TRAVEL TIMES

Estimated origin – destination travel times by high speed train service

	Tallinn	Pärnu	Riga	Riga Airport	Panevėžys	Kaunas	Vilnius
 Pärnu	00:40						
 Riga	01:42	01:00					
 Riga Airport	01:52	01:10	00:08				
 Panevėžys	02:39	01:57	00:55	00:45			
 Kaunas	03:18	02:36	01:34	01:24	00:37		
 Vilnius	03:38	02:56	01:54	01:44	00:57	00:38	
 Warsaw C.	06:47	06:05	05:03	04:53	04:06	03:27	04:07

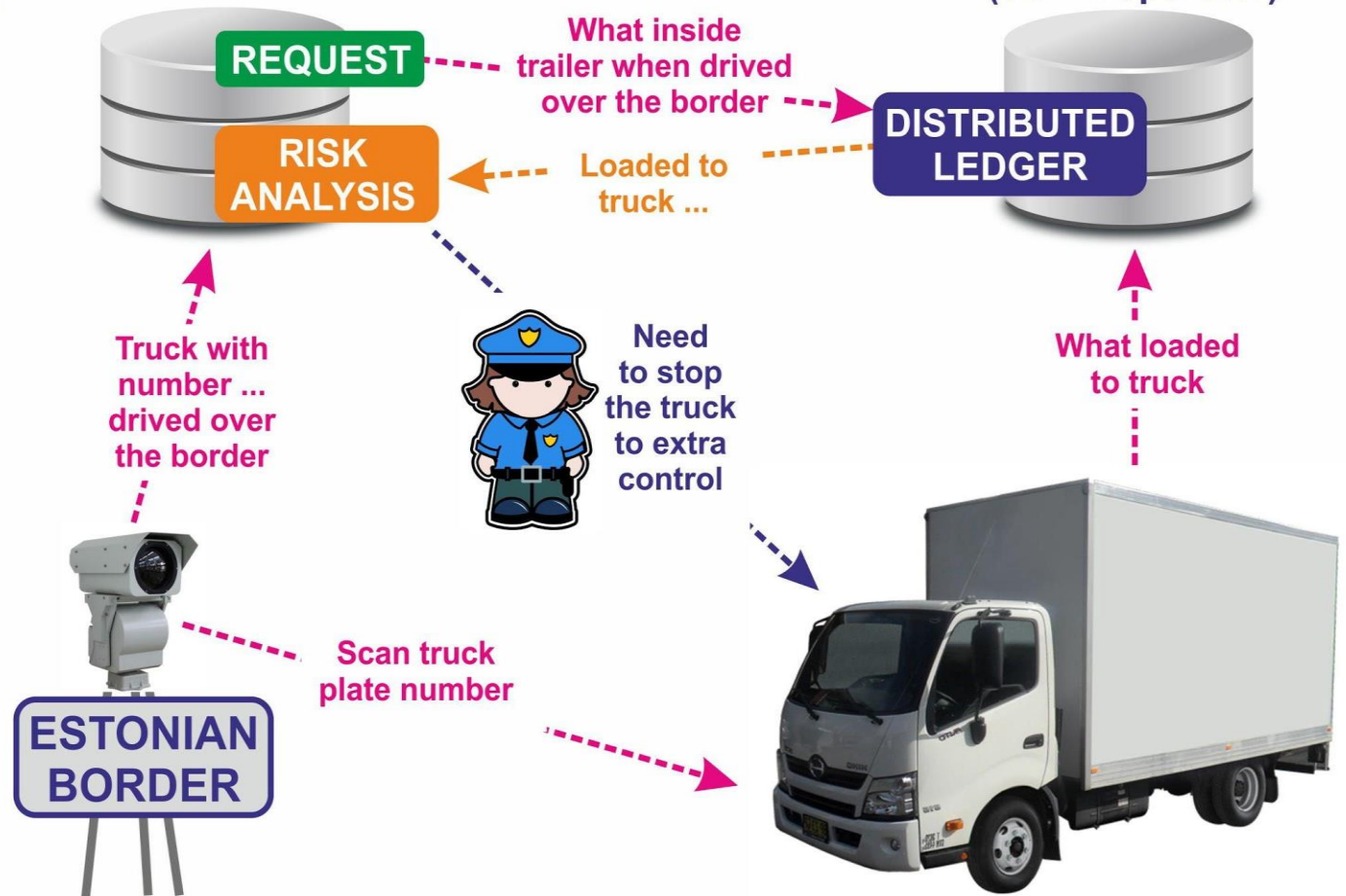
More efficient boarder control and real-time economy solutions



CARGO BORDER CONTROL

Estonian Tax and Customs e-service

Service provider (eCMR operator)





REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
ROAD ADMINISTRATION



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund



Investing
in your future



Operational environment:
 EE- 192 km, 4500 - 30 000 AADT
 LV – 202 km, 4400 – 22 400 AADT

The project includes ITS elements:

- Variable message signs (VMS)
- Road weather stations (RWS)
- Traffic detectors
- Modernized Traffic lights
- Traffic cameras
- Traffic Management Software
- Traffic Management/Info Centre trainings/upgrades (cross-border TMP and VMS guidelines)

Main Challenges?

Priority objectives and
actions?

Workshops in Mariehamn, Helsinki, Riga

TW Mariehamn - Environment

ACTIVITIES

1. Communication to raise awareness and to get people's commitment
2. Cross-border environmental equipment (using special equipment jointly)
3. Public transport on demand -system
4. Recirculating nutrients as a part of the local economy
5. Islands as seasonal landscapes: seasonality and its implications on sewage, waste, healthcare etc.
6. Local habitability dialogue and development
7. Applying environmental compensations
8. Small-scale joint solutions for wastewater and sewage
9. More environment-friendly fuels for heavy transport
10. Local rules for using different material fractions (in circular economy)

Helsinki - Environment - Activities

1. Green procurements + processes
2. After hackathon => first client => going global
3. Smart mobility, ports
4. Sustainable cities: Idea => implementation
5. Textile reuse (boat), Circular economy on CB level
6. Land use and climate change adaptation
 - ⇒ Farming, pilots, analysis + suitable methods
 - ⇒ Urban/built, Building without runoff and waste

1. Fighting Invasive species in joint action/treaty 4
2. Standardisation of deposit systems 2
3. **Plan pan-Baltic, Baltic Sea basin region waste management system - scale** 5
4. Geophysical research and mapping of geological structures appropriated to carbon capture and storage (CCS)
5. Engineering solutions for hybrid energetics 1
6. **Empowering framework of urban gardening and resilient urban landscaping** 5
7. Emphasizing the biodiversity quota in all new development projects
8. For microplastics: development and adjustment of novel methodologies for w-water treatment plants 2
9. **Improvements of existing business models** 6
 - Identifying misused/underutilised natural resources
 - Researching value-adding by-products
 - Developing by-products to new products
10. **Similar data analysis on nature tourism to know and plan the optimal load** 5
11. Climate change: data gathering, incl. Experiences, ongoing activities, data sharing from municipal level and public 4
12. **Increasing green use in transport in coordinated way, based on best practices: mix of soft activities and investments -8**



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Thank you!

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