Latvian National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030

# Annex 4

# Planned policies and implementing measures

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| **Purpose of the plan** | **promoting the development of the climate neutral economy in a sustainable, competitive, cost-effective, safe and market-based way, by improving energy security and public welfare** |
| **Policy outcome/s and performance indicator (s)** | 1. Promoting the efficient use of resources and their self-sufficiency and diversity;
2. Ensuring a significant reduction in the consumption of resources, and in particular of fossil and unsustainable resources, and a parallel transition to sustainable, renewable and innovative resources, ensuring equal access to energy for all groups of society;
3. Stimulate the development of research and innovation that promotes the development of the sustainable energy sector and climate change mitigation.
4. The objectives of Latvia's energy and climate policy, as set out in the Plan, have been achieved – the goals and targets included in Chapter 3 of the Plan.
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| **No. p. k.** | **Measure** | **Outcome of action** | **Performance indicators** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible bodies** | **Deadline[[1]](#footnote-2)** | **Possible financing (EUR)[[2]](#footnote-3), sources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Horizontal measures** |
| H.1 | Comprehensive implementation and application of the “energy *efficiency* first” principle | 1. The possibility of including in the Latvian Development Planning System legislation, energy and climate policy legislation and spatial development planning legislation has been evaluated[[3]](#footnote-4),* + an obligation to assess, before planning and investment decisions are taken, whether the measures envisaged are, in whole or in part, interchangeable with cost-effective, technically, economically and environmentally friendly alternative measures which equally effectively ensure that the objectives are achieved
	+ cost-effective alternatives to the obligations include measures to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, particularly through means such as cost-effective energy end-use savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient energy transformation, transmission and distribution.
	+ the obligation to include an assessment in the relevant development planning or policy planning document
	+ recommendation MoE to provide guidelines for the assessment of the above-mentioned cost-effective alternatives
 | 1) at least 4 legislative acts have been drawn up2) at least 1 procedure developed | MoEPKCMoEPRD | MoFMoT | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget[[4]](#footnote-5) |
| 2. The legislation, the EU Structural Funds and the CF Management Act and the legislation issued on the basis thereof, the sectoral legislation designed to determine the conditions for supporting measures to be implemented under the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, provides that:* + where appropriate, measures financed under EU Structural Funds or other sources of funding and, where applicable, tax change measures should ensure an improvement in energy efficiency – energy efficiency, reducing the use of resources, including an assessment of whether the measures envisaged are not to be replaced by more cost-effective, technically, economically and environmentally friendly alternative measures. measures which equally effectively ensure the achievement of the relevant objectives, where those cost-effective alternatives include measures to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, in particular through means such as cost-effective energy end-use savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient energy transformation, transmission and distribution.
	+ these measures should also be taken to meet specific targets for the promotion of the use of RES and for the reduction of GHG emissions.
	+ these measures must make it compulsory to account for the reductions in energy or energy resources provided and to report on this.
 | 1) at least 4 legislative acts have been developed2) at least 1 procedure developed | MoEMoFMoEPRDMoTZM | PKC | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| 3. In order to identify the economic impact of the changes in the energy market, a study and an assessment of the reduction in energy production have been carried out: how demand for consumption is ensured, the impact on energy imports or the operation of large-capacity energy generation plants, ensuring that the following activities are carried out:* + the analysis has been carried out for different consumer groups,
	+ the analysis includes additional information on the share of energy resources consumed and on potential wasteful energy losses in each of the sectors
	+ the sectors with the largest potential for energy savings have been identified, for example as a result of the warming of housing.
 | 1) Study performed | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022. | ~ 12 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.2 | Review EOS to promote energy efficiency improvement measures for large energy suppliers and energy consumers | 1. The possibility of an EOS review has been evaluated, including:* Extension of the scope of the EOS – include among the responsible parties traders (suppliers) of energy[[5]](#footnote-6), including fuel and fuel, which together represent 90% of the energy supplied to consumers in Latvia (in order of volume sold);
* Increasing the amount of the obligation imposed under the EOS, calculating the amount of the obligation according to the amount of energy sold, assessing the possibility of excluding large consumers and large companies while providing that the measures are valid for the performance of the obligation.
* The exclusion of the amount of energy sold by the contractor referred to in measure H.3 from the energy supplied to consumers;
* Review of EOS commitment periods and transfer of life cycles of energy efficiency measures between commitment periods

2. Where appropriate, the relevant legislation has been amended and the conditions for the extension of the EPS are laid down, providing that, within the framework of the EPS, the responsible parties must take measures to improve energy efficiency and make energy savings in final consumer buildings, equipment and transport, and to take measures to a certain extent in energy poverty-stricken consumers. | 1) an assessment carried out2) if at least 2 legislative acts have been developed appropriately2) if an EPS has been introduced and operational under the extended scope, and EPS members actively ensure a reduction in energy consumption | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
| H.3 | Strengthening agreements on energy efficiency, the use of RES and the promotion of energy efficiency services and simultaneous support for the conclusion and implementation of agreements | 1. The relevant legislation has been developed in order to:* Continue to apply the possibilities and conditions for concluding voluntary agreements beyond 2021.
* make it obligatory for cities with a population of more than 20 thousand inhabitants[[6]](#footnote-7) (“big cities”) and certain administrative areas (such as energy intensive areas) to enter into an agreement, when assessing whether the agreement is mandatory for large municipalities to be established within the framework of the implementation of the Administrative Territorial Reform in 2021);
* extending the scope of the agreement, in addition to promoting the use of RES;
* Identify the indicative energy efficiency, RES targets and GHG emission reduction targets for the energy used in their territory for the agreed breakers:
	+ The indicative targets shall be set after an assessment of the energy balance of the area and the potential for achieving the targets has been carried out, taking into account the relevant urban and administrative areas and the energy efficiency improvement measures taken to set the targets;
	+ The targets are set at the national mandatory energy efficiency target of 0.8% each year (from the 2016-2018 average energy consumption area).
* establish an efficient and verifiable system for accounting for savings and other benefits and reporting
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn upAt least 10 agreements | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
| 2. A financing programme has been developed, setting out the types of aid and the amounts of available co-financing for those merchants or local governments that will have entered into an agreement. Adopting ESKO as the representative of the project owner in the energy efficiency support programmes, where the aid would be determined under the agreement for the following conditions:* Co-financing for energy audits for SMEs
* Financial and knowledge support for the operation of the energy consultant (municipal/external), including for RES technologies
* Support for the implementation of energy efficiency measures
* Support for THE introduction OF PESCO;
* Co-financing for municipalities to implement RES projects;
* Create AN ESKO list
* Preparation of model contracts

3. Developing requirements for investors for the involvement of municipal residents in investment projects introduced in municipal areas | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) support provided to at least 10 of the agreements | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | ~ 8 million*Source:**Fund referred to in measure H.8**Local government budget**National budget* |
| H.4 | Improve the energy savings accounting system, monitoring and reporting of the measures taken | 1. developed and implemented reporting tool on planned and performed energy efficiency improvement measures and energy savings2. Appropriate framework has been developed to establish an obligation to report on planned and performed energy efficiency improvement measures (irrespective of the source of financing of the measures) to operators of specific energy efficiency improvement measures3. Reporting obligations are also included in building permits issued or as a prerequisite for the granting of EU structural funds | 1) the reporting tool has been developed and implemented2) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up | MoE | MoFMoEPRD | 31.12.2022 | ~ 50 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.5 | Encourage the production of biogas and biomethane and the use of biomethane | 1. The relevant legislation has been developed to ensure, within the framework of the EU Structural Funds or other sources of funding, the installation of biogas production and, at the same time, biogas treatment (biomethane production) plants on agricultural holdings (cluster 1 holdings: i nlight 35% dairy cows, 50% other bovine animals, 15% pigs and 20% poultry on holdings in cluster 1) in which the collection of biogas (production of biogas) does not yet take place. | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) the measure is implemented in non-domestic targeted farms (cluster 1 representing around 0.3% of the total number of holdings, breeding 23.5% of all bovine animals, 66,4% of all dairy cows, 88.3% of all poultry and 90.4% of all pig countries) is produced by biogas and purified to biomethane | ZMMoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022 | ~ 30 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including Modernisation Fund**Private funding* |
| 2. The relevant legislation has been developed to ensure that biogas treatment plants (biomethane production) are installed within the framework of EU structural funds or other sources of funding after 2021, within the framework of EU structural funds and other sources of financing | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) all plants for the production of biogas have biogas purification plants (biomethane production) installed | MoE | MoEPRDMoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 50 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including Modernisation fund**Private funding* |
| 3. Appropriate legislation has been developed to ensure the development of the infrastructure necessary for the use of biomethane in transport or in fixed combustion plants during the period after 2021 under the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) all biomethane production plants either have pipelines constructed for the transport of gas by pipeline or compression/suppression plants have been installed for the transport of biomethane3) ensuring that in 2030 at least 3-5% of transport energy used in final transport consumption is biomethane | MoE | MoEPRDMoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 50 million*EU Structural Funds, including the Connecting Europe Facility**State budget, including Modernisation Fund* |
| H.6 | Ensure the full functioning of the RES energy-based system | 1. The relevant legislation has been developed to improve the system of guarantees of origin of electricity and to transfer the function of issuing guarantees of origin to the transmission system operator in order to:* electricity producers could sell and purchase certificates of origin on a liquid international European market;
* provide electricity consumers with accurate, reliable, truthful information on the origin of the electricity consumed;

2. The relevant conditions have been established to fully integrate the system of guarantees of origin of electricity into the single European System of Contributions of Energy | 1) the corresponding legislation has been developed2) the system of proofs of origin shall operate | MoE |  | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| 3. an assessment carried out and a solution developed to allow electricity used as transport energy taken from the grid to be counted as 100% RES electricity, taking into account Article 27 of Directive 2018/2001 | 1) 1 evaluation carried out | MoE | MoTMoEPRD | 30.06.2023 | Within the existing budget |
| 4. The relevant legislation for the establishment of a system of grounds for origin for biomethane, including their marketing and their further use for the origin of fuel in transport (together with proof of compliance with sustainability criteria) or the justification for the origin of fuels in stationary combustion plants, provided that the guarantees of origin are issued to the TSO | 1) the corresponding legislation has been developed2) the system of grounds of origin operates | MoE | ZMMoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
| 5. Assessment of the possibility of establishing a system of grounds for the origin of heat energy | 1) 1 evaluation carried out | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2024 | ~ 5 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.7 | Accelerate and simplify the procedures for the deployment of RES technologies (including authorisations) and ensure public benefits from RES projects | 1. established a single point of contact for the authorisation of the deployment of RES technologies, assessing the possibility of providing advice to other stakeholders, municipalities, real estate owners, etc.2. Provided publicly available descriptions and instructions for obtaining the necessary authorisations for RES technology developers3. The maximum time limits for the issue of licences shall be determined depending on the planned installation for the updating of the electrical capacity and capacity.4. Developed guidelines for promoters of renewable energy projects, including timely public engagement and socially responsible investments for the development of RES projects in Latvia5. a framework designed to enable local community communities to benefit from the RES projects planned in their municipalities | 1) a single point of contact has been established2) Designed > 1 Guidelines | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022 | ~ 55 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.8 | Promote the acquisition of funding needed to promote the use of RES and improve energy efficiency | 1. RES Promotion and Energy Efficiency Improvement Fund has been set up to finance measures, including by:1.1. evaluated the possibility of setting up an RES Promotion and Energy Efficiency Improvement Fund (and accordingly creating a fund), which would transfer 25% of the income derived from energy-related activities — excise duties on petroleum products and natural gas and DRN on energy use activities suitable for fuels and fuels used for energy production (Measures 11.2, 11.3).), as well as the proceeds derived from forest land auctions (from the profits dividends of AS “Latvian State Forests”) and the construction of State real estate leasing wind parks (measure 3.3), the marketing of State RES statistics to other countries (if MEASURE H.10 has been implemented) and the amount DETERMINED FROM EKII1.2. an assessment of the possibility of providing the Fund with the necessary funding (loans) for enterprises, AE communities and local authorities for financing RES projects, as well as providing, as far as possible, part of the project for development and technical assistance.1.3. Assessing the possibility of channeling EAAI funding to the funding of projects from RE communities | 1) an assessment carried out2) established fund by incorporating the relevant conditions into legislation3) funding is used to support measures | MoEMoF | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| 2. The possibility and usefulness of marketing national RES statistics to other EU countries have been assessed if Latvia has exceeded certain RES share targets in final energy consumption:2.1. Assessing the possibility of selling national RES statistics to other EU Member States within the framework of the EU RES statistics trading platform (pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2018/2001)2.2. Where appropriate, arrangements for channelling revenues from statistics to the RES Promotion and Energy Efficiency Improvement Fund (paragraph 1 OF measure H.8) have been developed | 1) an assessment carried out2) if appropriate, regulatory arrangements have been developed and statistical trade is ensured | MoE | MoEPRDMoF | 31.12.2022. | Within the existing budget |
| 3. Assessing the possibility to participate in the EU financing mechanism for RE | 1) an assessment carried out2) if, as appropriate, Latvia participates in the financing mechanism of the EU RE | MoE | MoEPRDMoFMoT | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| H.9 | Assessing the possibility of introducing trade in energy savings | 1. Assessing the possibility of introducing trade between energy efficiency savings surpluses, where one member of the system can pass on to the other the surplus of its savings* Measures shall be transferable within the framework of bilateral agreements only to mandatory members of the system
* The measures shall be transferable once at the end of the period,
 | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been carried out2) if at least 1 legislative act has been developed in conformity3) if, according to the review of the plan, the plan has been updated accordingly | MoE | MoEPRDMoF | 31.12.2023. | Within the existing budget |
| H.10 | To carry out research on the use of RES available in Latvian territorial waters and geothermal waters for energy extraction (excluding wind energy), including research on the development of infrastructure | 1. In carrying out the relevant studies, the potential for the use of RES from Latvia's territorial waters has been analysed – use of marine heat in coastal populated areas2. The relevant studies analyse the potential for the use of RES from Latvia's territorial waters – use of marine biomass (algae, waterweed, etc.) for biofuel/biogas extraction and energy production, waves, tidal, etc. potential for electricity generation3. In the light of the results of the study, the prospective measures are included in the updated draft of the Plan in 2023 and develop the relevant financing mechanisms for the implementation of prospective projects. | 1) at least 2 studies have been carried out2) The plan has been updated accordingly during the review of the plan | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2025 | ~ 55 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.11 | Extension of the Energy and Climate Council | 1. Within the framework of the Energy and Climate Council, an analytical energy and climate expert working group has been set up with the objectives of:* Preparation of energy and climate forecasts for a period of at least 20-year
* Assessment of the impact of policies and measures
* preparation of the analytical part of the progress report on Latvia's progress towards achieving the target

2. Within the framework of the Energy and Climate Council, an open and intersectoral sub-council for (i) sustainable mobility has been set up, with cooperation with public organisations | 1) an expert working group established2) established council | MoEMoEPRDMoTZM | MoFLMMoESPKC | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| H.12 | Comprehensive implementation and application of the social dimension in energy and climate policy | 1. Evaluation of the possibility to include in the legislation an obligation that, when drafting legislation or binding regulations affecting the field of energy or climate policy, particularly if the adoption of such a legislative act may result in an increase in energy the price of energy for society, it is imperative to analyse the potential impact on energy poverty and, where necessary, provide for compensatory measures if it is concluded that this legislation could have a negative impact on the level of energy poverty for the population.2. Assessing the possibility of establishing in the spatial development planning legislation on local government spatial planning documents that, prior to the adoption of planning and investment decisions relating to energy and climate, it is necessary to assess whether the measures envisaged respect the principle of fair transition, i.e. taking into account and assessing whether decisions ensure the right of society (worker) to the living. when the production, management or economic sector as a whole is switched to sustainable production without contributing to climate change and protecting biodiversity. | 1) an assessment carried out2) if at least 3 legislative acts have been drawn up, | VKMoEPKCMoEPRD | LMZMMoT | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| H.13 | Develop a solution for the number of power supply systems to be connected in parallel | 1. Evaluation of the possibility or study on optimisation of energy supply systems, assessing the possibility for local governments (in coordination with the energy supply merchant) at their level to determine the conditions regarding the number of electricity supply systems to be connected in parallel to one site in one area | 1) an assessment and/or study has been carried out | MoE | MoEPRD Local Governments | 31.12.2024. | ~ 45 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| H.14 | Developing research programmes to stimulate the research needs to achieve energy and climate objectives | 1. Continued operation of the national research programme and extended coverage of the programme2. An updated Practical Research Programme3. An updated programme of market-oriented studies | 1) at least 3 programmes have been developed | MoES | MoEPRDMoEZMMoT | 31.12.2023 | ~ 280 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**Financial Instrument for the European Economic Area (NFI)**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Improving the energy performance of buildings** |
| * 1.
 | Continue to promote energy efficiency improvements in public buildings | 1. CoM regulations have been developed to allow energy efficiency improvement measures in public buildings to be implemented after 2021 as part of EU structural funds and other sources of funding2. lay down the conditions for the diversification of the co-payment, taking into account, as far as possible:* + value of the property in which the measures are taken
	+ as regards the replacement of heating equipment, existing air quality in the area
	+ achieved energy efficiency savings and emission reduction
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) 3% of the energy-inefficient area of direct administration buildings has been renovated each year3) the average thermal energy consumption for heating < 120 kWh/m 2 per year (together with measures 1.2 and 1.3) is provided; | MoE | MoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 300 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Continue to promote energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings | 1. The CoM regulations have been developed so that, even after 2021, energy efficiency improvement measures in residential buildings (multi-apartment buildings) can be implemented after 2021 under EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, including:* + renovation or renovation of existing buildings;
	+ conversion or renewal of local or autonomous heating infrastructure;
	+ Purchase and installation of installations producing thermal energy from RES
	+ Purchase and installation of electricity generating installations using RES
	+ introduction of energy-efficient cooling supply (land cold pumps, use of water in large water bodies, etc.)

2. lay down the conditions for the diversification of the co-payment, taking into account, as far as possible:* + value of the property in which the measures are taken
	+ solvency of the population
	+ as regards the replacement of heating equipment, existing air quality in the area
	+ percentage reductions in energy efficiency savings and emissions achieved
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) at least 2000 multi-apartment residential buildings have been renovated and non-emission technologies have been installed (where technically feasible and economically justified, taking into account and evaluating the possibility of connecting to the DH)3) the average thermal energy consumption for heating < 120 kWh/m 2 per year (together with measures 1.1 and 1.3) is provided. | MoE | MoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 1.2 billion*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Continue to support the introduction of energy efficiency improvement measures in municipal public buildings | 1. The CoM regulations have been developed so that, even after 2021, the following activities could be implemented (taking into account technically economic feasibility and access to the DH) as part of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding (public funding), taking into account the need to comply with air quality legislation and conditions:* + renovation or renovation of existing buildings;
	+ conversion or renewal of local or autonomous heating infrastructure;
	+ Purchase and installation of installations producing thermal energy from RES
	+ Purchase and installation of electricity generating installations using RES
	+ introduction of energy-efficient cooling supply (land cold pumps, use of water in large water bodies, etc.)

2. lay down the conditions for the diversification of the co-payment, taking into account, as far as possible:* + value of the property in which the measures are taken
	+ solvency of the population
	+ as regards the replacement of heating equipment, existing air quality in the area
	+ percentage reductions in energy efficiency savings and emissions achieved
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) the average thermal energy consumption for heating < 120 kWh/m 2 per year (together with measures 1.1 and 1.2) is provided;3) decrease in annual primary energy consumption – 67 991 529 kWh/year | MoEPRD | Local governmentMoE | 31.12.2022 | ~ 100 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets* |
|  | Implement energy efficiency improvement measures in private houses or small building complexes, and promote efficient use of resources | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed, taking into account the need to comply with legislation and conditions governing air quality, in order to ensure, during the period after 2021, other sources of funding, by setting the conditions for the reduction of energy poverty, energy efficiency improvement measures in private homes or small buildings2. Conditions for the diversification of the co-payment have been developed, taking into account, as far as possible:* value of the property in which the measures are taken
* solvency of the population
* as regards the replacement of heating equipment, existing air quality in the area
* achieved energy efficiency savings and emission reduction

3. The possibility to apply for financial support online has been developed, taking into account certain criteria and supporting documents certifying expenditure, unless otherwise specified in Latvian legislation | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) at least 7500 private houses[[7]](#footnote-8) have undertaken measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings included in the energy savings catalogue;3. a small number of building complexes are being restored, including the renovation of the building complex, by reducing the amount of thermal energy consumed (preferring the installation of heating systems to installations that meet the emission and efficiency requirements set out in Regulation 2015/1189 to take effect from 2022) | MoEMoEPRD | Local governmentMoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 100 million*Source:**State budget, including EKII, Modernisation Fund**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Laying down conditions for the installation of RES technologies in the performance of energy performance measures for buildings | 1. Legislation on the management of the EU Structural Funds and the CF programming period provides for an obligation for buildings – multi-apartment houses and private homes where energy efficiency measures are taken, taking into account the reduction of emissions the need to assess:* technical and legal feasibility and economic justification for connecting the building to the DH
* possibility to install non-emission RES technologies for heat generation or electricity generation

2. If the evaluation concludes that this option is technically and legally feasible and economically justified, the installation of non-emission RES technologies for buildings – multi-apartment houses and private homes where energy efficiency measures are being taken is mandatory | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoE | MoF | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Implementation of Directive 2010/31/EU and Directive 2012/27ES as regards energy efficiency requirements and conditions | 1. Amendments to the relevant legislation have been made or new legislation has been developed:the heating and cooling systems as well as their combined ventilation systems for the improvement of the inspection scheme;energy efficiency requirements for building engineering networks (integration of requirements for self-regulatory devices, building cars and management systems, improvement of individual heat records and individual settlement solutions);the establishment of a plan and targets for the renewal and decarbonisation of the building fund for 2050;methods for calculating the energy performance of buildings, improving standards;the development of the energy certification scheme;in the new building sector, the transition to near-zero energy buildings;the renewal/transformation of the sector for the full renewal of rapprochement and the levels of almost zero energy building;the obligation to take measures for the maintenance and improvement of residential areas (engineering systems);To lay down the requirements for the setting up of ETL charging points in accordance with point 8 of Directive 2010/31/EU as amended (as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844) for the energy performance of buildings;requirements for the loss rate of building heat for new buildings and buildings to be rebuiltclarification of the minimum energy efficiency levels for different types of buildings (if necessary) | 1) at least 5 legislative acts have been developed | MoE | MoEPRDLocal government | 31.12.2021 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Develop a long-term solution for improving energy efficiency of the Latvian Residential Fund | 1. Appropriate studies have been carried out and a long-term solution has been developed to the energy efficiency improvement complexes of the residential fund, including taking into account measures 1.1 to 1.4 set out in Annex 4 of the plan, assessing:* possible solutions and necessary legislative amendments to facilitate decision-making
* the possibility for municipal capital companies to participate in the construction of available housing and the possibility of financial support for such participation has been assessed

2. In the light of the results of the study, the prospective measures are included in the updated draft of the Plan in 2023 and the relevant financing mechanisms for the implementation of the solution have been developed. | 1) at least one study has been performed2) the plan has been updated | MoE | MoEPRDLocal government | 1) 31.12.20222) 30.06.2024 | ~ 40 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Provide investment links to energy efficiency measures for buildings | 1. The development ESCO market links private investment to energy efficiency projects, addressing the shortcomings of ESCO market2. The development OF PESCO capabilities ensures the involvement of local authorities in improving energy efficiency in supporting projects3. Promoting the interest of building owners and economic operators in investing in improving energy efficiency | 1) a developed market for ESCO2) PESCO market action launched | MoEMoEPRD | MoF | 31.12.2025 | ~ 30 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Improving energy efficiency and promoting the use of RES technologies in heating and cooling, and industry** |
|  | To establish the need for a prioritisation assessment of the measures to be taken | 1. Legislation — horizontal rules, sectoral legislation designed to determine the conditions for support for measures to be implemented under the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, or the territorial planning of local governments, requires that an assessment of the effectiveness (compliance) of the measure be carried out before the measures financed from those funding sources or the budget of local governments are taken, taking into account economic, technical and legal opportunities, assessing:* whether it is technically feasible or economically justified or legally feasible for LH/individual heating to be connected to DH
* whether it is technically feasible or economically justified or legally feasible to install non-emission RES technologies (wind, solar, heat pumps and cold pumps)
* whether it is technically feasible or economically justified whether it is legally possible to install highly efficient biomass boilers or to replace existing biomass boilers to highly efficient boilers
* incorporate the principles of prioritisation into the framework, together with the principle of “energy efficiency in the first place”, and implement it comprehensively in all EU Structural Fund programmes.
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoEMoEPRD | MoFLocal government | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| * 1.
 | Promoting the use of RES and improving energy efficiency in district heating (DH)Customize DH for cooling in buildings | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed to ensure that, even after 2021, the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, taking into account the need to comply with the legislation and conditions governing air quality, the following activities:* For improving energy efficiency and promoting the use of RES for DH
* Improving energy efficiency and promoting the use of RES in industry
* Construction of the heat transmission and distribution system to allow new consumers to join the system

2. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed, taking into account the need to comply with air quality legislation and objectives, in order to identify the need for energy poverty reduction in the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding after 2021, while promoting the attraction of private investment for energy efficiency-enhancing projects, taking into account the need to comply with air quality legislation and conditions in the criteria for financial support., ensure that the following activities are implemented:* Improving the energy efficiency of DH consumers evaluated, performed or scheduled together with investments in the DH infrastructure
* upgrading existing DH capacities
* transition to electricity as a heating resource DH where it is cost-effective and reasonable
* Reconstruction of DH networks by reducing losses (in medium-sized cities where there is still potential);
* adaptation of existing DH infrastructure for use in buildings;
* building an efficient centralised cooling infrastructure, achieving GHG emissions savings compared to an alternative local cooling solution
* The introduction of a centralised cooling supply for the use of RES;
* providing energy storage facilities for DH companies;

3. If allowed, the conditions for the diversification of the co-payment shall be developed, taking into account, as far as possible, the value of the property in which the measures are taken and the solvency of the population. | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoE | MoEPRDMoFLocal government | 1) 31.12.20222) 31.12.20233) 31.12.2023 | ~ 550 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including Modernisation Fund**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 4. Appropriate legislation has been developed which limits the installation of new only solid or liquid fossil fuels, combustion plants DH, except where fossil fuels are used to a limited extent as a blend, or where those plants are used as backup plants for maximum load or for installations operating in the event of an emergency, and taking into account the need to comply with laws, regulations and conditions governing air quality | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoEPRDMoELocal government |  | 4) 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
| 5. studies or surveys have been carried out to introduce efficient heating and to reduce emissions, taking into account the conditions for improving air quality, in order to:* State and local government buildings identified in large cities, as well as residential buildings with individual heating facilities, although the building is technically and legally feasible and economically justified to be connected to the DH
* assess the possibility for owners of such buildings or parts thereof (a legal person such as a State or local government authority, an association of apartment owners, an operator) to review the applicable tax conditions
* develop guidelines for the economic justification of the connection to the DH
 | 1. Study performed
2. Developed guidelines
 | MoE CAN | Local government | 5) 31.12.2025 | ~ 1 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 6. Study to assess the transition to low-temperature DH systems and the integration of residual heat7. Where appropriate, appropriate legislation has been developed to ensure, even after 2021, the transition to low temperature DH systems and the integration of waste water within the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding | 1) Study performed2) Legal acts developed | MoE | MoEPRDLocal governmentMoF | 6) 31.12.20217) 31.12.2022 | ~ 60 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EKII, Modernisation Fund**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 8. Assessing the possibility for the DH to introduce a CO2 emission benchmark to a consumer-supplied MWh | 1) an assessment carried out | MoEPRDMoE | SPRKLocal government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 10 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 9. Obligations or conditions imposed on heating operators in accordance with Article 24(4) of Directive 2018/2001 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoE | Local government | 01.07.2021 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Promoting the use of RES and improving energy efficiency in industry and economic operatorsCustomize DH for cooling in buildings | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed, taking into account the need to comply with air quality legislation and conditions, in order to ensure that, after 2021, the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, while promoting the attraction of private investment in energy efficiency projects, are implemented:* construction of new energy-efficient plants;
* upgrading existing industrial production capacity by installing more energy efficient production and production adjacent process equipment;
* arrangements of buildings and sites, including the replacement of internal and external engineering networks and engineering systems in the production area against energy efficiency;
* improving the energy efficiency of economic operators
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoE | MoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 225 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including Modernisation Fund**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Promote the use of RES and the improvement of energy efficiency in local heating (LH) and individual heatingImplement and promote local and individual cooling systems | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed to ensure that, even after 2021, the following activities are carried out in the framework of EU structural funds and other sources of funding, by defining the need to reduce energy poverty in the criteria for financial support:* installation of non-emission technologies or biomass combustion plants (taking into account the need to comply with air quality legislation and conditions);
* Improving the energy efficiency of LH consumers evaluated, carried out or planned together with investments in LH infrastructure
* For the promotion of the use of RES in local and individual heating - State and local government buildings
* upgrading existing LSA capacities;
* Rebuilding LSA networks by reducing losses;
* transition to low temperature LSA systems, where economically justified;
* the introduction of energy-efficient cooling in buildings;
* switching to electricity as a heating resource for LSA, where it is cost-effective and justified;
* The deployment of RES technologies in cooling supply;
* renovation of a small number of building complexes (both multi-apartment houses and private houses), including the transition to the use of RES in warm water preparation and heating, the introduction or renewal of RES technologies in single - and double-family residential houses (together with measures 1.4, 1.5 and 2.1)

2. Where allowed, conditions for the diversification of the co-payment shall be established, taking into account, as far as possible, the value of the property in which the measures are taken and the solvency of the population | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2. The capacity of RES installations installed in LSA or individual heating shall be at least 30% more than in 2017.3) Aid provided to at least 3000 households | MoE | MoEPRDLocal governmentMoF | 31.12.2022 | ~ 267 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EKII, Modernisation Fund**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 3. The relevant legislation has been developed which limits the installation of new only solid or liquid fossil fuel incineration plants in local heating and individual heating, except where fossil fuels are used in limited quantities or where those plants are used as backup plants for the maximum load or installations operated in the event of an emergency, and the need to comply with the laws, regulations and conditions governing air quality, and with the exception of cities | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) legislation shall be in force and the conditions included therein shall be fulfilled | MoELocal government | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Assessing options for improving the heating market | 1. Appropriate assessments have been carried out and solutions have been developed to improve the heating market.2. In the light of the results of the study, the prospective measures are included in the updated draft of the Plan in 2023 and the relevant financing mechanisms for the implementation of the solution have been developed. | 1) at least one evaluation has been carried out2) the plan has been updated | MoE | MoEPRD | 1) 30.06.20232) 30.06.2024 | ~ 20 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Support the development of innovative technologies and services for improving energy efficiency in buildings, energy supply and production and for increasing the share of RES in energy consumption. | 1. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for research, technological development and demonstration projects to improve energy efficiency in buildings, energy supply, production and the share of RES in energy consumption, including through public procurement, capable of working and operating on market principles;2. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for the development of new technologies, solutions and user-centred products and services, which contribute to improving energy efficiency in buildings, energy supply, production and increasing the share of RES in energy consumption, able to work and operate on market principles;3. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGOs, etc. for the deployment of new, innovative and user-driven energy efficiency and RES technologies and services. | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | MoEMoES | MoF | 31.12.2030 | ~ 560.4 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EAAI**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Promoting the use of non-emission technologies in electricity generation** |
|  | Implement transnational projects for offshore wind parks (in cooperation with Lithuania/Estonia) | 1. The offshore wind park project has been developed to encourage, inter alia, the diversion of large-capacity electricity generation plants further from residential areas.2. Co-financing of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and Common Interest Projects (PCI) is linked to project development and infrastructure.3. The territory with the established infrastructure is leased to the merchant for installation of equipment and for the production of electricity by auction/tender procedure4. CEF co-financing and private financing are linked to the installation of generating installations5. Assessment of the possibility of setting up installations producing hydrogen from wind energy and the possibility of attracting funding from the Innovation Fund for this measure[[8]](#footnote-9) | 1) one high-capacity offshore wind park has been set up (at least 800 MW with measure 3.32) on average at least 1600 GWh of wind electricity produced per year4) if applicable, TSOs shall include network reinforcements in their development plans in order to ensure the highest AVAILABILITY capacity | MoE | MoEPRD Local Governments | 31.12.2030 | ~ 750 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds - Connecting Europe Facility, Projects of Common Interest**Innovation fund**Private funding* |
|  | Review the territorial, construction regulation and land use restrictions conditions for the development of RES technologies. | 1. Review of the territorial and other restrictions in force in Latvia for the development of RES technologies, including the EIA process, applying them to the real situation2. Amendments to Cabinet Regulation No. 240 of 30 April 2013 taking into account, inter alia, the requirements arising from the conditions for carrying out the environmental impact assessment and local government spatial planning documents3. Developing territorial conditions for the development of solar parks, assessing the feasibility of restrictions and establishing potential and prospective sites for the creation of solar parks4. The general construction regulations have been clarified by clearly defining the jurisdiction group of the solar power plant, which will therefore determine the process of its construction and the necessary documentation to be submitted to the building board.5. Improved regulation of the procedures for issuing building permits for the development of wind parks, including an assessment of the possibility of creating a solution that would allow the proposed activity to obtain a construction permit even before the EIA process is carried out without cancelling the EIA process.6. Design and limit values for impacts specific to low-frequency sounds, vibration, flashing, noise, etc. wind parks7. In the light of the studies carried out by public and private parties, as well as the nature areas currently identified, maps have been developed which highlight the greatest potential for the development of wind parks (high-capacity wind parks) from the perspective of spatial planning and exploitation potential. | 1) Revised rules for spatial planning, land use and construction2) maps available to project developers regarding areas suitable for the development of wind parks in Latvia3) Appropriate legislation has been developed on the specific impacts of wind parks | 1. MoE, MoEPRD2. MoEPRD, MoE3. MoEPRD, MoE4. MoE5. MoE6. Ministry of Health, MoE7. MoE | ZM,Local government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 100 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Develop a conceptual solution for the development of land wind parks (wind energy production) | 1. Provision is made for the possibility and conditions for the construction of wind parks on agricultural lands of national importance and, where appropriate, amendments to the relevant legislation/legislation2. Conditions have been developed for the granting of building rights to the construction of State-owned wind parks and for the granting of construction rights for the calculation (for example, depending on the value of electricity produced)3. The conditions for the use of forest land for the development of wind parks have been developed in order, inter alia, to encourage the diversion of large-capacity electricity generation plants further from populated areas:3.1. Possible compensation mechanisms have been developed for the development of wind parks in national forest lands to compensate for carbon losses (if any) (by increasing the removal of carbon dioxide in other activities)3.2. Developed solutions regarding the organisation of auctions for the allocation of building rights to the development of wind parks in the State forest land (exploration with building rights);3.3. The relevant legislation has been developed which provides that wind parks may be established in public forest lands where, after an assessment carried out, it is technically and territorially feasible without causing significant damage to forest ecosystems. | 1) at least 2 legislative acts have been developed2) at least 1 study/evaluation has been carried out3) large capacity wind parks have been developed (at least 800 MW together with measure 3.1)4) in addition, obtained 1600 GWh of wind energy per year | 1. MoE, ZM2. MoE3. MoE, ZM, MoEPRD | 1. Municipalities, MoEPRD2. MoF, MoEPRD, municipalities3. Local government | 1) 31.12.20212) 31.12.20223) 31.12.2021 | Within the existing budget |
| * 1.
 | Promoting the use of solar energy in electricity generation | 1. Assessment of the possibility and, if appropriate, establishment of ALTUM loan or guarantee programme within the framework of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding for solar electricity generation and storage facilities for economic operators and municipalities | 1) at least 1 evaluation has been developed2) if an ALTUM programme has been created accordingly3) funding shall be provided within the framework of the programme | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | ~ 15 million EUR*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EAAI**Private funding* |
|  | Carrying out the necessary assessments for the further development of RES electricity | 1. Assessing the need and feasibility of a technologically neutral RES auction for newly installed capacity2. Review the total potential installable capacity of RES electricity by 2030 in the update of the plan3. The review of the plan assessed the possibility of constructing at least 2 offshore wind parks with the potential to reach at least 1800 MW4. An assessment has been carried out regarding the capacity of the Latvian energy system, which is connected to the total high-voltage network with neighbouring countries, to include electricity produced by high-capacity wind parks and to analyse the best possible technological techniques for balancing this capacity5. Evaluation of possible incentive measures for municipalities to support more RES projects | 1) at least 1 assessment has been developed; if appropriate, implementation of auctions shall be ensured2) at least 1 assessment of the capacity to be installed and balancing of RES electricity has been developed3) at least 1 assessment has been developed regarding the implementation of wind park projects from the point of view of the interests of municipalities4) within the framework of the update of the plan, the possibility of building another high-capacity offshore wind park has been assessed | MoE | MoEPRD | 1) 31.12.20232) 31.12.20233) 31.12.20234) 31.12.20235) 31.12.2022 | ~ 45 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Promote the marketing of RES electricity | 1. Develop conditions for the inclusion of electricity source information in invoices to improve public awareness of the share of RES in electricity consumption, specifying the rules governing the information to be included in the electricity bill[[9]](#footnote-10)2. Develop a framework for RES electricity purchase contracts[[10]](#footnote-11)3. Develop a framework for the trading of RES electricity[[11]](#footnote-12)4. Assess the conditions for the use of RES electricity purchase contracts or RES trading | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) at least 1 evaluation has been developed | MoE | SPRK | 1) 01.01.20212) 01.07.20213) 01.07.20214) 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Support the development of innovative and energy-efficient solutions to increase the share of RES in the energy system (electricity, heating, cooling) | 1. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for the development of research, technological development and demonstration projects for the production and/or integration of RES in the energy system, including through public procurement, in order to promote sustainable solutions capable of working and operating on market principles2. Support under EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, development of energy-efficient RES generation and/or integration into the energy system for technologies, solutions and user-centred products and services to promote sustainable solutions capable of working and operating on market principles3. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGOs, etc. for the deployment of new, innovative and user-driven RES technologies, solutions, products and services. | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | MoEMoES | MoF | 31.12.2030 | ~ 291,9 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EAAI**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Promoting self-generation, self-consumption and AE communities** |
|  | Develop a legal framework for promoting self-generation and self-consumption of energy | 1. Established framework to allow and facilitate the procedure for a number of RE self-consumers to work together to produce, consume, build up and sell electricity2. Develop a balanced framework to ensure that the right to sell excess electricity produced to different AE self-consumer groups is fully ensured[[12]](#footnote-13), including through peer-to-peer trading mechanisms3. A fair framework for the application of appropriate taxation for self-consumers has been developed4. A framework has been developed to allow users to switch off from an inefficient thermal energy system to produce their own type of energy from RES, as well as to establish a regular assessment of the system[[13]](#footnote-14) | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up | MoE | MoF | 1) 01.07.20212) 01.07.20213) 01.07.20214) 01.07.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Develop a solution to promote the use of the net electricity system[[14]](#footnote-15) | 1. Assessment of the conversion of the net accounting system to the net settlement system, taking into account the hourly electricity price2. Assessment of the possibility of legislative amendments to allow legal entities to use the net electricity settlement system, taking into account the costs/costs of connecting the infrastructure2. The possibility of extending the use of the net system to remotely installed equipment owned by one household has been assessed4. Assessment of the possibility of complete removal of OIK for stored and re-received electricity | 1) an assessment carried out | MoE |  | 01.01.2021 | ~ 15 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Promoting the development of energy communities and AE communities | 1. Development of a framework for the development of energy communities and AE communities[[15]](#footnote-16)2. Established framework for the inclusion of AE communities in RES support measures, where appropriate3. Carry out a study on at least one viable business model for the functioning of the energy community and the AE community | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) at least 1 study will be carried out | MoE | MoEPRD | 1) 01.07.20212) 01.07.20213) 31.12.2026 | ~ 15 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Promoting the use of RES technologies in agricultural holdings | 1. Appropriate legislation has been developed to involve EU agricultural funding for the installation of energy-efficient non-emission technologies, including storage facilities, on farm during the period after 2021. | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up | ZM | MoE | 31.12.2023 | ~ 2 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds - Common Agricultural Policy**Private funding* |
|  | Promoting the use of RES technologies in the public sector | 1. Developing public procurement guidelines for RES solutions for purchasers and participants2. Assessing the feasibility and, if appropriate, developing conditions and guidelines for applying Green Public Procurement to Sustainable Power Generation | 1) at least 1 guidelines have been developed2) 1 evaluation carried out | MoEPRD | MoE | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Promote the efficiency of electricity distribution and transmission tariff methodologies | 1. Assess the best practice report on transmission and distribution tariff methodologies developed by the European Agency for Energy Regulators (ACER) and take into account, as far as possible, when setting or approving transmission tariffs and distribution rates or their methodologies in accordance with Regulation 2019/943. | 1) an assessment carried out | SPRKMoE |  | 31.12.2022. | Within the existing budget |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Improving energy efficiency, promoting the use of alternative fuels and RES technologies in transport** |
|  | Support sustainable infrastructure development | 1. CoM regulations have been developed to ensure a competitive and environmentally friendly TEN-T rail network as part of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding starting in 2021 | 1) electrification of the existing rail network:* + by 2023, the electrification of the railway lines Daugavpils-Krustpils, Rezekne-Krustpils and Krustpils-Ra has been completed, shifting freight from road to rail. Electrification of the next railway lines during the programming period 2021-2027;
	+ completed by 2026 and integrated into the TEN-T network a new fully electrified Rail Baltic railway line (1435 mm) of 265 km
 | MoT | MoEMoEPRDLocal governmentMoF | 1) 31.12.20232) 31.12.2026 | ~ 346.6 million[[16]](#footnote-17)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
| 2. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed so within the framework of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding after 2021 to:* ensure the development of ETL charging infrastructure, including by exploiting the untapped potential of urban and residential lighting infrastructure during daylight
* ensure the development and development of other alternative fuels (hydrogen as a priority) infrastructure
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) by 2030, the number of ETL high-capacity charging points has reached 300 (additional to 150 ETL charging stations), including points developed by private investors that would be publicly available3) defined criteria specifying the procedures for the installation of ETL charging facilities at service stations,4) specify the requirements for the deployment of slow or average charging facilities in public parking areas (parking lots) near new and renovated buildings5. normal capacity charging points in public parking places, commercial sites, cultural centres, municipal authorities, public authorities, etc. are also developed.6) developing intermediate power (AC charging equipment with a capacity of 7.2-22 kw) charging points in public infrastructure7) the establishment of electrical wiring in multi-apartment residential buildings for the installation of specified parking spaces[[17]](#footnote-18), normal power charging points and, if possible, middle speed charging and supporting the installation of the referred to points | MoTMoEMoEPRDLocal government | MoF | 31.12.2030. | ~ 20 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding**Local government funding, including co-financing of municipal budgets* |
| 3. developed solution for promoting the construction of electrical storage points in new buildings of multi-apartment and public buildings, as well as renovated multi-apartment and public buildings, as well as fuel stations | 1) developed building recovery policy planning document2) at least 2 legislative acts have been developed3) ensuring that up to 50% of specific parking spaces are equipped with a charging capability4) defined criteria specifying the procedures for the installation of ETL charging facilities at service stations | MoE | MoTMoEPRDLocal government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 35 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Promoting and supporting the purchase of low-emission vehicles[[18]](#footnote-19) and zero emission vehicles[[19]](#footnote-20) by individuals or merchants | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed to enable individuals and merchants (commercial transport) to receive financial support for the purchase of an ETL or a velo vehicle after 2021 under the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, setting out specific criteria for the effective use of the aid:* + the aid is limited,
	+ maximum aid amount and percentage of the total ETL or velo vehicle price (supports vehicles with a value up to a certain limit or the aid is determined as a percentage of the value of the vehicle),
* an advantage for the granting of aid is considered if the purchase of an ETL (new or used) or a towed vehicle is replaced by a fossil fuel vehicle (which is justified by the relevant documentation, the vehicle scrapping act, whether the replacement is ensured by the owner's decommissioning of the fossil fuel vehicle).
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) an aid programme has been established3) aid is provided for the purchase of up to 15 000 low-emission vehicles | MoEPRDMoE | MoTMoF | 31.12.2022 | *~ 30 million**Source:**Various financial instruments - EU Structural Funds, financing from auctioning emission allowances - Modernisation Fund, State budget, including EKII, private financing* |
| 2. The possibility has been assessed and, if appropriate, the relevant CoM regulations have been developed to establish, after 2021, an ALTUM loan or guarantee programme for the purchase of small or low-risk cars for private individuals, such as a guarantee programme for tackling problems or private loan guarantees | 1) an assessment carried out2) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up3) an aid programme has been established4) Number of natural gas (including biomethane) powered vehicles up to 30 000 in 2030 | MoEPRDMoE | MoTMoF | 31.12.2022 | *~ 10 million**Source:**Various financial instruments - EU Structural Funds, financing from auctioning emission allowances - Modernisation Fund, State budget, including EKII, private financing* |
| 3. Assess requirements in the commercial banking sector in order to facilitate the receipt of high-quality financing also for the purchase of a low-emission or zero emission vehicle (aged up to 8 years) for individuals and merchants (commercial transport) | 1) an assessment carried out2) if the requirements have been revised accordingly | MoF | MoE | 30.06.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Encourage the movement of low-emission and zero emission vehicles in big cities | 1. Appropriate conditions have been established with an obligation for service providers in large cities, the nature of which allows replacement or conversion to vehicles using alternative fuels | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) priority replacement or conversion to ETL and gaseous fuel for transport to urban utilities and passenger carriers (taxis) | MoTMoEPRD | MoE | 31.12.2025 | Within the existing budget |
| 2. The relevant legislation has been developed which provides that at least 50% of the[[20]](#footnote-21) energy used in urban public transport in large cities by 2030 is derived from the RES or has electricity, providing for a review of the target, where the measure has a disproportionate impact on service prices for the public | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) at least 50% share of RES or electricity for transport energy used in public transport of large cities has been secured3) priority measure to be implemented for the replacement to ETL and gaseous fuel for urban transport for public transport and interurban transport | MoEPRDMoE | MoTLocal government | 31.12.2028 | Within the existing budget |
| * 1.
 | Increasing the number of low-emission and zero emission vehicles, through public procurement services and deliveries. | 1. Ensure that the targets set out in Directive 2019/1161[[21]](#footnote-22) are met by setting and ensuring that the following targets are met in 2030:* + low-load vehicles must have at least 22% of low-duty vehicles, high-duty vehicles of categories N2 and N3 at least 9% and M3 vehicles must have at least 50% of vehicles powered by alternative fuels as defined in Directive 2014/94/ES;
	+ half of the specified 50% M3 vehicles must be of low-earth vehicles.

2. Examining the possibility of limiting the purchase of vehicles not using transport energy from the RES (e.g. electricity, biomethane, hydrogen) from and after 2030 in public procurement. This condition shall not apply to operational vehicles/services. | 1) the corresponding legislation has been developed2) defined requirements for national authorities and local authorities to switch to zero emission and low-emission vehicles and for alternative fuels (priority ETL and biomethane) | MoTMoEPRDLocal governmentMoF |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**Various financial instruments - EU Structural Funds, financing from auctioning emission allowances - Modernisation Fund, State budget, including EKII, municipal budget* |
| 3. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed in order to make it possible, after 2021, to provide:* + financial support to local governments to increase the number of zero emission and low-risk vehicles in public procurement, including co-financing (support) the purchase of vehicles.
	+ financial support for the purchase of new below buses, the fitting of existing buses to their more environmentally friendly operation, including alternative fuels
	+ technical and consultative assistance to local authorities for the purchase of vehicles of that type.
 | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) the programme is running | MoEPRDMoT | Local government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 50 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EAAI**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| * 1.
 | To impose an obligation on fuel suppliers to sell the RES, combined with an obligation to reduce life cycle GHG emissions per unit of energy supplied | 1. Appropriate legislation has been developed which,[[22]](#footnote-23) taking into account the level of sustainable biofuels in 2020, requires fuel suppliers to:* + at least 7% of energy generated by RES[[23]](#footnote-24) in transport energy
	+ at least 0,2% of the proportion of modern biofuels and biogas produced from raw materials listed in Part A of Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001 from the volume of transport energy marketed in 2022
	+ at least 1% of the proportion of modern biofuels and biogas produced from raw materials listed in Part A of Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001 from the volume of transport energy marketed in 2025
	+ at least 3,5% of modern biofuels and biogas produced from raw materials listed in Part A of Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001, the share of transport energy marketed in 2030

2. Appropriate legislation establishing an obligation for fuel suppliers to ensure a life cycle GHG emissions reduction of at least 6% per unit of delivered energy against the basic fuel standard in 2010 | 1) at least 2 legislative acts have been developed2) at least 7% share of RES in transport | MoE | MoEPRDZMMoT | 31.07.2021 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Improving public transport capacity in large cities | 1. The relevant amendments to the binding rules or internal rules of municipalities have been made in order to:* + introduction by 2022 of an urban public transport (excluding railways or intercity public transport) time ticket with universal availability
	+ review parking arrangements by 2022 to reduce the number of parking lots in central parts of cities by focusing primarily on health or social services or customer services for public or local authorities, and
	+ review public transport networks and their coverage by 2025 in order to minimise the length of overlaps between networks
	+ review public transport routes by 2025 so that public transport stops at nearby railway stations and new public transport routes take into account railway stations
	+ assess the recognition of the ticket of Pierga public transport travelling from Pierīgne to Riga by 2023 in Riga public transport
	+ assess the possibility of extending Riga routes to the largest populated areas of Pierga by 2022
	+ implementing smart technologies (traffic lights and variable marks) to regulate traffic by 2025

2. Evaluation of the possibility of restoring public transport of water in Riga agglomerations, which would connect the areas of Pierga to the city of Riga | 1) at least 5 binding rules or internal rules have been established | 1. Local government2. VARUS, Riga Planning Region | 1. MoEPRD, LPS, LLPA, Auto-Transport Directorate2. SM, Directorate of Auto-Transport | 31.12.2025 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Develop Park *& Ride* infrastructure construction | 1. By 2023, research of possible *Park & Ride* infrastructure construction sites (at railway and bus stations, public transport destinations, or multimodal points) has been carried out and cost estimates have been carried out in Riga and Pierga, as well as in other cities where necessary.2. By 2022, the possibility of renting parkings in parking parks of malls in Riga City has been clarified. | 1) at least 1 assessment or guidelines have been developed | Riga City CouncilPierga municipalities | MoEPRDMoT | 1) 31.12.20232) 31.12.2021 | ~ 15 thousand*Source:**local government budget* |
|  | Promoting the use of rail transport as a modern and environmentally friendly public transport system | 1. Relevant CoM regulations have been developed to ensure the purchase of new electric units through EU Structural Fund funding for the 2014-2020 programming period | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) 32 new electric trains purchased | MoT | MoF | 31.12.2023. | ~ 113.6 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds*~ 150 million*Source:**national budget* |
| 2. promoting the use of railways among the public, ensuring the introduction of a train schedule at regular intervals, assessing the possibility of harmonising (synchronising) train and public transport movement lists; | overview of train timetables | MoT |  | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Development of velocities and velo infrastructure by developing and improving the availability of velonooplaces, building additional and restoring existing waterways | 1. developing a national or regional design of the velo-infrastructure and other micromobility tools and integrating it into existing mandatory development planning documents, including pedestrian infrastructure planning and infrastructure planning for low-speed vehicles (measures 5.10, 5.11) | 1) developed plan2) at least 1 policy planning document developed | Local governmentMoTMoEPRD | LPSLLPA | 31.12.2022 | ~ 15 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 2. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed and the current development policy planning document on cycling activities includes measures to enable the construction of the infrastructure of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding after 2021 (priority in large cities (and in neighbouring municipalities), mainly on public transport routes.. | 1) the relevant legislation has been drawn up | MoTLocal government | MoEPRDLPSLLPA | 31.12.2022 | ~ 10 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 3. Conditions have been introduced for the construction of new roads or new roads in municipalities, or for the conversion of existing roads and streets, to form a waterway infrastructure where technically feasible | 1) developed technical rules | Local government | MoEPRDMoE | 30.06.2024 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Encourage improvement of pedestrian infrastructure | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed in order to promote the construction of pedestrian infrastructure (priority in major cities (and their neighbouring municipalities) after 2021 as part of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, mainly by connecting to public transport destinations. | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) the programme is being implemented | MoTLocal government | MoEPRDMoT | 31.12.2025 | ~ 10 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
| 2. Conditions have been introduced that, in the case of the construction of new roads or new urban streets, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure must be established where technically feasible | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up | MoTLocal government | MoEPRD | 31.12.2024 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Encourage the development of low-speed vehicle[[24]](#footnote-25) infrastructure | 1. Relevant CoM regulations have been developed to enable the development of low-speed vehicle infrastructure to be promoted after 2021 within the framework of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding, so that such vehicles can move safely between major cities and their neighbouring municipalities | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) the programme is being implemented | Local government | MoEPRDMoT | 31.12.2025 | ~ 10 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Reduce the need for people and business movements by promoting remote work, study and other services. | 1. The local government plans and implements such territorial planning measures (for example through the functional zoning of the territory) that contribute to the development of well-organised and complex urban areas.2. The introduction of e-services is encouraged, thereby reducing the need for citizens to visit institutions in order to receive services.3. Promoting the use of remote work in both the private and public sectors.4. Promoting the use of ICT in the organisation of meetings, such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, etc. | 1) developing new functional zoning for urban areas, providing complex solutions for transport, housing and services, assessing technological developments and changes in population habits, and reducing the impact on climate change | MoEPRDLocal governmentVK |  | 31.12.2030 | ~ 5 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget, including**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Encourage the creation of multimodal points | 1. Assessing the possibility of setting up multifunctional freight logistics points with railway links (development of railway corridors) – favourable conditions for the development of multifunctional logistics centres in order to facilitate the modal shift from urban centres | Developed Salaspils cargo transhipment terminal (~ 150 ha) | MoTMoEPRD | MoE | 31.12.2026 | Not known*Source:**EU financial instruments, such as the Connecting Europe Facility,**National budget* |
| 2. Promoting the creation of multimodal public transport points to facilitate the modal shift of transport from major urban centres, ensuring that multimodal points combine diverse public transport (road, rail, road) and micro-mobility opportunities | Multimodal Points Created | Local governmentLLPAMoEPRD | MoT | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Support research into alternative fuels (advanced biofuels, hydrogen, electricity, etc. non-emission fuels), production and infrastructure technologies and the development of innovative solutions for their integration into the energy system, as well as the development of mobility, transport systems and logistical solutions to improve energy efficiency and environmental sustainability. | 1. Supporting EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding for research, development and demonstration projects for alternative fuel extraction and supply and storage technologies capable of working and operating on market principles;2. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for the development of new technologies, solutions and user-centred products and services that contribute to increasing the share of alternative fuels in transport, as well as the development of mobility, transport systems and logistical solutions to improve energy efficiency and environmental sustainability, which can work and operate on market principles;3. EU structural funds and other sources of funding support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGOs, etc. to improve the energy efficiency of the mobility and transport system. | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | MoEMoES | MoTZMMoEPRDMoF | 31.12.2030 | ~ 233.5 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**State budget, including EAAI**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Energy security, reducing energy dependency, fully integrating energy markets and modernising infrastructure** |
| * 1.
 | Ensuring energy security and reducing energy dependency, ensuring full integration of the energy market | 1. Ensuring market involvement of alternative gas fuel/fuel suppliers2. Project for upgrading Inčukalns underground gas storage3. Establishing a framework for the Baltic States market for the introduction of consumer response services to the balancing market through aggregation4. Complete synchronisation of the Baltic States' electricity networks with the continental European network and ensuring its high level of safety5. Third interconnection of electricity from Latvia – Estonia6. Latvia – Lithuania gas interconnection project completed7. Work on Latvian-Swedish electricity interconnection project started | 1) at least 3 projects are completed | MoETSO | Local governmentMoT | 31.12.2030 | ~ 530 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**Private funding* |
| 8. Assessed the possibility of introducing an obligation to receive a Ministry permit for increasing the production capacity of thermal energy or cooling energy and the introduction of a new production plant, assessing the saturation of generating capacity in a specific area and taking into account market functionality9. If appropriate, the relevant legislation has been developed, specifying the conditions for the receipt of a Ministry authorisation | 1) an assessment carried out2) 2 legislative acts developed | MoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | To modernise infrastructure | 1. Continued implementation of gas fuel/fuel infrastructure modernisation projects, taking into account the use of this infrastructure for RES gaseous fuels/fuel2. Implementation of the Pļaviņu HES project3. Complete installation of smart electricity meters for consumers4. Upgrading of natural gas meters started and carried out, assessing the possibility of introducing smart meters for recording natural gas consumption | 1) at least 2 projects are completed | MoETSO | MoEPRD | 31.12.2030 | ~ 300 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**Private funding* |
| 5. Research on decarbonisation of the gas network: options for adapting the natural gas transmission system to the input of RES hydrogen and other gaseous fuels (non-methane)6. Where appropriate, an action plan for the development of hydrogen infrastructure and market conditions has been developed | 1) 1 study performed2) 1 Action Plan developed | MoE | TSO | 31.12.2023 | ~ 40 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
|  | Develop an efficient and optimal framework for partial support for energy supply costs for protected users | 1. The necessary legislation has been developed:* in order to remove the need to organise a competition for the provision of a protected user's marketing service,
* in order to provide the service to the maximum number of persons eligible for protected user status, regardless of the electricity trader selected.
* in order to be able to start work, the Protected User Data Information System developed in 2018.

2. An assessment has been made of the potential support/compensation for protected users of other energy supply costs, such as heat or fuel, when used in the only housing for heating and hot water preparation. | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up2) 2 evaluations carried out | MoE | LM | 1. 31.12.20212. 31.12.2023. | ~ 15 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Improving the efficiency of waste and waste water management and reducing GHG emissions** |
|  | To ensure a reduction in the amount of waste disposed of, to encourage the preparation of different types of waste for reuse, recycling and recovery | 1. The relevant CoM regulations have been developed so that, within the framework of the EU Structural Funds or other sources of funding, peri reds after 2021:* encourage and ensure the re-use, recycling (including recycling of glass-fibre waste) and recovery of different types of waste
* ensure an increase in composting of industrial waste in line with approved investments
* improved separate collection of waste
* reduce the amount of waste to be stored in landfill sites, including the production of energy from waste or waste/waste
* encourage the production of energy resources from residues or waste.
 | Reduction of disposed waste to 10% in 2035 | MoEPRD | Local government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 200 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Implement waste prevention measures and measures contributing to the transition to the circular economy | 1. Promoting the development of product ecodesign,2. Promoting the production of reusable and durable products3. promoting the re-use and rational use of resources,4. Change of consumer behaviour patterns and habits | 1) Promotion measures taken | MoEMoEPRD |  | 31.12.2030 | ~ 45 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Increase the number of population buildings connected to the centralised sewer system in certain agglomerations | 1. Relevant CoM regulations have been developed to ensure the development and improvement of the quality of water supply and sewer services, as well as connection facilities, in the framework of EU structural funds or other sources of funding after 2021.2. Systematic approach has been established to increase the number of connected population buildings under the centralised sewer system3. Financing measures developed for switching access, improving the energy efficiency of the system4. Developed approach to sludge management | 1) Programmes have been developed | MoEPRD | Local government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 200 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Supporting the development of innovative technologies and services for improving waste and waste water management to achieve GHG emission reduction targets | 1. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for research, technological development and demonstration projects to improve waste and waste water management and reduce GHG emissions, including through public procurement, capable of working and operating on market principles;2. EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding support for the development of new technologies, solutions and user-centred products and services that contribute to improving waste and waste water management and contribute to reducing GHG emissions that can work and operate on market principles;3. EU structural funds and other sources of funding support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGOs, etc. to improve waste and waste water management activities and to introduce new, innovative and user-oriented measures to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | MoEPRD | MoESMoEMoF | 31.12.2030 | ~ 150 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Efficient use of resources and reduction of GHG emissions in agriculture** |
|  | Promote and support the exact use of mineral manure | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target holdings:Line 2 (intensive crop farms), representing 0,1% of all holdings, managing 9% of LZ, managing 30% of all wheat and 10% of all rapeseed areas in the country, with a total affected area of 65 478 ha | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) an indicative measure has been introduced for 37.5% of wheat and rapeseed areas managed by cluster 2 holdings. | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 3.2 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Promote Fertilisation Planning | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target holdings:* The potential for the reduction of GHG emissions has been extended to cluster 3 (medium-sized mixed specialisation farms that place farm animals in pasture), representing 25.4% of the total number of farms in the country, managing 46.2% of agricultural land, with a total affected area of 245 675 ha.
 | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2. an indicative measure has been introduced for 27% of farmland managed by cluster 3. | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 9,8 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Direct promotion and support of organic fertiliser incorporation in soil (transport of liquid vehicles using hose systems or casks and use of injectors in soil) | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target holdings:* Cluster 1 (intensive mixed specialisation farms which mainly hold farm animals in indoor accommodation) holdings representing around 0.3% of the total number of holdings grow 23.5% of all bovine animals, 66,4% of all dairy cows, 88.3% of all poultry and 90.4% of all pig countries, with a total affected area of 868 ha.
 | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) 50% of agricultural land managed by cluster 1 holdings has been introduced an indicative measure | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 10 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Organic dairy stockfarming (emission-reducing dairy farming) | 1. The relevant conditions have been developed to ensure that the organic dairy livestock group should include 17% of the total number of dairy cows in 2020, 21% in 2025 and 22% in 2030, a total of 33 352 dairy cows. | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) the biological dairy livestock development model provides an additional 4% reduction in ammonia emissions | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 94.3 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Encourage food intake planning | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target holdings, covering a total of 31 408 dairy cows:* Cluster 1 (intensive mixed specialisation farms which mainly hold farm animals in indoor accommodation), representing around 0.3% of the total number of holdings, represents 66,4% of all dairy cows.
* a cluster (medium-sized mixed specialisation farms that place farm animals in pasture) representing around 25.4% of the total number of holdings represents 20.7% of all dairy cows.
* Cluster 4 (organic farms), representing around 4.2% of the total number of holdings, represents 7.5% of all dairy cows.)
 | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) Indicatively, in cluster 1, this measure has been introduced for 10% of dairy cows, as mainly in this group of holdings the planning of feed doses is already in place. For cluster 3 and 4, this measure could introduce 50% of dairy cows. | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 4.7 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**Private funding* |
|  | Contribute to improving the quality of feed | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target farms, covering a total of 20 300 dairy cows:* Cluster 3 (medium-sized mixed specialisation farms that place farm animals in pasture), representing around 69,8% of the total number of holdings, represents 20.7% of all dairy cows.
* Cluster 4 (organic farms), representing around 4.2% of the total number of holdings, represents 7.5% of all dairy cows.
* Cluster 5 (home farms), representing around 4.2% of the total number of holdings, accounts for 5.4% of all dairy cows.
 | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2. an indicative measure is introduced for 50% of all dairy cows grown on holdings in clusters 3, 4 and 5 | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known[[25]](#footnote-26)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**Private funding* |
|  | Improving the maintenance of amelioration systems in agricultural lands, thereby reducing indirect FROM 2 runoff | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to all groups of holdings, covering a total of 100 thousand ha | 1. the relevant conditions have been established | ZM | Local government | 31.12.2030 | 500 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Local government budget, including co-financing of municipal budgets**Private funding* |
|  | Promoting the inclusion of tawwinter in crop rotation in order to promote nitrogen removals | 1. The relevant conditions have been established to extend the measure to the following target holdings, covering a total of 172,331 thousand ha:* Clusters 1, 2 and 3, which together account for around 26% of the total number of holdings in Latvia and account for around 70% of all agricultural land.
 | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) The indicative measure is introduced at 12,5% of the arable land area managed by cluster 1, 2 and 3 holdings. | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 95.6 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Create a peat soil distribution map in agricultural lands | Developed peat soil distribution map in agricultural land | 1) at least 1 digital map developed | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 450 thousand*Source:**National budget**NFI[[26]](#footnote-27)* |
|  | Supporting and promoting wider use of passer in cereal crops | 1. The relevant conditions have been developed to ensure that the use of passage increases carbon sequestration by extending the measure to 17.5 thousand ha agricultural land. | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) Increase of carbon intake leads to an increase in soil carbon stockpiles of 7 tonnes ha-1, according to IPCC 2006 | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known[[27]](#footnote-28)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Supporting and promoting the installation of green fallow before winter crops | 1. The relevant conditions have been developed to ensure that the installation of green fallow before winter crops increases carbon sequestration by extending the measure to 100 858 ha of agricultural land. | 1. the relevant conditions have been established2) Increase of carbon intake leads to an increase in soil carbon stockpiles of 7 tonnes ha-1, according to IPCC 2006 | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known[[28]](#footnote-29)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Support the development of innovative technologies and solutions to promote resource efficiency, GHG emissions reduction/CO 2 deployment in agricultural activities | 1. Within the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding:* Support for the implementation of research, technological development and demonstration projects to improve resource efficiency, reduce GHG emissions/increase the uptake of CO 2 in agricultural activities, including public procurement, capable of working and operating on market principles;
* Supporting the development of new technologies and innovative solutions contributing to resource efficiency, GHG emissions reduction/increasing CO 2 uptake in agricultural activities capable of working and operating on market principles;
* Support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGO and other stakeholders are provided for the introduction of new, innovative solutions to agricultural activities to improve resource efficiency, reduce GHG emissions/increase CO 2.
 | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | ZM | MoESMoEMoF | 31.12.2030 | Not known[[29]](#footnote-30)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Sustainable use of resources and reduction of GHG emissions and increasing CO 2 removal in the land use, land use change and forestry sector** |
|  | Ensure that the total area of forests is not reduced in forest development planning | The development of the current forestry policy planning document ensures that the total forest area is not reduced | 1) at least 1 policy planning document developed | ZM |  | 31.12.2022. | Within the existing budget |
|  | Support the creation of new orchards | Area of new vegetables indicative of 300 ha. |  | ZM |  |  | Not known[[30]](#footnote-31)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Promoting the development of forests and the quality of the crop in naturally overgrown areas | The implementation of the measure is planned for 10 thousand ha in an indicative area during the year. |  | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 10.9 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Encourage the replacement of unproductive low-carbon forest stands | The activity is planned to be carried out in an indicative area of 10 thousand ha during the year. |  | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 13.7 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Encourage the rehabilitation of forest stands destroyed by natural disasters | Implementation of the measure as needed |  | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known[[31]](#footnote-32)*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Encourage young-adult felling | Crop felling indicative in 120 thousand ha area by 2030 |  | ZM |  | 31.12.2030 | 73.3 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Improving the quality of forestry land and forest-friendly lands | 1. Appropriate legislation has been developed to ensure the reconstruction of amelioration systems within the framework of the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding2. Promoting the use of ash as a fertiliser in forest land | 1) at least 1 legislative act has been drawn up | ZM | MoEPRD | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Encourage recultivation of historically used peat harvesting sites by selecting the most appropriate type of recultivation | 1. Guidelines developed:* in order to ensure the full evaluation of the sites for decision-making, and
* for the development of operational plans for the recuperation of sites, selecting the appropriate type of recultivation.

2. Aid for the installation of permanent crops under the CAP, covering a total of 18 thousand ha | 1) at least 1 guidelines have been developed | ZM | MoEPRD | 31.12.2030 | 90 million*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Promoting wood use in construction | 1. Relevant legislation has been developed to provide opportunities for the implementation of EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding | 1) at least 1 promotion programme developed | ZMMoE | MoEPRDLocal government | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Encourage the use of cascading principle in the use of wood and biomaterials | 1. Relevant legislation has been developed to provide opportunities for the implementation of EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding | 1) at least 1 promotion programme developed | ZMMoE |  | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
|  | Increase forest output by 25% by 2050 compared to 2018 | 1. Appropriate conditions have been established to ensure a change in forest-friendly activity and to promote forest-stands production, including by defining conditions for afforestation at least equivalent to the area to be forested during the construction of infrastructure sites | 1) at least 1 programme developed | ZM | MoEPRD | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
|  | Support the development of innovative technologies and solutions to promote resource efficiency, GHG emissions reduction/CO 2 deployment in forestry activities | 1. Within the EU Structural Funds and other sources of funding:* Support for the implementation of research, technological development and demonstration projects to improve resource efficiency, reduce GHG emissions/increase CO 2 uptake in forest-friendly activities, including public procurement, capable of working and operating on market principles;
* Supporting the development of new technologies and innovative solutions contributing to resource efficiency, GHG emissions reduction/increasing CO 2 uptake in forest-friendly activities capable of working and operating on market principles;
* Support or non-financial measures to promote mutual cooperation between economic operators, higher education institutions and research organisations, national and local authorities, NGO and other stakeholders are provided for the introduction of new, innovative solutions for forestry activities to improve resource efficiency, reduce GHG emissions/increase CO 2.
 | 1) appropriate legislation has been developed (support programmes) | ZM | MoESMoEMoF | 31.12.2030 | Not known*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget**Private funding* |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Promoting the reduction of the use of fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases)** |
|  | Market surveillance (frontier and internal) | 1. Control procedures shall be carried out in places where F-gases are operated2. Reinforced control of licences and certificates3. Increase sanctions for F-gases, imports, etc.4. Frontier control of imports of F-gases5. The provision of opinions on imports of F-gases from countries outside the EU | 1. at least 150 tests have been carried out per year in the case of motor services, etc. where the most F-gases are used.2) increased sanctions for F-gases, imports, unauthorised placing on the market | MoEPRDMoFMoE |  | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget*Source:**National budget* |
|  | Development of control of F-gases and development of the system | 1. Searching for technical solutions to improve/replenish equipment (e.g. gas analysers for controlling authorities)2. Capacity building – organising training/improving knowledge for control services3. Strengthening cooperation between policy planners and supervisory authorities | 1) annual training on existing legislation, case studies, latest spotlights (VVD, SRS)2) regular meetings (at least once a year) with stakeholders, highlighting probles-issues. | MoEPRD | MoFMoE | 31.12.2021 | 43 thousand*Source:**National budget* |
|  | Assessment of the possibility of a restriction on natural persons and their role in the circulation of F-gases | 1. Analysis of import-export statistics2. Risk analysis | Studies and risk analysis have been carried out to identify the natural person's supply to the F-gases market. | MoEPRD | MoE | 31.12.2021 | Within the existing budget |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Improving the “greening” and attractiveness of the tax system for energy efficiency and RES technologies** |
|  | Address, within the framework of tax policy guidelines[[32]](#footnote-33), the reduction of the tax burden on households for energy efficiency improvement measures | 1. **In order to promote the involvement of citizens and the desire to implement energy efficiency improvement measures to ensure the fulfilment of the mandatory national energy efficiency improvement targets in order to significantly improve the situation of housing in the country, the tax guidelines assess or revise the immovable property tax (IPT) or VAT conditions, to carry out an assessment of an optimal response to the involvement of citizens by assessing:**1.1. within the framework of tax policy guidelines and local governments, IPT incentives and IPT rates for households in which energy efficiency improvement measures have been taken[[33]](#footnote-34) or non-emission technologies have been installed[[34]](#footnote-35), taking also into account the action lines set out in the Plan regarding energy and climate;1.2. the possibility of applying the IPT facilitations and their possible amounts regarding energy efficiency improvement measures taken at the installation[[35]](#footnote-36) or the installed non-emission RES technologies[[36]](#footnote-37) | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | MoF | MoEPRDMoELPSLLPAVZD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
| 2. **In order to encourage the involvement of citizens and the desire to implement energy efficiency improvement measures to ensure the fulfilment of mandatory national energy efficiency improvement targets in order to significantly improve the situation of housing in the country, VAT conditions have been assessed or revised within the framework of the tax policy guidelines, including the following options:**2.1. evaluating the possibility of introducing a reduced VAT rate for households for the receipt of energy efficiency improvement services and the installation of non-emission technologies for a limited period of time | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | MoF | MoEPRDMoELPSLLPAVZD | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Review, within the framework of tax guidelines, the rates of the natural resources tax (NRT) and the conditions for their application | 1. **In order to promote measures to improve energy efficiency in energy generation plants and industrial enterprises, as well as to promote an increase in the use of RES in thermal and electricity generation, in order to significantly improve the share of RES use and to ensure a reduction in energy consumption in the framework of the tax policy guidelines, the conditions of the NRT have been assessed or revised, including the following options:**1.1. Assessment of the possibility of a gradual increase in DRN for both air pollutant emissions and CO 2 emissions to air over the period after 2021, assessing contradictions between NRT CO2 and air pollutants1.2. Assessment of the possibility of setting an increased rate of CO2 NRT for all capacity combustion plants where only fossil energy plants DH and LH are re-installed, except when the boiler is installed to provide backup and peak capacity and with the exception of switching existing boilers to newer and more efficient boilers1.3. The possibility of a gradual increase in NRT for coal, coke and lignite over the period after 2021 has been assessed. | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | MoEPRDMoF | Local government | 31.12.202131.12.202131.12.202321.12.2025 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Review the rates of excise duty and the conditions for applying it to fuels within the framework of the tax policy guidelines | 1. **In order to promote measures to improve energy efficiency in energy generation plants and industrial plants, and to promote an increase in the use of RES in heat and electricity generation, in order to significantly improve the share of RES use and to ensure a reduction in energy consumption within the framework of the tax policy guidelines, the conditions of excise duty on fuels have been assessed or revised, including the following options:**1.1. The possibility of differentiating the rates of excise duties on fuels and setting them in the light of CO2 emissions capacity and emissions of air pollutants | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | MoF | MoE | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Review the rates of excise duty and the conditions for applying it to fuel within the framework of the tax policy guidelines | 1. **Given that transport is the largest consumer sector in final energy consumption, as well as the fact that the transport sector is the largest source of GHG emissions in non-ETS activities and the share of RES in transport energy consumption is negligible to ensure a reduction in the use of fossil fuels in order to contribute to the necessary significant increase in the use of RES in transport, thus making a significant contribution to improving air quality in improving the share of RES, improving energy efficiency and reducing the state's energy dependency, the tax policy guidelines assess or review the conditions of excise duty on fuel, including the following options:**1.1. Assessing the possibility of setting the minimum possible rate of excise duty for biomethane and biofuels during the period from 2022, assessing the possibility of differentiating the reduced rates for first-generation biofuels and advanced biofuels and biogas1.2. evaluating the possibility of setting a reduced rate of excise duty (in relation to the rate of petrol and diesel) for other alternative fuels during the period from 2022, assessing the cost of production thereof[[37]](#footnote-38)1.3. Assessment of the possibility of reducing excise duties on natural gas in transport for a limited period but not later than 20251.4. The possibility of differentiating the rates of excise duties on fuels and setting them in the light of CO2 emissions capacity and emissions of air pollutants | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | 1.1. MoF1.2. MoF1.3. MoT, MoE1.4. MoF, MoEPRD | 1.1. MoE1.2. MoE, SM1.3. MoF1.4. MoE | 31.12.2022 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Review the tax conditions applicable to vehicles within the framework of the tax guidelines | 1. **Given that transport is the largest consumer sector in final energy consumption, as well as the fact that the transport sector is the largest source of GHG emissions in non-ETS activities and the share of RES in the energy consumption of transport is negligible in order to ensure the renewal of the fleet in order to promote the wider use of zero emission and low-emission vehicles, thereby making a significant contribution to improving air quality and in improving energy efficiency, the tax guidelines assess or review the tax conditions for vehicles, including the following options:**1.1. evaluating the possibility of revising the TET (transport exploitation tax) rates for light vehicles, taking into account the amount of energy CO2 and air pollutant emissions and engine volume used in them, taking into account and taking into account the underlying auto conversion activities resulting from the reduction of CO2 and air pollutant emissions (in line with the developed benchmarks for the reduction of CO2 resulting from the conversion operations; and the CO2 emission level), assessing the possibility of increasing the TET rate for high-emission vehicles and high-powered vehicles;1.2. Evaluation of the possibility of introducing a first-time registration tax on passenger vehicles with an emission standard lower than EURO-5 standard based on the amount of CO2 emissions of a light-duty vehicle and the volume and full mass of the engine, stating that revenues from the application of this tax are used for the purchase of sustainable zero emission and low-emission vehicles support and development of its infrastructure1.3. evaluating the possibility of applying to a limited extent corporate passenger vehicle tax relief to the EV owned by companies1.4. evaluate the tax credits applicable to vehicles purchased by merchants and evaluate the possibility of applying the referred to discounts depending on the amount of energy CO2 emissions used therein | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | 1.1. MoF,SM, MoEPRD[[38]](#footnote-39)1.2. MoF, SM1.3. MoF, SM1.4. MoF, SM | MoE | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Review environmental and energy tax exemptions and incentives within the framework of tax policy guidelines | 1. **In order to significantly reduce the subsidies currently applied to fossil energy and to contribute to the increase in the use of RES technologies and to facilitate the transition to non-emission RES technologies, the tax policy guidelines have assessed or revised the various benefits or exemptions applicable to energy and energy, assessing the following options or carrying out the following activities:**1.1. all fossil fuel/fuel exemptions and exemptions from NRT and excise duties have been evaluated, taking into account the condition that fossil energy subsidies should be phased out from 2021 onwards.1.2. evaluating the possibility of abolishing electricity taxation for electricity used in transport from 2022 - electricity filled in public charging stations, in addition to the exemption currently specified for electricity used for the carriage of goods and public passenger transport, including rail transport and urban public passenger transport1.3. Evaluation of the possibility of applying tax breaks or tax exemptions to energy sources other than fossil fuels/fuel referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2003/96/EC in Latvia[[39]](#footnote-40)1.4. annul the exemption for CO2 NRT applied to peat | 1) at least 1 assessment or study has been developed2) if at least 1 legislative act and/or policy planning document is appropriate, developed and approved | 1.1. MoEPRD, MoF1.2. MoF, MoE1.3. MoF1.4. MoEPRD | MoT | 31.12.2023 | Within the existing budget |
|  | Assess the system of application of the “polluter pays” principle | **1. In order to ensure that essential measures are taken to improve energy efficiency, the following assessments have been carried out in the context of the tax policy guidelines to promote the interest of the public and economic operators in carrying out energy efficiency improvement measures, thereby ensuring the achievement of the mandatory energy savings target:**1.1. Assessing the possibility of introducing a new “polluter pays” principle for energy consumption by diversifying it, taking into account consumption volumes1.2. The possibility of a “polluter pays” principle being applied separately to energy production and consumption has been evaluated, assessing:* conditions for the inclusion of tariff conditions and costs of taxation (NRT, excise duty) in regulated sectors
* the possibility of imposing restrictions on the inclusion of environmental taxes (DRN, excise duty) or expenditure on the purchase of emission allowances in the energy price

1.3. evaluated the possibility of transferring part of the PIT (population income tax) and NRT, which would only be paid for the production of energy, to the budget of the specific local government by determining the specific use of these revenues - for the administration of pollution and for the performance of emission reduction measures | 1) an assessment carried out2) if, as appropriate, amendments have been made to the methodology for calculating tariffs3) if at least 3 legislative amendments have been made accordingly | 1.1. MoEPRD, MoE, MoF1.2. MoE, SPRK1.3. MoF | 1.2. MoF1.3. MoEPRD | 31.12.2025 | ~ 25 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 1. **Direction of action**
 | **Public awareness, education and awareness-raising** |
|  | Improving public knowledge, awareness and awareness of climate change mitigation, the use of RES and resource efficiency | 1. Information campaigns have been carried out at least once a year on:* ways of reducing the use of different resources used everyday
* on the role and necessity of the RES and its contribution and benefits to the economy, society, nature and climate
* principles for the use of a socially responsible RES
 | 1) campaigns are being carried out | MoEMoEPRDMoTZM | Planning regions | 31.12.2030 | ~ 100 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 2. Improved awareness and knowledge of society and municipalities and planning regions on carbon-intensive development, innovative technologies* Regular public information, periodic public awareness campaigns
* Training has been carried out for municipalities on carbon-intensive development.
* promoting self-government education on innovative technologies and development planning
* information activities provided to municipal employees to inform about the need for ETL charging points in urban centres and at public buildings
* provision of educational activities on the principles of the use of socially responsible RES
* regional centres have the possibility of informative support for switching to zero emission or low-emission transport (leasing/lending/benefits of alternative fuels – leaflets, information centres, direct counselling, informative days, seminars)
 | 1) performed at least 4 information and education campaigns per year2) informative support for the transition to zero emission and low-emission vehicles has been provided to the population | MoEPRD | ZMMoEMoTPlanning regions | 31.12.2030 | ~ 93 thousand*Source:**National budget**NFI* |
| 3. Public information and education measures have been taken to promote a shift in behaviour towards energy efficiency, including by informing the public about the energy performance of products4. Measures have been taken to promote the knowledge and understanding of economic operators on energy performance requirements, both for traders and producers and for professional users | 1) information measures have been taken | MoEPTAC | MoEPRDMoTsocial partnersPlanning regions | 31.12.2030 | ~ 40 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 5. Improved public awareness regarding the fuel consumption of vehicles and the amount of CO2 emissions generated by implementing the conditions laid down in Cabinet Regulation No. 608 of 20 July 2004 on labelling and advertising publications for consumer information on fuel consumption of new passenger cars and CO2 releases as regards labelling | 1) Information measures are being implemented | MoE | MoTMoF | 31.12.2030 | ~ 50 thousandSource:national budgetThe question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 6. Organized campaigns “day without car” at least 4 times a year, in a certain part of Riga, such as access to the central part of the city, by prohibiting the entry of vehicles, excluding electric, public transport and operational transport | At least 4 measures per year have been implemented | MoEPRDLocal government | MoT | 31.12.2030 | ~ 100 thousand*Source:**national budget, including*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 7. Continued implementation of the “Living warmer” programme | The programme is implemented throughout the period | MoE |  | 31.12.2030 | ~ 750 thousand EUR*Source:**EU Structural Funds**National budget* |
| 8. to provide information to the public on F-gases* + Information campaigns for professionals and citizens.
	+ Advice to the public on F-gas matters (e-mail, telephone)
 | Publications CAN BE published on the home page, social network accounts | MoEPRD |  | 31.12.2030 | ~ 60 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 9. The institutions involved in the implementation of the plan shall cooperate closely with the official publisher Latvijas Vēstnesis to ensure that the public is informed about resource efficiency issues on the portal Human.State.Law by publishing information prepared for public information (press releases, explanations, developments, agenda, etc.) on the said portal. | 1) Co-operation has been established2) ensured publication of information | MoEMoEPRDMoTZMMoFMoESLM | TM (VSIA “Latvijas Vēstnesis”) | 31.12.2030 | ~ 60 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 12.2. | Ensuring the availability of teaching materials, including digital, to educational institutions at different levels on environment and climate-friendly lifestyles | 1. ensured the creation or adaptation of training or other materials, including digital, to the situation of Latvia for educational institutions at different levels (pre-primary, primary, secondary schools) in order to contribute significantly to the understanding of climate and environmentally friendly lifestyles.2. provide schools with the possibility of introducing climate, energy efficiency calculators and teaching pupils to minimise these indicators with a benchmark principle comparing the achievements of schools. | Training and visual materials developed | MoES | MoEPRDMoE | 31.12.2030 | Within the existing budget |
| 12.3. | Promote the integration of aspects of carbon-intensive development into urban and agglomerative spatial planning, including by promoting the widest possible deployment of green infrastructure | 1. The following actions have been implemented:* + Improved construction and well-establishment frameworks that support and motivate the choice of green solutions;
	+ Provide general public, business, NGO, public and local authorities with information and education campaigns on the existence and benefits of such solutions in specific cases;
	+ Pilot projects have been carried out as a demonstration and inspiration for others;
	+ Calculations have been carried out (pilot and foreign practices) comparing long-term and short-term costs (grey infrastructure v green infrastructure);
 | 1) appropriate legal acts have been developed2) awareness campaigns implemented3) Pilot projects implemented | MoEPRD |  | 31.12.2030 | ~ 100 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 12.4. | Integrate carbon-intensive development aspects into municipal development planning documents | 1. Streamlined local government development programmes by integrating carbon-intensive development and adaptation to climate change into their development planning documents.2. Local government development planning documents integrate aspects of carbon-intensive development and adaptation to climate change, including improving urban planning, developing green infrastructure, etc. | 1) Improved programmes2) updated planning documents | Local government | MoEPRD | 31.12.2030 | Within the existing budget |
| 12.5. | Development of electronic systems and tools | 1. Developed methodology for calculating regional GHG emissions, established and maintained appropriate database | Methodology developed | MoEPRD | CSPPlanning regions | 31.12.2021 | ~ 69 thousand EUR*Source:**National budget**NFI* |
| 2. developed database with information on all available support for energy efficiency3. Developed tool for calculating energy savings resulting from project implementation | 1) aggregate data and create database2) Designed tool3) ensured publication of information | MoE | CSPMoEPRDMoTMoFZMLocal government | 31.12.2022 | ~ 100 thousand EUR*Source:**National budget**Fund referred to in measure H.8*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |
| 4. A single information platform established for the transition to a zero emission or low-emission environmentally friendly transport system (alternative fuels, renewable fuels). | 1) ensured publication of information | MoTMoE | MoEPRD | 31.12.2022. | ~ 50 thousand*Source:**national budget*The question regarding additional financing from the implementation of State budget activities is discussed in the drafting and examination process of the draft law regarding the State budget for the current year and in accordance with the financial possibilities of the State budget. |

1. After the deadline for the execution of the measure, the measure shall be implemented or applicable throughout the coverage period of the Plan unless otherwise specified. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. For the period of implementation of the measure [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. for example, but not only the Energy Law, the Energy Efficiency Act, the Law On Pollution [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. State or local government granted (if the measure applies to local government responsibility) within the budget resources [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. electricity, thermal energy, transport energy, energy resources supplied [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. this measure is intended to be extended to “centres of national interest”, but since the new Administrative Territorial Reform changes the list of “centres of national interest”, it is proposed that cities with a population of more than 20 thousand be eligible for the former “centres of national interest” in order not to lose the substance of the measure proposed by the Plan. 'to the list (with Ogri added to it) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. In the event of a replacement of heating appliances, focusing primarily on the replacement of heating equipment with a certain age and located in areas where air quality problems already exist at present [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The Innovation Fund (<https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/innovation-fund_en>) was established by Article 10a (8) of Directive 2003/87/EC (consolidated version) and operated by Commission Delegated Regulation No 2019/856 of 26 February 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the activities of the Innovation Fund [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Annex I to Directive 2019/944 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Article 2 (17) of Directive 2018/2001 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Article 2 (18) of Directive 2018/2001 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Article 2 (14) of Directive 2018/2001 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Article 24(2) of Directive 2018/2001 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. the net electricity system is the procedures by which payments for the electricity consumed are to be made and in which the distribution system operator makes a set-off for the electricity consumed by the user producing electricity for his or her needs from the RES and the electricity produced, which has been transferred to the distribution system operator's network [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Article 2 (16) of Directive 2018/2001, Article 16 of Directive 2019/944 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. this amount applies only to the electrification of the railway lines Daugavpils – Krustpils, Rezekne – Krustpils and Krustpils – Riga [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Article 8 of Directive 2010/31/EU (amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Vehicle with the following CO 2 emissions:

01.01.2021. -31.12 .2025 – 102 g CO 2 per km (New European Driving Cycle – NEDC) or 124 g CO 2 per km (Worldwide Harmonised Light vehicles Test Procedures – WLTP)

01.01.2026-31.12 .2030 – up to 75 g of CO 2 per km (NEDC) or 90 g CO 2 per km (WLTP) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Directive 2019/1161 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles Article 4(4) and (5) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Taking into account Article 18 of Regulation No 601/2012 of the European Commission of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, the costs shall be deemed disproportionate if the estimated costs exceed the benefits [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Directive 2019/1161 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. t.sk. having regard to measure H.5, H.6 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. modern biofuels and/or biogas or biomass fuel produced from raw materials listed in Annex IX to Directive 2018/2001, electricity generated from the RES, hydrogen produced from the RES, recycled carbon fuel, and other biofuels or biomass fuels not produced from food or feed crops [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Vehicles with a maximum speed of 45 km/h, such as small-power scooters, small-power motorcycles, other than agricultural and forestry machinery [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. According to Cabinet Order No. 368 of 8 August 2018 on the draft concept of the “Climate Change mitigation, adaptation and environment” programme co-financed by the Norwegian Financial Instrument [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. it is not possible to calculate the plan at the time of approval [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. According to point 5.1 to 31.05.2020 of Order 210 of the BOM 07.05.2019. On the Government Action Plan for the implementation of the activities envisaged by the Cabinet of Ministers headed by Arthur Krisan War, guidelines for medium-term government tax policy should be drawn up. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. For example, if an apartment property is located in a multi-apartment residential house which has undergone (complete) energy efficiency improvement jobs in the period from 2021 (category A, B or C of the energy certificate has been granted to the building) or has undergone both energy efficiency improvement works in the private house (class A or B of the energy certificate has been assigned to the building), both non-emission technologies have been installed) [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. For example, if an apartment property is located in a multi-apartment residential house that has non-emission technologies for the production of thermal energy, such as solar collectors, heat pumps, or electricity generation such as solar panels, wind generators, or where non-emission technologies for the production of thermal energy or electricity generation are installed in a private-owned house [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. For example, if an apartment property is located in a multi-apartment residential house which has undergone (complete) energy efficiency improvement jobs in the period from 2021 (category A, B or C of the energy certificate has been granted to the building) or has undergone both energy efficiency improvement works in the private house (class A or B of the energy certificate has been assigned to the building), both non-emission technologies have been installed) [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. For example, if an apartment property is located in a multi-apartment residential house that has non-emission technologies for the production of thermal energy, such as solar collectors, heat pumps, or electricity generation such as solar panels, wind generators, or where non-emission technologies for the production of thermal energy or electricity generation are installed in a private-owned house [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Reducing the rate of excise duty is State aid, which must be accompanied by guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy. In line with the current guidelines for 2014-2020 (2014/C 200/01), the following essential conditions are in force, which could be provisionally extended beyond 2020: (1) Aid per unit of energy should not exceed the difference between the total equalised costs of producing energy using a specific technology and the energy market in question. (2) Aid shall only be granted until the total depreciation of production plants; (3) the rates of excise duty shall be reviewed regularly on the basis of production costs (at least annually). [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. responsibility for benchmarks for CO 2 reductions resulting from reconstruction operations and CO 2 emission levels achieved [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LV/TXT/? qid = 1564749315643 & uri = CELEX: 02003L0096-20180915](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LV/TXT/?qid=1564749315643&uri=CELEX:02003L0096-20180915) [↑](#footnote-ref-40)