State Latvia

General information	**Status EU membership**	Member country since 1 May 2004[1] Participant of Energy Community since 23 September 2014[2]
	Population	1.875, 757 (2022)[3]
	Land area (km²)	62,230 km² (2020)[4] Total area 64,594 km² (2023)[5]
	Urban population (%)	68 % (2021)[6]
Socio-economic situation	**GDP (current US$ billion)**	38.87 (2021)[7]
	GDP per capita (EURO)	26,030 (2021)[8]
	Annual net earnings (Single person without children earning 100% of average earning (EURO)	11,225.50 (2021)[9]
	Median hourly earnings (EURO)	Males: 5.43 (2018) Females: 4.48 (2018)[10]
	World Bank economic classification (2021)	High-income country[11]
	Unemployment (% of total labor force)	7.6 % (2021)[12]

Energy situation in general

Current energy sources

- Third highest share of renewable energy (42.13 % in gross final energy in 2020[13]) in energy consumption in the European Union[14].
  - gross consumption of RES amounted to 74.2 petajoules (PJ) in 2020 and 78 PJ in 2021[15]
  - the share of fuelwood in the total RES consumption was 78.6 % in 2020 and 80.1% in 2021[16]
- In 2020, 3650 GWh out of 5725 GWh (64 %) electricity generated in Latvia was renewable; compared to 2019, the volume generated from RES increased by 14.3 % (by 457 GWh)[17]
- In 2021, 3718 GWh out of 5846 GWh (64 %) electricity generated in Latvia was renewable; compared to 2020, the volume generated from RES increased by 1.9% (by 68 GWh)[18]
  - wind power plants produced 177 GWh in 2020 (3,1 %) and 141 GWh in 2021 (2,4 %). Average annual production during last 5 years (2017-2021) is 149 GWh[19]. Total capacity of wind power plants 78 MW.
  - solar power plants produced 5 GWh in 2020 (0,09 %) and 7 GWh in 2021 (0,1 %) (133% (4 GWh) increase from 2019)[20]. Boom of solar PV capacities in 2022, the connected total capacity to the power distribution system has reached 85 MW in October 2022[21], compared to 7 MW in 2021.
  - electricity generation from Hydro and marine constituted 2 603 GWh in 2020 (45%)[22] and 2636 GWh (45.1%) in 2021[23].
  - bioenergy constituted 865 GWh (15%) in 2020.[24]

	- Substantial hydropower generation capacity[25] - 1559 MW of the Daugava river cascade (large hydro power plants) and 28 MW of small hydro power plants[26], - Latvia has been dependent on natural gas imported from the Russian Federation via pipelines. At the same the already operating LNG terminal in Klaipeda (Lithuania), start of operation of new LNG terminal in Finland and the opening of Poland-Lithuania natural gas networks connection contribute in eliminating this dependency. In addition, Latvian government has assessed the Skulte location as appropriate for LNG terminal in Latvia and the developer has "green light" to further develop the project. The Baltic states has a well-developed natural gas networks connection and region-scale underground storage in Inčukalns in Latvija. - Amendments (adopted 14th July 2022) to the Energy Law states that natural gas import from Russian Federation is prohibited from the 01.01.2023[27]. - On June 28, 2018, a political decision was made on the synchronization of the Baltic States power system with Continental Europe and disconnection (desynchronization) from the electricity systems of Russia and Belarus until the end of 2025, but due to the complicated existing geopolitical situation in the world and the war in Ukraine, desynchronisation in emergency conditions from the electricity systems of Russia and Belarus could happen even sooner[28].
Climate protection targets	- Latvia's emissions of greenhouse gases are one of the lowest in Europe both in total emissions and emissions per capita[29]. Total emissions (without LULUCF) in 2020 have decreased by almost 60% compared to 1990[30]. - Latvia aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.[31] - Latvia's national target in ESR sector, planned to be stated according to the EU "Fit for 55 package", is 17% GHG emissions reduction in 2030 compared to 2005.
Renewable energy targets	- According to EU policy Latvia must increase the share of renewable energy in its final energy consumption[32]; The Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021-2030 (NECP2030) envisions the share of RES to be 50% by 2030[33]: o the indicative share of renewable energy in electricity production should reach at least 60 %, particularly by increasing installed capacity of wind and solar photovoltaic, expanding biomass and biogas capacities is not planned, o the share of RES in heating and cooling sector should increase by at least 0.55 % per year to reach indicatively 57.59%, by expanding biomass utilisation, use of heat pumps and solar heat collectors, o increasing the share of renewable energy in transport (e.g. by promoting production of biomethane, railway electrification, electrical mobility, etc.). The particular numbers will be updated in 2023 during the re-cast of the NECP2030 to fit the actual state of the EU climate targets and EU "Fit for 55 package".
Renewable energy potential	- Currently the situation is changing. - The Baltic coast and the inland have wind conditions suitable for wind parks, both onshore and offshore. A recently adopted (29th

	September 2022[34]) law provides for a simplified procedure for the construction of wind power plants (WPP) with a total capacity of at least 50 MW, as well as for solar PV ground-mounted parks of a total capacity of at least 10 MW, and the necessary infrastructure, until the total capacity of WPP within the scope of this law reaches 1000 MW. - The state-owned electricity utility company Latvenergo and Latvian State Forests have established in July 2022 the joint Ltd "Latvia's Wind Parks" ("*Latvijas vēja parki*") and are planning a joint investment[35]. The companies plan to set up 100 to 120 wind turbines with the total capacity of 800 MW, which means an annual production of 2.4 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity. This equals around 30% of electricity consumed in Latvia in 2021.[36] - the development process of Latvian-Estonian off-shore wind part ELWIND has started, the planned Latvia's assigned capacity is 500 MW in 2030, if project will be implemented in full scale. - Large-capacity electricity generation from solar energy has so far not been developed in Latvia, although Latvia might have a similar potential as other European countries, where such production has developed. For instance, the project developer European Energy has recently announced plans to build a 110 MW solar farm in Latvia.[37] - In general, one can be the huge interest for the development of RES capacities in Latvia. On the middle 2022 the total reserved capacity by RES (both wind and solar) projects' developers was more than 4 GW[38] (of course cannot be expected that all proposed projects will be implemented) - Currently, the Latvian electricity transmission system is able to accept up to 800 MW of additional new RE capacity (about a third of the total electrical capacity currently installed in Latvia).[39]
Renewable energy support regime	- There has been a lack of effective support schemes for the use of RES in the electricity sector. Hence, neither feed-in premiums nor competitive bidding/auctions are currently applied for RES electricity producers in Latvia. A poorly designed RES-support programme in the form of feed-in tariffs in the past led to a bad image of renewable energy projects in Latvian society. - The legislative provisions are adopted to ensure a controlled closure of the existing FIT scheme. From 26th May 2011 the new RES-electricity producers and from 10th September 2012 the new RES-CHP producers have no rights to qualify for the FIT. On 1st November 2022, still around 90 MW (total) of RES capacity continued to participate in the FIT scheme[40]. - Since 1 January 2014, there is a net-metering scheme for PV installations in households.[41]. Amendments to the net metering system were adopted in 2020 and made microgeneration from PV economically more feasible for households. - In 2022, the government introduced a new financial support scheme[42] for private homeowners who can apply for investment co-financing (grant) for RES utilizing micro-technologies both for electricity and/or heat production[43]. The total assigned financial aid volume is 30 MEUR. The solar PV projects clearly dominate (about 90% of the total number of projects) within the implemented technologies[44]. The support for solar PV technologies is up to €4,000.

- This led to a boom in terms of new PV installations.[45] The total number of solar PV microgenerators has reached in 2022 10 thousand ones expected to be doubled in 2023.
- The recently adopted amendments to the Electricity Market Act from July 2022 introduce in addition to the net metering scheme a net accounting scheme. Furthermore, both natural persons (households) and legal persons shall be eligible for net metering/accounting., but also legal persons.
- In its turn, based on the agreement with the electricity (retail) trader, energy communities are entitled to share electricity and sold to the trader surplus (non-shared) electricity on agreed price.
- There is no effective support mechanism for energy communities in place. However, the recent amendments to the Energy Law envisage that the Ministry of Economics elaborates financial support programmes for RECs. Few possible financial support programs are noted in which the REC might be the beneficiary (see below), however no one of them for the time being is developed in the details.

Legal and political framework for citizen energy

Relevant laws, policies, and plans

- Energy Law (Enerģētikas likums)[46]
- Electricity Market Law (Elektroenerģijas tirgus likums)[47]
- Law on the Simplified Procedures for the Construction of Energy Supply Structures Necessary for the Promotion of Energy Security and Independence (Enerģētiskās drošības un neatkarības veicināšanai nepieciešamās atvieglotās energobūvju būvniecības kārtības likums)[48]
- Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan 2021–2030[49]
- Access of renewable energy plants to the grid is subject to the general legislation on energy.[50]

Regulatory framework for citizen energy

- Despite the transposition deadlines of the "Energy for all Europeans" legislative package of 2020, renewable energy communities (RECs) and citizen energy communities (CECs) have only recently been introduced into the Latvian legal framework by the amendments to the Energy Law [51] and the Electricity Market Law[52] adopted by the Parliament (Saeima) on 14 July 2022. The provisions of both amendments will come into force on 1 January 2023.
- The amendments to the Energy Law provide the general framework for energy communities. They introduced a legal definition for an "energy community" concept, the amendments provide further specifications for RECs and 'electricity energy communities' (Latvian equivalent for CEC)[53] and state that the legal forms of an energy community (including REC) can be: association, foundation[54], cooperative society[55], commercial company – partnership or capital company, or other civil liability society.[56]
- The amendments to the Electricity Market Act specify the activities, rights, and duties of both jointly acting self-consumers (at building or block level) and energy communities in the electricity sector. The amendments to the Act also provide for an expansion of the net-metering system (see above), which can now be used by both individuals and legal entities[57].

- By 30 June 2023, the Ministry of Economy, in co-operation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, shall elaborate and publish the 'Guidelines for the Formation of Energy Communities', including the recommendations for public persons (public authorities) regarding the provision of public support for energy communities and their participation in energy communities.
- Latvia's EU Cohesion Policy Programme for 2021-2027[58] includes the specific support objective No 2.1.4 to promote solar PV systems (including storage equipment for produced electricity). Beneficiaries of this programme are planned the commercial sector, municipal capital companies, cooperatives, energy communities and households.[59] ERDF co-financing is planned in the amount of 20 million € in total for all groups of beneficiaries, however the details of the programme are not yet elaborated.
- Another source could be the Latvia's Modernisation Fund, The draft of the priority directions for the 2023-2025 period states as one of the priority directions the support for energy communities[60].
- Latvia's Plan of the Recovery and Resilience Facility[61] does not address energy communities.
- Public involvement in energy production using zero-emission technologies is generally categorised as low and most potential self-consumers still do not have access to incentive mechanisms
- At the same time new (2022) financial support programme for homeowners' energy self-production (described in the section "Renewable energy support regime" above) seems rather effective as it results in boom of solar PV technologies.
- There are no quantified targets for RES community energy development stated in the Latvian NECP 2020-2030.[62]

Evaluation of the legal framework

An assessment is provided in the publication "Comparative Assessment of Enabling Frameworks for RECs and Support Scheme Designs." [63]

- Several key elements are missing in the legal and regulatory framework. The removal of barriers and the development of an effective enabling framework is particularly important.
- Existing support instruments are not sufficient. Financial support instruments are needed, accompanied by a differentiation of distribution system services' tariffs and in combining information, capacity development with economic incentives[64]

* An updated assessment is available at the REScoop Transposition Tracker[65].

Existing citizen energy projects and/or research initiatives

Citizen energy projects

Mārupe - Pilot project in the EU Interreg programme Co2mmunity project[66]

"Analysis performed addresses the possibilities to develop renewable energy community projects in Mārupe municipality. The study assesses community formation opportunities in the municipality for the production of electricity and / or heat using renewable energy sources, as well as outlines possible solutions for existing resident communities."[67]

Pilot projects, within the extension project Energize Co2mmunity (see below) are sited (solar technologies installed in 2020) in the two sites: (1) the multi-apartment building (solar heat collectors for pre-heating of water for heating and solar PV panels to supply common premises) and (2) the row-houses building (6 sections-apartments, solar PV

		rooftop panels on the rooftop section with individual inverters for each section).[68]
	Research and capacity building activities	**EnergyPROSPECTS** - PROactive Strategies and Policies for Energy Citizenship Transformation (Horizon2020 programme project)[69], - Time: May 2021 – April 2024 - 9 partners from nine countries - Partner in Latvia: University of Latvia (Faculty of Geography and Earth Sciences), - Lead partner: National University of Ireland Galway
		COME RES: Community Energy for the uptake of RES in the electricity sector. Connecting long-term visions with short term actions (Horizon 2020 programme project)[70] - Time: September 2020 – February 2023 - 16 partners from nine countries - Latvian Stakeholder Desk founded, in January 2021 the first stakeholder workshop hold[71] - Partners in Latvia: Latvian Environmental Investment Fund, Institute of Physical Energetics - Lead partner: Free University Belin (Germany)
		Co2mmunity[72] - co-funded under the INTERREG programme - project partners consortium consisted of 8 organisations including government, energy agencies, a municipal utility, and universities from eight different countries within the Baltic Sea Region - Riga Planning Region project partner in the first project mission had been to facilitate community energy (CE) project development as part of a transition to RES via creating local partnerships for energy project development, providing knowledge, developing tools, and organising stakeholder meetings - Latvian Handbook for Community Renewable Energy Project Development developed in the project - The study "Assessment of the Technical, Financial and Legal Aspects of the Implementation of Community Energy Projects" includes an analytical overview of the feasibility and constraints of implementing specific types of renewable energy community projects.[73]
		Energize Co2mmunity[74] - extension project of the original Co2mmunity project - 10/2020-09/2021 - Aim: Real-life implementation of renewable community energy projects. Lead Partner: Kiel University, Working Group Economic Geography
		Power Poor: Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives (Horizon 2020 programme project**)[75]** - Time: September 2020 – August 2023 - 15 partners from eleven countries - Partner in Latvia: Zemgale Regional Energy Agency - Lead partner: National Technical University of Athens
Relevant actors and	**NGOs**	- Green Liberty - Baltic Environmental Forum - Pilsēta cilvēkiem (City for People) - Latvian Association of Solar Energy

	Governmental bodies	- Ministry of Economics - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development - A new Ministry of Climate and Energy (started 01.01.2023) - The State Construction Control Bureau of Latvia (authority responsible for registration of energy communities) - the Public Utilities Commission (Regulator) - Latvenergo AS (state owned electric utility company) - Distribution System Operator (DSO) *Sadales tīkli AS*[76]*(subsidiary of Latvenergo AS, covering 99% of the Latvian territory)*
	Local governments	- Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments - Municipalities of Rīga Mārupe, Rēzekne etc. - Riga city Energy Agency
	Planning regions[77]	- Riga Planning Region - Vidzeme Planning Region
	Private actors	- Ltd. "Ekodoma" -
	International / supra-national actors	
	Academia	- Riga Technical University: Institute of Power Engineering, Institute of Energy Systems and Environment - Institute of Physical Energetics - University of Latvia
	Others	- Zemgale Regional Energy Agency - Latvian Environmental Investment Fund - Latvian Rural Forum[78] - Association "Green and Smart Technology Cluster"[79]

Summarizing evaluation

Fields of Action	- Launch targeted information campaigns demonstrating feasibility, principles, functioning mechanisms, benefits, drawbacks and support for collective citizen and community energy projects - Disseminate good practice examples from Latvia and the neighbouring countries Estonia and Lithuania, as well as other countries - Promote the development of pilot projects of energy communities in the rural areas of Latvia - Fully transpose the recast Renewable Energy Directive (REDII) and Electricity Market Directives and develop secondary legislation specifying the needed details including proximity rules and rules for electricity sharing - Provide an effective enabling framework for renewable energy communities pursuant to the provisions laid down in Article 22(4) of RED II. - Establish effective support schemes for RES in general and for energy communities in particular. Support schemes for renewable energy communities should cover the different phases of a community energy project providing pre-investment, investment and operational support. - Encourage energy sharing and collective self-consumption in multi-family apartment buildings and consider introducing differentiated distribution system service tariffs. - Assess the solar PV potential of public/municipal roofs including sport facilities, schools, kindergartens etc. and the extent to which citizens might be involved in the utilization of solar PV technologies and benefit directly or indirectly via co-ownership, energy sharing etc.

- Assess the suitability of public/municipal land for the development of community wind farms or community solar PV farms (ground-mounted)
- Inform municipalities of the benefits of community energy and provide capacity building, training and networking; encourage the participation of public / local authorities in community energy projects
- Establish single contact points providing information and support for municipalities, citizens and SMEs on existing initiatives, good practices, availability of financial support, administrative procedures etc.

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[1] https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/country-profiles/latvia_en
[2] https://www.energy-community.org/aboutus/whoweare.html
[3] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00001/default/table?lang=en
[4] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2?view=chart
[5] https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START__ENV__DR__DRT/DRT020/table/tableViewLayout1/
[6] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?view=chart
[7] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?view=chart
[8] https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_10_pc&lang=en
[9] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/earn_nt_net/default/table?lang=en
[10] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/earn_ses_pub2s/default/table?lang=en
[11]https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups
[12] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS
[13]Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENA/ENA020
[14] https://eng.lsm.lv/article/society/environment/latvia-third-in-eu-for-renewable-energy-use.a420046/
[15]Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENB/ENB060
[16]Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENB/ENB060
[17] https://eng.lsm.lv/article/society/environment/latvia-third-in-eu-for-renewable-energy-use.a420046/
[18] Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENB/ENB060
[19] Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENA/ENA040
[20] Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENA/ENA040
[21] https://kursors.lv/2022/09/29/sadales-tikls-augusta-sanemis-rekordlielu-elektrostacijas-pieslegsanas-pieteikumu-skaitu/
[22] https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Statistics/Statistical_Profiles/Europe/Latvia_Europe_RE_SP.pdf
[23] https://www.statista.com/statistics/1236343/latvia-distribution-of-electricity-production-by-source/#:~:text=Hydropower%20is%20the%20main%20source,production%20was%20derived%20from%20renewables.
[24] https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Statistics/Statistical_Profiles/Europe/Latvia_Europe_RE_SP.pdf
[25] https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/latvia-renewable-energy-equipment
[26] Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__NOZ__EN__ENA/ENA040
[27] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/334350
[28] Annual Statement of Latvia's Transmission System Operator for the year 2021, https://ast.lv/sites/default/files/editor/AST_PSO_zinojums_2022_EN%20v2.pdf
[29] https://www.liaa.gov.lv/en/trade/industries/environment-and-renewable-energy?utm_source=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
[30] UNFCCC. National inventories submissions 2022: Latvia CRF Table: https://unfccc.int/documents/461910
[31] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/staff_working_document_assessment_necp_latvia.pdf
[32] https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/latvia-renewable-energy-equipment
[33] https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-04/lv_final_necp_main_en_0.pdf
[34] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/336089
[35] The planned investment will be one of the largest in Latvia's history and is expected to reach one billion euros.
[36]https://eng.lsm.lv/article/economy/economy/latvenergo-and-latvian-state-forests-plan-joint-wind-parks.a468465/
[37] The project is planned in in Tārgale, in the Ventspils region and will be the largest solar farm in Latvia. Grid connection is expected in 2024. European Energy has a development pipeline of more than 1GW in Latvia, including both solar and wind projects; Source: https://europeanenergy.com/2022/06/16/european-energy-announces-its-plans-to-build-latvias-largest-solar-park-to-date/
[38] https://uzladets.lv/ieceretajam-elektrostacijam-rezerveto-jaudu-apjoms-sadales-tikla-parsniedzis-1-gw/

[39] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/lv_final_necp_main_en.pdf
[40]https://www.bvkb.gov.lv/lv/elektroenergijas-obligata-iepirkuma-mehanisma-uzraudziba-un-kontrole, see; Lēmumu saraksts
[41] Net metering clients use the generated electricity primarily for self-consumption, but if the electricity generated by solar panels exceed the power consumption of electric appliances in the building it will be automatically transferred to the overall power transmission network. The size of the installation must not exceed 11,1 kW. However, the scheme turned out to be not very effective.
[42]https://www.varam.gov.lv/lv/atbalsta-programma-atjaunojamo-energoresursu-izmantosanai-majsaimniecibas
[43] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/330568
[44] https://ekii.lv/index.php?page=atbalsts-majsaimniecibam
[45]https://www.lsm.lv/raksts/zinas/ekonomika/sadales-tikls-latvija-ir-saules-panelu-bums-majsaimniecibas-reidus-neplanojam.a467518/
[46] https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/49833-energy-law
[47] https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=108834
[48] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/336089
[49] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/lv_final_necp_main_en.pdf
[50] http://www.res-legal.eu/en/search-by-country/latvia/
[51] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/334150 (in Latvian).
[52]https://likumi.lv/ta/id/334153 (in Latvian). Among others, such new terms as the 'Active Customer', 'Jointly acting renewable electricity active customers', 'Electricity Sharing' or 'Flexibility Services' were introduced. The law specifies the activities, rights and duties of energy communities in the electricity sector.
[53] An energy community can equal to either type or simultaneously both types.
[54] According to Associations and Foundations Law, https://likumi.lv/ta/id/81050
[55] Cooperative Societies Law, https://likumi.lv/ta/id/298656 Pursuant to the amendments to the Energy Act, the following entities may be members of a REC: physical persons, SMEs and municipalities. In addition, the members resp. shareholders of CEC can be also other public persons.
Community energy concepts are a novelty in the Latvian context.
[56] Civil Law, https://likumi.lv/ta/id/225418
[57] The net metering system is going to be complemented by a net accounting system that will not only account for the amount of electricity produced and consumed from RES, but that will also determine the value of the electricity. Surplus energy will be monetised and credited to the next billing period. Source: https://lvportals.lv/skaidrojumi/343368-nosaka-principus-energokopienu-darbibai-2022
[58] *Eiropas Savienības kohēzijas politikas programma 2021-2027.gadam,* approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 16 November 2021, re-casted 2 November 2022, see page 55: https://esfondi.lv/planosana-1**.**
[59] https://www.altum.lv/en/ It is planned to establish a financial instrument, which will be administered by the state-owned development financing institution "ALTUM"
[60] https://tapportals.mk.gov.lv/structuralizer/data/nodes/25bd102d-a757-4211-8286-210e3a41ffb8/preview
[61] https://www.esfondi.lv/upload/anm/01_anm_plans_04062021.pdf
[62] Standal & Aakre 2021. D2.1: ASSESSMENT REPORT ON TECHNICAL, LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY CONDITIONS. COME RES project
[63] https://tapportals.mk.gov.lv/structuralizer/data/nodes/25bd102d-a757-4211-8286-210e3a41ffb8/preview
[64] Krug, M. et al. (2022): Comparative Assessment of Enabling Frameworks for RECs and Support Scheme Designs. COME RES Deliverable 7.1. 3.August 2022. (https://come-res.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/Deliverables/COME_RES_Deliverable_7.1_Comparative_assessment_report.pdf/)
[65] https://www.rescoop.eu/policy/latvia-rec-cec-definitions
[66] https://co2mmunity.eu/pilots/latvia funded by the EU Interreg Baltic Sea region programme.
[67]Co2mmunity 2020. English summary of Latvian handbook for Community Renewable Energy Project Development
[68] Pouyan Maleki-Dizaji, Francisco Rueda (lead authors). COME RES project: Deliverable 5.3 „Synthesis Report based on in-depth assessment of 10 transferable best practices', see in Annex, the pages 92-99, https://come-res.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/Deliverables/COME_RES_D5.3_Synthesis_Report_Assessment_10_best_practices.pdf
[69] https://www.energyprospects.eu/
[70] https://come-res.eu/
[71] https://come-res.eu/stakeholder-desks/latvia
[72] https://co2mmunity.eu/
[73] Co2mmunity 2020. English summary of Latvian handbook for Community Renewable Energy Project Development.
[74] https://co2mmunity.eu/finalisation-of-energize-co2mmunity-project
[75] https://powerpoor.eu/
[76] https://sadalestikls.lv/en/
[77] https://www.varam.gov.lv/lv/planosanas-regioni
[78] A rural partnership network under the LEADER Programme, coordinated by the association Latvian Rural Forum. In the frame of COME RES events held in Latvia, these organisations have expressed interest to promote the development of RECs particularly in rural areas. These rural partnerships participate in an EU-wide initiative on 'smart villages', so energy communities might become a part of smart villages. https://laukuforums.lv/en/par-llf-en
[79] https://greentechlatvia.eu/en/home/