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1. ANNEX EC RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. EC recommendations for the final version of the original Plan

According to the recommendations provided by the Commission in 2020, Latvia's 2030 target for GHG emissions in non-ETS activities is a reduction of 6 % compared to 2005, in line with the target set in the original Plan. Latvia intends to achieve this target without using flexibility, but the Commission considers that the original Plan did not provide detailed information on the exact means by which this will be achieved. Similarly, Latvia has not provided information on how it intends to fulfil its commitment to ensure that the LULUCF sector secures CO₂ sequestration. In the original Plan, Latvia had raised its GHG emissions reduction target to -65 % in 2030 compared to 1990 levels (excluding LULUCF) and set a long-term target of climate neutrality by 2050 in line with its national long-term strategy. In the initial Plan, Latvia's contribution to the EU energy efficiency target is modest at 4.1 Mtoe in primary energy consumption and 3.6 Mtoe of final energy consumption.

Latvia's contribution to the EU's 2030 target for HE is 50 % and this contribution is considered sufficient as it is in line with the formula set out in Annex II to Regulation 2018/1999. Latvia has committed to applying the 'energy efficiency first' principle before taking any investment or policy decisions having energy-related impacts including in relation to EU funds and taxation. The final Plan outlines many aspects related to the energy performance of buildings. Latvia has not yet submitted its long-term renovation strategy.

National objectives and funding targets on research, innovation and competitiveness are set at 2 % of the GDP, with a 25 % indicative sub-target for the decarbonisation objective. However, the 2 % target is not based on any specific policy measures.

Table 1: Detailed explanation of the EC recommendation on taking into account the final versions of the original Plan

RECOMMENDATIONS		ASSESSMENT		TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE PLAN
Decarbonisation: GHG	Develop more comprehensively a strategy for how EU emissions quota trade achieve in sectors not covered by the system your 2030 annual greenhouse gas target: -6 % compared to 2005. To clarify, inter alia, the actions to be taken to implement the policies outlined, and the Regulation: 2018/841 set out enumerations Regulation (EC) basic analyse the lands exploitation, the role of the land-use change and forestry sector.	Not fulfilled	Latvia has not provided information on how it will further develop its strategy to achieve its 2030 target for sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System. annual greenhouse gas the target.	The blueprint included NECP measure 10.3; the scenario under which a series of measures are planned; to EU emissions quota trade systems non-covered sectors would achieve the 2030 greenhouse gas target of -17 %. In addition, sectoral targets for 2 030 are planned. The draft Law on Climate Law contains a provision: achieving climate neutrality by
			The plan does not specify what actions are to be taken set out policy implementation and land use, land use of distribution shifts and forestry industries roles for analysis. The plan does not clarify whether Latvia intends to make use of	Needs appropriate, Latvia all the flexibilities provided for in Regulation 2018/841 and Regulation 2018/842 will be used.
Decarbonisation: RES	Nominate much more ambitious targets for 2030 to set a minimum 50 % share of HE as Latvia's contribution to the Union's 2030 HE target, as follows from the formula set out in Annex II to Regulation 2018/1999.	Fully implemented	Latvia has put forward a more ambitious RES ambition of 50 % by 2050.	The blueprint AE proportions objective is increased to 57 %, which is the higher threshold for cost-efficiency.
	As the collective achievement of that target requires increased efforts, the final integrated national energy and climate plan should include an indicative trajectory for achieving all:	Partially addressed	Latvia are indicated indicative the trajectory leading to the achievement of all Regulation 2018/1999 4. the reference points referred to in point (a)(2) and hence the required RES contribution in 2030. However, there is no	The plan includes sectoral RES shares, while sectoral proportions the setting of trajectories is not mandatory in EU law, so the Plan does not set annual sectoral targets for HE.

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Regulation 2018/1999 Article 4(a) references referred to in point (2) scores adequate that percentage.		indicates the sectoral trajectories and technologies that would underpin the reference points and progress towards the realisation of the total RES contribution. The blueprint none included sectoral trajectories for AE technologies, as Latvia maintains the principle of “technological neutrality” and, for example, fuel or gas traders will impose an obligation to use
Set out detailed and quantified policies: and measures in line with Directive 2018/2001 determined obligations and enabling this contribution to be realised in a timely and cost-effective manner.	Partially addressed	Latvia details many policy intentions and desired types of actions. However, the description is general, lack of specific policy measures and instruments, quantified results and factors. Only a limited number of specific RES measures are mentioned, which are rather a continuation of existing ones, and no mention is made of the updates and additional efforts needed to achieve the planned 2030 contribution. The specific measures do not sufficiently cover sectors; and subsectors. Overall the blueprint the measures included are mainly existing ones and may therefore not be sufficient to achieve the expected 2030 contribution of
Set out the detailed arrangements for: achieved Directives 2018/2001 Article 23 indicative target in the heating and cooling sector and the target for the transport sector set out in Article 25 of Directive 2018/2001.	Not fulfilled	Latvia has committed to increasing the share of RES on average by 0.55 percentage points per year and heating and cooling. However proposed trajectory shows: that actual the annual increase will only be 0.42 percentage points, from 53.4 % in 2020 to 57.59 % in 2030. Renewable share of thermal energy the objectives are specified in accordance with the wording of Directive 2023/2413. At the same time, it should be noted that, according to preliminary data and modelling results, Latvia will exceed the 60 % share of renewable energy already in the coming years, so Latvia will be covered by Article 23(2)(b) of Directive 2018/2001.

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	Please provide more details on the favourable Regulation and measures; which contributes AE self-consumption and HE energy communities as provided for in Articles 21 and 22 of Directive	Not fulfilled	Latvia confirms the need to increase the share of self-consumers and to ensure that they favour them regulatory the framework. However, it is not clear how this would be done. Missing also information concerning	This information is provided to the EC as part of the transposition of Directive 2018/2001 by providing a correlation table of the EC's transposition instruments.
Energy efficiency	As regards energy efficiency, increase the level of ambition, especially towards reducing primary energy consumption. Contribute to this through policies and measures to provide additional energy savings; to reach Of the the 2030 energy efficiency target.	Largely addressed	Latvia has increased its ambition to reduce primary energy consumption, but has not changed its contribution energy final consumption curtailment. Policy measures seem to be comprehensive and appropriate achieving energy efficiency ambition, provided that: that there will be: available financing.	The plan increases the ambitions to reduce primary and final energy consumption, while taking into account the need to ensure the reduction of final energy consumption: will particularly cumbersome energy, industry and transport electrification processes.
	Detail describe planned policies, in particular in the buildings and transport sectors, as well as providing concrete calculations of the energy savings that will be achieved by 2030 with existing and planned policy the measures and indicate the timing of the investments concerned.	Partially addressed	Annex 4 contains a comprehensive overview of policies targeting different sectors, notably buildings and transport, but fails to provide the impacts and investment amounts allocated per policy measure (except for a few) and it is therefore hard to assess the impact of those measures. Latvia are significant improved information on the renovation of the building stock, which will be further	

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			national long-term refurbishment	
Energy security	Indicate measures to help achieve energy security objectives for diversification of energy sources; and energy dependencies mitigation areas, including measures; which ensures flexibility; here includes also assessment of how the proposed policies and measures ensures: that is achieved energy dependencies reduction target 1: Take into account the regional context when assessing the resource	Partially addressed	Most of the policies and measures in the plan are of a general nature, with no specific timeline. Latvia has not fully complied with the Commission's recommendation to develop measures to increase competition in retail markets and has not assessed flexibility provisioning measures will have an impact on energy security.	The plan includes specific energy infrastructure development projects and sets deadlines for their implementation.
Internal energy market	Define forward-looking objectives and targets for market integration, in particular measures to be taken on wholesale markets and retail markets increase competition.	Partially addressed	Latvia intends to reach at least 60 % interconnectivity by 2030 and are indicated also targets, objectives and timetable for the installation of smart electricity meters. However, for gas smart meters it does not specify a target. Due to the recent liberalisation of domestic electricity and gas markets, Latvia does not intend to: set others goals integrating retail markets for electricity and gas.	Given that, in the electricity sector as a whole, around 99 % of customers are equipped with smart meters, Latvia does not intend to take additional measures to implement recommendations in this area. In the field of natural gas, the recommendation is not planned to be implemented in a binding manner, taking into account natural gas DSO rights adequate Directive 2009/73/EC Point 52: the need for Member States to base the deployment of intelligent metering systems
Research, innovation and competitiveness	Clarify national objectives and funding targets research; innovation and competitiveness (in particular in	Not fulfilled	Total R & I funding of the final plan Latvia R & I 2030 annual the target has been lowered from 3 % to 2 %. This new research and innovation	Latvia's national development plan 2021-2027 budget stated: that R & D investment needs to close to 1.5 % by 2027

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	energy the Union), which to be achieved between 2020 and 2030 to be easily measurable and contribute to the achievement of the targets in the other dimensions of the integrated national energy and climate plan.		the target of 2 % of GDP is described as a “preferred situation”.	GDP. Having regard to the current R & D expenditure projection, to be concluded: that realistic
			It is expected that 25 % or more of indicative R & I investments in 2030 will investments low carbon technology.	The indicator “investments in R & I towards energy and climate objectives (% of total R & I contribution)” was deleted as there is no data available at both national and EU level (including comparisons with other EU countries).
	Support these objectives through appropriate and specific policies and measures, including those to be developed in cooperation with other Member States. (for example: Energy technology strategy plan).	Not fulfilled	R&I 2 the % target is not based on sufficiently specific policy a measure and a mandatory commitment.	The plan includes detailed information on measures with links to the public available information concerning
			There are a number of general R & I promotion programmes, mostly to be funded by EU funds. The Latvian authorities refer to the possibility of creating a Latvian innovation and technology support fund. Non-Budget measures (e.g.: a framework) to help unlock R & I in the private sector is not set out. In Latvia, most of the low-carbon R & I is financed from	The plan includes detailed information on measures with links to the public available information concerning section 46.
Investments and funding sources	No recommendation	N/p	—	No further action is required.
Regional cooperation	Reinforce excellent regional cooperation between the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania); extend them to new areas and broaden the geographic reach to include the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). In view of the need to change electricity	Largely addressed	Latvia intends to strengthen the Baltic States more together transport policy development. Agricultural and forestry activities are also mentioned but are not described in detail. Latvia intends to continue its cooperation within the Regional Gas Market Coordination Group and the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP).	Taking full account of the recommendations will be taken into account included updated Plan final version. In the field of energy policy, Latvia cooperates fully with the rest of the Baltic Sea countries under the BEMIP framework.

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	systems to accommodate a higher share of renewable electricity, which will increase imports/exports of electricity; and needs after systems flexibility, regional cooperation should focus on the internal energy market and energy security and focus on transport industries decarbonisation and regional		in particular, to deploy offshore wind capacity in the Baltic Sea.	
Energy subsidies	List all energy subsidies.	Largely addressed	The final Plan provides additional information on energy subsidies, including a description (also quantified) of seven environmental or energy taxes if appropriate this tax advantages/exemptions or different tax rates.	The updated Plan includes references to tax relief in Latvia and exemption evaluation and follow-up actions resulting from this evaluation.
	Because particularly list subsidies fossil fuels.	Largely addressed	The final plan provides information on taxes and duty expenses for fossil fuels.	No further action is required.
	List of activities and plans to step by step terminates energy grants, because particularly for fossil fuel.	Largely addressed	Actions and plans to phase out fossil energy subsidies are described in the plan in the section on greening taxes. The final plan indicates that tax breaks for fossil fuels would no longer be applied by 2030.	No further action is required.
Air quality	Complement the analysis of the interactions with air quality and air emissions policies by outlining how different scenarios will be affected air pollution, provide supporting information; and	Partially addressed	The plan mentions the adoption in April 2020 of: Air pollution reduction Action Plan 2019-2030 The interactions between both documents are not clearly explained.	Taking full account of the recommendations will be taken into account included updated Plan final version. In Latvia, the process of updating the Plan

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	assess expected synergies and trade-offs.		Impacts on air pollution for the various scenarios are presented only for the energy and transport sectors. Information supporting the analysis of the interactions with air quality and air emissions emission policies; are modest. Presented modelling results are unclear. There is insufficient information on how the synergies and trade-off effects will be considered.	policy planning documents are kept up to date in a consistent manner. Taking full account of the recommendations will be taken into account included updated Plan final version. In Latvia, the process of updating the Plan is also underway to update the Air Pollution Action Plan and both policy planning documents are updated consistently. Modelling Plan and Air a single modeler shall be carried out for the
Just transition and energy poverty	Integrate just and fair transition aspects better, notably by providing more details on social, employment and skills impacts of planned objectives, and policies and measures. Include an assessment of the situation of energy poverty and energy poverty reduction and/or containment targets, as well as policies and measures as required by Regulation 2018/1999.	Partially addressed	Latvia has assessed the impact of policies and measures on employment, but the analysis is not sufficiently comprehensive. Social analysis relevant only on energy poverty; while the impact on skills has not been analysed at all. The role of social dialogue is not covered.	The recommendation will be incorporated into the final version of the Plan.
	Include energy poverty situations assessment and energy poverty reduction and/or containment targets as well as policies and measures as required by Regulation 2018/1999.	Partially addressed	The plan includes a certain assessment of energy poverty and a target to reduce by 2030 they at risk the number of households, but no concrete measures are set out to achieve this.	The plan includes a measure to alleviate energy poverty, as well as the social use of SCF funding the most vulnerable at the same time, citizens who will provide financial support in the event of an increase in energy costs are expected to:

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				support programmes; to prevent the impact of rising energy costs.

2.2. EC recommendations on the draft updated Plan

In line with the EC recommendation 2 in 2024, the submission of the Plan draft:

- thrust emissions and litter for additional policies and measures to **reduce GHG emissions**, the EC cannot see whether Latvia's current course is on track to reach the mercury of national GHG emissions.
- increasing the contribution of the land sector to the achievement of a more stable climate meridian in the EU, as well as the lack of policies and measures for action. No litter for CCU/CCS. It does not identify the annual CO₂ emissions that could be captured by 2030 from sources covered and not covered by the Emissions Trading System (ETS). It is neither the current nor the capacity to build up the Nakone CO₂ and there is no forecast of annual intervention capacity until 2030. Plana has no litter on the development of domestic or parro-free transport capacities of CO₂.
- the contribution of RES to gross final energy consumption of 57 % is proposed, which is less than 61 % stemming from the formula in Annex II to Regulation 2018/1999. The Aktualizeta Plana project does not capture RES trajectories, either per sector or technology, and struck the baseline in 2025 and 2027. The overall plan is only very good policy guidance, and it is not enough for the EC to fully capture Latvia's success in achieving the ambitions. Latvia points to the need for information, including policies and measures. There is information on the necessary policies and measures to achieve energy-efficiency objectives, which does not reflect the verifiable merchandise laid down in Directive 2023/1791. Latvia's updated Plana project includes national contributions towards the achievement of the EU 2030 energy efficiency mekradias, namely 3.4 Mtoe for final energy and 3.9 Mtoe for primary energy pasera; none of these contributions complies with the para-data Directive 2023/1791. The Plana does not sufficiently cover the principle of "energy-effect first place". Struggled with information about planoted activities and no financial needs or sources were provided. The current Plana project is also quite incomplete with regard to the selva. It does not provide sufficient information on Latvia's long-term renovation strategy and its main elements, mercradites and milestones. The Plana project has never included measures related to the renovation of trees, almost nothing about **the energy security dimension**; it only includes mercravite until the 2030 energy import dependency level is stable for a large merchandise. The wallc, despite the current system of fragile oil creams based on reserve contracts, struck a concrete measure that would ensure the security of the oil and the gasus. The project's NECP project is predicting an oil and gas panic night and a measure to develop energy stacking in the country with merki. Only a thorough explanation of the functioning of the completion of the **internal energy market** has been provided; some measures are envisaged, whose merkis are to bring about the effective use of the infrastructure of the essos, cooperation between the regionalo and the EU, and the increase in the number of active paterches. Tolerates concrete policies and measures on the energy market and flexibility. There are a few policy goals and measures for important infrastructural innovations that help to reach the five dimensions of the Energy Union proposed by the plan. Thrive a mercrite or event to support **research, innovation and investment** in clean energy technology, the production of key components and equipment, and the digitalisation of the energetic veracity kede. The Plana does not include a specific investment split between research and innovation for the energetics sector from the 2030 and 2050 perspectives. You wondered a clear area of competition and measures

for regional cooperation, as well as information on measures and **investment to help convert the potential structure of skills for the energetic** parotomy. It is also not clear that the investments will be financed. The turklat plan does not provide **either an analytical basis** or predictions, excluding the bazline generated in 2030. The methodologies used to prepare So prognozu are not described. The draft NECP also thrives the assessment of the impact of policies and measures. There is no macro-economic assessment in line with the Energetic Union Regulation as an obligata requirement.

All the above recommendations have been taken into account in the final version of the updated NECPs and described in the corresponding chapters (see: Table 2).

Table 2: Detailed explanation of taking into account the EC recommendations for the final version of the updated Plan

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN
1.	Provide projections showing how existing and planned policies and measures will contribute to the achievement of the national greenhouse gas reduction target of 17 % in 2030 (compared to 2005 levels) in line with the ESR. Where appropriate specify supplemental policies and measures, including for methane, N2O and F-gases arising from industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste management, or specify how of conformity the flexibilities provided for in the ESR will be used for provisioning. Add text information concerning policies and measures with a clear indication of their scope, timeline and, where possible, expected impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, including	Chapters 3.1.2, 3.1.4, 3.1.5 and Annex 2.
2.	Indicate the amount of CO ₂ emissions that could be captured annually by 2030, including the source. Provide detailed information on how	By 2030, there will be no carbon capture in Latvia and therefore there will be no storage, transport or reuse of captured carbon.

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN
	<p>captured CO₂ will be transported. Identify the total CO₂ storage capacity and injection volumes that will be made available by 2030.</p>	<p>The single natural gas transmission and storage system operator shall plan to carry out a project to assess the storage potential of captured carbon in the natural gas storage facility.</p>
3.	<p>Outline the concrete path to be achieved as defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/841 national LULUCF target 1: Include supplemental measures in the LULUCF sector, in particular in relation to sustainable forest management promotion degraded/unmanaged forest land as well as peatland restoration and extraction, quantitatively assessing their expected impacts to ensure that greenhouse gas removals in this sector are effectively aligned with Regulation (EU) 2018/841 specified debits a prevention rule for 2025, EU Net 2030 a removal target of - 310 Mt CO₂ equivalent and nationally established removals a target of -639 kt CO₂ equivalent. Provide clear information on how public funding (both Of the rinse-off also total agricultural policies financing and state aid) and private funding through carbon agricultural schemes; is consistent and effectively used to achieve national net removals the target. Provide information on the state of play and progress to be achieved; to secure improvements for higher tier levels/geographically explicit dataset set up monitoring, reporting and verifications for the purposes set out in Part 3 of</p>	<p>Chapter 3.1.6, Chapter 3.1.2, Chapter 6.</p>
4.	<p>Provide supplemental analysis concerning relevant climate vulnerability aspects and risks to the achievement of national objectives, targets and contributions; how also specify policies: and measures</p>	<p>Latvia's national plan for climate adaptation 2030. Chapter 1.4 of the Plan</p>

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	<p>dimensions. More detail and quantify where possible the link with specific Energy Union objectives and policies for adaptation policies and measures should support. Sufficiently detail set out supplemental adaptation policies: and measures that will contribute to the achievement of national objectives, targets and contributions under the Energy Union framework; also measures for the provision of electricity generation capacity and energy</p>	
5.	<p>Significantly increase intent ambition of at least 61 renewable energy % as a contribution Of the 2030 budget binding renewable energy target which set out in the amended Directive (EU) 2018/2001 Article 3(1), costs with Regulations (ES) 2018/1999 the formula set out in Annex II. Include indicative the trajectory leading to: achieved Regulations (ES) 2018/1999, Article 4(a)(2) this references</p>	<p>Latvia has increased the RES share target to 61 %, taking into account the results of the target scenario, cost-efficiency indicators and Latvia's potential to increase the RES share (which is significantly lower than in MS with initially lower RES shares).</p>
6.	<p>Provide renewable energy estimated trajectories for technology deployment and long-term plan for future 10 years with outlook until 2040. Include an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technologies by 2030, in line with the amended Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Include specific targets; which help achieve the indicative 2030 sub-target with regard on non-organic renewable fuels of origin (RFNBO) in industry, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended. Include an indicative target for the centralised heating and in the cooling sector for the period 2021-2030.</p>	<p>Included in chapter 3.1 of the Plan and in the data reporting templates developed by the EC. In view of Latvia's share of RES in heating and district heating above 60 % in 2022, Latvia is not obliged to set a target for the share of RES adequate Article 23(2) of Directive 2018/2001.</p>

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN
7	<p>Include detailed and quantified policies: and events. which enable: timely and cost-effective achieve Latvia's national contribution to the Union binding target of 42.5 % renewable the share of energy in 2030, aiming to reach 45 % collectively. Describe how Latvia plans speed up permitting and specify renewable energy technologies for which it intends to designate 'renewable acceleration areas' with faster and simpler the procedures: Describe how Latvia intends to: accelerate renewable energy of distribution deployment through renewable power purchase agreements or measures using guarantees of origin. Provide details on how it intends to: accelerate renewable deployment of energy resources and fossil fuels of distribution step-by-step termination in the heating and cooling sector and centralised heating and cooling in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended. Describe in more detail the measures planned to create an enabling framework to help increase electricity and heating and cooling networks integration. Describe in more detail how the obligation for fuel suppliers in the transport sector will be developed and include similar measures to promote hydrogen in industry and prepare EU trade in renewable hydrogen.</p>	<p>Chapter 3 of the Plan (Chapters 3.1.1 and 3.1.3, Chapter 3.4) and Chapter 4 of the Plan.</p> <p>The description of the permit acceleration process will not be included as it relates to the transposition of Directive 2023/2413 mechanism date of the procedure.</p> <p>Renewable energy technologies for which Latvia intends to designate 'renewable acceleration areas' will not be included in the Plan, as the deadline of 21 May 2025 for mapping these areas set out in Directive 2023/2413 and for approval will be respected: 21 February 2026.</p> <p>Simultaneously Latvia informs that 'renewable a mapping exercise has been launched for the accelerated deployment of energy resources areas. Latvia currently not used hydrogen for industry and once used in industry or transport, it will be RFNBO.</p>
8.	<p>Include estimated biomass supply trajectories by feedstock and origin of raw material, distinguishing between domestic production and imports. Include assessment of domestic forest biomass supply for energy production 2021-2030 annual in line with the amended Directive</p>	<p>Measures for biomethane are included in chapter 3.1.3 of the Plan.</p>

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	<p>stricter sustainability criteria. Include an assessment of the extent to which the projected use of forest biomass for energy purposes is compatible with Latvia's obligations under the revised LULUCF Regulation, in particular in the period 2026-2030; how also national measures and policies to ensure such compatibility. Include supplemental measures promoting sustainable biomethane production, taking into account Latvia's sustainable production biogas/biomethane potential and production, natural gas consumption profile and existing infrastructure; digestate</p>	
9.	<p>Indicate, as far as possible, an indicative timetable, at some ticking accepted legislative and non-legislative policies and measures to transpose and implement the amended Directives (ES) The rules for 2018/2001, in particular as regards the measures</p>	<p>The recommendation is not taken into account because it concerns the notification procedure for the transposition of Directive 2023/2413 and is not consistent with the content of the Plan set out in Regulation 2018/1999.</p>
10.	<p>Include national energy efficiency contribution for final energy consumption in the Union binding energy final consumption target for 2030 in line with Directive (EU) 2023/1791 4. Article 6 and I the Annex is equal to or equal to the corrected indicative national the contribution that the Commission will submit to each Member State by 1 March 2024 in accordance with Article 4(5) of that Directive. Include national energy efficiency contribution for primary energy consumption in the Union indicative primary energy consumption target in line with Directive (EU) 2023/1791 Article 4 and I Annex.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency targets are set out in chapter 3.2 of the Plan.</p>
11	<p>Set out complete policies and measures to achieve national energy efficiency contributions and in particular how Latvia will implement principle</p>	<p>Chapter 3.2 and Chapter 4 of the Plan. Information on the transposition mechanisms of Article 30 of Directive 2023/1791 will not be provided in the Plan as it concerns Directive</p>

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	<p>energy efficiency first. Detail energy savings from planned measures to achieve the 2030 energy efficiency targets. Set out energy saving measures to ensure that Latvia achieves the required cumulative final energy consumption by 2030 savings; and measures energy audit and energy management system promotion. Specify bends energy efficiency financing programmes and financial support schemes capable of mobilising private investment and supplemental co-financing. Provide information on it: how Directives (ES) 2023/1791 As defined in Article 30 the National Energy Efficiency Fund will help to: achieve national energy efficiency contributions to EU targets, including explaining how the fund: ticking used</p>	<p>transposition mechanism date of the procedure. We would point out that the deadline for transposition of the Directive is 11 October 2025 and that Member States are not obliged to transpose the Directive more quickly.</p>
12	<p>Update the ambition to achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised national building stock by 2050 and to transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings, including: interim reports points for 2030 and 2040 and comparison with latest a long-term renovation strategy. Support building decarbonisation targets; providing details information on policies and measures (including their costs; and expected impact energy savings (in</p>	<p>The recommendation will be taken into account in the renewal of the long-term strategy for the renovation of buildings, which will be submitted to the EC by 31/12/25, in line with Directive 2024/1275.</p>
13	<p>Explain in more detail; with which measures Latvia plans diversify its gas supplies and continue promote gas the requesting reductions for the period up to 2030. Strengthening the resilience of the energy system, in particular by setting the objective of increasing energy storage and developing</p>	<p>The implementation of the recommendations on diversification of natural gas supplies and reduction of consumption is reflected in: Plan 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2, 3.4.2.3 policies: events; anticipating create construction of biomethane input points as well as policy measure 3.4.2.8. Gaseous fuels to encourage the development of production, the Plan shall additionally provide for: 3.4.2.9. and 3.4.2.10 policies: events.</p>

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	<p>adaptation to climate change mandatory.</p> <p>Evaluate Latvian petroleum infrastructures (refinery, oil stock, port, pipeline) the adequacy of the expected reduction in oil demand and the transition to low-carbon alternatives.</p>	<p>on the other hand, the use of infrastructure for the transshipment and storage of oil products is already available are relevant decreased, adequate</p> <p>information provided by infrastructure operators, providing for: it future reorientation on servicing of renewable fuels and chemicals. The plan currently does not provide for planned measures for the transition of oil infrastructure to low-carbon alternatives, and given that a significant part of the oil transshipment infrastructure was historically dedicated to the export of the former USSR oil industry and its historical capacity (on average around 0.9 million barrels of oil and petroleum product 24/7) significantly greater than total Latvia or Baltic and</p> <p>The expected demand for liquid fuel transportation services in the Nordic region, as well as the EU's objective of reducing economic and energy dependence on Russia, are not justified at this stage predict, that Latvian petroleum</p>
14	<p>Set clear objectives and targets with regard on demand response with objectives improve the flexibility of the energy system, taking into account the assessment of flexibility needs, and describe how Latvia: plans favouring energy system integration, as amended, Directive (EU) 2018/2001 20a in the context of Article 1. Define future-oriented goals and targets for market integration, focusing in particular on measures increasing competition on wholesale markets and removing measures that weaken market signals. Increase competition retail markets and strengthen consumer empowering retail market.</p>	<p>Currently, the Plan does not include targets for demand response because due to the planned interruption of synchronous activity by Latvia and the other Baltic States with Russian Federation and Belarus as well as the planned entry into synchronous operation with the energy systems of EU countries, total predicted request after the volume of demand response services and related services cannot yet be precisely identified. The exact volume of demand for demand response services as well as related electricity systems ancillary services can be identified in 2025. In relation to compliance with the obligations under Article 20a of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, in 2024 Latvia started work on the development of regulatory frameworks for the operation of storage facilities in the electricity system and the market in order to create greater legal certainty and long-term investment condition. predictability following equipment operators, The blueprint this measures are reflected in 3.3.7, 3.3.8 3.4.3.1 Policies events.</p> <p>Whereas to contribute to: competition in the wholesale market as well as the security of supply, the envisaged measures are reflected in policy measures 3.4.1.1.3.4.1.5. In addition, to: promote competition in retail markets and contribute</p>

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS
		reflected in policy measures 3.4.6.1 and 3.4.6.2.
15.	<p>Continue develop approach energy poverty to address the problem, including on-going affected by households an assessment of the situation and specify a specific measurable reduction target as set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and taking into account Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407. Provide additional information on existing and potential measures in energy poverty to address the problem and the financial resources foreseen from social policy (affordability) (in detail) and structural energy measures. Explain how energy efficiency is expected to be deployed measure 10.3; of disinfectants costs with energy efficiency obligation a scheme to alleviate energy poverty as required by Regulation (EU)</p>	<p>Energy poverty target the target, as recommended, is included in chapter 3.4.7 of the Plan, while the recommendation on the design of the approach is introduced by policy measure 3.4.7.1, which provides targeted support. systems, targeted supports introduction from 2024 for low and middle-income households in situations of extreme increase in energy prices.</p>
16	<p>Specify national goals research innovation and competitiveness in clean tech deployment, establishing a roadmap for 2030 and 2050 with the aim of: support industrial decarbonisation and promote business transition to net zero emission and circular the economy. Indicate policies and measures that contribute to the development of net-zero projects, including: which are relevant energy-intensive industries. Describe predictable and simplified regulatory framework permit-granting procedures and how will be simplified where necessary access national funding. Specify detailed policies and measures digitalising the energy system, developing clean energy-related skills and open to promote trade in order to ensure</p>	Chapter 3.5 of the Plan.

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN
	emission component and equipment supply chains.	
17.	<p>Indicate reforms and measures aimed at mobilise private investment which necessary energy and climate achieving the targets. Improve and expand the analysis of investment needs, including a comprehensive and consistent overview of public and private investment needs on an aggregated and sectoral basis. Complement the top-down economy-wide approach with a bottom-up specific project evaluation.</p> <p>Include total investment needs breakdown with additional information on the national, regional and Union funding to be mobilised sources, how also private sources of funding. Add a brief description of the types of financial support schemes chosen to implement policies and measures financed from the public budget and the use of blended financial instruments through grants, loans, technical assistance and public sector guarantees, including the role of national promotional banks in the relevant schemes and/or how private financing is mobilised. Consider as funding source use cost-effective transfers of allocations on with other Member States under the ESR. Carefully evaluate planned policy and measure 10.3; macroeconomic impact.</p>	<p>The plan includes measures that will lead, inter alia, to potential: investors clarity concerning specific sectoral policies.</p>
18	<p>Indicate how the updated plan includes policies: and the measures are compatible with the Latvian national recovery and</p>	<p>The plan refers to measures related to Chapter 3.3 of the RRF Plan.</p>
19.	<p>Explain in more detail how Latvia intends to phase out peat for energy production, specifying the relevant commitments and measures. Explain in detail how and by when Latvia plans to phase out fossil fuel subsidies.</p>	<p>Chapters 3.1.3 and 4.4.9.</p>

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECOMMENDATIONS IN
20.	Submit analytical base, also projections according to planned policies and measures on energy systems development	Will be submitted together with the Plan for inclusion in the forms drawn up by the EC.
21	Provide detailed information on climate and energy the social, employment and skills implications of the transition; or any other distribution the impact as well as the planned objectives; policies and measures supporting the transition. Indicate the type of support, the impact of the initiatives, the target groups and the resources allocated, taking into account the Council Recommendation on it; how ensure equitable transition to climate neutrality (20). Ensure that the commitments set out in the territorial just transition plan and the final updated NECPs are aligned. Include, where possible, more elements to provide an adequate analytical basis for the future, in line with Regulation (EU) 2023/955 of the European Parliament and of the Council (21) climate plan preparation, including guidance on how to assess the challenges and social aspects of the emissions trading system impact on for the most vulnerable in terms of fuel combustion building and the road transport sector and other sectors, as well as the identification of potential beneficiaries and the relevant policy framework. Explain how the policy framework set out in the NECPs will contribute to the preparation of Latvia's Social Climate Plan and how coherence between the two plans will be ensured.	Chapter 3.5 of the Plan. Pursuant to Regulation No 2023/955 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023, establishing a Social Climate Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, Articles 4(2) and 6(3) conditions, each Member State ensure consistency between its Social Climate Plan (SCP) and its updated integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Accordingly, the SCP prepared by the Member States must be consistent with the information provided and the commitments made by the Member State under its updated NECPs and a series of other plans and programmes referred to in Article 6(3) of Regulation No 2023/955. At the same time, the Social Climate Fund aims to contribute to a socially fair transition towards climate neutrality by addressing the social impacts of the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions from buildings and road transport in the EU Emissions Trading System (Directive 2003/87/EC and its amendments); support under the Fund can receive vulnerable households, vulnerable micro-enterprises and vulnerable transport users through temporary direct income support and measures and investments intended to increase the energy performance of buildings through heating of buildings and cooling decarbonisation through, inter alia, the integration of renewable energy production and storage of such energy in buildings; and increasing zero-emissions and accessibility of low-emission mobility and transport, i.e. measures referred to in the NECPs prepared by Latvia. In addition, we would like to inform you that, in May 2024, the Commission approved Latvia's submission of: The EU Technical Support Instrument (TSI) <i>project</i> on the development of a Social Climate Plan. The project will run until mid-2025 and aims to help Latvia prepare high-quality SCPs by identifying measures to deliver: support for the most vulnerable citizens the most vulnerable micro-enterprises and the most vulnerable transport users

N.P.K.	RECOMMENDATIONS	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT
22	Provide clear and detailed an overview of how the consultation process will ensure the participation of all relevant authorities, citizens and stakeholders, including social partners updated plan project and final versions in preparation, including information on the various consultation timetable and duration. Provide details of different actors expressed views a summary and a summary of how the views consulted during the	Chapters 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of the Plan.
23	Strengthen regional cooperation with neighbouring Member States in the Baltic Sea region and in the High Level Group of the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan, including renewable energy; energy efficiency and internal on market issues, taking into account common difficulties and objectives. Describe how Latvia intends to establish a framework for cooperation with other Member States by 2025, in line with with Directives (ES)	Chapters 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 7.