Research RES LEGAL - Support system Country: Latvia

1. Overview of support system

Overview of support system	In the Republic of Latvia, renewable electricity generation is incentivised through a complex support system based on a feed-in tariff.		
Support schemes	The Latvian government promotes the generation of electricity from renewable sources through a feed-in tariff, which also includes elements of a quota system and tenders. The Latvian government has decided that a certain percentage of the total energy consumption of all Latvian final consumers shall be from renewable sources. This percentage varies according to the source of energy. The producers of electricity from certain energy sources are obliged to participate in tenders to obtain the right to sell electricity at a guaranteed price until the percentage set by the government is reached.		
Promoted technologies	In general, the feed-in tariff applies to all renewable electricity generation technologies except for geothermal generation.		
Statutory provisions	 Electricity Market Law (Elektroenergijas tirgus likums, 82 5/25/2005) Regulation no. 262 (Noteikumi par elektroenerģijas ražošanu, izmantojot atjaunojamos energoresursus, un cenu noteikšanas kārtību - Regulations Regarding the Production of Electricity Using Renewable Sources the Procedures for the Determination of the Price) 		

2. Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Elektroenergijas tirgus likums, 82 5/25/2005	Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr. 262	
Full name		Noteikumi par elektroenergijas razosanu, izmantojot atjaunojamos energoresursus, un cenu noteiksanas kartibu	
Name of legal source (English)	Electricity Market Law	Regulations Regarding the Production of Electricity Using Renewable Sources and the Procedures for the Determination of the Price	
Abbreviated form	Electricity Market Law	Regulation no. 262	
Entry into force	08.06.2005	16.03.2010	
Last amended on	01.01.2009	20.04.2010	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Establishing a market for electricity.	Substantiating the provisions of the Electricity Market Law regarding the generation of electricity from renewable sources.	
Relevance for renewable energy	Provisions on the promotion of renewable energy systems and their connection to the grid.	This regulation substantiates the requirements for support for electricity from renewable sources.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=1088 34	http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=207458&fr om=off	
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://sprk.gov.lv/index.php?id=4353 &sadala=192 Please note: The English translation does not provide information on the latest amendment of the Act.	http://www.vvc.gov.lv/export/sites/default/d ocs/LRTA/MK_Noteikumi/CabRegNo 262Production_of_Electricity_Using_Renewa ble_Energy_Resources_and_Determinatio n_of_the_Price.doc	

3. Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Latvijas Republikas Ekonomikas Ministrija (EM) – Ministry of Economics	http://www.em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?lng=en&cat=3&lng=en		+371 670 13 173	
Institute of Physical Energetics (FEI) – Research institute	http://www.innovation.lv/fei/		+371 675 52 011	fei@edi.lv
Sabiedrisko pakalpojumu regulešanas komisija (SPRK) – Public Utilities Commission (PUC), regulatory authority	http://sprk.gov.lv/?setl=2&PHPSESSID=77a72473d8dce013b0e4ff8e91b39 a14		+371 670 97 200	sprk@sprk.gov.lv

4. Support schemes

4.1. Subsidy (name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal		
source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Promoted technologies	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
Amount		
Beneficiaries		
Para dans	Procedure	
Procedure	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
	State	
Funding	Consumers	
	System operator	
	Grid operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.2. Loan (Name of support scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Promoted technologies	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
Amount		
Beneficiaries		
	Procedure	
Procedure	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
	State	
	Consumers	
Funding	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.3. Feed-in tariff

Abbreviated form of legal	Electricity Market Act Description as 2002		
source(s)	Regulation no. 262 The Letting reverse at the act a contain reverse at final analysis and a contain reverse at final analysis at the contain reverse at final analysis.		
Country-specific support system	The Latvian government has set a certain percentage of final energy consumption that shall be from renewable sources. This percentage differs for every source of energy and was initially applicable until the end of 2010. The government has also set percentages for the following 10 years (§ 29 par. 2, 3 Electricity Market Law; no. 2 Regulation no. 262). According to the Ministry of Economics, electricity producers may apply for the right to sell electricity at a guaranteed price until the percentage set by the government is reached. The producers of electricity from certain energy sources are obliged to participate in a competition to obtain this right.		
	General information	In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible, except for geothermal generation. However, certain technologies are subject to output or capacity restrictions.	
	Wind energy	Up to 3,500 full load hours are eligible (§ 29 par. 1 Electricity Market Law; no. 3.4., 3.5. 5.2 Regulation no. 262).	
Promoted technologies	Solar energy	Up to 8,000 full load hours are eligible (§ 29 par. 1 Electricity Market Law; no. 3.6, 5.3 Regulation no. 262).	
Fromoted technologies	Geothermal energy		
	Biogas	Up to 8,000 full load hours are eligible (§ 29 par. 1 Electricity Market Law; no. 3.2, 5.3 Regulation no. 262).	
	Biomass	Up to 8,000 full load hours are eligible (§ 29 par. 1 Electricity Market Law; no. 3.3, 5.3 Regulation no. 262).	
	Hydro-electricity	Up to 5,000 h full load hours per year and system capacities of up to 5 MW are eligible (§ 29 par. 1 and 7 Electricity Market Law; no. 3.1, 5.1 Regulation no. 262).	
	General information	The tariffs for electricity from renewable sources is calculated according to formulas prescribed by the Regulation. These formulas are based on the price of natural gas, the exchange rate between the Latvian Lat and the Euro, and a certain coefficient depending on the system size (no. 37 Annex 8 Regulation no. 262). The factors on which the formulas are based vary according to the technology used.	
Amount	Wind energy		
	Solar energy		
	Geothermal energy		
	Biogas		
	Biomass		
	Hydro-electricity		
Degression	General information	As the tariffs are linked to the price of natural gas and the exchange rate between the Lat and the Euro, they are subject to fluctuations (no. 37 Regulation no. 262).	
Degression	Wind energy		
	Solar energy		

	Geothermal energy		
	Biogas		
	Biomass		
	Hydro-electricity		
Сар	the generation technology employed - wind energy - solar energy - biogas: 8,00 - biomass: 8, - hydro-electi	stem ends when the system has reached the number of full load hours specified for d. The following numbers of full load hours apply (no. 5.3 Regulation no. 262): y: 3,500 full load hours, y: 8,000 full load hours, 00 full load hours, 000 full load hours, 1000 full load hours, 1000 full load hours, 1000 full load hours, 1000 full load hours.	
Eligibility period	 According to the Ministry of Economics, systems operators may sell all electricity at a guaranteed price once they have obtained the right to sell electricity. Solar installations. The tariff for solar installations is calculated according to a uniform formula and will apply for 20 years (no. 37.13 Regulation no. 262). Other systems. The tariff for all other systems decreases after a period of 10 years. The reduced tariff is paid for a further 10 years (no. 37 Regulation no. 262). 		
Beneficiaries	 Entitled party: The following persons may participate in the tenders for the right to sell electricity from renewable sources: sellers who own the system (4.1 Regulation no. 262); sellers who plan to upgrade a system (4.2 Regulation no. 262); sellers who plan to install a system (4.3 Regulation no. 262). The obligated person is the so-called public trader, who has certain statutory obligations (§§ 1 par. 2 no. 16; 33 par. 2 no. 3 Electricity Market Law). 		
Procedure	Procedure	 System operators must adhere to the following procedure to obtain the right to sell electricity: The operators of biomass, biogas, solar energy or wind energy systems must take part in tenders: Every year in October, the Ministry of Economics invites tenders to supply the amount of electricity necessary to meet the government's targets (no. 16, 17 Regulation no. 262). Eligible system operators are required to submit an application to participate (no. 14 Regulation no. 262). The application requirements differ for every technology (no. 18-20 Regulation no. 262). A committee checks the applications against a published set of criteria (no. 28-34 Regulation no. 262). Successful tenderers will be notified by 31 November of the same year (no. 36 Regulation no. 262). Hydro-electricity: 	

	Competent authority	 System operators shall apply to the Ministry of Economics for the right to participate in the sales system until the set amount is reached (no. 7 Regulation no. 262). The Ministry of Economics shall assess whether an application meets the requirements specified by law within one month after the application has been submitted (no. 10, 11 Regulation no. 262). The Ministry of Economics assigns the above-mentioned right to those who meet all requirements (no. 12 Regulation no. 262). The Ministry of Economics monitors the producers and may revoke the right to sell in case of violation of the legal provisions (no. 47, 49 Regulation no. 262).
Flexibility Mechanism		
	State	
	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers (no. 59 Regulation no. 262).
	Grid operator	
Funding	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	The regulatory authority determines the procedure according to which the costs of the support scheme are calculated and approves the costs incurred by the public trader (no. 59.1 Regulation no. 262). The electricity consumers pay electricity charges based on their level of consumption to the grid operator or directly to the public trader (no. 59.2, 59.3 Regulation no. 262). The grid operators pass the charges received on to the public trader (no. 59.1 Regulation no. 262).

4.4. Premium Tariff (name of support scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal		
source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Promoted technologies	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Amount	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Degression	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
Сар		
Eligibility period		
Beneficiaries		
Procedure	Procedure	
riocedule	Competent authority	

Flexibility Mechanism	
	State
	Consumers
Funding	Grid operator
	System operator
	Distribution mechanism

4.4. Quota system (name of support scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
Promoted technologies	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Amount of quota and period of application	
	Adjustment of quotas	
Amount	Number of certificates	
7 illouit	according to technology	
	Minimum price per certificate	
	Fees and penalty charges	
	International certificate trade	
International applicability	Flexibility Mechanism	
Beneficiaries		
Post of long	Procedure	
Procedure	Competent authority	
Funding	State	

Consumers	
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Grid operator	
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System operator	
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Distribution mechanism	

4.5. <u>Tax regulation mechanisms (name of support scheme)</u>

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Hydro-electricity	
Amount		
Beneficiaries		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	