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ENERGY PROSPECTS

Energy Citizenship country profiles

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This report is part of a series of country profile reports that can be found at https://www.energyprospects.eu/
For further information about the mapping of energy citizenship and the series of country profile reports, please contact GreenDependent Institute at info@greendependent.org.
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Introduction and notes on methodology

This report was prepared as part of the 'mapping of energy citizenship in Europe' task within the EnergyPROSPECTS project.

EnergyPROSPECTS (PROactive Strategies and Policies for Energy Citizenship Transformation) works with a critical understanding of energy citizenship that is grounded in state-of-the-art social sciences and humanities (SSH) insights. The project aims to develop a broad understanding of energy citizenship as a policy concept, a sociotechnical imaginary, and a knowing-of-governance – i.e., a social construction of desirable/normal civic agency in future energy systems. The project set out to identify and examine a range of cross-cutting issues in energy citizenship, which informed the iterative typology development and criteria for case selection. Drawing on pre-existing databases and the identification of new cases, the selection of at least 500 initiatives, as well as mapping and typology refinement exercises that demonstrate the depth/breadth of the energy citizenship concept in theory and practice is undertaken.

As part of the energy citizenship mapping task, a methodology was developed for pursuing the overall project aim of identifying the diversity of types and empirical manifestations of energy citizenship. The methodology was created to help answer the main research questions the EnergyPROSPECTS project team intends to answer through undertaking the mapping activity, which are as follows:

- Which forms of energy citizenship (henceforth referred to as ENCI) can be found in Europe today? How can we account for their diversity?
- Can we find the same forms of ENCI in the different regions/countries of Europe?
- In what contexts do different forms of ENCI emerge and develop?

In the current report, we present the diversity of forms of energy citizenship identified in one of the project partner countries, Latvia. Please note that the objective was to identify the diversity of forms rather than to ensure representativity. Thus, this report does not aim to present all examples of energy citizenship in Latvia, but rather to illustrate their diversity.

For the definition of energy citizenship we turn to the conceptual framework of the EnergyPROSPECTS project presented in Pel et al., 2021:

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Energy citizenship refers to forms of civic involvement that pertain to the development of a more sustainable and democratic energy system. Beyond its manifest forms, ENCI also comprises various latent forms: it is an ideal that can be lived up to and realised to varying degrees, according to different framework conditions and states of empowerment. (Pel et al., 2021:64)

Building on this definition of energy citizenship, **within the EnergyPROSPECTS project, instances of ENCI are understood as:**

1. constellations of actors (in a context) and how they
   - ✓ enable/support citizens to become active private and/or public energy citizens;
   - ✓ act as collective energy citizens by contributing to changes in the energy system

or

2. including individual energy citizens and how they realize their potential in a private, public, or organisational setting.

As indicated by these definitions, and underlined by the agency dimension of the conceptual typology presented in Debourdeau et al. (2021) and summarised in Chapter 3 below, examples of ENCI can involve individuals or be realised in a multitude of collective forms. During the mapping of the ENCI landscape, the focus was placed on identifying and collecting data about both types of cases. This has been also true – to uncover both types of cases – when identifying ENCI in Latvia.

Furthermore, as a huge variety of cases and initiatives are available that would fit these definitions, and mapping them all would go beyond the scope and resources of the current project, there was a need to further define what is considered a case within the research focus of the EnergyPROSPECTS project. Thus, the consortium decided at team workshops that the ENCI mapping activity would cover cases that:

- are **based in European countries** (including EU, EEA, and accession countries);
- are **currently active or were concluded no sooner than 2015** when the Energy Union Strategy was published.
  (This is because the focus in this research is not so much the historical forms of ENCI, but rather its current forms and manifestations, and the differences between them depending on the political, socioeconomic, etc. characteristics of their context);
- are **focused on direct energy production and/or consumption** (e.g., in households, organizations, etc.), **mobility** (having a direct connection to energy issues), or with a **more holistic overall focus on sustainable and just energy**.
  This means that in EnergyPROSPECTS a decision was made not to study initiatives that focus solely on nutrition, for example. However, if nutrition is part of an overall strategy for reducing energy use or carbon footprint that also focuses on direct energy use, mobility, etc., then the case could be included *(more details on the sampling strategy can be found in Vadovics et al., 2022).*

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As Pel et al. (2021) indicate, we also recognise that even within the limitations specified for ENCI mapping, "enabling" and "supporting" citizens to become active private and/or public energy citizens can take many different forms. Similarly, energy citizenship itself can take many different forms. Furthermore, in reality many cases enable or support several different forms of energy citizenship in parallel, and often involve less as well as more active forms within the same case (e.g. citizens voluntarily organising carbon reduction groups as a more active form of citizenship, and citizens participating in these groups as a less active form).

As a result, it is expected that a very diverse collection of ENCI cases will emerge as an output of the mapping process. Indeed, it is important to note that although the term *energy citizenship* is often associated with energy communities or community energy projects, the objective of the EnergyPROSPECTS project is to uncover other forms of energy citizenship as well that include both individual and collective forms of citizenship.

As a result of the ENCI mapping activity, the consortium mapped 595 cases of ENCI in Europe. In addition to the country profile reports, we will present them in various forms, including an interactive database on the project website and various analytical reports that will all also be available on the website. For more about our ENCI mapping methodology and sampling strategy, please read Vadovics et al., 2022.

Report Disclaimer

In summary, when reading the following report, please bear in mind the following:

- The mapping of energy citizenship (ENCI) was not conducted to achieve a representative sample of cases in the country, but rather with the aim of providing an overview of the diversity of cases.
- The analysis is rather descriptive in nature, and further highlights diversity.
- The classification of the mapped cases into the various categories in our analysis does not involve a value judgement, but is rather an indication of diversity, as all types of cases are needed for the sustainable energy transformation to happen.
- Since providing details about the conceptual and methodological underpinning of the work that is presented here would go beyond the scope of this report, this is not attempted in this document, but details are available in other project documents – primarily, the following:
  1. methodology for ENCI mapping and data collection: Vadovics et al., 2022
  2. conceptual framework: Pel et al., 2021
  3. conceptual typology: Debourdeau et al. (2021)

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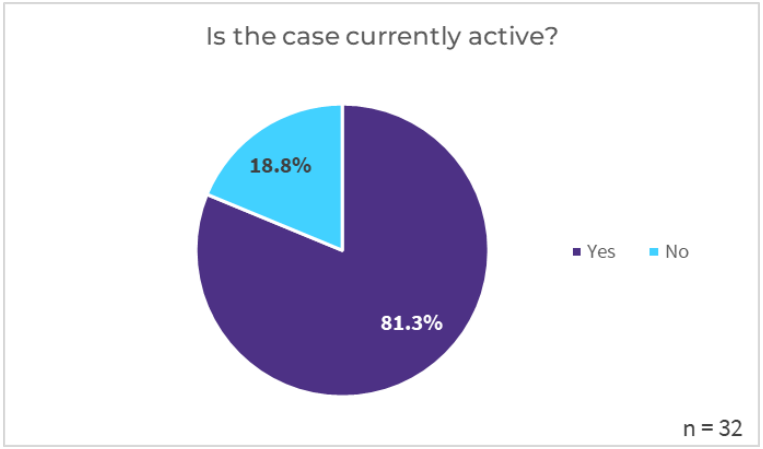
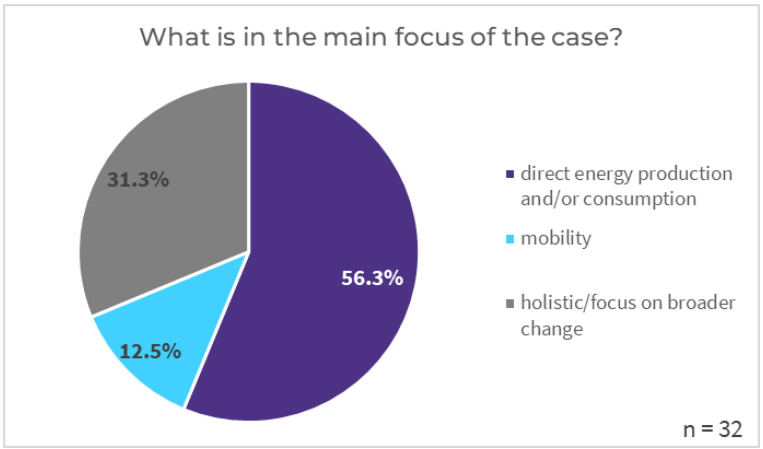
Part 1: Basic information about energy citizenship in Latvia: illustrating the diversity of energy citizenship

A total of **32 ENCI cases from Latvia** have been entered into the database (a total of 596 cases have been collected across Europe). As previously emphasized, all the quantified results presented in the text and images below have been obtained taking into account the main goal of the study – to uncover the diversity of ENCI in Latvia, not representativeness.



Analyses of collected Latvian ENCI cases show that the majority of cases (81.3%) are still active.

The slight majority (56%) of cases focus on direct energy production but there is also a rather high share of ENCIs focused on mobility and having a more holistic overall focus on sustainable and just energy.



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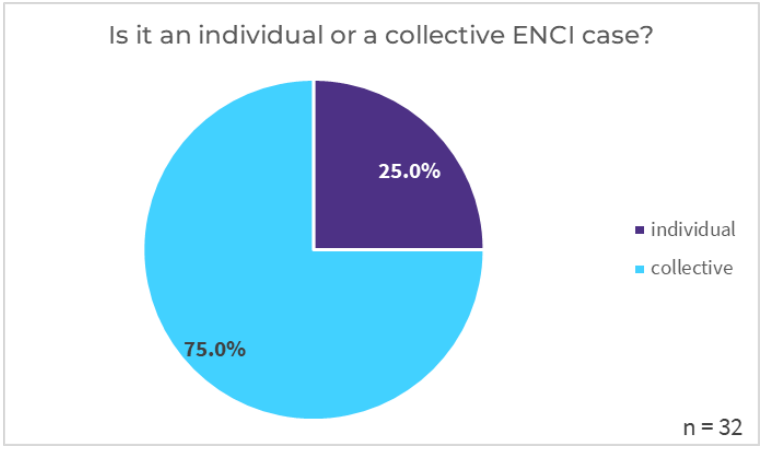
Regarding direct energy production during the research it was discovered that financial support can play a crucial role for the case to start and operate. For example, the complex financial instrument - the grant, loan by ALTUM, and guarantee for a loan issued by a commercial institution, is provided by the Latvia state-owned development finance institution ALTUM (ERDF co-financing). Energy efficiency improvement of an apartment building can be complemented by the installation of local RES technologies. The decision to do it has to be made by the association or community of apartment owners. The goals of the mobility case initiated by the NGO “City for people” are the creation of people-oriented, high-quality public outdoor space where everyone would be safe and pleasant to stay; convenient and safe mobility opportunities in the city and beyond for everyone, regardless of age and health status; environmental protection, promotion of population health; zero killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Riga and abroad.



Among the cases evaluated, a significant majority of 75% were categorized as collective, while a minority of 25% were classified as an individual. This indicates that the majority of the cases evaluated pertained to issues that affected a group of individuals or community, rather than just one individual. One of the individual cases found was the case of Edgars Fresh, a well-known influencer in Latvia, especially for young people. On his social media platform he actively communicates on issues related to the environment and climate change, in addition to social networks, he is a civic participant in public consultations to follow the processes and try to influence the decisions.

In connection with the target area, there is no clear trend because the cases are found in both urban and rural areas. Upon analyzing the geographical distribution of the mapped initiatives, it can be inferred that a minor proportion of the initiatives, amounting to 16.5%, are based in urban areas and 9.4% to rural areas. Half of the cases (50%) are implemented in several or all of the target areas. On the other hand, only a negligible percentage of the initiatives (6.3%) are targeted toward peri-urban areas. Additionally, for 15.6% of the cases this distribution is not relevant.

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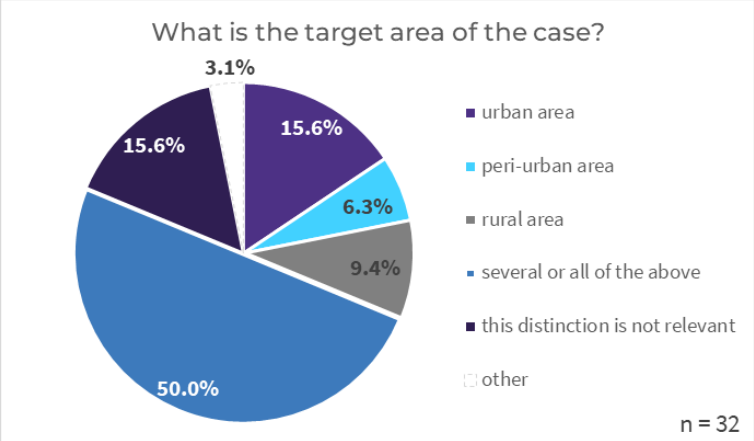
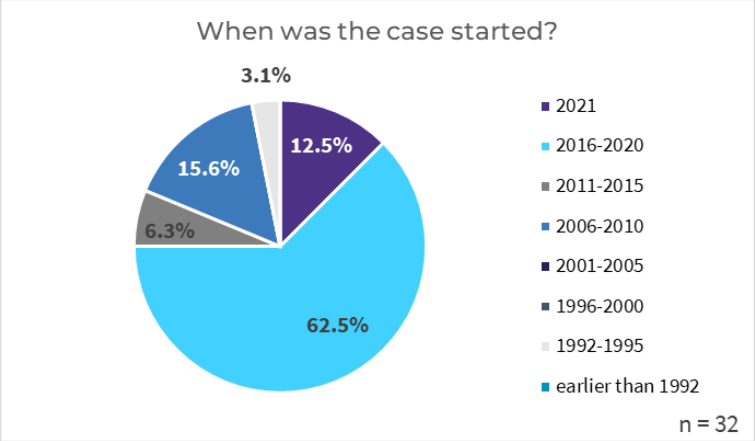
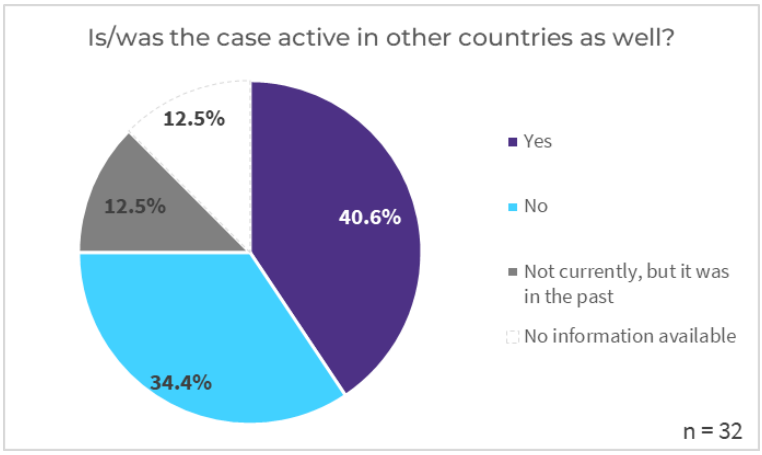




From the available information, 62.6% of cases started between the years 2016-2020 and more than 80% of studied cases are still active and 20% of the cases have already stopped. functioning. As noted above, it has been decided to include the ENCI cases which are currently active or were concluded no sooner than 2015. At the same time, we managed to identify a high proportion of ENCI in Latvia that started exactly in the last two years (2021 and the beginning of 2022).

But 40% of cases are active also in other countries (see the graphs below). The dominant reason that the case is also active in other countries is that it has been started/is active in the framework of international projects that cover several EU countries. On the other hand, Estonia's high share is additionally determined by the fact that several interesting ENCIs were identified within the framework of the EU Interreg Latvia-Estonia program.



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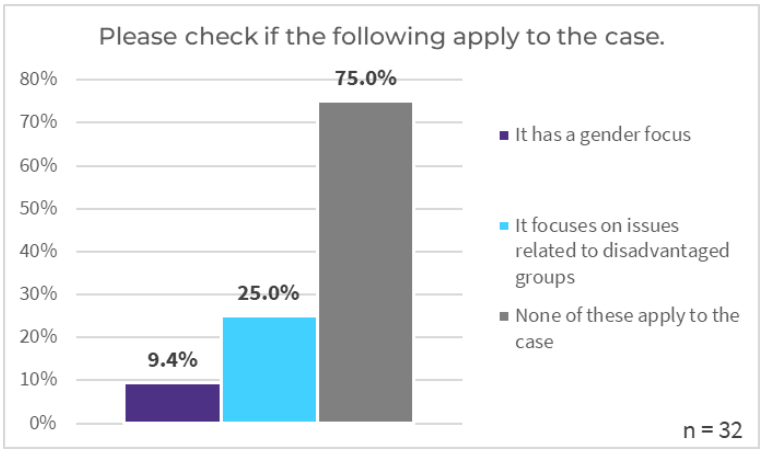
During the desk research, those ENCI cases with disadvantaged groups and gender issues were specifically identified, obtaining the share of these cases in the total number of ENCIs indicated in the figure below. One such case which focuses on gender issues is, NGO “Green Liberty” by implementing projects on energy sufficiency, promotion of renewable energy, advocating for a strong climate law, and campaigning on climate and gender. The case of “Green SAM: Riga city” encourages, within the inclusive participatory process, Silver Agers to use green urban mobility. Within the GreenSAM (Green Silver Age Mobility, EU Interreg Baltic Sea Region programme) project, Riga city applied a Mobility Lab approach as an interdisciplinary collaboration platform to test and co-design in the participatory process the innovative solutions to ensure that seniors are not “left behind” with technical progress.



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Part 2: Motivation, objectives, actors, operation

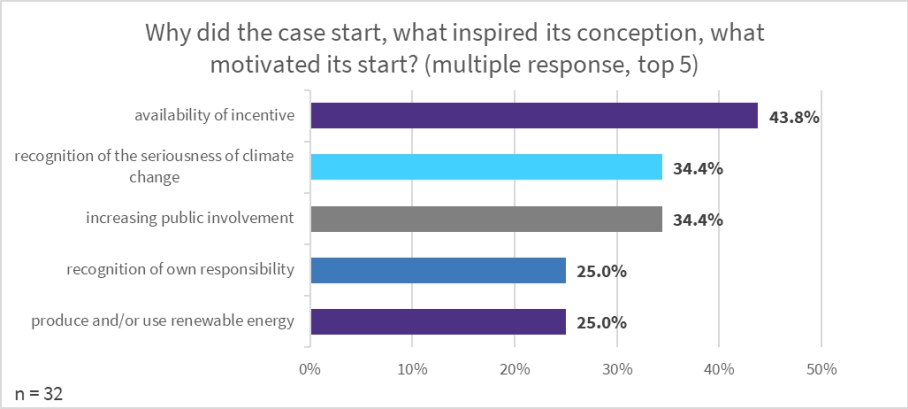
2.1 Motivation and objectives

Q24. Why did the case start, what inspired its conception, ***what motivated its start****?*

Q25. What do the actors involved in the case want to achieve in the first place/most importantly? ***What are/were the main objectives, aims****?*[1]

According to an analysis of ENCI cases in Latvia, the availability of financial initiatives was the primary factor in starting 43.8% of cases. Recognition of climate change and growing public involvement, which was evident in 34.4% of cases, were additional significant factors. The acceptance of personal responsibility and the possibility of producing or using renewable energy in 25% of cases were also significant factors.

Currently, most public incentives', which are applicable to ENCI, objectives include both the energy goal (energy saving, increase of RES utilization) and the CO_2 goal, requiring the beneficiary to directly calculate/quantify the planned reduction of CO_2 emissions - this is one of the reasons for the relatively high recognition of climate change for the proportion.



Regarding what the actors involved in the case want to achieve, the most important goal is energy saving, this reason is essential in 53% of cases, as the next most important factor is promoting and enabling climate action - in 43.8% of cases. Increasing and achieving self-sufficiency turned out to be the third most important reason in 28% of cases. In 25% of cases, supporting, promoting,

[1] *Questions from the mapping questionnaire. Methodology and questions are available here: https://www.energyprospects.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/ENERGY_PROSPECTS.EU/Deliverables/EnergyPROSPECTS_D3.1_310122_Final.pdf*

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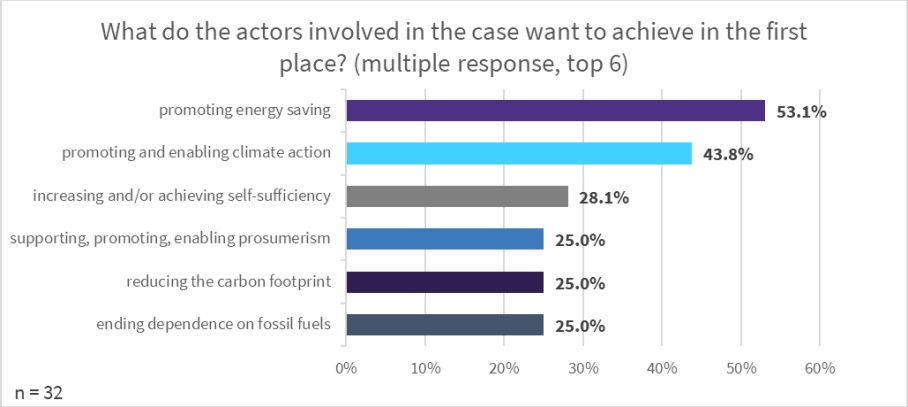
enabling consumerism, reducing carbon footprint, and ending dependence on fossil fuel were recognized as an important drivers to act. As for promoting energy saving and reducing the carbon footprint, the association “Passive House Latvia” aims to unite and coordinate the efforts of various sectors (Latvian architects, engineers, developers, manufacturers of products and construction materials, higher education institutions, state and municipal institutions) to create and further develop a sustainable and low-energy urban and suburban environment in Latvia. In the case of the annual national contest “Most Energy Efficient Building in Latvia”, their main motive to start was recognition of the seriousness of climate change, contributing to the energy transition, and increasing public involvement. The purpose of the competition is to promote good practice in the field of energy efficiency and sustainability of buildings by implementing energy-efficient building construction, renovation and reconstruction, thereby reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere and promoting public understanding of well-being, the thermal resistance of buildings, indoor microclimate, as well as the importance and possibilities of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to create a high-quality, architecturally expressive living space.



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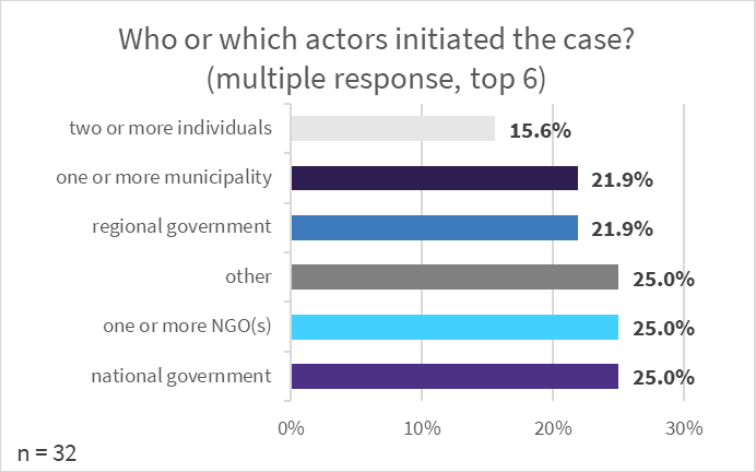
2.2 Actors initiating and involved in the ENCI cases

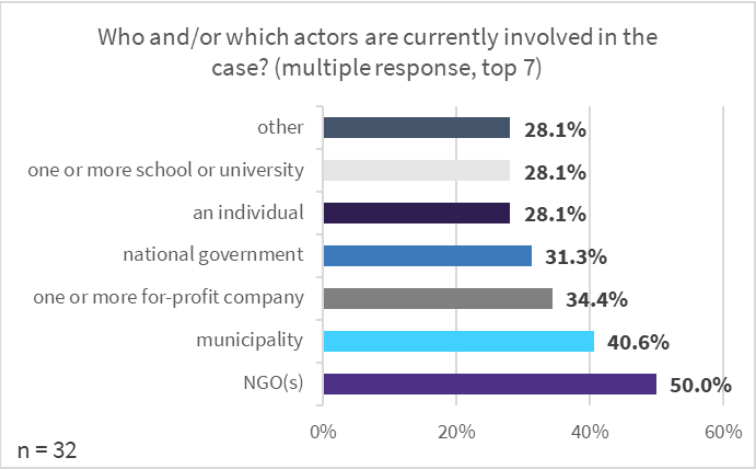
*Q31. Who or **which actors initiated** the case?*

*Q33. Who and/or **which actors are currently involved** in the case?*

The analysis of collected cases revealed that there is no single dominant entity responsible for initiating the ENCI cases in Latvia. Rather, a majority of the cases were instigated by one or more non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or state and municipal departments and agencies. As such, both formal and informal organizations are actively involved in promoting ENCI initiatives in Latvia.



In a vast majority of cases (50%), NGOs played a pivotal role in the implementation of the ENCI in Latvia, but also municipalities and not-for-profit companies are actively involved. Overall, these findings demonstrate the diverse range of actors and stakeholders involved in bringing about positive change.



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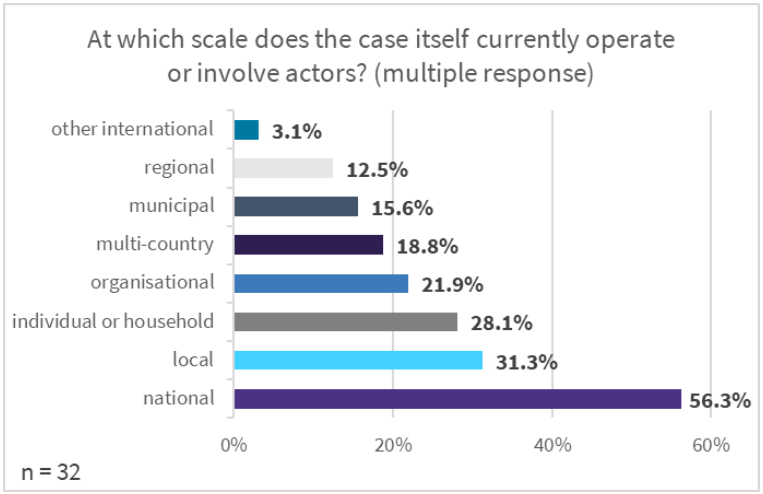
2.3 Scale of ENCI operations, networks

*Q35. At **which scale** does the case itself currently operate or involve actors?*

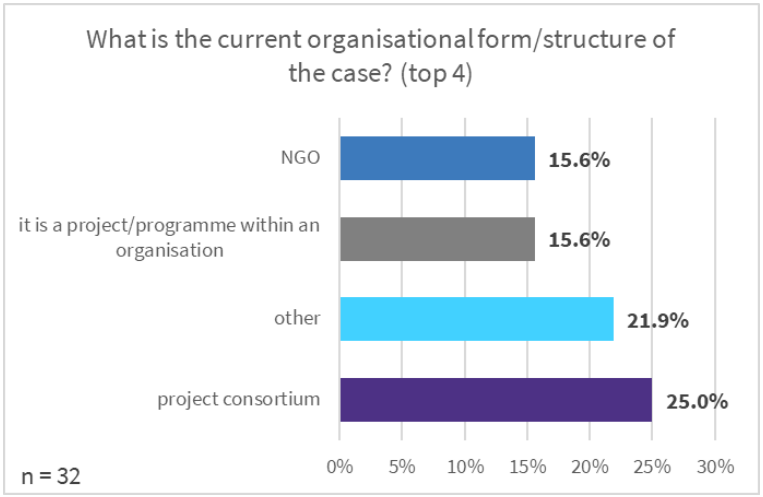
*Q36. What is the current **organisational form/structure** of the case?*

*Q39. Is/was the case **part of a network** of similar initiatives?*

The majority of the cases function at a national level, accounting for over 56% of the total cases recorded. About 31.3% of the cases operate at a local level, whereas 28% of the cases are conducted at the household level. A relatively lower percentage of cases, approximately 21.9%, operate at an organizational level and even fewer cases focus on a municipal or regional level, 15.5^ and 12.5% respectively. Only 3.1% of the cases are international.



According to the data, the primary organizational forms utilized are project consortium, which accounts for 25% of cases, and NGOs and a program/project within the organization, both of which account for 15.6% of cases each. Despite project consortium being the most frequently identified organizational form, it cannot be deemed as the prevailing one.



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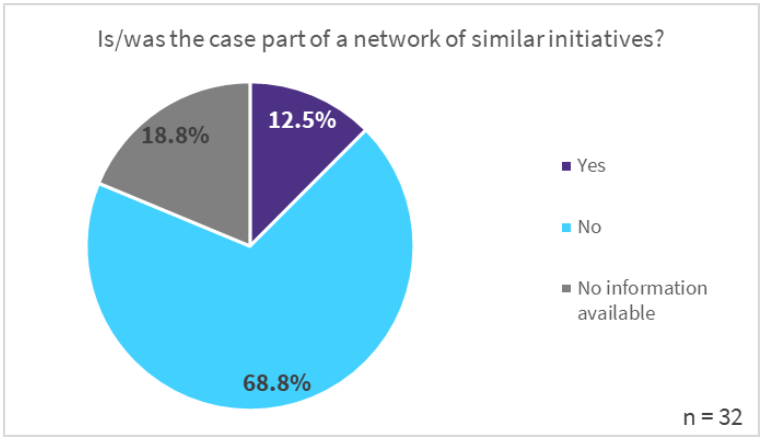

The majority of identified ENCI cases appear to operate independently without any affiliation with a larger network. Out of all the cases, only 12.5% were found to be associated with a network of initiatives, indicating that most ENCI cases are not part of any larger collaborative effort, such a case is GreenSAM (Green Silver Age Mobility, EU Interreg Baltic Sea Region programme) project. However, it should be noted that for almost 20% of the cases, information regarding their network affiliation was not available, making it difficult to draw definitive conclusions about their level of interconnectedness.

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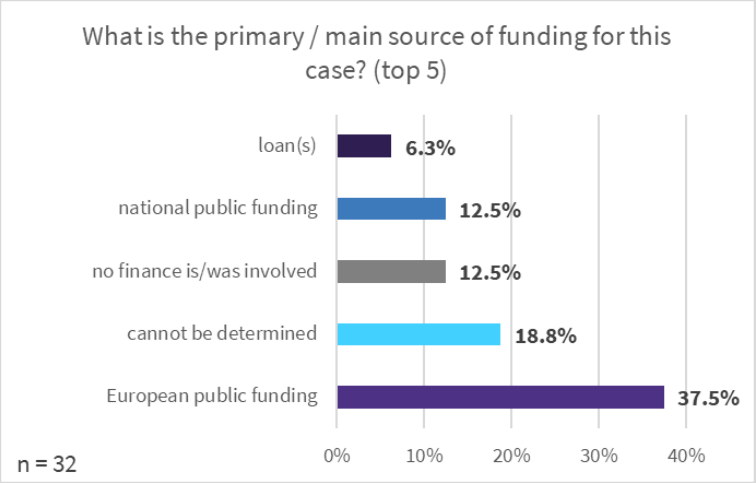
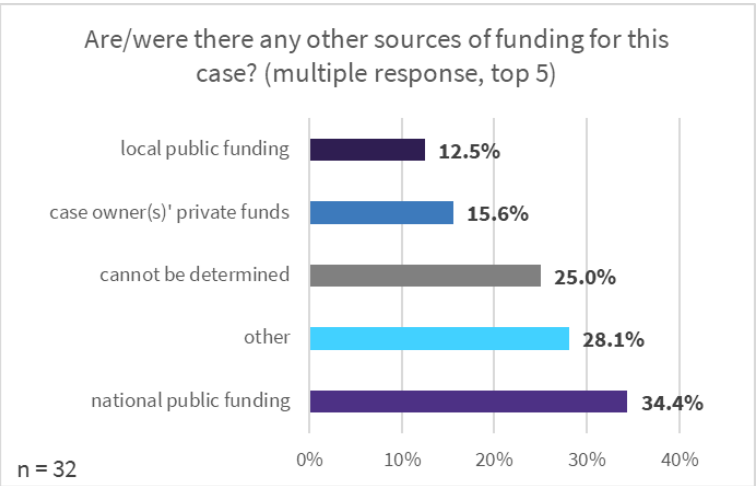
2.4 Sources of funding for ENCI operations

*Q46. What is the **primary / main source of funding** for this case?*

*Q47. Are/were there any **other sources of funding** for this case?*



European public funds are the primary source of funding in 37.5% of cases, but the additional most popular source of funding is national public funds (34.4%). However, in almost 20% of cases, it was not possible to determine the primary source of funding. These figures highlight the significant reliance of ENCI's implementation, particularly in its start-up phase, on external funding sources for its members. Without access to EU funding, the implementation of various ENCI initiatives may be severely limited, or they may not be feasible at all. Thus, efforts to secure additional funding sources beyond those currently available should be pursued to ensure that ENCI can continue to make a meaningful impact in the field of environmental conservation. Public funding has been an important source for cases like the "Marupe community energy case" and "Co2mmunity: co-producing and co-financing renewable community energy projects". The Ministry of Economy had a strong interest in the implementation of the pilot projects because Latvia must adopt and implement in practice the requirements for the promotion of renewable energy communities in Directive 2018/2001/EU. The interest of the Mārupe municipality in the development of energy communities and the readiness to provide support for it was a very important, even decisive, factor. In a broader



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sense, the municipality of Mārupe encouraged the active cooperation of all stakeholders for the development of the community energy concept in the municipality.

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Part 3: Placement of Latvian cases in the typology

Introduction to the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology

In accordance with the conceptual framework elaborated in Pel et al., 2021, the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology seeks to derive from the key conceptual distinctions analytical types and categories that account for the multiple forms of energy citizenship (ENCI). This is a qualitative descriptive typology that is mostly grounded on both a conceptual framework and consistent empirical research. Therefore, a dedicated methodology was elaborated to allow for typologisation that considers the specificity of the ENCI as a research object and the provisional absence of empirical input. The conceptual background of the EnergyPROSPECTS typology and its development process is summarized in Debourdeau et al. (2021).

As presented in Debourdeau et al. (2021), the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology has two key dimensions: agency (individual vs. collective), and outcome orientation (reformative vs. transformative), each of which encompasses a variety of forms of ENCI.

The agency dimension encompasses three key distinctions highlighted within the conceptual framework, and primarily aims at addressing basic issues such as: *Who is doing ENCI? To whom can ENCI be ascribed? and Which kinds of configurations of actors can be considered relevant when searching for empirical cases?*

The outcome orientation dimension also encompasses two key distinctions highlighted within the conceptual framework and aims primarily at addressing questions that are complementary to those used for the agency dimension – i.e., *ENCI for what? What are the possible outcomes of ENCI that legitimise it as desirable? What kind of engagements and outcome orientations are to be considered as relevant for the empirical research?*

The matrix that can be constructed considering these two key dimensions is as follows, and allows for the distinction of ten conceptual types of ENCI:

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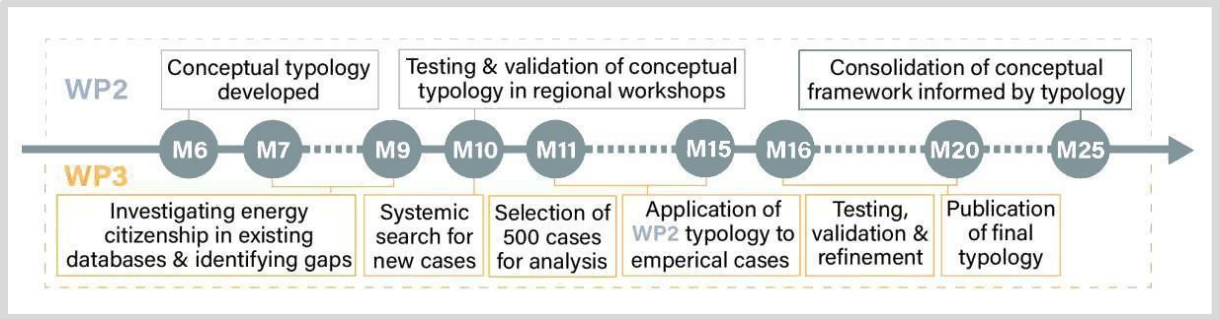
AGENCY	INDIVIDUAL			COLLECTIVE	
OUTCOME ORIENTATION	PRIVATE (HOUSEHOLD)	ORGANISATIONALLY EMBEDDED (E.G., WORKPLACE)	PUBLIC	CITIZEN-BASED AND HYBRID	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
REFORMATIVE	1. DO THEIR BIT (in the household) Complying with the green energy transition	3. DO THEIR BIT (within organisations) Energy citizenship within organisations	5. MAKE THEIR VOICE HEARD Participating in societal energy discussions	7. DO THEIR SHARE Joining green energy projects	9. DO THE JOB Facilitating the energy transition through alignment activities
TRANSFORMATIVE	2. DO THEIR OWN (in the household) The change-making energy citizen	4. DO IT THEIR WAY (within organisations) The energy-related change maker in organisations	6. MAKE THEIR VOTE COUNT Mobilising votes for energy transition	8. GO AHEAD Building, expanding and linking citizen-based organisational forms	10. MAKE THEIR CLAIMS Protesting against the current energy system

During the mapping activity, members of the consortium were asked to first identify the main type of mapped ENCI cases according to the typology, and then to identify all remaining types that it shapes, enables, or supports. However, given the conceptual nature of the typology, it was also acknowledged that the mapping – or in other words, the empirical validation of the typology – may uncover ENCI types the typology does not yet include. Furthermore, the iterative typology development process adopted in EnergyPROSPECTS also means that the conceptual typology will be further developed during subsequent stages of the research, as depicted in the figure below.



In our analysis, described below, we present the ENCI cases as they were categorized using the conceptual typology presented above. Any further development of the typology will be reported on the project website.

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3.1 Main types of cases according to the typology

*Q75. Considering the main (or only) type of ENCI the case shapes/enables/supports, which **ideal type of ENCI** would you associate it with?*

The majority of cases in Latvia are of the reformative type, making up 56.3% of the total cases. However, there is still a considerable number of transformative cases at 31.2%. One of the transformative cases found is "Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Groups in pilot schools in Vidzemes region" in which schoolchildren accompanied by the teachers learned good practices in the use of energy/energy resources. They explored the importance and benefits of an energy-efficient lifestyle through practical examples and activities, studying everyday relationships of energy use and performing experiments. The case encourages schoolchildren to become knowledgeable and responsible energy users. Even a pragmatic approach to energy saving can lead to future transformations of the energy system. Also, Association "city for people" has been working to influence transformative changes in Riga city regarding mobility. It is worth noting that 12.5% of the cases fall under other categories.

None of the cases in Latvia can be classified as reformative-public. But out of the reformative cases, the most popular types are citizen base and hybrid cases, accounting for 34.4% of all cases. Such a case is "Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Groups in pilot schools in Vidzemes region". To provide the practical learning process, schools were equipped with particular energy efficiency equipment, which allowed school staff and children to draw conclusions about the consumption of energy for lighting, heating as well as other purposes. In addition, exploratory tours have been organized as well as video competitions for schoolchildren and their families. Teachers took part in training on energy efficiency. A modern and professional material with worksheets on energy for schoolchildren was created to guide the work of the Energy Groups. The qualified experts from energy efficiency and innovation centres participated in the activities both in pilot schools and joint workshops. Finally, the Energy Groups met at the Estonia-Latvia "Energy Day" held in Reuge school (Estonia). The activity had been organized in the frame of the EU Interreg Estonia-Latvia cross-border cooperation programme's project "Sustainable Energy Society".

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	Individual			Collective		Other
	Private	Organizationally embedded	Public	Citizen-based and Hybrid	Social movements	
Reformative	4 (12.5%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (34.4%)	2 (6.3%)	4 (12.5%)
Transformative	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (3.1%)	4 (12.5%)	2 (6.3%)	

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	Individual			Collective	
	Private	**Organizationally embedded**	**Public**	**Citizen-based and Hybrid**	**Social movements**
Reformative	• GHG Emissions Reduction in Households – Support for the Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources • State assistance for families with children in the purchase of high energy efficiency housing (the programme "Balsts"). • Support Programme for Renovation and Energy Efficiency Improvement of Single-Family Building and Two-Apartment Buildings (for families with children) • Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Diaries and typical energy consumption profiles of households	• Energy management competition for local authorities for uptake and enhancement of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (COMPETE4SECAP)	-	• Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives (POWERPOOR) • Energy efficiency improvement in the church building (Riga, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jesus) • Energy efficiency improvement of apartment buildings • Green SAM: Riga city encourages, within the inclusive participatory process, Silver Agers to use green urban mobility. • Installation of solar heat panels in multi-apartment buildings, complementary with energy efficiency improvement of the building • Latvia's Solar Energy Association • NGO Green Liberty • renewable community energy projects (Co2mmunity): pilotproject in Latvia in a multi-apartment building • renewable community energy projects (Co2mmunity): pilotproject in Latvia in row-houses building • Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Groups in pilot schools in the Vidzeme region • The Language of the Climate (Climate Education at School. Practical Advices)	• People initiative group "For Zemgale region without wind turbines" • Zero Emission Mobility Support Society

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	Individual			Collective	
	Private	**Organizationally embedded**	**Public**	**Citizen-based and Hybrid**	**Social movements**
Transformative	• Kristīne Garklāva- unofficial influencer • Off-Grid: Renewable Energy DIY (DO IT YOURSELF) for Rural Development	• Association " city for people"	• Edgars Fresh- Latvian influencer	• Association "Protest" • National Energy and Climate Board • Passive House Latvia • Promotion of inclusive health and wellbeing communities in Āgenskalns Neighbourhood in Riga (IN-HABIT project)	• Fridays for Future - Latvia • The new Call (campaign) to Action "Be Energy United for Latvia's Energy Independence", addressed to Latvia's People
Other	• Education programme (materials) and competition for schools "Efficient energy consumption in education institutions" • Electric vehicles in households: state programme in 2022 & 2023 to promote their penetration • The annual national contest "Most Energy Efficient Building in Latvia" • UZLĀDĒTS. LV				

It should be clarified, that public (state) support programmes for which the main beneficiaries are individual dwellings (households) are included in the 'individual-private' category, but the "individual – organizationally embedded" category includes ENCI forms, in which to participate is the individual decision of the person working in the organization.

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3.2 Other typology types selected

*Q76. If relevant for this case, which **other ideal-type(s) of ENCI** does the case shape/enable/support?*

Half of the other Latvian cases are *transformative* (50%), but 46.8% of the cases are *reformative*. However, only one (3,1%) of the cases have been classified as *others*. When it comes to the most prevalent type of cases, it has been found that *transformative-citizen bases and hybrid* are the most popular. This category makes up 28.1% of all cases in Latvia. Interestingly, none of the cases have been classified as *reformative-public* cases.

	Individual			Collective		Other
	Private	Organizationally embedded	Public	Citizen-based and Hybrid	Social movements	
Reformative	5 (15.6%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (25.0%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (3.1%)
Transformative	3 (9.4%)	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	9 (28.1%)	1 (3.1%)	

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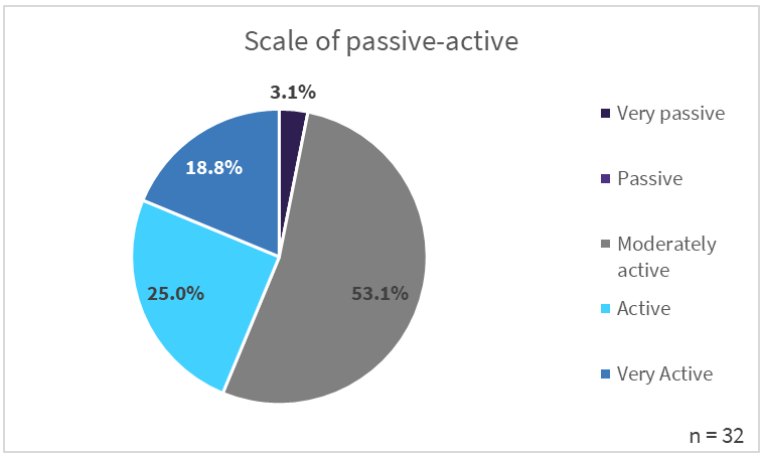
Part 4: Aspects of energy citizenship

4.1 More and less active forms of energy citizenship

*Q48. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please place the case on a **scale of passive-active** below, by moving the slider.*

For this question, responses were collected using a scale of 1 to 100 by the researchers participating in the mapping activity, and then divided into the following five categories: 1-20 very passive, 21-40 passive, 41-60 moderately active, 61-80 active, 81-100 very active. The more passive a case is, the more it involves energy consumption, which means that it is not an ENCI yet but rather a passive consumer of energy due to disempowerment, disillusionment, or disinterest. The more active a case is, the more aware, empowered, and active it is, which means that it involves not only changing individually and joining others but activating and empowering others and helping others to become active.



Based on the data collected, it can be observed that a majority of the cases fall under the category of moderately active, with 53.1% of the cases reflecting this level of activity. However, a significant portion of the cases, i.e., 25%, are categorized as active, and only 18.8% of the cases are very active. The prevalence of moderate activity can be attributed to two primary factors. Firstly, during the initial desk research phase, the focus was on identifying relatively active types of ENCI. Secondly, an analysis of the identified forms of ENCI clearly indicates that their practical implementation largely requires moderate or higher levels of cooperation, along with a need to activate and empower others to take action.

The fact that approximately 19% of the cases were categorized as very active can be considered a positive outcome. This is especially noteworthy given the socio-cultural context of Latvia, where the level of openness to cooperation and proactive engagement is relatively low. The

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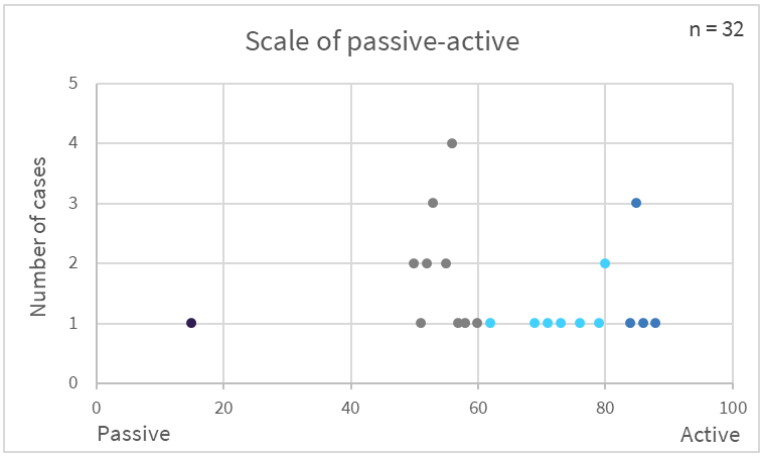
data obtained reveal that ENCI in Latvia primarily relies on moderate levels of activity, but the presence of active and very active cases is indicative of the potential for greater levels of engagement in the future. One of the active cases found is “Uzlādēts.lv”, the only medium in Latvia that focuses only on zero-emission vehicles and climate change, providing current news about, but not only, electric cars, e-mobility, zero waste, passive houses, green energy, and renewable energy resources. Uzlādēts.lv was created in 2018 to prevent the spread of misinformation and myths in the Latvian media about zero-emission technologies and solutions. Another active case is NGO “Green Liberty” which is trying to empower other stakeholders and individuals to advocate for the energy transition. This is done through stakeholder workshops, participation in working groups and boards, joint letters to decision-makers, encouraging individual participation, etc.



The graph belove shows the precise location of the cases based on the Passive-Active scale. From the illustration, it is evident that most of the cases are scoring between 50 and 80 on the Passive-Active scale and thus the majority of cases chosen for mapping in Latvia are positioned in the Moderately active to Active region of the scale. The dominance of cases in the Active region suggests that the individuals and institutions involved in these cases are proactively engaged in the promotion of energy transition.

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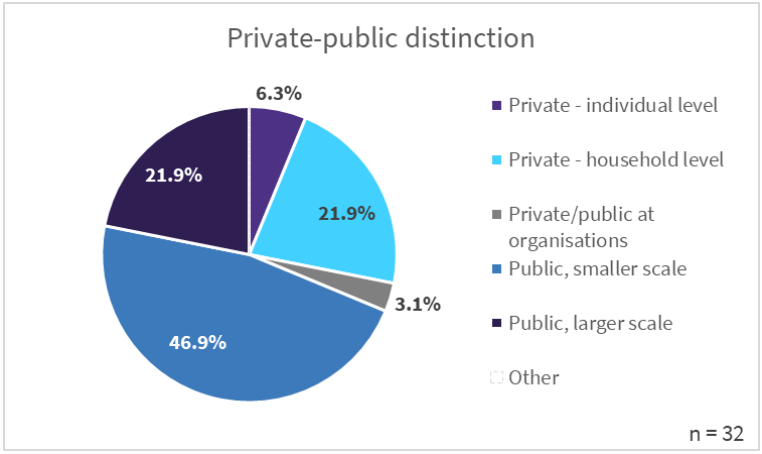
4.2 Private and public forms of energy citizenship

*Q50. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering the **private-public distinction**, please select which applies most to this particular case.*



The majority of cases in Latvia operate within the public domain. Out of all the cases, 46.9% operate at the public-smaller scale, which may involve local community organizations or municipal services. Such a case would be "The Language of the Climate (Climate Education at School. Practical Advices)", the project elaborated school programmes of interdisciplinary practical work in lessons of geography and science considering climate change as well as the inclusion of these materials in the professional education programmes for teachers.

The next highest percentage of cases, 21.9%, operates at the public-large scale, which could involve national or international government agencies or public institutions. At the national level operates case "Latvia's Solar Energy Association", the association unites companies working in the field of solar energy in Latvia, environmentally-friendly organisations, foreign producers as well as – like-minded natural persons. The aims of the association are to promote the use of RES in Latvia, to promote and advocate for the maximum use of solar energy in Latvia, to inform the public about the possibilities of solar energy production in Latvia, etc. For this, the association participates in the development of policies and legal acts and promotes the implementation of EU directives and other legal acts. The associations actively provide advice to the public regarding different aspects of solar technologies.

The same percentage of cases, 21.9%, operates at the private-household level, which may involve individual households or private institutions. Such a case would be "Off-Grid: Renewable energy DIY for rural development" targeting individual rural homesteads and small farmers. The objective of the project has been to collect and further explore appropriate renewable energy technology solutions and develop physical prototypes and an open license manual to promote

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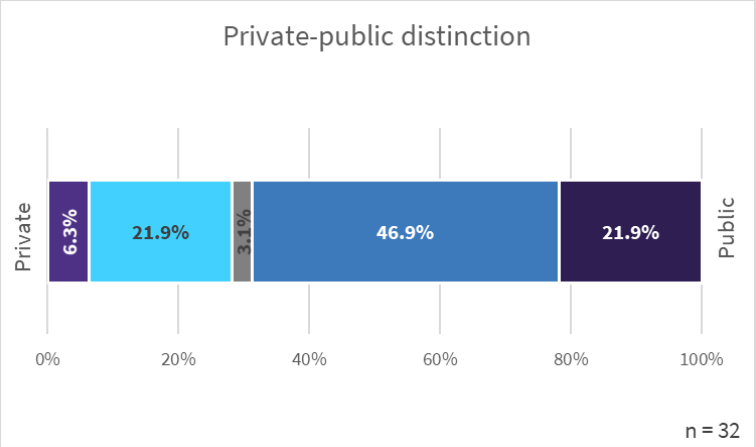
decentralized renewable energy generation opportunities. The project involved the installation and demonstration of alternative technologies in selected farms, and practical workshops in which experts trained interested rural inhabitants on self-making and installation of such technologies as solar heat panels, solar PV panels, foot-laying equipment capable to generate energy as well as an energy-active rural house.

These statistics demonstrate the diverse range of cases that take place within the public domain, spanning from small-scale community initiatives to large-scale government operations.



Conducting desk research to identify the private level of ENCI implementation can pose a challenge, particularly when private ENCI implementers do not engage in active public communication about their activities. Moreover, Latvian society as a whole tends to be less transparent, further complicating the identification of private ENCI efforts. As a public effort and public engagement would be the case “The new Call (campaign) to Actions “Be Energy United for Latvia’s Energy Independence”, addressed to Latvia’s People”. Riga Technical University, Riga City Council and Riga District Heating Utility jointly call every citizen to re-consider their behavior habits and reduce energy consumption with the overarching aim to very significantly decrease Latvia's dependence on imported energy resources which are fossil ones, and to develop the alternatives. The call is based on both economical, geopolitical (among them Russia's invasion of Ukraine), and climate change. Short-term actions can be based on re-considering energy consumption behavior (including also smart technical devices for energy consumption management), the campaign is providing advice and science-based recommendations on how to do it, and citizens also are invited to share their experiences on social media. In its turn, long-term actions promoted are related to significant energy efficiency increases particularly in the buildings and industry sector, including energy efficiency investments in buildings and technologies, implementation of energy management systems, active use of renewable resources (solar and wind) not only in the individual but also in district heating system.

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Despite these hurdles, our research did reveal a number of examples of private-level ENCI initiatives, which tended to focus on specific areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy use in private residences, as well as individual actions to reduce energy consumption and increase sustainability. However, the scope of these efforts was more limited than what is seen at other levels of ENCI implementation, indicating a need for greater engagement and investment in private ENCI initiatives.

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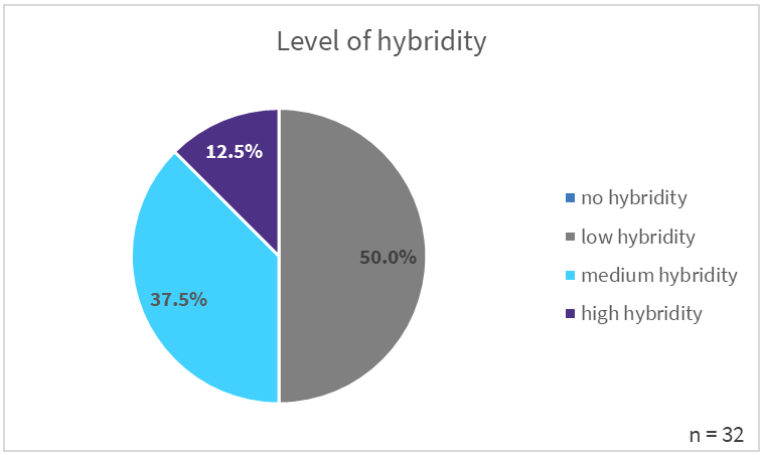
4.3 Level of hybridity in the cases of energy citizenship

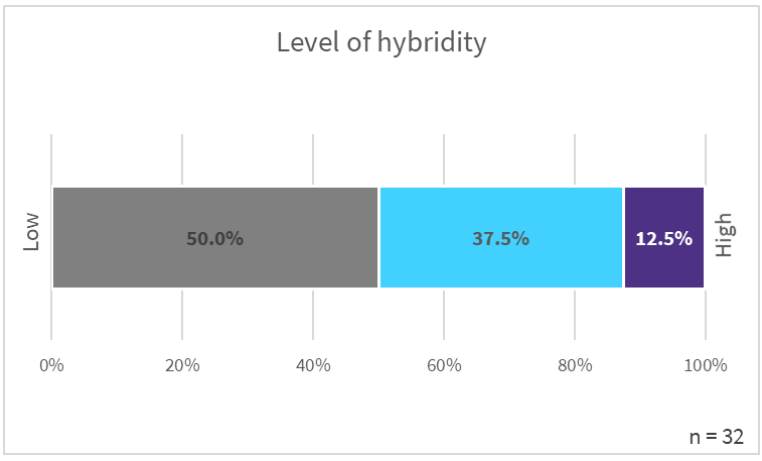
*Q52. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please select the **appropriate level of hybridity** for the case…*

After analyzing the ENCI cases in Latvia, it has been found that low or medium hybridity is prevalent, with 50% of the cases being categorized as low hybridity, 37.5% as medium hybridity, and only 12.5% as high hybridity. This trend can be attributed to the fact that ENCI in Latvia is often promoted through the EU and the state support mechanisms, often in the form of subsidies. These support programs typically tend to have low hybridity.



The prevalence of low or medium hybridity in the analyzed cases implies that ENCI implementation tends to have a more traditional and homogeneous approach. This may be due to the fact that these initiatives are largely reliant on state support and do not have the freedom to experiment with new and innovative ideas.

On the other hand, the low percentage of high hybridity cases suggests that the organizations that are more innovative and experimental in their approach are not as prevalent in the analyzed cases. This may be due to the lack of resources or the lack of a supportive environment that encourages experimentation and innovation. Such a case is Kristīne Garklāva, an anchor, and public figure in Latvia as well as WWF-Latvia climate ambassador and also known as an environmental activist. She is using different social media platforms to promote environmentally friendly lifestyles and taking part in different kinds of TV programs concerning the environment.



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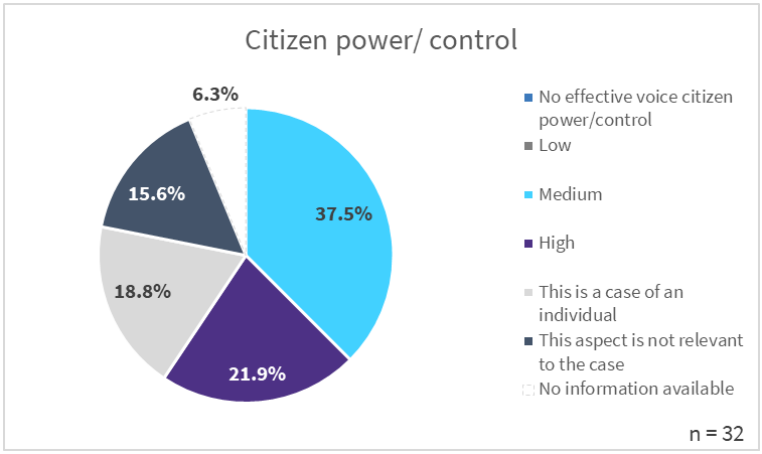
4.4 Citizen power

Q54. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering ***effective citizen power/ control,*** *please select which applies most to this particular case.*



When assessing the level of citizen power/control in various ENCI cases, it is found that in most cases (37.5%), the level is medium. However, in a notable 21.9% of cases, the level is classified as high, indicating that citizens have a significant level of influence and decision-making power. Such a case is Association "city for people", actively targeting decision-makers, executives, and city residents. Members are active citizens and take part in public consultations related to important decisions in the context of mobility. Also creates various events and promotions.

On the other hand, in 18.8% of cases, the level of citizen power and control is categorized as low, indicating that citizens have limited influence and may not have their voices heard. In a small percentage of cases (15.6%), this aspect of citizen power and control may not be relevant, perhaps due to the nature of the situation or the decision being made. Overall, these findings highlight the varying levels of citizen power and control that exist in different contexts and emphasize the importance of considering citizen perspectives in decision-making processes.

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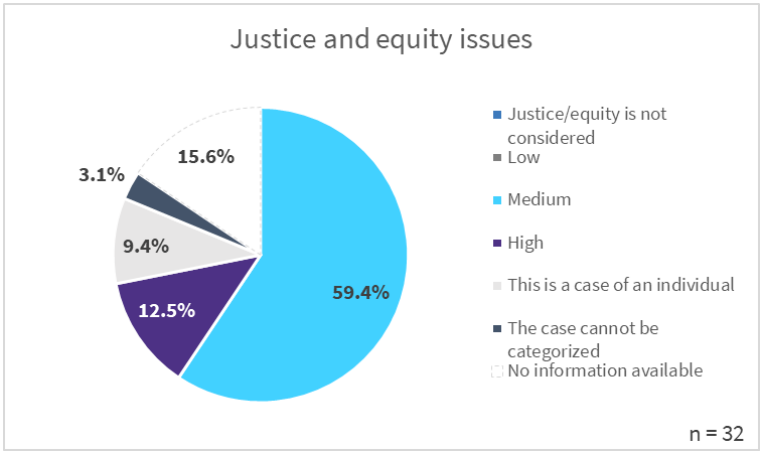
4.5 Justice and equity

*Q56. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering energy, mobility, or more holistic **justice and equity issues**, please select which applies most to this particular case.*



In terms of matters related to justice and equality, the majority of cases, accounting for 59.4%, are considered to have a moderate level of significance. However, only 12.5% of cases are deemed to have a high level of significance in this area, case of NGO “Green Liberty” tends to take into account social issues of energy transition and decarbonization, including equal access, energy costs, and distribution or energy poverty. Unfortunately, in 3.1% of cases, issues related to justice and equality are not considered at all, indicating a significant oversight. Additionally, in 9.4% of cases, these matters are considered to be of low significance, which is concerning. It is crucial to address and rectify these disparities in order to ensure that justice and equality are upheld in all cases.

Medium-level justice means - equal access is granted to all citizens concerned, but the framings tend to limit them to a certain geographical area or amount of financial contribution, which does not guarantee "real" equity". In a series of identified ENCIs, two specific limitations were also identified – (a) limited geographical area or (b) limited amount of financial contribution (public financial support program is limited in total financial volume). Thus medium-level justice focus is identified in most cases.

Medium-level justice is characterized by equal access granted to all citizens concerned, the framings tend to limit them to a certain geographical area or amount of financial contribution, which does not guarantee "real" equity. In fact, two specific limitations were identified in a series of identified ENCIs, namely limited geographical area and limited financial support. In the case of a limited geographical area, support for ENCI is limited to a certain region or locality, thereby reducing chances to participate for those located outside the designated area. On the other hand, the limited

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amount of financial contribution refers to the constraint imposed on the total financial volume of public support programs. In both scenarios, medium-level justice is compromised, and a higher level of equity is required. This can be achieved through the expansion of geographical reach and an increase in the financial support available.

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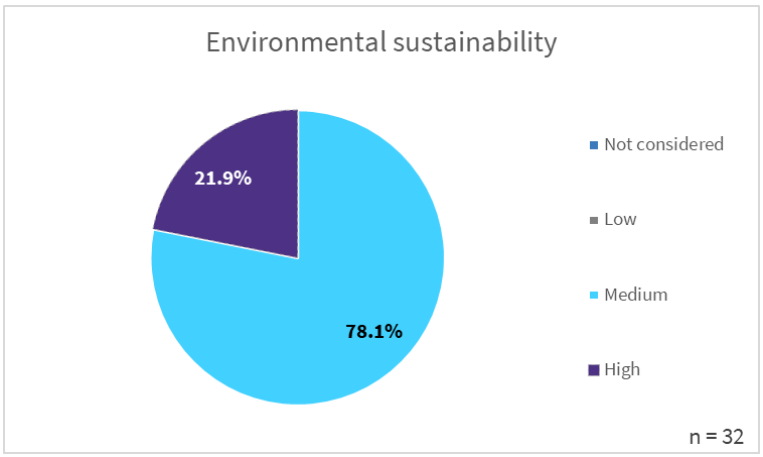
4.6 Environmental sustainability, recognizing carbon and other ecological limits

*Q58. In terms of form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering **environmental sustainability**, please select which applies most to this particular case*

*Q60. Does/did the case shape/enable/support ENCI that **explicitly recognizes the ecological limit** of atmospheric carbon emissions…?*

*Q61. Are there **other ecological limits** (e.g. biodiversity loss, deforestation, freshwater use, chemical pollution, etc.) mentioned and recognized as well?"*



The majority of ENCI cases in Latvia, comprising 78.1% of the total, view environmental sustainability at the medium level. However, it is generally regarded as a secondary concern and given only moderate priority within the framework of the initiative's core values. The primary emphasis is placed on energy efficiency and other measures important for the case owners.

In contrast, a smaller percentage of cases (21.9%) place a high degree of importance on environmental sustainability, treating it as a critical factor that impacts all aspects of their operations. Such initiatives primarily focus on environmental goals and are committed to mitigating any negative environmental effects they could cause. This is a positive development and indicates that an increasing number of initiatives are beginning to prioritize sustainability as a key component of their operations. Environmental sustainability, especially climate change and resource depletion, is at the core of the case of NGO "Green Liberty" activities. Also, the case of influencer Edgar Frešs is dedicated to drawing people's attention to climate change and other environmental issues, including energy and mobility issues by creating various types of cooperation on environmental communication. A great emphasis on creating content on environmental sustainability, which is communicated in different forms and about different sectors, as well as setting a good example by

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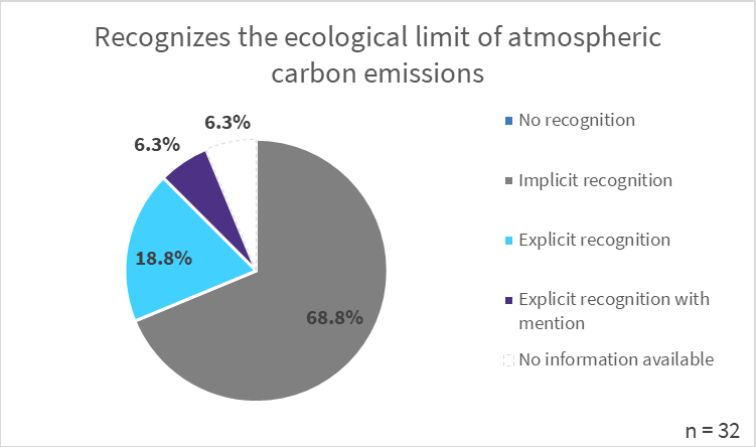
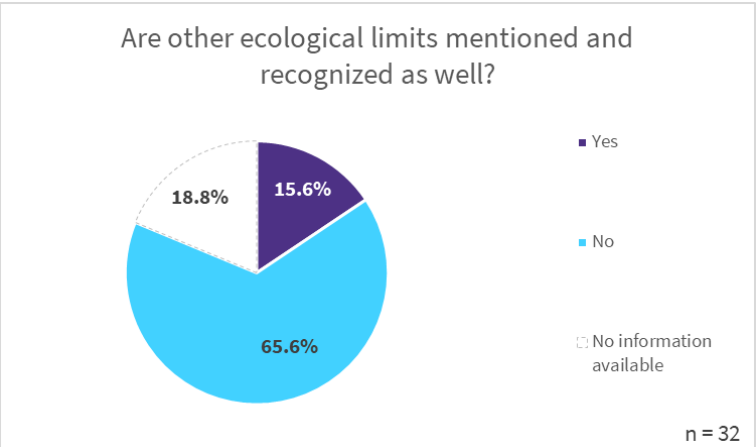
acting in an environmentally friendly manner. When creating content, environmental experts, officials, and other interested parties are also invited.

Out of all the cases evaluated, a majority (68.8%) implicitly recognize ecological limits to atmospheric carbon emissions. In contrast, a smaller percentage of cases (18.8%) explicitly acknowledge the limitations set forth by climate change. This indicates that while many individuals or organizations may understand the environmental risks of carbon emissions, only a minority have taken concrete actions to combat them.



The majority of ENCI cases have dual objectives, which are centered around the reduction of energy consumption and the increase in the use of renewable energy sources (RES) as well as reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. Beneficiaries of many state and EU supported ENCI initiatives are required to calculate and quantify the planned reduction in CO_2 emissions, which is one of the key drivers behind the higher recognition of the impact of climate change in the analyzed ENCI cases. Overall, these incentives play a critical role in encouraging ENCI to adopt more sustainable practices and reduce environmental footprint.

In only 15.6% of identified cases, other ecological limits were acknowledged while in the majority (65.6%) they were not, case of NGO ”Green liberty” is also aiming for decreasing chemical pollution, e.g., limiting the use of synthetic agrochemicals. It is noteworthy that most ENCIs are created with the purpose of achieving energy savings or increasing renewable energy utilization, but at the same time, these actions are also reducing CO_2 emissions and air pollution. However, these



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initiatives may have additional ecological implications beyond the ones that are explicitly mentioned. Regrettably, most ENCIs do not address these implications. Furthermore, the implementation and assessment of such measures can be problematic in ENCI with limited geographical scope. Thus, it is essential to recognize and address other ecological limits that may be affected by the ENCIs' goals, and to establish appropriate evaluation methods for ENCI implementation.

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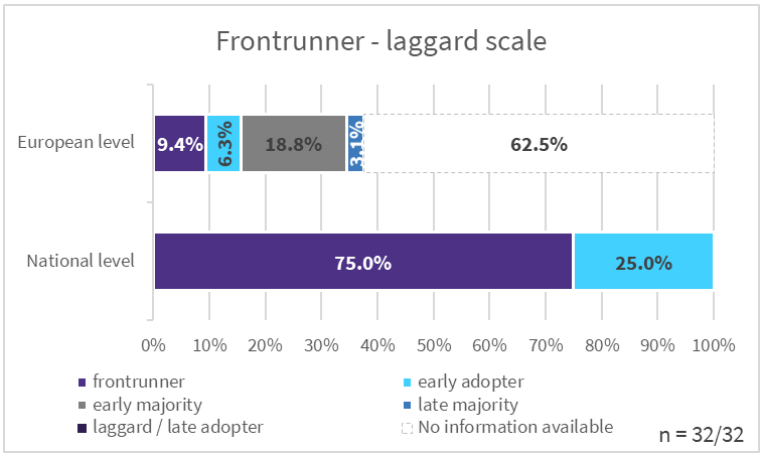
4.7 Frontrunners, early adopters and laggards

*Q63-Q64. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering the **laggard - frontrunner distinction**, please select which applies most to this particular case – national and European level context.*



On the national level most of the Latvia cases (75%) can be identified as frontrunners. However, at the European level, only a small fraction (9.4%) of national cases meet this classification, with the majority (18.8%) falling into the early majority category. Unfortunately, in 62.5% of cases, it was challenging for researchers to identify the level of energy citizenship due to the unavailability of relevant information. This highlights the need for increased awareness and data collection to track the progress of energy citizenship initiatives at both the national and European levels.

Latvia's high proportion of frontrunners in terms of energy citizenship at the national level can be attributed to the fact that the country is relatively new to the concept. The Energy Citizenship Initiative (ENCI) is a novel approach that has only recently been introduced in Latvia, which means that early adopters are more likely to be identified as frontrunners.

As a new concept, ENCI provides an opportunity for citizens to engage in the energy transition in a more meaningful way. It aims to promote a bottom-up approach where citizens play an active role in decision-making and the development of sustainable energy systems. Therefore, those who have embraced this initiative early on are considered frontrunners, paving the way for others to follow.

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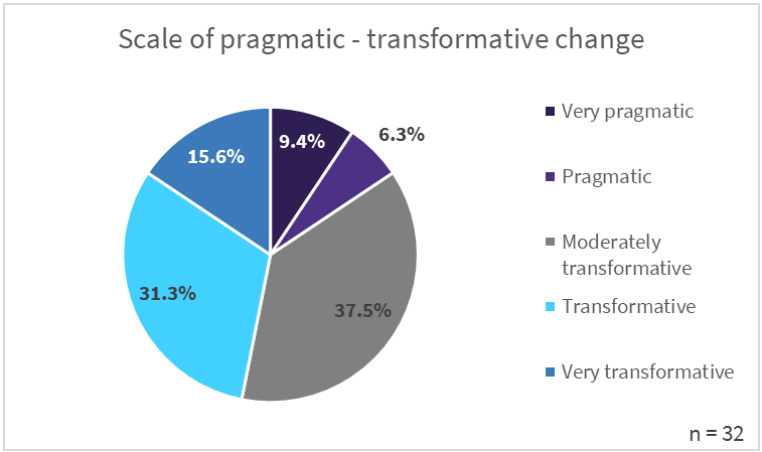
4.8 Pragmatic and transformative change

*Q66. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please place the case on a **scale of pragmatic - transformative change**, by moving the slider.*

For this question, responses were collected from case researchers on a scale of 1 to 100, and for the analysis were divided into the following five categories: 1-20 very pragmatic, 21-40 pragmatic, 41-60 moderately transformative, 61-80 transformative, and 81-100 very transformative. A case is understood to be **more pragmatic if it mainly operates using pragmatic involvement,** which often refers to involvement within "concrete projects" or activities, and is often characterised by a preoccupation with technology and efficiency. A case is defined as **more transformative if it is more about transformative involvement,** embraces broader energy transition goals and climate change, and is concerned with and focuses on energy democracy and/or sufficiency.

When assessing the level of change demonstrated in the cases studied, it was found that the majority fell within the moderately transformative category, making up 37.5% of the cases. This suggests that while significant change was occurring, it was not necessarily a complete overhaul of the existing energy system.



31.3% of cases were found to be transformative, indicating a more significant shift towards a sustainable energy system, addressed to Latvia's People These cases are likely to have a more profound impact on the status quo and may involve more significant changes to the way energy is produced, distributed and consumed. Case of the "National Energy and Climate Board", the objective of the Board is to contribute to national policy for energy and climate, including the national energy and climate plan for 2030 and the national long-term climate neutrality strategy for 2050. This objective necessarily embraces broader transformative goals.

15.6% of cases were considered very transformative, meaning that they represented a significant departure from current energy practices and had the potential to fundamentally alter the

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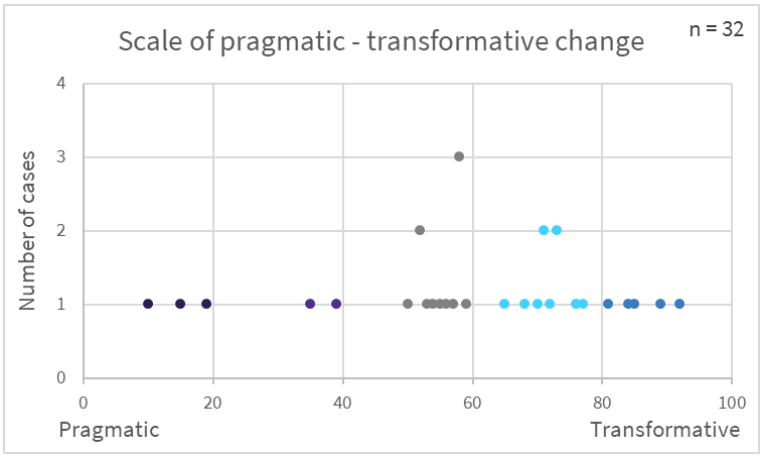
energy landscape. These cases are likely to have the most significant impact on the environment and society. Such a case is “The new Call (campaign) to Actions “Be Energy United for Latvia’s Energy Independence”. This case is a call for citizens to activate and empower them to be aware and to re-consider their energy behavior habits on a large scale, both individually and in cooperation with other citizens and stakeholders.



On the other end of the scale, 6.4% of cases were classified as pragmatic, suggesting a more incremental approach to change. These cases may involve minor improvements to existing systems or the introduction of small-scale initiatives. Finally, 9.4% of cases were classified as very pragmatic, indicating a reluctance or inability to embrace more transformative changes. To be classified as an Energy Citizenship (ENCI) case, it is essential to include one of the transformative change elements in the content. These elements include transformative involvement, a statement for broader energy transition goals and climate change mitigation, promotion of energy sufficiency, and energy democracy. Each of these elements plays a crucial role in shaping a more sustainable energy future, and their inclusion is necessary to advance ENCI initiatives.

It is important to note that the degree of change can vary from pragmatic to very transformative, and each step towards sustainable energy should be acknowledged. Even small changes can have a significant impact when made collectively.

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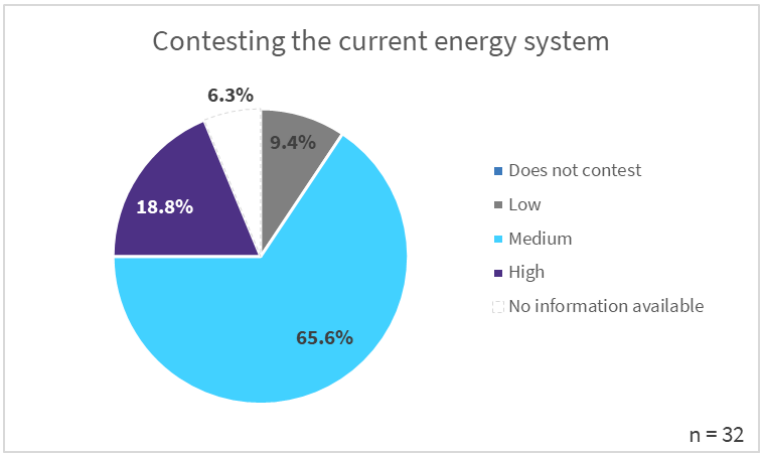
4.9 Contesting the current energy system

Q68. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please select which applies most to this particular case in terms of ***contesting the current energy system****..?*



A significant number of cases (65.6%) are challenging the existing energy system at a medium level, indicating a growing awareness of the need for a more sustainable and equitable energy system. However, 18.8% of cases demonstrate high levels of opposition, suggesting a strong desire for change and a more radical approach toward achieving a greener future. Such a case is "UZLĀDĒTS. LV", continuing to inform and educate and provide a forum for discussion through the blog, in 2020 had started also selling electric vehicle charging stations and accessories to households and companies, is committed to deeply renewing and restructuring the existing energy system.

Conversely, only 9.4% of cases showed low levels of resistance, indicating a lack of awareness or concern about the negative impacts of the current energy system. Unfortunately, information was unavailable for 6.3% of cases, highlighting the need for improved data collection and transparency in this area.

ENCI initiatives often involve contesting certain aspects of the existing energy system, albeit on a smaller scale. Despite this, these initiatives have the potential to significantly transform the energy system into a more democratic, citizen-based, and sustainable one if they are widely adopted and implemented.

While the individual impact of each ENCI case may be relatively small, their cumulative effect can bring about significant changes to the energy landscape. For instance, community-led initiatives such as renewable energy cooperatives and community-based energy production can democratize energy ownership and decision-making. These initiatives also encourage local economic development, create job opportunities, and improve energy access and affordability for marginalized communities.

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Furthermore, the proliferation of ENCI practices can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating climate change, and achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Such a shift towards a more sustainable and democratic energy system would require policymakers to recognize and support these initiatives, allocate resources to their development and implementation, and engage with communities to facilitate their participation in energy decision-making processes.

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Annex: List of the Latvian cases

Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Association "city for people" (Biedrība "Pilsēta cilvēkiem")	The association "City for People" was established in January 2016 to promote the introduction of a good urban environment in Riga and other cities of Latvia. The team and supporters include specialists in various fields - programmers, architects, communication specialists, marketing specialists, and urban environment specialists, The goals of the association are: a people-oriented, high-quality public outdoor space where everyone would be safe and pleasant to stay; convenient and safe mobility opportunities in the city and beyond for everyone, regardless of age and health status; environmental protection, promotion of population health.	pilsetacilvekiem.lv/; facebook.com/PilsetaCilvekiem/
association "Protest" (Biedrība "protests")	Protest is a social democratic and green youth organization founded by progressive-minded young people at the end of 2018, but we have been an officially registered association since January 10, 2019. holds debates, events, campaigns, and (as the name suggests) protests to demand action, raise awareness and educate on human rights, the climate crisis, social and economic inequalities, and other important issues.	protests.eu/; Facebook: @protestsjaunatne
Edgars Fresh- Latvian influencer	Edgars Fresh is a well-known influencer in Latvia, especially for young people, in his social platform he actively communicates on issues related to the environment and climate change, in addition to social networks, he is a civic participant in public consultations to follow the processes and try to influence the processes	facebook.com/FREERIGA/videos/ 870711656955923

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Education programme (materials) and competition for schools "Efficient energy consumption in education institutions" (Skolu izglītības programma un sacensība "Efektīvs enerģijas patēriņš izglītības iestādēs")	The Vidzeme planning region (regional planning authority), within the Interreg Baltic Sea Region 2014-2020 programme's project "Financial Tools and Instruments for Energy Efficiency in Buildings" (EFFECT4buildings), had implemented the particular programme "Effective energy consumption in educational institutions". Within the competition framework, 21 schools of 8 municipalities of Vidzeme region committed themselves to reduce school energy consumption by changing habits and introducing regular energy-saving measures. Within the framework of the competition, at least 10% energy savings should be reached compared to the selected base year. To promote the rational use of energy in schools and to encourage students to become knowledgeable and responsible energy users, the educational material was prepared, which includes 10 topics: Energy Consumption in Buildings, Heating, Electricity, Types of Energy Resources, Climate Change, Lighting, Ventilation, Water, Energy Planning, Waste. The education material aims to provide both the content and the methodological support to educators in motivating and preparing students. The outline of each topic consists of four parts – the cognitive part, the practical part, ideas for expanding the topic, and task ideas. The tasks are intended for use in the basic school stage, but they can also be adapted for learners of other ages	vidzeme.lv/lv/projekti/efektivi_finansu_instrumenti_eku_energoefektivitates_paaugstinasanas_pasakumu_ieviesanai_effect4buildings/programmas_efektivs_energijas_paterins_izglitibas_iestades_macibu_materiali_un_citi_jaunumi/
Electric vehicles in households: state programme in 2022 & 2023 to promote their penetration (Elektromobiļi mājsaimniecībās: valsts budžeta finansēta atbalsta programma 2022. un 2023. gados to iegādes atbalstam)	Electric vehicles have started their penetration in Latvia households. In 2021 electric vehicles took 4.35% of the total market of new vehicles. The country-wide fast charging stations network (141 stations) is in place already. To promote electric vehicles in households, a new state budget financed (revenues from the Emissions Allowances Auctioning Instrument) support programme for the years 2022 and 2023 has been adopted in December 2021. The case presents this programme from the point of the individual household. The amount of the grant is differentiated as follows: (1) for the purchase of a new BEV – 4500 EUR, (2) for the purchase of exploited BEV and new PHEV – 2250 EUR. In addition, 1000 EUR is provided in case of scrapping of an existing vehicle and also the registered merchant–seller of EV should provide bonuses of 1000 (new BEV) or 500 EUR. The support is provided to the EV sellers as the intermediaries, the final beneficiaries are the physical persons	ekii.lv/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives (POWERPOOR) (Enerģētiskās nabadzības mazināšana, izmantojot enerģētikas kooperatīvu iniciatīvas)	PowerPoor is the EU Horizon2020 programme's funded project which aims to develop support programmes/schemes for energy-poor citizens and encourage the use of alternative financing schemes, e/g., establishing energy communities/cooperatives, and crew funding, It will encourage the exchange of experience and knowledge, the realization of small scale energy efficiency interventions and installation of RES technologies. Pilot support projects are planned in eight EU countries under the direction of trained/certified energy supporters and mentors	powerpoor.eu/; facebook.com/PowerpoorEU/
Energy efficiency improvement in church building (Riga, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jesus) (Energoefektivitātes paaugstināšana baznīcas ēkā (Rīgas Jēzus evanģēliski luteriskā draudze))	Energy efficient renovation of the church building and building's engineering systems, implementation of energy-efficient lighting, switch to a local heating system utilizing biomass pellets.	jezusdraudze.lv/zinas/1653/
Energy efficiency improvement of apartment buildings (Daudzdzīvokļu dzīvojamo māju energoefektivitātes paaugstināšana)	Energy efficiency improvement of apartment buildings. The decision to do it is made by the association or community of apartment owners of a particular apartment building. The complex financial instrument – the grant, loan by ALTUM and guarantee for a loan issued by the commercial institution is provided by the Latvia state-owned development finance institution ALTUM (ERDF co-financing). Residents get modern insulated houses, which significantly reduces energy consumption. Complemented by the state information programme "Let's live warmer" ("Dzīvo siltāk").	altum.lv/lv/pakalpojumi/maju-energoefektivitate-1/daudzdzivoklu-maju-energoefektivitate-pamatinformacija/dzivoklu-maju-renovacija/; facebook.com/dzivosiltak

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Energy management competition for local authorities for uptake and enhance of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (COMPETE4SECAP)	The Compete4SECAP project (C4S) aimed at helping local authorities (LA) put their existing Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) into action and helped facilitate the upgrade of SEAPs into Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). C4S had been designed to deliver a systematic approach to energy savings in LA using standardised energy management systems (EMS) according to ISO 50001 or European Energy Award with dedicated online monitoring tools and energy-saving competitions, including peer-to-peer learning and exchange. EMS and competitions when combined can trigger significant benefits by providing an innovative and efficient way for the involvement of LA. Trained and engaged municipal employees can better implement energy efficiency projects. An EMS helps the LA to have reliable data for informed decisions and further help in monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects. The use of renewable energy and integration of climate adaptation is also facilitated through EMS. Energy competition in municipal buildings is one of the measures that a municipality can take to motivate its employees to rethink their role in saving energy not only at home but also at work. The C4S had developed the handbook for the energy competition teams, including solutions, tips, and advice on how to get their colleagues involved in competitions, and how municipalities can organize such competitions. The C4S had developed also an online tool for monitoring energy use and a wide range of advising materials. More than 30 local authorities and their employees (over 100 buildings) were teaming up to save energy in 2019, with an energy-saving competition.	compete4secap.eu/; facebook.com/hashtag/compete4secap?fref=mentions
Fridays for Future - Latvia (Kustības Fridays For Future)	The Fridays For Future (FFF) movement aims to draw public, media and political attention to the climate crisis through climate strikes and marches. FFF insists that politicians listen to the scientists and develop policies that are in line with the Paris Agreement and urges for immediate action to mitigate emissions and adapt to changing climate. It also stresses global climate injustice and rights of the future generations. In the context of the European Union, it is important that the Green Deal announced in 2019 is not only a beautiful signboard but also a serious and binding plan for the Member States to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move towards climate neutrality.	facebook.com/fridaysforfuturelatvia

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
GHG Emissions Reduction in Households – Support for the Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources . (Siltumnīcefekta gāzu emisiju samazināšana mājsaimniecībās – atbalsts atjaunojamo energoresursu izmantošanai)	The aim of the new, adopted in March 2022, state support programme is to reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency in households of single-family buildings and two-apartment buildings by providing financial support for three options: the purchase of (1) heat and (2) electricity generation equipment for installation in residential buildings to ensure the production and supply of energy to households, (3) connection of households to the district heating system. The following buildings are eligible: single-family buildings, summer and garden houses, two-apartment buildings, twin, row and separate two-apartment buildings on condition no economic activity is performed in the building. The support is provided for the following RES technologies: (1) the replacement of an existing fossil fuel utilizing heat production boiler with a new RES utilizing heat production equipment, such as - a wood biomass boiler suitable for pellets (up to 50 kW capacity), solar heat collectors system (storage tank capacity up to 400 liters), heat pump (up to 50 kW capacity); (2) installation of new solar PV and wind technologies (including inverters) up to a total capacity of 11.1 kW. The maximum support intensity is 70% but not higher than 15 thousand EUR per household. The programme is financed by the national Emission Allowances Auctioning Instrument (the total assigned sum by EAAI is 20 MEUR), contracting the approved projects up to 31.12.2023 at the latest.	ekii.lv/index.php?mact=Konkurs,cntnt01,fe_konkurs_detail,0&cntnt01current_id=6&cntnt01returnid=25

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Green SAM: Riga city encourages, within the inclusive participatory process, Silver Agers to use green urban mobility. (Zaļā mobilitāte senioriem (Green SAM))	Within the GreenSAM (Green Silver Age Mobility, EU Interreg Baltic Sea Region programme) project, Riga city applied a Mobility Lab approach as an interdisciplinary collaboration platform to test and co-design in the particpatory process the innovative solutions to ensure that seniors are not "left behind" with technical progress. The pilot aims to improve the offer for green mobility services and solutions to the senior user group as well as to raise seniors' awareness and ability to use contemporary green urban mobility. Three Mob Labs were held with the following focus: (1) initial solutions on how to adapt urban space to the seniors' needs, (2) adapting mobility infrastructure and surrounding urban public space (mobility hot spots) to the specific needs of seniors' target group, (3) Silver Age mobility challenges during and after COVID-19 emergency. In addition to Mob Labs, other activities were focused on digital skills training for seniors (as the survey indicated that almost two-thirds of seniors own smartphones) and studies on seniors-friendly blockchain technologies to support seniors-friendly public transport. Other Silver Agers-focused pilot projects within the GreenSAM project were implemented in Tartu (Estonia), Gdansk (Poland), Aarhus (Denmark), Turku (Finland), and Hamburg (Germany).	greensam.eu/portfolio/city-of-riga-mobility-lab/
Installation of solar heat panels in multi-apartment buildings, complementary with energy efficiency improvement of the building (Saules siltuma panelu uzstādīšana daudzdzīvokļu mājās kā papildus pasākums kopā ar ēkas energoefektivitātes paaugstināšanu)	Energy efficiency improvement of an apartment building can be complemented by the installation of local RES technologies. The decision to do it has to be made by the association or community of apartment owners of a particular apartment building. The complex financial instrument (the grant, loan by ALTUM, and guarantee for a loan issued by a commercial institution) is provided by the Latvia state-owned development finance institution ALTUM (ERDF co-financing). However, only a few apartment buildings until now have used this additional option to install zero-emission solar heat panels. One such case is presented in Valmiera city municipality.	v-nami.lv/namu-siltinasana/rigas-iela-18-2/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Kristīne Garklāva- unofficial influencer (Kristīne Garklāva- neoficiāla influencere)	Kristīne Garklāva is an anchor and public figure in Latvia. World Wildlife Fund ambassador. Fjällräven ambassador and also known as environment activist- using different social media platforms to promote environmentally friendly lifestyles and taking part in different kinds of TV programmes concerning the environment.	facebook.com/kristine.garklava; linkedin.com/in/kristine-garklava-9b05a41b9/
Latvia's Solar Energy Association (Saules Enerģijas Asociācija)	The association unites companies working in the field of solar energy in Latvia, environmentally-friendly organisations, foreign producers as well as natural persons – like-minded ones. The association aims to promote the use of RES in Latvia, to promote and lobby for the maximum use of solar energy in Latvia, to inform the public about the possibilities of solar energy production in Latvia, etc. For this, the association participates in the development of policies and legal acts and promotes the implementation of EU directives and other legal acts. The associations actively provide advice to the public related to different aspects of solar technologies.	saulesbiedriba.lv/; facebook.com/saulesbiedriba/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
National Energy and Climate Board (Nacionālā Enerģētikas un Klimata Padome)	The objective of the Board is to provide contribution to coordinated, integrated, and sustainable national policy for energy and climate, including national energy and climate plan for 2030 and a long-term climate neutrality strategy for 2050. The Board is based on a multi-stakeholders approach. The chairman of the Board is the prime minister. The board includes the representatives of the relevant ministries, energy transmission and distribution companies, and energy-climate policy stakeholders. Such NGOs as the Zero emission mobility support society; Baltic Environmental Forum; the association "Green Liberty"; Latvian Wind Energy Association; Latvian Renewable Energy Federation participate in the Board. The national economy and its branches are presented by such associations - Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Employers' Confederation of Latvia; Latvian Forest Industry Federation; Latvian Union of Timber Harvesting Enterprises; Latvian Agriculture Organisation Cooperation Council; NGO "Farmers Parliament" ("Zemnieku saeima"); Latvian Association of Agriculture Cooperatives; Finance Latvia Association; Latvian Fuel Traders Association; Latvian Authorised Automobile Dealers Association. Interests of municipalities are presented by the Latvian Association of Local Governments as well as by the Latvian Association of Heating Utilities. Interests of employees are presented by the Free Trade Union Confederation of Latvia1. The interests of consumers are represented by the national Public Utilities Commission. Rīga Stradiņš University participates as well. The work of the secretariat of the Board is provided by the Ministry of Economics.	em.gov.lv/lv/nacionala-energetikas-un-klimata-padome-un-tas-darba-grupas

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
NGO Green Liberty (Biedrība Zaļā brīvība)	Green Liberty is a non-profit NGO founded in 1993. Its mission is to contribute to the development of a society in which people live in harmony with each other and the environment. Green Liberty aims to raise awareness of the social and environmental consequences of current trends in consumption, trade, and globalization, in particular fair trade, climate, energy, and waste, by empowering people to make responsible daily life decisions and to oppose abuses of power. One of its fields of activity is Climate and energy. Green Liberty is actively involved in advocacy work with national decision-makers regarding climate policy and follows European and international policy developments, e.g. Green Liberty is represented in the EU Structural funds Monitoring Committees, Committee of National Energy and Climate Plan as well as the Environmental consultancy Board. NGO is also actively promoting a climate-friendly lifestyle and working on climate education and research. Currently, Green Liberty is implementing projects on energy sufficiency, promotion of renewable energy, advocating for a strong climate law, and campaigning on climate and gender.	zalabriviba.lv; facebook.com/ZalaBriviba
OFF-GRID: RENEWABLE ENERGY DIY (DO IT YOURSELF) FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (BEZ TĪKLA: Atjaunojamā enerģija - DARI PATS lauku attīstībai)	Target group = individual rural homesteads and small farmers. The objective of the project has been to collect and further explore appropriate renewable energy technology solutions and develop physical prototypes and an open license manual to promote decentralized renewable energy generation opportunities. The project involved the installation and demonstration of alternative technologies in selected farms, and practical workshops in which experts trained interested rural audiences on self-making and installation of such technologies as solar heat panels, solar PV panels, foot-laying equipment capable to generate energy as well as energy active rural houses. Wide development of practical handbooks and a diversity of communication channels were applied. Good interest from the target audience.	off-grid.rocks; abulas.lv/lv/projekti/ starptautiskais-projekts-off-grid-diy

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Passive House Latvia (Passive House Latvija)	The association was founded in 2009 to unite and coordinate the efforts of various sectors (Latvian architects, engineers, developers, manufacturers of products and construction materials, higher education institutions, and state and municipal institutions) to create and further develop a sustainable and low-energy urban and suburban environment in Latvia. ; and, using the right of legislative initiative, to influence the activities of Latvian state institutions in matters concerning the possibilities of reducing energy consumption in environmental projects, construction, operation of buildings and structures, energy and other related sectors.	passivehouse.lv/; facebook.com/passivehouselatvija
People initiative group "For Zemgale region without wind turbines" (Iniciatīvas grupa "Par Zemgali bez vēja ģeneratoriem")	The first protest group of such scale in Latvia joined a large number of participants. This initiative group protests against the construction of a large-scale wind park (around 50 turbines of ~4MW each, height of turbine around 240m including rotor) in the west part of Zemgale region. The protest group was able to provide good self-organization, to implement diverse protest activities at a municipal and regional scale. The activities of the protest group were one of the key factors why local self-governments decided not to support the construction of the wind park even after a partially positive decision (reducing the number of turbines and correcting their siting, at the same time positive in principle) of EIA statement. Currently, the issue of wind park construction has been brought by wind park developers to the court. The success of this protest group serves also as an example and inspirer for other (though smaller scale) protest groups against other new wind park projects, particularly in the Kurzeme region.	facebook.com/ ParZemgaliBezVejaGeneratoriem/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Promotion of inclusive health and wellbeing communities in Āgenskalns Neighbourhood in Riga (IN-HABIT project) (Veselīgu un iekļaujošu kopienu veicināšana Āgenskalna apkaimē (IN-HABIT projekts))	In the frame of the IN-HABIT project (2020-2025, Inclusive Health and Well-Being In Small and Medium Size Cities, EU Horizon 2020 programme) – Riga, Cordoba (Spain), Lucca (Italy) and Nitra (Slovakia) – take the lead to test visionary and integrated solutions to foster inclusive health and wellbeing (IHW) with a focus on gender and diversity. IN-HABIT visionary approach consists of the innovative mobilization of existing undervalued resources (culture, food, human-animal bonds, and environment) to increase IHW. The integrated approach is based on the combination of technological, digital, nature-based, cultural, and social innovations in selected urban public spaces. These solutions are co-designed, co-deployed and co-managed with and by local stakeholders. The objective in Riga is to promote healthy and inclusive communities in the Agenskalns neighborhood by developing the Agenskalns market and its surroundings into an open and creative sustainable food hub as the basis for both urban (in general) and local neighborhood IHW. The potential of this Agenskalns local area as a space for promoting healthy and sustainable food habits, social and cultural integration, and cohesion is utilized, thus making the neighborhood a desirable and safe place to live and visit. For it, both (i) improvements of physical public infrastructures in and around the territory of Agenskalns market, including new green zones and new, easily accessible infrastructure to encourage the use of bicycles and healthy mobility practices, and (ii) the promotion of food-related educational and consumption practices are on-going, co-designed with local stakeholders.	rpr.gov.lv/project/in-habit/; facebook.com/inhabith2020/

This project has received funding from the European Union´s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 727642.

Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
renewable community energy projects (Co2mmunity): pilotproject in Latvia in multi-apartment building (atjaunojamās enerģijas kopienu projekti (Co2mmunity) : pilotprojekts Latvijā daudzdzīvokļu dzīvojama ēkā)	EU (Interreg VB Baltic region programme) co-financed projects Co2mmunity & Energize Co2mmunity supported the development and real-life implementation of renewable community energy pilot projects in the Baltic Sea region. The presented case of community energy is one of two pilots implemented in Latvia. These pilots have been implemented on a scale of an apartment building. The presented pilot project has been implemented in a multi-apartment (18-apartment) building and for the first time in Latvia apartment buildings have installed both joint roof-top solar heat panels (for pre-heating of hot water for the needs of all residents of the house) and solar PV panels (produced power is used for the common premises), The decision to implement the solar technologies has been made by the association of apartment owners. “Co2mmunity: co-producing and co-financing renewable community energy projects” and its follow-up extension project “Energize Co2mmunity: real-life implementation of renewable community energy projects” had been implemented in 2018-2021. Rīgas planning region - project partner in Latvija and Mārupes local authority is an associated partner.	co2mmunity.eu/; marupe.lv/lv/viedie-risinajumi/projekts-co2mmunity
Zero Emission Mobility Support Society (Bezizmešu mobilitātes atbalsta biedrība (BIMAB))	The Association aims to promote the development of sustainable, emission-free transport that expands mobility. To achieve it, the Association informs the public on the advantages and limitations of sustainable transport; promotes zero-emission mobility solutions; promotes the production of energy-efficient zero-emission vehicles in Latvia; co-operates with the state, local governments and NGOs, companies, and other institutions in Latvia and abroad to support the availability of new mobility opportunities for the residents of Latvia; as well as performs other activities. The Association attracts financial, material, intellectual, and other resources to achieve its aim of the Association. The Association is highly active in both information and communication for the public (e.g., annual electric car rally) and providing inputs for national policy planning documents. The association is a member of the national energy and climate board.	bimab.lv/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
State assistance for families with children in purchase of high energy efficiency housing (the programme "Balsts"). (Augstas energoefektivitātes mājokļu iegādes atbalsts ģimenēm ar bēniem (programma "Balsts"))	Latvia has general terms regarding state assistance in the purchase or construction of residential space, particularly for families with children. To encourage the energy-efficient dwelling, from the 1st of July 2020 additional assistance, in case of the purchase or construction of a nearly zero energy dwelling (compared to the general terms), is available for families with children in the form of (1) increased guarantee for the loan, issued by the commercial institutions, eligible for families with at least one child (pregnancy), (2) increased subsidy, eligible for families with at least three children (two children plus pregnancy).	altum.lv/lv/pakalpojumi/ iedzivotajiem/balsts-subsidija/balsts-subsidija/; facebook.com/AltumLV
Support Programme for Renovation and Energy Efficiency Improvement of Single-Family Building and Two-Apartment Buildings (for families with children) (Atbalsta programmu viena dzīvokļa un divu dzīvokļu dzīvojamo māju atjaunošanai un energoefektivitātes paaugstināšanai (ģimenēm ar bērnu))	To carry out energy efficiency improvement, including the installation of micro-scale RES utilizing technologies, in single-family buildings the particular programme for the first time in Latvia had been adopted in February 2021. This programme had two target audiences: (1) any single-family building outside the capital city Riga, edge municipalities of Riga and Jūrmala city, (2) families with three children (including the case of pregnancy) living with the family and in subsistence, independently on the site of the single-family building. The regulation have been re-casted in March 2022. Main recasts relate to: the new programme is (i) aimed to provide technical assistance and the investment grant of a defined amount only for the families with at least one child (or pregnancy) independently on the siting of the building, (ii) inclusion of two-apartment buildings (twin, row and separate two-apartment house type); (iii) possibility to install the micro-scale (up to 11.1 kW capacity) RES-electricity production technology without performing the energy efficiency improvement measures for the whole building. At the same time the guarantee for the loan, issued by a commercial institution, is available for any household in these buildings.	altum.lv/lv/pakalpojumi/iedzivotajiem/ privatmaju-energoefektivitate/par-programmu/; facebook.com/AltumLV

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Diaries and typical energy consumption profiles of households (Ilgtspējīgas enerģijas sabiedrība: mājsaimniecību Enerģijas Dienasgrāmatas un raksturīgie enerģijas patēriņa profili)	10 households from Alūksne local municipality (novads) and 10 households from South Estonia participated in the study on energy consumption habits in households and made a record of their household energy consumption for one month in a specially created "Energy Diary". When writing the Diary, involved households used various equipment and data sources - energy consumption and microclimate metering/monitoring equipment, remote electricity meters, heating and water bills, fuel checks and others. Each household analyzed those results which were considered the most important by the particular household. Also, more than 90 households (total in both Vidzeme and South Estonia) participated in the survey developed by Tartu regional energy agency. Based on the obtained data, the six most characteristic profiles of energy consumers, which can be found in both Latvia and Estonia, have been created and described in the material (book): "Energetic People: six Energy Diaries". The material contains both information, conclusions and advice which are presented in an easy-to-read way, in the form of stories. The six energy consumption profiles include car use, energy consumption during holidays (Christmas), simple choices for a small household, a small farm that gets the firewood in its own forest, renovation of an apartment house built during the existence of collective farm (kolhozs), prosumer (solar PV). The activity had been organised in the frame of the EU Interreg Estonia-Latvia cross-border cooperation programme's project "Sustainable Energy Society"	vidzeme.lv/lv/projekti/ilgtspejigas_energijas_sabiedriba_sec
UZLĀDĒTS. LV (UZLĀDĒTS.LV)	Uzlādēts.lv is the only medium in Latvia that focuses only on zero-emission vehicles and climate change, providing current news about, but not only, electric cars, e-mobility, zero waste, ecohouses, green energy, and renewable energy resources. Uzlādēts.lv was created in 2018 to prevent the spread of misinformation and myths in the Latvian media environment on such topics as renewable energy resources, electric cars, energy storage, and zero-waste thinking. The goal is to become a source of news you can rely on.	uzladets.lv/; facebook.com/uzladets/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
Sustainable Energy Society: Energy Groups in pilot schools in Vidzemes region (Ilgtspējīgas enerģijas sabiedrība: Enerģijas pulciņi pilotskolās Vidzemē)	Energy Groups - schoolchildren accompanied by the teachers- learned good practice in the use of energy/energy resources. They explored the importance and benefits of an energy-efficient lifestyle through practical examples and activities, studying everyday relationships related to energy use and performing particularly focused experiments. The participants of the activity were schoolchildren, teachers and their family members. To provide the practical learning process, schools were equipped with particular energy efficiency equipment, which allowed school staff and children to conclude the consumption of energy for lighting, heating as well as other purposes. In addition, exploratory tours have been organized as well as video competitions for schoolchildren and their families. Teachers took part in training on energy efficiency. A modern and professional material with worksheets on energy for schoolchildren was created to guide the work of the Energy Groups. The qualified experts from energy efficiency and innovation centres participated in the activities both in pilot schools and joint workshops. Finally, the Energy Groups met at the Estonia-Latvia "Energy Day" held in Reuge school (Estonia). The activity had been organized in the frame of the EU Interreg Estonia-Latvia cross-border cooperation program's project "Sustainable Energy Society".	vidzeme.lv/lv/projekti/ilgtspejigas_energijas_sabiedriba_sec
The annual national contest "Most Energy Efficient Building in Latvia" (Ikgadējais konkurss "Energoefektīvākā ēka Latvijā")	The annual contest is organized in 5 nominations – (1) renovated multi-apartment building, (2) new multi-apartment building, (3) single-family building, (4) public building, (5) industrial building(2021 nominations). The aim of the contest is to promote the good practice in the field of energy efficiency and sustainability of buildings through the energy-efficient construction, renovation and refurbishment of buildings, thus reducing GHG emissions, raising public awareness of the sustainability of buildings and creating a high-quality architecturally expressive living space. The objects – buildings can be submitted to the contest by a natural or legal person (e.g., building owners, management companies, project developers, construction companies, municipalities, public organizations, etc.).	energoefektivakaeka.lv/index.php ; facebook.com/energoefektivaka.eka.Latvija

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	**Brief overview**	**Webpage / Facebook**
The Language of the Climate (Climate Education at School. Practical Advices) (Klimata valoda (Klimata izglītība skolā: praktiski ieteikumi))	The project "The Language of the Climate" elaborated school programmes of interdisciplinary practical work in lessons of geography and science considering climate change as well as the inclusion of these materials in the professional education programmes for teachers. The book "Climate education at school. Practical advice" was developed. The campaign was organized for school children and included experiments (practical work) as measures of informal education with elaboration and publication of corresponding video materials on the internet, inviting young people to explore the natural processes independently. The promotion of moving towards a low-carbon economy was one of the aims of the project. Reporting system of seasonal phenomena in the existing nature observation system (www.dabasdati.lv) and kick-starting the observations as an example of the adaptation of the wildlife was done. The project had been implemented with the support of the EEA Financial mechanism 2009-2014, programme "National climate policy" by the NGO "Latvian 4H club" (Latvijas Mazpulki) in partnership with the Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research "Bioforsk", University of Latvia and Latvian Fund for Nature.	languageofclimate.wordpress.com
The new Call (campaign) to Actions "Be Energy United for Latvia's Energy Independence" , addressed to Latvia's People (Aicinājums Latvijas iedzīvotājiem kļūt energovienotiem, vairojot Latvijas enerģētisko neatkarību)	Riga Technical University, Riga City Council and Riga District Heating Utility jointly call every Latvia citizen to re-consider their behavior habits and reduce energy consumption with the overarching aim to very significantly decrease Latvia's dependence on imported energy resources which are fossil ones and to develop the alternatives to them. The call is based on both economical, geopolitical (among them Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and climate change arguments. Short-term actions can be based on re-considering energy consumption behavior (including also smart technical devices for energy consumption management), it will be provided advice and science-based recommendations on how to do it, and citizens also are invited to share their experiences on social media. In its turn, long-term actions relate to significant energy efficiency increases particularly in the buildings and industry sector, including energy efficiency investments in buildings and technologies, implementation of energy management systems, active use of renewable resources (solar and wind) not only in the individual but also in district heating system. The call (campaign) has been announced on 11th March 2022.	facebook.com/hashtag/ energovienoti?source=feed_text&epa= HASHTAG

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