

Title of the measure:	LV46 Developing legal enactments to increase energy efficiency in buildings
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General description

There had been no relevant legal enactments in place for final energy consumers to increase energy efficiency in buildings; therefore the measure had been stated as the particular measure of the First National EEAP of Latvia [1]. This measure included the development of an Energy efficiency law and appropriate regulations relating to this law.

End-user actions targeted:

- (1) institutional system, its tasks, obligations and responsibilities,
- (2) energy consumption standards for blocks of flats, and the application of minimum requirements for the energy certification of homes,
- (3) unified method of calculation for determining energy efficiency parameters of buildings,
- (4) procedures for training and certifying independent experts,
- (5) procedures for inspecting boilers and air conditioning systems.

The “Law on the Energy Efficiency of Buildings” fosters the economical use of energy in buildings, reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and provide people with information on the energy efficiency of buildings. The law sets out the energy efficiency of buildings, which is calculated taking into account the heat conductivity of a building’s self-standing constructions, the heating system, hot water supply, air conditioning system, ventilation, fixed lighting systems, location of the building, external climate conditions and the interior micro climate.

On the basis of the Law, several Governmental Regulations had been proposed to take effect on 1 July 2009, to determine the method of calculation of the energy efficiency, procedures of energy certification of the building, as well as the type, sample and content of the energy certificate, and procedures of its issue and regulation.

The Regulations include inspection procedures for air conditioning systems with rated capacity over 12 kW and heating boilers with rated capacity over 20 kW, as well as requirements for energy audits and procedures of their certification and supervision. The Regulations provide procedures for the supervision of energy certification by the Ministry of Economics and for summarising, updating and use of information on issued energy certificates of buildings by the National Construction, Energy and Housing Agency. The methods incorporate minimum requirements for current buildings under reconstruction of total area above 1000m² and newly built structures.

See [1], p.17,18, 21, 22

Impact evaluation

Latvia’s First EEAP [1] does not provide the separate impact evaluation for the particular measure.

The anticipated energy saving resulting from all information and regulatory measures is estimated 231 GWh (0.832 PJ).

For comparison, the overall final energy consumption in Latvia residential sector in year 2009 was 64 PJ (without climate correction), from this amount the share of space heating constitutes approximately 80%.

Interaction of measures

The development of legal enactments is constantly continued in years following the 1st NEEP. See the following measures of MURE database Household sector:

- HOU-LV30 “Energy Audits and Energy Certification of Residential Buildings”,
- HOU-LV37 “Energy Performance of Buildings (Directive 2002/91/EC)
- HOU-LV32 “Energy Performance of Buildings EPBD (Recast Directive 2010/31/EU)”.

Historical data

References

1. Latvia’s First National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008-2010 (adopted by the Government order No.266, 20.05.2008), <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/node/84> (see: First NEEAPs)
2. Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia. The Statistic Database ENG02 “Energy Balance”, http://data.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/vide/vide_ikgad_energetika/?tablelist=true&rxid=cdbc978c-22b0-416a-aacc-aa650d3e2ce0