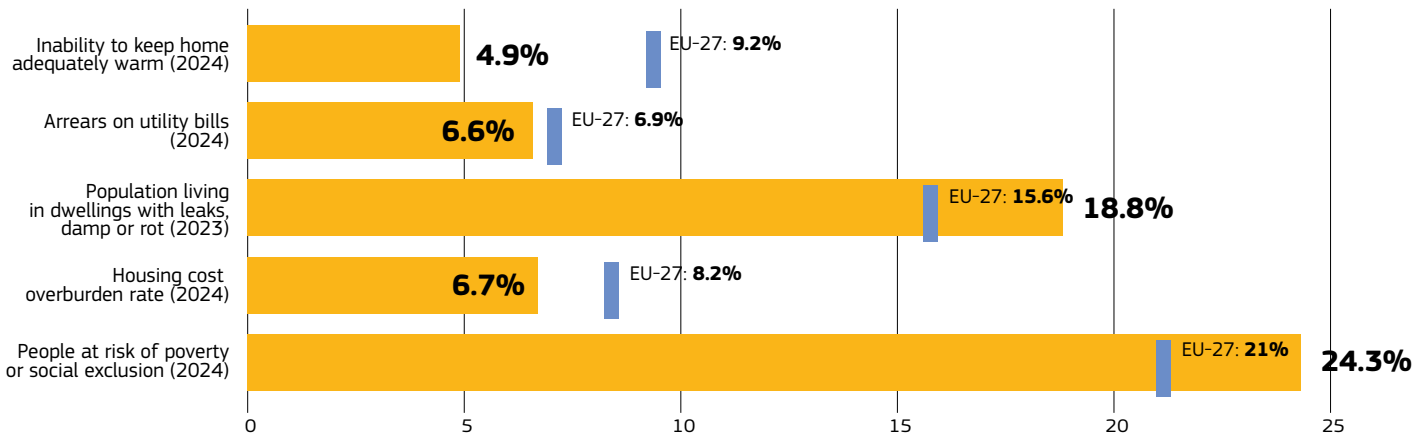


NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

Latvia has officially defined energy poverty in the [Energy Law](#) since 2021. In its [2025 amendment](#), energy poverty is defined as “the inability of a household user to maintain an appropriate temperature in their home or to use the services provided by energy supply companies, or to pay for them due to low energy efficiency or because the household user’s income is insufficient to cover the costs of these services.”

ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Latvia has not established official energy poverty indicators for regular monitoring nor defined energy poverty targets in national law. The [National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030 \(2024\)](#) uses the inability to keep homes adequately warm as an indicator to assess energy poverty in the country and establishes a target for 2030. An operational criterion has been established by the [Law on State Aid for Energy Supply Costs \(2023\)](#), being also reflected in the [2025 amendment of the Energy Law](#), where an household affected by energy poverty is “a household with a low and medium-low income level, whose monthly income per household member and total housing expenses per household member per month correspond to the amount determined by the Cabinet for receiving support”. According to the [Social Climate Plan \(2025\)](#), the data obtained as of March 2025 indicate that 38.31% of Latvian households are at risk of energy poverty.

PRIMARY ENERGY POVERTY INDICATOR	REFERENCE VALUE (YEAR)	UPDATED VALUE (YEAR)	TARGET (YEAR)
Inability to keep home adequately warm	4.9% (2021)	4.9% (2024)	<5.0% (2024)
Households whose monthly housing expenses per household member are at least 30% of the monthly income per household member	NA	38.3% (2025)	NA

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE
KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2020	Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy	The strategy sets out a roadmap for renovating the existing building stock in Latvia to improve energy performance, reduce energy consumption, and help meet climate and energy efficiency goals. It estimates that the total investment needed until 2050 amounts to around €19 billion, with about €5.7 billion by 2030. It emphasises worst performing buildings, identifies market barriers (such as lack of investment capability), and stresses the need to ensure housing affordability. Finally, it states that energy poverty is addressed mostly through social policy while energy policies may also provide benefits for energy-poor households.
2021	Energy Law (2021 version) and 2025 amendment	Establishes the framework for energy policy, market regulation, and consumer protection. In 2021, it formally introduces the national definition of energy poverty. The law mandates that energy-poor consumers must receive special protections, including safeguards against disconnection and access to support measures. The 2025 amendment updates the definition and references the Law on State Aid for Energy Supply Costs for the identification of energy-poor households.
2023	Law on State Aid for Energy Supply Costs	The law establishes a state-aid mechanism to help households with low or moderately low incomes cope with sharp increases in energy resource prices. It defines the target group as households whose per-capita income and per-capita housing expenses meet thresholds set by the government. The law also sets up a state-managed information system that automatically identifies eligible households.
2024	National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030	The NECP lays out Latvia's roadmap for energy and climate policy until 2030, structured around five key dimensions: decarbonisation & renewables, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy markets, and research & competitiveness. It links energy poverty with social aspects and with inefficient dwellings. To alleviate energy poverty, the NECP foresees increased financial support for vulnerable consumers, subsidies for heating and fuel, municipal minimum income and housing allowances, and support for the renovation of multi-family buildings.
2025	Social Climate Plan	Latvia has published its Social Climate Plan where three investments are foreseen: i) increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy resources in multi-apartment residential buildings, ii) support for vulnerable households for the implementation of small-scale energy efficiency measures and renovation of private houses, and iii) energy efficiency measures in buildings that provide a social function for municipalities. Latvia received support from the European Commission's Technical Support Instrument (TSI) to develop its Social Climate Plan.

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY**

Latvia does not have a National Energy Poverty Observatory.

EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has established partnerships with energy-poverty stakeholders across all EU Member States. In Latvia, the EPAH Antenna is Ekodoma. Ekodoma is an energy engineering consulting company from Latvia, dedicated to promoting energy efficiency and the use of sustainable energy sources to support economic development with minimal environmental impact.

Website: <https://www.ekodoma.lv/>. Contact: ekodoma@ekodoma.lv. Check [EPAH's Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.

NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

EPAH ATLAS DATABASE



MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
<p>Regulations Regarding the Trade Service of a Protected Customer <i>[since 2021]</i></p>	<p>These regulations ensure that vulnerable electricity consumers receive targeted financial support through bill reductions and defines the obligations of electricity suppliers and authorities in administering that support. Eligible customers receive a monthly discount on their electricity and system service bills, with the amount depending on the customer category. Vulnerable or low-income households, families with a child with a disability, and persons with disability group I (or their guardians) receive €20 per month, while large families receive €25.</p>
<p>Mērķēts atbalsts mazāk turīgām mājāsaimniecībām (targeted support for less affluent households) <i>[since 2021]</i></p>	<p>Introduced by the Law on State Aid for Energy Supply Costs, it aims to support residents during periods of rising cost of energy resources. The support is targeted at households with low and medium-low-income levels, namely households whose monthly housing expenses per member could amount to 30% of the household income, and it is automatically implemented on energy bills. Support is provided upon an order of the Cabinet of Ministers if the market price of energy resources (electricity, natural gas, district heating, and pellets, firewood and briquet) exceeds certain price thresholds for 3 consecutive months.</p>
<p>Dzīvo siltāk (live warmer) <i>[since 2022]</i></p>	<p>A national-level, long-standing public information and building renovation promotion campaign. It mobilizes funding, organises large-scale outreach, and builds a stakeholder network that supports energy-efficiency improvements across Latvia's residential buildings. Over 15 years, the campaign has organised more than 600 informational events (conferences, forums, workshops, webinars) and engaged more than 56,000 participants.</p>
<p>Daudzdzīvokļu māju energoefektivitāte: programma 2016 – 2023, programma 2022 – 2026, programma 2021 - 2027 (energy efficiency of apartment buildings: 2016-2023, 2022-2026, 2021-2027) <i>[since 2016, including three main editions]</i></p>	<p>ALTUM's energy-efficiency programmes for multi-apartment buildings in Latvia aim to renovate and upgrade residential buildings to reduce energy consumption and lower heating costs. Three main editions have been implemented: the 2016-2023 programme funded renovations with EU structural funds, improving energy performance in over 600 buildings; the 2022-2026 edition under the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility introduced a loan-plus-capital-rebate scheme, requiring at least 30% primary energy savings; and the current 2021-2027 programme, with €173 million allocated by 2027 which allows lower energy-savings thresholds in the Latgale region to widen access. Across all editions, financing mechanisms have evolved to reduce upfront costs for residents, encouraging participation of households that may be energy vulnerable.</p>

NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
Riga Energy Efficiency Information Centre	<p>Renove.lv is an energy efficiency information centre that provides informational support to Riga residents aiming to renovate their apartment buildings. It provides free in-person and online consultations before and during the renovation, conducts information campaign various types of events for residents, and lays out information about available financial support options. The centre has developed a set of tools, resources, and documentation that is provided to residents aiming to renovate their apartment building.</p>
Riga Renovates	<p>Funded under the European Investment Bank's ELENA initiative, this programme supports multi-apartment residential buildings in Riga in preparing for energy-efficiency renovations. Through the Riga Energy Agency, building owners can access co-financing for technical documentation, including technical inspection reports and construction projects, covering up to 90% of costs with set ceilings.</p>
Mitigating Energy Poverty Through Innovative Solutions	<p>This project is run by Rīga Stradiņš University together with Riga Technical University from 2024 to 2026. It studies legal, social, economic, technical and environmental solutions to reduce energy poverty, with focus on electricity cost reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency. The goal is to evaluate existing practices, identify replicable models, and propose sustainable solutions tailored to Latvian conditions which can feed into policy-making.</p>

FURTHER READING

- [Energy poverty in Latvia – structural problem with high costs](#)
- [Existing and possible apartment buildings renovation financing model: Review, analysis and development recommendations in Latvia](#)
- [Riga Energy Agency's interactive map with buildings' energy efficiency performance](#)
- [REVERTER project: Survey on the Energy Poverty in Riga](#)
- [POWERPOOR - Latvia's policy roadmap to alleviate energy poverty](#)

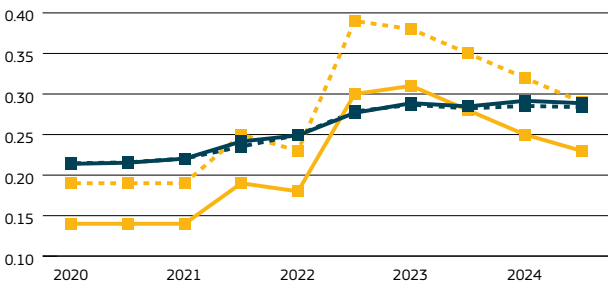
MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Latvia is a Northern European country with a temperate continental climate. The country has a population of [1,871,882 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [16,910 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Latvia has a Gini coefficient of [34.2](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is above the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

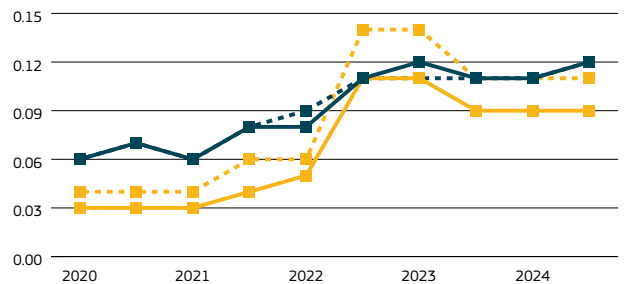
ENERGY PRICES

—●— Latvia (in EURO)
 - - -●- - - Latvia (in PPP)
 —■— EU-27 (in EURO)
 - - -■- - - EU-27 (in PPP)

ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

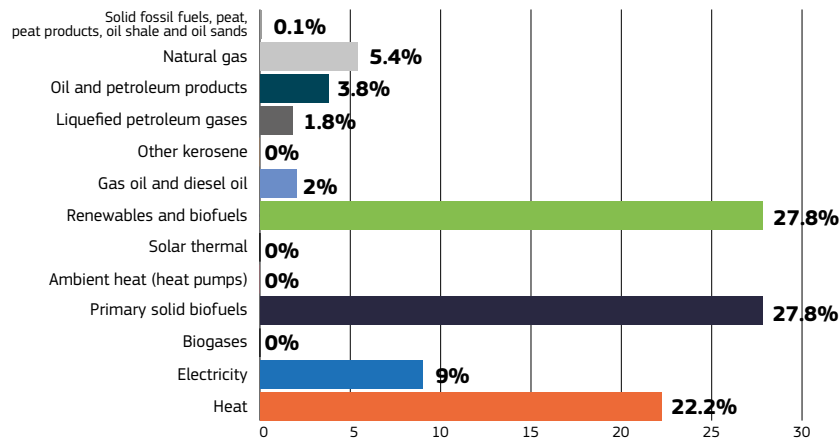


GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

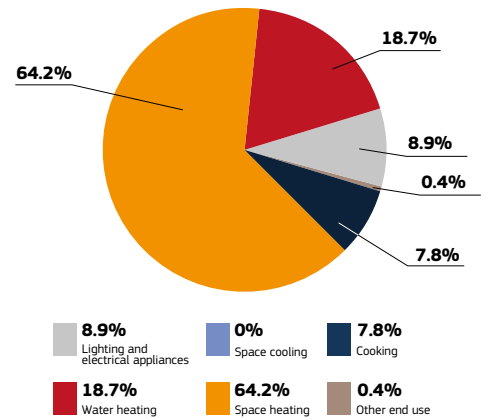


HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)



FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

Low income	31%	Rural households	41%	Migrants	13%
Low education	10%	Elderly households	15%	Unemployed persons	6%
		Young households	9%	Ill-health and disabilities	35%
		Single parents	6%	Tenants	16%