AS "AUGSTSPRIEGUMA TĪKLS"

POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026–2035

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

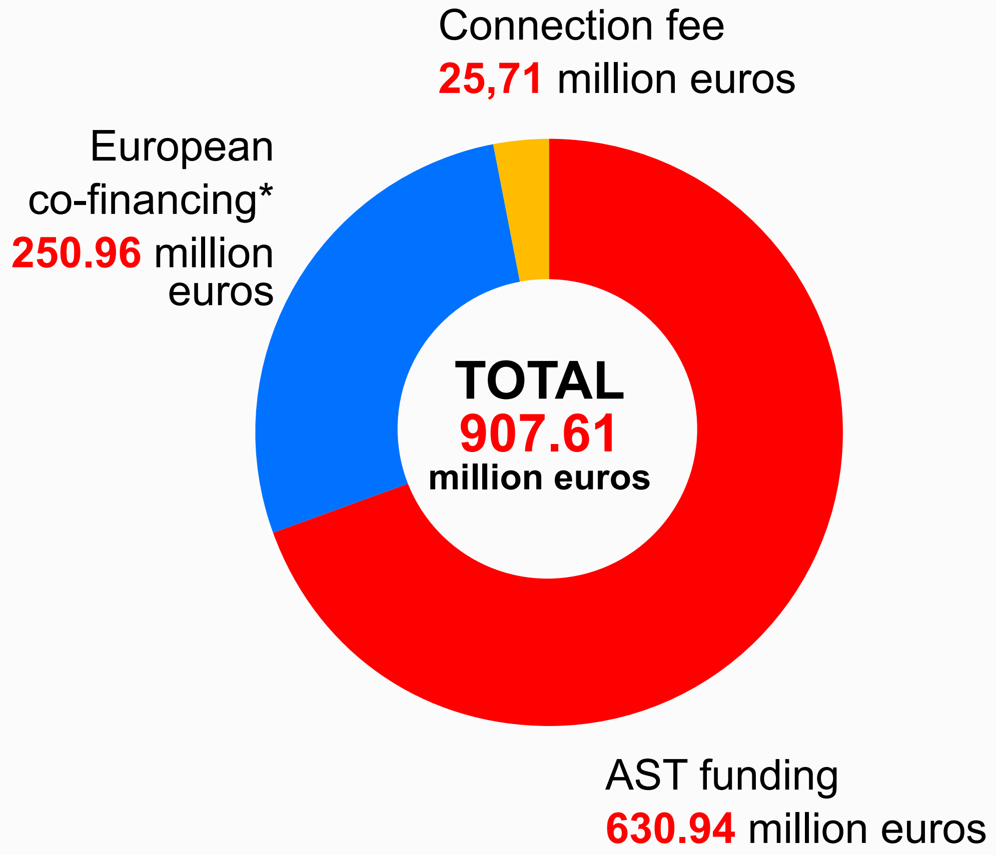
1. SUMMARY

The power transmission system development plan is a planning document prepared by the transmission system operator ('TSO') determining the financial investments that the transmission system operator's facilities need over the next 10 years. The transmission system development plan was developed in accordance with the 'Regulations on the development plan for the power transmission system' approved by Public Utilities Commission (PUC) Council Decision No. 1/28 of 23 November 2011.

The drafting of the transmission system development plan focused on the achievement of the following strategic goals of Augstsprieguma tīkls AS ('AST') and the government of Latvia, alongside the planned further development of the transmission system infrastructure:

- On 9 February 2025, the Baltic power systems successfully completed their de-synchronisation from the BRELL loop and synchronisation with the Continental European Network. However, considering recent developments in the Baltic Sea energy sector and the ongoing attacks on energy infrastructure in Ukraine, the protection of critical infrastructure related to system synchronisation is expected to become a strategic priority in the near future, necessitating substantial investment in resilience measures and rapid restoration capabilities;
- Maintenance and development of the capacity of the power transmission system, ensuring efficient and high-quality power transmission services at the lowest possible fees.
- Work towards the digitisation and green transformation of the power system, including the integration of new renewable energy producers into the power transmission system.
- Renovation of the existing power system.

2026–2035



* Financing via the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

Considering the level of European funding secured, the impact on the transmission tariff is expected to arise primarily from the newly planned interconnections with Estonia and Lithuania, as well as from projects related to the protection of critical infrastructure (13 %) and capital investment projects aimed at the renewal of existing assets (1.0 %).

2026–2035 Power transmission system development plan includes

330 kV

7 Replacement of autotransformers

575 Replacement of transmission line pylons

110 kV

24 Substation rebuilds

49 Replacement of transformers

2061 Replacement of transmission line pylons

and connection of renewable plants to the transmission network, as well as other technical measures. So far, 23 connection agreements have been concluded for the connection of 9 solar power plants, 9 hybrid power plants (solar/wind and energy storage), and 5 wind power plants with a total generation capacity of 2199.2 MW.

In addition to the above, AST has outlined the trends for connecting renewable power plants to the power transmission grid and the prospects for the development of the Baltic Sea region's offshore power transmission infrastructure and AST's potential role in it.

POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2. POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Number of substations, autotransformers and transformers and installed capacity:

330 kV

17
Number of substations

26
Number of transformers and autotransformers (pcs)

3725
Installed capacity (MVA)

110 kV

128
Number of substations

243
Number of transformers and autotransformers (pcs)

5173.7
Installed capacity (MVA)

Length of transmission lines (line length in a circuit) in 2025:

330 kV

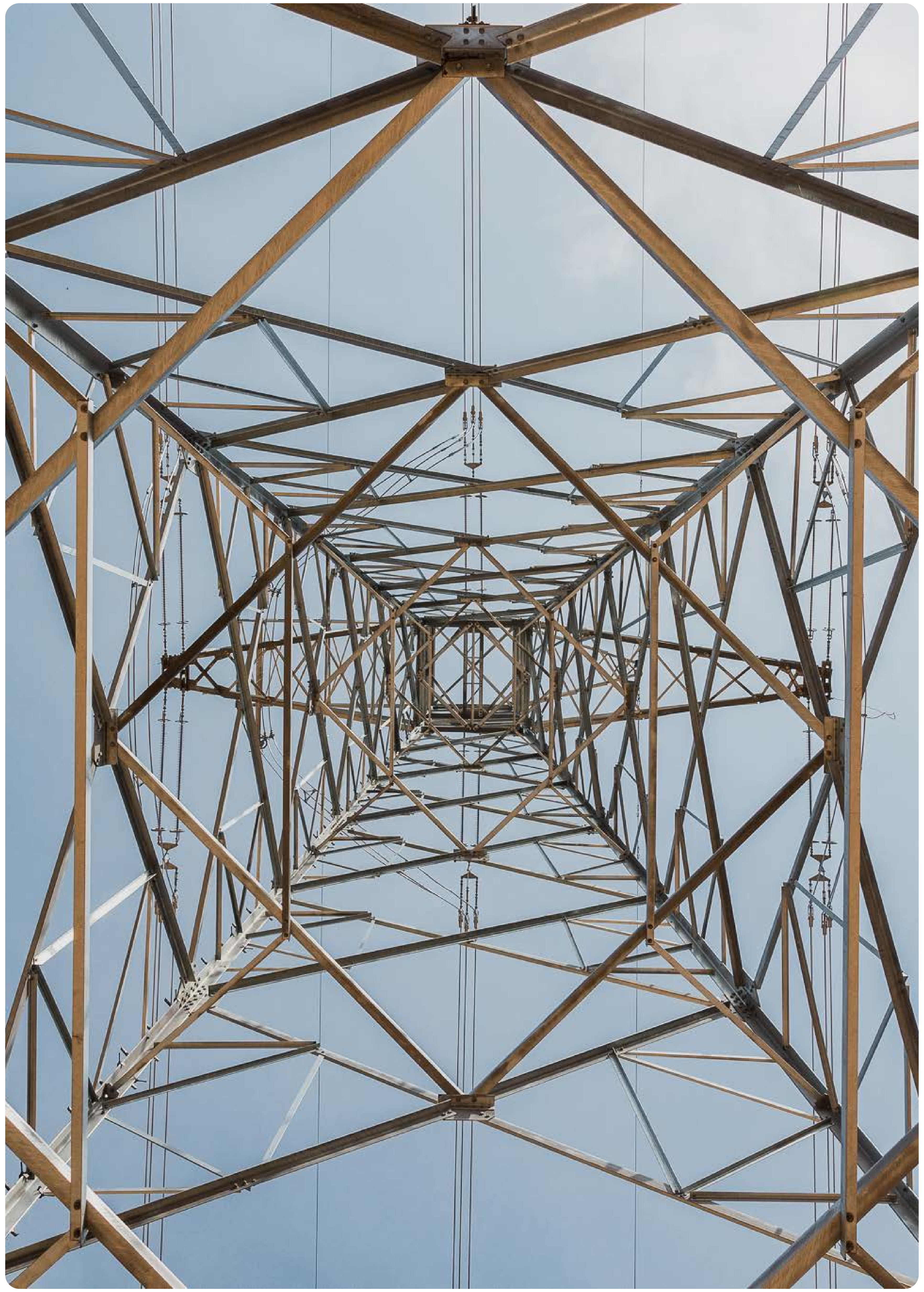
1742.12 km
Overhead and cable PTL

of which cable lines
22.37 km

110 kV

3812.65 km
Overhead and cable PTL

of which cable lines
84.35 km



FORECAST FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERATION SOURCES AND POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM BALANCE

3. FORECAST FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERATION SOURCES AND POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM BALANCE

In preparing the plan, Augstsprieguma tīkls AS took into account the conclusions and information, including the forecasts for the development of generating sources and the sufficiency of the capacity of the power transmission system provided in the transmission system operator's annual assessment report for 2024 prepared by the transmission system operator in accordance with the Public Utilities Commission Council 'Regulations on the power transmission system development plan' of 23 November 2011 and Cabinet Regulation No. 322 'Regulations on the annual assessment report of the transmission system operator'. The electricity generation and consumption forecasts prepared by Augstsprieguma tīkls AS are presented in the report, which is publicly available on the AST website (https://www.ast.lv/en/content/tso-annual-statement).

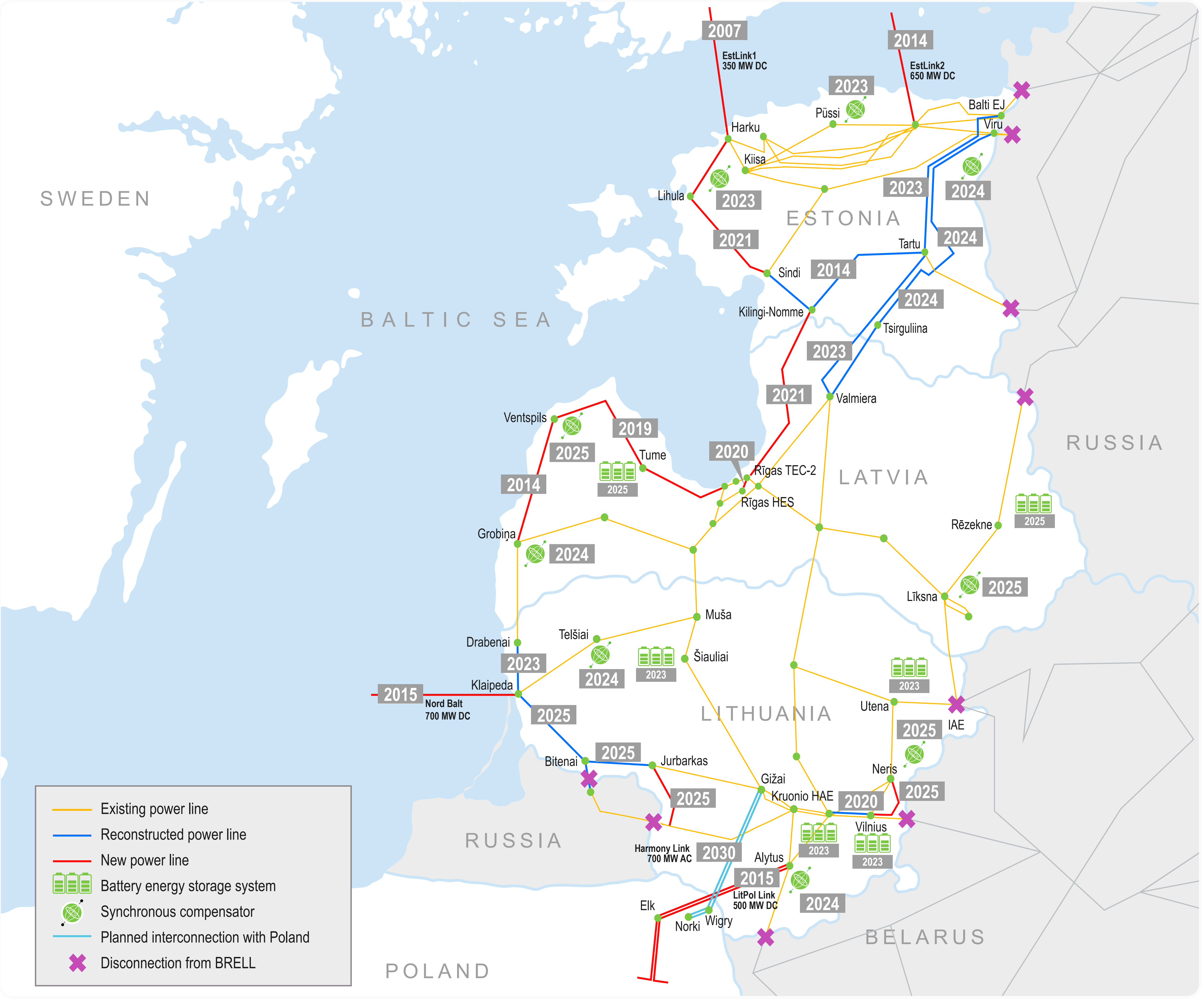
3.1. Main conclusions and recommendations of the transmission system operator assessment report

- The Baltic Synchronisation Project represents the highest strategic priority for the Baltic States and for Latvia in particular. The accelerated implementation of the synchronisation, following the political decision adopted in August 2023, was launched on 9 February 2025. TSOs implemented a series of complex infrastructure, IT, and system balancing projects to ensure the secure and stable operation of the power system in synchronisation with Continental Europe.
- The disconnection from the geopolitically exposed Russian power system, together with the synchronisation with the Continental European electricity system and deeper integration into the single European electricity market, will enhance the security of electricity supply in Latvia.
- A resource sufficiency assessment performed by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) does not show any significant risks to the sufficiency of power supply resources in Latvia until 2030. However, in order to achieve a higher level of sufficiency for capacity at the regional level, each country needs to pay more attention to the planning of generation by renewable energy producer ('REP') and the sufficiency of balancing and regulating capacities to regulate renewables generation.
- The development of REP connections is expected to rise significantly in Latvia and the entire Baltic Sea region, and the amount of energy produced by REP is expected to grow. This will require more balancing capacity to ensure AST system reliability and stability, which will in turn call for the development of a balancing market across the Baltic region. In order to prevent the reliability and stability of Latvia's electricity system from degrading over the next decade, it is important to ensure the availability of controllable high-capacity baseload power plants in Latvia that can participate in the provision of balancing services and cover Latvia's maximum load as needed.
- Interconnections, strengthening of the transmission network, and the closer and accelerated integration of the Baltic electricity system into the European electricity market will play a critical role in meeting the rising demand for electricity and for REP connections. This will include increasing interconnection capacity with Estonia and Lithuania, as well as the development of new interconnections with Sweden and/or Germany.
- In order to further promote the development of RES in Latvia and to connect as many RES producers as possible to the power transmission network, thus reducing carbon dioxide emissions and moving towards the goal of a climate-neutral energy system, it is necessary to foster the development of power consumption technologies in Latvia and the connection of these technologies to the transmission network: namely, the electrification of the economic, transport, and industrial sectors, as well as the development of energy storage technology.
- The development of hydrogen and other P2X technologies can significantly increase consumption within Latvia's electricity system in the future. To facilitate this, investments will be needed to strengthen the power transmission network, while maintaining the reliability and stability of the electricity system of Latvia.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED TO INCREASE INTERCONNECTION CAPACITY AND SYSTEM RELIABILITY

4. TRANSMISSION SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED TO INCREASE INTERCONNECTION CAPACITY AND SYSTEM RELIABILITY

4.1. Projects intended for implementation and planned for the next 3 years



4.1.1. Synchronisation with continental Europe

On 9 February 2025 at 14:05 the electricity systems of the Baltic States successfully synchronised with the electricity system of continental Europe. The project, initiated in 2007 when the Prime Ministers of the Baltic States signed a Memorandum of Understanding instructing the Baltic TSOs to examine the possibility of joining the European networks, has been implemented approximately one year ahead of the planned deadline of end-2025, following the decisions taken by the TSOs and the competent ministries in August 2023. In 2024, the TSOs of the Baltic States implemented extensive infrastructure and system management projects, which resulted in the decision of the Regional Group Continental Europe on 26 November 2024 to confirm the Baltic States' technical readiness and to authorise their synchronisation with Continental Europe in February 2025. By February 2025, 70 % of the critical synchronisation, infrastructure, and technical catalogue projects in Latvia had been implemented, with the remaining projects scheduled for completion by the end of 2025. By the end of 2025, Augstsprieguma tīkls AS is required to implement two synchronous compensator projects in Ventspils and Līksna, both of which are currently under active construction, with all necessary equipment already delivered. In addition, two battery energy storage projects in Tume and Rēzekne are also under construction, with installation of the delivered equipment ongoing. Further infrastructure, protection, emergency automation, IT, and system operation projects are likewise in the active implementation phase.

In 2024, a study was conducted on the technical feasibility of upgrading the Harmony Link – the planned interconnection between the Baltic States and Poland – from the originally proposed offshore HVDC solution to an AC alternative. This reassessment became relevant following a substantial increase in the cost of HVDC technologies and limited interest from technology suppliers. In 2024, the Polish and Lithuanian TSOs decided to construct the Harmony Link as an AC interconnection, which resulted in an amendment to the Grant Agreement between CINEA and the Baltic and Polish TSOs. In addition, in 2025, an amendment to the Baltic Synchronisation Phase 2, Part 2 project is planned, due to the need for additional time to upgrade the existing Baltic DC cables to enable frequency regulation capabilities. The extension of these projects will not affect the ongoing synchronisation project but will further enhance the reliability and stability of the Baltic electricity systems

Funding of the synchronisation project

The projects are being implemented with EU co-financing from CEF structural fund covering 75 % and accumulated overload fee income. Taking the previous decisions of the Public Utilities Commission Council into account and in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No. 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1228/2003, the accumulated overload fee income will be allocated to the project. Following the cost increases for energy infrastructure and supply chain constraints experienced in 2022, the Rēzekne BESS supply and installation project was awarded RePowerEU funding under the Recovery and Resilience Facility in 2024, with the necessary legal and procedural steps undertaken in accordance with European Union requirements.

4.1.2. Critical infrastructure protection projects

In 2024, witnessing the damage to the energy infrastructure in Ukraine, as well as the numerous instances of damage to energy and other coastal infrastructure in the Baltic Sea, including power cable breaks, caused by the irresponsible actions of third parties, the TSOs of the Baltic States, with the support of their ministries in charge of the energy sector, launched a project to protect critical synchronisation infrastructure, developing a methodology to protect the existing critical synchronisation infrastructure and identifying future projects to be implemented to protect that infrastructure. The implementation of these projects is expected to take place up to 2029, and for this purpose, the TSOs of the Baltic States plan to obtain European co-financing via European structural funds.

This set of projects includes:

- 330/15 kV reserve transformer for connecting synchronous compensators.
- Two 330 kV autotransformers.
- Mobile supports.
- Video surveillance and video analytics systems.
- Upgrading of security systems.
- Access control systems.
- Measures to improve physical security.
- Measures to protect critical structures.
- Drone detection systems; drones for conducting site inspections.
- Shelters for personnel.

In addition to the above projects to protect critical synchronisation infrastructure, there are other projects planned for protecting and reserve existing infrastructure, such as the procurement and operation of mobile substations. For more details on this project, see Section 4.2.4.

4.2. Other 330/110 kV system 10-year development projects

4.2.1. Fourth Latvia–Estonia interconnection

Work is ongoing on the implementation of the fourth Latvia–Estonia interconnection development project, which is necessary to increase the capacity of the Latvia–Estonia cross-section, considering the planned development of the Estlink 3 interconnection between Estonia and Finland, as well as the need to reinforce infrastructure for both offshore and onshore wind generation.

In October 2023, AST and Elering concluded a memorandum of understanding on the principles and future steps for the development of the 4th Estonia–Latvia interconnection. The project will be implemented using HVAC (high voltage alternating current) with an implementation period of up to 2035. The planned connection point for the 4th interconnection in Latvia is the power transmission network in the area of Ventspils.

Following a study conducted by AST in 2024, it was concluded that the Ventspils region is the most suitable connection point for both the 4th EE–LV interconnection and the Elwind offshore wind farm in Latvia. In March 2024, AST and Elering agreed on the preferred development scenario for the interconnection from Saaremaa Island in Estonia to Ventspils Municipality in Latvia. In 2025, AST, in cooperation with Elering, launched a technical study on possible interconnection scenarios to identify the most suitable technological solutions for the future development of the interconnection, with the support of an independent energy consultant.

4.2.2. Construction of a new 330 kV PTL Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva

According to AST's network modelling and analyses, ensuring the secure and stable operation of the Latvian electricity system, as well as of the 4th EE–LV interconnection itself, requires reinforcement of the internal transmission network through the construction of a 330 kV line from Ventspils to Brocēni, followed by a new interconnection from Brocēni in Latvia to the Varduva substation in Lithuania.

In September 2024, AST initiated the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva line within the territory of Latvia by submitting the initial EIA application to the State Environmental Bureau. The Bureau subsequently decided to apply the full EIA procedure to the project. As a result of the reorganisation, the State Environmental Bureau was transformed into the Energy and Environment Agency (EEA) as of 1 February 2025. In January 2025, the EEA issued the EIA programme, based on which AST launched a procurement procedure for selecting a consultant to carry out the EIA process. As a precondition for launching the EIA process, the affected landowners were informed, and initial public consultations were organised in November 2024 and March 2025 in the affected districts, in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

To be eligible for co-financing under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), the 4th Estonia–Latvia interconnection project has been included in the ENTSO-E Ten-Year Network Development Plan 2024 (TYNDP 2024) and is a candidate for inclusion in the TYNDP 2026. The project is included in the European Commission's fifth list of Projects of Common Interest (PCI) and is a candidate for inclusion in the sixth PCI list, which is expected to be approved in 2025.

4.2.3. Renovation of the 330 kV transmission system and its facilities

In addition to the above projects, the development plan includes the necessary renovation of the 330 kV transmission lines, specifically lines No. 355 Valmiera–Aizkraukle, No. 316 Paņevežis–Aizkraukle, No. 311 Krustpils–Līksna etc.

A total of 575 pylons and 7 transformers are to be replaced at 330 kV power transmission lines and substations over these 10 years.

4.2.4. Renovation of the 110 kV transmission system and its facilities

In order to prevent a significant acceleration in the obsolescence of the transmission network, and to thus ensure the stable operation of the transmission system and uninterrupted supply of the required amount of power to the users connected to it, the transmission system operator will plan the reconstruction of 110 kV substations and distribution facilities, 110 kV transmission lines, as well as the replacement of 110 kV transformers and other projects aimed at maintaining the operability of the power transmission system. The financial investments are planned such that, in the long run, the transmission equipment ages less, meaning that the number of items of equipment over the critical age does not increase.

To enable this, the power transmission system development plan foresees:

- the reconstruction of 24 substations (twenty-four 110 kV substations);
- the replacement of 49 transformers.
- the replacement of 2061 110 kV line pylons.

Kuldīga digital substation – Recovery and Resilience Facility funding awarded

In line with technological innovations, the Kuldīga substation will be rebuilt as a digital substation. This means that the connections between different devices will mainly be through fibre optic cables instead of copper cables. Furthermore, several pieces of equipment in this substation will be equipped with monitoring systems enabling the real-time monitoring of the technical condition of this equipment, thus preventing defects leading to failures. Kuldīga substation has been awarded Recovery and Resilience Facility funding.

Environmentally friendly equipment

A rising number of high-voltage equipment manufacturers are offering equipment that is more environmentally friendly. These are devices that do not use SF6 gas for insulation and instead have eco-friendly insulating gas or biodegradable insulating oil. The Carnikava substation will be the first substation in Latvia to have such equipment (110 kV circuit breakers and instrument transformers) installed during its reconstruction. Owing to the environmentally sustainable design and implementation of the plant, the Carnikava rebuild project contributes to the achievement of the European Union's environmental objectives and has received funding under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) – RePowerEU.

Loss reduction

The plan provides for the installation of new transformers with lower losses, in accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No. 548/2014. It is estimated that the replacement of the seven autotransformers envisaged in the plan could result in average annual savings of around EUR 718,688 through loss reduction, while the replacement of the 41 transformers envisaged in the plan could result in average annual savings of around EUR 515,609, through loss reduction.

Purchase of a mobile substation

Emergencies caused by technological failures in the power transmission system can be caused by various external and internal factors: extreme weather conditions, equipment failures, damage to substation structural elements, etc. Similarly, emergencies or crises may be triggered by deliberate attacks on a TSO's critical infrastructure, particularly on assets related to the synchronisation project. In the event of such extensive damage, it can take a very long time to recover and restore the power supply. The mobile substation (a high-voltage switchgear facility, a power transformer, and the auxiliary equipment necessary for the autonomous functioning of the substation, all on a mobile platform) would enable the TSO to restore the power supply to the most important consumers of its clients at existing connection points in key substations more quickly.

The mobile substation could also be used for substation rebuilds, as a back-up power supply connection to the site for the duration of the rebuild, thus preventing significant reductions in the reliability of the supply of electricity to clients, and allowing rebuilds to be done in a shorter time, freeing up more space for the construction area. The estimated purchase cost of a mobile substation is EUR 14.8 million. Augstsprieguma tīkls plans to procure two such substations for its own operational needs and to seek EU co-financing for their acquisition.

Purchase of mobile pylon sets

Given the act that Augstsprieguma tīkls AS currently does not have any pylons in its emergency reserve for rebuilding the lines as per the European standard (Kurzeme circuit, Estonian interconnection lines) where multiple circuit lines are installed, it is necessary to purchase pylon sets for rapid emergency response, thus ensuring the shortest possible post-emergency recovery times. If necessary, the pylon sets can also be used for the temporary lines at the construction sites of new substations. The approximate purchase cost of a mobile pylon set is EUR 3.5 million, Augstsprieguma tīkls AS plans to raise 50 % of the project financing via the European Union.

4.2.5. Investments in information technology

AST continuously develops its IT infrastructure by adding and implementing new equipment and solutions to increase computing capacity and data storage, and to ensure the availability of the data transmission network, enabling IT services to operate simultaneously via two data centres (primary and secondary), guaranteeing the reliability of AST's services. New equipment needs to be rotated every 5–8 years (depending on the type of equipment and the intensity of its use), which requires periodic investments to keep the IT infrastructure running at the level required at the time. Over time, additional requirements arise in the fields of safety and business process improvements, in the company's business functions, which are implemented based on AST's IT infrastructure. The efforts aimed at strengthening AST's cybersecurity include implementing and improving IT security solutions, providing multiple layers of protection and increasing the competence of the company's employees in the field of cyber hygiene. With the rapid increase in the share of renewable energy in the power system, and the parallel development of electricity storage technologies and balancing markets, the TSO must continue to invest in smart technologies and IT solutions for network operation, congestion management, balancing, asset management, system planning, outage management, development planning, and other related functions that collectively ensure the optimal performance of the transmission system in an increasingly complex environment. In addition, data analytics solutions are being developed, along with pilot projects applying artificial intelligence to the day-to-day operations of the TSO.

These activities take place as part of AST's digital transformation process, simultaneously improving business information systems and the company's internal processes, and building the digital skills of its employees, thus making the company more efficient and open to innovation and new technologies.

4.2.6. Construction of the AST supervisory control and data centre and the rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound

To enable the sustainable development of the transmission system, the 10-year transmission system development plan includes the construction of a supervisory control and data centre, as well as rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound for AST at Dārzciema iela 86 in Riga.

The construction of the supervisory control and data centre is critical for a number of reasons:

- the supervisory control and data centre is part of critical Class C infrastructure, which may not be set up in unsuitable premises due to the risks involved;
- to ensure synchronous operation with the continental European grid in the first few years, it is necessary to relocate critical Category C infrastructure by building and equipping a supervisory control and data centre;
- the existing supervisory control centre equipment needs to be upgraded/replaced as it does not provide the on-duty supervisory control operator with the features that modern equipment could provide for the better power system management and support of market operations;
- the data centre is needed to accommodate servers, communication, storage, and security equipment for SCADA and other critical IT systems to ensure the uninterrupted operation of critical infrastructure.

The main reasons for the critical need to rebuild the AST production facility grounds and building compound at Dārzciema iela 86 are:

- all the outdoor utility lines around Dārzciema iela 86 need to be rebuilt due to their having worn out completely, which results in regular breakdowns;
- to ensure the safe movement of rapid-response and utility vehicles in the critical infrastructure area, it is necessary to construct an additional drive-in on the grounds at Dārzciema iela 86; the number of production and utility buildings (material storage, vehicle parking, equipment repair premises, etc.) needs to be optimised by demolishing unnecessary buildings/building volumes and carrying out the necessary rebuilding;
- the energy performance of the buildings at the facility needs to be increased. The control room, data centre, and office building are designed as a near-zero-energy building. Solar panels are also to be installed to partially cover own power consumption, while the heat generated by the data centre is to be partially used for heating.

Based on an assessment of all the conditions, AST has decided to implement the project in an efficient and gradual manner. This means that the continued functioning of the facility is to be ensured throughout the entire duration of the reconstruction (Phases 1 and 2 of the construction are to take place from 2023 until the end of the first quarter of 2026, and Phase 3 will take place until mid-2027).

Following the completion of the design phase in mid-2023 and the procurement procedure for construction works in early 2024, the implementation of Phase 1 commenced in March 2024. Phase 1 comprised the construction of a new warehouse and a new production building. With the completion of Phase 1 in early 2025, Phase 2 is now under implementation, involving the construction of a new control and data centre. Construction work is progressing on schedule.

Funding

The planned financial investment amount for the construction of the supervisory control and data centre and the rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound is EUR 47.65 million, and for the information system infrastructure and the digitisation of grid management, EUR 11.1 million.

Given the fact that:

- the project is of strategic importance for the reliability of power supply, because it will also provide the main planning and control functions of the power transmission system after the Baltic states synchronise with continental Europe in 2025;
- it will include the implementation of new information systems (important from the viewpoint of the continuity and reliability of IT functions), because there will be the construction of new supervisory control and data centres, as well as the renovation and expansion of the ICT infrastructure, with improvements in the overall level of cybersecurity at the company;

Thus, co-financing from the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) with a total amount of EUR 38.1 million will be provided, of which EUR 27 million will be provided for the construction of the Supervisory Control and Data Centre Jāņciems and reconstruction of the production base area and the building complex, while EUR 11.1 million will be used for information systems infrastructure and network management digitalisation projects. The remaining amount is to be covered by AST.

4.3. Processes affecting or likely to affect the implementation of the projects included in the development plan

4.3.1. Rail Baltica project

Rail Baltica is a railway project aimed at integrating the Baltic states into the European rail network, covering four EU countries (Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia) and indirectly, Finland, extending the route with the Tallinn–Helsinki connection.

The second stage of the project (Rail Baltica II) involves the construction of a new European standard gauge (1435 mm) railway line in the Baltic states, connecting the cities of Tallinn, Riga, Kaunas, and Warsaw with fast and environmentally-friendly rail transport.

- In May 2016, the State Environmental Monitoring Bureau issued a statement on the environmental impact assessment report prepared by SIA 'Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment' and RB Latvija partnership for the construction of the Rail Baltica European standard gauge public railway infrastructure line.
- By 2028, three traction power substations are planned to be built in Latvia and connected to the power transmission system with the construction of new connections.
  - A new 110 kV power transmission line of about 47 kilometres is to connect the Salacgrīva traction substation.
  - In addition to the connection activities, the railway will intersect transmission lines in at least 35 locations. Most of the intersection will require rebuilding of the power lines (e.g., changing the dimensions of the lines, converting from overhead line to cable, relocating the power line, etc.).

Given the importance of the Rail Baltica project, AST understands that its successful progress will be one of Latvia's priorities, and significant resources available to AST will have to be assigned to supporting it, which without additional improvements in AST's internal resources, may affect AST's ability to carry out all the planned development projects within the time specified in the plan. Aware of this risk, AST actively monitors the situation and makes decisions on the actions necessary in the provisioning of resources.

4.3.2. European Union funding

As part of its 10-year development plan, AST has raised and continues to raise European funding via a number of structural funds: Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), and the successor of RFF – RePowerEU.

With 75 % co-financing under the CEF, AST implemented the synchronisation projects in line with European and Latvian development strategies, legislative requirements, and the Grant Agreements concluded with the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA).

On 22 June 2021, the European Commission approved Latvia's RRF plan, in which AST included and approved projects totalling EUR 38.1 million for the construction of Latvia's main supervisory control centre and data centre, including the development of an IT infrastructure solution, the implementation of a network management model, a balance management system, and IT cybersecurity solution projects.

On 15 November 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Regulation No. 726, "Implementing Rules for Reform 1.2 of the European Union Recovery and Resilience Facility Plan and Investment Axis 1.2.1.5.i 'Modernisation of Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks' under the Investment Axis 'Improving Energy Efficiency'," setting out the conditions for the implementation of Active Network Management (ANM) projects.

On 27 March 2023, an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Economics and AST covering the conditions for implementing projects with RRF funding.

In September 2023, the European Commission approved the continuation of the RRF plan with RePowerEU funding, with Latvian AST projects also being on the list for EUR 72.6 million, associated with synchronisation, transmission network modernisation and development, as well as IT project solutions related to cybersecurity and the development of digital solutions for RES.

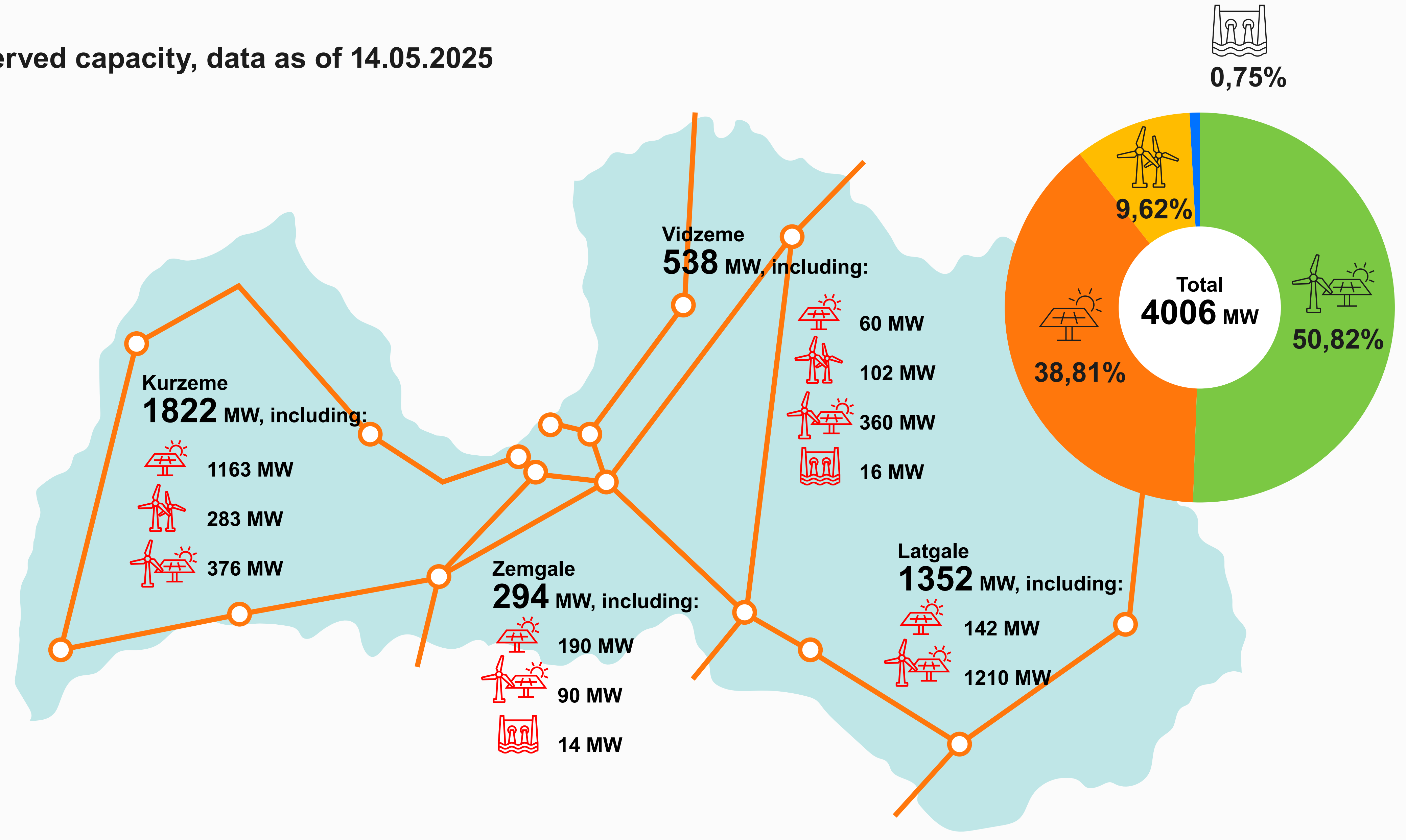
On 26 September 2023, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers Order No. 635 'On expanding the Recovery and Resilience Facility plan for Latvia', based on the European Commission decision. On 2 July 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia adopted Cabinet Regulation No. 432, "Investment 7.1.1.1.i 'Synchronisation of the Electricity Transmission System', Investment 7.1.1.2.i 'Modernisation of the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks', and Investment 7.1.1.3.i 'Increasing the Share of Biomethane in Final Consumption' under the European Union's Recovery and Resilience Facility Plan 7.1.1 'Transformation of the Energy Sector'." On the basis of this regulation, AST concluded contracts with the Central Finance and Contracting Agency (CFCA) on 17 October 2024 for the implementation of its projects.

4.3.3. Large-scale implementation of new connections

The development of renewable energy power plants is an important contribution to achieving Latvia's energy and climate goals. AST contributes to this by ensuring that such power plants are connected to the power transmission system.

In order for AST to comply with the legal requirements and the obligations it undertook when issuing technical specifications to the power producer, it is necessary to reserve the capacity for which the technical specifications were issued from the moment the technical specifications were issued. AST issued technical specifications for new connections with wind and solar power plants with a total capacity of 4006 MW before 1 June 2025, and this is the amount of capacity currently reserved.

Reserved capacity, data as of 14.05.2025



At the time of preparation of the plan (1 May 2025), there were 23 connection contracts for a total capacity of 2199 MW, comprising 1008 MW in solar power plants, 385 MW in wind power plants, and 806 MW in hybrid projects (solar power plant and energy storage), with the total number of connection contracts reaching 44.

To connect this capacity, one must carry out 35 new substation construction projects, involving the construction of 16 new 330 kV substations, 18 new 110 kV substations, and the rebuilding of 11 existing 110 kV substations or construction of new connections in existing substations over 3 years. Construction has started on 23 new connection projects, and for many other projects, the construction design work is taking place.

AST sees two risks in the current situation:

Negative impact on the implementation of the Augstsprieguma tīkls AS Development Plan: the large number of connection projects to be implemented at the same time runs the risk that the companies may not have sufficient resources to implement both the Development Plan and the large-scale installation of the new connections. This in turn can make the implementation of the Development Plan projects more costly and time-consuming. AST will also face the challenge of implementing these projects with the resources it has, and will plan to raise additional resources if necessary.

Taking into account that the Amendments to the Electricity Market Law will enter into force on 1 April 2025, introducing two new types of transmission system service: constant and flexible transmission system services The Flexible Transmission Service grants AST the right to issue technical requirements for connecting generation facilities that allow multiple electricity generators to utilise the same unit of available transmission system capacity, or to connect using a capacity allocation greater than the currently available capacity. Under the Flexible Transmission System Service, AST will be entitled to limit the capacity transferred to the network for a specified number of hours per year. These amendments to the law enable the connection of a significantly larger number of renewable electricity generation projects, which AST will be required to integrate into the transmission system.

Effective technical requirements for producers setting up new connections or changing the technical parameters of an existing connection (situation as of 1 May 2025)

No	Producer	Connection point	Approximate connection costs*, million EUR (new)	Reserved capacity, MW	Region	Type of power plant
1.	Laflora Energy, SIA	110 kV grid connection (Phase 1)	6.698**	90	Zemgale	Hybrid power plant (wind and solar)
2.	Rapsoil, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	4.073	60	Kurzeme	Wind power plant
3.	AB Wind, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	4.496	58.8	Kurzeme	Wind power plant
4.	WPR2, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.957	102	Vidzeme	Wind power plant
5.	BRVE, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	4.633	70	Kurzeme	Hybrid power plant (wind and solar)
6.	Birznieki Industrial Solutions, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	2.48**	60	Vidzeme	Hybrid – solar power plant with energy storage battery system
7.	Ventspils Wind, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.22	66	Kurzeme	Wind power plant
8.	SP Venta, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.824**	70	Zemgale	Solar power plant
9.	SP Venta, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.702**	70	Zemgale	Solar power plant
10.	DSE Aizpute Solar, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.948**	199.8	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
11.	Rēzekne PV, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.54**	50	Latgale	Solar power plant
12.	SP Venta, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.95**	81.2	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
13.	Baltic Biorefinery Group, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.79**	100	Latgale	Solar power plant
14.	DSE Lazas Solar, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.8	274.95	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
15.	STELO ORIENTA. SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.65**	110	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
16.	Sunly Land Solar 1, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	40	Vidzeme	Solar power plant
17.	SPVKurzeme, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	4.11	110	Latgale	Solar power plant
18.	Sunly Land, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.653	60	Vidzeme	Solar power plant
19.	Baltazar, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.953**	46	Kurzeme	Solar power plant

No	Producer	Connection point	Approximate connection costs*, million EUR (new)	Reserved capacity, MW	Region	Type of power plant
20.	Vestman Zemes Fonds, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	8.29**	200	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
21.	Sunly Land Solar 2, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.37**	200	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
22.	Jaukta jauda, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	59.99	Vidzeme	Solar power plant
23.	Pienava Wind, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	8.175**	158.4	Kurzeme	Wind power plant
24.	CVE, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	8.8	200	Vidzeme	Hybrid power plant (wind and solar)
25.	SCHWENK Latvija, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.076**	5	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
26.	PurpleGreen Energy B, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.8	400	Latgale	Hybrid – solar power plant with energy storage battery system
27.	SIA IGN RES DEV2, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	9.102**	222	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
28.	Purplegreen SolWin, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.8	400	Latgale	Hybrid – solar power plant with energy storage battery system
29.	Purplegreen SolWin 1, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	12	200	Latgale	Hybrid – solar power plant with energy storage battery system
30.	ib vogt Latvia alfa, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	1.2	91.75	Latgale	Solar power plant
31.	Latvenergo, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	16	Vidzeme	Hydroelectric power plant
32.	Latvenergo, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	14.1	Zemgale	Hydroelectric power plant
33.	ib vogt Dobele, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	50	Zemgale	Solar power plant
34.	ib vogt Brocēni, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	1.2	70	Kurzeme	Solar power plant
35.	TCK, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	0	Kurzeme	Hybrid – wind power plant with energy storage battery system
36.	Latvenergo, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	0	Vidzeme	Hybrid power plant (CHPP and solar)
	TOTAL			**4005.99**		

Data updated on: 14.05.2025

* Approximate average cost of a connection (building a substation or connection), not including the construction or rebuilding of the power line to the substation

** The costs specified in the connection contract

More details on the status and location of these projects can be found on the capacity map and in the status section of the Augstsprieguma tīkls AS website:
https://www.ast.lv/lv/content/pieslegumi-parvades-sistemai
https://www.ast.lv/lv/content/pieslegumu-ierikosanas-un-atlautas-slodzes-izmainu-statuss

Effective technical requirements for users setting up new connections or changing the technical parameters of an existing connection (situation as of 1 May 2025)

No	User	Connection point	Approximate connection costs*, million EUR (new)	Reserved capacity, MW	Region	Note
1.	Gaujas koks, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	1.52**	10.00	Zemgale	User
2.	Gaujas koks, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	2.618**	10.00	Vidzeme	User
3.	RB Rail, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	22.2	30.00	Vidzeme	User
4.	RB Rail, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	30.00	Vidzeme	User
5.	RB Rail, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	40.00	Zemgale	User
6.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	0.00	Vidzeme	User
7.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	2.789**	0.00	Vidzeme	User
8.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	16.00	Vidzeme	User
9.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	16.00	Vidzeme	User
10.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	16.00	Kurzeme	User
11.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.07	16.00	Vidzeme	User
12.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.393	0.00	Zemgale	User
13.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.623	0.00	Vidzeme	User
14.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.437	0.00	Vidzeme	User
15.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.51	0.00	Zemgale	User
16.	Birznieki Industrial Solutions, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	2.48**	60.00	Vidzeme	User
17.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.175	9.00	Zemgale	User
18.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.25	6.00	Vidzeme	User
19.	RĪGAS SILTUMS, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0	52.50	Vidzeme	User
20.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	63.00	Vidzeme	User
21.	PurpleGreen Energy A, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	9.4	400.00	Kurzeme	User
22.	PurpleGreen Energy C, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	9.4	550.00	Kurzeme	User
23.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	5.4	0.00	Vidzeme	User
24.	Gren Latvija, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.12	23.00	Zemgale	User
25.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.37	0.00	Vidzeme	User
26.	Latvenergo, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	0.12	40.00	Vidzeme	User

No	User	Connection point	Approximate connection costs*, million EUR (new)	Reserved capacity, MW	Region	Note
27.	CIS Liepaja, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	81.9	1000.00	Kurzeme	User
28.	PurpleGreen PTX, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	2.4	200.00	Zemgale	User
29.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	2.26	0.00	Zemgale	User
30.	PurpleGreen PTX, SIA	Connection to the 110 kV system	1.6	200.00	Zemgale	User
31.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	1.2	0.00	Vidzeme	User
32.	Utilitas Wind, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.8	122.40	Vidzeme	User
33.	Utilitas Wind, SIA	Connection to the 330 kV system	7.8	176.80	Vidzeme	User
34.	Sadales tīkls, AS	Connection to the 110 kV system	3.75	31.00	Vidzeme	User
	TOTAL			**3117.70**		

* Approximate average cost of a connection (building a substation or connection), not including the construction or rebuilding of the power line to the substation

** The costs specified in the connection contract

More details on the status and location of these projects can be found on the capacity map and in the status section of the Augstsprieguma tīkls AS website:
https://www.ast.lv/lv/content/pieslegumi-parvades-sistemai
https://www.ast.lv/lv/content/pieslegumu-ierikosanas-un-atlautas-slodzes-izmainu-statuss

4.3.4. Offshore wind farms

In addition to the large number of RES applications for onshore grid connections, further RES capacity is expected to be developed in the Baltic Sea, which holds the region's greatest offshore wind potential.

One of the potential offshore wind park development projects in Latvia is ELWIND, a joint Latvian–Estonian transnational offshore wind farm project implemented by the Investment and Development Agency of Latvian (LIAA) and the Latvian Ministry of Economics and the Estonian Environmental Investment Centre (EIC) and the Estonian Ministry of Climate and Energy, based on a memorandum of understanding signed on 18 September 2020 by the Latvian Ministry of Economics and the Estonian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications. The project has a planned installed capacity of 1,000 MW per country. In 2022, sites were selected for the ELWIND offshore wind project in each participating country, and the Investment and Development Agency of Latvia (LIAA) has launched the environmental impact assessment process for the site selected in Latvia. In parallel with the ELWIND project, technical and legal matters are being addressed to facilitate the project's further progress.

4.4. Projects for the future development of the power transmission system

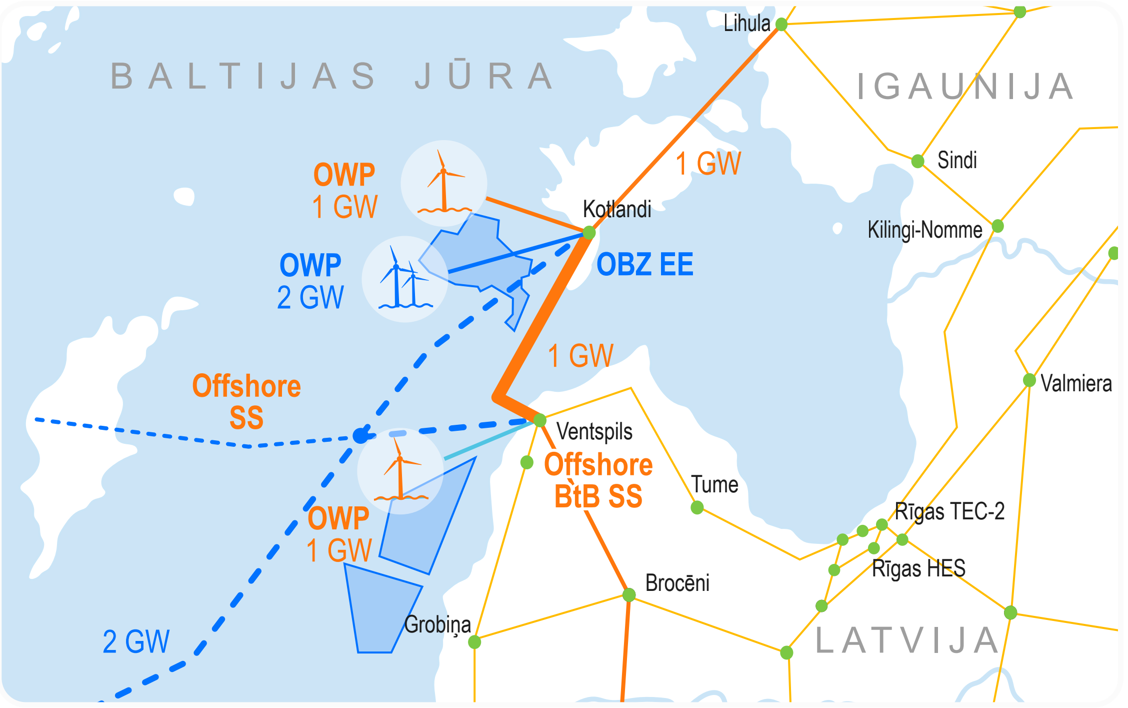
4.4.1. Development of the power transmission infrastructure in the Baltic Sea region

Due to the rapid development of offshore wind farms in Europe, including in the Baltic Sea region, it is necessary to develop long-term transmission infrastructure development plans, promoting the development of offshore wind farms, hydrogen technologies, CO_2 reduction, and the development of an environmentally-friendly energy system.

European development documents note that the Baltic Sea region has significant potential for achieving green energy policy objectives. According to a Baltic Energy Market and Infrastructure Plan (BEMIP) study, the Baltic Sea wind potential exceeds 90 GW of installed capacity (including 15 GW in Latvia's territorial waters), and the total annual power production could be as high as 325 TWh.

The European Union has set high and ambitious targets for the development of a decarbonised energy system, and offshore renewables are the main element on the path to carbon neutrality, meaning that a strong transmission system is needed to use the potential of Europe's offshore renewables. The ENTSO-E offshore network development plan ('ONDP'), which is a part of the 10-year European network development plan, describes the financial and technical aspects of developing networks to enable the construction of more new renewables generation capacity in European offshore areas, for the 2030, 2040 and 2050 scenarios. ENTSO-E underlines that with the increasing rate of installation of generation and transmission capacity, offshore wind farms can become one of the most important sources of energy in the European energy system. The development of the offshore infrastructure must be in synergy with environmental protection, in order to create a sustainable energy system by preserving natural biodiversity.

The figure is for information purposes only, showing project ideas to be updated in the future.



As a member of ENTSO-E, AST work with the other Baltic Sea TSOs to develop a number of offshore connections that could potentially link up offshore wind farms, such as interconnections with Sweden, Germany, and Estonia, which are also mentioned in the ONDP plan (https://www.entsoe.eu/outlooks/offshore-hub/tyndp-ondp/). Accordingly, the projects described in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 have been launched in this context.

The Baltic Sea Region Development Committee is working within the framework of the Baltic Offshore Grid Initiative (BOGI) working group, which plans to carry out a study in 2025–2026 on the opportunities and implications of offshore infrastructure for the region's energy sector, taking into account the development of offshore wind farms and hydrogen potential.

4.4.2. Latvia–Sweden interconnection

The Latvia–Sweden high-voltage power interconnection is an important power transmission infrastructure project not only for Latvia and Sweden but also for the entire Baltic Sea region, especially within the context of the synchronous operation of the Baltic states with the power system of continental Europe and increasing the share of renewables, especially offshore wind farms. Given the expected rise in power consumption, the development of the power market and the achievement of the n-1 safety criteria, it will be necessary in the long run to strengthen the transmission network and build new interconnections between the countries of the Baltic Sea region. Currently, Latvia's development documents include the Latvia–Sweden interconnection and refer to the project as the LaSGo (Latvia–Sweden–Gotland) link in line with its geographical location.

AST continues to develop the project, focusing on the future vision and identifying the most appropriate technical and organisational solutions. The Latvian–Swedish interconnection is referenced in ENTSO-E's Offshore Network Development Plan (ONDP) and in the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP).

Recognising the strategic importance of the project and the need to initiate preparatory work in a timely manner, Augstsprieguma tīkls AS engaged the energy sector consultant CESI in 2024 to carry out technical and economic studies on the LaSGo Link, including dynamic stability calculations, an assessment of possible technical implementation options, and a cost–benefit analysis.

The study examined a number of interconnection scenarios and estimate the preliminary costs of the interconnection. The studies were completed at the end of 2024, and negotiations are currently underway between the Latvian and Swedish TSOs regarding the next stages of the project's development. Political support is essential for the successful development of a transnational project of this nature.

Through an intergovernmental agreement on the project with Sweden, it will be possible to raise European co-financing for further surveys and construction as part of the further development of the project, and, in order to become eligible for CEF co-financing in the future, the project needs to be included in the European development documents, i.e., the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) and then the list of projects of common interest (PCI). Preliminary costs of LaSGo: 900 million euros.

4.4.3. Baltics–Germany interconnection

In May 2023, given the rapid growth of RES hydrogen technologies in the Baltic states and the opportunity to export this energy to European countries with shortages of power and other aforementioned products, the Baltic TSOs (Elering from Estonia, AST from Latvia, and Litgrid from Lithuania) signed a multilateral letter of intent with the German TSO 50 Hertz, with the goal of establishing a power transmission interconnection between the Baltic states and Germany through the Baltic Sea, in order to strengthen cooperation and take common steps towards energy independence. The interconnection will consist of a 600–800 km long high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission cable in the Baltic Sea, linking Germany and the Baltic States, and will enable the Baltic States to integrate with the German electricity market in the future.

At the moment, the development of the project is at its beginning, and the letter of intent is the first step towards building this interconnection: it is initially planned to carry out a feasibility analysis of the possible development of this project.

In 2024, the German and Baltic TSOs conducted several studies assessing different interconnection scenarios with possible connection points in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, for which potential socio-economic benefits were identified. Owing to the scale and complexity of the project, the Baltic TSOs are exploring a regional solution; however, a common scenario has not yet been agreed upon. Until a decision is taken, two possible scenarios are being explored: Germany–Estonia/Latvia (a project called Baltic Wind Connector) and Germany–Latvia/Lithuania (a project called Baltic Hub). Both projects will be submitted for inclusion in the ENTSO-E Ten-Year Network Development Plan 2026 (TYNDP 2026) for further and more detailed assessment. In the TYNDP 2026 applications, AST is designated as the project promoter for both initiatives, in order to examine in detail all potential benefits for Latvia under each scenario and subsequently determine which project should be pursued. In the future, AST will determine which project to pursue. Both projects are at an initial survey stage, the further possible technical solution for the project in Latvia will be decided at a later time, once additional technical studies are carried out.

If the Baltic–German project could become an important piece of transmission infrastructure for the whole Baltic Sea region in the context of the already mentioned Baltic Sea Region Offshore Infrastructure Initiative and the operation of the networks of the Baltic States synchronised with the power system of continental Europe, where the synchronous link for the Baltic states will be created through the Poland–Lithuania high-voltage alternating-current (HVAC) interconnection, with additional trading capacities possibly being provided through high-voltage direct-current (HVDC) interconnections with continental Europe, i.e., including Poland and Germany.

4.4.4. Development of Latvia–Lithuania interconnection and power transmission network projects

In 2023, Latvian and Lithuanian TSOs – AST and Litgrid – carried out a feasibility analysis of the need to upgrade the existing Latvia–Lithuania interconnections and to build new interconnections. Increasing the Latvia-Lithuania throughput is linked to the significantly higher interest in transmission grid connections among RES and hydrogen developers. AST and Litgrid conducted a survey, which involved network and market modelling for the 2030 and 2040 scenarios, taking into account the possible development of renewables in each country as well as the possible development of consumption technologies (mainly hydrogen). The analysis concluded that the existing Grobiņa–Darbenai interconnection needs to be rebuilt and a new Brocēni–Vardūva interconnection needs to be constructed. Further evaluation and decision-making require a detailed cost–benefit analysis of the projects, which commenced in 2024, with AST and Litgrid conducting an additional techno-economic assessment supported by network and market modelling. The Latvia–Lithuania Cross-Section Reinforcement Project is included in the ENTSO-E Ten-Year Network Development Plan 2024 (TYNDP 2024), is a candidate for inclusion in the TYNDP 2026, and is also a candidate for Project of Common Interest (PCI) status, which could make it eligible for European co-financing in the future.

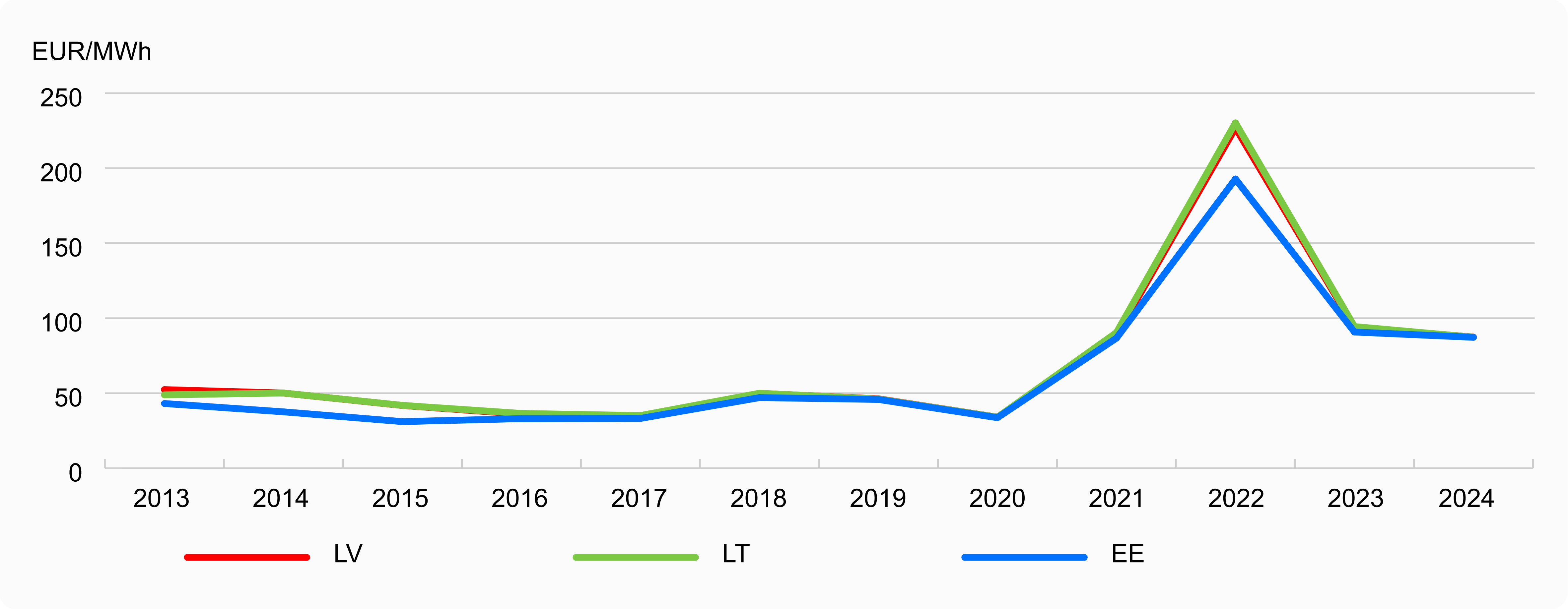
In September 2024, AST launched the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure for the Brocēni–Varduva interconnection. The relevant authorities have taken the necessary decisions, and a tender has been issued for selecting a consultant to carry out the EIA process. Further information is provided in Section 4.2.2.

4.5. National and regional electricity market development trends

Average annual exchange electricity prices in the Baltic states

Year	EE (EUR/MWh)	LT (EUR/MWh)	EN (EUR/MWh)
2013	43.14	48.93	52.40
2014	37.61	50.13	50.12
2015	31.08	41.92	41.85
2016	33.06	36.54	36.09
2017	33.20	35.13	34.68
2018	47.07	50.00	49.90
2019	45.86	46.12	46.28
2020	33.69	34.04	34.05
2021	86.73	90.45	88.78
2022	192.82	230.23	226.91
2023	90.79	94.44	93.89
2024	87.27	87.34	87.43

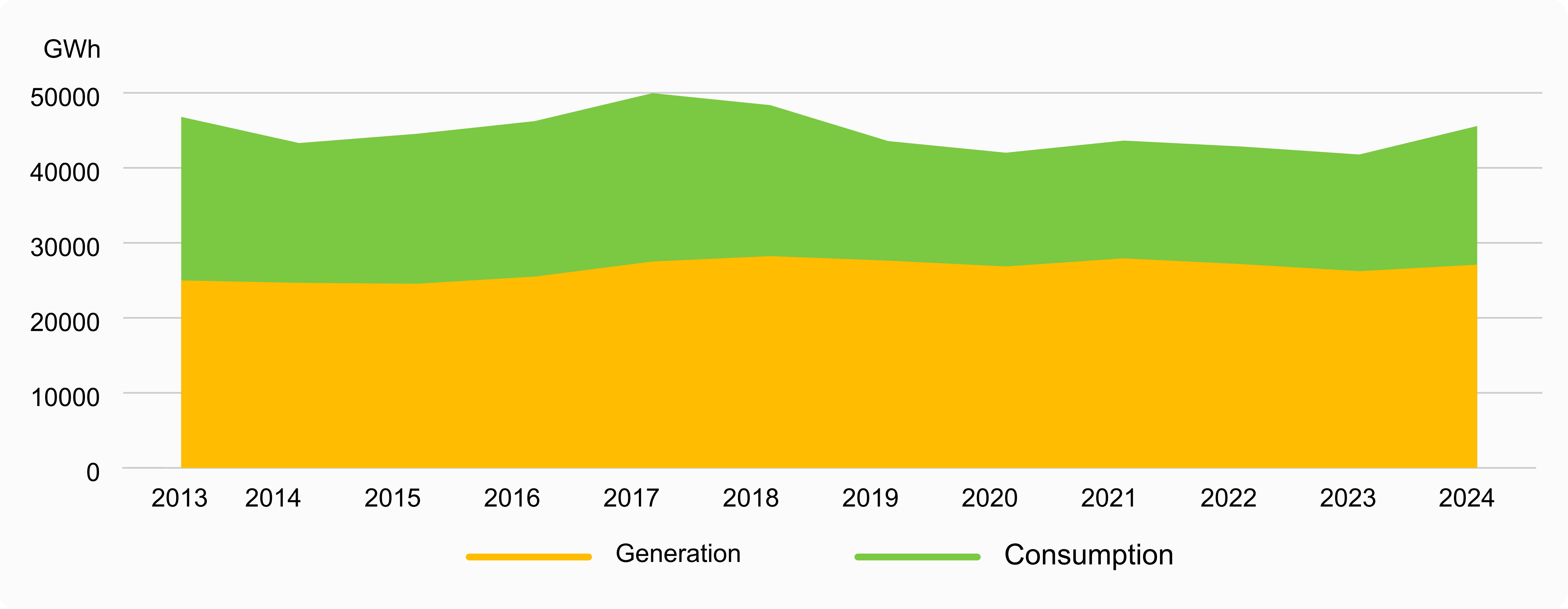
Source: NordPool



Baltic countries electricity generation, consumption, balance

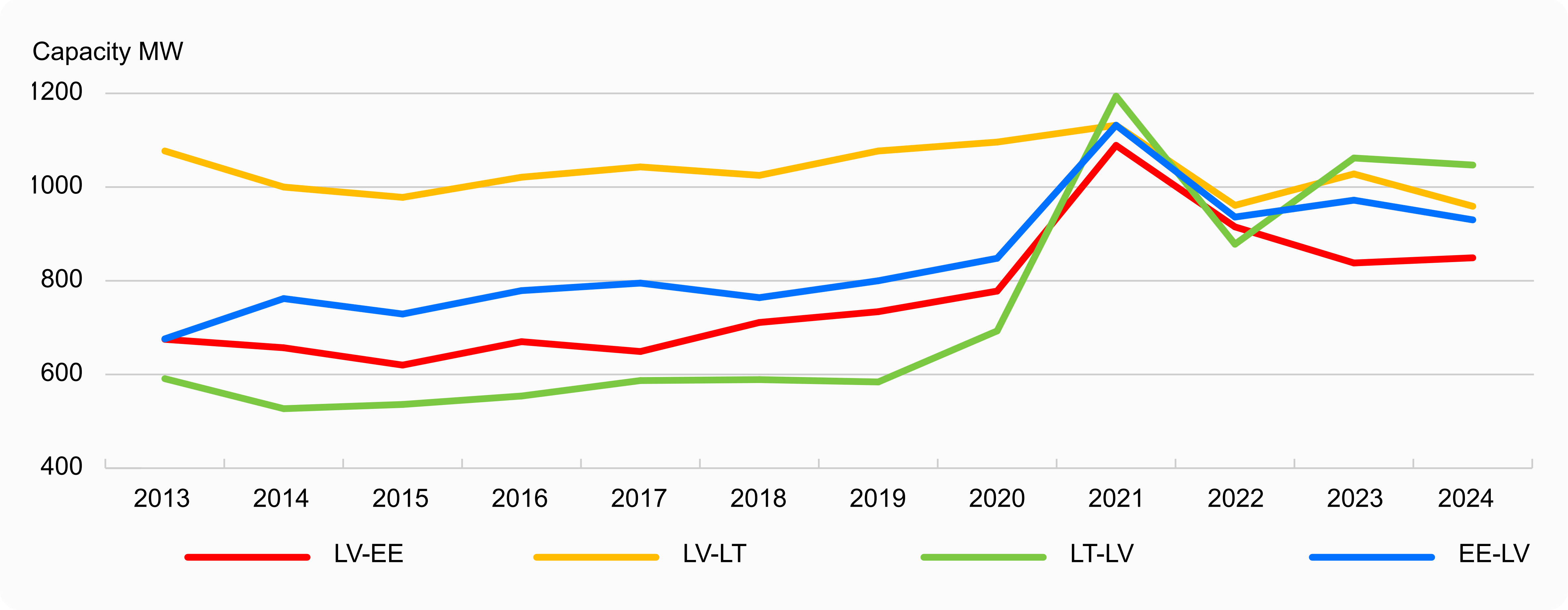
Year	Consumption, GWh	Generation, GWh	Balance, GWh
2013	24,992	21,804	-3,188
2014	24,669	18,640	-6,029
2015	24,550	19,992	-4,558
2016	25,500	20,730	-4,770
2017	27,511	22,448	-5,063
2018	28,230	20,132	-8,098
2019	27,631	15,941	-11,691
2020	26,856	15,162	-11,694
2021	27,935	15,701	-12,234
2022	27,165	15,680	-11,485
2023	26,225	15,557	-10,668
2024	27,090	18,488	-8,602

Source: Transparency platform



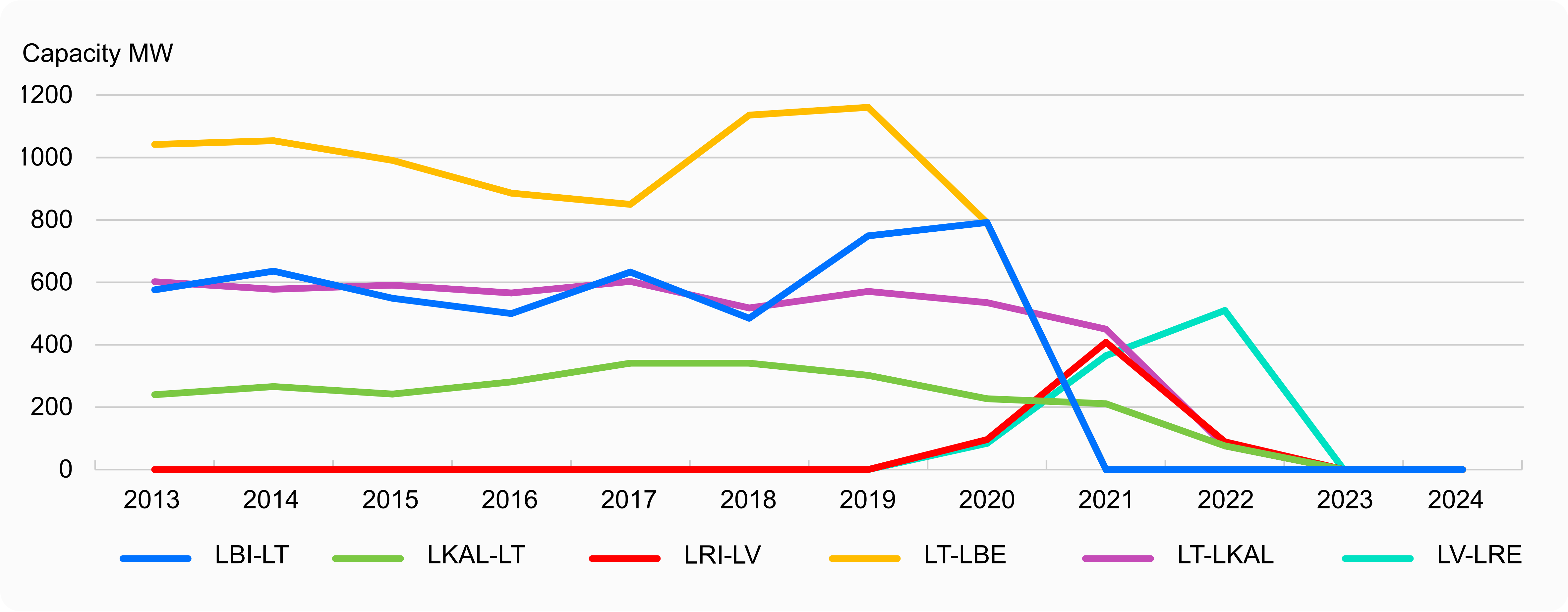
Average annual cross-border capacity available for electricity trading at the internal borders of the Baltic states

Year	Capacity (MW)			
	EE-LV	LT-LV	LV-EE	LV-LT
2013	676	591	675	1,077
2014	762	527	657	1,000
2015	729	536	620	978
2016	779	554	670	1,021
2017	795	587	649	1,043
2018	764	589	711	1,025
2019	800	584	734	1,077
2020	848	693	778	1,096
2021	1,132	1,194	1,089	1,132
2022	936	878	915	961
2023	972	1,062	838	1,028
2024	930	1,047	849	959



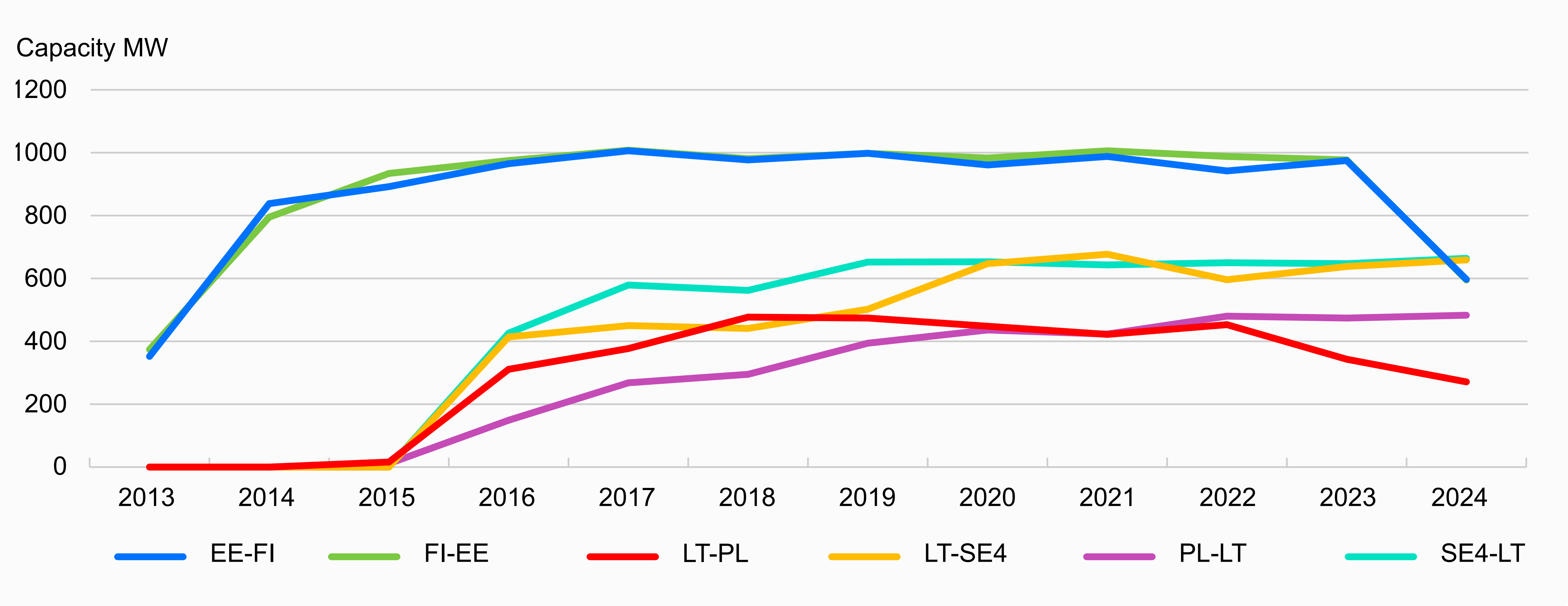
Average annual cross-border capacity available for electricity trading at the external borders of the Baltic states with third countries

Year	Capacity (MW)					
	LBI-LT	LKAL-LT	LRI-LV	LT-LBE	LT-LKAL	LV-LRE
2013	576	240	0	1,042	602	0
2014	636	266	0	1,054	578	0
2015	549	242	0	991	591	0
2016	500	281	0	886	566	0
2017	633	341	0	850	603	0
2018	485	341	0	1,136	518	0
2019	749	302	0	1,161	571	0
2020	792	227	96	791	535	84
2021	0	211	408	0	450	365
2022	0	76	89	0	76	510
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0



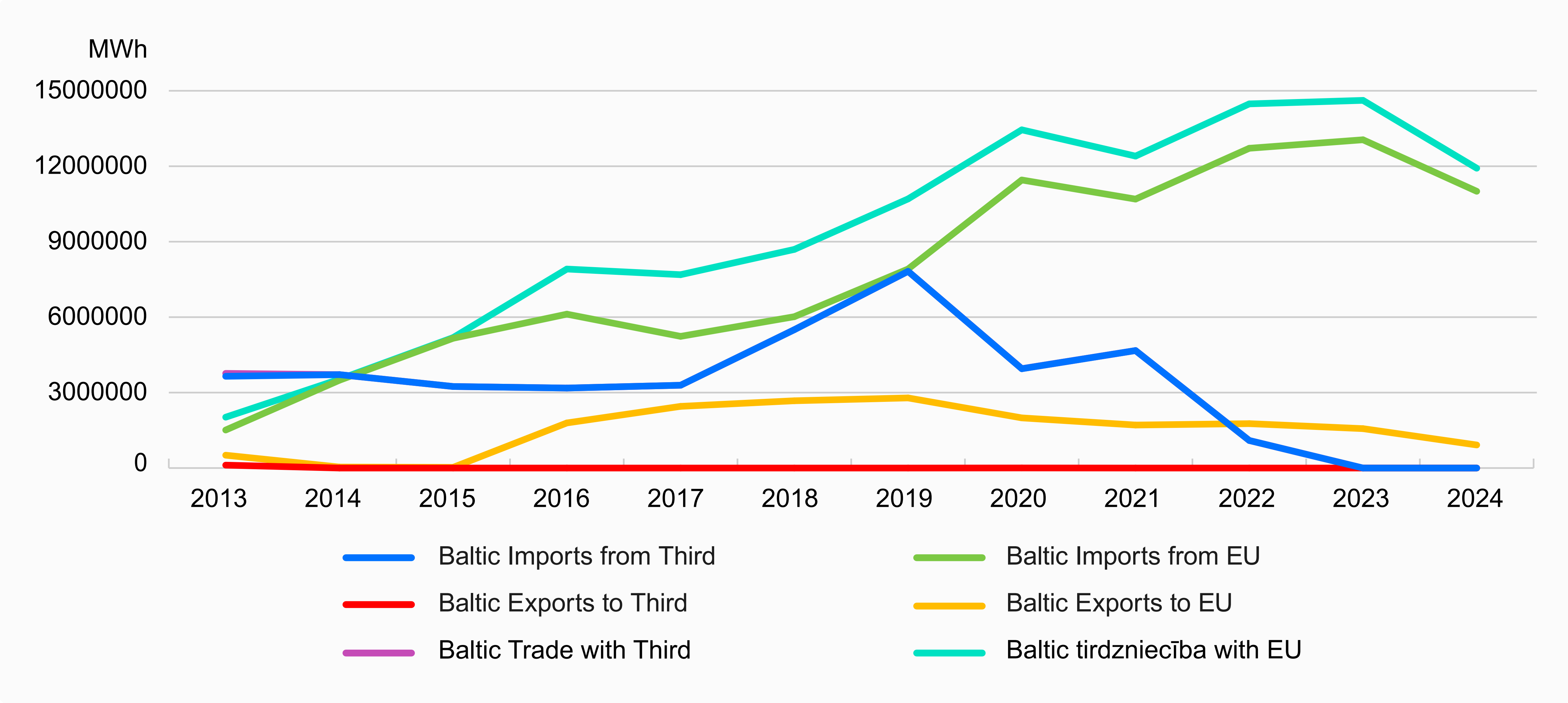
Average annual cross-border capacity available for electricity trading at the external borders of the Baltic states with European Union countries

Year	Capacity (MW) EE-FI	FI-EE	LT-PL	LT-SE4	PL-LT	SE4-LT
2013	352	374	0	0	0	0
2014	838	795	0	0	0	0
2015	892	934	16	0	11	0
2016	965	975	311	414	149	426
2017	1,006	1,008	377	450	268	579
2018	977	981	477	441	295	562
2019	998	998	474	502	394	652
2020	961	983	448	647	436	653
2021	988	1,006	422	677	423	643
2022	942	988	453	596	480	650
2023	975	977	343	638	474	647
2024	597	595	271	659	483	664



Day-ahead electricity trading volumes in the Baltic States

Year	Baltic Imports from Third (MWh)	Baltic Imports from EU (MWh)	Baltic Exports to Third (MWh)	Baltic Exports to EU (MWh)	Baltic Trade with Third (MWh)	Baltic Trade with EU (MWh)
2013	3,648,392	1,511,311	115,230	510,488	3,763,622	2,021,799
2014	3,713,994	3,490,904	0	39,290	3,713,994	3,530,193
2015	3,242,246	5,159,875	0	27,583	3,242,246	5,187,457
2016	3,180,514	6,118,902	0	1,793,259	3,180,514	7,912,161
2017	3,292,126	5,235,794	0	2,452,397	3,292,126	7,688,191
2018	5,500,969	6,018,102	0	2,675,208	5,500,969	8,693,310
2019	7,822,237	7,913,522	0	2,787,569	7,822,237	10,701,091
2020	3,948,685	11,453,503	3,098	1,993,997	3,951,783	13,447,500
2021	4,670,974	10,693,266	0	1,709,819	4,670,974	12,403,085
2022	1,095,320	12,714,353	0	1,765,408	1,095,320	14,479,761
2023	0	13,052,617	0	1,566,544	0	14,619,161
2024	0	11,004,194	0	917,205	0	11,921,399



4.5.1. Transition from 60-minute to 15-minute imbalance settlement period

Since production for most renewable energy sources is variable and weather-dependent, they cannot be controlled by network operators or the market. These fluctuations in renewables generation can create a discrepancy in electricity supply and demand: additional flexibility is needed to balance the electric system[1]. As the number of wind and solar plants connected to the grid grows, a need arises to control the balance more accurately. This can be facilitated by shortening both the balance control period and the imbalance settlement period.

The European regulation* prescribes a reduction of the imbalance settlement period from 60 minutes to 15 minutes. In accordance with the derogation from the Regulation granted by the Baltic regulators, the transition to a 15-minute imbalance settlement period in the Baltic States was to be completed by 1 January 2025. Consequently, from 1 January 2025, balance responsible parties (BRPs) are required to submit their balance schedules in 15-minute periods, and imbalance settlement will likewise be carried out on a 15-minute basis.

* Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing.

4.5.2. Transition to 15-minute periods in electricity trading

The TSOs of the Baltic states are also planning to change the electricity market model to enable market participants to arrange the provision of balance more accurately after the introduction of the 15-minute imbalance settlement period. In conjunction with the electricity market operator (the exchange), the Baltic TSOs plan to introduce 15-minute trading in the day-ahead electricity markets.

The switch to trading in 15-minute periods on the day-ahead market is intended to take place in the second half of 2025, simultaneously across Europe. The transition to 15-minute trading periods on the same-day market will vary from one European region to the other. The TSOs of the Baltic states implemented the switch to trading in 15-minute periods on the same-day market already in the fourth quarter of 2024.

4.5.3. Additional same-day market auctions

An auction takes place on the day-ahead electricity market that determines the price of electricity and the cross-border commercial flows in every trading zone. The day-ahead market algorithm ensures that the electricity purchase and sale transactions are concluded in a way that maximises social benefit while considering the network operation constraints imposed by the transmission system operators. It is also important that the algorithm for electricity flows and setting the prices ensures the optimal utilisation of cross-border trading capacity.

In the current same-day market model, the continuous trading mechanism does not enable the optimal utilisation of and pricing for cross-border capacity, as access is granted to traders on a first-come first-served basis. To address this shortcoming, in 2019 the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) decided to organise additional intra-day capacity allocation auctions, complementing the day-ahead auction (held daily at 13:00): at 16:00 and 23:00 on the previous day, and at 11:00 on the same day. The Baltic TSOs introduced additional same-day auctions in June 2024.

[1] Michelle Antretter et al. Digitalisation of Energy Flexibility. Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI. EU Publications, 2022. doi.org/doi/10.2833/113770.

4.5.4. Transition from 60 to 30 minutes inter-zone closing time in the same-day market

In addition, the project "30-Minute Interzonal Gate Closure Time on the Same-Day Market (30min IDCZGCT)" has been launched. EU Regulation 2024/1747 stipulates that, from 1 January 2026, the same day interzonal market shall close no later than 30 minutes before real time. The Regulation also provides the possibility for TSOs to request a derogation. The project aims to shorten the same day interzonal market gate closure time to 30 minutes before real time, thereby enhancing market flexibility and enabling market participants to respond more effectively to short-term changes in electricity demand and supply.

4.5.5. Balancing market development

The Baltic TSOs cooperate on the long-term development of the balancing market and the provision of balancing energy bids. Since 1 January 2018, the Baltic TSOs have operated a common balancing model for the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian power systems within the Baltic Coordinated Balancing Area. However, following the synchronisation of the Baltic power systems with the Continental Europe Synchronous Area (CESA) in 2024 and the transition to the planned control model, the Baltic TSOs have modified the balancing framework by introducing balancing control in three separate control areas.

4.5.6. mFRR market and accession to MARI

According to Articles 19(2), 20(2), 21(2), and 22(2) of the EBGL, European TSOs must establish single European platforms for the exchange of balancing energy. For the development and management of these platforms, the TSOs must follow uniform platform management processes, and these platforms must consist of at least an activation optimisation function/imbalance netting process function and a TSO-to-TSO settlement function.

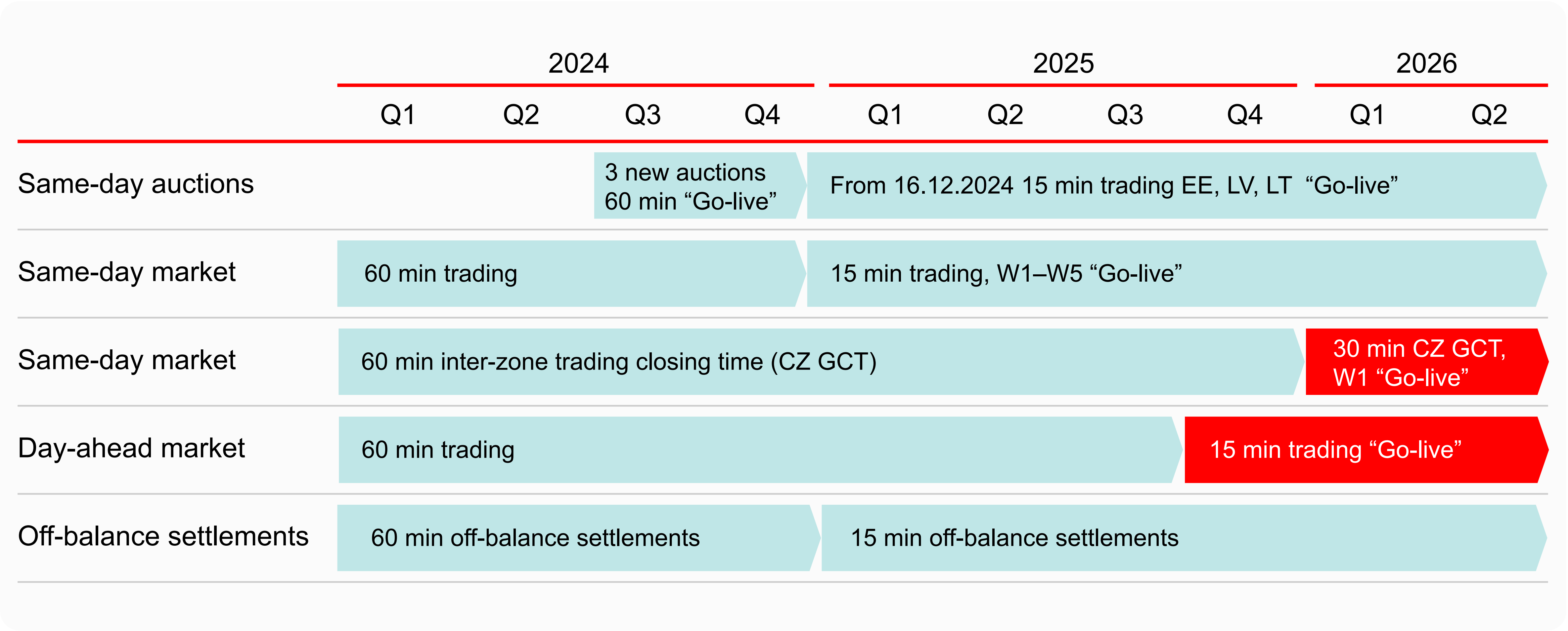
Joining the MARI platform not only makes it possible for the TSOs to comply with the EBGL requirements but also contributes to the creation of integrated European balancing markets in general, improving competition and ensuring equal opportunities for market participants at the regional level. A more liquid and larger market will improve balancing efficiency and ensure greater availability of balancing energy, thus contributing to the reliability of energy systems.

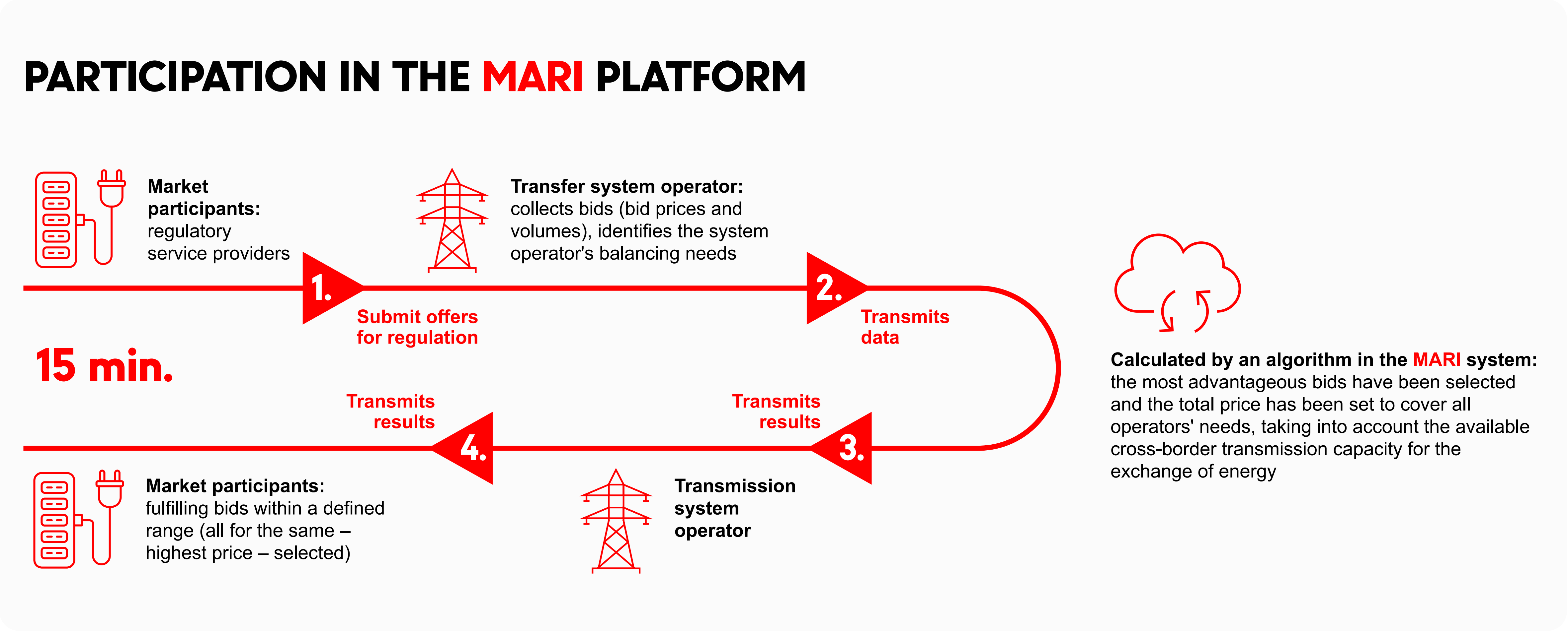
The Baltic TSOs joined the MARI platform in early October 2024 and began operational use on 9 October 2024. Since joining MARI, all manual frequency restoration reserve (mFRR) offers from market participants have been submitted to a common platform, where they are optimised against the TSOs' activation requests. The platform performs both demand netting and market optimisation, meaning that the most economically efficient bids for activation are selected, considering the available interzonal transmission capacities.

The optimisation area will expand as additional TSOs join the platform. The accession plan is regularly updated and published on the MARI project website.

The Baltic TSOs' accession to MARI represents an important step towards the establishment of a single European balancing market.

Key changes in the electricity market model





4.5.7. aFRR market and joining the PICASSO platform

PICASSO ('Platform for the International Coordination of Automated Frequency Restoration and Stable System Operation') and IGCC ('International Grid Control Cooperation') are projects that set up a specialised coordinated European IT platform for the efficient exchange of balancing energy from aFRR and provide a coordinated imbalance netting process ('INP'), which reduces the amount of aFRR activations required.

Similarly to the MARI platform, the PICASSO platform fosters the creation of an integrated European balancing market, which will improve competition and create equal opportunities for market participants at the regional level, with a wider availability of resources, in this case in the form of aFRR energy. The imbalance settlement and activation optimisation functions that operated on a 4-second cycle and is integrated into PICASSO also make it possible to minimise the amount of reverse automatic activations in Europe, enabling high efficiency of the aFRR energy market and the frequency recovery process, while still complying with high reliability standards.

In view of the need to introduce 15-minute balancing control – in line with the transition to a 15-minute imbalance settlement period – and to ensure compliance with Articles 145(1)–(4) and 145(6) of the System Operation Guideline (SOGL), which, following the synchronisation of the Baltic power systems with the Continental Europe Synchronous Area (CESA), also apply to the Baltic TSOs and require each TSO to implement the automatic Frequency Restoration Process (aFRP) and operate one Frequency Restoration Controller (FRC) per control area for the calculation of aFRR activation setpoints, AST has implemented both aFRP and aFRR within its control area.

As per EBGL, all TSOs pursuing aFRP and all TSOs in the Continental Europe Synchronous Area must use the platform developed for European TSOs (PICASSO) for these processes. Accordingly, AST's accession took place in April 2025.

The other TSOs are expected to join the platform in the future (see the plan for joining PICASSO), creating an increasingly broad and unified European market for aFRR balancing energy.

4.5.8. Baltic balancing capacity market

On 4 February 2025, the Baltic Balancing Capacity Market (BCM), jointly established by the Baltic TSOs, became operational. The balancing capacity market is an essential tool for TSOs to ensure the availability of reserves required for the secure operation of the transmission system. These reserves can subsequently be activated through the balancing energy markets.

The Baltic balancing capacity market proposal provides a single balancing capacity procurement and transmission capacity allocation process to enable regulated service providers in the Baltic states to compete in the single Baltic balancing capacity market, ensuring the most efficient procurement of balancing capacity in the Baltic states.

According to the methodologies prepared, a significant part of the transmission capacity between the Baltic states can be allocated to exchanging and sharing balancing capacity. However, the allocation of transmission capacity between the Baltic states must follow the principle of economic benefit. The allocation of transmission capacity is carried out before the day-ahead electricity market is triggered in accordance with the methodology of Article 41(1) of EBGL, which provides for a 'market-based capacity allocation process, whereby the economic benefits of the allocation of transmission capacity for free cross-border trade and the allocation of capacity for reserve exchange and sharing will be simultaneously assessed as part of the procurement'. Up to 50 % of the tradable transmission capacity at the border can be allocated in this way, but this value can be increased to 70 % of the transmission capacity if the constraint prevents the necessary amount of reserve capacity from being provided.

The market time unit for the Baltic balancing capacity market auctions (FCR and FRR) is equal to the day-ahead electricity market time unit. The planned transition of the day-ahead market from 60-minute to 15-minute trading intervals in 2025 will also have an impact on the balancing capacity market.

The Baltic TSOs have designated Frequency Containment Reserves (FCR), aFRR, and mFRR as capacity products within the Baltic Balancing Capacity Market. The volume of capacity to be procured must correspond to the dimensioning reserve requirement for the Baltic LFC block.

In the initial phase, only FCR and mFRR reserves were procured by the Baltic TSOs within the Baltic Balancing Capacity Market. However, once all Baltic TSOs have joined the PICASSO platform, enabling the regional exchange of aFRR energy, it is planned to begin procuring aFRR capacity within the Baltic Balancing Capacity Market. The first Baltic aFRR capacity procurement is scheduled for 15 April 2025 for the day-ahead delivery period.

The Baltic TSOs are participating in the Common Optimisation of Balancing Reserve and Cross-Zonal Capacity Allocation (COBRA) project, which is developing a common European centralised solution for transmission capacity allocation in accordance with the European TSO harmonised cross-zonal capacity allocation methodology (HCZCAM), developed under Article 28(3) of the Electricity Balancing Guideline (EBGL). According to the HCZCAM, its development is set for 30 June 2026, and the deadline for local implementation is 20 June 2027. Accordingly, a European balancing capacity market is expected to emerge, like the mFRR and aFRR European balancing energy markets, providing an increasing range of options for balancing market participants.

IMPACT ON THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM SERVICE FEE

5. IMPACT ON THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM SERVICE FEE

5.1. Impact of infrastructure projects on transmission system service fees

To ensure the sustainable development of the transmission system, the Development Plan includes financial investments both for the rehabilitation and capacity maintenance of the existing network and for the development of new interconnections aimed at strengthening energy security and protecting critical infrastructure.

In accordance with Section 7 and 8 of the Capital Cost Accounting and Calculation Methodology approved by Public Utilities Commission Council Decision No. 1/12 of 29 August 2022, the part of the value of the assets funded with the co-financing of the European Union and through overload fee income (OFI) is not to be included in the calculation of power transmission system service fees.

Within the current regulatory framework, capital investments in infrastructure projects are included in the calculation of fees once they are commissioned. The capital expenditures of infrastructure projects as part of the fee consist of:

- the return on capital from the AST-financed share of the assets created, according to the rate of return on capital set by PUC;
- depreciation of the AST-financed share of the assets.

For information about the impact of infrastructure projects on the transmission fee in the next regulatory period, see section 'Forecast of changes in the average value of tariffs for transmission system services for the next regulatory period.'

Using the available financial resources and sources of project financing in an efficient way, AST makes every effort to ensure that the infrastructure investments have the least possible impact on its transmission system service fees.

The Company carries out a detailed assessment of the investments required for the renewal of the existing transmission system and shall plan such investments as necessary to ensure the continuity of electricity transmission services. The Development Plan does not anticipate a significant increase in the amount of technical infrastructure required; however, given the sharp rise in construction costs, the level of financial investment needed for the renewal of existing infrastructure is increasing. Given the rise in construction costs, investments in the renewal of existing infrastructure can no longer be financed solely from the depreciation of existing assets, which has an adverse effect on the transmission tariff. According to the Company's estimates, the impact of financial investments in the renewal of existing infrastructure on the average transmission tariff is 1.0 %.

Projects aimed at developing new interconnections and enhancing critical infrastructure protection are planned to be implemented with EU co-financing, thereby minimising their impact on the transmission tariff.

Change in units transmitted (EUR/MWh) compared to the current fee

Project name	Impact on average tariff after project completion*
Critical infrastructure protection projects	1.6 %
Construction of a new 330kV PTL Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva	2.7 %
4th interconnection between Estonia and Latvia	8.4 %

* The calculation of the effect on the fee includes the influence of infrastructure projects on capital expenditures, including the current rate of return on capital of 2.72 % and EU co-financing of 50 %.

5.2. Forecast of changes in the average value of tariffs for transmission system services for the next regulatory period

PUC Council Decision No. 64 of 22 May 2023 approved power transmission service fees for the 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2025 regulatory period ('current transmission fees'). The next regulatory period, thus, starts on 1 January 2026. According to Section 60 of the 'Methodology for the calculation of fees for electricity transmission system services' ('Methodology'), the next draft fees of AST must be submitted for review to PUC by no later than 1 August 2025. According to Section 3 of the Methodology, the regulatory period is between two and five years.

Under the current regulatory framework, transmission tariffs in the next regulatory period will be influenced by infrastructure projects due to be commissioned by the end of 2025, which were implemented under the previous Development Plans approved by PUC.

AST has taken several measures to reduce the costs associated with synchronisation, including:

- Channelling EU co-financing and overload fee income into capital investment projects, with more than EUR 300 million in EU co-financing, and more than EUR 90 million in OFI. The impact on the fee already in effect is a cost reduction of EUR 9.8 million. Long-term positive effect on the fee.
- Purchase and installation of BESS: the installation of the equipment is expected to result in significant cost savings of around EUR 20 million a year.
- Installation of synchronisation equipment: three synchronous compensators will be used to provide system inertia, voltage adjustment and reactive power support. The operation of the equipment will result in significant cost savings, estimated at EUR 3.8 million a year.

Assessing the impact of the infrastructure projects included in the development plan on the average fee for transmission system services reveals that at the cost base of EUR 94.5 million included in the rate currently charged, and the current rate of return on capital at 2.72 %, the impact of investments in infrastructure projects on the average transmission fee is estimated to be 0.6 %. This estimate does not include other uncontrollable costs and does not represent the total possible changes in transmission fees in the next regulatory period. Given that the next regulatory period is scheduled to begin on 1 January 2026, this estimate does not take into account the impact of infrastructure projects planned for commissioning from 2026 onwards. The impact of these projects on the average transmission tariff is described in Chapter 5.1.

	Current fee	Next regulatory period	Next regulatory period/current fee
Regulated asset base	432,691.0	442,118.4	2 %
Rate of return on capital	2.72 %	2.72 %	–
Return on capital	11,769.2	12,025.6	2 %
Wear	22,497.1	22,811.3	1 %
Total capital expenditures	**34,266.3**	**34,837.0**	**2 %**
Total cost in the current fee	94,516.4		
Impact of investments in infrastructure projects on the average fee in the next regulatory period, EUR/MWh		**0.6 %**	

In assessing the changes in transmission fees in the next regulatory period, it should be considered that in addition to the above, the transmission fee changes are significantly influenced by factors beyond AST's control, such as the electricity prices at the exchange, electricity consumption, inflation, rate of return on capital set by PUC, etc.

According to the 'Methodology for recording and calculating capital costs' approved by PUC, starting from 2025 the rate of return on power transmission capital is determined in nominal terms (currently done in real terms). The effect of a 1 percentage point increase in the rate of return on capital on the average transmission fee in the next regulatory period is estimated at 4.7 %, so at a rate of return on capital of 3.72 %, the effect on the average transmission fee in the next regulatory period increases from 0.6 % to 5.3 %. According to Section 14 of the 'Methodology for recording and calculating capital costs', PUC will decide on the rate of return on capital to be used in the calculation of transmission fees in the next regulatory period by 1 September 2025.

In accordance with current regulations, changes in uncontrollable costs within a regulatory period are included in the fee calculation for the following regulatory period. Given the high uncertainty of the above factors, their impact on the price per unit transmitted in the next regulatory period is currently difficult to predict.

The priority of Augstsprieguma tīkls AS is to provide high-quality and reliable power transmission services at the lowest possible fees. In addition to the above measures, Augstsprieguma tīkls AS is continuously working on optimising the operating costs it has direct control over and on improving the efficiency of its processes.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Transmission system operator’s part of the plan included in the Community Plan for 2026–2035 (without VAT)

								Breakdown of financial contributions in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
No	**Project and facilities within its scope**	**Project implementation benefits**	**For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution**	**Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)**	**Commission-ing date (for recon-structions)**	**Total financial investments (million EUR)**	**Total project duration**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**	**2034**	**2035**
1. Fourth Latvia–Estonia interconnection																	
1.1.	Fourth Latvia–Estonia interconnection	Increasing of transmission network capacity, improving the security of power supply in the Baltic region.	none	Required to increase the capacity of the Latvia–Estonia cross-section by about 1000 MW, taking into account the planned development of the Estlink 3 interconnection between Estonia and Finland, as well as the need to reinforce infrastructure for both offshore and onshore wind generation.	2033	307.20	2026–2033	0.20	1.00	1	30	65	70	70	70		
2. Construction of a new 330kV PTL Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva (LT)																	
2.1.	Construction of a new 330kV PTL Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva (interconnection with Lithuania)	Increasing of transmission network capacity, improving the security of power supply in the Baltic region.	none	To ensure secure and stable operation of the Latvian electricity system, as well as of the EE–LV 4 interconnection itself, requires reinforcement of the internal transmission network through the construction of a 330 kV line from Ventspils to Brocēni, followed by a new interconnection from Brocēni in Latvia to the Varduva substation in Lithuania. The new 330kV powerline is planned to have a capacity of 2000 A. The length in the territory of Latvia is about 150 km.	2031	97.90	2026–2031	0.60	0.20	2	30	30	35.1				
3. Critical infrastructure protection projects																	
3.1.	Critical infrastructure protection projects	Increasing the reliability and stability of electricity supply.	none	This set of projects includes: 1. 330/15 kV reserve transformer for connecting synchronous compensators; 2. Two 330 kV autotransformers; 3. Mobile supports; 4. Video surveillance and video analytics systems; 5. Upgrading of security systems; 6. Access control systems; 7. Measures to improve physical security; 8. Measures to protect critical structures; 9. Drone detection systems; drones for conducting site inspections; 10. Shelters for personnel.	2029	58.42	2026–2029	19.58	16.17	14.42	8.25						
						463.52	**Kopā**	**20.38**	**17.37**	**17.42**	**68.25**	**95.00**	**105.10**	**70.00**	**70.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Notes:.

1. For interconnections, the plan only indicates the project parameters and the financial investments necessary for the implementation of the project within the territory of Latvia.

Person authorised to represent the transmission system operator: Board member **Arnis Daugulis**

Edgars Lazda (edgars.lazda@ast.lv)

ANNEX 2

Transmission system operator’s part of the plan not included in the Community Plan for 2026–2035 (without VAT)

			Breakdown of financial contributions in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
No	**Name**	**Total financial investments (million EUR)**		**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**	**2034**	**2035**
1.	Substations	145.59	9.77	6.66	30.12	18.60	14.61	14.95	11.48	12.07	16.29	11.04
2.	Replacements of auto-transformers and transform-ers	80.02	10.10	0.90	9.19	6.18	12.05	8.30	5.10	10.20	10.00	8.00
3.	Cable lines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Overhead lines	109.32	7.53	12.55	10.54	10.49	9.44	9.62	13.13	12.70	11.50	11.83
5.	Other activities	81.66	11.52	15.71	14.68	8.48	3.83	4.09	9.57	4.55	4.76	4.48
6.	**Total**	**416.59**	**38.92**	**35.81**	**64.53**	**43.76**	**39.92**	**36.96**	**39.28**	**39.52**	**42.55**	**35.35**

Person authorised to represent the transmission system operator: Board member **Arnis Daugulis**

Edgars Lazda (edgars.lazda@ast.lv)

ANNEX 3

Financial investment in transmission infrastructure in 2026–2035 (without VAT)

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
1.	Fourth Latvia–Estonia interconnection	Increasing of transmission network capacity, improving the security of power supply in the Baltic region.	none	Latvia	Required to increase the capacity of the Latvia–Estonia cross-section by about 1000 MW, taking into account the planned development of the Estlink 3 interconnection between Estonia and Finland, as well as the need to reinforce infrastructure for both offshore and onshore wind generation.	2033	AST funding 50 % / EU funding 50 %	307.20	2026–2033	0.20	1.00	1.00	30.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00		
	Work as part of the project:																		
2.	Construction of a new 330 kV PTL Ventspils–Brocēni–Varduva (interconnection with Lithuania)	Increasing of transmission network capacity, improving the security of power supply in the Baltic region.	none	Latvia	To ensure secure and stable operation of the Latvian electricity system, as well as of the EE–LV 4 interconnection itself, requires reinforcement of the internal transmission network through the construction of a 330 kV line from Ventspils to Brocēni, followed by a new interconnection from Brocēni in Latvia to the Varduva substation in Lithuania. The new 330 kV powerline is planned to have a capacity of 2000 A. The length in the territory of Latvia is about 150 km.	2031	AST funding 50 % / EU funding 50 %	97.90	2026–2031	0.60	0.20	2.00	30.00	30.00	35.10				
	Work as part of the project:																		
3.	Critical infrastructure protection projects	Increasing the reliability and stability of electricity supply.	none	Latvia	This set of projects includes: 1. 330/15 kV reserve transformer for connecting synchronous compensators; 2. Two 330 kV autotransformers; 3. Mobile supports; 4. Video surveillance and video analytics systems; 5. Upgrading of security systems; 6. Access control systems; 7. Measures to improve physical security; 8. Measures to protect critical structures; 9. Drone detection systems; drones for conducting site inspections; 10. Shelters for personnel.	2029	AST funding 50 % / EU funding 50 %	58.42	2026–2029	19.58	16.17	14.42	8.25						
	Work as part of the project:																		
European TYNDP 2022 projects total:										**20.38**	**17.37**	**17.42**	**68.25**	**95.00**	**105.10**	**70.00**	**70.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
4	Transmission line rebuild at substation No. 1 Andrejsala	Construction of the substation at a new site, at the request of the owner of the land. Infrastructure improvements in accordance with the approved detailed planning	none	Latvia, Riga		1970	SIA RW Infra funding	1.08	2025–2026	0.90	0.18								
	Work as part of the project:									Transmission network cable reconstruction									
5	Rebuilding of the substation Miezīte for connection of the wind power plant	Installation of new connection	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Conversion of the existing H-shaped circuit to a 110 kV double-circuit configuration at the Miezīte substation, including the construction of a new connection	1982	SIA Laflora Energy	5.46	2025–20256	1.65	0.61								
	Work as part of the project:									2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using outdoor switchgear designs Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning	1 pc. 110 kV connection reconstruction by OSG. Site improvement, completion, inspection, commissioning.								
6	Rebuilding of 110 kV Viskaļi–Miezīte and Miezīte–Džūkste PTL for connection of the wind power plant	Installation of new connection	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Reconstruction of a 110 kV PTL		SIA Laflora Energy	1.24	2025–20256	0.09									
	Work as part of the project:									Reconstruction work of a 110 kV PTL									
7	Construction of a new substation Launkalne for connection of the wind power plant of SIA WPR2	Installation of new connection	none	Launkalne Rural Territory, Smiltene Municipality	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		SIA WPR2 funding	3.96	2025–2026	0.35									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
8	Construction of a new substation Launkalne-2	Installation of new connection	none	Launkalne Rural Territory, Smiltene Municipality	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	3.07	2025–2026	0.62									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
9	Rebuilding of the substation Barkava for connection of the solar power plant of SIA Max Solar	Installation of new connection	none	Latvia, Barkava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection by installing a new connection.		SIA Max Solar funding	3.65	2025–2026	0.12									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
10	Construction of a new substation Ziemeļu forti for the connection of the wind power plant of SIA Rapsoil	Installation of new connection	none	Latvia, Liepāja	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		SIA Rapsoil funding	4.07	2023–2026	0.05									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
11	Construction of a new substation Lejastrazdi for the connection of the wind power plant of SIA Pienava Wind	Installation of new connection	none	Lejasstrazdi, Dobele Rural Territory	Construction of a new 330 kV substation with a double-busbar circuit.		SIA Pienava Wind funding	8.18	2025–2026	4.08									
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of several 330 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
12	Construction of a new substation Ēdole for the connection of the solar power plant of SIA Vestman Zemes Fonds	Installation of new connection	none	Ēdole Rural Territory, Kuldīga Municipality	Construction of a new 330 kV substation with a double-busbar circuit.		SIA Vestman Zemes Fonds funding	8.29	2025–2026	2.89									
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of several 330 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
13	Construction of a new substation Cīrava for the connection of the solar power plant of SIA DSE Aizpute Solar	Installation of new connection	none	Cīrava Rural Territory, Dienvidkurzeme Municipality	Construction of a new 330 kV substation with a double-busbar circuit.		SIA DSE Aizpute Solar funding	7.95	2025–2026	0.05									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
14	Construction of a new substation Platene for the connection of the wind power plant of SIA Ventspils Wind	Installation of new connection	none	Tārgale Rural Territory, Ventspils Municipality	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		SIA Ventspils Wind funding	5.22	2025–2026	0.75									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
15	Construction of a new substation Tume-2 for the connection of the solar power plant of SIA IGN RES DEV2	Installation of new connection	none	Tume Rural Territory, Tukums Municipality	Construction of a new 330 kV substation with a double-busbar circuit.		SIA IGN RES DEV2 funding	9.10	2025–2026	2.15									
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of several 330 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
16	Construction of a new substation Audari for the connection of the wind power plant AS AB Wind	Installation of new connection	none	Priekule Rural Territory, Dienvidkurzeme Municipality	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		SIA AB Wind funding	4.50	2025–2026	2.97									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
17	Construction of a new substation Vāne for the connection of the wind power plant and solar power plant of SIA BRVE	Installation of new connection	none	Vāne Rural Territory, Tukums Municipality	Construction of a new 110 kV substation with an H-shaped circuit.		SIA BRVE funding	4.63	2025–2026	1.24									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
18	Construction of a new connection to the substation Brocēni 330 for the connection of the solar power plant of SIA Baltazar and BESS	Installation of new connection	none	Latvia, Ventspils	Construction of a new 110 kV connection at the substation Brocēni 330		SIA Baltazar funding	0.95	2025–2026	0.86									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
19	Construction of a new substation Zirņi for the connection of the solar power plant of SIA Sunly Land Solar 2 and BESS	Installation of new connection	none	Zirņi Rural Territory, Saldus Municipality	Construction of a new 330 kV substation with a double-busbar circuit.		SIA Sunly Land Solar 2 funding	7.37	2025–2026	5.61									
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of several 330 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
20	Contraction of a new connection to the substation TEC-2	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Ventspils	Construction of a new 110 kV connection at the substation EC-2 and installation of a new T No.3 transformer.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	2.79	2025–2026	0.94									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
21	Change of technical parameters at substation Tēraudlietuve	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Jēkabpils	Change in permitted load from 16 MVA and 32 MVA.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.51	2025–2026	0.02									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									

										Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
No	**Project and facilities within its scope**	**Project implementation benefits**	**For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution**	**Project facility location**	**Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)**	**Commissioning date (for reconstructions)**	**Source of financial investments**	**Total financial investments (million EUR)**	**Total project duration**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**	**2034**	**2035**
22	Change of technical parameters at substation Olaine	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Olaine	Change in permitted load from 25 MVA and 40 MVA.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.44	2025–2026	0.02									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
23	Change of technical parameters at substation Jāņaparks	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Valmiera	Change in permitted load from 10 MVA and 25 MVA.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.62	2025–2026	0.24									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
24	Change of technical parameters at substation Dobele	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Dobele	Change in permitted load from 16 MVA and 32 MVA.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.39	2025–2026	0.01									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
25	Change of technical parameters at substation Ieriķi	Change of technical parameters of an existing connection	none	Latvia, Ieriķi	Increasing safety by installing a second transformer.		AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.37	2025–2026	0.32									
	Work as part of the project:									Relocation of a transformer kept in reserve, grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
26	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Alūksne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Alūksne	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.09	2025–2026	0.05									
	Work as part of the project:									Transformer replacement									
27	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No. 2 in the substation Bauska	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Bauska	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1975	AS Sadales tīkls funding	0.06	2025–2026	0.03									
	Work as part of the project:									Transformer replacement									
Third party and connection fee projects total:										**26.01**	**0.79**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
28	Reconstruction of the 110 kV switchgear of the 110/20/10 kV substation Ogre	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ogre	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1968	AST funding	2.27	2020–2026	0.07									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
29	110/20 kV switchgear rebuild and replacement of transformers in 110 kV substation Kuldīga	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Kuldīga	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1959	"AST funding (Recovery Fund)"	5.70	2022–2026	0.05									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
30	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Carnikava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Carnikava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1981	"AST funding (Recovery Fund)"	2.68	2022–2026	0.05									
	Work as part of the project:									Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning									
31	110/20 kV switchgear rebuild and replacement of both transformers in 110 kV substation Līvāni	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Līvāni	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets and installing a power switch for each connection, replacing both the transformers	1982	AST funding	4.81	2024–2027	2.32	2.28								
	Work as part of the project:									2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning								
32	110/10 kV switchgear rebuild and replacement of transformers in 110 kV substation Andrejsala	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Construction of a two-bar circuit in the 110 kV switchgear (GIS design), installing 5 pcs. 110 kV sockets and replacing and both transformers.	1970	AST funding	10.27	2024–2027	6.53	1.04								
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of a GIS building and other infrastructure	Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, installation of equipment inspections, commissioning								

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
33	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/10 kV substation Latgale	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Latgale	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1973	AST funding	3.61	2026–2029	0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32						
	Work as part of the project:									Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning						
34	Reconstruction of 110/20 kV substation Priekule 110 kV distribution facility	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Priekule	Construction of a two-bar circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 6 new 110 kV sockets	1975	AST funding	5.39	2026–2029	0.05	0.30	3.06	1.98						
	Work as part of the project:									Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	3 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	3 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using outdoor switchgear designs Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning						
35	Reconstruction of 110/20 kV substation Špoģi 110 kV distribution facility	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Špoģi	Construction of an incomplete H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 3 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1988	AST funding	2.77	2026–2029	0.05	0.20	1.54	0.98						
	Work as part of the project:									Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	1 pc. Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs						
36	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in the 110/20 kV substation Tukums	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Tukums	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 110 kV connections.	1998	AST funding	0.76	2024–2026	0.19									
	Work as part of the project:									Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment									
37	Replacement of RPA and SCS at 330/110/10 kV substation TEC-1	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, for 15 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2000	AST funding	2.10	2026–2029	0.15	0.65	0.65	0.65						
	Work as part of the project:									Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment						

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
38	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110/10 kV substation Ventamonjaks	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ventspils	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2000	AST funding	0.84	2026–2028	0.06	0.39	0.39							
	Work as part of the project:									Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment							
39	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110/20/6 kV substation Jēkabpils	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jēkabpils	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2000	AST funding	0.84	2026–2028	0.06	0.39	0.39							
	Work as part of the project:									Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment							
40	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110/10 kV substation Purvciems	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, for 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2000	AST funding	0.70	2026–2028	0.05	0.26	0.39							
	Work as part of the project:									Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment							
41	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in the 110/10 kV substation Hanza	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 9 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2000	AST funding	1.26	2026–2029	0.09	0.39	0.39	0.39						
	Work as part of the project:									Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment						
42	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Sigulda	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Sigulda	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1974	AST funding	3.61	2027–2030		0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32					
	Work as part of the project:										Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning					
43	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/10 kV substation Torņakalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Construction of a two-bar circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 6 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1980	AST funding	5.39	2027–2030		0.05	0.30	3.06	1.98					
	Work as part of the project:										Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	3 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	3 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using outdoor switchgear designs Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning					

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
44	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Stelpe	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Stelpe	Construction of a two-bar circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 5 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1982	AST funding	4.50	2027–2033		0.05	0.25	2.55	1.65					
	Work as part of the project:										Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	3 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs					
45	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Lauma	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Liepāja	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1971	AST funding	3.61	2027–2030		0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32					
	Work as part of the project:										Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning					
46	Replacement of the 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Brocēni	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Brocēni	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2002	AST funding	0.70	2027–2029		0.05	0.26	0.39						
	Work as part of the project:										Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment						
47	Replacement of the 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Aizkraukle	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Aizkraukle	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 17 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2008	AST funding	2.38	2027–2030		0.17	0.65	0.78	0.78					
	Work as part of the project:										Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment					
48	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Liepāja	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Liepāja	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 8 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2001	AST funding	1.12	2027–2029		0.08	0.52	0.52						
	Work as part of the project:										Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment						
49	RPA and SCS replacement in the 110 kV substation Limbaži	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Limbaži	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2002	AST funding	0.70	2027–2029		0.05	0.26	0.39						
	Work as part of the project:										Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment						

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
50	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear at 110/20 kV substation Ludza	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ludza	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1963	AST funding	3.61	2028–2031			0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32				
	Work as part of the project:											Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning				
51	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Eleja	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Eleja	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1980	AST funding	3.61	2028–2031			0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32				
	Work as part of the project:											Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning				
52	Replacement of 110 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110/20/10 kV substation Bišuciems	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 11 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2003	AST funding	1.82	2028–2031			0.13	0.52	0.65	0.52				
	Work as part of the project:											Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment				
53	Purchase of a mobile substation	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia	For faster emergency response and the quicker restoration of electricity supply in the event of technical failures, and for rebuilding substations, the TSO will purchase a mobile substation. It is a high-voltage switchgear facility with a power transformer and auxiliary equipment necessary to enable the autonomous functioning of the substation, installed on a mobile platform.		AST funding	18.40	2028			18.4							
	Work as part of the project:											Purchase of a mobile substation							
54	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Salaspils	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Salaspils	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1979	AST funding	3.61	2029–2032				0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32			
	Work as part of the project:												Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning			

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
55	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Krāslava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Krāslava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1977	AST funding	3.61	2029–2032				0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32			
	Work as part of the project:												Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning			
56	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20/6 kV substation Iecava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Iecava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1969	AST funding	3.61	2029–2032				0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32			
	Work as part of the project:												Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning			
57	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Zilupe	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Zilupe	Construction of an incomplete H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 3 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1980	AST funding	2.77	2029–2032				0.05	0.20	1.54	0.98			
	Work as part of the project:												Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	1 pc. Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs			
58	Replacement of the 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Līksna	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Līksna	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2004	AST funding	0.98	2029–2031				0.07	0.39	0.52				
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment				
59	Replacement of 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Grobiņa	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Grobiņa	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2004	AST funding	0.98	2029–2031				0.07	0.39	0.52				
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment				
60	Replacement of the 110 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Brocēni	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Brocēni	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 9 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2003	AST funding	1.54	2029–2032				0.11	0.39	0.52	0.52			
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment			

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
61	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Mārupe	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Mārupe	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 9 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2004	AST funding	1.26	2029–2032				0.09	0.39	0.39	0.39			
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment			
62	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Vecmīlgrāvis	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2004	AST funding	0.70	2029–2031				0.05	0.26	0.39				
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment				
63	Reconstruction of 110 kV distribution facility in the 110/20 kV substation Ērgļi	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ērgļi	Construction of a semi-H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 2 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1967	AST funding	1.93	2030–2033					0.05	0.20	1.033	0.647		
	Work as part of the project:													Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections.	Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning		
64	Replacement of the 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110/20/10 kV substation Rīgas HES	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Salaspils	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2006	AST funding	0.84	2030–2032					0.06	0.39	0.39			
	Work as part of the project:													Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment			
65	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110 kV substation Krasts	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2003	AST funding	0.70	2030–2032					0.05	0.26	0.39			
	Work as part of the project:													Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment			
66	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in the 110 kV substation Daugava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Aizkraukle	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2005	AST funding	0.70	2030–2032					0.05	0.26	0.39			
	Work as part of the project:													Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment			

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
67	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/10 kV substation Iļģuciems	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1961	AST funding	3.61	2031–2034						0.05	0.20	2.04	1.319	
	Work as part of the project:														Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning	
68	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Ķekava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ķekava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1967	AST funding	3.61	2032–2035						0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32	
	Work as part of the project:														Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning	
69	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Kārsava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Kārsava	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1977	AST funding	3.61	2031–2034						0.05	0.20	2.04	1.319	
	Work as part of the project:														Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning	
70	Replacement of 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation Rēzekne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rēzekne	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2005	AST funding	0.70	2031–2033						0.05	0.26	0.39		
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment		
71	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110 kV substation Ķegums-1	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ķegums	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 10 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2006	AST funding	1.68	2031–2034						0.12	0.52	0.52	0.52	
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	
72	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Grobiņa	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Grobiņa	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 17 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2006	AST funding	2.38	2031–2034						0.17	0.65	0.78	0.78	
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
73	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Rēzekne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rēzekne	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 7 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2005	AST funding	1.26	2031–2034						0.09	0.39	0.39	0.39	
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	
74	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Madona	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Madona	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2006	AST funding	0.70	2031–2033						0.05	0.26	0.39		
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment		
75	Replacement of 110 kV RAA and DVS for the 110 kV substation Sarkandaugava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 4 110 kV connections.	2006	AST funding	0.70	2031–2033						0.05	0.26	0.39		
	Work as part of the project:														Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment		
76	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Auce	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Auce	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1979	AST funding	3.61	2032–2035							0.05	0.20	2.04	1.32
	Work as part of the project:															Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning
77	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Malta	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Malta	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 3 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1987	AST funding	2.77	2032–2035							0.05	0.20	1.537	0.983
	Work as part of the project:															Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	1 pc. Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning
78	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Alūksne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Alūksne	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1975	AST funding	3.61	2032–2035							0.05	0.20	2.041	1.32
	Work as part of the project:															Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
79	Reconstruction of 110 kV switchgear of 110/20 kV substation Dobele	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Dobele	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1974	AST funding	3.61	2032–2035							0.05	0.20	2.041	1.32
	Work as part of the project:															Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections. Grounds improvements, finalisation of work, inspections, commissioning
80	Replacement of the 330 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110/20/10 kV substation Bišuciems	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2002	AST funding	0.84	2032–2034							0.06	0.39	0.39	
	Work as part of the project:															Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	
81	110 kV RPA and SCS replacement in 110 kV substation Zunda	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2007	AST funding	0.70	2032–2034							0.05	0.26	0.39	
	Work as part of the project:															Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	
82	Replacement of 110 kV RPA and SCS at the 330/110 kV substation TEC-2	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Acone	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 18 110 kV connections.	2008	AST funding	1.92	2032–2035							0.18	0.78	0.78	0.78
	Work as part of the project:															Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
83	Replacement of 330 kV RPA and SCS at the substation No. 8 TEC-2	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Acone	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 7 330 kV connections.	2008	AST funding	0.70	2033–2035								0.05	0.26	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
84	Replacement of RPA and SCS at substation No. 76 Cēsis	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Cēsis	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2008	AST funding	0.70	2033–2035								0.05	0.26	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
85	Replacement of RPA and SCS at the substation No. 53 Brocēni 110	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Brocēni	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 6 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2002	AST funding	0.84	2033–2035								0.06	0.39	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
86	Reconstruction of 110 kV distribution facility at the 110/20 kV substation Preiļi	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Preiļi	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1978	AST funding	3.61	2033–2036								0.05	0.20	2.041
	Work as part of the project:																Preliminary design development	Engineering design development	2 pcs Rebuilding of 110 kV connections using OSG designs
87	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Salacgrīva	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Salacgrīva	Construction of a semi-H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 2 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1981	AST funding	1.93	2034–2037									0.05	0.20
	Work as part of the project:																	Preliminary design development	Engineering design development
88	Replacement of 330 kVRPA and SCS at substation No. 70 Valmiera	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Valmiera	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 10 pcs. 330 kV connections.	2010	AST funding	1.01	2034–2036									0.10	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
89	Replacement of RPA and SCS at substation Ezerkrasts	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Liepāja	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 3 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2010	AST funding	0.42	2034–2036									0.03	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
90	Replacement of RPA and SCS at the substation RAF	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 3 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2010	AST funding	0.42	2034–2036									0.03	0.39
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
91	Replacement of RPA and SCS at the substation Balvi	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Balvi	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2010	AST funding	0.70	2034–2036									0.05	0.26
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
92	Replacement of RPA and SCS at the substation Tīraine	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Tīraine	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2010	AST funding	0.70	2034–2036									0.05	0.26
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development	Replacement of RPA and SCS equipment
93	110 kV switchgear rebuild at the 110/20 kV substation Līksna	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Līksna	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 3 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1987	AST funding	2.77	2035–2038										0.05
	Work as part of the project:																		Preliminary design development
94	110 kV switchgear rebuild in the 110/20 kV substation Rūjiena	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rūjiena	Construction of an H-shaped circuit in the 110 kV switchgear, installing 4 pcs. 110 kV sockets, installing a power switch for each connection.	1978	AST funding	3.61	2035–2038										0.05
	Work as part of the project:																		Preliminary design development
95	RPA and SCS replacement at substation No. 119 Bastejkalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 2 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2001	AST funding	0.28	2035–2037										0.02
	Work as part of the project:																		Engineering design development
96	RPA and SCS replacement at substation No. 139 Zolitūde	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2008	AST funding	0.31	2035–2037										0.05
	Work as part of the project:																		Engineering design development
97	RPA and SCS replacement at substation No. 106 Matīss	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of the relay protection and automation system and the supervisory control system, 5 pcs. 110 kV connections.	2009	AST funding	0.31	2035–2037										0.05
	Work as part of the project:																		Engineering design development
Total substation rebuilds										**9.77**	**6.66**	**30.12**	**18.60**	**14.61**	**14.95**	**11.48**	**12.07**	**16.29**	**11.04**
98	Replacement of a autotransformer ATNo.2 in the substation TEC-1	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No. 2 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1964	AST funding	5.01	2024–2026	4.98									
	Work as part of the project:									Replacement of AT No. 2									
99	Replacement of an ATNo.2 autotransformer in the substation Imanta	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No. 2 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1971	AST funding	5.01	2024–2026	4.98									
	Work as part of the project:									Replacement of AT No. 2									

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
100	Replacement of automatic transformer AT No. 1 at substation Valmiera	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Valmiera	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No. 1 with a 200 MVA automatic transformer	1968	AST funding	5.69	2027–2028			5.69							
	Work as part of the project:											Engineering design development and replacement of AT No. 1							
101	Replacement of automatic transformer AT No. 2 at substation Brocēni	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Brocēni	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No. 2 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1970	AST funding	4.38	2028–2029				4.38						
	Work as part of the project:												Engineering design development and replacement of AT No. 2						
102	Replacement of automatic transformer AT No. 1 at substation Grobiņa	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Grobiņa	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No 1 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1971	AST funding	4.55	2030					4.55					
	Work as part of the project:													Engineering design development and replacement of AT No. 1					
103	Replacement of automatic transformer AT No. 1 at substation Viskaļi	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Viskaļi	Replacement of 200 MVA automatic transformer AT No. 1 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1984	AST funding	5.70	2033								5.70		
	Work as part of the project:																Engineering design development and replacement of AT No. 1		
104	Replacement of automatic transformer AT No. 2 at substation Grobiņa	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Grobiņa	Replacement of 125 MVA automatic transformer AT No 1 with an automatic transformer of the same capacity.	1971	AST funding	4.55	2034									4.55	
	Work as part of the project:																	Engineering design development and replacement of AT No. 1	
Total transformer replacements:										**9.97**	**0.00**	**5.69**	**4.38**	**4.55**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5.70**	**4.55**	**0.00**
105	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Alūksne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Alūksne	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.15	2025–2026	0.08									
	Work as part of the project:									Transformer replacement									

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
106	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No. 2 in the substation Bauska	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Bauska	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1975	AST funding	0.11	2025–2026	0.06									
	Work as part of the project:									Transformer replacement									
107	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer TNo.1 in the substation Bolderāja I	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1981	AST funding	0.90	2027		0.90								
	Work as part of the project:										Transformer replacement								
108	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Gulbene	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Gulbene	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1982	AST funding	0.95	2028			0.95							
	Work as part of the project:											Transformer replacement							
109	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Rēzekne with improvements in fiscal metering	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rēzekne	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1976	AST funding	1.50	2028			1.50							
	Work as part of the project:											Transformer replacement and improvements in fiscal metering							
110	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at substation Iļģuciems	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 40 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1976	AST funding	1.05	2028			1.05							
	Work as part of the project:											Transformer replacement							
111	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Stelpe	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Stelpe	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity and improvements in fiscal metering.	1982	AST funding	0.75	2029				0.75						
	Work as part of the project:												Transformer replacement and improvements in fiscal metering						
112	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 3 at the substation Valmiera	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Valmiera	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	1.05	2029				1.05						
	Work as part of the project:												Transformer replacement						
113	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Ludza	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ludza	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1977	AST funding	0.75	2030					0.75					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
114	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Zaļā birze	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Liepāja	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.95	2030					0.95					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
115	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.2 in the substation Miezīte	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.95	2026					0.95					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
116	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Aizkraukle	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Aizkraukle	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.95	2030					0.95					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
117	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.2 in the substation Ventspils	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ventspils	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	1.05	2030					1.05					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
118	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation RAF	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	1.05	2030					1.05					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
119	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation TEC-2	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Acone	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1970	AST funding	1.05	2030					1.05					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
120	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Eleja	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Eleja	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	0.75	2030					0.75					
	Work as part of the project:													Transformer replacement					
121	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Birži with improvements in fiscal metering	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Birži	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	0.80	2031						0.80				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement and improvements in fiscal metering				

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
122	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Salaspils	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Salaspils	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1991	AST funding	1.05	2031						1.05				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
123	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Jaunpiebalga	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jaunpiebalga	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1979	AST funding	0.75	2031						0.75				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
124	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Grīziņkalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 40 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1985	AST funding	1.50	2031						1.50				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
125	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Ludza	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ludza	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1977	AST funding	0.75	2031						0.75				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
126	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Skulte	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Skulte	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.75	2031						0.75				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
127	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Rēzekne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rēzekne	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	1.05	2031						1.05				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
128	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Garkalne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Garkalne	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1979	AST funding	0.90	2031						0.90				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				
129	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Zilupe	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Zilupe	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	0.75	2031						0.75				
	Work as part of the project:														Transformer replacement				

										Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
130	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.2 in the substation Grīziņkalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 40 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1986	AST funding	1.50	2032							1.50			
	Work as part of the project:															Transformer replacement			
131	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Garkalne	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Garkalne	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1979	AST funding	0.90	2032							0.90			
	Work as part of the project:															Transformer replacement			
132	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Salamandra	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1979	AST funding	1.05	2032							1.05			
	Work as part of the project:															Transformer replacement			
133	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Pļaviņas	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Pļaviņas	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1979	AST funding	0.75	2032							0.75			
	Work as part of the project:															Transformer replacement			
134	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.2 in the substation Grobiņa	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Grobiņa	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1973	AST funding	0.90	2032							0.90			
	Work as part of the project:															Transformer replacement			
135	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Limbaži	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Limbaži	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.90	2033								0.90		
	Work as part of the project:																Transformer replacement		
136	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Inčukalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Inčukalns	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1987	AST funding	0.90	2033								0.90		
	Work as part of the project:																Transformer replacement		
137	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Limbaži	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Limbaži	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1987	AST funding	0.75	2033								0.75		
	Work as part of the project:																Transformer replacement		

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
138	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Ventspils	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Ventspils	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	1.05	2033								1.05		
	Work as part of the project:																Transformer replacement		
139	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Smiltene	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Smiltene	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	0.90	2033								0.90		
	Work as part of the project:																Transformer replacement		
140	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Barkava	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Barkava	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.75	2034									0.75	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
141	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Viesīte	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Viesīte	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	0.75	2034									0.75	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
142	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Tīraine	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Riga	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1980	AST funding	1.05	2034									1.05	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
143	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at substation Madona	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Madona	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1982	AST funding	0.90	2034									0.90	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
144	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at substation Miezīte	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Jelgava	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1982	AST funding	0.95	2034									0.95	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
145	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Bauska	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Bauska	Replacement of a 25 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1992	AST funding	0.11	2034									1.05	
	Work as part of the project:																	Transformer replacement	
146	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.2 in the substation Dobele	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Dobele	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1977	AST funding	0.95	2035										0.95
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
147	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Rūjiena	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rūjiena	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
148	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 2 at the substation Rūjiena	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Rūjiena	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1978	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
149	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Salacgrīva	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Salacgrīva	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1981	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
150	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Līksna	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Līksna	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
151	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Valka	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Valka	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
152	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Nereta	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Nereta	Replacement of a 10 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
153	Replacement of a 110 kV transformer T No.1 in the substation Inčukalns	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Inčukalns	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1983	AST funding	0.90	2035										0.90
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
154	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at the substation Alsunga	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Alsunga	Replacement of a 6.3 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1984	AST funding	0.75	2035										0.75
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
155	Replacement of 110 kV transformer T No. 1 at substation Madona	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia, Madona	Replacement of a 16 MVA transformer with a transformer of the same capacity.	1984	AST funding	0.90	2035										0.90
	Work as part of the project:																		Transformer replacement
Total transformers										**0.14**	**0.90**	**3.50**	**1.80**	**7.50**	**8.30**	**5.10**	**4.50**	**5.45**	**8.00**

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
156	110 kV substations partial rebuilds, with the rebuilding of medium-voltage switchgear	Improvements in transmission system reliability	none	Latvia	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	-	AST funding	6.13	2026–2035	0.84	0.43	0.00	0.30	0.86	0.58	0.99	0.99	0.71	0.43
	Work as part of the project:									Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.	Rebuilding of RPA devices at transformer connections, transformer busbar jumpers, fiscal metering devices, supervisory control systems, etc.
157	330 kV transmission line rebuild	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	-	AST funding	43.89	2026–2035	2.50	6.65	6.23	6.23	3.54	3.50	3.49	3.50	4.76	3.5
	Work as part of the project:									Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.
158	110 kV transmission line rebuild	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	-	AST funding	65.43	2026–2035	5.03	5.90	4.31	4.26	5.90	6.12	9.64	9.20	6.74	8.33
	Work as part of the project:									Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.	Replacement of pylons, wires, reinforcement, screen wire, etc.
159	Replacement of electrical equipment, installation of individual items of equipment in substations	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	-	AST funding	9.01	2026–2035	0.82	2.13	1.94	1.94	0.34	0.48	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
	Work as part of the project:									Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.	Repairs to and the replacement of obsolete electrical equipment, upgrades in the security and fire safety systems, etc.

No	Project and facilities within its scope	Project implementation benefits	For joint projects, specify the other legal entities involved in the financing of the project and the percentage share of their financial contribution	Project facility location	Technical description of the project facilities (substation voltages, line lengths, technology used (AC, DC), etc.)	Commissioning date (for reconstructions)	Source of financial investments	Total financial investments (million EUR)	Total project duration	Breakdown of financial contributions and work schedule in each of the next 10 years (million EUR)									
										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
160	Production buildings and structures	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	-	AST funding	2.42	2026–2035	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
	Work as part of the project:									Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.
	Construction of AS Augstsprieguma tīkls supervisory control and data centre, rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound at Dārzciema iela 86, Riga	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Renovation of roofing in industrial buildings and structures, replacement of windows and doors, thermal insulating of buildings to improve energy performance, replacement of substation fences.	-	AST funding	20.65	2020–2027	6.79	9.36	4.50							
							Recovery Fund (RRF) funding	27.00	2022–2026										
	Work as part of the project:									Construction of a supervisory control and data centre, rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound at Dārzciema iela 86, Riga	Construction of a supervisory control and data centre, rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound at Dārzciema iela 86, Riga	Rebuilding of the production facility grounds and building compound, grounds improvements, finalisation of the work at Dārzciema iela 86, Riga. Commissioning.							
161	Investments in information technology	Maintaining of transmission system capacity	none	Latvia	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	-	AST funding	43.45	2026–2035	2.83	3.55	8.00	6.00	2.39	2.79	8.00	2.98	3.466	3.47
							Recovery Fund (RRF) funding	11.10	2022–2026										
							European co-financing 75 %	0.937	2025–2026	0.703									
	Work as part of the project:									Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.	Purchase and installation of new IT equipment. Updating and purchase of software for IT equipment. Expansion of data centre and server infrastructure.

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										2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
	Total for 10 years, pos. 1–3							463.52	Total, pos. 1–3	20.38	17.37	17.42	68.25	95.00	105.10	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
	Total for 10 years, pos. 3–161 (without connection fee, with RRF)							417.67	Total, pos. 3–152. (without connection fee)	39.82	36.00	64.53	43.76	39.92	36.96	39.28	39.52	42.55	35.35
	Total connection fee for 10 years							25.71	Total connection fee, pos.	25.11	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10 year total:							**907.61**	**Grand total:**	**86.01**	**53.98**	**81.95**	**112.01**	**134.92**	**142.06**	**109.28**	**109.52**	**42.55**	**35.35**

Notes:

1. Only the connection fee sites (i.e., the sites whose installation is financed by the party requesting the connection, in accordance with the regulations of the Public Utilities Commission), for which a connection contract has been concluded between the system operator and the system user/producer, are included in the plan.

The costs of these objects are not reflected in the total costs, except in cases, when the implementation of the project envisages investments of the system operator as well (item 5–19).

Person authorised to represent the transmission system operator: Board member **Arnis Daugulis**

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