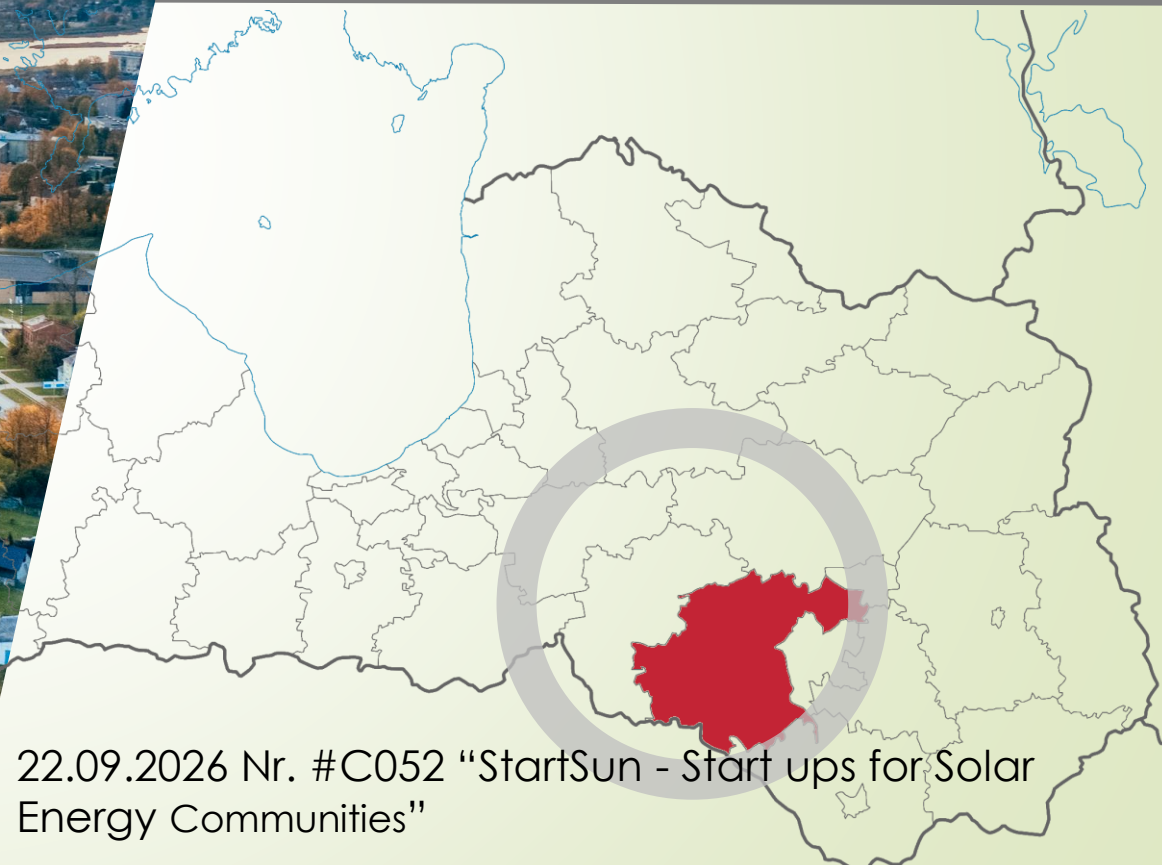


# JĒKABPILS NOVADS



Jekabpils County  
municipality 10PP



22.09.2026 Nr. #C052 "StartSun - Start ups for Solar  
Energy Communities"

# About Jekabpils County

- Jekabpils County consists of the former municipalities of Aknīste, Jēkabpils, Krustpils, Sala, Viesīte and the city of Jēkabpils
- The area is 2996 km<sup>2</sup>
- 28% of the total area of Zemgale planning region
- The territorial division of the county consists of 22 parishes, two cities - Aknīste and Viesīte and one national city - Jēkabpils.



## Population of Jekabpils County



inhabitants **39 748**  
(01.01.2026.)



## Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

- **Project overall objective:** To accelerate the transition to clean energy in the Baltic Sea Region by overcoming barriers to establishing energy communities through tailored Start-Up Packages.
- **Project budget:** The budget for Jekabpils County Municipality project is EUR 195,873, of which 80% (EUR 156,698) is a grant from the programme and 20% (EUR 39,175) is co-financing.
- **Project duration:**  
01.11.2023 – 31.10.2026

## Project Activities:

| 1. Solution Development                                | 2. Pilot Implementation             | 3. Communication & Dissemination   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International knowledge exchange & partner cooperation | Installation of solar technologies  | Project website & Start-Up Package |
| Energy Community Start-Up Package                      | Establishment of energy communities | Pilot project videos               |
| Catalogue & Payback Calculator                         | Evaluation & lessons learned        | Results conference                 |
| Selection of solar pilot sites                         |                                     | Promotion of project results       |

## Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

### ➤ Solution Development

- As part of the project, an **expert** was engaged to support the development of the procurement process and an operational system, enabling Jekabpils County Municipality to efficiently operate and manage its solar energy installations.
- **Energy Community Start-Up Package** was developed
- The sites for solar panel installation were selected

## Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

### ➤ Pilot Implementation

- Pilot journey: the site changed, the objective did not

01

#### Original site

A kindergarten was initially selected for rooftop PV and battery storage.

02

#### Technical reality

Technical inspections found the kindergarten roofs unsuitable for the planned solar installation.

03

#### Re-prioritised pilot

Jēkabpils Secondary School No. 2 became the next priority site, preserving the pilot's core objective.

# Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

## ➤ Pilot Implementation

- The pilot combined rooftop solar, a battery and a planned link to the municipal Sports Hall

SCHOOL

### Jekabpils Secondary School No. 2



**PV up to 60kW and batteries 30 kWh  
first serves on-site demand**

Small battery stores only part of the surplus

SURPLUS



PLANNED CONSUMER

### Jekabpils Sports Hall



**Goal: use school surplus in another  
municipal building instead of simply  
exporting it to the market.**

# Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

## ➤ Pilot Implementation

## ➤ Actual energy profile: surplus is material

Monitoring period: Nov 2025 – Aug 2026.

**41,711.4**

kWh

PV generation

**22,718.8**

kWh

Used by school

**18,992.6**

kWh

Exported to grid

## Where the solar electricity went

**54.5% self-consumed**

**45.5% exported**

### Why surplus occurs?!

- Battery capacity is too small to absorb large daytime peaks.
- School demand varies strongly by time of day and academic calendar.
- PV output peaks when lighting and ventilation demand may be lower; summer production remains high while school activity falls.
- Market-linked electricity prices can be low during solar-rich hours.

# Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

## ➤ What Latvian legislation allows

- The framework recognises electricity sharing for Energy community - but it comes with operational conditions.

### Energy community

A legal entity may generate, trade, share, consume and store energy; its primary purpose is member/community benefit, not profit.

### Trader agreement

Before operation, an electricity energy community must conclude an electricity-sharing agreement with an electricity trader.

### Trading model

Unused (surplus) electricity cannot be banked for later sharing and is sold to the trader.

### Grid charges

Energy communities pay system-service charges.

### Registration & administration

Energy-community rules require registration, information exchange, member/object data etc.

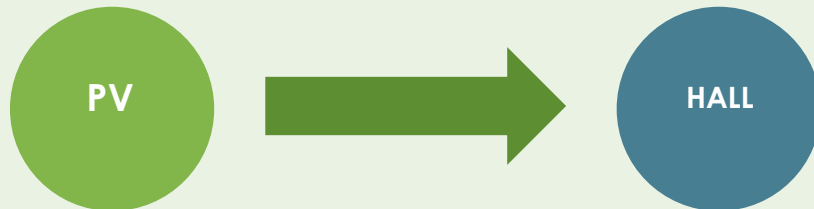
## Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

### ➤ The implementation gap

- In our market outreach, the practical offer did not match the intuitive “send kWh from School A to Hall B” concept.

#### EXPECTED SHARING MODEL

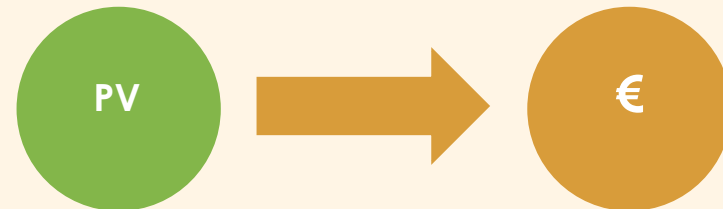
**School surplus → Sports Hall consumption**



Value is created by avoiding electricity purchases at the receiving building.

#### OFFERS RECEIVED IN PRACTICE

**Surplus → trader → market value /bill settlement**



The traders approached by the municipality offered surplus purchase at a fixed price or a Nord Pool-linked price\*, rather than a contract matching the intended physical-sharing logic.

## Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

### ➤ NNS vs. energy community: practical municipal comparison

| Criterion                    | Net settlement (NNS)                    | Energy community                                                                            |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Surplus treatment            | Sold/credited under trader contract     | Legal sharing is possible, but offers received still monetise surplus through trader/market |
| Need to match Hall load      | No, under the offered school-bill model | Yes under the reduced bill model for the objects in the community                           |
| Separate entity / register   | No                                      | Yes                                                                                         |
| Governance & reporting       | Low                                     | Higher                                                                                      |
| Additional annual admin cost | No separate EC cost                     | ≈ €2,000–3,000 estimated for a full operating model*                                        |
| Revenue from 18,992.6 kWh    | ≈ € 562,83                              | ≈ € 562,83                                                                                  |

# Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

## ➤ What would make energy communities easier to create?

### ● **Standardised trader products**

Clear, comparable electricity-sharing contracts available from multiple traders.

### ● **Simple settlement rules**

Transparent allocation, billing and data exchange that municipalities can explain and audit.

### ● **Lower fixed administration**

Templates, central support or simplified requirements for small public-sector communities.

### ● **Scale before structure**

Aggregate several generation and consumption sites so fixed costs are spread across more kWh.

**A workable energy community needs three things at the same time: legal permission + a market contract + enough economic value.**

# Project #C052 “StartSun - Start ups for Solar Energy Communities”

- Jekabpils decision and next steps
- The pilot generated a useful result even though the municipality did not proceed with an energy community.

## DECISION

**Do not establish the energy community at the current pilot scale.**

- Use the available net-settlement / trader arrangement to monetise surplus and reduce school electricity costs.
- Avoid creating a separate structure where the expected financial benefit does not cover the administrative effort.
- Keep the energy-community option open for a future, larger portfolio of municipal assets.

## TRANSFERABLE LESSON

**Pilot projects should test the commercial settlement model as early as the technology.**

For future municipal energy communities, the strongest case is likely to come from multiple complementary load profiles, larger shared volumes and standardised trader services.

**StartSun value: evidence for better implementation, not only infrastructure.**



Interreg  
Baltic Sea Region



Co-funded by  
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ENERGY TRANSITION  
StartSun

# Thank you for your attention!

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