

## REGULATIONS OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

### USED TERMS

Agglomeration - totality of economically and functionally tightly interconnected populated areas.

Acceptance - written agreement of an institution to consider the recurrent stage of planning process to be accepted.

Building Regulations - requirements to plots, buildings and constructions according to Masterplan of a pagasts (rural district) or a town.

Renewal - specification of topographic plan or other initial materials.

Reference - written evaluation or offer of different solution by an interested private or corporate person.

Building line - defined line for a plot in a Detail Planning or Masterplan, which determines the distance from the red line to the building site.

Detail Planning - Territorial Planning of a part of a pagasts or a town, which specifies the Masterplan, determining borders and requirements for each allotment or plot. In building sites of towns and villages detail plans determine also the division of plots and rearrangement of their borders.

Masterplan (other name - development plan) - Territorial Planning for the whole territory of a pagasts or a town.

Development Scheme of Communications - Territorial Planning, which determines development of a network and objects of transport and engineering communications.

Development - common name for all activities of exploitation and development of a territory, building, upgrading and formation of landscapes.

Building Standards of Latvia - totality of standards and regulations, which should be taken into account by all private or corporate persons, by performing engineering research, planning and building, as well as repairs, restoration or rebuilding of buildings and constructions in the Republic of Latvia.

Local Planning - Territorial Planning for that part of a pagasts or a town, which is not included in the part of the adopted Masterplan.

National Planning - Territorial Planning for the whole territory of the State.

Improper use of land - use of a plot, which is legally started, before different use is determined in the Masterplan.

Branch Development Program - development program or scheme for individual branch of national economy for territories of several or all municipalities.

Allotment - a basic unit of a territory determined in a Detail Planning or a project for a system of land use.

Resolution on adoption - resolution of an institution to consider the result of a planning process - Territorial Planning - to be adopted.

District Planning - Territorial Planning for the whole territory of a district.

Regional Planning - Territorial Planning for a part of a nationally significant territory of the State.

Red line - border of a street or communication corridor marked in the plan of legally determined existing or planned plot. If the red line separates a part of a plot, Municipality may alienate the part included in a street according to the legislation.

Program of Social and Economic Development - program of social and economic objectives of a Municipality for its convocation, as well as the objectives realisation of which will continue in next convocations.

Territorial Planning - project created for a defined territory, which according to the Program of Social and Economic Development and regularities of development of society and environment, forecasts exploitation of a territory and determines requirements of development of land and other exploitation.

Plot - legally determined basic unit of a territory.

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The present Regulations determine the schedule of Territorial Planning in the Republic of Latvia irrespective of the form of land ownership. In Territorial Planning there is included planning of all kinds of building-up a territory, transport and other communications, upgrading, formation of landscapes, destruction of buildings and constructions, as well as other activities of territory exploitation and development.

2. Existing ways of exploitation of planned territory, characterisation of national economy, natural conditions, demands of environmental protection, specially

protected natural, cultural and architectural values, demands of population or individual social groups, requirements determined in other territorial plans, as well as impact to environment by each planned activity are balanced evaluated in Territorial Planning.

Laws of the Republic of Latvia, Building Standards of Latvia and other legislative bills, as well as decisions and Program of Social and Economic Development of corresponding Municipality are observed in Territorial Planning.

3. Evaluation of Territorial Planning is public.

Visual aids which are easy perceptible for society and correspond to technical solution are created in the framework of Territorial Planning.

4. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development organizes preparation of the following territorial plans:

- National Planning for the territory of the whole State;
- Regional Planning for territories of national significance, as well as specially protected natural and cultural territories and Riga city agglomeration.

5. Municipality of a district organizes elaboration of District Planning - Territorial Planning for the whole territory of the district.

6. Municipality of a pagasts or a town organizes elaboration of the following territorial plans:

- Masterplan (other name - development plan) for the whole territory of the Municipality;
- Detail Planning, projects for a system of land use, Development Scheme of Communications and elaboration of local Territorial Planning - according to the conditions of Masterplan.

7. Territorial Planning and Branch Development Programs are examined according to the law "On State Ecological Expertise" and other legislative bills.

8. Building activities and regulations planned in the Territorial Planning are binding for all owners or users of plots, but are not a reason to compulsory implementation of the planned activities.

9. Contents and regulations of elaboration of international and cross-border Territorial Planning is determined by special agreements.

10. Development program of any branch (irrespective of its name) including the whole territory of the State, should correspond to National Planning, but program which includes one or several districts - to Regional Planning (if any) or District Planning.

Any Branch Development Program should be submitted to Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, obligation of which is to give a professional reference about its correspondence to the Territorial Planning. In case of disparity co-ordinated decision concerning amendments in the branch program made or amendments of Territorial Planning are initiated.

11. Any private and corporate person, whose objections have not been respected during public discussions, has the right within two months to contest the resolution on acceptance of Territorial Planning, by submitting written motivated complain to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

12. Project leader is appointed by a Municipality.

13. Project leader orders to a planner a Territorial Planning and organizes discussion of the Territorial Planning.

The project leader organizes preparation of initial materials: provides renewal of topographic plans and materials of geologic cartography, summarising materials of history of planning structure development; demands and receives ecological and sanitary program for preparation of Territorial Planning and other initial materials concerning ecological, sanitary and economical situation of the territory, density of population, socio-demographic characteristic of population, communications, building-stock, network of roads and streets and transport, natural and other resources and their use, cultural and natural monuments and specially protected natural territories and their exploitation. According to initial materials the project leader draws up planning program and chooses professional planner. The planning program is approved by a Council (Board) of a Municipality.

14. Territorial planner of a district, pagasts or a town is professionally educated. The Territorial Planner:

- is responsible for observation of requirements of National and Regional Planning appropriately in Territorial Planning of a district, pagasts or a town;

- on behalf of a Municipality controls and is responsible for the observation of requirements of Territorial Planning in construction plans according to the competence of a Municipality;

- gives references to a Council (Board) of the Municipality about location of building-stock and other matters of Territorial Planning;

- with the permission of a Municipality participates at preparation of district Territorial Planning or elaboration of Detail Planning of a pagasts or a town.

15. Chief Architect of a district, pagasts or a town is professionally educated and is responsible for observation of standard requirements in Territorial Planning and construction plans in the sphere of landscapes, urbanized environment and building-stock. The Chief Architect of a district gives professional references to a Council (Board) of the Municipality about Territorial Planning, but Chief Architect of a pagasts or a town - about Territorial Planning and construction plans.

16. Chief Architect of a pagasts or a town in the territory supervised by the Municipality may elaborate all kinds of construction plans, organize their elaboration and participate in preparation of Territorial Planning of a district, Masterplan and Detail Planning only upon the order of the Municipality.

17. All municipalities and institutions of State administration and entrepreneurs (business companies) give Municipalities of districts, towns of republican importance, pagasts and towns information necessary for preparation of Territorial Planning, including capital investments, necessary for building of the following objects and enterprises:

- highways and new roads;
- constructions of railway;
- ports;
- building, reconstruction and extension of large aerodromes;
- main pipelines (except drinking-water main pipelines)
- deepening, straightening of rivers, systems of polders;

- reservoirs, dams;
- new output places of minerals;
- dumping-grounds of everyday and industrial waste;
- factories and equipment for burning of waste;
- oil refinery enterprises;
- power-stations and nuclear power-stations;
- chemical and pharmaceutical factories;
- cellulose factories and paper-mills;
- metallurgical factories, their reconstruction;
- objects in specially protected natural territories.

The amount of compulsory information is determined by Building Standards of Latvia.

Regional institutions of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and National Centre of Health of Population and Environment, Ministry of Welfare, upon the request of a Municipality issue appropriate ecological or sanitary program for the territory included in Territorial Planning.

## II. NATIONAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL PLANNING

18. Upon adoption of the action program of Cabinet of Ministers, Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development reports to Cabinet of Ministers on National Planning and Regional Planning necessary for its realization, on scientific research and financial resources, necessary for their elaboration.

In accordance with the resolution of Cabinet of Ministers on elaboration of new National Planning or Regional Planning or amending the existing Territorial Planning, as well as the schedule of its financing, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development carries out functions of State customer of Territorial Planning, determines its contents and schedule of its elaboration, as well as charges institutions of State administration and municipalities with preparation of necessary initial materials.

19. Interests of population and proposals of municipalities on development of the administered territory in National Planning and Regional Planning are balanced with the proposals of institutions of state administration on the development of their branch.

Requirements of development of populated areas and infrastructure, environmental protection and resource economising policy are balanced in National Planning and Regional Planning irrespective of their special tasks.

20. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" publishes announcement about beginning of elaboration of National Planning or Regional Planning, indicating where any interested person within four weeks may submit proposals.

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development publishes an announcement in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" indicating where National Planning or Regional Planning is available, date by which written proposals may be submitted, as well as place and date of a session of acceptance of the Territorial Planning eight weeks prior to public consideration of the planning.

21. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development consider National Planning or Regional Planning at an open session with participation of representatives of interested municipalities and ministries, prepare and submit it for consideration in Cabinet of Ministers.

In case of disparity on some question, National Planning or Regional Planning may be not adopted or adopted partially, and the question, which is not adopted, must be developed in further planning process.

The schedule of validity of the adopted National Planning or Regional Planning is determined by Cabinet of Ministers.

Adopted National Planning or Regional Planning is published in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis".

Any alterations or amendments in the adopted National Planning or Regional Planning are performed in the schedule determined by the Article 20 of the present Regulations.

22. National planning or Regional Planning is binding to District Planning, but if such does not exist, to pagasts or town Masterplan.

### III. DISTRICT PLANNING

23. District Planning is elaborated based on the Program of Social and Economic Development, National Planning, Regional Planning (if any), data and scientific research.

District Planning is elaborated for three convocations of Municipality.

24. Drawing up a Program of Social and Economic Development Municipality of each district evaluate District Planning and take a decision on validity, amendment of the effective planning, elaboration of new one, or elaboration of common District Planning with neighbouring districts and schedule of financing of work.

Municipality of a district in the same schedule evaluates District Planning and takes a decision after an adoption of new National Planning or planning of a region neighbouring the district.

If the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development within three months after adoption of the new National Planning or Regional Planning does not receive the resolution referred to, District Planning is ceased.

25. Interests of population, national planning, institutions of State administration, proposals of municipalities of pagasts and towns on development of their administered territory and proposals of Municipality of district on development of their administered branches, as well as specified proposals of National Planning and Regional Planning are balanced in District Planning.

Regional Planning of Riga city agglomeration is observed by elaboration of District Planning for a district which totally or partially is a part of Riga city agglomeration.

26. Tasks of municipal Program of Social and Economic Development are solved in District Planning, by determining:

26.1. development territories of towns, villages, agricultural lands, woods, recreation and other zones;

26.2. location and approximate volume or area of objects important for society or cemeteries;

26.3. most important routs and constructions of transport and communications and their categories;



26.4. territories for industries and factories which have special demands for location or unfavourable impact on nature, according to the Appendix 1 of instruction "Organization and Schedule of Realisation of State Ecological Expertise of Projects of Economic Activities" and standards of civil defence projects;

26.5. burial places of dead animals and location of industrial buildings for waste gathering and recycling;

26.6. territories with special ecological (according to the regulations of the Law "On Environmental Protection") or geologic (from point of view of present geologic processes) situation;

26.7. especially valuable agricultural lands not to be used for other aims, lands to be afforested, and territories where cultural landscape should be created;

26.8. protected landscapes, cultural and natural objects, or protection regime of which may be canceled;

26.9. territories of water resources and output places of minerals;

26.10. activities of civil defence;

26.11. other activities in accordance with the program.

Submitting a draft District Planning for consideration its contradictions with National Planning and Regional Planning and Masterplans of pagasts and towns must be indicated.

27. During elaboration and implementation of District Planning Municipality of a district provides performance of functions of project leader and district territorial planner.

28. Municipality of a district publishes in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" and a regional newspaper information, indicating, where the District Planning is available, date until when it is possible to submit written proposals, as well as place and date of adoption session of Territorial Planning.

29. District Council adopts the District Planning at open session of the Council. In case of disparity on some question, Territorial Planning may be adopted partially and the question, which is not adopted may be developed in further planning process. Any amendments and alterations in the adopted District Planning are made by repeating public discussion and adoption at open session of the Council. The adopted District Planning together with an extract from the minutes of the session are

published in accessible way for population, but in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" only extract minutes of the session and reference about form of publication of the District Planning.

30. After the adoption of District Planning the project leader sends its copy to the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, which carries out State expertise of this planning and examines its conformity with National Planning and Regional Planning. If the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development within seven weeks do not object, District Planning becomes legal and previous District Planning terminates totally or in the adopted part of the new District Planning.

The regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development is competent to detain validity of the District Planning until elimination of stated discrepancy.

31. District planning is binding for Masterplans of pagasts and towns of the district.

#### IV. MASTERPLAN OF A PAGASTS OR A TOWN

32. Masterplan of a pagasts or a town is elaborated based on municipal Program of Social and Economic Development, district Territorial Planning (if any), Regional Planning or National Planning (if there is no District Planning), data and scientific research.

Masterplan is elaborated for three convocations of a Municipality.

33. Each newly elected Municipality of a pagasts or a town evaluate the valid Masterplan and takes a decision on prolongation of its validity, preparation of amendments or elaboration of new Masterplan.

Municipality of a pagasts or town in the same schedule evaluates Masterplan and takes a decision after adoption of a new District Planning, new planning of a region neighbouring with the Municipality or (if they do not exist) adoption of new National Planning. If the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development does not receive the referred to resolution of the Municipality of pagasts or town within three months upon adoption of the new planning, Masterplan is ceased.

34. During elaboration and implementation of Masterplan of a pagasts or a town, Municipality of a pagasts or town provides performance of functions of pagasts or town planner and Chief Architect of a pagasts or town.

35. Proposals of National Planning or District Territorial Planning, institutions of State administration and Municipalities of pagasts and towns on development of territory and a system of land use in Masterplan are balanced with the proposals of land owners, as well as other interested private or corporate persons.

36. Masterplan determines the following:

36.1. perspective exploitation of plots;

36.2. territories which need Detail Planning, a system of land use or system of wood use;

36.3. reconstruction territories of existing building-stock and requirements for these territories;

36.4. territories and objects protected as urban or architectural monuments;

36.5. most important roads, streets and constructions of transport, roads and streets to be widened;

36.6. concentration places for necessary service institutions and enterprises, location of cemeteries;

36.7. burial places of dead animals and location of industrial buildings for waste gathering and recycling;

36.8. main communications and engineering constructions;

36.9. territories which need engineering preparation;

36.10. territories in which activities of territorial environmental protection must be performed;

36.11. Building Regulations which determine demands for exploitation and division, building and upgrading of plots;

36.12. activities of civil defence, emergency and rescue work in accordance with the program;

36.13. other activities in accordance with the program.

Tasks set in the Subarticles 26.4. and 26.6.-26.9. of the present Regulations are realized in Masterplans of towns of republican importance.

District Planning is observed in Masterplan.

37. Project leader in the local newspaper publishes announcement about beginning of elaboration of Masterplan, organizes, leads and favours discussion about the essential matters which should be solved in the Masterplan. The discussion should last not less than eight weeks. Project leader publishes summary of the discussions in the same newspaper in which announcement about the discussion was published.

38. Motives and objectives of the proposals, consequences of realization of the proposals, should be included the most important technical and economical indices should be explained in the text of Masterplan.

If the planning program determines to amend only part of the Masterplan, consequences of the amendments should be evaluated in the whole territory of the Municipality.

Drawing up a part of the Masterplan, which concern to neighbouring pagasts or towns, the planner should consult with their municipalities. If an agreement can not be reached corresponding question should be solved in District or Regional Planning.

39. Project leader acquaints all municipal institutions of a pagasts or a town, institutions of State administration determined by Building Regulations of Latvia, as well as Municipality of the district with the first version of the Masterplan. These institutions should give their reference within eight weeks. The references of institutions are valid not less than six months. The project leader summarizes references of institutions and answers of the planner in a separate review.

40. Municipality presents the first version of the Masterplan for public discussion for a period not less than eight weeks. Any interested person within a period allotted for discussions may submit his/her written reference. Announcement about accessibility of the first version of the Masterplan and the date of discussion is published by the project leader in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" and in local newspaper at least one week before the beginning of accessibility, indicating the place, where and how long the first version of the Masterplan will be accessible, date until which references may be submitted, as well as place and date of the adoption session.

41. For public discussion it is presented:

- the first version of the Masterplan, as well as Building Regulations;
- review of the project leader about references and planners' answers to them;

- the effective Masterplan;
- alternative proposals;
- District Planning or (if it does not exist) Regional Planning or National planning;
- other materials, which Municipality considers essential for evaluation of the Masterplan.

42. Project leader recommends to adopt the first version of the Masterplan, to give it to the planner for editorial corrections or, if necessary, to amend the planning objectives and charges the planner with elaboration of the second version of the Masterplan. The second version of the Masterplan is discussed similarly with the first version.

If the objectives or initial materials of the planning are amended, the planner has the right to interrupt the planning and demand issuing new planning program and revision of privity in contract.

43. The Masterplan is adopted at open session of the Board of a pagasts or a town Council. During the session materials presented for public discussion are available for any interested person.

The Masterplan may be adopted totally or partially.

The part of Masterplan which is not adopted, should be developed in further planning process as local Territorial Planning.

If the proposal of Municipality for the planner is not acceptable from his/her professional point of view, his/her distinctive proposal may be added to the final version of the project.

44. Upon the adoption of the Masterplan, the project leader sends its copy and the distinctive proposal of the planner (if any) to the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, which carries out State expertise of the Masterplan and verifies its conformity with national, regional and district Territorial Planning. If the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development do not object within four weeks after receiving the copy of the Masterplan, it obtains lawful force and the former Masterplan is ceased totally or in the part of the newly adopted Masterplan. The regional institution

of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development has the right to detain validity of Masterplan until elimination of stated discrepancies.

By coming into force of the Masterplan, validity of the previous Masterplan is ceased totally or in the part of the newly adopted Masterplan.

45. Any amendments of the Masterplan or local Territorial Planning are elaborated, discussed and adopted according to the Articles 37.-44. of the present Regulations.

46. Upon validity of the Masterplan the project leader within four weeks submits its copy to the district Municipality, neighbouring Municipalities, regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and district (town) department of State Land Service. Copies of the Masterplan in the amount determined by Building Standards of Latvia are available or may be ordered by any interested person.

Requirements of the Masterplan or Building Regulations are binding to the owners of plots, beginning any division of plots, planning of buildings, constructions and a system of land use, construction, reconstruction, upgrading or dismantling of buildings.

## V. SPECIFICATION OF MASTERPLAN OF A PAGASTS OR A TOWN

47. Municipalities upon validity of the Masterplan ensure foreseen in the Masterplan:

- Detail Planning for the territories of pagasts and towns to be reconstructed and territories, which are planned to be developed, as well as Detail Planning for regeneration of protection zones of urban or other cultural monuments;
- Development Schemes of Communications for all planned kinds of transport and communications.

48. Municipality provides Detail Planning and Development Schemes of Communications in the amounts and sequence determined by the Masterplan.

Any corporate or private person, interested in the development of the corresponding territory, upon receiving the conditions of the Municipality, may order the Masterplan or scheme of communications.

49. In the Detail Planning according to the Masterplan it is specified:

49.1. location of network of main transport routs, communications, roads and streets;

49.2. border of a street or a road (red line), building line, servitudes, protection zones and protection belts of different importance and other limitations for each plot;

49.3. concentration places for necessary service institutions and enterprises, location of cemeteries;

49.4. burial places of dead animals and location of industrial buildings for waste gathering and recycling;

49.5. recreation and resting zones;

49.6. division of the territory in allotments according to its use;

49.7. Building Regulations to the extent, ensuring exact demands for each plot or allotment.

50. Announcement concerning beginning of elaboration of Detail Planning or Development Scheme of Communications is published in a local newspaper or sent to all owners of the plots included in the corresponding Territorial Planning or directly neighbouring with the territory included in the Territorial Planning. In the announcement it should be indicated, where any interested person within a month may submit a proposal.

51. Detail planning or Development Scheme of Communications for a period of four weeks is presented for public discussion and adopted at an open session of the Board (Council) of a Municipality.

Municipality may delegate to the chairperson of the Board (Council), his/her deputy or executive director the right to adopt less important Detail Planning or Development Scheme of Communications, if it has been accepted by the owners of plots determined by the Article 50 of the present Regulations and a planner of a pagasts or a town.

52. Detail Planning or Development Scheme of Communications, objected by a planner of a pagasts or a town, becomes valid upon agreement with the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

53. The adopted Detail Planning or Development Scheme of Communications is available to all interested persons. Copy of the Detail Planning within two weeks is

sent to all owners of plots concerned, the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and district (town) department of State Land Service.

54. Any amendments of Detail Planning or Development Scheme of Communications are elaborated, discussed and adopted according to the schedule determined by the Articles 50., 51., 52., 53 of the present Regulations.

55. If use of a plot has been started legally before a Municipality has adopted a Masterplan or Detail Planning determining different use, this plot is assigned a status of improper use.

The owner of a plot of improper use has the right to continue legally started use, but any new construction, extension or reconstruction, restoration or dismantling of existing buildings should carry out according to the requirements of Masterplan or Detail Planning.

If the owner of the plot has an approved construction plan or an authorization for building issued prior to adoption of a Masterplan or a Detail Planning and they are valid and a Municipality does not adjust his/her damages, the plot has a status of improper use and the owner has the right to continue the construction.

In all cases, when the owner of a plot changes, it loses the status of improper use and the new owner of the plot should observe the requirements of Masterplan or Detail Planning.

#### TRANSITION QUESTIONS

1. The Regulations are coming into force on the next day upon their publication in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis".
2. Municipalities of districts, pagasts and towns according to the Regulations of Territorial Planning evaluate valid Territorial Planning, Masterplans, village planning and building plans, detail planning, projects of allotment and system of land use and Building Regulations, as well as take decision about the extension of their validity, preparation of amendments or elaboration of new Territorial Planning and Building Regulations and termination of effective Territorial Planning by December 31, 1994. Territorial Planning foreseen in the present Regulations should be started not later than on January 1, 1995, and should be finished usually not later than on



December 31, 1997, or within the terms agreed with the regional institution of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

3. All decisions of a district, pagasts or town Municipality, concerning District Planning, Masterplan of a pagasts or a town, should be submitted to Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development - for analysis of effectiveness of the Regulations of Territorial Planning - and to the district (town) department of State Land Service - for information.

4. Until adoption of Building Regulations and Detail Planning before beginning of each construction plan a person who is building, orders and the Municipality of a pagasts or a town issues an Architectural and Planning Program.

5. Municipalities of those pagasts and towns, which do not have a territorial planner, Chief Architect or an official carrying out functions of an architect, delegate these functions to the Chief Architect of the district.

6. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development should:

6.1. elaborate and ratify within a year:

- amendments of the instructions on "Organization and Schedule of Realisation of State Ecological Expertise of Projects of Economic Activities" and the Building Standards of Latvia, regulating Territorial Planning, elaborated according to the Regulations of Territorial Planning;

- regulations of determination of the specific ecological situations;

- regulations of licensing of territorial planners;

- statute on territorial planner and Chief Architect of a district, towns and pagasts.

6.2. organize explanation of application of the Regulations of Territorial Planning and exchange of experience.

Prime Minister

V.Birkavs

Minister of Environmental Protection  
and Regional Planning

Ģ.Lūkins