

Can Latvia use clean electricity to decarbonise other economic sectors?

Latvia's hydro-dominated electricity system provides a favourable starting point to use clean electricity to decarbonise other economic sectors. Moreover, given Latvia's historic dependence on energy imports from Russia, its transition to clean energy sources offers an important opportunity to bolster energy security and lower energy prices.

Which energy sources are used in Latvia?

Latvia has underground gas storage facilities at the Incukalna UGS, with a capacity of 4.47 billion m³. Natural gas companies include Latvijas Gaze. Renewable energy includes wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy sources. Almost half of the electricity used in the country is provided by renewable energy sources.

Can Latvia achieve energy savings by renovating its building stock?

Latvia could achieve considerable energy savings by renovating its building stock. Latvia holds considerable potential to accelerate energy efficiency outcomes in the buildings sector, which will go a long way toward meeting climate targets and lowering energy bills.

Will electricity be the cornerstone of Latvia's energy transition?

Electricity will be the cornerstone of Latvia's energy transition. Latvia's hydro-dominated electricity system provides a favourable starting point to use clean electricity to decarbonise other economic sectors and meet the target of 57% renewables in total final consumption by 2030.

Why is Latvia's electricity connectivity so high?

Thanks to the completion of key electricity infrastructure projects EU market... that have improved the integration of the Baltic region into the EU energy market significantly, Latvian connectivity is now at 23.7%. which does more growth can with less... same rate. target.

What is the main renewable resource in Latvia?

The main renewable resource is hydroelectric power. Latvia has laws that regulate the building of power plants and plans to sell electricity at higher prices. This is a stimulus for investment, especially taking into consideration the fact that Latvia cannot offer big subsidies in order to attract investment.

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The largest energy storage battery system will provide energy storage to transfer the generated electricity to users when there is a shortage in the electricity system. The battery system includes six battery containers, three inverter/transformer container and one distribution point container, providing a total electric capacity of up to 20 MWh.

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

Latvia's energy system is largely based on renewable resources, primarily hydropower from the Daugava River, supplemented by wind, solar, and biomass. While natural gas imports cover energy shortages, the country aims to increase wind and solar energy capacity, with significant progress already made in 2022.

From 1 January 2023 Latvia banned the import of natural gas from Russia. The replacement comes from connections to LNG terminals, the Klaipeda LNG terminal in Lithuania, and from 2024 the recently-opened Inkoo LNG terminal in Finland. JSC Conexus Baltic Grid is the natural gas transmission system operator in Latvia. International transmission pipelines are 577 km long, consisting of the Riga-Pahneva, Pleskava-Riga, Izbors...

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This Energy Policy Review was prepared in partnership between the Government of Latvia and the IEA. It draws on the IEA's extensive knowledge and the inputs of expert peers from IEA member countries to assess Latvia's most pressing energy sector challenges and provide recommendations on how to address them, backed by international best ...

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By focusing on local renewable energy, such as wind and solar, and integrating battery energy storage systems at a single connection point with direct lines to consumers, the Baltic states can manage their energy production and consumption more efficiently.

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