

How much energy does Latvia use?

Latvia is a net energy importer. Primary energy use in Latvia was 49 TWh, or 22 TWh per million persons in 2009. In 2018, electricity consumption per capita was 3731 kWh. Latvia has adopted the EU target to produce 50% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030.

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.

What is a hydro power station in Latvia?

Hydro is an important power source in Latvia, Kegums Hydroelectric Power Station is the oldest hydro power station in the country, built in 1940. It was agreed in 2018 that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania would connect to the European Union's electricity system and desynchronize from the Russian BRELL power system.

What are the different types of energy sources in Latvia?

Renewable energy here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal energy. Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important energy source in lower-income settings. Latvia: How much of the country's energy comes from nuclear power?

Does Latvia have a refinery?

View the detailed fundamentals of the market at country level (graphs, tables, analysis) in the Latvia energy report Latvia does not have a refinery. It imports all its refined products by rail and pipeline from the Lithuanian refinery of Mazeikiai, Russia and Finland.

Is biomass a source of electricity in Latvia?

Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important source in lower-income settings. Latvia: How much of the country's electricity comes from nuclear power? Nuclear power - alongside renewables - is a low-carbon source of electricity.

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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.

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Latvia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

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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 ...

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: Electricity generation in Energy market is projected to amount to 7.83bn kWh in 2024. Definition: The energy market is a broad term that encompasses all forms of energy, including...

Latvia exceeded by 5 pp the target set by the European Directive for a share of 40% of renewables in 2020 in the final energy consumption. The Strategy 2030 and NECP raised this share to 57% in 2030, including 66% for heat, and 7% ...

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