

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.

Which energy sources are used in Latvia?

Latvia has underground gas storage facilities at the Incukalna UGS, with a capacity of 4.47 billion m<sup>3</sup>. 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.

How is Latvia preparing for a future energy transition?

Business continuity and cybersecurity have also been incorporated into the system development planning process. Latvia's electricity sector, which is dominated by renewable energy sources (mainly hydro), provides a strong basis for the country to undertake its energy transition.

What is Latvia's energy system like?

Latvia's energy system is relatively well-diversified, with sizeable shares of renewables in the form of hydro and bioenergy. Its electricity system, in particular, is dominated by hydropower. The largest energy-consuming sector is buildings, followed by transport. Still, the energy system remains dependent on imported fossil fuels.

How much energy does Latvia save?

Source: IEA analysis based on Eurostat (2023), Complete energy balances and European Commission (2024), Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan. Additionally, in line with the revised EU Energy Efficiency Directive, Latvia has set a mandatory target of cumulative end-use energy savings of 106.3 PJ by 2030.

What is Latvia's national energy and Climate Plan?

Source: IEA analysis based on European Commission (2024), Latvia's National Energy and Climate Plan. 2020) is a medium-term strategy focused on sustainable growth and energy security.

Latvia has set a contribution to the EU renewable energy target of at least 45% in gross final consumption of energy for 2030, significantly below the 50% share that results from the formula of Annex II of the Governance Regulation.

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 ...

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.

Latvia has set a target to reduce GHG emissions by 59% from 1990 levels by 2030 and to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. While the electricity system is already predominantly based on renewables, Latvia's energy transition will need to focus more concerted on the buildings and transport sectors to meet both domestic and EU targets.

Latvia is committed to increasing renewables and energy efficiency to meet EU climate goals. The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) outlines plans to modernize the grid, expand energy storage, and develop more wind and solar capacity to hit higher renewable energy targets by 2030.

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 practices.

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Energy production includes any fossil fuels drilled and mined, which can be burned to produce electricity or used as fuels, as well as energy produced by nuclear fission and renewable power sources such as hydro, wind and solar PV.

Almost half of the electricity used in the country is provided by renewable energy sources. 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.

renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and

feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to

Diversification of energy supplies 1. Key actions Import dependency from Russian natural gas was 100% in 2021 (equalling 1.2 bcm). Latvia has outlawed Russian gas imports starting in ...

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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