

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 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?

How has Latvia managed to unlink its energy dependency from Russia?

Overall, Latvia has made considerable progress in unlinking its energy dependency from Russian imports in a short period of time, including by imposing bans on the import of electricity and natural gas from Russia in 2023. The government is also changing its storage model for oil reserves to further fortify its oil security.

How can wind and solar power projects help Latvia?

Bringing wind and solar power projects online will also help reduce Latvia's dependence on natural gas imports and can contribute to lower electricity prices; current efforts to develop offshore wind will support this outcome.

Can Latvia switch from oil to alternative sources?

Latvia's transport sector, predominantly road transport, is also a major energy consumer. Around 95% of transport energy demand is met with oil products, indicating that Latvia has potential to both lower oil consumption and to switch from oil to alternative sources.

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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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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

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