

Does Latvia need a smart energy infrastructure?

Latvia already has the necessary energy infrastructure in place in order to successfully harness smart renewable energy on the coasts and in the forests of Kurzeme, as well as collaborate with its Nordic neighbours in electrical trade.

How can Latvia reduce its reliance on foreign sources of energy?

The Latvian government is interested in diversifying supplies and in developing more local resources to reduce the country's reliance on foreign sources of energy. To reach these targets, government agencies and entrepreneurs have discussed options to move beyond hydropower into wind and biomass power plants.

Will IEA continue cooperation with Latvia?

We look forward to continuing the IEA's cooperation with Latvia as it takes significant steps to advance its energy transition." The report finds that the creation of a new Ministry of Climate and Energy in January 2023 has been an important step towards meeting many of the country's energy and climate goals.

What is the EU's energy policy for Latvia?

The current EU policy dictates that Latvia must increase the share of renewable energy in its final energy consumption and Latvia has plans to reach 50 percent by 2030 according to the EU's National Energy and Climate Action Plan 2030. Much of Latvia's heat and electricity still comes from imported natural gas.

Is Latvia interested in wood biomass?

Over half of Latvia is covered by forest, so wood biomass presents excellent potential for further development. In addition to renewable energy projects, Latvia remains interested in pursuing a possible liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal to enhance its energy supply source diversity.

Does Latvia have a natural gas storage facility?

Latvia's large underground Incukalna natural gas storage facility has proven instrumental in bolstering regional security of supply across the region following a ban on Russian gas imports in 2022.

Managed by Uutilitas, Latvia's largest wind energy producer, this project combines wind energy generation with advanced storage capabilities, setting a new standard ...

Latvia's smart energy sector encompasses hydrogen initiatives (Naco Technology, Green Tech Cluster), wind energy, solar (Latvenergo, Institute of Physical Energetics), hydroelectric power (Latvian HPP), and ammonia based ...

Actions taken today to reduce emissions will inform the pace and scale of Latvia's energy transition and achieving its ambitious goal of climate neutrality by 2050, according to a new ...

The share of renewable energy resources in the final gross energy consumption in 2022 was 43.3% (3rd in the EU). Not only Latvia is a country with 12.5 thousand rivers, but also we have the 1st highest share of hydroelectric power ...

Latvia's renewable energy capacity has expanded significantly, led by the Daugava hydroelectric power stations as the main electricity source. In 2022, wind power capacity nearly doubled to 136 MW with the launch of a new ...

Smart Energy and Mobility. Latvia's smart energy sector encompasses hydrogen initiatives, wind energy, solar, hydroelectric power and ammonia based energy solutions. [Learn more](#)

Currently, the most popular types of renewable energy are HPPs, thermal power plants, biogas, wind plants, cogeneration, and solar power plants. The most electricity generated in February ...

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