

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.

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.

Does Latvia use renewables in transport?

However, when it comes to use of renewables in transport, Latvia performs poorly. The average share of energy from renewable sources in transport across the EU increased from 1.6 % in 2004 to 9.6 % in 2022.

Are all new buildings near zero-energy in Latvia?

From 2019 onwards, all new state and local government buildings in Latvia and from 2021 all new buildings must be "near zero-energy" buildings (as detailed in the Law on Energy Efficiency of Buildings). Latvia's building stock is relatively old.

What is Latvia's transport energy demand in 2022?

The transport sector accounted for 27% of Latvia's TFEC in 2022, with the majority of transport energy demand coming from road transport (96.8%), followed by rail (2.8%), domestic navigation (0.2%) and a very small share of domestic aviation (0.1%).

What percentage of electricity generation is renewable in Latvia?

From 2010 to 2022, Latvia experienced significant growth in the share of renewables in electricity generation, from 55% to 76% (Figure 4.2). The bulk of renewable electricity generation in Latvia consists of hydro (55% of total generation in 2022), which fluctuates depending on water availability.

Latvia has requested to transfer part of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (BAR), amounting to EUR10.9m, to its recovery and resilience plan. Together with Latvia's REPowerEU grant allocation (EUR124 m), these additional funds make the submitted modified plan worth almost EUR2bn.

Latvia plans to increase the share of renewable energy in final consumption to 60 percent by 2030, according to the updated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) for 2021-2023. In Latvia's previous NECP, which was drawn up in 2019, the renewable energy target was set at 50 percent in final consumption.

Latvia's 2020 National Renewable Actions Plan targets a 40% share of energy generated from renewable

sources in gross final energy consumption, 53% of heat consumption met by renewable sources and 60% of electricity demand met by electricity generate

Today, Latvia is a much different player in the renewable energy field. Over the past few years, the nation has shifted its focus toward integrating wind and solar energy on a broader scale, developing hybrid energy parks that combine wind turbines, solar panels, and battery storage systems.

The revised Renewable Energy Directive has revised upwards the EU's 2030 renewable energy target from 32% to 42.5% (with an aim to increase it to 45%) - a target Latvia already meets. More than 50% of Latvia's gross electricity consumption (53.3%) came from renewable sources.

With their three renewable energy plants in Latvia, Baltic Renewables are laying the groundwork to meet their goal of generating 1 gigawatt of electricity. For reference, that's ...

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.

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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 concertedly on the buildings and transport sectors to meet both domestic and EU targets.

The development of new technologies to improve the lifespan and efficiency of next-generation batteries is critical for sustainable energy storage. In this project, scientists from UL CFI's Energy Materials Laboratory will design batteries with longer lifespans and higher capacity, reducing the use of critical materials.

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