# Latvia nant energy

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 percentage of Latvia's electricity comes from renewable sources?
More than 50%of Latvia's gross electricity consumption (53.3%) came from renewable sources. Among the EU Member States the share of energy from renewable sources in heating and cooling was more than half in Sweden (69.4 %),Estonia (65.4 %),Latvia (61.0 %),Finland (58.5 %),Lithuania (51.5 %) and Denmark (50.1 %).

Can Latvia achieve energy savings by renovating its building stock?
Latvia could achieve considerable energy savingsby 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.

What is the share of re in the energy consumption of Latvia?
the administrative territory of the city.4.2.2.3. Fulfilment of the 2020 target of the share of RE of Latvia The share of RE in the total final energy consumption was 7.2 %in 2016,an increase of 15 % compared to 2005. However,the share of RE has been reducing since 2014 -- from

What is Latvia's energy dependency?
n 2017. RES used in Latvia are local energy sources. Therefore,as the total consumption of RES increases,Latvia's energy dependency59 from imported energy 5 to 47.2 %in 2016.57 CSB58 Data source: EUROSTAT59 Energy dependency is an indicator that is calculated by subtracting energy exports from imports,dividing the result b the tota

The share of renewable sources in gross final energy consumption at the EU level reached 23.0% in 2022, according to Eurostat data published December 22. Compared with 2021, this represents an increase of 1.1 percentage points (pp), an Latvia has retained it place as one of Europe"s leaders in renewable energy.

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. Latvia"s energy demand is

dominated by an ageing ...

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 wind farm.

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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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 ...

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

Commission Recommendation of 23/02/2024 on the draft updated integrated national energy and climate plan of Latvia covering the period 2021-2030 and on the consistency of Latvia"s measures with the Union"s climate-neutrality objective

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. Latvia"s energy demand is dominated by an ageing building stock, which accounts for nearly half of total final consumption, with residential buildings alone ...

The National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (hereinafter -- the Plan) is a document for long-term policy planning developed according to Cabinet Order No. 275 of 3 May 2016 "On the Government Action Plan for Implementing the Declaration of the Intended Activities of

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Latvia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if

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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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