Latvia energy safety group

Should Latvia consider energy-sector risks as a priority area?
Latvia should consider including energy-sector risks as a priority areagiven the vulnerability of energy infrastructure to the effects of climate change and to ensure that sufficient resources are directed toward bolstering the climate resilience of energy infrastructure.

How will Latvia's energy transition be impacted by Russia-Ukraine energy crisis?
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 sectorsto meet both domestic and EU targets. Latvia's energy system has been heavily impacted by the Russian Federation's (hereafter "Russia")-Ukraine energy crisis.

Which sector is most energy consuming in Latvia?
The largest energy-consuming sector is buildings,followed by transport. Still,the energy system remains dependent on imported fossil fuels. Latvia has set a target to reduce GHG emissions by 59% from 1990 levels by 2030 and to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

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.

Does Latvia have energy security?
In terms of energy security,Latvia has made impressive strides in reducing its energy dependency on Russiain a short period,notably the rapid cessation of electricity and natural gas imports. However,the changes have created new vulnerabilities that need to be managed carefully.

How secure is gas supply in Latvia?
The primary measure for ensuring security of gas supply in Latvia is a strategic gas reserve stored in the Incukalns UGS, as mandated by the Energy Law. The state holds 1.8 TWh of energy supply security reserves in the Incukalns UGS. There are no gas storage obligations for wholesale market participants.

In line with the energy system development trends in Latvia and neighboring countries, the TSO evaluates and makes decisions regarding the development of Latvia"s transmission system interconnections and the need for ...

It came at an opportune time for Latvia, which is in the process of updating its National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030, in line with more ambitious European Union (EU) climate and energy transition targets.

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.

The IRRS team - comprised of five senior safety experts from five IAEA Member States, in addition to two IAEA staff members - conducted interviews and discussions with RSC SES staff and representatives from the Ministry of Climate and Energy.

energy in its 31 member countries, 13 association countries and beyond. This publication and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Source: IEA. International Energy Agency

"Since 2019, our team has significantly improved the quality management system, also strengthening the radiation safety culture in Latvia. We are ready to continue working on areas that need improvement, especially on radioactive waste ...

Latvia is joining the International Energy Agency to benefit from the organization"s analytical capacity and experience as it prioritizes energy security, the Baltic country"s Minister for Climate and Energy Kaspars Melnis told S& P Global Commodity Insights in an interview Feb. 14.

Energy security has become an increasingly important issue for Latvia since Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022. Attacks on infrastructure as well as sanctions and countersanctions continue to threaten the stability of energy supply.

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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.

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