

Latvia

Trilemma Rank
22

Trilemma Score
76.4

Balance Grade
ABB

Latvia presents a strong Trilemma performance with significant improvement in its Energy Security performance due to more diversity of fuel sources in power generation and the relatively high contribution of renewable energy, which also benefits the Environmental Sustainability score. It also scores highly on Energy Equity as electricity prices to households have become more affordable. Latvia gets a balance grade of ABB and its global ranking is 22.

Population
1.9 (millions)

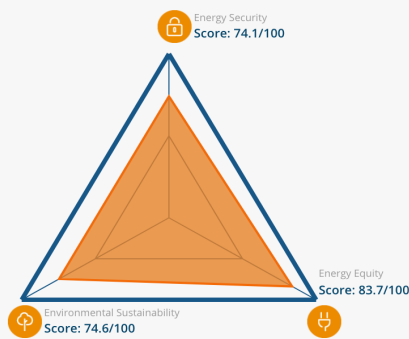
Land Area
62.2 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
17,861 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
19.5 (% of GDP)

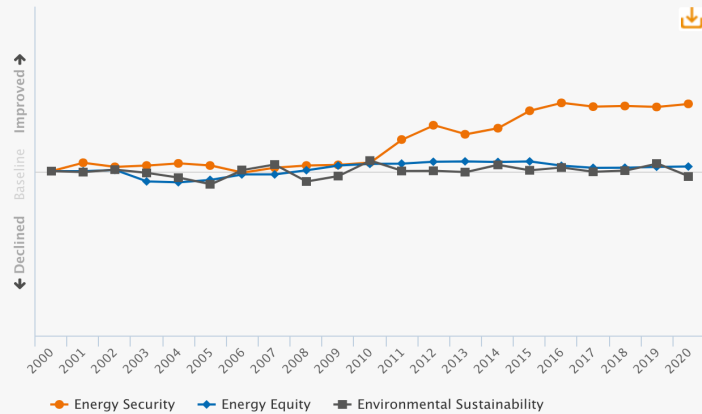
GDP Growth
4.6 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Latvia does not have a clear energy sector development strategy beyond 2030, but one will most likely be developed in the future to align with EU energy policy requirements. Its 2020 National Renewables Actions Plan targeted a 40% share of electricity generation to be produced from renewable energy sources and 53% of heat consumption with 60% of electricity demand to come from renewables, mainly wind power.

A draft of the energy and action plan submitted to the EU in 2018 includes commitments to 2030 made within the Paris climate agreement. Among the targets included in the plan is a reduction of at least 40% in GHG emissions from 1990 levels. The "Latvian Energy Long-Term Strategy 2030 – Competitive Energy for Society" presents a broader view of energy policy and takes into account targets in related sectors. It also offers more economically viable solutions for a balanced development of sustainable energy and climate policy to help achieve both Latvian national and EU targets. While emphasising a competitive economy, the 2030 plan also promotes energy efficiency and ensuring security of energy supply. The latter would include ensuring stable energy supply to consumers, reducing geopolitical risks, diversifying supply routes, developing energy infrastructure and storage capacity.

Latvia is making substantial improvements in its electricity and gas infrastructure, integrating power and gas systems into European networks and enhancing energy security. In the electricity sector, an extension of the interconnection with Estonia and Baltic power system synchronisation with the European continental networks is ongoing. In the gas sector extension of the gas interconnection between Latvia and Lithuania and modernisation of the Inčukalns underground gas storage facility are also in progress. Latvia is improving its energy storage capacity with several heat storage projects (in Jelgava, Salaspils and Riga) with support and funding from the EU.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence	████████████████████	▲
Diversity of electricity generation	████████████████████	▲
Energy storage	████████████████████	▲
Energy equity		
Access to electricity	████████████████████	▶
Electricity prices	████████████████████	▼
Gasoline and diesel prices	████████████████████	▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity	████████████████████	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	████████████████████	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	████████████████████	▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability	████████████████████	▲
Effectiveness of government	████████████████████	▲
Innovation capability	████████████████████	▲