Latvia

Trilemma Rank
#22

Trilemma Score
76.1

Balance Grade
ABA

Latvia ranks 22nd globally, with very good scores in the Security and Sustainability dimensions. Energy security has improved since 2010, this is due to the reduction of import dependency and the increase of energy storage. Latvia has also improved in Sustainability due to better air quality and GHG emissions trends. Latvia ranks slightly lower in Equity globally due to high price of domestic energy. With many strong indicators across the dimensions, Latvia gets an overall grade of ABA.

Population
1.9 (millions)

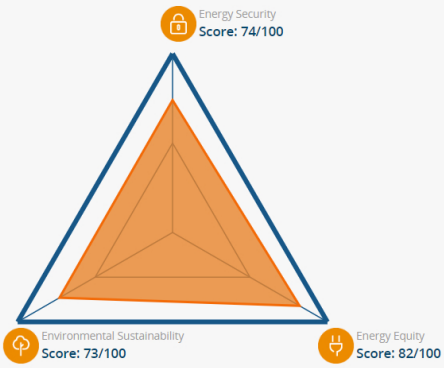
Land Area
62.2 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
28,362 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
19.7 (% of GDP)

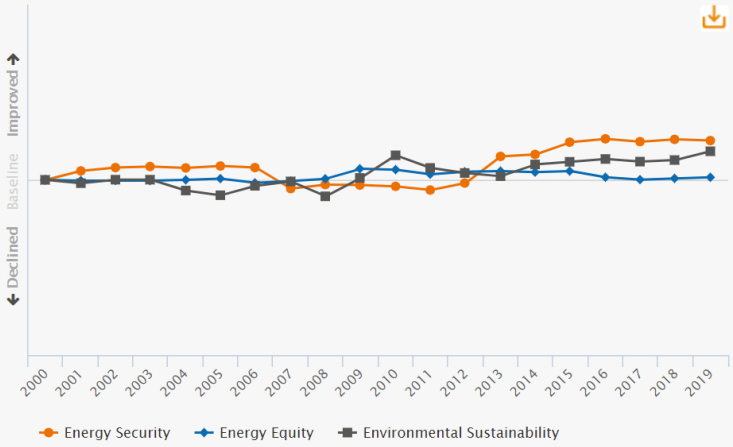
GDP Growth
4.6 (annual %)

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

The Latvian government is focused on achieving energy policy neutrality and ensuring balanced development of renewable energy. The Latvian Energy Long Term Strategy 2030 sets a target of 50% energy from renewable energy sources and a 50% reduction in energy imports from third country (non-EU) suppliers by 2030. An ongoing renovation of Latvia's hydroelectric power plants as well as a reconstruction of natural gas CCGT plants means that Latvia has so far managed to sustain its low level of GHG emissions in the power sector due to the focus on the renewables sector. CHP projects using biomass are also in progress, and wind projects are awaiting RES support schemes.

The regional gas market development by 2020, as well as increased diversification of gas imports via a new LNG terminal in Lithuania and ongoing BEMIP-G projects, mean that Latvia's energy security and equity dimensions of the trilemma are all expected to improve in the future. In addition, the opening of the Latvian natural gas market to free trade and progress on the implementation of a planned connection from Latvia to Estonia, to be completed by 2020 as a part of the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP) are also expected to have benefits for energy security and equity.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
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		▲