Energy building system Latvia

What is Latvia's energy demand?
Latvia's energy demand is dominated by an ageing building stock, which accounts for nearly half of total final consumption, with residential buildings alone accounting for a third of total consumption.

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.

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.

How can wind and solar power projects help Latvia?
Bringing wind and solar power projects online will also help reduce Latvia's dependence on natural gas imports and can contribute to lower electricity prices; current efforts to develop offshore wind will support this outcome.

How has Latvia managed to unlink its energy dependency from Russia?
Overall,Latvia has made considerable progress in unlinking its energy dependency from Russian imports in a short period of time,including by imposing bans on the import of electricity and natural gas from Russiain 2023. The government is also changing its storage model for oil reserves to further fortify its oil security.

Does Latvia need more decarbonisation?
The electricity sector is dominated by renewables,but more decarbonisation is needed in other sectors. Latvia has already made inroads on the share of renewable energy in its fuel mix,with sizeable shares of bioenergy and hydropower.

This year, buildings from Riga, Ogre, and Marupe won the competition "The Most Energy Efficient Building in Latvia", organized by the Ministry of Economics (MoE) for the 14th year in the "Live warmer"...

On December 17, 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a new European Union fund support program, enabling energy efficiency improvements in multi-apartment residential buildings and fostering the development of the energy service company (ESCO) market in Latvia.

Energy-efficient buildings, passive houses and zero-energy buildings are a step towards lower energy

consumption, better living conditions and the achievement of climate goals. Energy-efficient buildings is one of cluster"s operational fields that unites the manufacturers of energy-efficient buildings, its equipment and facilities, enabling ...

In Latvia, the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) is the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Economics. The Ministry of Economics develops and implements the national energy efficiency policy, including the transposition of the EPBD. The necessary laws and regulations for the transposition of the EPBD ...

cost-effective integrated energy system, developing a related roadmap for policymakers and scenarios with existing measures" (WEM) and a "with additional measures" (WAM) that will feed into Latvia"s 2030

Specific energy consumption depending on the area, three different types of buildings are differentiated. Despite the large distribution between data points, it can be seen that office buildings per average have ...

The success of Latvia"s "Energy Efficiency Programme for Multi-Apartment Buildings 2016-2023" (EEPMB) lies in its innovative hybrid approach, combining financial instruments and grants. This strategy provides a well-rounded support system for renovation projects, making it an appealing option for apartment owners. Utilising

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 energy system is largely based on renewable resources, primarily hydropower from the Daugava River, supplemented by wind, solar, and biomass. While natural gas imports cover energy shortages, the country aims to increase wind and solar energy capacity, with significant progress already made in 2022.

Specific energy consumption depending on the area, three different types of buildings are differentiated. Despite the large distribution between data points, it can be seen that office buildings per average have slightly higher energy efficiency.

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 ...

A building with high energy efficiency is one of the main results of the work of highly qualified construction specialists. In Latvia, for several years has been emphasized the importance of using renewable energy resources for obtaining energy, and increasing energy efficiency in existing buildings and newly built ones.

Contact us for free full report

Web: https://cuddably.co.za/contact-us/
Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com
WhatsApp: 8613816583346