

Renewable energy in Latvia



LATVIJAS ATJAUNOJAMO
ENERGORESURSU
ASOCIĀCIJA

Agris Veliks

- ***Agris Veliks:***
- ***Latvian Renewable Energy Associations (LAEA)*** chairmain of the board.
- Graduated ***Riga International School of Economics and Business Administration (RISEBA)*** – business management.
- Owner of company ***“Daba silda”*** – heat pumps, solar collectors, solar PW systems, biomass, heating systems.
- Member of the board ***“Heliotherm”*** – heat pumps.
- Member of the board ***“Heliotherm Rus”*** – heat pumps. Located in the Russia, Moscow.

Latvian Renewable Energy Association

- (abbreviation – AEA) was established in 2008 as a non-governmental, non-profit organization. Our major aims are to represent the producers of renewable energy technologies and service providers in Latvia, and to promote the usage of all kinds of renewable energy. We are convinced that renewable energy is a way to achieve sustainable future, successful development, energy independency and environmental protection in Latvia, Europe and globally.

Some global facts about energy resources

- These fossil energy resources are left for:



Coal 260 years



Oil 80 years



Gas 120 years



Uranium 70 years

CO2 emission and the consequences

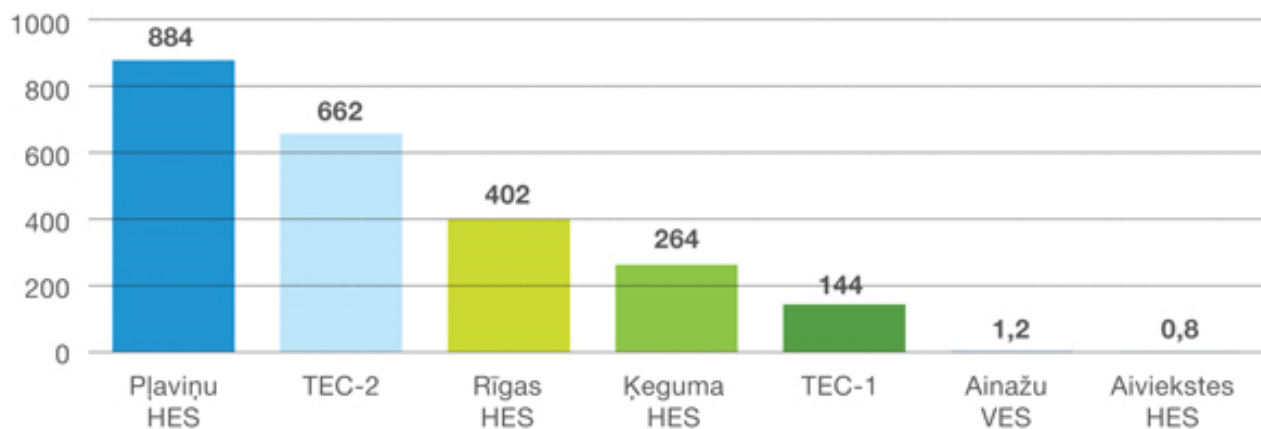


- This is the reason why we are here today!

Facts about energy in Latvia

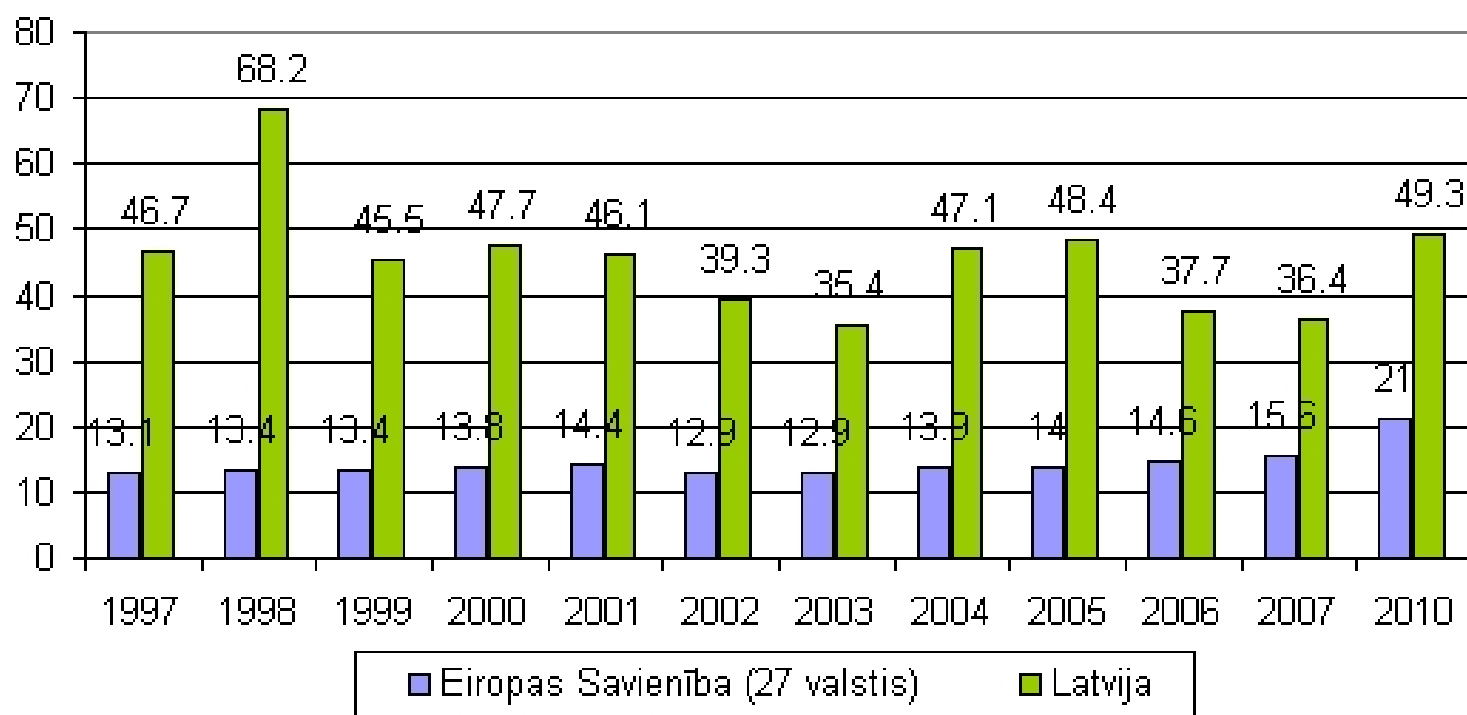
- Electricity production resources in Latvia:

Energoražotnes pēc to izstrādes jaudām (MW_{el})

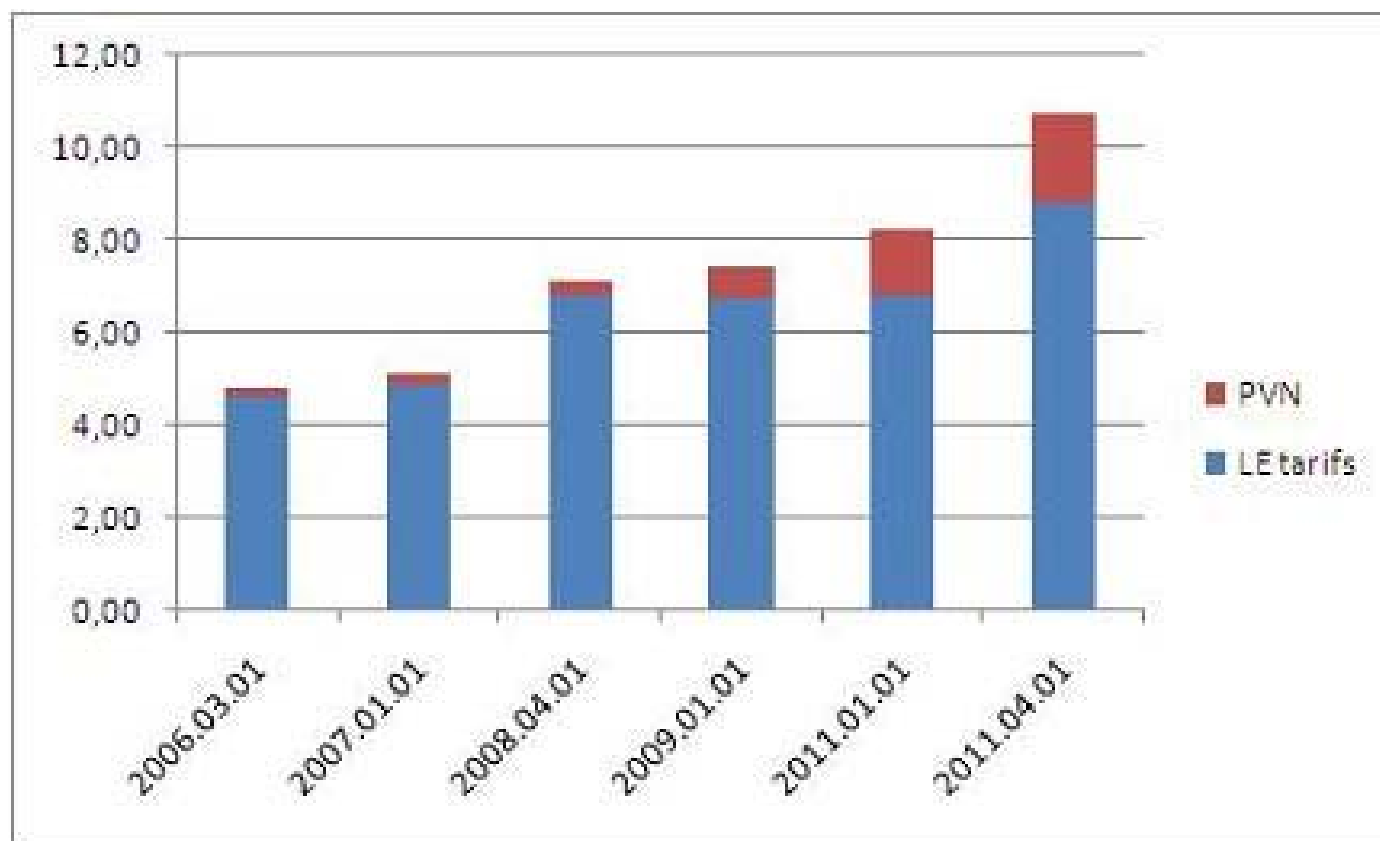


Electricity generated from RES % of final consumption

No AER saražotā elektroenerģija % no gala patēriņa

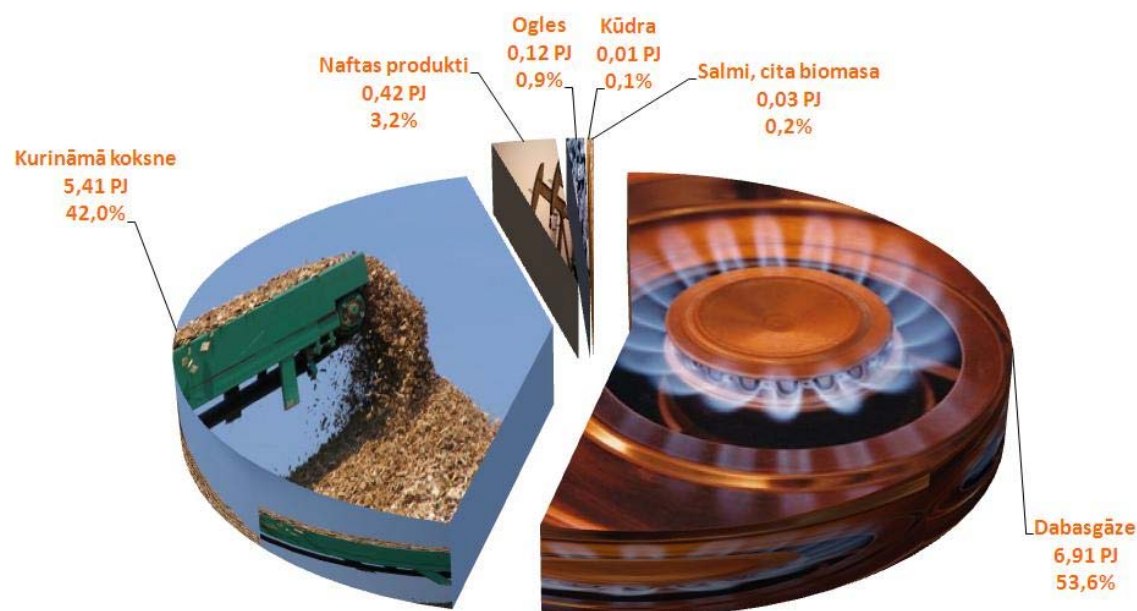


History of electricity rates in Latvia: santims per kw/h



Heating energy resources for boiler houses 2011:

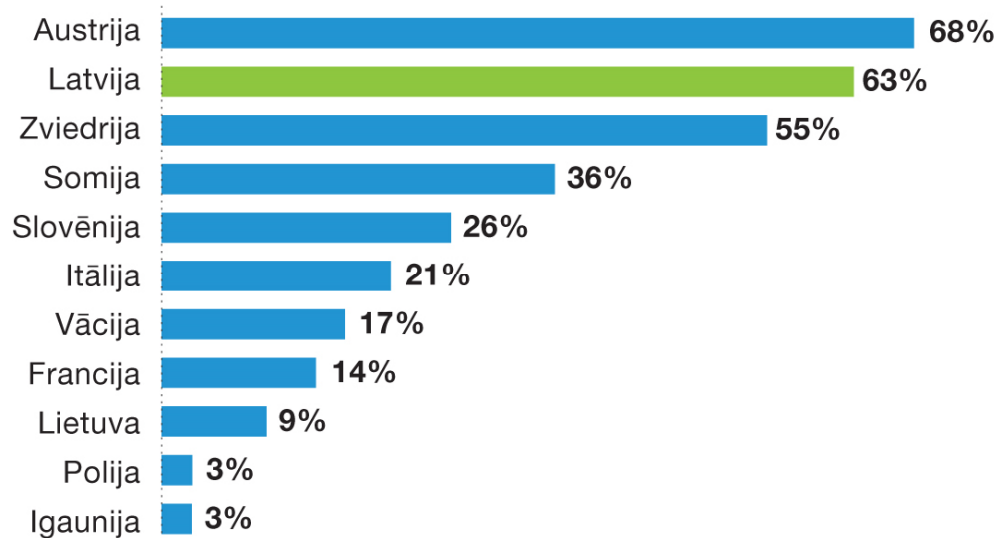
Katlumājās patērētie energoresursi centralizētās siltumenerģijas ražošanai
2011. gadā (PJ, %)



Natural gas	53,6%
Woodchip	42%
Oil	3,2%
Coal	0,9%
Peat	0,1%
Straw	0,2%

From the renewable sources produced energy in different EU countries

No atjaunīgajiem resursiem saražotās enerģijas īpatsvars dažādās ES valstīs




Latvian energy policy:

- "Energy Development Guidelines for 2007 to 2016" define that in 2012 the Latvian power system has achieved 80% energy self-sufficiency, and till 2016 reach 100% . This can be done using the most renewable resources and electricity co-generation, and the remaining part of the deficit (400 MW and 800 MW respectively by 2015., And 2020. Year) filled with new power - construction and commissioning of natural gas combined cycle power plants by 2015. The solid-fuel power plants after the 2015th year. This makes sense not only from a safety point of view, electricity, transfer of risk mitigation Latvian jurisdiction, but also to improve the country's import and export balance. This solution would reduce dependence on direct imports.

Latvian achieved in the use of renewables targets

- **The main renewables in Latvia: hydro, wood (biomass) and the wind power. It should be noted that increasing the amount of wind power, the equivalent amount should be the so-called a balancing capacity, capable of ensuring energy production in conditions when no wind. Member of the European Commission offered the use of renewable energy, Latvia aims to reach 42% by 2020 renewable energy share of final energy consumption. This means that in Latvia to 2020 share of RES in final energy consumption compared to the 2005 level will be increased by about 7%.**



The main problems and risks of Latvian energy sector:

- **Lack of competition**
- **Monopoly companies in the production of energy and technology**
- **Monopoly energy supply companies, which basically relates to natural gas.**
- **lack of long-term subsidy program for the RES sector**



Thank you for attention!

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