



Latvijas Republikas
Ekonomikas ministrija
Ministry of Economics
Republic of Latvia

Energy efficiency developments in Latvia

“Policy Challenges on Renewable Energy
and Energy Efficiency”,
18-19 October 2012

Energy Landscape

- ✓ Global demand for energy is increasing
- ✓ Need for urgent investment in energy infrastructure
- ✓ Energy reserves are concentrated in few countries
- ✓ Fully competitive internal energy markets are not yet developed
- ✓ Import dependency
- ✓ Oil and gas prices
- ✓ Climate changes



Approaches to energy efficiency

- ✓ Energy performance standards for appliances and equipment, for buildings and energy services is a powerful tool for removing inefficient products from the market, informing consumers of the most efficient products and transforming the market to make it more energy efficient.
- ✓ Minimum performance requirements for new and renovated buildings.



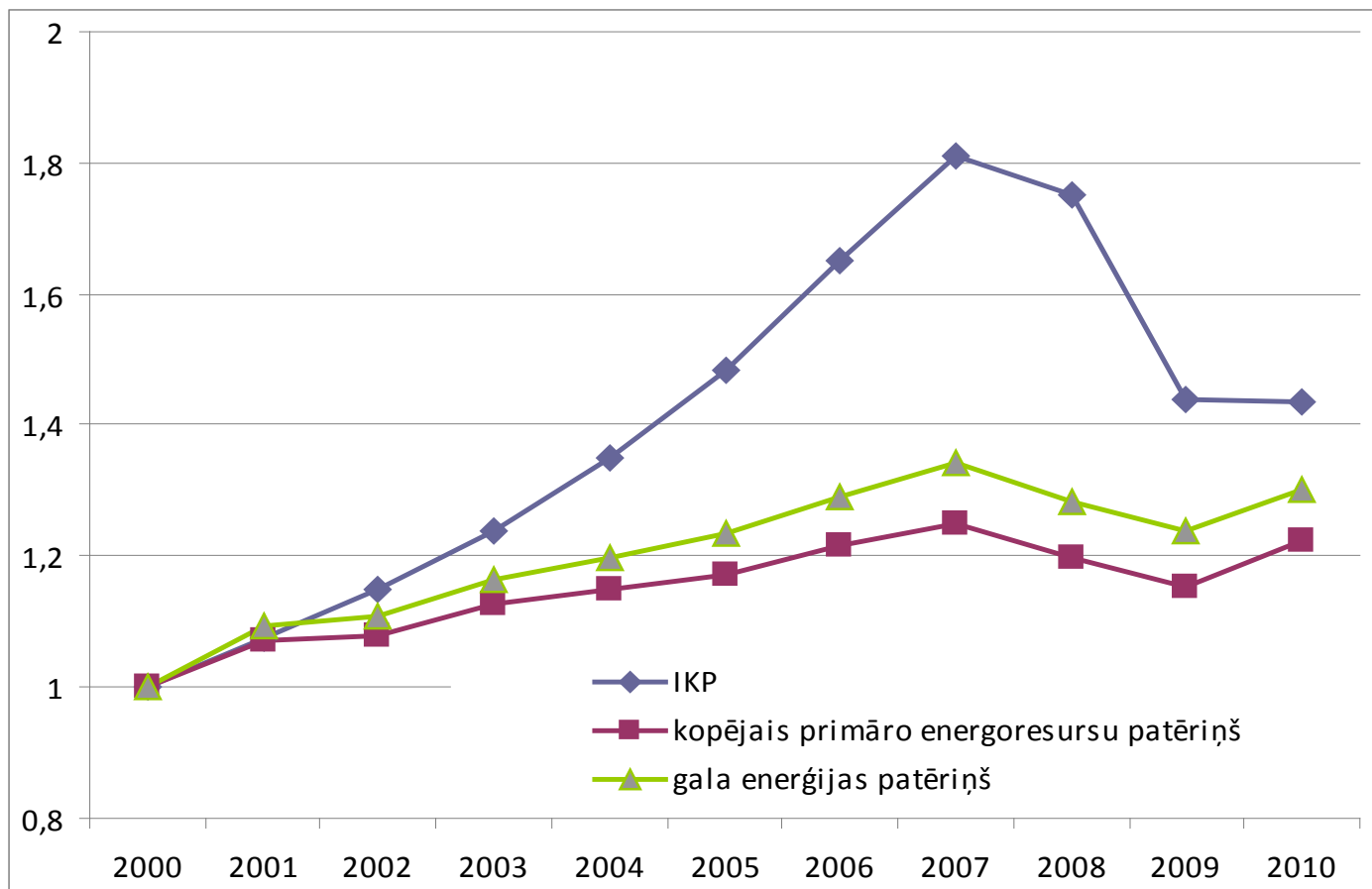
Financial activities

Public financing is provided from the Cohesion Funds and ERDF, as well as CCFI for:

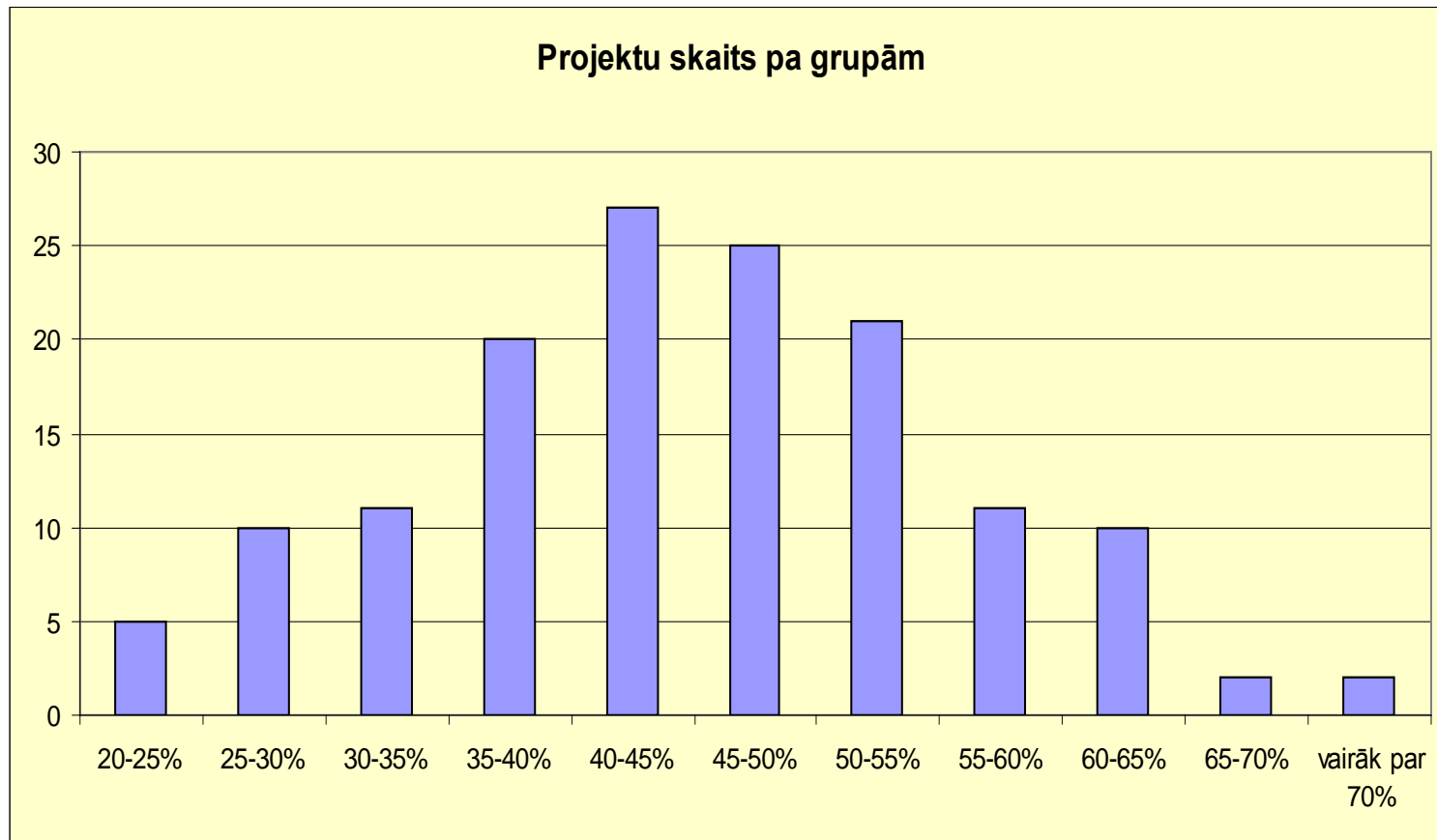
- ✓ Improvement of energy performance in apartment houses (€68 mln);
- ✓ Improvement of energy performance in social houses (€7 mln);
- ✓ Improvement of district heating systems efficiency (€78 mln);
- ✓ Solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (€23 mln).



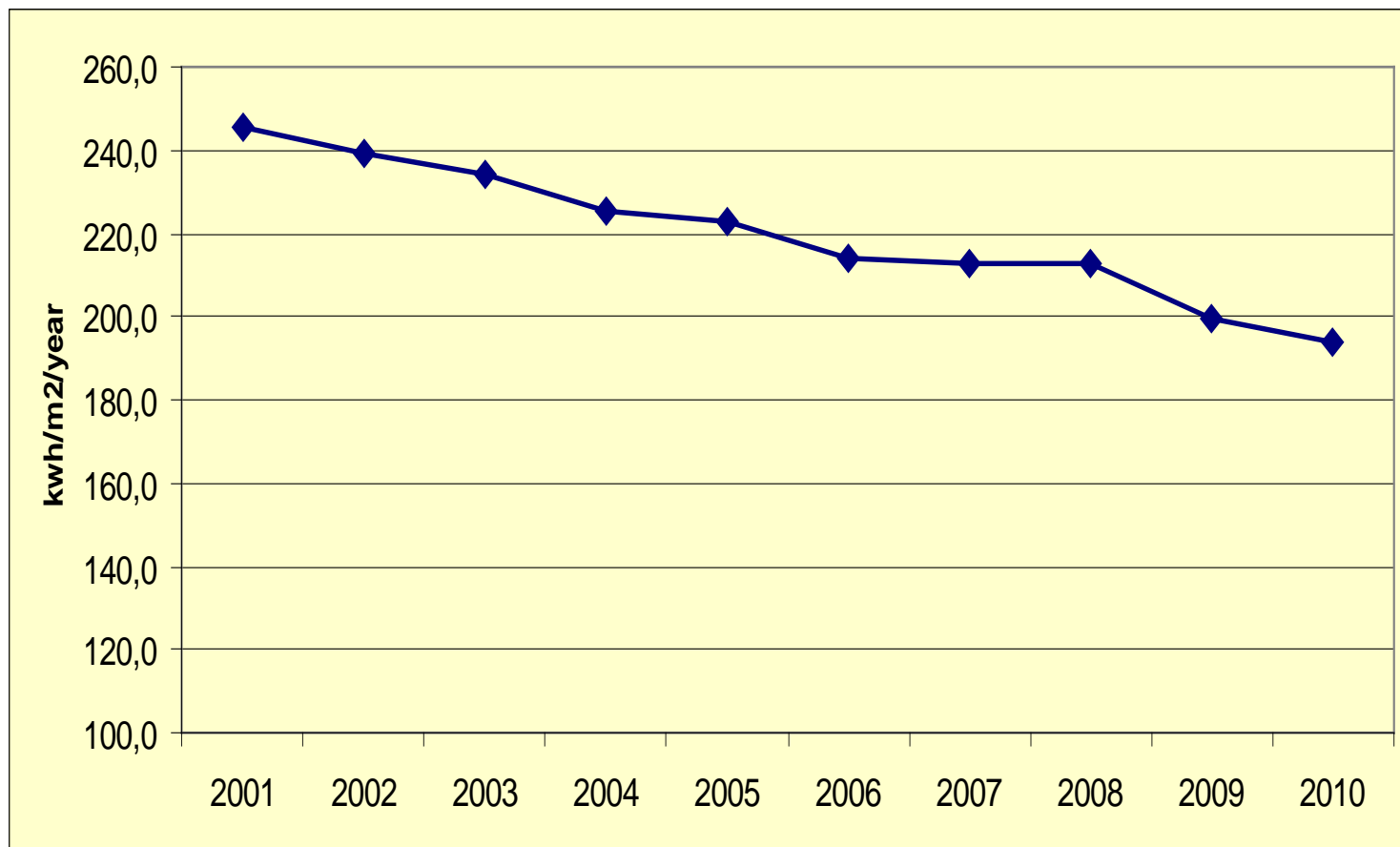
Correlation between GDP, total primary energy consumption and final energy consumption



Expected energy savings in multi-apartment buildings



Energy for heating in households



Other sectors

- ✓ Transport: 13986 GWh (50.35 PJ) – 28.2% of final energy consumption / uncertain
- ✓ Services: 14.5% electricity ↑, heating ↓
- ✓ Industry: 18.2%, wood processing efficiency decreases, main activities related to buildings



Energy Strategy 2030

Average heat consumption reduced till 100 kWh/m²/y by 2030.

- ✓ *Increase minimum performance requirements for buildings;*
- ✓ *Support to energy efficiency measures, esp. multi apartment buildings;*
- ✓ *Introduction of smart metering;*
- ✓ *Efficiency requirements for district heating companies 10% losses by 2030;*
- ✓ *New customers to efficient district heating systems;*
- ✓ *Companies direct 1.5% of their turnover to ensure energy services;*
- ✓ *Mandatory energy audits;*
- ✓ *Green procurement;*
- ✓ *Leading role of state.*



New legislation

- ✓ The Energy Efficiency directive is the last piece of legislation related to an agreement on a 20% energy efficiency target by 2020, together with a 20% renewable energy target and a 20% CO₂ reduction target.
- ✓ Binding, flexible measures and a national energy efficiency target - which would have to be 20% energy savings for the EU as a whole by 2020.
- ✓ Despite the directive setting only 'indicative' and not binding targets, the investments needed to implement the law average € 40-50 bn.



The main changes the directive brings to existing legislation are:

- ✓ Energy companies are requested to reduce their energy sales to industrial and household clients by at least 1.5% each year;
- ✓ A 3% renovation rate for public buildings which are “central government-owned and occupied”;
- ✓ An obligation on each MS to draw up a roadmap to make the entire buildings sector more energy efficient by 2050 (commercial, public and private households included);
- ✓ additional measures on energy audits and energy management for large firms, cost-benefit analysis for the deployment of combined heat and power generation (CHP) and public procurement.





Latvijas Republikas
Ekonomikas ministrija
Ministry of Economics
Republic of Latvia

Thank you for your attention!

Address: Brīvības iela 55, Rīga, LV-1519, Latvia

Phone: +371 67013101

Fax: +371 67280882

E-mail: pasts@em.gov.lv

Web: www.em.gov.lv

Twitter: @EM_gov_lv, @siltinam

Youtube: <http://www.youtube.com/ekonomikasministrija>