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Latvian energy storage power generation subsidies

Overview

From 1 January 2023 Latvia banned the import of natural gas from Russia. The replacement comes from connections to LNG terminals, the LNG terminal in Lithuania, and from 2024 the recently opened Inkoo LNG terminal in Finland. JSC Conexus Baltic Grid is the natural gas in Latvia. International transmission pipelines are 577 km long, consisting of the Riga–Pahneva, Pleskava–Riga, Izbors.

Discover Latvia’s 2025 energy grants and subsidies for solar panels, wind turbines, heat pumps, and energy efficiency improvements. Freen helps homeowners and businesses access funding, plan projects, and secure financial support for sustainable energy solutions.

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Latvia’s Energy Strategy 2050 outlines major changes in renewable energy production and storage, with significant investments planned in wind, solar, biomass, and biogas, as well as in energy storage technologies like batteries and subsurface systems to ensure supply stability [3]. National Energy.

As Latvia strengthens its commitment to renewable energy and energy independence, an increasing number of government-backed subsidies and loan programs are available in 2025 for households and businesses investing in solar panels, wind energy, heat pumps, and energy efficiency improvements. At.

Given the interest of residents in purchasing electricity-producing equipment, the Ministry of Climate and Energy (KEM) has expanded the support program and in the future residents will be able to get state aid for the purchase of electricity storage facilities as well, the Ministry said Friday.

Latvia has adopted the EU target to produce 50% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030. [3] The 2021-30 plan set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 65% compared to 1990. [5] There is a target of being carbon neutral by 2050. From 1 January 2023 Latvia banned the import

of.

Niam and Evecon will deploy 84MW of solar power and 26MW of energy storage across 11 project sites in Latvia. Image: Niam Infrastructure. News from the Nordics and the Baltics, with BESS projects launched in Sweden, Denmark and Latvia by Centrica, Nordic Solar and Niam Infrastructure and Evecon.

On November 1 Latvia’s largest wind energy producer Utilitas Wind opened the first utility-scale battery energy storage battery system in Latvia with a total power of 10 MW and capacity of 20 MWh in Targale, Ventspils region. This autumn, the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) will be connected. Why are energy storage systems important in Latvia?

Energy storage systems are an essential element of Latvia’s path towards a sustainable and energy-independent future. The importance of these technologies is being recognized and invested in by a growing number of companies and public institutions.

Who is responsible for the energy transition in Latvia?

Local authorities are responsible for municipal energy supply and renewable energy projects, with Latvia’s energy transition guided by the National Energy and Climate Plan and the Energy Strategy 2050.

What is the main renewable resource in Latvia?

The main renewable resource is hydroelectric power. Latvia has laws that regulate the building of power plants and plans to sell electricity at higher prices. This is a stimulus for investment, especially taking into consideration the fact that Latvia cannot offer big subsidies in order to attract investment.

When will battery energy storage systems be installed in Latvia?

The most recent update regarding BESS installations is that in Tume and Rēzekne, Latvia’s transmission system operator “Augstsprieguma tīkli” (AST) in June 2025 installed battery energy storage systems with a combined capacity of 80 MW and 160 MWh, which will undergo testing until October 2025.

Which energy sources are used in Latvia?

Latvia has underground gas storage facilities at the Inčukalns UGS, with a

capacity of 4.47 billion m 3. Natural gas companies include Latvijas Gāze. Renewable energy includes wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy sources. Almost half of the electricity used in the country is provided by renewable energy sources.

How much electricity does Latvia use per capita?

In 2018, electricity consumption per capita was 3731 kWh. Latvia has adopted the EU target to produce 50% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030. The 2021-30 plan set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 65% compared to 1990. There is a target of being carbon neutral by 2050.

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