

Renewable Energy in Latvia: Policies and Instruments

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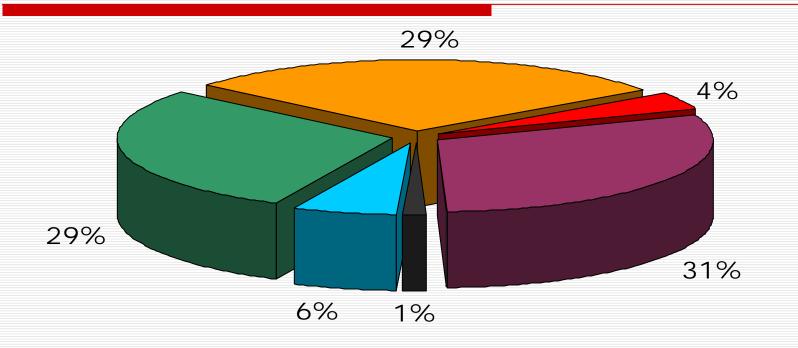
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Presentation outline

- O Key figures
- General energy situation and challenges in Latvia
- RES current situation, potential, policy and legal framework
- Main support instruments aiming at increased use of RES
- Conclusions



Structure of Primary Energy Resources in Latvia (2007)







Main challenges

- Insufficient supply of power generation capacities in a medium and long term (after 2010)
- High dependency on imports of primary energy resources:
 - n self-sufficiency in 2007 30%
- Comparatively large share of RES in supply of primary energy resources – around 30 % over the last years



Share of RES

- Share of RES from 2000 to 2007:
 - n In total energy mix 30%-33% (30% in 2007)
 - n In electricity consumption 35% 48% (36,4% in 2007)
- RES-E in 2007:
 - n Large HPP (3 plants): 34,3 %
 - n Small HPP (149): 0,9 %
 - n Wind: 0,7 %



Estimated Potential

- O Hydro: 5 MW on small rivers
- O Biofuels: 20 000 t/yr
- Wind: 135 MW (currently installed 27 MW)
- Biomass for electricity: 72 MW biomass & biogas CHP



Policy and Legal Framework

- Guidelines for Energy Sector Development 2007-2016 (Ministry of Economics)
- Guidelines for Use of Renewable Sources of Energy 2006-2012 (Ministry of Environment)
- Electricity Market Law
- o Law on Biofuels



Guidelines for Energy Sector Development 2007 – 2016

- Main mid-term energy policy planning document
- Corresponds to new EU energy policy guidelines
- Principal policy document driving increases in efficient use of RES and energy production in CHP



Targets to be attained

- Setting national targets for RES:
 - n 49.3 % share of RES-E by 2010 (in comparison to 36,4 % in 2007)
- Latest EU RES policy developments:
 - n a new framework Directive on use of RES
 - n mandatory national target of 40 % for Latvia to be reached in 2020



Support instruments

- Main support instruments for promotion of RE development in Latvia:
 - n mandatory procurement of electricity generated from RES with fixed purchase price (feed-in tariff)
 - n mandatory procurement of electricity produced in co-generation regime with fixed purchase price
 - n EU Structural Funds for investment in RE-fired CHP plants (available since beginning of 2009)
 - n Subsidies to producers of biofuels on basis of an annual quota



Support to RES-E

- o Feed-in system:
 - n Regulation No.198 on Electricity Production from RES (replacing Regulation No.503 from 2007)
 - n Purchase price differs depending on the source of RE and capacity of installation
 - n Annual quota for every source of RE (wind, hydro, biomass, biogas, solar)
- O Currently price formulas contained in the Regulation No.198 are reviewed:
 - n The price level is among the highest in Europe
 - n It is expected that price level for wind power as well as for several other RES will be decreased



Conclusions

- RES will maintain their significant share in contribution to security of supply in Latvia.
- Despite the large share of RES (30 %, provided mainly by biomass and hydro power) lack of generation capacities can not be solved solely by increasing the share of RES.
- As a major challenge we regard the recent renewable energy policy developments on the EU level and the ambitious individual target for Latvia – 40 % by 2020.
- In the future the role of wind power in increasing the share of RES in Latvia could be more significant than it is now.





Thank you for your attention!

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