

1858

Technical Society founded in Riga.

1862

Riga Polytechnic School, the first institution of higher education, established in Latvia.



1876

Topics on electromagnetic machines included on the syllabus of engineering science course at the Riga Polytechnic School; topics on magnetism and electricity – in physics course.

1879

In June, in the Riga Schwartz Concert Garden, electric lighting was demonstrated, using the so-called Jablochkov candles (electric arc lamps). The first known accident took place.

1882

Electric power station launched for lighting the premises the machine building, metalworking and cauldron forging factory of Pole and Veitmanis in Riga.

1883

A DC generator with steam engine fitted up near Riga Railway Station and electricity transmission line installed up to the Riga Crafts Society building at the corner of Vaļņu and Audēju Streets.

1884

Electric lighting used at the Hertvigs & Peitāns' jute spinning and weaving mill in Bolderāja, at the sawmill of H. Loders' in Riga and at Dvinsk (Daugavpils) railway station.

1887

Next to Riga City First Theatre (the present Latvian National Opera), the first big electric power station in Latvia and the Baltics was launched. It supplied electricity not only for lighting the theatre but also to other customers.



1888

Russian-Baltic Electrotechnical Factory (later – the *Union factory*) started operating in Riga, in the territory of the later State Electrotechnical Factory (VEF).

1896

Līgatne paper mill started using electricity for lighting.

1897

Electric power generating facility launched at the Riga Latvian Society House.

1899

The first DC electric power station launched by the tram depot in Liepāja. In September, the first electric tram in the Baltics started running in Liepāja.



1901

Electric tram started running in Riga; electric current was supplied from a highcapacity electric power station specially built for this purpose. Electric lighting was also widely used in the 700th anniversary of Riga, which was celebrated in June. In October, Smiltene HPP was launched on the Abula River. It was a derivation type hydroelectric power station and the first one in the Baltics that had a water turbine.

1901

More than 30 electric power station with the total capacity of 2,500 kW operated in the plants and factories of Riga; 16 privately owned electric power stations supplied electricity to more than 150 customers.

1902

Two DC generators with the total capacity of 48 kW were in operation in the felt factory of Pauls Tils in Limbaži.

1904

Līgatne paper mill constructed its own electric power station.

In May, an electric power station was launched in Andrejsala, Riga (designed of Oscar von Miller's engineering office in Munich). Construction of the cable network in the city centre started.

1907

240 dynamos and 1300 electromotors were in operation in the enterprises of Riga.

1908

A DC generator installed at the factory at Jēgers in Valmiera; it also supplied electricity to some buildings in the town centre.

1909

An „electric master theatre” was opened at the circus building in Daugavpils installing an electric power station for the needs of the stage and street lighting. A cinematograph set up at the Strogonov's house.

1910

Electric power stations launched in Ventspils and Valmiera.

1911

The electric power station of the city of Daugavpils (500 kW), an electric power station in Saldus and a power station at the mill of Hofshovic and Schteben near Bauska were launched. Cable network constructed in the Pārdaugava suburb of Riga.

1912

Launching of an electric power station in Talsi, the second electric power station in Daugavpils and a steam station in Cēsis.

1913

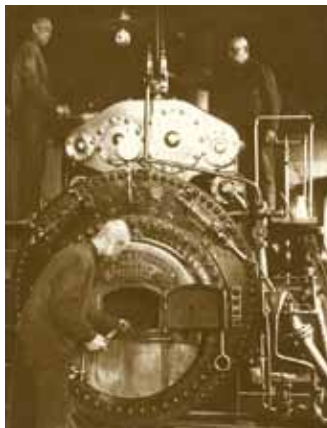
The hydroelectric power station expanded and a DC generator installed at the wood-working enterprise in Smiltene.

1914

Electric power station put into operation in Cēsis.

1915

Jelgava electric power station (510 kW) launched. It was constructed by the German occupation authorities. The turbogenerator (1,700 kW) from Andrejsala electric power station removed to Russia. All equipment of the *Union* factory removed.



1917

The German occupation authorities launched a small electric power station in Tukums.

1918

The first electric power station launched in Rēzekne.

1919

The Provisional Government of Latvia established the state enterprise *Jugla Hydroelectric Network* for managing Jugla and Augstpriede HPPs (put into operation during the war time, after reconstructing the hydro installations of the paper mill of Brūnss in Jugla and the paper mill of Šablovskis in the Augstpriede).

1921

Latvian Electrotechnical Society founded. Generator installed at Svikis's enterprise started generating electricity in Mazsalaca.

1922

Siemens Latvia AS registered in Latvia with office in Riga. Electricity generation started in Okte watermill near Talsi and in Rūjiena.

1923

Electrotechnical Department at the Faculty of Mechanics of the University of Latvia established. Andrejsala (Riga) electric power station reached the capacity of 5,000 kW. Electric power station launched in Valka.

1924

Prof. M. Bīmanis represented Latvia at the First World Energy Conference in London. The Latvian National Committee of the World Energy Council established. The Government of the Republic of Latvia started allotting loans for construction and expansion of electric power stations and electrical networks. Electric power station in Kandava launched. Operation of electric power stations in Daugavpils and Cēsis restored.

1924

Opinion on the necessity of planned electricity management voiced at the Saeima.

1925

The Latvian Radio Centre started broadcasting. Aiviekste AS started generating electricity at the watermill of Širons in Jaunkalsnava. Amata HPP constructed on the basis of Kārlis's watermill. The first 6 kV cables laid in Cēsis. Talsi Town Council installed the municipal electric power station and line network.

1926

Electrical appliances exhibition-shop opened on Basteja Boulevard, Riga. Abula HPP and an electric power station at the textile factory of Raiska mill launched. A/s *Aiviekste* hydroelectric power station started supplying electricity to Jēkabpils and Krustpils.

1927

The Government of Latvia adopted the Latvian Electrification Programme for 1935-1950, developed under the supervision of the engineer O. Leimanis. The 15 kV high voltage transmission line, connecting the electric power station with the railway station and Abula HPP installed in Valmiera. Brasla HPP launched. Jugla Electric Company put into operation Dobelnieki HPP.

1928

New power station (2,500 kW) launched in Jelgava. Krāslava electric power station put into operation.

1929

Laboratory for repairing, regulating and verifying power meters established at 1 Basteja Boulevard, Riga.

1930

New electric power station launched in Liepāja. Electricity generation started in Valka, on the Pedele River Kalndzirnavas and at the mill of Ignatjeva in Preiļi. Valmiera electric enterprise installed the first transmission lines to Valmiermuiža and Kocēni.

1931

Cēsis electric company installed the 20 kV transmission line Cēsis–Raiskums. Jelgava electric power station installed the 20 kV transmission line Jelgava–Tērvete.

1932

The newly built Aiviekste HPP launched. The 20 kV transmission lines Tērvete–Auce, Krone–Auce, Krone–Dobele installed. *The Foundation Company* (USA) started geological study of the Daugava River for the feasible site of a new hydropower plant.

1935

Hydroelectric Constructions Committee established, chaired by the engineer M. Robs. The 20 kV transmission line Daugavpils–Mežciems installed. The 20 kV cable network installation started in Riga.

1936

The 6/20 kV substation *Babīte* constructed and the 20 kV cable line installed. Construction of Ķegums power plant started in cooperation with Swedish company *Svenska Entreprenad A.B.*

1937

The 88 kV transmission line installation from Ķegums to Riga, Sloka, Jelgava and Ieriķi started. In May, the foundation stone of Ķegums power plant was ceremoniously laid. Transmission line installed from Daugavpils to Malta and Rēzekne.

1938

Construction of Ķegums power plant dam completed; installation of turbines started. The electric enterprise of the town of Cēsis installed high-voltage lines to Liepā, Mārsnēni and Dzērbene rural municipalities.

1939

The first hydroelectric set of Ķegums power plant put into operation in October. The power plant launched in December. Installation of transmission lines Riga–Jelgava–Bauska and Ķegums–Ieriķi–Valmiera. Construction of the substations *Jānciems* and *Parks* (Grīzīkalns) in Riga and Viskalī substation in Jelgava. The company *Siemens* laid four 98 kV single-phase cables in the Daugava River bed. In December, the State Electric Company *Ķegums* established. The electric power station „K” near Bābelīte Lake launched – the most advanced strategic reserve diesel power station in Europe.

1940

The State Electric Company *Ķegums* took possession of Jugla Electric Company. Jelgava electric power station was put out of operation and turned into a reserve power station. The Soviet government expropriated the private electric power stations and incorporated them into the enterprise *Energotrests*, supervised by the Local Industry People's Commissariat of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (Latvian SSR).

1941

Construction of 20 kV transmission lines Jelgava–Glūda and Jelgava–Sloka. In March, Latenergo – of the Local Industry People's Commissariat's authority of supervision was established. The authorities of German occupation established the Eastern power supply corporation, which also encompassed the Latvia general region. Construction of 88 kV transmission lines Riga–Sloka and Sloka–Tukums.

1942

The authorities restricted the consumption of electricity.

1943

Construction of *Brocēni* substation. Installation of the 88 kV transmission line Jelgava–Brocēni–Liepāja ensured electricity supply from Ķegums power plant to Kurzeme. Construction of the 20 kV transmission lines Tukums–Kandava, Skrunda–Nīkrāce–Bakūze, Valmiera–Ergeme–Valka, Ungurpils–Salacgrīva (connection with Cēsis), Aiviekste HPP–Valmiera–Matīši–Staičele paper mill, Aiviekste–Pļaviņas–Koknese.

1944

The retreating German army destroyed Ķegums power plant and the electric power stations „K” and Andrejsala in Riga, as well as several other electric power stations, substations and transmission lines. Due to military operations, Jelgava electric power station and other smaller power stations and transmission lines were damaged. In October, at the end of the year, the electric power stations of Jelgava, Sloka paper mill, Grīva (Kalkūni mill), Bauska, Cēsis, Dobele, Tukums, as well as Aiviekste, Dobeleņi, Brasla, Amata, Abula HPP started generating electricity after a shorter or longer period of interruption in their operation.

1945

As a result of warfare, the 88 kV transmission line Viskalī–Brocēni–Liepāja was destroyed and a part of equipment from Liepāja and Brocēni electric power station equipment was taken to Germany. Two mobile electric power stations were brought to Riga by train. 166 km of 88 kV transmission lines were restored: Ķegums–Jānciems, Jānciems–Bišuciems–Sloka, Bišuciems–Viskalī restored. In November, the first hydroelectric set at the restored Ķegums HPP was launched, and the supply of electricity from Ķegums to Riga was restored.

1946

Restrictions on electricity consumption introduced. Only the flats of working people, included in the lists approved by enterprises, were connected to the power grid. The construction and assembly enterprise *Latseļektro* started installing local transmission lines and constructing small electric power stations in the rural areas. In January, Daugavpils State Regional Power Plant (SRPP) was launched. In April, the Power Plant Ministry of the USSR established the Latvian Power Sector Authority *Latvenergo*. In May, the second restored hydroelectric set at Ķegums HPP and Riga SRPP in Andrejsala were re-launched. In autumn, after restoration of the 88 kV transmission line Ķegums–Ieriķi, Cēsis and Valmiera were connected to the unified electrical grid.

**1947**

The energy train was taken to Liepāja. The restored Viskalī–Brocēni transmission line started supplying electricity to Brocēni. In July, the third restored hydroelectric set was launched at Ķegums HPP. The first trolleybus line was opened in Riga.

1948

Electricity supply from Ķegums HPP to Liepāja was resumed owing to the restored 88 kV transmission line Jelgava–Brocēni–Liepāja. In March, installation of the third turbo generator in Daugavpils SRPP completed the first stage of the plant restoration.

1949

The first electrification scheme of the Latvian SSR was developed. Restoration of Riga SRPP in Andrejsala completed.

**1950**

The Ministry of Municipal Services established the entity *Latvkomunenergo*, which overtook from *Latvenergo* the 20 kV and lower voltage electrical networks, substations and power plants, except Ķegums HPP and the power plants of Daugavpils, Jelgava, Liepāja and Ventspils. The 20 kV transmission line Valdemārpils–Dundaga installed. The first Latvian electric railway line Riga–Dubulti opened.

1951

Felicianova HPP launched on the Ludza River.

1953

The fourth hydroelectric set of Ķegums HPP was put into operation; the plant capacity reached 70 MW. The institute *Hidroprojekts* made geological examination of the Daugava from Ķegums to Pļaviņas for the construction site of a new HPP. Liepāja SRPP started supplying thermal energy to several companies and residential houses in the town.

1954

Indrica HPP launched. The 110 kV transmission line Bolderāja–Mīlgāvis installed. The 90 kV underwater oil-filled electrical cable installed in the Daugava. The Latvian Television started broadcasting.

1955

In January, Riga TEC-1 was put into operation. Sprukti HPP on the Rēzekne River was launched.

1956

Riga SRPP in Andrejsala started supplying district heat to the near-by residential block. The non-profitable Jelgava electric station closed down. Slava HPP launched on the Ilze River. The decision on Pļaviņas HPP construction taken.

1957

The 110 kV transmission line Brocēni–Ventspils installed. Substation in *Ventspils* constructed. The non-profitable Ventspils electric power station closed down. Development of Daugavpils thermal network started.

1958

Latvenergo as the Power Sector Management Authority at the National Economy Council of the Latvian SSR established. Distribution network structural units established. Riga TEC-1 reached the planned capacity and started supplying thermal energy to the capital. 77% of the collective farms and 40% of the state collective farms connected to the unified state electrical grid; the others were supplied with electricity from 492 small electric power stations.

1959

The structural units *Liepāja SRPP* and *Austrumu elektriskie tīkli un stacijas* (Eastern Electrical Networks and Power Plants) established.

1960

Transformation of 88 kV transmission line to 110 kV voltage completed. Construction of the first 330 kV trunk transmission line from Baltijas SRPP (Estonia) to Riga and Siauliai with a switching substation in Salaspils. The 110 kV transmission lines Krustpils–Rēzekne with a substation *Rēzekne* and Krustpils–Madona–Gulbene constructed. Cīriši HPP put into operation. The repair and assembly enterprise *Energozemonts* established. Gradual shutdown of the small rural electric power stations started; in the following decade, claimed to be non-profitable, Abula, Amata, Brasla and Smiltene HPPs were closed down.

**1961**

Plaviņas HPP construction started. The 330 kV transmission line Salaspils–Siauliai and the 110 kV transmission lines Sloka–Talsi and Valmiera–Aloja installed. The USSR North-Western Unified Power System Dispatcher Unit started operating in Riga. The resolution „On Electrification of Agriculture in 1961-1965” adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CCCP) of the Soviet Union, the CCCP of the Latvian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The enterprise *Seļeļektro* discharged and its functions taken over by Latvenergo. The enterprise Liepāja TEC and Networks established.

1962

The Power Sector Authority at the National Economy Council of the Latvian SSR transformed into *Glavlatvenergo* – the LSSR Council of Ministers Authority for Power Sector and Electrification. Riga thermal power plants started to be fuelled with natural gas.

1963

The 110 kV transmission lines Viskalji–Tukums, Talsi–Ventspils, Aloja–Limbaži installed. Connection of the collective farm *Ošupe* to the unified electrical grid completed the first stage of rural electrification.

1964

A new enterprise Daugava HPP Cascade established by integrating Plaviņas HPP (under construction) and Ķegums HPP. The 330 kV transmission line Salaspils–Riga TEC-1 and the 110 kV transmission lines Ropaži–Limbaži and Gulbene–Viļaka installed.

1965

The power system of the Latvian SSR integrated into the unified power system of the European part of the USSR. The first five hydroelectric sets put into operation at Plaviņas HPP.

1966

The ten hydroelectric sets at Plaviņas HPP reached the planned capacity of 825 MW. Riga HPP construction started.

**1967**

The following transmission lines installed: Grobiņa–Liepāja, Valmiera–Gulbene, Bišuciems–Ķekava, Daugavpils–Urbāni, Krustpils–Jēkabpils. Aiviekste HPP was laid up as a reserve power plant for civil defence.

1968

The 110 kV transmission line Jelgava–Iecava installed. Substation in *Līvāni* constructed.

**1969**

The 110 kV transmission line Mīlgrāvis–Vecmīlgrāvis installed and substation *Vecmīlgrāvis* constructed. The Riga City electrical network voltage transformed from 6 kV to 10 kV. The 110 kV substation *Vairogs* constructed in Riga.

**1970**

Two 330 kV transmission lines installed: in the territory of Latvia Plaviņas HPP–Panevezys line and the Valmiera–Plaviņas HPP line.

1971

Latglavenergo – the Chief Authority for Power Sector for Power Sector and Electrification. The 330 kV transmission lines Valmiera–Tartu, Brocēni–Grobiņa and the substation *Grobiņa* put into operation.

1972

Construction of Riga TEC-2 started (general contractor – the construction unit *Daugavhesbūve*).

1973

The substations *Grīva* and *RAF* constructed.

**1974**

The substations *Dobele*, *Imanta* and *Sigulda* constructed. Riga SRPP stopped generating electricity and continued operating as a boiler house. In November, the first hydroelectric set at Riga HPP launched.

1975

Riga TEC-2 first power unit launched.

1976

The substations *Balvi*, *Purviemys* and *Centrālā* put into operation. Riga HPP started operating at full capacity. Ķegums HPP expansion started by constructing Ķegums HPP-2.

1977

The 330 kV transmission line Grobiņa–Klaipeda and substations in *Suntaži*, *Kārsava*, *Krāslava* put into operation.

1979

Substations constructed in *Barkava*, *Plaviņas*, *Ērgļi*, *Aizpute*, *Jaunpiebalga*, *Preiļi* constructed. Daugavpils HPP construction started. The following was done during the subsequent six years: the concrete plant built, the inert waste sorting equipment installed, the foundation pit dug, the dam on the right bank made. Ķegums HPP-2 launched; the HPP's capacity reached. Riga HPP capacity increased to 402 MW.

1980

Electricity price for consumers fixed at 0.01–0.04 roubles per kWh. Substations in *Eleja* and *Zilupe* constructed.

1981

The 330 kV transmission line Pleskava–Rēzekne installed. Substations in *Salacgrīva*, *Ugāle*, *Ilūkste* and *Camikava* constructed.

1982

Construction of the 330 kV transmission lines Rēzekne–Līksna, Krustpils–Rēzekne (distributed and connected to Līksna). Construction of substations in *Dundaga*, *Smiltene*, *Stelpe*, *Priekule*. Modern dispatcher centre opened for Latvenergo Northern Electrical Networks.

1983

Construction of the 330 kV transmission lines Līksna–Daugavpils (the second wiring) and Līksna–Ilgalina.

1984

Construction of the 330 kV transmission line Bišuciems–Viskalji and substations in *Lizums*, *Sigulda*, *Alsunga*.

1985

Construction of the substations *Jānaparks*, *Auce*, *Grīziņkalns*, *Valdemārpils*, *Preiļi*.

1986

Construction of the 330 kV transmission line Bišuciems–Imanta and the substations *Aiviekste*, *Kūmas*, *Tērvete*. During the bridge testing at Ķegums HPP, the 80 m span collapsed.

1987

Construction of the 750 kV transmission line Ilgalina–Latvia and the substation *Latvija* started. Substations *Malta*, *Rencēni* and *Ķemeri* constructed. The turbo generator AEG 25 MW (manufactured in 1929) at Andrejsala electric power station written off and it was transformed into a heating plant.

1988

The substations *Tukums-2* and *Cesvaine* constructed.

1989

The production company *Latvenergo* established, and the Latvian power industry returned under management of Latvian institutions. Construction of the Ilgalina NPP third unit and, consequently, the 750 kV transmission line Ilgalina–Latvia interrupted, and the already mounted poles removed. The Latvian Power Industry Association (President Zigrīda Bērziņa) founded. Construction of the 330 kV transmission line Eleja–Jelgava–Brocēni. In November, the maroon-white-maroon Latvian flag ceremoniously hoisted at *Latvenergo* headquarters in Riga.

1991

Reconstruction of Pļaviņas HPP and renovation of Aiviekste HPP started. *Latvenergo* management rejected the order of the CCCP of the Latvian SSR to stop TEC-2 operation. The USSR North-Western Unified Power System Dispatcher Unit discharged.

1992

The Baltic States Power System Association founded with the coordination centre *DC Baltija* in Riga. Due to inflation, electricity price for consumers almost doubled from 0.06 to 3.36 rouble. Consumers' debts to *Latvenergo* increased sharply. Brutuļi HPP on the river Abula resumed operation.

1993

Latvenergo participated at the International Conference on Large High Voltage Electric Systems. The state enterprise *Latvenergo* reorganized into a public limited company *Latvenergo* VAS. Electricity generation decreased by 31.7% in comparison with 1989. Felicianova HPP on the river Ludza resumed operation.

1994

Aiviekste HPP resumed operation. *Latvenergo* joined a member of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPED). Preparation for *Latvenergo* VAS privatization started. Viļāni HPP on the Malta River put into operation.

1995

Two wind generators in Ainaži launched. *Latvenergo* announced the erudite competition *Vaiņš* for schoolchildren. Jeiska HPP on the Rauza River launched.

**1996**

Riga City Council and *Latvenergo* established the company *Rīgas siltums* AS. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) allocated to *Latvenergo* a loan of USD 76.2 million for hydropower plant upgrading. Vecogre HPP on the Ogre River, Sprukti HPP on the Rēzekne River put into operation.

1997

The substations *Sloka*, *Ropaži*, *Salaspils* and the 110 kV transmission line *Vairogs–Andrejsala* reconstructed. The power utility *PreussenElektra* allocated to *Latvenergo* a loan of DEM 15 million for upgrading Riga distribution network. Ergļi HPP put into operation.

**1998**

Ķegums HPP-1 reconstruction started. Dobelnieki HPP resumed operation. *Latvenergo* admitted as a corresponding member of the Union of the Electricity Industry EURELECTRIC. 17 power utilities from the States of the Baltic Sea Region established the *Baltic Ring Electricity Cooperation*. The substations *Ieriķi*, *Tukums*, *Brocēni* reconstructed.

**1999**

The substations *Dzintari*, *Grīzīnkalns*, *Bauska*, *Valmiera* reconstructed. Construction of the substations *Hanza*, *Venta* and the 110 kV transmission lines *Grīzīnkalns–Hanza* and *Ventspils–Venta* completed. Transformation of Riga electrical network to 380/220V voltage completed. Gārsene HPP on the Dienvidsusēja River and Grūbe HPP launched.

**2000**

The government of Latvia worked on restructuring and partial privatization of *Latvenergo*. Public campaign against the privatization resulted in amendments to the Energy Law, banning the privatization of the company.

2001

Ķegums HPP-1 reconstruction completed; electricity generation increased by 25 MWh. Construction of the substations *Hanza* and *Bastejkalns* and the 110 kV transmission line *Grīzīnkalns–Hanza–Bastejkalns* completed. *Latvenergo* subsidiaries *Daugavas hidroelektrostacijas* (Daugava Hydropower Plants) and *Rīgas termoelektrostacijas* (Riga Thermal Power Plants) registered. The project for Riga TEC-1 reconstruction started to be developed.

2001

Within the framework of *Latvenergo* Development Programme, the 20 kV distribution equipment launched at the reconstructed substation *Iecava* (110/20 kV). The selective cut-off options of the new circuit breakers significantly improved the reliability of electricity supply and facilitated a more rapid fault detection and prevention.

2001

Ķegums HPP-1 launched after reconstruction. Experts assess its life-cycle to be 40 years. Efficiency ratio of the reconstructed units increased from 82% to 91.4%, ensuring electricity generation increase to 25 million kWh a year.

**2001**

New Customer Service Centre opened in Jūrmala, the first of the kind in the history of the company.

2001

At the official meeting of the Prime Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Sigulda, the idea on the necessity of establishing the common Baltic electricity market and the independent system operator institution confirmed.

2002

Construction of the substations *Venta* and *Ventamonjaks* and the 110 kV ring around *Ventspils* completed. Wind farm (20 MW) near Grobiņa put into operation.

2002

The largest wind farm (33 generators) in the Baltic States put into operation near Grobiņa; its total capacity – 20 MW. Electricity generated by *Latvenergo* purchased at a double tariff.

2003

Latvenergo, *Eesti Energia*, *Pohjolan Voima* and *Helsinki Energia* (Lietuvos *Energia* joined later) agreed on the construction of the submarine cable *Estlink*, connecting Estonia and Finland. *Latvenergo*, in cooperation with municipalities, started connecting to the network houses that historically had been without electricity.

2003

Launching of the ambitious plan to connect the houses that historically had been without electricity to the network in 3-4 years time in cooperation with the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments. Formed of a task group for attracting SAPARD financing. Lists of the eligible non electrified houses drawn, 30 houses selected for connection in the first stage.

2003

For the first time in Latvia, in the transmission line *Alsunga–Ventspils*, the traditional porcelain isolators replaced with polymer rod isolators, reducing electricity losses. Within the relevant pilot project, the isolators replaced on 95 poles of 110 kV transmission lines within two weeks.

2004

Shift work at the *Andrejsala* TEC-1 generation plant ended. As of April 1, the attending staff removed from the *Andrejsala* TEC-1 generation plant. The electric power station *Andrejsala* was launched on 14 May 1905, being the first largest electrical station in Riga.

**2004. 20.04.**

Launching ceremony of the Riga TEC-1 reconstruction project was held on 20 April 2004. Guests and visitors of the event attested with their signatures their participation in the TEC-1 foundation stone-laying ceremony and witnessing conveyance of the message to future generations.

2004

Latvenergo subsidiary the *Daugava HPPs* celebrated triple anniversaries: launching of the oldest power plant *Ķegums* HPP 65 years ago, 25 years since *Ķegums* HPP-2 started operation on the left bank of the *Daugava* and Riga HPP operation for 30 years.

2005

Swedish-Swiss company *ABB* and *Nordic Energy Link* (Estonia) signed all the agreements and construction contracts required for launching the *Estlink* cable project that signalled the official start of constructing the submarine cable connecting Finland with the Baltic electrical networks. The total cable length constituted about 100 km, with 70 km submarine cable and 9 km and 20 km underground cables in the territories of Estonia and Finland respectively. The *Estlink* project partners were *Latvenergo*, *Eesti Energia*, *Lietuvos Energija* from the Baltic States and the Finnish companies *Pohjolan Voima* and *Helsinki Energia*.

2005

The 100th anniversary of the power plant Andrejsala and *Rīgas elektrotīkls* (Riga Electrical Network). A press conference dedicated to the subsidiary *Rīgas elektrotīkls* held on May 11 in the Riga House of Congresses. The administrative bodies of *Latvenergo* and the subsidiaries acquainted the press with Riga electrification history, electricity supply of today and the latest upgrading projects. On May 11-13, near the House of Congresses, the multi-visual project „100 years in 100 flashes” displayed to the public. As the final event of anniversary celebration on May 14 coincided with the International Museum Day, the culture project „The Museum Night and Get-together in Andrejsala” was organised.

2005

Latvenergo established *Liepājas enerģija* SIA, utility for electricity and thermal energy generation, transmission and sales in Liepāja district. *Latvenergo* possessed a 51% controlling share in the newly founded company. On June 8, the Electricity Market Law of the Republic of Latvia was adopted, providing the electricity market operation principles.

2005

Ceremonious opening of the reconstructed TEC-1 generation facility. Execution of the largest investment project (EUR 106 million) in *Latvenergo* history completed in two years. The project objective focused on the replacement of the old TEC-1 equipment, including construction of an environmentally friendly combined cycle power unit. Reconstruction enabled TEC-1 electrical capacity increase from 129.5 to 142 MW. The new TEC-1 unit generates almost four times more electricity due to efficient use of fuel.

2005

Complying with the order of *Latvenergo* AS, the Daugava HPPs took possession of the subsidiary *Aviekste* HPP.

2005.01.09.

Latvenergo subsidiary *Augstsprieguma tīkls* AS (TSO) established.

2006

Reconstruction of Riga TEC-2 started – the largest investment project since Latvia regained its independence. In Tallinn, the *Estlink* cable, the first interconnection between the Baltic and Nordic States, was launched ceremoniously.



2006

Latvenergo AS, *Augstsprieguma tīkls* AS, the *Estonian Põhivõrk OU* and the Lithuanian *Lietuvos Energija AB* founded a non-profit cooperation organization BALTSO, dealing with principal issues related to parallel operation of the electricity systems of the Baltic States. BALTSO was the result of a long-standing cooperation among the Baltic States, as the involved energy companies had previously signed multi-lateral agreements on parallel operation of power systems.

2006

In Acone, Riga district, the foundation stone laid for starting TEC-2 reconstruction – the most grandiose industrial investment project since Latvia regained its independence. The focus was to reduce the Latvia's dependence on imported electricity and raising electricity generation efficiency. Reconstruction of TEC-2, executed by *Latvenergo* and the Spanish company *Iberdrola*, implied construction of a combined cycle unit, manufacturing and assembling of the equipment, construction work, staff training and two-year guarantee period, as well as the unit maintenance for 12 years. TEC-2 reconstruction costs constituted EUR 177 and the projected unit maintenance costs – EUR 95 million. According to the project, in 2008, Riga TEC-2 would be the most state-of-the-art power plant in the Baltic region, generating electricity and thermal energy, thus increasing Latvia's energy independence and quality electricity supply to the customers.

2006

Latvenergo AS signed an agreement with the Scandinavian power exchange *Nord Pool Spot* AS. *Latvenergo* AS was the first power sector company of the Baltic States to participate in the exchange. At *Nord Pool Spot* AS exchange, electricity is purchased and sold hourly, and the electricity price depends on the current demand and offer.

2006

Ceremonious opening of the *Estlink* submarine cable, the first interconnection between the Baltic and Nordic States, took place in Tallinn. The submarine cable *Estlink* connects the 330 kV substation Harku (near Tallinn) and the 440 kV substation Espoo (not far from Helsinki).

The *Estlink* submarine cable is one of the priority projects of the European Union aimed at improving infrastructure of cross-border connections and more efficient electricity market in Europe. It is the first joint project of the power sector companies of the Baltic States and Finland; its costs constitute EUR 110 million. The objective of the cable installation was to ensure electricity transit from the Baltics to the Nordic countries. Another important aspect relates to increasing the security of the electrical system and improving electricity supply in the Baltic States. *Estlink* ensures electricity trading and the possibility to purchase from alternative electricity sources, thus reducing the potential deficit of capacity.

2007

The night storm speed exceeded 30 m/s. The power system of the western and southern regions of Latvia suffered most. In the morning, electricity supply was fully interrupted to Kuldīga, Valdemārpils, Talsi. In total about 50,000 customers were left without electricity. More than 400 teams were engaged in repairing the network damage. In the evening of 15 January, electricity supply was restored already to 45,000 customers.

2007

The turbine and the generator for the construction of the new combined-cycle unit in Riga TEC-2 arrived at the Riga Port. *GE Energy* is a state-of-the-art gas turbine, delivered from France, together with the generator, manufactured in the USA. Their transportation from the port to TEC-2 was complicated, and the planning took several months due to their weight (about 300 tons each) and dimensions (6 m in height, width – 5 m).



2007

Latvenergo AS subsidiary *Sadales tīkls* AS established. Latvia opened free electricity market for all consumers. *Latvenergo* AS subsidiary *Latvenergo Kaubandus OU* established in Estonia. *Latvenergo* AS developed a wide network of Customer Service Centres all over Latvia.

2007

Latvia opened its electricity market to all consumers. As provided by a directive of the European Commission, legal separation of distribution and transmission system operators were to be completed and third parties should be guaranteed a possibility to avail of the electricity transmission infrastructure. *Latvenergo Group* was ready to meet the requirement as the legally independent transmission system operator *Augstsprieguma tīkls* AS had already been established and on 1 July the legally independent distribution system operator *Sadales tīkls* AS started functioning.

2007

In Pārdaugava, Riga, the new 110/10 kV substation *Zunda* opened; it was constructed to enhance electricity safety and electricity supply to the existing and potential customers in the Kurzeme borough of Riga City.

2007

TOP 100 enterprises assessed for the first time in Latvia. *Hansabanka*, *SEB*, *Latvijas Unibanka* and *Latvenergo Group* ranked among the first three. Four banks and companies of the power sector, transport and telecommunication sectors were among the first ten.

2007

Latvenergo AS established the subsidiary *Latvenergo Kaubandus OU* in Estonia (*Latvenergo tirzniecība SIA*). The subsidiary was established with a view to avail of the open electricity market business opportunities when the regional Baltic electricity market starts functioning.

2008

Latvenergo AS opened Customer Service internet portal *e-latvenergo.lv*. *Latvenergo* AS subsidiary *Latvenergo Prekyba UAB* established in Lithuania.

2008

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2008

Completion of the grid connection of the houses that historically had been without electricity. Since 2003, according to the agreement between *Latvenergo* AS and the Ministry of Economics, 189 houses had been connected to the network.

2008

Latvenergo Group introduced a new logo.

 **Latvenergo**

 **Latvenergo**

 **ST**

 **AST**

 **Latvenergo
Kaubandus**

 **Latvenergo
Prekyba**

2009

The reconstructed TEC-2 unit launched. The King of Spain Juan Carlos I and Valdis Zatlers, the President of the Republic of Latvia, attended the ceremonious opening. *Latvenergo AS* and the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments launched the assistance programme for the needy. Reconstruction of hydroelectric sets at Pļaviņas HPP completed; the plant capacity reached 883.5 MW. *Latvenergo AS* had conquered about 5% of the electricity market share in Lithuania and Estonia.

2010.11.02

The *Latvenergo AS* Power Industry Museum's collection of glass plate negatives of the renowned photographer and cameraman Eduards Kraucs, which documents the construction of Ķegums power plant in progress from 1936 to 1940, was included in the Latvian National Register of UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme.

2010.10.03

Latvenergo AS and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a loan agreement to fund the reconstruction of the second new power block at one of the two Riga's combined heat and power plants (TEC-2). Under the agreement, *Latvenergo AS* received a loan of 150 million Euros, allowing to commence the reconstruction in a couple of months. On 3 March, an agreement on the reconstruction works at the power block was concluded with the winner of the tender – Turkish company GAMA GÜC Sistemleri Mühendislik ve Taahhut A.Ş. A consulting company will also be involved in the technical supervision of reconstruction process: *AF Colenco Ltd.* from Switzerland. About a year ago, in October 2009, a loan agreement for 100 million Euros was concluded with the EBRD.

For the 15th time, the *Latvenergo Group's* erudition competition eXperiments was staged for 8th and 9th grade schoolchildren, with 185 teams applying from schools across Latvia. The main goals of the competition are to educate Latvian schoolchildren about safe and efficient use of electricity at home and in school, reducing the risk of electric trauma, to promote the interest of children and youth in sciences, and to give them an opportunity to prove their ability to correctly and safely apply their theoretical knowledge in practice.



2010.27.04.

Latvenergo AS was placed in the Sustainability Index Silver Class, measured for the first time in Latvia. The index is based on applying internationally recognised methodology for promoting sustainable development and responsible corporate performance in Latvia.

2010.15.05.

Latvenergo AS opened the first publicly accessible electric car charging station in Latvia. The event took place in the centre of Riga, by Congress House. Since the public interest in these technologies and awareness of them is just emerging, after the public event, the charging station was moved to the Energy Efficiency Centre, Jomas Street, Jūrmala. Another electric car charging station was opened in the territory of Riga Passenger Port in September.



2010.11.06

An additional water boiler was installed at Riga TEC-1, which will provide uninterrupted and guaranteed supply of heat for the inhabitants of Riga on the right side of the Daugava. The project was implemented over the course of 2 years, with expenses totalling approximately 8 million lats.

2010.02.08

A new *Latvenergo AS* Customer Service Centre (CSC) opened in Riga – the power company's largest and most modern customer service point in Latvia. With the opening of the new centre on Mūkusalas Street, *Latvenergo AS* maintains its customer focus and continues to broaden the range of services, opting to establish large CSCs in geographically advantageous locations, gradually phasing out smaller centres.

2010.06.08

The European Commission made a decision to provide financial support for the construction of power transmission infrastructure in Latvia, granting co-funding for the *Kurzeme Ring* project. The funds will be allocated as part of the larger Nord Balt project, which envisages the creation of power lines and junctions in the Baltics.



2010.27.08

Latvenergo AS Management Board Chairman Uldis Bariss received praise from the Republic of Latvia Prime Minister V. Dombrovskis and Minister for Economy A. Kampars for the company's successful export activity. In the last few years, *Latvenergo AS* has purposefully prepared itself for a free electricity market in the Baltics, and the increase in electricity export proves the usefulness of the Latvian power company's tactic. In 2009, *Latvenergo AS* exported power and provided electricity market services for a total of 28.4 million lats, or 15.0 million lats more than in the previous year.

2010.08.10

The new Management Board of the company was approved. It consists of five people: Āris Zīgurs was appointed as the Management Board Chairman, while Uldis Bariss is continuing as a member of the Management Board along with Arnis Kurgs, Arnis Daugulis and Māris Kuņickis.

2010.27.10

For a second year in a row, the *Latvenergo Group* was noted as Latvia's most valuable company, with a business value of 1.0207 billion lats, or 17.15% more than in 2009, when the power company's value was 871.3 million lats. This assessment comes from the TOP 101 study of the largest companies in Latvia, which has been conducted for five years by investment banker society *IBS Prudentia*, the *NASDAQ OMX Riga* exchange, and business idea magazine *Kapitāls*.

2010. October – November

Latvia is the leader in the field of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in the European Union. To underline the support to thinking green and environmentally friendly electricity generation, *Latvenergo AS* designed and issued to its customers a certificate for the international quality mark *Powered by Green* (registered in the Patent Office of the Republic of Latvia). The certificate attests to the company's market customers that the ratio of the electricity generated by *Latvenergo AS* from renewable sources constitutes at least 70%.



2010. December

Due to weather conditions for a several-day period starting with Christmas, a complicated situation arose in electricity supply, especially in Latgale and the Northeast region. On the last day of the year, electricity supply was disrupted for more than 50,000 customers in Latvia. On 6 January 2011, an emergency situation was announced in 40 municipalities of Latvia. To restore electricity supply to all households in Latvia, a record-high number of people were involved in fixing the power lines – more than 1000 specialists, employed in cleaning the line routes from trees, dangerous because of the thick layer of snow and ice and therefore falling on the lines.

