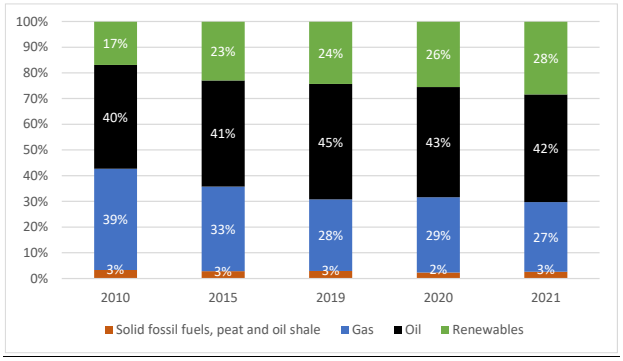
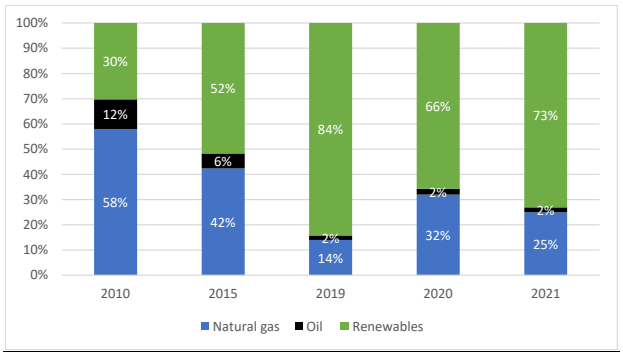
Key energy figures

Graph 1: **Energy mix**



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: **Electricity mix**



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. *Key energy savings measures*

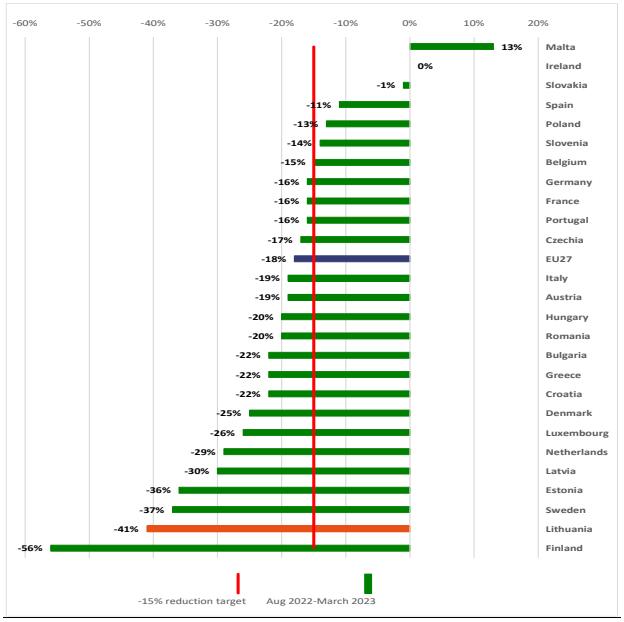
In line with the **Save Energy Communication**, Lithuania launched new energy saving measures and progressed with its structural energy efficiency measures, such as:

- Lithuania adopted in September 2022 an **Energy Saving Plan** to save 20% energy over two years. The plan was made mandatory for the public sector and recommended for businesses and private individuals.
- On the **public sector** specifically, Lithuania adopted **behavioural measures** complemented by quick payback measures (energy audits, automatic doors, window replacements, lightening upgrade). Measures for public buildings include temperature reduction to 16-17 °C in buildings from Friday to Monday, lowering the temperature to 19 °C in winter and raising the air conditioning temperature to 27 °C in summer or shutting off hot water in administrative buildings.
- Grants were made available for **energy renovations** and the modernisation of multi-unit and single-family buildings as well as for private companies. As of September 2022, the support for energy renovations was increased to 80% co-financing, up from 30%.
- Lithuania also rolled out measures for the **replacement of biomass and fossil fuel boilers** by technologically advanced installations.

2. *Gas Demand Reduction*

Lithuania has reduced its gas consumption by **41%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, above the decrease of EU consumption (18%) and the 15% EU voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level ([1]).

Graph 3: **Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)**



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas
Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

([1]) Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

Diversification of energy supplies

1. *Key actions*

In **2021, Lithuania's import dependency** on Russian gas was 37% (equalling 0.9 bcm).

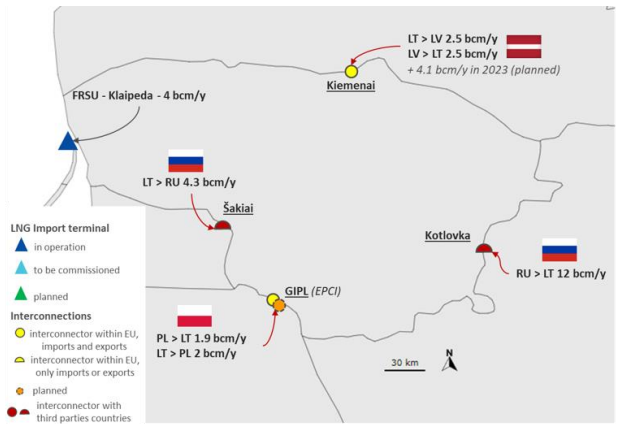
Lithuania stopped importing natural gas from Russia in April 2022 and it has since diversified its supply thanks to the **Klaipeda LNG terminal**, the only LNG terminal in the Baltic States. It has a capacity of 4 bcm/year.

2. *Gas Infrastructure Developments*

Lithuania completed work on two gas interconnectors with neighbouring countries in 2022: the **Gas Interconnection Poland–Lithuania (GIPL)**, which became operational in May 2022, and the enhancement of the **Lithuania-Latvia Interconnection**, which was completed in December 2022.

The lease contract for the floating storage regasification unit in the Klaipeda LNG terminal will expire in 2024, with Lithuania purchasing it before the end of 2024.

Map 1: **LNG terminals and cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

3. *Gas Storage*

Lithuania does not benefit from a domestic underground gas storage facility but cooperates with Latvia and stores gas volumes in the Inčukalns facility.

Energy Platform

Regional Group of reference: Baltics and Finland

National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group: None

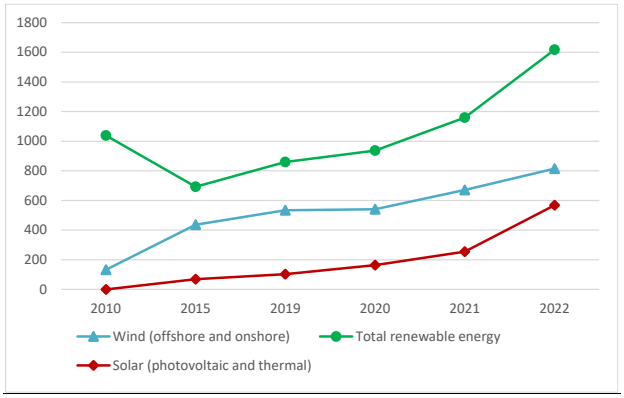
On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

Accelerating clean energy

1. *Installed Renewable Capacity*

In **2022**, Lithuania installed around 0.4 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **1.6 GW**. **In 2022**, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity was **40%**, compared to 24% in 2021.

Graph 4: **Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)**

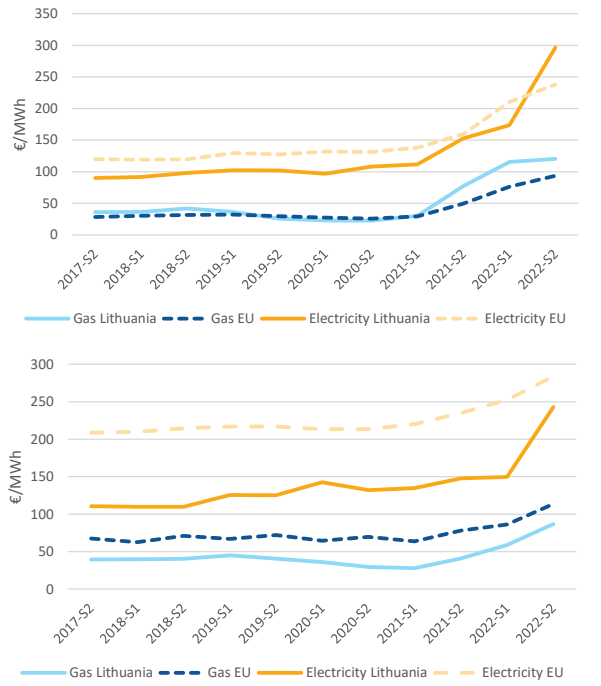


(1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
(2) In 2022, Lithuania installed **0.14 GW** of **wind power** capacity (vs. 0.13 GW in 2021)
(3) In 2022, Lithuania installed **0.3 GW** of **solar power** capacity (vs. 0.09 GW in 2021)

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 5: **Lithuania's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



(1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
(2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry
Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 2.1 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately 3.7% of 2021 GDP). **EUR 3.19 billion in loans.**
- **Adoption date by Council: 20 July 2021**.
- **Number of payment requests submitted:** 1
- **Latest payment request – status:** the assessment for 1st payment request was adopted on 28/4/23 by the Commission.
- **The first annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place between 22-23 September 2022.
- **Climate target**: 37.8%