

Lithuania's Progress towards achieving GHG targets

Multilateral Assessment virtual session, 2021



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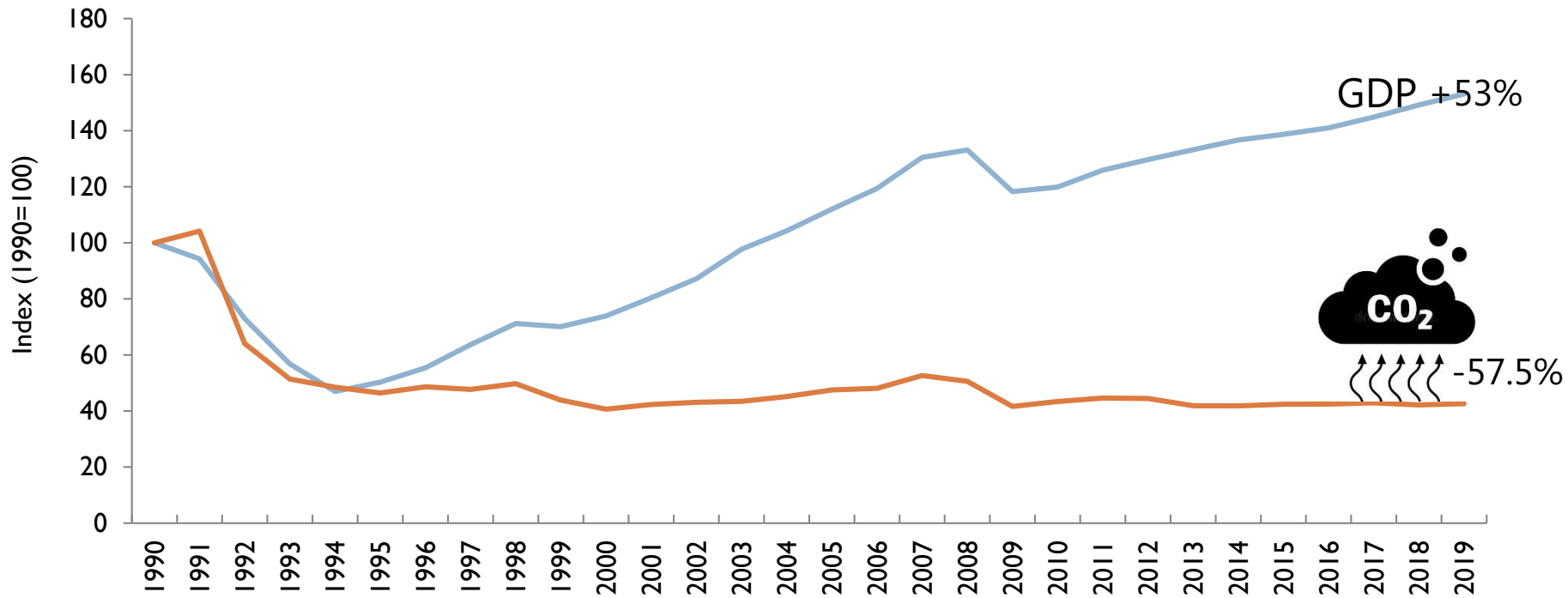
Lithuania's national circumstances



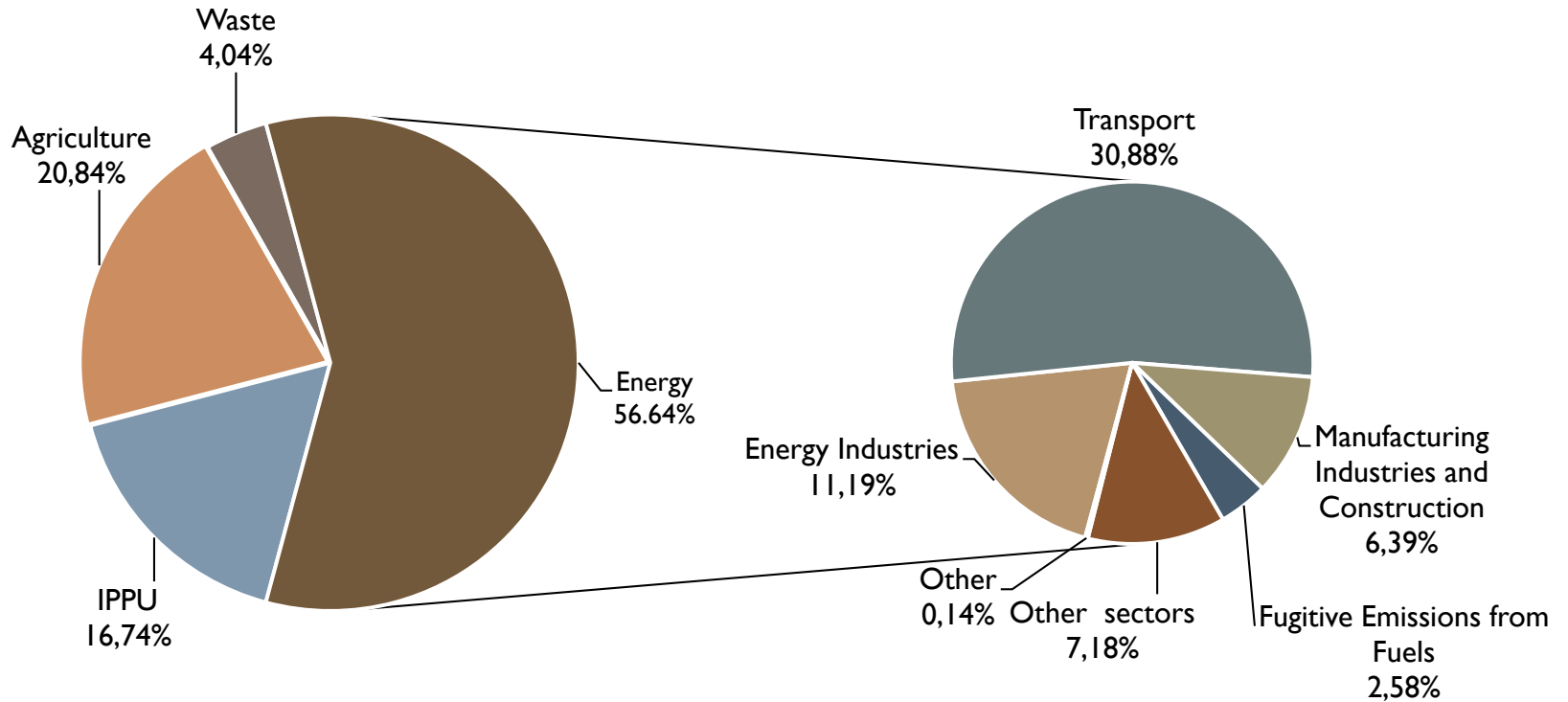
- **Geography**
Baltic States
Area: 65 302 km²
- **Population (2019)**
2.79 million inhabitants
- **GDP (2019)**
15 495 Euro/capita
- **GHG emissions (2019)**
20.36 m t CO₂ eq
7.2 t CO₂ eq GHG/capita (2019)

Source: VectorStock

Changes of GDP and GHG emission index in Lithuania



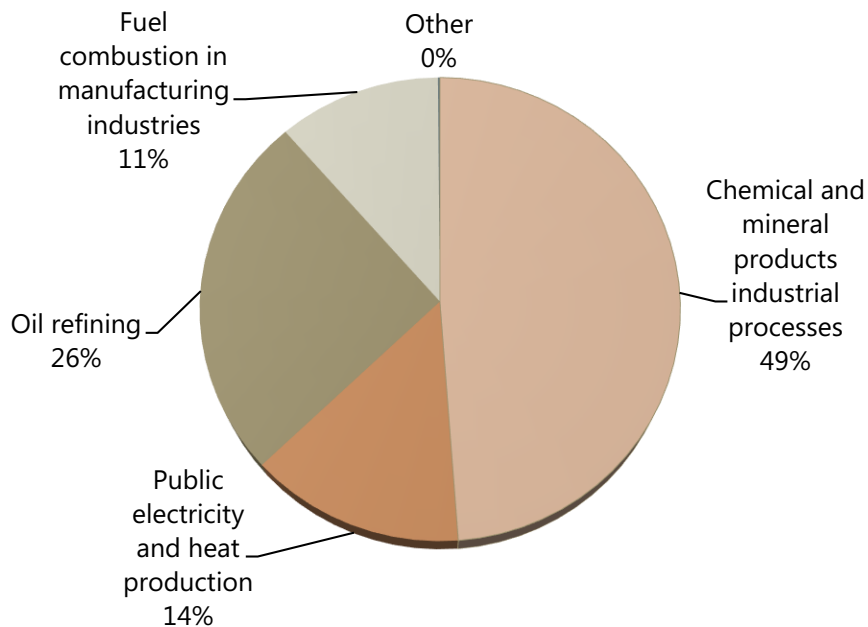
GHG emissions by sector in 2019



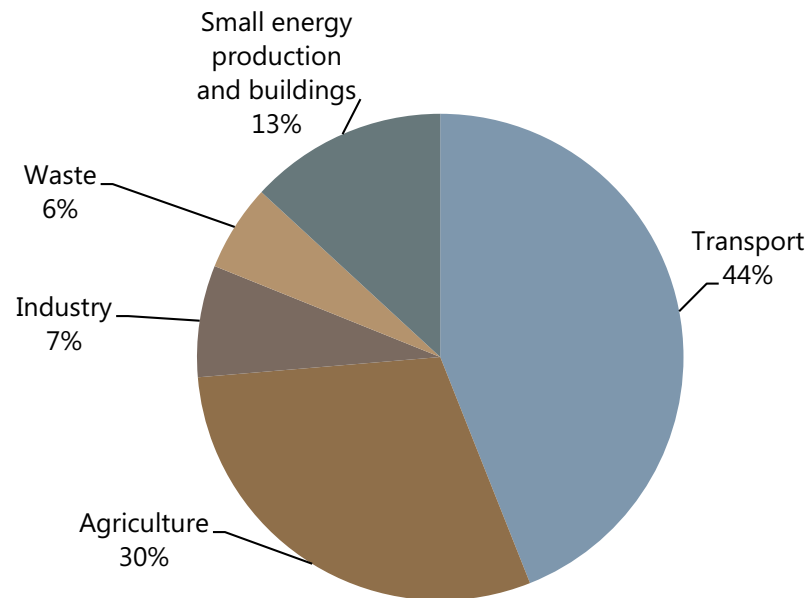
Source: Lithuania's National GHG Inventory report. 2021

GHG emissions in sectors included and not included in EU Emission Trading System (ETS), 2019

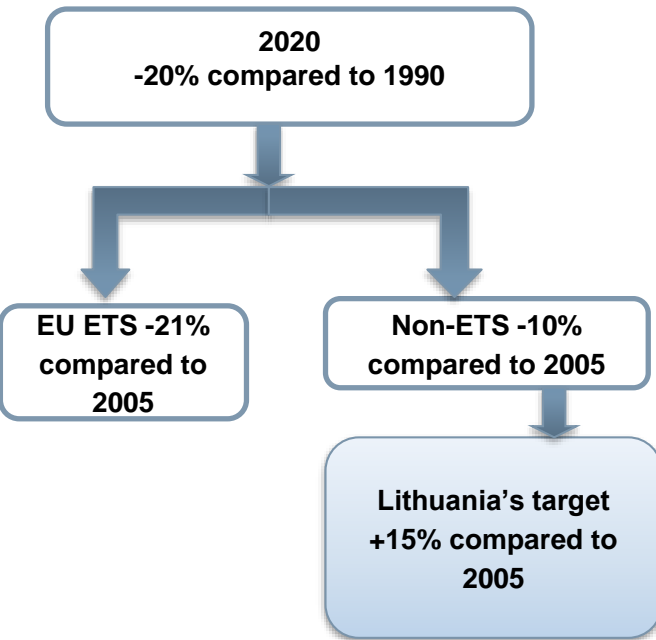
ETS sector (30% GHG)



Non-ETS sector (70% GHG)



Lithuania's commitments under the EU law and the KP2 until 2020 and their implementation in 2019

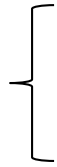


	EU target	National target	Implementation
GHG emission reduction under KP KP2 (reference year 1990)	-20%	EU level target	-26% (EU) (-57,5%) LT
EU ETS emission reduction (reference year 2005)	-21%	EU level target	-35,1% (EU) (-39%) LT
Non-ETS emission reduction (reference year 2005)	-10%	+15%	+11%
Renewable energy in final consumption	20%	23%	25.4%
RES in transport	10%	10%	4%
Improvement of energy efficiency	20%	17% or 11.67 TWh	8,63 TWh (2018)



Key policies and measures

Horizontal



Lithuania's progress strategy Lithuania 2030
National Progress Programme for 2014-2020

Sustainable Development Strategy

Climate change policy framework

Strategy for the National Climate Change
Management Policy (2012)

National Energy Independence Strategy
(updated in 2018)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
Law on Energy Efficiency
Improvement
Energy Efficiency Action Plan
Multi-apartment Building
Renovation Programme

RES PROMOTION
Law on Renewable Energy
National Renewable Energy
Resources Programme for
2016-2020.

Sectorial programs

National Transport Development Programme 2014-2022

Main measures by 2020:

- Implementation of measures stipulated in the plans of sustainable mobility in the cities. Estimated effect : 40.64 ktCO_{2e} in 2020.

Programme for Promotion of Investment and Industrial Development 2014-2020

Main measures by 2020:

- Introduction of best available technologies. Estimated effect: 500 ktCO_{2e}.
- Implementation of the F-gas regulation. Estimated effect: 223.03 ktCO_{2e}.

Developing modern transport infrastructure and sustainable mobility:

- increasing the attractiveness of public transport;
- reducing urban congestion;
- improving land transport by developing missing links;
- improving intermodality;
- developing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure;
- necessary to transform the old car fleet.

Promote energy efficiency in industry: increased use of renewable sources of energy as well as introduction of best available technologies.

Sectorial programs

Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2014-2020

Implementation of the EU nitrates directive. Estimated effect 100 ktCO_{2e} in 2020.

- Promoted sustainable farming (25 000 ha);
- development of organic farming (110 000 ha);
- crop rotation;
- rational use of mineral fertilizers, and replacement thereof with organic fertilizers;
- promoted biogas plants.

Waste Management Plan 2014-2020

Main measures:
Reduction of the quantity of waste in landfills. Estimated effect 451.92 ktCO_{2e}.

By 2020, municipal biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills should make up no more than 35% of municipal biodegradable waste generated in 2000.

National Forest Sector Development Programme 2012-2020

Aims to **increase forest cover to 34.2%** of the territory by 2020 through afforestation of uncultivated land and financial incentives for reforestation activities.

Plans and actions beyond 2020

Adopt new Long-term climate strategy (Agenda):

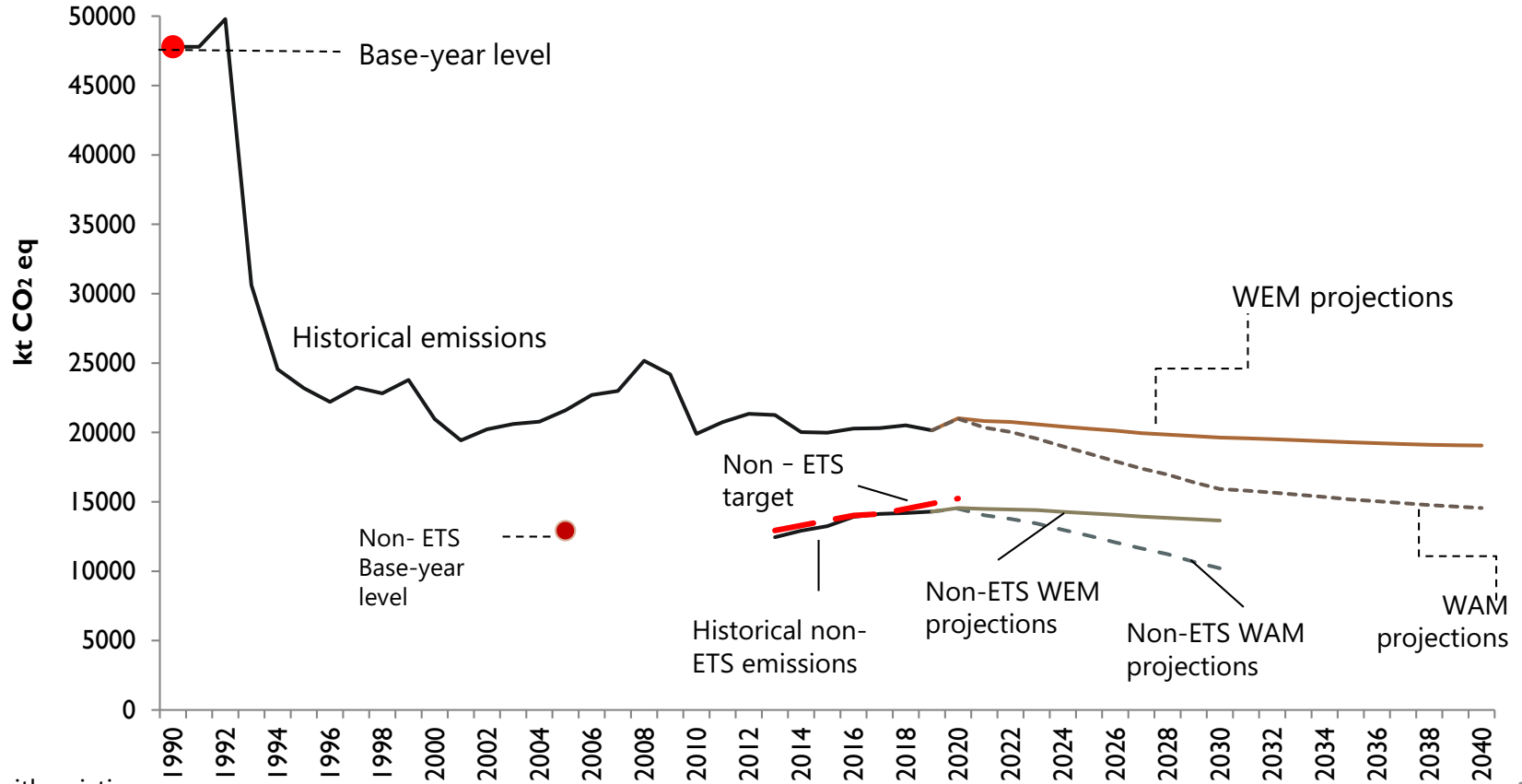
- National climate neutrality target 2050;
- Set national mid-term target: reduce total GHG emissions by 30 % by 2030 compared to 2005.

Implement measures planned for the period 2021-2030 in the **National Energy and Climate Plan** (2019) e.g.:

- Setting the timelines on phasing out of fossil fuels in different sectors.
- Removing fossil fuel subsidies.
- Green tax reform
- Promotion of alternative fuels (Law on Alternative Fuels (2021))



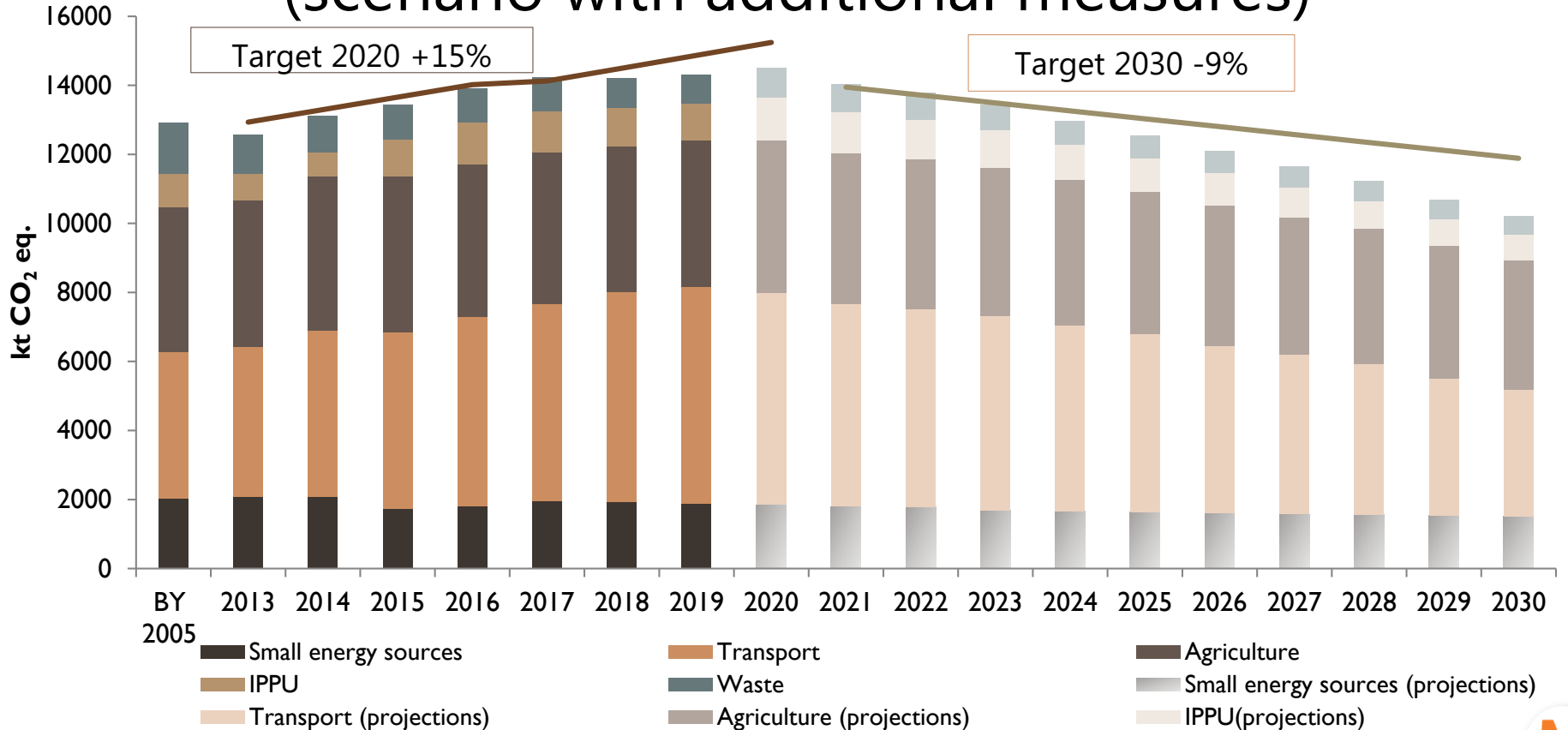
GHG projections



WEM - with existing measures
WAM - with additional measures



GHG projections in non-ETS sector (scenario with additional measures)



Thank you

- ▲ All the climate related information is published in Lithuania's climate portal.
- ▲ Link: www.klimatokaita.lt

For more information
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KLIMATO KAITA

Raktažodis

Aktualijos | Klimato kaita | Klimato kaitos švelninimas | Pritaikymas prie pokyčių | Visuomenė | Informacijos šaltiniai

Klimatas Lietuvoje paskutinius 11 tūkst. metų - kas darė didžiausią įtaką?

Istorinius klimato pokyčius Lietuvoje tyrusi mokslininkų komanda atrado neįtikėtinų faktų. Žvelgiant į praeitį matyti, kad didžiausią įtaką klimatui darydavo tokie faktoriai kaip orbitiniai pokyčiai ar Saulės ciklai. Neapsieita ir be žmogaus rankos prisilietimo. Tačiau ar galėtumėte patikėti, kad maždaug 5 tūkst. metų klimatas Lietuvoje buvo visiškai nusistovėjęs?

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↑ 120 gT Išmetama CO ₂	↑ +1,2 °C Temperatūros pokytis	↑ +1.8°C pokytis Lietuvoje	↓ 280gmT ledo pokytis
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