

## LITHUANIA'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU Plan



### Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Lithuania's draft updated NECP, submitted on 26 July 2023.

### Lithuania's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 value submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 <b>GHG emissions in ESR sectors</b> (compared to 2005)	-20.9%	-21%*	Lithuania does not reach its target based on projections.
 <b>GHG removals in LULUCF</b> (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq. net greenhouse gas removals)	-6.7	- 0.661 (additional removal target) - 4.633 (total net removals)**	Not reaching its target based on projections.
 <b>Energy Efficiency</b> (Final energy consumption)	4.2 Mtoe	4.2 Mtoe***	Lithuania's final energy consumption meets the indicated target resulting from EU legislation.
 <b>Renewable Energy</b> (Share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	55%	49%****	Lithuania's contribution to the EU target is significantly above the one resulting from EU legislation.

\* under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR).

\*\* under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

\*\*\* according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

\*\*\*\* according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

## Lithuania's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On **renewable energy**, the draft updated NECP includes a comprehensive overview of policies and measures and sets ambitious targets such as 100 % renewable electricity by 2030.
- ✓ On **energy efficiency**, the plan presents detailed planned measures to achieve the 2030 energy efficiency targets and includes measures reflecting the 'energy efficiency first' principle.
- ✓ On **energy security**, the plan convincingly sets out targets and measures to increase Lithuania's security of energy supply, including more diversified access to natural gas and a priority to connect to the central Europe synchronous area in February 2025.
- ✓ On **progress with international commitments**, Lithuania has coal free power generation, and the plan lists a number of fossil fuel subsidies that will be phased-out by 2026.
- ✓ On **the internal energy market**, Lithuania already exceeds the 2030 interconnection target and particularly includes measures to foster electricity consumer empowerment.

- ✗ On **adaptation to climate change**, the plan does not consider relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks, and this may put the achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives and targets at risk. Adaptation policies and measures (to address these risks and vulnerabilities) are not adequately described.
- ✗ On **Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)**, the plan does not identify annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that can be captured, nor geological CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity nor provides details on CO<sub>2</sub> transport.
- ✗ On **buildings**, the draft updated NECP does not set out more ambitious targets than those included in the Lithuanian 2020 long-term renovation strategy (LTRS).
- ✗ On **research, innovation, competitiveness and skills**, the draft updated NECP does not systematically define quantified targets, such as plans for public spending on R&I in clean energy technologies by 2030, plans for investments in capacity increases in clean energy technology manufacturing, or the need for re- or upskilling in various clean energy sectors.

## Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

*Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Lithuania's draft updated NECP: [here](#)  
More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)*