



National energy and climate action directions and objectives

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SUMMARY

Lithuania is facing one of the greatest challenges of our time – the climate crisis, which threatens natural ecosystems, societal stability, and national security. In response, Lithuania has set a national climate change mitigation target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% by 2030 compared with 2005 levels.

The context of climate goals

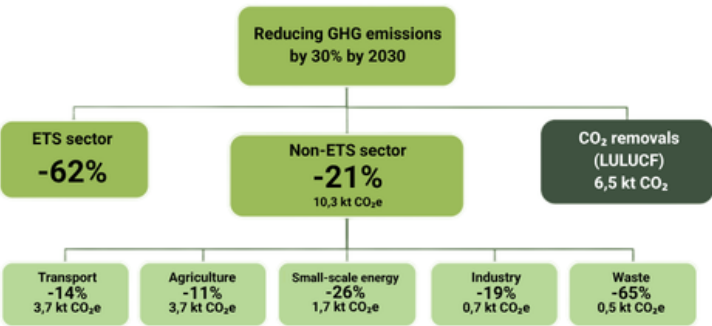
The climate crisis, which poses an existential threat to natural ecosystems and humanity while increasing risks to national security and societal stability, is the defining challenge of our time. The past eleven years (2015–2026) have been the warmest on record since meteorological observations began. The impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident through the growing frequency and intensity of storms, floods, and other extreme weather events.

In response to these challenges, Lithuania signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. Under the Agreement, Lithuania, together with the European Union and its Member States, committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across all sectors of the economy by at least 40% by 2030, compared with 1990 levels, through collective domestic action within the EU.

In 2021, Lithuania adopted the National Climate Change Management Agenda, which establishes the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets for 2030. Lithuania has committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. This target is divided into three main components:

- EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) sectors – a 62% reduction in GHG emissions.
- Non-ETS sectors – a 21% reduction in GHG emissions, equivalent to 10.3 thousand tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (kt CO₂e). This target is further broken down by sector:
 - Transport – 14% reduction (3.7 kt CO₂e);
 - Agriculture – 11% reduction (3.7 kt CO₂e);
 - Small-scale energy sector (buildings and other non-ETS energy use) – 26% reduction (1.7 kt CO₂e);
 - Industry – 19% reduction (0.7 kt CO₂e);
 - Waste sector – 65% reduction (0.5 kt CO₂e).
- Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector – a target of 6.5 thousand tonnes of CO₂ removals (kt CO₂) through carbon sequestration in land use, land-use change, and forestry.

The main objectives set in the NECP for 2030



Energy efficiency

One of Lithuania's key priorities in the energy sector is increasing energy efficiency across the entire energy chain, from energy production to consumption by end users.

Energy efficiency becomes particularly relevant in the context of high energy prices, which demand swift responses from governments and encourage the development and implementation of new energy efficiency measures. Improving energy efficiency also enhances the financial well-being of citizens, boosts business competitiveness, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollutants, and improves air quality. The goal is to make energy efficiency improvements an integral part of daily activities, both in companies and among end users.

To achieve this objective, Lithuania plans to continue the renovation of inefficient residential and public buildings, increase consumer education, and improve energy efficiency performance in businesses. New measures are also planned, such as increasing the technological and energy efficiency of industrial companies through the implementation of artificial intelligence and digital twin technologies. Additionally, a legal requirement will be introduced for companies to implement the recommendations from energy efficiency audits to achieve the desired energy efficiency outcomes.

Energy efficiency goals for 2030, ktoe

	2022	2030
Primary energy consumption	6 574,6	5 440
Final energy consumption	5 478,7	4 384

In order to achieve energy efficiency goals, Lithuania has identified the following priority areas:

- Encourage the comprehensive renovation of residential (apartment and individual) and public buildings (with a priority on residential neighborhood renovation), aiming to save up to 18.6 TWh of energy by 2030;
- Rapidly develop energy-efficient industrial sectors, adopting and acquiring the latest environmentally friendly technologies and equipment;
- Increase energy efficiency in the transport sector by renewing the vehicle fleet, transitioning to modern and efficient public transport, optimizing transportation infrastructure, and promoting the use of alternative fuels, including electrification and alternative fuel adoption.

List of references

1. The Final Updated National Energy and Climate Action Plan of the Republic of Lithuania for 2021-2030.