

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE PROMOTION AND USE OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. Sectoral and overall shares of energy from renewable sources in the preceding two calendar years (*Article 22(1)(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
2. Measures taken in the preceding two years and/or planned at national level to promote the growth of energy from renewable sources taking into account the indicative trajectory for achieving the national RES targets as outlined in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (*Article 22(1)(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
 - 2a. Information on progress made in evaluating and improving administrative procedures to remove regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to the development of energy from renewable sources (*Article 22(1)(e) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
 - 2b. Information on the measures in ensuring the transmission and distribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and in improving the framework or rules for bearing and sharing of costs related to grid connections and grid reinforcements (*Article 22(1)(f) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
3. Information on the support schemes and other measures currently in place that are applied to promote energy from renewable sources and the developments in the measures used with respect to those set out in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (*Article 22(1)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
 - 3.1. Information on how supported electricity is allocated to final customers for purposes of Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC (*Article 22(1)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
4. Information on how, where applicable, the support schemes have been structured to take into account RES applications that give additional benefits, but may also have higher costs, including biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and ligno-cellulosic material (*Article 22(1)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
5. Information on the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin for electricity and heating and cooling from RES, and the measures taken to ensure reliability and protection against fraud of the system (*Article 22(1)(d) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
6. Information on the developments in the preceding two years in the availability and use of biomass resources for energy purposes (*Article 22(1)(g) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
7. Information on any changes in commodity prices and land use in the preceding two years associated with increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources (*Article 22(1)(h) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
8. Information on the development and share of biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and ligno-cellulosic material (*Article 22(1)(i) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
9. Information on the estimated impacts of the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality in the preceding two years (*Article 22(1)(j) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
10. Estimate of the net greenhouse gas emission savings due to the use of energy from renewable sources (*Article 22(1)(k) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
11. Report on (for the preceding two years) and estimate (for the following years up to 2020) of the excess/deficit production of energy from renewable sources compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to/imported from other Member States and/or third countries, as well as estimated potential for joint projects until 2020o (*Articles 22(1)(l) and (m) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
 - 11.1. Details of statistical transfers, joint projects and joint support scheme decision rules
12. Information on how the share for biodegradable waste in waste used for producing energy has been estimated, and what steps have been taken to improve and verify such estimates (*Article 22(1)(n) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)
13. Number of operators producing energy from RES and change as compared with Lithuania's first progress report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources
14. Complementary information
 - 14.1. Information on the compliance of biofuels and bioliquids with sustainability criteria (Article 18(3), fifth paragraph, of Directive 2009/28/EC)
 - 14.2. Implementation of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Articles 6 and 7 of the Aarhus Convention)

Introduction

The 2015 progress report of the Republic of Lithuania on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources ('this report') is drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 5 and 22 of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ 2009 L 140, p. 16) ('Directive 2009/28/EC') and the sample progress report of Member States drawn up by the European Commission in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC^[2], seeking to ensure that reports of the Member States are comprehensive, meet all the requirements laid down in Article 22 of Directive 2009/28/EC and are eventually mutually compatible and compatible with national action plans on renewable energy sources submitted by the Member States in 2010.

Consumption of energy from renewable sources in energy-consuming sectors and its share in gross final energy consumption were calculated using the Methodology for calculating the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. This methodology is provided in the Annex to the Procedure for the submission to the European Commission of the Progress Report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources approved by Resolution No 1314 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 September 2010.

This report relies on information and data provided by Statistics Lithuania, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania as well as enterprises, institutions and organisations subordinate to them and electricity and heat producers and biofuel producers.

^[2] <http://tinyurl.com/q5un6vo>

1. Sectoral and overall shares of energy from renewable sources in the preceding two calendar years
(Article 22(1)(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

Table 1. Shares of renewable energy sources by sector (electricity, heating and cooling, transport) and gross renewable energy sources^{1 2 3 4}

	2013	2014
Energy from renewable sources: heating and cooling ² (%)	37.72	41.61
Energy from renewable sources: electricity ³ (%)	13.14	13.70
Energy from renewable sources: transport ⁴ (%)	4.64	4.19
Gross share of energy from renewable sources ⁵ (%)	22.95	23.86

Table 1a. Calculation table for the renewable energy contribution of each sector to final energy consumption (ktoe)^{5 6 7}

	2013	2014
(A) Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector	951.8	1007.9
(B) Gross final consumption of RES electricity	124.7	132.2
(C) Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector	60.1	61.0
(D) Total consumption of energy from renewable sources ⁷	1136.6	1201.1

Table 1b. Total actual contribution (installed capacity, gross electricity generation) from each renewable energy technology in Lithuania to meeting the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for shares of energy from renewable sources in the electricity sector^{8 9}

	2013		2014	
	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
Hydro ⁹ :	876	431.7	877	429.6
non-pumped	116	428.0	117	426.7
	2013		2014	
	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
< 1 MW	18	56.0	18	55.6
1 MW to 10 MW	8	20.9	9	24.1
> 10 MW	90	351.1	90	347.0
pumped				
mixed ¹⁰	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-

¹ This makes it easier to compare with Tables 3 and 4a in national action plans for renewable energy sources (NAPRES).

² Share of energy from renewable energy sources in the heating and cooling sector: gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling (as defined in Articles 5(1)b) and 5(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by gross final consumption of energy for heating and cooling

³ Share of energy from renewable sources in the electricity production sector: gross final consumption of electricity from renewable sources for electricity (as defined in Articles 5(1)a) and 5(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by total gross final consumption of electricity. The same methodology as in Table 3 of the NAPRES applies here.

⁴ Share of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector: final energy from renewable sources consumed in transport (cf. Article 5(1)c) and 5(5) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by the consumption in transport of 1) petrol; 2) diesel; 3) biofuels used in road and rail transport and 4) electricity in land transport (as reflected in row 3 of Table 1). The same methodology as in Table 3 of the NAPRES applies here.

⁵ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. The same methodology as in Table 3 of the NAPRES applies here.

⁶ This makes it easier to compare with Table 4 of the NAPRES.

⁷ According to Article 5(1) of Directive 2009/28/EC gas, electricity and hydrogen from renewable energy sources shall only be considered once. No double counting is allowed.

⁸ This makes it easier to compare with Table 10a of the NAPRES.

⁹ Normalised in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC and the Eurostat methodology.

¹⁰ In accordance with the new Eurostat methodology.

Solar energy:	68	44.8	69	73.0
photovoltaic	68	44.8	69	73.0
concentrated solar power	-	-	-	-
Tide, wave, ocean				
Wind:	279	633.5	288	650.1
Onshore	279	633.5	288	650.1
Offshore	-	-	-	-
Biomass ¹¹ :	59	337.9	66	371.0
solid biomass	43	278.7	46	292.6
biogas	16	59.2	20	78.4
bioliquids	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1282	1447.9	1300	1523.7
of which power and heat cogeneration		337.9		371.0

Table 1c. Total actual contribution (final energy consumption^{12 13}) expected from each renewable energy technology in Lithuania to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in heating and cooling (ktoe)

	2013	2014
Geothermal energy (excluding low-temperature geothermal heat for heat pumps)	0.8	0.9
Solar energy	-	-
Biomass ¹⁴ :	945.4	999.8
solid biomass	938.9	991.1
biogas	6.5	8.7
bioliquids	-	-
Energy from renewable sources generated from heat pumps: - of which aerothermal - of which geothermal of which hydrothermal	-	-
TOTAL	946.2	1000.7
Of which district heating ¹⁵	29.1 %	36.3 %
Of which biomass in households ¹⁶	56.7 %	50.4 %

Table 1d. Total actual consumption expected from each renewable energy technology in Lithuania to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in transport (ktoe)¹⁷¹⁸

	2013	2014
Bioethanol/bio-ETBE	6.5	5.8
Of which imported ¹⁹	4.9	0.7
Biodiesel	51.3	53.9
Of which biofuels ²⁰ Article 21(2)		
Of which imported ²¹	33.5	35.7

¹¹ Take into account only those complying with the sustainability criteria (cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph of Directive 2009/28/EC).

¹² District heating and/or cooling from total renewable heating and cooling consumption.

¹³ From the total renewable heating and cooling consumption.

¹⁴ Direct use and district heat as defined in Article 5(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

¹⁵ This makes it easier to compare with Table 11a of the NAPRES.

¹⁶ Take into account only those complying with the sustainability criteria (cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph of Directive 2009/28/EC).

¹⁷ For biofuels take into account only those compliant with the sustainability criteria (cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph).

¹⁸ Facilitates comparison with Table 12 of the NREAP

¹⁹ From the whole amount of bioethanol/bio-ETBE.

²⁰ Biofuels that are included in Article 21(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

²¹ From the whole amount of biodiesel.

Hydrogen from renewables	-	-
Electric energy from renewables	1.4	1.3
Of which road transport	0.8	0.7
Of which non-road transport	0.6	0.6
Other (e.g. biogas, vegetable oil, etc.) - please specify	-	-
Of which biofuels ²² Article 21(2)	-	-
TOTAL	59.2	61.0

²² Biofuels that are included in Article 21(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

2. Measures taken in the preceding two years and/or planned at national level to promote the growth of energy from renewable sources taking into account the indicative trajectory for achieving the national RES targets as outlined in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (*Article 22(1)(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Table 2. Overview of all policies and measures

Name and reference of the measure	Type of measure	Expected result	Targeted group and/or activity	Ongoing or planned	Start and end dates of the measure
2013-2014					
<p>1. (A) National Strategy for the development of energy from renewable sources, approved by Government Resolution No 789 of 21 June 2010 approving the National Renewable Energy Action Plan. Main objective: by increasing the share of renewable energy resources in the country's energy balance, to meet energy needs in the electricity, heating and transport sectors to an optimal extent using domestic resources, to phase out imported polluting fossil fuels, and thus to enhance energy security and energy independence and to contribute to international efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(B) 2010-2015 Plan of implementing measures for the National Strategy for the development of energy from renewable sources, approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of 23 June 2010 approving implementing measures for the National Strategy for the development of energy from renewable sources</p>	Regulatory	Increased use of renewable energy sources	Energy producers and consumers, public and local authorities, institutions of science and higher education	Ongoing	(A) 2010-2020 (B) 2010-2015
<p>2. Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>The objective of this law is to ensure the coherent development of energy use from renewable sources, to promote further development and the introduction of new technologies, and the consumption of energy produced, in particular with regard to the international commitments of the Republic of Lithuania, the objectives of environmental protection, saving of fossil energy sources, reduction of reliance on fossil sources of energy and energy import and other State energy policy objectives, taking into consideration energy security and reliability requirements and the principles of the protection of consumer rights and lawful interests in the accessibility, adequacy and sufficiency of renewable energy sources.</p>	Regulatory	Increased use of renewable energy sources	Energy producers and consumers, public and local authorities	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>3. Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the market in energy resources.</p> <p>The purpose of this Law is to:</p> <p>1. establish a legal framework for the organisation, administration, regulation, supervision and monitoring of the Lithuanian market in energy resources, and govern relations between stakeholders in the centralised trading of biofuel and the trade in natural gas and secondary instruments safeguarding against energy price fluctuations.</p> <p>2. This Law applies to trade in energy resources insofar as this is not</p>	Regulatory	Increased transparency in biofuel trading, increased competitiveness, creation of a legal framework for trade in energy resources	Energy producers, biofuel vendors	Ongoing	Since 2012

<p>governed by the Law on electricity, the Law on natural gas, the Law on energy from renewable sources and/or other laws which lay down specific requirements to be met by the trade in energy or energy resources.</p> <p>3. When acquiring energy resources to produce electricity and/or heat, the energy exchange method of acquiring energy resources for the production of electricity and/or heat laid down in this Law or in legislation adopted for its implementation have priority over other methods of acquiring energy resources laid down in other legal acts. Methods of acquiring energy resources provided for in other legal acts are applicable where it is economically more advantageous to acquire energy resources for electricity and/or heat production by such methods or where, for objective reasons, it was not possible to acquire the required amount of the type of biofuel concerned, or a proportion thereof, or if energy undertakings are subject to binding statutory requirements regarding the source and/or method of acquiring energy resources.</p>					
<p>4. The prices of buying-in of electricity from renewable energy sources</p> <p>(A) National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-282 of 28 September 2012 on the setting of tariffs for electricity and biogas from renewable energy sources for 2013.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-58 of 28 February 2013 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q2 2013.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-197 of 30 May 2013 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q3 2013.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-335 of 27 August 2013 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q4 2013.</p>	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Completed	(A) Since 4 October 2012 Buying-in tariff different for different quarters of the year
<p>(B) National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-714 of 28 November 2013 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q1 2014.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-66 of 3 March 2014 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q2 2014.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-152 of 30 May 2014 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q3 2014.</p> <p>National Control Commission for Prices and Energy, Resolution No O3-333 of 28 July 2014 on the setting of tariffs for electricity from renewable energy sources for Q4 2014.</p>	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Completed	(B) Since 1 March 2013 Buying-in tariff different for different quarters of the year
<p>5. Reduced grid connection rates for power plants using renewable energy sources</p> <p>(A) The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to</p>	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	(A) Since 2012

<p>produce energy, approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy stipulates that electricity producers are to be reimbursed grid connection costs for plants using renewable energy sources, such costs being apportioned between the electricity producer and the grid operator in the manner, subject to the conditions and to the extent provided for in the Law on energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>Reimbursement of costs of connecting power plants to electricity grids applies to all electricity producers using only renewable energy sources, except in the cases specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and cases where fossil fuel is used at a power plant to the extent necessary for its operation and/or to ensure the functioning of the electricity production process.</p>					
<p>(B) Article 21 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources states that connection of power plants to electricity grids is a public-interest service and the costs associated with connecting power plants to electricity grids are to be apportioned amongst the producer and the grid operator, having regard to grid ownership boundaries. Before 1 February 2013 costs are allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 350 kW, the producer is to pay 40 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 60 % of the connection costs; • where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 30 kW but is not above 350 kW, the producer is to pay 20 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 80 % of the connection costs; • where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected does not exceed 30 kW, the producer's plant is to be connected free of charge and the connecting operator is to pay 100 % of the connection costs. <p>As of 1 February 2013 costs are allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 350 kW, the producer is to pay 40 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 60 % of the connection costs; • where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected does not exceed 350 kW, the producer is to pay 20 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 80 % of the connection costs. 	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	(B) Since 2011
<p>(C) By Resolution No O3-235 of 29 July 2011 the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy approved the Methodology for setting tariffs for connecting electricity installations to the electricity grid, which</p>	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	(C) Since 2011 and Chapter IV since 2012

lays down the arrangements for setting tariffs for connecting electricity installations to the electricity grid.		sources			
<p>6. Priority transport of RES electricity in electricity transmission and distribution systems</p> <p>Under Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources, electricity grid operators must give priority to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution at transparent and non-discriminatory rates of the full amount of RES electricity offered by a producer. Such priority with regard to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution of electricity is conferred on producers in relation to electricity produced by other electricity producers using non-renewable energy sources.</p>	Regulatory	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Transmission system operator and distribution system operator, RES electricity producers	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>7. Compulsory blending of biofuels into mineral fuels</p> <p>(A) Order No I-346 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 14 December 2010 approving the Rules for trade in petroleum products, biofuels, bio-oils and other combustible liquid products in the Republic of Lithuania.</p>	Regulatory	Growth in use of renewable energy sources in the transport sector	Suppliers of petroleum products	Ongoing	(A) Since 2011
<p>(B) Order No I-348/D1-1014/3-742 of the Minister for Energy, the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 December 2010 approving the Mandatory Quality Parameters for petroleum products, biofuels and liquid fuel consumed in the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Fuels sold on the domestic market must meet the following requirements with regard to their content and quality (in force until 27 June 2014):</p> <p>95 RON motor spirit must be produced using the additive bio-ethyl tertiary butyl ether ('bio-ETBE'), the proportion of which in the blend with petrol must be at least 10 % and no more than 22 % by volume;</p> <p>95 RON motor spirit produced without bio-ETBE must have a bioethanol content of between 5 % and 10 % by volume. The mandatory proportion of bioethanol in 95 RON motor spirit is 5 % (with a permitted tolerance of ± 0.5 %) by volume. The permitted tolerance for bioethanol in ethanol automotive fuel (E85) is ± 0.5 % by volume;</p> <p>98 RON motor spirit need not be directly blended with bioethanol;</p> <p>Diesel must contain 7 % biofuels by volume (with a permitted tolerance of minus 1 % until 31 December 2012 and minus 0.5 % from 1 January 2013). In winter, Class 1 and 2 Arctic diesel need not contain biofuels;</p> <p>The proportion of biofuels in class 1 or 2 arctic diesel between 10 and 30 November and between 1 and 20 March may be lower than the mandatory percentage, and the cold filter plugging point and cloud point may be higher than specified for that class of diesel;</p>	Regulatory	Growth in use of renewable energy sources in the transport sector	Fuel vendors	Ongoing	(B) Since 2011

<p>The maximum permitted petrol vapour pressure for petrol between 1 and 20 May and between 10 and 30 September may lie between the maximum permitted vapour pressures laid down for classes of petrol blends for the summer season and for the cold season.’</p> <p>Fuels sold on the domestic market must meet the following requirements with regard to their content and quality (in force as of 28 June 2014):</p> <p>95 RON motor spirit must be produced using the additive bio-ethyl tertiary butyl ether (‘bio-ETBE’), the proportion of which in the blend with petrol must be at least 10 % and no more than 22 % by volume;</p> <p>95 RON motor spirit produced without bio-ETBE must have a bioethanol content of between 5 % and 10 % by volume. The mandatory proportion of bioethanol in 95 RON motor spirit is 5 % (with a permitted tolerance of ± 0.5 %) by volume. The permitted tolerance for bioethanol in ethanol automotive fuel (E85) is ± 0.5 % by volume;</p> <p>98 RON motor spirit need not be directly blended with bioethanol;</p> <p>Diesel fuel must contain 7% (the permissible error may be minus 0.5%) by volume of biofuel. In winter, Class 1 and 2 Arctic diesel need not contain biofuels;</p> <p>The proportion of biofuels in diesel fuel between 10 and 30 November and between 1 March and 10 April may be lower than the mandatory percentage, and the cold filter plugging point and cloud point may be higher than specified for that class of diesel;</p> <p>The maximum permitted petrol vapour pressure for petrol between 1 and 20 May and between 10 and 30 September may lie between the maximum permitted vapour pressures laid down for classes of petrol blends for the warm season and for the cold season.</p>					
<p>8. Excise duty relief on biofuels</p> <p>Excise duty relief for energy products produced from or with the addition of biomaterials, as laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on excise duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For energy products that exceed the mandatory percentage of additives of biological origin laid down by law for petroleum products supplied to the country’s domestic market, the rate of excise duty is reduced by a proportion corresponding to the percentage of additives of biological origin in excess of the mandatory percentage laid down by law. for energy products in which the proportion of additives of biological origin is 30 % or higher, the rate of excise duty is reduced in proportion to the percentage of additives of biological origin in the product; where products are 	Financial	Increase in production of energy products containing materials of biological origin	Producers of energy products	Ongoing	Since 2010

manufactured only from biomaterials, they are exempt from excise duties.					
<p>9. Funding of biofuel production</p> <p>Pursuant to the Rules on the funding of biofuel production development approved by Order No 3D-417 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 25 July 2008 approving the Rules on the funding of biofuel production development, a portion of the price of rapeseed oil intended for the production of rapeseed methyl(ethyl)ester (RME) and a portion of the price of rapeseed and cereal grain ('raw material') purchased for the production of dehydrated ethanol is offset from State budget funds ('aid'). Aid beneficiaries receive compensatory payments towards the raw material acquisition (cultivation) costs incurred between 1 January and 15 November of the current year: EUR 46.34/t for rapeseed and EUR 33.02/t for cereal grain.</p>	Financial	Increase in agricultural produce used in the production of biofuel	Biofuel producers	Ongoing	Since 2008
<p>10. Funding of the planting of short rotation coppice Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013.</p> <p>Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013, Measure "Modernisation of agricultural holdings", Activity Areas 2 and 3, Implementing Rules approved by Order No 3D-480 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 31 October 2007 approving the implementing rules for Activity Areas 2 and 3 of Measure "Modernisation of agricultural holdings" of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013.</p> <p>One of the activities supported under Measure "Modernisation of agricultural holdings" of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 is the planting of short rotation coppice. Aid to the planting of short rotation coppice may not exceed EUR 434/ha. The aid intensity is up to 50 %. Aid for the activity area "Planting of short rotation coppice" may be applied for by natural and legal persons lawfully managing agricultural land.</p>	Financial	Increased surface areas of short rotation coppice	Persons managing agricultural land	Ongoing	Since 2007
<p>11. Pollution tax concessions</p> <p>Pursuant to Articles 5(3) and (4) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental pollution tax (paragraph 4 in force until 31 May 2013): paragraph 3(4): taxpayers polluting the environment from transport are exempt from the environmental pollution tax from mobile pollution sources if they use eligible biofuels in their operations and produce supporting documentary evidence</p>	Financial	Increase in consumption of biofuel	Biofuel consumers (from mobile pollution sources)	Ongoing	Since 2003

<p>paragraph 4: natural and legal persons who have produced documents confirming the use of biofuel are exempt from tax on environmental pollution from stationary pollution sources in respect of emissions resulting from the use of biofuel.</p> <p>As of 1 June 2013, Article 5 (4):</p> <p>paragraph 4: natural and legal persons who have produced documents confirming the use of biofuel are exempt from tax on environmental pollution within the limits indicated in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or the pollution permit from stationary pollution sources in respect of emissions resulting from the use of biofuel.</p>	Financial	Increase in consumption of biofuel	Biofuel consumers (from stationary pollution sources)	Ongoing	Since 2006
<p>12. European Union structural assistance</p> <p>By Resolution No 787 of 23 July 2008 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K “Use of renewable energy sources for energy production” under the Annex to the Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion. The aim of the measure is to promote the use of renewable energy resources for energy generation.</p> <p>By Order No 4-442 of 29 September 2008 the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania approved the project financing conditions for Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K “Use of renewable energy sources for energy production”. Projects were selected by conducting a competitive procedure. In force as of 2008.</p> <p>By Order No 4-922 of 20 September 2012 the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania approved the project financing conditions for Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-06-V “Use of renewable energy sources for energy production”. Projects were selected by conducting a state planning procedure. In force as of 2012.</p>	Financial	Construction and upgrading of facilities which use renewable energy sources to produce energy	Energy producers	Ongoing	2008-2015
<p>13. National Forestry Sector Development Programme 2012-2020</p> <p>Drawn up in view of the fact that forests are becoming increasingly significant owing to their multiple benefits for the state, society, the country's economy and people. Forests help ensure landscape stability and environmental quality, and safeguard biodiversity. They provide timber and other forest products satisfy society's ecological, economic and social needs. Moreover, forests constitute an essential factor in maintaining ecological balance and provide habitats for many species of fauna and flora, halt soil erosion, absorb carbon dioxide and cleanse the air, accumulate carbon in biomass thereby reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, protect ground and surface waters and provide people with opportunities for recreation.</p>	Regulatory	Increased annual amount of felling waste and unsellable small timber used as biofuel: 2015 – 300 000 m ³ ; 2020 – 500 000 m ³	State forest enterprises; private forest owners	Ongoing	2012-2020

<p>14. Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund</p> <p>(A) Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the environmental pollution tax. Procedure for implementing and monitoring investment projects financed from the funds of the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund programme approved by Order No 437 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 August 2003</p>	Financial	Construction of facilities which use renewable energy sources to produce energy	Energy producers	Ongoing	(A) Since 2000
<p>(B) Law of the Republic of Lithuania on financial instruments for climate change management. Procedure for the use of funds from the Special Programme for Climate Change approved by Order No D1-275 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 April 2010</p>	Financial	Construction of facilities which use renewable energy sources to produce energy	Energy producers	Ongoing	(B) Since 2009
<p>15. Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013</p> <p>Measures included in the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 promote the use of renewable energy sources. Aid intensity varies from 40 % to 65 % of eligible project costs. The maximum amount of support for a project depends on the measure and ranges from EUR 40 000 to EUR 2.8 million.</p>	Financial	Electricity generation at wind power plants, biogas production	Farmers	Ongoing	Since 2007
<p>16. 'Renewable energy sources in Lithuania' website</p> <p>This website, available in both Lithuanian and English, is a joint project by the Lithuanian Energy Agency, the Lithuanian Ministry of Energy and Danish Energy Management A/S, a Danish consultancy. The website presents up-to-date information on the legal framework for renewable energy sources (RES) in Lithuania and the funding mechanisms. It offers calculators that help determine possible energy outputs from specific RES and estimate the energy demand. The website has an interactive map of the RES power plants operating on Lithuanian territory which allows user-friendly searching by location or specific RES type. It also provides statistics on RES use in Lithuania and the European Union.</p> <p>http://www.avei.lt</p>	Informational	Public awareness raising	Energy producers and consumers, scientific and higher education institutions, public and local authorities	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>17. Lithuanian State geological survey programme for 2011-2015</p> <p>Lithuanian State geological survey programme for 2011-2015 'Survey of the spatial, renewable and non-traditional subsoil resources (geological resources)' approved by Order No D1-743 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 September 2010 approving the Lithuanian State geological survey programme for 2011-2015 'Survey of the spatial, renewable and non-traditional subsoil resources (geological resources)'. One of the targets is to evaluate the scope for exploiting spatial, renewable and non-traditional subsoil resources.</p>	Informational	Evaluation of the scope for exploiting spatial, renewable and non-traditional subsoil resources	Public authorities	Ongoing	Since 2010

<p>18. Programme for the development of industrial biotechnology in Lithuania for 2011-2013 approved by Order No 4-118 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 March 2011 approving the Programme for the development of industrial biotechnology in Lithuania for 2011-2013. The Programme provides for a measure aiming at creating technologies for producing second-generation biofuels and at improving existing production technologies.</p>	Regulatory	Development of industrial biotechnology	Technology developers	Completed	2011-2013
<p>19. Support mechanisms for electricity generated from renewable energy sources by promoting the introduction of the most efficient technologies</p> <p>Since 2011, the National Control Commission has drafted and approved 18 items of legislation implementing the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources The main legislative instruments are:</p> <p>(1) Resolution No O3-160 of 30 June 2011 amending the Procedure and conditions for buying-in heat from independent heat producers;</p> <p>2) Resolution No O3-279 of 28 September 2012 approving the Methodology for the pricing of public-interest services in the electricity sector;</p> <p>3) Resolution No O3-230 of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for setting tariffs for the buying-in of biogas for natural gas systems;</p> <p>4) Resolution No O3-229 of 29 July 2011 approving the Regulations for auctions held for the allocation of promotional quotas;</p> <p>5) Resolution No O3-233 of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for setting tariffs for electricity generated by using renewable energy resources;</p> <p>6) Resolution No O3-235 of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for setting tariffs for connecting electricity installations to the electricity grid;</p> <p>7) Resolution No O3-249 of 26 September 2011 determining the maximum level of the fixed tariff</p>	Financial	Increase in energy generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>20. Ensuring power grid access and grid optimisation</p> <p>(A) Order No 1-282 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 October 2010 amending Order No 1-214 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 24 November 2009 drawing up the List of public-interest services in the electricity sector stipulates that public-interest services in the electricity sector include preparation of distribution systems for the integration of production from renewable energy sources.</p>	Regulatory	Improved access to the electricity grid for installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources	Transmission system and distribution system operators	Completed	(A) 2011-2013

<p>(B) Resolution No O3-193 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 25 July 2011 approving the Requirements relating to the Procedure for the use of electricity grids which lay down the general principles and procedure for the development of the Procedure for grid use.</p>	Regulatory	Improved access to the electricity grid for installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources	Transmission system and distribution system operators	Ongoing	(B) Since 2011
<p>21. Reservation of electricity grid capacity</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 sets out that:</p> <p>electricity grid operators must reserve capacity in the electricity grids which they manage to the extent that is required for the connection of electricity generating plants that use renewable energy sources and for the transport of electricity generated at such plants. The costs incurred by electricity grid operators as a result of reserving electricity grid capacity for the connection of power plants that use renewable energy sources are considered to be additional costs for grid operators relating to the development of the use of renewable energy sources, and they are to be approved by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy in the manner and under the conditions laid down by law.</p> <p>The AB LITGRID procedure for the use of electricity grids by power generators was endorsed by Resolution No O3-159 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 18 June 2012.</p> <p>The AB LESTO procedure for the use of electricity grids by power generators was endorsed by Resolution No O3-201 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 27 July 2012.</p>	Financial	Ensuring electricity grid capacity for the transport of electricity generated from renewable energy sources	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>22. Electricity balancing and reservation of electricity generating plant capacity where renewable energy sources are used</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production, which lays down the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of promotional measures under the support scheme for energy production in the Republic of Lithuania, sets out that, during the promotion period, electricity producers using renewable energy sources to generate electricity are exempt from the liability to reserve generating capacity at their plants and to balance the electricity generated.</p>	Regulatory	Increased generation of electricity from renewable energy sources	RES energy producers	Ongoing	Since 2012

<p>23. Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in the production of heating and cooling energy</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production, which lays down the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of promotional measures under the support scheme for energy production in the Republic of Lithuania, provides for the promotion of heating and cooling energy generated using renewable energy sources. The State (municipalities) are to promote, in the manner and under the conditions laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and the Law on the heat sector and in legislation implementing those laws, the production of heat and cooling energy from renewable energy sources, inter alia by planning and implementing the heat and cooling energy production development plan and ensuring the mandatory connection of heat energy production facilities to the heat transmission system and that priority is given to the buying-in of heat energy produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	Regulatory	Wider use of renewable energy sources	Heating and cooling energy generators and consumers, central and local government bodies	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>24. Buying-in of surplus electricity generated using renewable energy sources</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production laying down the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of promotional measures under the support scheme for energy production in the Republic of Lithuania sets out that any electricity which has been produced at power plants in an electricity user's electricity network where renewable energy sources are used to generate electricity and has been fed into the electricity network and remains after electricity consumption to meet own and/or business needs ('surplus electricity') is to be traded in the manner and under the conditions laid down in the Procedure. An electricity user's electricity network is considered to comprise all electrical installations operated by the user which are intended for the use and/or for the production of electricity to meet own needs and are connected to the electricity distribution system at a single connection point. The installed capacity of power plants in an electricity user's electricity network must not exceed the capacity which the user is authorised by the electricity grid operator to use. A maximum of 50 % of the electricity generated in power plants in an electricity user's electricity network where renewable energy sources are used to generate electricity</p>	Financial	Increased generation of electricity from renewable energy sources	RES electricity producers	Ongoing	Since 2012

per calendar year may be regarded as surplus electricity. Surplus electricity is to be purchased at in accordance with the procedure and conditions laid down in the Procedure for administering funds of public-interest services in the electricity sector approved by Resolution No 1157 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 19 September 2012 approving the Procedure for administering funds of public-interest services in the electricity sector					
<p>25. Priority transport of electricity generated from renewable energy sources</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production laying down the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of promotional measures under the support scheme for energy production in the Republic of Lithuania sets out that any electricity generated from renewable energy sources and supplied to the power grid is to be transported as a priority, irrespective of other incentive measures applicable to the electricity producer and of the period of validity of such incentives</p>	Regulatory	Wider use of renewable energy sources	RES energy producers	Ongoing	Since 2012
26. Wider use of felling waste in energy generation					
<p>(A) More favourable conditions for preparing and storing felling waste</p> <p>In order to create more favourable conditions for the preparation and storage of felling waste, the Rules on felling approved by Order No D1-79 of the Minister for the Environment of 27 January 2010 approving the Rules on felling laying down the key biological, environmental and technological requirements for felling (wood preparation and extraction) in forests set out felling waste intended as biofuel is stored in specially designated locations, near hauls or roads in accordance with fire-safety and sanitary protection requirements for forests. The removal of tree stumps is possible in Group IV forests not designated as protected areas in clear forest harvesting compartments (except for compartments in plantations Na, Nae, Ša, Šae, U and P) keeping promising undergrowth and ensuring the conditions for soil preparation and forest reproduction.</p>	Regulatory	Development of biomass use in energy production	Forest owners, managers and users	Ongoing	Since 2010
<p>(B) Promoting the use of felling waste</p> <p>In order to promote the use of felling waste, the Rules for the drawing up of forest management schemes and the preparation of internal forest management projects approved by Order No D1-406 of the Minister for the Environment of 1 September 2006 approving the Rules for the drawing-up of forest management schemes and the preparation of internal forest management projects regulating the drawing up, coordination, approval, registration and quality control of all internal forest management projects of any form of ownership stipulate that the design part of an internal forest management project is to include an estimate of the amount</p>	Regulatory	Development of biomass use in energy production	Authors of the forest management project (authors and/or legal entities drawing up forest management projects)	Ongoing	Since 2011

of potentially usable felling waste					
<p>27. Calculating the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the production and use of biofuels and bioliquids</p> <p>(A) Rules for calculating the effect of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the production and use of biofuels, liquid bio-products and comparative fossil fuel approved by Order No D1-2 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 January 2011 approving the Rules for calculating the effect of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the production and use of biofuels, liquid bio-products and comparative fossil fuel setting the conditions and methods for the calculation of the comparative effect (the amount of atmospheric emissions of CO₂) of the burning of fossil fuel or of biofuels or liquid bio-products emitting the same amount of energy.</p>	Regulatory	Production of biofuel and liquid bio-products meeting the sustainability criteria	State authorities, producers of biofuel and liquid bio-products	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>(B) Methodology for estimating the energy and environmental impacts during the service period of vehicles presented in the Procedure for setting the energy efficiency and environmental requirements applicable when purchasing vehicles and specifying the cases when they must be applied approved by Order No 3-100 of the Minister for Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 February 2011 approving the Procedure for setting the energy efficiency and environmental requirements applicable when purchasing vehicles and specifying the cases when they must be applied, which lays down energy efficiency and environmental requirements and cases where they are to apply to road vehicles of Categories M1, N1, N2, N3, M2 and M3 and which is applicable when estimating the energy and environmental impacts during the service period of vehicles</p>	Regulatory	Wider procurement and use of less polluting and more energy-efficient road vehicles	Contracting authorities	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>28. Guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources</p> <p>Rules on the provision of guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources approved by Order No 4-346 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 October 2005 approving the Rules on the provision of guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources which lay down the general criteria, conditions, requirements and procedure for guarantees of origin issued for electricity generated from renewable energy sources. The institution responsible for issuing guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources is the transmission system operator</p>	Regulatory	Issuing of guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources	Persons generating electricity in power plants using renewable energy sources, purchasing and/or selling electricity generated from renewable energy sources, distribution network operators and transmission system operators	Ongoing	Since 2005
<p>29. Promoting the use of renewable energy sources for producing gas</p> <p>The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for</p>	Regulatory	Promotion of biogas production	Biogas producers	Ongoing	Since 2012

<p>the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in energy production laying down the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of promotional measures under the support scheme for energy production in the Republic of Lithuania sets out that biogas production is promoted by distributing connection costs of biogas production facilities to the gas system between the biogas producer and the gas system operator. Discounted prices for the connection of biogas production facilities to the gas system apply to all biogas producers, irrespective of what incentives apply to them</p>					
<p>30. Separation of the biodegradable fraction of municipal and economic waste</p> <p>(A) Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein approved by Order No D1-661 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 31 August 2011 approving the Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein which lays down the procedure specifying the arrangements for assessing the composition of mixed municipal wastes being sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein so as to determine the extent to which targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes sent to landfill have been met; for submitting reports on the composition of the mixed wastes sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein. Works to determine the composition of mixed municipal waste disposed of at regional landfills for non-hazardous waste are performed four times a year in 2012, 2013, 2016, 2018 and 2020. The determination of the composition of mixed municipal waste disposed of at regional landfills for non-hazardous waste is organised by the operator of the relevant regional landfill for non-hazardous waste</p>	Regulatory	Development of municipal waste use in energy production	Landfill operators, legal entities tasked with the administration of the municipal waste management system, municipalities within the municipal waste management region and regional environmental protection departments of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>(B) Methodology for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable portion of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste approved by Order No D1-810 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 October 2012 approving the Methodology for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable portion of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste which regulates the procedure for establishing the biodegradable fraction of municipal and/or industrial waste used to produce energy from renewable sources. The methodology</p>	Regulatory	Development of the use of municipal and/or economic waste to produce energy	Legal entities producing biogas from municipal and/or economic waste and/or using biogas and solid recovered fuel and operating or supervising landfills	Ongoing	Since 2012

lays down the requirements for economic operators which produce biogas from municipal and/or production and other economic waste and solid recovered fuel from municipal and/or production and other economic waste, use biogas, solid recovered fuel, municipal and/or production and other economic waste for energy production and operate regional landfills for non-hazardous waste and/or supervise closed landfills for non-hazardous waste accumulating landfill biogases as well as economic operators using landfill biogas for energy production					
<p>31. Support measures promoting the use of vehicles powered by electricity or purer fuels (biofuels, gases)</p> <p>Measure “Integrated development of environment-friendly public transport” (VP3-3.3-SM-01-V) in the Annex to the Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion approved by Resolution No 787 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 July 2008 approving the Annex to the Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion which is intended for improving air quality by comprehensively upgrading the system of public transport services with a view to reducing air pollution, ensuring more efficient transport for the urban population, promoting the mobility of the workforce, reducing traffic congestion, improving traffic safety and ensuring high quality of public transport services provided. The implementation of this measure supports the procurement of environment-friendly public transport (trolleybuses and buses powered by gas, electricity and hybrid engines) and an increased share of purer fuels (biofuels, gases) and electricity in the total quantity of fuels consumed by public transport</p>	Financial	Increased use of purer fuels (biofuels, gases) and electricity for public transport needs	Manufacturers and users of vehicles	Completed	Since 2010
<p>32. Training of specialists installing small-scale installations for producing energy from renewable sources</p> <p>Procedure for the training and certification of specialists installing facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources approved by Order No 1-172 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 September 2012 approving the Procedure for the training and certification of specialists installing facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources which lays down the procedure and conditions for the training and certification of specialists installing the said facilities (‘installers’) in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ 2009 L 140, p. 16). This Procedure regulates the training and certification of installers establishing whether installers meet the relevant requirements for certified installers installing small-scale production facilities for energy from renewable sources (up to 100 kW nominal output capacity): biomass</p>	Regulatory	Procedure and conditions for the training, certification and quality monitoring of specialists installing facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources	Specialists installing small-scale installations for the production of energy from renewable sources	Ongoing	2012-2014

boilers and non-stonework heaters, geothermal systems and heat pumps, solar installations and solar energy facilities for producing heating energy					
<p>33. 'Energy of the Future' national research programme</p> <p>The purpose of the national research programme 'Energy of the Future' approved by Order No V-950 of the Minister for Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 19 June 2010 approving the national research programme 'Energy of the Future' is to address the most pressing scientific issues confronting Lithuania: energy security, how to increase energy efficiency, energy production in the future and how to improve supply technologies and optimise their application in the country's energy industry. This programme is administered by the Lithuanian Scientific Council and its measures are implemented by the Lithuanian Scientific Council and selected groups of researchers representing various science and educational establishments. The programme objective "Developing research facilities for future energy production, supply and efficiency" is to be implemented through the following measures: development of materials and technologies required for future energy production in Lithuania; development of materials and technologies saving, accumulating and transforming energy; development and optimisation of systems improving heat and light energy efficiency in buildings</p>	Informational	The final report of the programme "Energy of the future" has been updated on the basis of comments and suggestions put forward by participants of public consultations, experts and stakeholders	Lithuanian Scientific Council and selected groups of researchers representing various science and educational establishments	Ongoing	2010-2014
<p>34. Simplification of the construction permit issuance procedures for installations generating energy from renewable energy sources</p> <p>(A) Construction Technical Regulation STR1.01.07:2010 'Simple structures' approved by Order No D1-812 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 September 2010 approving Construction Technical Regulation STR1.01.07:2010 'Simple structures' contains a list of simple structures and specific conditions for classifying structures as simple; features and technical parameters of buildings classified as simple structures and simple structures of engineering facilities; qualification requirements for non-certified persons supervising the design and construction of simple structures and the implementation of construction design projects. This Regulation is binding on all construction parties, public administrations, owners (users) of communications in engineering networks and other legal and natural persons or other organisations whose operational principles in the area of construction are laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on construction.</p>	Regulatory	Improved procedures for issuing construction permits	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2010
<p>(B) Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources sets out that the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised thereby draws up and approves the Procedure for issuing construction and operation permits for power plants in the territorial seas of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Lithuania in the Baltic Sea and the coastal zone having regard to the general requirements for the promotion of electricity</p>	Regulatory	Improved procedures for issuing construction permits	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2011

from renewable energy sources laid down in that Law and in accordance with the principles of objectivity and non-discrimination. That Law also legally regulates other matters relating to the procedures for issuing construction permits for facilities producing energy from renewable energy resources					
<p>35. Low-energy buildings where a major proportion of energy comes from renewable energy sources</p> <p>Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2005 “Energy performance of buildings. Energy performance certification” approved by Order No D1-624 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 December 2005 approving Technical Construction Regulation STR 2.01.09:2005 “Energy performance of buildings. Energy performance certification” where some of the objectives are to increase the use of renewable energy resources in the buildings sector; to contribute to the achievement of the mandatory objective that by 2020 renewable energy resources account for 20 % of the total energy consumption in the European Union; use of renewable energy resources, passive heating and cooling elements, adequate natural lighting and building design. The design of new buildings should consider using engineering systems that are high-efficiency and/or ensure the use of renewable energy sources, giving main reasons justifying the selected design solutions</p>	Regulatory	Increased use of renewable energy and efficiency improvement	Designers and investors	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>36. Permits for activity in the electricity sector</p> <p>The Rules for issuing permits for activity in the electricity sector approved by Order No 1-212 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 October 2013 approving the Rules for issuing permits for activity in the electricity sector lay down the procedure for issuing, amending, updating, duplicating, suspending, renewing, revoking, registering and publishing permits and regulate the general criteria, conditions and requirements for activities governed by such permits. These Rules apply when issuing permits for activities in the renewable energy sector to the extent they are not regulated by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources</p>	Regulatory	Legally regulated issuance of permits for electricity-related activities in the renewable energy sector	Electricity producers producing electricity from renewable energy resources	Ongoing	Since 2013

<p>1. Rules on the issuing of permits for activity in the electricity sector (recast)</p> <p>The Rules for issuing permits for activity in the electricity sector ('the Rules') lay down the procedure for issuing, amending, updating, duplicating, suspending, renewing, revoking, extending, registering and publishing permits and regulate the general criteria, conditions and requirements for activities governed by such permits.</p> <p>https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/ecf2c8b020bd11e5b336e9064144f02a</p>	Regulatory	Improvement of conditions for the issuing of development permits	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2015
<p>2. To promote the use of biofuel in transport by financial and legal measures</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Financial	Increased use of biofuel in transport	Users of biofuel in transport	Ongoing	2010-2015
<p>3. To create financial support schemes for projects of integrating electricity network operators, transforming electricity transmission and distribution networks into a smart active electricity network and integrating the production of renewable energy in the power grid and to allocate financial support from the European Union structural funds</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Financial	Upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution networks	Transmission system and distribution system operators	Ongoing	2011-2015
<p>4. To draw up legal and economic measures promoting the cultivation of more energy plants on unused abandoned agricultural land</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Regulatory	Development of biomass use in energy production	Farmers	Ongoing	2010-2015
<p>5. To draw up financial support measures promoting the upgrading of heat production facilities supplying heat to public buildings in rural areas (schools, kindergartens, healthcare establishments, buildings of local authorities, etc.) and to adapt such facilities for biofuel (wood, straw) combustion including grass biomass (grass pellets)</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Financial	Increased use of biofuel	Municipal authorities, heat producers	Ongoing	2011-2015

<p>6. To create conditions in the largest Lithuanian cities (Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda) to construct cogeneration plants using municipal and other waste having energy value that are not suitable for recycling</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Regulatory	Development of municipal waste use in energy production	Investors	Ongoing	2010-2015
<p>7. To draw up and implement measures creating conditions and promoting the use of surplus electricity produced during the night in the transport sector and to install and expand electric transport infrastructure in cities</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Regulatory	Conditions created for using surplus electricity produced during the night in transport	State and municipal authorities	Ongoing	2011-2015
<p>8. To draw up, provide and publish information on the issuance of permits, licences and authorisations relating to renewable energy facilities and support provided to applicants</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1 180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Informational	Accessibility of information on the issuance of permits, licences and authorisations	Investors	Ongoing	2010-2015
<p>9. To draw up, provide and publish information on support provided for the use and production of renewable energy resources</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Informational	Accessibility of information on the support provided for the use and production of renewable energy resources	Investors	Ongoing	2010-2015
<p>10. To draw up and implement public awareness raising measures and to offer consultations encouraging efficient use of renewable energy</p> <p>Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010</p>	Informational	Public awareness raising	Energy consumers	Ongoing	2011-2015
<p>11. To organise training on practical feasibility and use of the development and use of renewable energy resources including the accessibility and environmental benefits of various renewable energy resources used in the transport sector</p>	Informational	Public awareness raising	Energy consumers	Ongoing	2011-2015

Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010					
12. To organise exchange of experiences with the use of renewable energy resources between state and municipal authorities, bodies, enterprises, organisations and private entities and publish good practices Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010	Informational	Public awareness raising	State and municipal authorities, bodies, enterprises, organisations and private entities	Ongoing	2011-2015
13. To draw up, provide and publish information on facilities and systems using renewable energy resources, their benefits, costs and energy efficiency Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010	Informational	Public awareness raising	Energy consumers	Ongoing	2012-2015
14. To promote and support research in the field of renewable energy resources Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010	Financial	Development of research in the field of renewable energy resources	Research institutions	Ongoing	2011-2015
15. To promote and support pilot projects concerning the use of renewable energy resources and second-generation biofuel production relating to the development of smart electricity grids Plan of measures for implementing the National Development Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources for 2010-2015 approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010	Financial	Development of pilot projects in the field of renewable energy resources	Research institutions	Ongoing	2011-2015
16. Applied research of RES employment opportunities (wind energy) Study conducted by the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania	Informational	Development of vertical components of low-speed wind plants and justification of use opportunities	Investors and final consumers	Ongoing	2015
17. National Forestry Sector Development Programme 2012-2020 National Forestry Sector Development Programme for 2012-2020	Regulatory	To increase annual quantities of felling waste and small	State forest enterprises; private forest owners	Ongoing	2012-2020

approved by Resolution No 569 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The purpose of the Programme is to implement the long-term policy of Lithuania concerning the forestry sector compatible with other policies supported by national traditions, legislative arrangements of the European Union, international conventions, resolutions, agreements and programme requirements and to set out the development goals and objectives of the forestry sector up to 2020		unsellable wood to be used for the production of biofuel: in 2015 – 300 000 m3; in 2020 – 500 000 m3			
18. Development of sustainable mobility systems New financial framework for 2014-2020, Operational Programme for Investments of the European Union Structural Funds, Investment Priority 4.5 “Promoting the implementation of carbon dioxide reduction strategies in territories of all kinds, especially in urban areas, promoting sustainable and various other mobility measures in cities and implementation of measures to mitigate environmental impacts” the funds of which will continue to be used for the comprehensive development of environment-friendly public transport.	Financial	To draw up sustainable urban mobility plans	Municipality administrations of Lithuanian resorts and towns with at least 25 000 residents	Ongoing	2015-2018
19. Implementation of sustainable mobility measures New financial framework for 2014-2020, Operational Programme for Investments of the European Union Structural Funds, Investment Priority 4.5 “Promoting the implementation of carbon dioxide reduction strategies in territories of all kinds, especially in urban areas, promoting sustainable and various other mobility measures in cities and implementation of measures to mitigate environmental impacts” the funds of which will continue to be used for the comprehensive development of environment-friendly public transport.	Financial	Implementation of sustainable urban mobility plans	Municipality administrations, possible partners are businesses carrying passengers with which there are contracts for the provision of public services, private entities (investors, operators and suppliers selected in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania regulating public-private partnership)	Planned	2018-2020
20. Creating a network of charging stations for electric vehicles New financial framework for 2014-2020, Operational Programme for Investments of the European Union Structural Funds, Investment Priority 4.5 “Promoting the implementation of carbon dioxide reduction strategies in territories of all kinds, especially in urban areas, promoting sustainable and various other mobility measures in cities and implementation of measures to mitigate environmental impacts” the funds of which will continue to be used for the comprehensive development of environment-	Financial	Development of electric vehicle infrastructure	Lithuanian Road Transport Directorate. Municipality administrations, possible partners are municipality administrations, AB Lesto, private entities (investors, operators and suppliers selected in accordance with the	Ongoing	2015-2022

friendly public transport.			legislation of the Republic of Lithuania regulating public-private partnership)		
<p>21. Upgrading of the local public transport fleet</p> <p>New financial framework for 2014-2020, Operational Programme for Investments of the European Union Structural Funds, Investment Priority 4.5 “Promoting the implementation of carbon dioxide reduction strategies in territories of all kinds, especially in urban areas, promoting sustainable and various other mobility measures in cities and implementation of measures to mitigate environmental impacts” the funds of which will continue to be used for the comprehensive development of environment-friendly public transport</p>	Financial	Procurement of environment-friendly public transport	Municipality administrations, except for Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius Municipality Administrations, possible partners are businesses carrying passengers with which there are contracts for the provision of public services	Planned	2016-2023
<p>22. Recommendations for the development of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure</p> <p>Plan for the development of electric vehicles and infrastructure and charging stations for electric vehicles along roads of national significance approved by Order No 3-173(1.5E) of the Minister for Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 May 2015</p>	Regulatory	Promoting the use of electric vehicles	Installation of 17 electric vehicle charging stations along roads of national significance	Ongoing	2015-2017
<p>23. Support for biofuel producers</p> <p>Order No 3D-679 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 9 September 2015 approving the maximum quantity of compensated rapeseed and cereals purchased (cultivated) in 2015</p>	Financial	140 000 t biofuels	Production of biofuels	Ongoing	2015
<p>24. Support for short rotation coppice</p> <p>Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 Order No 3D-302 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 April 2015 approving the implementing rules applicable as of 2015 for Activity Area “Support for investments in agricultural holdings” of Measure “Investments in tangible assets” of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020. No result is reported as the funds are allocated to the entire measure without breaking it down into individual activities</p>	Financial	Number of ha planted, updated on an annual basis	Planting short rotation coppice	Planned	2015-2020
<p>25. Support to biogas producers</p> <p>Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 Order No 3D-632 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 11 August 2015 approving the implementing rules applicable as of 2015</p>	Financial	Installed electric capacity 20 MW	Biogas production for sale	Planned	2015-2020

for Activity Area “Support for biogas production from agricultural and other waste” of Measure “Economic and business development” of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020					
<p>26. Support for biogas producers</p> <p>Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 Order No 3D-302 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 April 2015 approving the implementing rules applicable as of 2015 for Activity Area “Support for investments in agricultural holdings” of Measure “Investments in tangible assets” of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020. No result is reported as the funds are allocated to the entire measure without breaking it down into individual activities</p>	Financial	Installed electric capacity MW, to be updated	Biogas production for own needs	Planned	2015-2020
<p>27. Support for the production of biopellets</p> <p>According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, activity rules have not yet been approved. No result is reported as the funds are allocated to the entire activity without separating the production of biopellets</p>	Financial	Installed capacity in thousands of tonnes, updated on an annual basis	Production of biopellets	Planned	2015-2020
<p>28. Use of solar energy for electricity production in households and buildings of state and public institutions without support in the form of the feed-in payment.</p> <p>Law No XII-1389 amending Article 20 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and Law No XII-1534 amending Articles 2, 9 and 67 of Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on electricity adopted on 9 December 2014 and in force as of 2 March 2015</p>	Financial	Promoting the use of solar energy for electricity production in households and buildings of state and public institutions	Domestic consumers and state and public institutions	Ongoing	2015
<p>29. Planned measure “RES industry LT+”</p> <p>Measures of the Operational Programme for Investments of the EU Structural Funds for 2014-2020</p> <p>Priority 4 “Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use” of the Operational Programme for Investments of the EU Structural Funds for 2014-2020</p>	Financial	Installing the capacity for producing energy from renewable energy sources and developing new more efficient technologies and installing them at industrial enterprises	Small and medium-sized enterprises and large industrial undertakings	Planned	2016-2020
<p>30. By reconstructing existing or building new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that Vilnius district heating system is additionally equipped with up to 145 MW electric power/up to 240 MW heating power facilities using renewable and/or local energy resources (municipal waste)</p>	Financial	Vilnius district heating system would be additionally equipped with up to 145 MW	The State or state-owned companies own at least 51 % of shares in the enterprise implementing the	Planned	2015-2021

National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme		electric power/up to 240 MW heating power facilities using renewable and/or local energy resources (municipal waste)	project and respective voting rights		
31. By reconstructing existing or building new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that Kaunas district heating system is additionally equipped with up to 53 MW electric power/up to 130 MW heating power facilities using renewable and/or local energy resources (municipal waste) National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme	Financial	Kaunas district heating system would be additionally equipped with up to 53 MW electric power/up to 130 MW heating power facilities using renewable and/or local energy resources (municipal waste)	The State or state-owned companies own at least 51 % of shares in the enterprise implementing the project and respective voting rights	Planned	2015-2021
32. By constructing new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that the district heating systems of other cities are additionally equipped with 43 MW electric power cogeneration facilities powered by biofuels and/or biogas National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme	Financial	District heating systems of other cities to be additionally equipped with 43 MW electric power cogeneration facilities powered by biofuels and/or biogas	Legal entities	Planned	2015-2021
33. To install new or upgrade existing heat generation facilities using renewable energy resources National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme	Financial	New or upgraded existing heat generation facilities using renewable energy resources	Legal entities	Planned	2015-2021
34. To ensure the environmental requirements laid down in Directive 2010/75/EU for fuel-combustion plants National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme	Financial	To ensure the environmental requirements laid down in Directive 2010/75/EU for fuel-combustion plants	Natural and legal persons operating or planning to install/operate fuel-combustion plants	Planned	2015-2021

<p>35. To revise and/or update legislation ensuring the economically viable development of cogeneration in the district heating sector compatible with the strategic lines of development of the electricity sector focusing on electricity and heat production from renewable energy resources</p> <p>National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme</p>	Regulatory	To revise and/or update legislation ensuring the economically viable development of cogeneration in the district heating sector compatible with the strategic lines of development of the electricity sector focusing on electricity and heat production from renewable energy resources	State and municipal authorities	Planned	2015-2021
<p>36. To create a database of technical and economic data on district heating systems, on heat and electricity production facilities, energy production, use of various fuels in individual facilities operating under various working modes, the composition of consumers, changes according to consumption seasons, pollutant emissions, etc.</p> <p>National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector Development Programme</p>	Regulatory	Database created of technical and economic data on district heating systems, on heat and electricity production facilities, energy production, use of various fuels in individual facilities operating under various working modes, the composition of consumers, changes according to consumption seasons, pollutant emissions, etc.	State and municipal authorities	Planned	2015-2021
<p>37. To create a transparent, competitive and low-concentration market of producers and suppliers of local and renewable energy resources and to create opportunities for trade in various sustainable local and renewable energy resources (stumps, peat, wooden wool, etc.) and to ensure the optimal biofuel price for heat producers</p> <p>National Heating Sector Development Programme for 2015-2021 approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the National Heating Sector</p>	Regulatory	Created transparent, competitive and low-concentration market of producers and suppliers of local and renewable energy resources and to create opportunities for trade in various	Producers and suppliers using local and renewable energy resources	Planned	2015-2021

Development Programme		sustainable local and renewable energy resources (stumps, peat, wooden wool, etc.) and to ensure the optimal biofuel price for heat producers			
-----------------------	--	---	--	--	--

2a. Information on progress made in evaluating and improving administrative procedures to remove regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to the development of energy from renewable sources (*Article 22(1)(e) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Amendments relating to the simplification of administrative procedures with a view to promoting the development of renewable energy are regulated in the following legislation:

1. Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania of 2011 on energy from renewable sources

Article 49. Design and construction requirements for energy production facilities using renewable energy resources:

- > Having regard to the limited size and possible effects of small-scale power plants of limited installed capacity (up to 350 kW) using renewable energy resources and with a view to avoiding disproportionate financial and administrative burden, responsible authorities shall ensure that the design and construction of power plants of limited installed capacity, except for affluent-type hydroplants are subject to simplified requirements without requiring detailed plans and changing the main purpose of use of the land unless this contradicts local management and use regulations.
- > Where individual wind power plants and/or solar power plants are installed in rural areas with the installed capacity of no more than 350 kW, there shall be no requirement to change the purpose of use of the land, draw up detailed plans and change general plan solutions unless this contradicts local management and use regulations.

Article 49 sets simplified requirements for designing and building power plants with low installed capacity using renewable energy resources:

- > having regard to the limited size and possible effects of small-scale power plants of limited installed capacity (up to 350 kW) using renewable energy resources and with a view to avoiding disproportionate financial and administrative burden, responsible authorities shall ensure that the design and construction of power plants of limited installed capacity, except for affluent-type hydroplants are subject to simplified requirements without requiring detailed plans and changing the main purpose of use of the land unless this contradicts local management and use regulations; where individual wind power plants and/or solar power plants are installed in rural areas with the installed capacity of no more than 350 kW, there shall be no requirement to change the purpose of use of the land, draw up detailed plans and change general plan solutions unless this contradicts local management and use regulations;
- > wind power plants, solar power plants, solar heat energy storage installations and heat pumps of the installed capacity lower than 30 kW shall be exempt from the eligibility requirements for the purpose of use of the land, the environmental impact assessment procedure and the requirement to have a construction permit and to conduct an assessment of the impact on public health;
- > solar power plants and solar heat storage facilities installed on or integrated in buildings, wind power plants of the installed capacity of up to 30 kW not exceeding the statutory noise levels and heat pumps shall be installed without any construction permit.

Law No XII-407 of the Republic of Lithuania of 2013 amending the Law on spatial planning approves simplified spatial planning requirements without requiring detailed plans in the cases listed in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources. Article 17(4) sets out that detailed plans are not drawn up in the cases listed in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on renewable energy.

Law No XII-1020 of 2014 amending Article 49 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources sets out that when constructing biogas production facilities of the installed capacity of up to 1 MW on land parcels with buildings of another purpose of use (farms), the main purpose of use of the land is not changed and the construction of such renewable energy installations is not provided for in spatial planning documents.

2. Order No D1-812 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 September 2010 approved Construction Technical Regulation STR1.01.07:2010 "Simple structures" laying down simplified requirements for the design and construction of low-capacity wind power plants (up to 30 kW) treating them as simple structures and thus requiring no construction permit.

3. Article 16(4) of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania of 12 May 2011 on energy from renewable sources sets out that permits to expand electricity production capacity from renewable energy resources to producers intending to expand their power plants, except for affluent-type hydroplants of the installed capacity of no more than 350 kW and not exceeding the allowable installed capacity existing at the closest connection point of distribution networks and biogas power plants built at animal husbandry and poultry enterprises, landfills and waste water treatment plants of the installed capacity of up to 1.2 MW are issued in accordance with the simplified procedure under the Rules for issuing permits for activities in the electricity sector approved by Order No 1-212 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 October 2013 and in accordance with the principles of objectivity and non-discrimination. Article 16(4) of the said Law is replaced by the law of 17 January 2013. It stipulates that no permit to expand electricity production capacity is required where the producer intends to expand electricity production capacity of the installed capacity not exceeding 10 kW and to produce electricity only for own needs and the needs of the holding. The producer intending to expand electricity production capacity of the installed capacity under 10 kW and produce electricity only for own needs and the needs of the holding must inform the network operator in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government or an institution authorised thereby.

Article 16(4) of the said Law sets out that within 30 calendar days of receipt of the required documents the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania must issue a permit to the producer to expand electricity production capacity from renewable energy resources or to provide a reasoned refusal to issue the permit. Article 51 of the Law obliges state and municipal authorities, institutions and businesses within their remit to draw up, provide and publish information on the procedure for issuing permits, licences or authorisations, certification applications relating to renewable energy facilities, the procedure for examining them and assistance available to applicants.

2b. Information on the measures in ensuring the transmission and distribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and in improving the framework or rules for bearing and sharing of costs related to grid connections and grid reinforcements (*Article 22(1)(f) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Transmission and distribution of electricity

1. Matters of transmission and distribution of electricity generated from renewable energy sources are regulated by Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources.

Under Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources, electricity grid operators must give priority to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution at transparent and non-discriminatory rates of the full amount of RES electricity offered by a producer. Such priority with regard to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution of electricity is conferred on producers in relation to electricity produced by other electricity producers using non-renewable energy sources.

The transit of electricity produced from renewable energy sources through electricity networks may be restricted or suspended in the event of an energy system emergency or for other technical reasons where the throughput capacity of electricity networks is limited on a non-discriminatory basis. Losses incurred by the producer because of such restrictions are not reimbursed, except where the circumstances leading up to such restrictions emerge because of the electricity network operator's fault or the right to reimbursement is exercised on other statutory grounds.

If the grid operator takes measures to substantially limit the use of renewable energy sources in order to ensure the safe operation of the State power system and security of electricity supply, the grid operator shall immediately inform the competent authority of the relevant measures, the extent and the reasons for their application and indicate what corrective measures will be taken to prevent improper restrictions.

Article 19 of the said Law stipulates that the power grid operator shall have the right to regulate the amount of electricity produced and supplied to the power networks by wind turbines with an installed capacity above 350 kW and hydropower plants with an installed capacity above 5 MW in the following cases:

- 1) if failure to take such actions would result in an overload of the power networks that receive the electricity generated by the power plant;
- 2) force majeure;
- 3) in an attempt to avoid an emergency in the power grid or electricity system or to respond to an

emergency in the power grid or electricity system;

4) in other cases specified by law.

Where it is established that the power grid operator operated, maintained, managed and/or developed the power grid inappropriately (i.e. the power grid operator is at fault) and this calls for regulatory measures, the power grid operator shall cover the direct losses and lost income of the producers that were unable to produce and/or to supply electricity to the power networks as a result of such regulation.

2. Provisions on electricity grid capacity reservation are set out in Chapter VII of the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012. Paragraph 29 of the Procedure sets out that electricity grid operators are to reserve capacity in the electricity grids which they manage insofar as is required for the connection of electricity generating plants that use renewable energy sources and for the transport of electricity generated at such plants.

Chapter IX of the Procedure specifies that all electricity generated from renewable energy sources fed into electricity grids is to be transported on a priority basis, irrespective of any other promotional measure applicable to the electricity generator or the duration of the promotion period.

Transmission and distribution of heat and cooling

Chapter X of the Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy approved by Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 contains the provisions on the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources to produce heat and cooling energy while paragraph 45 stresses that in accordance with the procedure and conditions laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on heating facilities and respective implementing acts the State (municipalities) promote the production of heating and cooling energy from renewable energy sources, inter alia by planning and implementing the development of heating and cooling energy capacity and ensuring the mandatory connection of heat production facilities to heat transmission networks and priority buy-in of heating energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Sharing the costs of grid connection

Matters relating to the sharing of grid connection costs are governed by the following legislation:

1. Order No 1-282 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 October 2010 amending Order No 1-214 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 24 November 2009 drawing up the List of public-interest services in the electricity sector stipulates that the connection of power generating installations using wind, biomass, solar or hydro energy for electricity production to transmission or distribution networks and the preparation of distribution networks for the integration of renewable energy production is a public-interest service in the electricity sector. The said Order was repealed on 17 April 2013.

2. Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania of 2011 on energy from renewable sources. Article 21 of that Law states that connection of power plants to electricity grids is a public-interest service and the costs associated with connecting power plants to electricity grids are to be apportioned amongst the producer and the grid operator, having regard to grid ownership boundaries. The provisions of this Article were in force until 31 January 2013.

Costs are allocated as follows:

where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 350 kW, the producer is to pay 40 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 60 % of the connection costs;

where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 30 kW but is not above 350 kW, the producer is to pay 20 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 80 % of the connection costs;

where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected does not exceed 30 kW, the producer's plant is to be connected free of charge and the connecting operator is to pay 100 % of the connection costs.

This paragraph was amended on 17 January 2013 and entered into force on 1 February 2013 stipulating that costs are allocated as follows:

where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected exceeds 350 kW, the producer is to pay 40 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 60 % of the connection costs;

where the installed capacity of the producer's power plant being connected does not exceed 350 kW, the producer is to pay 20 % of the grid connection costs and the connecting operator is to pay 80 % of the connection costs.

The price for power plant connection to the power grid is equal to the price of the work performed by the successful tenderer in the public procurement procedure for producer power plant connection to the power grid. Where the producer selects another technologically and economically suitable power plant connection point, thus increasing the costs of power plant connection to the grid, the reasonable cost increase shall be covered by the producer.

If the power grid operator, at its own discretion, selects from a range of technologically equivalent alternatives a grid connection point for the power plant that is less economically advantageous, the grid operator must cover all reasonable additional costs incurred by the producer as a result.

3. Resolution No 827 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving the Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy ('the Renewables Procedure'). This legislation sets the general criteria, requirements, procedure and conditions for the application of incentives included in the support scheme for the use of renewable energy sources in the Republic of Lithuania to produce energy.

3.1. Chapter VI of the Renewables Procedure sets out that:

- grid connection costs of power plants using renewable energy sources are compensated to the electricity producer by distributing these costs between the electricity producer and the grid operator in accordance with the procedure, conditions and scope set in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources;
- reimbursement of costs of connecting power plants to electricity grids applies to all electricity producers using only renewable energy sources, except in the cases specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and cases where fossil fuel is used at a power plant to the extent necessary for its operation and/or to ensure the functioning of the electricity production process;
- electricity producers are subject to such conditions of the compensation of grid connection costs for power plants using renewable energy resources which are in force on the day of the issuance of the permit to expand electricity capacity to the electricity producer;
- the compensation of grid connection costs for power plants using renewable resources for producing electricity is deemed a public-interest service provided by the grid operator in the electricity sector.

3.2. Paragraph 38 of Chapter VII of the Renewables Procedure sets out that the costs incurred by electricity grid operators as a result of reserving electricity grid capacity for the connection of power plants that use renewable energy sources are considered to be additional costs for grid operators relating to the development of the use of renewable energy sources, and they are to be approved by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy in the manner and under the conditions laid down by law.

3.3. Paragraph 51 of Chapter XI of the Renewables Procedure stipulates that biogas production is promoted by distributing the costs of connection of biogas production facilities to the gas system between the biogas producer and the gas system operator. Paragraph 52 of the same chapter sets out that discounted prices for the connection of biogas production facilities to the gas system apply to all biogas producers, irrespective of what incentives apply to them.

4. Other legislation regulating the sharing of grid connection costs:

- Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electricity facilities approved by Resolution No O3-235 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 29 July 2011;
- Procedure for the requirements for grid use approved by Resolution No O3-193 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 25 July 2011.

Cost-sharing in optimising the power grid

Cost-sharing in optimising the power grid is governed by Article 18 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources. It sets out that after the producer and the power grid

operator enter into a contract on the service of power plant connection to the grid, the grid operator, with regard to the current technical condition of the grid, takes all reasonable measures to optimise, expand and/or reconstruct the networks managed by the grid operator, including the installations and facilities necessary for grid operation, and to increase power grid capacity in order to ensure safe and reliable reception, transmission and distribution of the electricity generated from renewable energy sources. Where there are data confirming the assumption that the power grid operator has defaulted on its obligations, producers shall have the right to demand that the power grid operator present information on the reasons for and the extent of failure by the power grid operator to discharge its obligation to optimise and expand its power grid system and increase the capacity of the power grid.

Article 21 of the Law stipulates that the producer shall compensate the power grid operator up to 10 % of its costs of power grid optimisation, development and/or reconstruction, including the costs of installation and facility acquisition necessary for the operation thereof in order to ensure safe and reliable reception, transmission and distribution of the electricity generated from renewable energy sources. The limit on grid optimisation costs incurred by the producer shall not apply in the case of grid connection of a power plant that does not benefit from a support scheme or individual incentives under it.

3. Information on the support schemes and other measures currently in place that are applied to promote energy from renewable sources and the developments in the measures used with respect to those set out in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan. (*Article 22(1)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Article 3(2) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources: The use of renewable energy resources shall be promoted through an established support scheme including one or several incentive measures. Incentive measures include the following:

- 1) fixed rate;
- 2) buying-in of energy from renewable energy sources;
- 3) compensation of grid connection costs for facilities using renewable energy resources;
- 4) reservation of grid or system capacity and throughput or other relevant technical parameters for connecting facilities using renewable energy resources;
- 5) priority transport of energy generated from renewable energy sources;
- 6) exemption of electricity producers from the responsibility to balance electricity produced and/or to reserve power plant capacity during the promotional period.

This chapter lists all financial support schemes and measures applied in 2013 and 2014 with a view to promoting energy generated from renewable energy resources:

- > public-interest services;
- > EU structural support in 2007-2013;
- > Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013;
- > Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund;
- > pollution tax concessions;
- > excise duty relief on biofuels;
- > funding of the development of biofuel production.

Public-interest services

By Resolution No 916 of 8 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the provision of public-interest services in the electricity sector the Government of the Republic of Lithuania lists public-interest services in the electricity sector including electricity production using RES and balancing, grid connection of power plants using RES and network expansion because of electricity production using RES.

Below is a detailed overview of public-interest services implemented in 2013 and 2014 and results thereof.

Buying-in prices

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources is bought in at the average prices set by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy under the conditions governing their application. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources and supplied to networks is bought in by the transmission system operator.

Average buy-in prices for electricity generated from renewable and waste energy sources

are approved by Resolution No 7 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 11 February 2002 on prices of public-interest services in the electricity sector.

The Procedure for setting funds and prices for public-interest services and the Additional requirements for setting funds and prices for public-interest services are governed by the Methodology for the pricing of public-interest services in the electricity sector approved by Resolution No O3-279 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 28 September 2012 approving the Methodology for the pricing of public-interest services in the electricity sector.

Fixed buying-in tariffs for electricity producers using renewable energy resources are approved by resolutions of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy.

The tariffs valid in 2013 and 2014 are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Fixed buying-in tariffs for electricity producers using renewable energy resources, EUR/kWh

	2013					2014			
	EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)					EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Power plants using hydropower									
IC** ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.078	0.078	0.078	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.078
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.081				IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
10 < IC < 1000 Maximum rate	*****	0.070	0.070	0.070	IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064
30 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.078	*****							
IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.064	0.064 0.064		0.064					
Power plants using wind power									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.096	0.096	0.096	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.096	0.081	0.081	0.081
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.107	0.093	0.093	0.093	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.093	0.075	0.075	0.075
30 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.104	*****			IC > 350 Maximum rate	0.075	0.064	0.064	0.064
10 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	*****	0.093	0.093	0.093					
IC > 350 Maximum rate	0.081	0.075	0.075	0.075					
Power plants using biomass (construction of a new power plant)									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.142	0.116	0.116	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.116	0.107	0.087	0.087
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.145	0.130	0.098	0.098	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 5000	0.098	0.093	0.075	0.075

	2013					2014			
	EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)					EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
					Maximum rate				
10 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	****	0.130	0.098	0.098	IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.090	0.081	0.067	0.067
30 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.130	*****							
IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.107	0.110	0.090	0.090					
Power plants using biomass (reconstruction of an existing power plant)									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	*****		0.107	0.107	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.107	0.093	0.072	0.072
10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate			0.093	0.093	10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.093	0.078	0.064	0.064
IC > 5000 Maximum rate			0.084	0.084	IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.084	0.070	0.055	0.055
Biogas power plants producing electricity from landfill biogas									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.125	0.125	0.125	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.125	0.116	0.116	0.116
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.127	0.119	0.119	0.119	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.119	0.113	0.113	0.113
30 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.122	*****			IC > 500 Maximum rate	0.096	0.090	0.090	0.090
10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	****	0.119	0.119	0.119					
IC > 500 Maximum rate	****	0.096	0.096	0.096					
350 < IC < 1000 Maximum rate	0.122	*****							
IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.098	*****							
Biogas power plants producing electricity from biogas generated anaerobically or otherwise treating biodegradable organic waste or substrates									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.159	0.159	0.159	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.159	0.153	0.153	0.15348
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.171	0.148	0.148	0.148	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.148	0.139	0.139	0.139
10 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	****	0.148	0.148	0.148	500 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.139	0.133	0.133	0.133
30 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.159	*****			1000 < IC ≤ 2000 Maximum rate	0.133	0.127	0.127	0.127
500 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.148	0.139	0.139	0.139	IC > 2000 Maximum rate	0.127	0.122	0.122	0.122
350 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.148	*****							
1000 < IC ≤ 2000 Maximum rate	0.139	0.133	0.133	0.133					
IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.139	*****							
IC > 2000 Maximum rate	0.136	0.127	0.127	0.127					
Power plants using solar energy not integrated in buildings									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy	****	0.217	0.177	0.162	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy	0.162	0.156	0.156	0.156

	2013					2014			
	EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)					EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
buy-in rate					buy-in rate				
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.362	0.200	0.162	0.151	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.151	0.142	0.142	0.142
30 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.336	*****			IC > 100 Maximum rate	0.139	0.133	0.133	0.133
10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	****	0.200	0.162	0.151					
100 < IC < 1000 Maximum rate	0.261	0.185	0.151	0.139					
IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.261	0.185	0.151	0.139					
Power plants using solar energy integrated in buildings***									
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	****	0.281	0.229	0.211	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.211	0.200	0.200	0.200
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate	0.463	0.252	0.206	0.191	IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.191	0.180	0.180	0.180
30 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.429	*****			IC > 100 Maximum rate	0.177	0.168	0.168	0.168
10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	****	0.252	0.206	0.191					
100 < IC < 1000 Maximum rate	0.330	0.235	0.191	0.177					
IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.330	0.235	0.191	0.177					

** IC – Installed capacity, kW

*** Where power plants are installed in buildings and used as part of the building surface fully replacing a respective patch of the building roof or wall

**** The differentiation is in place as of 1 April 2013

***** The differentiation is in place as of 22 February 2013

***** The differentiation has been abolished

***** The differentiation is in place as of 1 July 2013

Average buy-in prices for electricity generated by other plants using renewable energy sources are set by a separate decision of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy. Average prices may also be differentiated by mutual agreement.

In 2013 and 2014 total production of supported electricity from renewable energy sources (MWh) and the respective support allocated thereto are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Total production of supported electricity from renewable energy sources and the respective support allocated thereto in 2013 and 2014

	2013		2014	
	Production, MWh	Support, EUR thousand	Production, MWh	Support, EUR thousand
Transmission network (wind power plants):	469 602	20 454	514 797	21 962
Distribution network:	498 785	32 443	499 954	39 435
Small hydropower plants:	91 624	2 656	71 357	1996
Small wind power plants:	103 424	4 123	113 364	4 341
Small solar power plants:	44 647	15 407	72 817	22 871

Large biofuel power plants:	115419	4419	82 571	3 211
Small biofuel power plants:	143671	5 836	159 845	7 014
TOTAL:	968 387	58 357	1 105 549	69 608

Promotion quotas

The system of promotion quotas has introduced competition amongst power plants generating electricity from renewable energy sources.

Promotion quotas for the different types of renewable energy sources (biofuel, wind, photovoltaics and hydropower) are distributed by means of auction amongst producers conforming to the established differentiation in terms of technical capacity and type of power plant.

Article 20(3) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources:

Fixed

rates are set and promotion quotas are allocated to power plants of the installed capacity of more than 10 kW compatible with the objectives listed in Article 13(3) of the Law by means of auction. Promotion quotas and auction regions as well as the procedure for allocating promotion quotas for power plants of the installed capacity of no more than 10 kW are established and approved by the Government. Auctions are organised in electricity grid connection regions separately for each group of producers within the time limits and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy but no later than within 180 calendar days of the producer's request to organise an auction for a specific group of producers in the selected region. Auctions may be attended by all producers having sign the protocol of intentions referred to in Article 14(11) of the Law and provided assurance of the implementation of the producer's obligations in accordance with Article 14(13). The maximum allowable amount of the fixed rate is set by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy on a quarterly basis. The successful bidder is an auction participant having indicated the lowest fixed rate proposed given that the largest installed capacity of the group of power plants within one auction zone cannot amount to more than 40 % of the maximum allowable capacity of sources that may be connected in the region. Where offers submitted by two or more auction participants citing the fixed rate proposed coincide, the successful bidder is the participant having offered the range of power plants with the higher capacity. Where offers also coincide in respect of the capacity of the power plants, the promotion quota at the respective connection point is distributed among such auction participants in proportion to their capacity offers.

Promotion quotas and auction regions are established and approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Auctions are organised in electricity grid connection regions separately for each group of producers within the time limits and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy.

Resolution No 810 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 July 2012 approving quotas for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to generate electricity and approving auction regions approves the list of auction regions for the distribution of quotas for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to generate electricity and the promotion quotas assigned to them. That list lays down the following capacity quotas and regions:

- The auction region for promotion quotas for wind power plants is the whole of the Republic of Lithuania. The promotion quota for the auction region is 260 MW (including 210 MW for power plants to be connected to the transmission system and 50 MW for power plants to be connected to the distribution system), excluding small power plants with the installed capacity of 30 kW or less.
- The auction region for promotion quotas for photovoltaic power plants is the whole of the Republic of Lithuania. The promotion quota for the auction

region is 10 MW, excluding small power plants with the installed capacity of 30 kW or less.

- The auction region for promotion quotas for hydropower plants is the whole of the Republic of Lithuania. The auction region quota is 14 MW.
 - The auction region for promotion quotas for power plants burning liquid and solid biofuels is the whole of the Republic of Lithuania. The promotion quota for the auction region is 230 MW (if power plants where it is planned to burn suitable industrial and/or municipal waste to produce energy take part in auctions, the capacity corresponding to biofuel use is calculated as the product of the power plant's installed capacity and the percentage biodegradable fraction of the waste).
 - The auction region for promotion quotas for biogas power plants is the whole of the Republic of Lithuania. The auction region quota is 75 MW.

Reduced grid connection rates

The Procedure for the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources for energy production sets out that grid connection costs of power plants using renewable energy sources are compensated to the electricity producer by distributing these costs between the electricity producer and the grid operator in accordance with the procedure, conditions and scope set in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources. Reimbursement of costs of connecting power plants to electricity grids applies to all electricity producers using only renewable energy sources, except in the cases specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources and cases where fossil fuel is used at a power plant to the extent necessary for its operation and/or to ensure the functioning of the electricity production process.

Law No 1375 of the Republic of Lithuania of 12 May 2011 on energy from renewable sources stipulates that costs relating to the connection of power plants to the grid are distributed between the producer and the grid operator taking into account grid ownership proportions. Costs are allocated as follows:

- In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government or an institution authorised thereby, the producer pays actual grid connection costs of power plants as per Article 21(4) of the Law:
 - 40 % of grid connection costs for power plants whose installed capacity exceeds 350 kW;
 - 20 % of grid connection costs for power plants whose installed capacity does not exceed 350 kW;

Resolution No O3-299 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 16 October 2012 on the setting of funds and prices for public-interest services in 2013 allocated EUR 0.131 million to the distribution network operator for the connection of power plants using renewable energy sources to the grid in 2013.

EU structural support in 2007-2013

Resolution No 787 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 July 2008 approved Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K 'Use of renewable energy sources in energy production' (the projects were selected by means of competitive bidding). There is also Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-06-V 'Use of renewable energy sources for energy production' (the projects were selected using the state planning method).

It is planned to provide support for the following under these measures:

- modernisation of boilers that supply heat to the heat supply systems, i.e. replacing the fuel used with biomass;
- modernisation of cogeneration plants that supply heat to the heat supply

systems, i.e. replacing the fuel used with biomass;

- construction of new boiler facilities using renewable energy sources and their connection to heat supply systems (a heat supply system includes a system for heat consumption);
- construction of new efficient cogeneration plants using renewable energy sources, except for landfill gas (biogas resulting from spontaneous decomposition of organic substances present in landfill waste) and their connection to heat supply systems (a heat supply system includes a system for heat consumption).

An overview of indicators attained by projects financed by European Union structural assistance in 2013 and 2014 is given in Table 5.

Table 5. Overview of indicators attained by projects financed by the European Union structural assistance in 2013 and 2014

Measure code	Indicator	Type	Unit of measurement	Target value		Value attained	Date of attainment	Amount of EU funds allocated (EUR)
				Approved in Annex to the OP	Contracted			
VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K	New energy production capacity using biomass installed	Output	Number	50.00	52.00	14.00	31 December 2014	18 127 147.90
	Increased capacity of energy production using biomass	Result	MW	160.00	599.46	149.63	31 December 2014	
VP3-3.4-ŪM-06-V	New energy production capacity using biomass installed	Output	Number	4.00	4.00	2.00	1 December 2014	1 882 530.13
	Increased capacity of energy production using biomass	Result	MW	30.50	33.35	16.25	1 December 2014	

All economic operators were given equal and non-discriminatory access to state aid. Competitions organised with calls for offers (competitive bidding) were open to all operators eligible under the provisions of the Project Financing Conditions approved by Order No 4-442 of the Minister for the Economy of 29 September 2008 coordinated with all stakeholders, and applications were examined in accordance with an evaluation methodology that was justified and coordinated with all stakeholders. For the state planning measure the Project Financing Conditions were approved by Order No 4-922 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 September 2012 which refers to the provisions of the National Energy Strategy implementation plan for 2008-2012 approved by Resolution No 1442 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 December 2007, to be respected by all projects selected by means of state planning.

Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013

Measures included in the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013

(‘the Programme’) promote the use of renewable energy sources. Aid intensity is up to 65 % of eligible project costs. The maximum amount of support for a project depends on the measure and ranges from EUR 40 000 to EUR 2.8 million. The following activities are funded under the measures of the Programme:

- > Axis I, Measure 6 “Modernisation of agricultural holdings”. The following can be funded under this measure:
 - production of biogas from farm waste. Biogas produced can be used only for the needs of the holding;
 - cultivation of short rotation coppice;
 - construction of small-capacity (up to 250 kW) wind power plants.
- > Axis I, Measure 9 “Processing of agricultural products and increasing added value”. The following can be funded under this measure:
 - Processing and marketing of agricultural products: production of biofuel.
- > Axis III, Measure 1 “Transition to non-agricultural activities” and Measure 2 “Support for business start-up and development”. The following can be funded under these measures:
 - energy and electricity production: operation of installations producing energy and electricity (from renewable energy sources) including gas turbines, biodiesel plants, biogas and biomass boilers and/or engines, wind power plants, hydropower plants, solar battery and storage systems, geothermal installations and other installations using renewable energy sources (where at least 50 % of the energy is produced for sale);
 - operation of installations producing biogas and biofuel from renewable or waste energy sources (where at least 50 % of gas or fuel is produced for sale);
 - disposal of non-hazardous waste by incineration (where heat, electricity and/or steam is produced) or by other methods where compost, substitute fuel, biogas, ash or other by-products are produced for subsequent use as well as disposal of straw and hay waste where substitute fuel (granules) is produced from a mix which includes as one of its components straw, hay, grass or other substances (where at least 50 % of production is for sale).

An overview of economic indicators of projects financed by the funds of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 in 2013 is given in Table 6.

Table 6. Overview of economic indicators of projects financed by the funds of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 in 2013

No	Measure of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013	Number of projects	Amount of support (EUR)
1.	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	20	268 178
1.1.	Growing of energy crops	20	268 178
2.	Processing of agricultural products and increasing added value	6	1 574 587
2.1	Biofuel production	6	1 574 587
3.	Support for business start-up and development	41	14 489 628
3.1	Hydropower plants	1	404 411
3.2	Wind power plants	12	4 957 829
3.3	Biofuel production	25	7 951 661
3.4	Biofuel boiler facilities	3	1 175 727
4.	Transition to non-agricultural activities	26	4 648 086
4.1	Solar plants	1	258 223
4.2	Biofuel production	25	4 389 863
	Total:	93	20 980 479

The acceptance of funding applications under measures of the Lithuanian Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 is just starting and/or intended to start, which is why this Programme still does not have any ongoing projects relating to renewable resources.

Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund

The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund (LAAIF) provides subsidies in accordance with the Procedure for the implementation and supervision of the investment projects financed from the funds of the Programme of the Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund approved by Order No 437 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 August 2003 as well as the funding areas approved by an order of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on an annual basis, i.e. a document setting out the types of LAAIF-funded projects and the subsidy amount granted to projects under each type as well as the methods for submitting and selecting applications.

The maximum amount of a subsidy per applicant is EUR 200 000, however the subsidy of a project may not exceed 80 % of all eligible costs. A lower amount of the subsidy available may be set in the financing areas.

60 % of the subsidy granted is paid out after the applicant has acquired, assembled and launched according to the purpose of use the installations envisaged in the project and has submitted a payment request to the LAAIF. Subsequently, 40 % of the subsidy granted is paid out after the applicant has submitted to the LAAIF the performance results of the installations that were acquired with the support funds for the first year indicating the actual environmental effect.

The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund makes subsidies available in accordance with the Procedure for the use of funding under the Special Climate Change Programme approved by Order No D1-275 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 April 2010 and the guidelines on the use of funds approved each year by an order of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, i.e. a document detailing funding measures for which funds available under the Special Climate Change Programme are to be used, amounts to be allocated to measures concerned and methods by which applications are to be submitted and selected.

Under the Special Climate Change Programme, the project-funding methods are as follows: subsidies, loans and investment in capital. In 2013 and 2014 subsidies were the main form of financing projects designed to promote the use of renewable energy sources.

The maximum subsidy per applicant not engaged in economic and commercial activity is EUR 1.45 million; the maximum amount per applicant engaged in economic and commercial activity is EUR 200 000. However, the amount of subsidy for a project may not exceed 80 % (eighty percent) of the total eligible project expenditure. Estimates for the use of funding under the Special Climate Change Programme or a plan detailing those estimates may specify another amount of subsidy to be allocated.

In the case of projects whose implementation has resulted in a quantifiable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, except for small-scale projects, the maximum amount of subsidy allocated is limited by an environmental performance criterion: the amount of funding may not exceed EUR 0.15 per project per one kg in CO₂ equivalent reduced by the project (EUR 0.3 per two kg in CO₂ equivalent reduced by the project). A plan detailing estimates for the use of funds available under the Special Climate Change Programme may specify another environmental performance criterion limiting the amount of subsidy.

In the case of small-scale projects, the maximum subsidy amount is set as corresponding to one unit of capacity for the technology deployed, or size or area. Maximum subsidy amounts approved by the Ministry of the Environment are published on the websites of the Ministry of the Environment and of the responsible authority.

Project costs are to be paid and projects are to be monitored as specified in the project financing agreement or the procedure for the use of funds under the Special Climate Change Programme where no agreement is concluded.

An overview of indicators attained by projects financed under the Special Climate Change Programme for 2013 and 2014 is given in Table 7.

Table 7. Overview of indicators attained by projects financed under the Special Climate Change Programme for 2013 and 2014

No	Name of the financial instrument	No of projects*, units	Subsidy amount allocated, EUR million	Boiler capacity, MW	Heat to be produced, MWh
1.	Installation of biofuel boilers in public and residential buildings (used by various social groups of persons)	24	2.892	8.49	N/A
2.	Installation of biofuel boilers of the capacity of up to 10 MW for district heating	1	0.522	3.00	N/A
3.	Installation of biofuel boilers replacing worn biofuel boilers with new ones	2	0.769	25.00	N/A
4.	Upgrading of biofuel preparation from felling waste compensating the acquisition of equipment for biofuel production	3	0.463	N/A	5 239

* **Projects financed under the Special Climate Change Programme are ongoing.**
Subsidies have not been paid out in full yet.

Pollution tax concessions

Law No VIII-1183 of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax sets out that natural and legal persons polluting the environment from vehicles powered by biofuels meeting relevant standards are exempt from pollution tax provided that they produce supporting documentary evidence while natural and legal persons having produced documents proving the use of biofuel are exempt from the pollution tax for pollution from stationary sources of pollution for the pollutant emissions generated from the use of biofuels and indicated in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or the pollution permit.

The environmental pollution tax:

- from stationary pollution sources is payable by natural and legal persons who in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government or institutions authorised thereby must hold an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or a pollution permit with standard environmental pollution limits indicated therein;
- from mobile sources of pollution is payable by natural and legal persons polluting the environment from mobile sources of pollution used for economic and commercial activities.

Excise duty relief on biofuels

Law No IX-569 of the Republic of Lithuania on excise duties provides for excise duty relief for dehydrated ethyl alcohol intended for the production of biofuel and/or its components in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources.

Excise duty relief for energy products from or with materials of biological origin applies to energy products made from the following products or containing one or several products indicated in this paragraph:

- 1) classified under Combined Nomenclature (CN) headings 1507 to 1518;
- 2) classified under CN subheadings 3824 90 55, 3824 90 80–3824 90 99 (this provision applies only to the portion manufactured from biomass);
- 3) products classified under CN subheadings 2207 20 00 and 2905 11 00, except where the products are of synthetic origin;
- 4) products manufactured from biomass (as defined in the Law on energy from renewable sources), including products classified under CN headings 4401 and 4402.

These provisions also apply where the above products contain water (CN heading 2201 and subheading 2851 00 10).

These provisions apply only to products that comply with the requirements laid down in the Law on energy from renewable sources in respect of biofuels intended as motor fuel and/or heating fuel.

For eligible energy products in which the proportion of additives of biological origin is 30 % or higher, the rate of excise duty set in the Law on excise duties is reduced in proportion to the percentage of additives of biological origin in the product; where products are manufactured only from products listed in Article 40(1) of the Law on excise duties, they are exempt from excise duties.

Other eligible products are subject to the excise rate set in the Law on excise duties reduced by the proportion of additives of biological origin (in percent) exceeding the required statutory share of additives of biological origin (in percent).

The said excise duty applies only to products produced by individuals who hold the appropriate permit issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by the central tax administrator and to products brought or imported from another Member State.

The State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania has indicated that in accordance with Articles 40(4) and (5) of the Law on excise duties, relief was granted to bioenergy products as follows:

- 1) the total in 2013 for biofuels: the relief of EUR 835 000;
- 2) the total in 2014 for biofuels: the relief of EUR 1286 000.

More detailed information on excise duty relief in 2013 and 2014 for biofuels and other energy products from or with materials of biological origin is given in Table 8 “Excise duty relief for biofuels and other energy products from or with materials of biological origin in 2013 and 2014”.

Table 8. Excise duty relief for biofuels and other energy products from or with materials of biological origin in 2013 and 2014

No	Tariff group of energy products		Unit of measurement	Tariff, € / unit	Quantity of energy product mix	Excise amount calculated,	Excise duty relief granted, EUR thousand
	code (number)	name					
2013							
1.	420	Engine petrol with added bioethanol	1	0.434	258234768	111711	474
2.	460	Mixture of diesel fuel with fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)	1	0.330	719433650	237533	0.2
3.	465	Diesel fuel mixture with FAME	1	0.021	2475350	49	3.4
4.	640	FAME	1	0.330	9765	3.2	0
5.	649	Bioethanol	1	0.434	952805	57	357
Total							834.6
2014							
1.	420	Engine petrol with added bioethanol	1	0.434	261433994	113059	515
2.	460	Diesel fuel mixture with FAME	1	0.330	813346612	268046	494
3.	465	Diesel fuel mixture with FAME	1	0.021	2447055	48	3.3
4.	640	FAME	1	0.330	18363	6.1	0
5.	649	Bioethanol	1	0.434	892788	114	274
Total							1286.3

Total (in 2013 and 2014)	2120.9
--------------------------	--------

Funding of the development of biofuel production.

The Rules on the funding of the development of biofuel production approved by Order No 3D-417 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 25 July 2008 ('the Rules') provide for the main objectives of the funding of the development of biofuel production: to promote biofuel production, to create opportunities for using agricultural produce for non-food purposes and to reduce dependence on imported fuels and greenhouse gas emissions. Under the Rules, State aid is granted from the State budget to reimburse part of the price of rapeseed oil intended for the production of rapeseed methyl (ethyl) ester and rapeseed and cereal grain (hereinafter 'raw material') purchased for the production of dehydrated ethanol.

The beneficiaries shall be producers of rapeseed oil intended for the production of rapeseed methyl (ethyl) ester, producers of rapeseed methyl (ethyl) ester that produce rapeseed oil for RME production and producers of dehydrated ethanol that meet the eligibility criteria listed in the Rules.

Support for each beneficiary is calculated on the basis of costs incurred on purchasing the quantity of raw materials required for biofuel production and taking into account the rapeseed oil pressing or dehydrated ethanol production capacity available when submitting the application.

The share of dehydrated ethanol and rapeseed methyl ester in the overall quantity of biofuels in the current year shall be calculated in proportion to the ratio of diesel fuel and petrol used for transport purposes in Lithuania in the previous calendar year.

The amount of aid shall be determined with a view to preventing over-compensation – by analysing the beneficiary's economic and financial indicators for the previous year and taking into account the respective costs and prices of biofuels and mineral fuels and any other local, regional or national support measures providing compensation in respect of the same expenditure – and with a view to ensuring a minimum 5 % return for the beneficiary.

Aid beneficiaries receive compensatory payments towards the raw material acquisition (cultivation) costs incurred between 1 January and 15 November of the current year: EUR 46/t for rapeseed and EUR 33/t for cereal grain.

The largest reimbursable quantity of all rapeseed and cereal grain procured (grown) by beneficiaries during the current calendar year in tonnes is approved by an order of the Minister for Agriculture:

1) the confirmed largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed procured (grown) by all beneficiaries in 2013 is 142024 tonnes, of cereal grain – 49545 tonnes;

2) the confirmed largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed procured (grown) by all beneficiaries in 2014 is 151586 tonnes, of cereal grain – 46070 tonnes.

In accordance with the data presented by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania:

1) the support granted in 2013 covered the procurement of 142024 tonnes of rapeseed and 49545 tonnes of cereal grain. The support of EUR 7.8 million was allocated in 2013,

2) the support granted in 2014 covered the procurement of 151586 tonnes of rapeseed and 46070 tonnes of cereal grain. The support of EUR 8.5 million was allocated in 2014.

The amount to be granted as support in 2015 is to be about EUR 30 million with 155834 tonnes of rapeseed and 40097 tonnes of cereal grain to be procured.

3.1. Information on how supported electricity is allocated to final customers for purposes of Article 3(9) of Directive 2009/72/EC (Article 22(1)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

The register of data on guarantees of origin²³ is administered by the Lithuanian electricity transmission system operator AB LITGRID maintaining the stable functioning of the national grid, managing power flows and creating competitive conditions on the open market in

²³ <http://tinyurl.com/nkkgmx4>

electricity. The company's activities involve the transmission of electricity as an intermediary between electricity production and distribution and consumers.

The register of data on guarantees of origin stores, updates and processes information relating to electricity produced using renewable energy resources. In accordance with the data of the register of data on guarantees of origin, in 2013 the Republic of Lithuania saw the supply of 1423666 MWh and in 2014 – 1436304 MWh of supported electricity produced using renewable energy resources to the grid (final consumers).

Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on electricity (Article 51 “Consumer information”) sets out that the conditions of electricity sales or service contracts concluded with electricity consumers in accordance with the statutory procedure must be fair and known in advance. Such contracts taking into account the specificities of individual subject matters of contracts must inter alia specify the procedure for dispute settlement relating to labour relations, information on consumer rights, etc.

On the website of a supplier association to which the respective supplier belongs and/or of the electricity stock exchange suppliers publish and at consumers' request provide comprehensible information on the share of fuel resources supplied by the supplier for electricity production including renewable energy resources during the previous attributable to each energy source where such information is available; references to sources of information providing comprehensible information on environmental impacts including quantities of greenhouse gases and radioactive waste generated in electricity production during the previous year; the procedure for dispute settlement relating to labour relations, etc.

Where consumers are provided with electricity traded in at the electricity stock exchange and imported from persons outside of the Member State, the above information may contain summary data for the previous year received from the stock exchange or the person outside of the Member State.

The National Control Commission for Prices and Energy takes all measures necessary to ensure the reliability of information provided to consumers and that such information is made available on the national level by an easily comparable method.

Suppliers inform final customers about the electricity supplied pursuant to the Rules on the provision of information concerning energy activities to State institutions, bodies and third parties approved by Order No 1-145 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 19 May 2010 approving the Rules on the provision of information concerning energy activities to State institutions, bodies and third parties setting out the procedure, extent and conditions for providing energy-related information as well as relations between requesters, suppliers and/or other persons (final energy consumers, European Union institutions and bodies, Member States, third countries and international organisations. These Rules apply to persons engaging in energy activities, public and municipal authorities and bodies and other persons.

In accordance with the Rules, within their territory and remit supplier provide final energy consumers with information on energy and services provided to final energy consumers; the principles of concluding energy supply contracts and the rights of final energy consumers; energy prices and tariffs; safe and efficient operation of energy facilities and installations; energy facilities and installations under construction or reconstruction; efficient consumption of energy resources and energy; and other information listed in the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania.

The control of information provided to final customers is the responsibility of the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy.

4. Information on how, where applicable, the support schemes have been structured to take into account RES applications that give additional benefits, but may also have higher costs, including biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and ligno-cellulosic material (*Article 22(1)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

In accordance with the data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, no support schemes for biofuel production from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material or ligno-cellulosic material were applied in Lithuania and such biofuel was not

produced because there were no economically viable industrial technologies for producing such biofuel.

5. Information on the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin for electricity and heating and cooling from RES, and the measures taken to ensure reliability and protection against fraud of the system (*Article 22(1)(d) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Matters pertaining to guarantees of origin are addressed in the following legislation:

1. Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania of 2011 on energy from renewable sources. Articles 28 and 29 of the Law set out that:

> An energy supplier shall, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the legislation and within its remit, provide final customers with information on the share or the amount of energy from renewable sources in the energy supplied by the supplier. This share or amount of supplied energy shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of energy from renewable energy sources for which a guarantee of origin has been issued;

> Guarantees of origin shall be issued, transferred and cancelled electronically. Guarantees of origin must be accurate, reliable and protected from forgery;

> The guarantee of origin shall be issued for one unit of energy, one MWh. One generated unit of energy from renewable energy sources may be issued just one guarantee of origin taking into account the same unit of energy only once;

> Any use of a guarantee of origin shall take place within 12 months of production of the corresponding energy unit. A guarantee not used during that period loses its validity;

> The transfer of guarantees of origin together with or separately from the physical transfer of electricity shall not affect the decision to use statistical transfers of energy, joint projects or joint support schemes;

> The Republic of Lithuania recognises guarantees of origin issued by other Member States. A guarantee of origin may be unrecognised only due to reasonable doubts as to its accuracy, reliability or authenticity.

2. The Rules for the provision of guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources approved by Order No 4-346 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 October 2005.

The following actions have been performed in order to ensure the reliability of the system of guarantees:

2.1. The transmission system operator AB LITGRID has been appointed as a body administering guarantees of origin. The transmission system operator oversees the compliance with public service obligations. This ensures that the origin guarantees of a producer whose electricity was bought in under the support scheme are marked as used.

To ensure the independence of the transmission system operator, the electricity sector was reorganised in 2010 by unbundling, in terms of ownership, the operator from the activities of electricity supply and production.

2.2. The database of guarantees of origin has been set up to administer the system of guarantees of origin. The following information is registered, collected and stored in the database of guarantees of origin:

> The name and address of the participant, the name, surname, position, telephone number and e-mail address of the competent person, the licence or permit number held by the participant (for producers – the number of the electricity generation permit or the permit to increase electricity generation capacities; for suppliers – the supplier licence number and the number of the permit to import electricity), and the participant code assigned upon registration;

> Information on the facilities held by the participant that produce electricity from energy from renewable sources (the facility address, the total/aggregate installed capacity of all generators, the technology used to generate electricity, the type(-s) of energy sources, and the facility code assigned upon registration);

> Information on the participant's guarantees of origin (the dates of electricity

generation start and end; the date of issue of the guarantee of origin; information on certificates issued under these guarantees of origin; the amount of electricity produced from renewable energy sources; the amount of sold/bought electricity generated from renewable energy sources; the amount of electricity generated using renewable energy sources promoted under the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised thereby; the code of the guarantee of origin assigned to the guarantee of origin).

2.3. The information provided by producers is checked by the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy. Information is checked in the course of routine checks as well as at the request of the institution administering guarantees of origin.

6. Information on the developments in the preceding two years in the availability and use of biomass resources for energy purposes (*Article 22(1)(g) of Directive 2009/28/EC*)

Table 9. Biomass supply for energy production in 2013 and 2014

	Amount of domestic raw material (*)		Primary energy produced from domestic raw materials (ktoe)		Amount of raw materials imported from EU (*)		Primary energy produced from raw materials imported from EU (ktoe)		Amount of raw materials imported from non-EU (*)		Primary energy produced from raw materials imported from non-EU (ktoe)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Supply of biomass for heating and electricity production												
Direct supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land for energy generation:												
felling waste from state forests	245	263										
fuel wood from state forests	862.5	725										
Indirect supply of wood biomass for energy generation:												
residues and by-products from timber industry etc.												
energy crops (grass, etc.) and fast-growing trees (please specify):												
Agricultural by-products/processed residues and fisheries by-products:												
straw	16.3	31.2	5.7	10.9								
Waste biomass (from domestic, industrial and other waste)					95.8							
	279.573 ²⁴	279.541 ²⁵	6.303 ²⁶	5.388 ²⁸								
	57743.8 ³⁰	57.333.87 ³¹	10.085 ²⁷	9.617 ²⁹		60						
			4.145 ³²	7.958 ³³								
			1.400 ³⁴	3.551 ³⁵								

²⁴ biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills (municipal, production and other economic activities)

²⁵ biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills (municipal, production and other economic activities)

²⁶ heat energy generated from landfill gas

²⁷ heat energy generated from landfill gas

²⁸ heat energy generated from landfill gas

²⁹ heat energy generated from landfill gas

³⁰ biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³¹ biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³² heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³³ heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³⁴ heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³⁵ heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

	Amount of domestic raw material (*)		Primary energy produced from domestic raw materials (ktoe)		Amount of raw materials imported from EU (*)		Primary energy produced from raw materials imported from EU (ktoe)		Amount of raw materials imported from non-EU (*)		Primary energy produced from raw materials imported from non-EU (ktoe)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<i>Supply of biomass to transport**</i>												
Most widespread crops used for biofuels			47.22: 13.54***	15.47***								
Rapeseed:												
seeds	179.09	169.46		52.51	2.74	0.11	0.86					
oil	8.12	9.98			3.42	1.60			46.80	41.88	39.80	35.52
Cereal grain	24.24	44.19	4.50	8.15								

* Quantity of raw material indicated: from forestry – m³ thousand, from agriculture and fisheries – thousand tonnes

** Data on biomass supply to transport collected from the main biofuel producers

*** Primary energy produced from domestic raw materials and raw materials imported from EU (ktoe)

Biogas quantities generated in landfills may not be fully in line with the quantity of biodegradable waste coming from municipal, production and other activities as biogas may be generated by biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills during the previous year. Small biogas quantities generated at landfills are collected and flared without producing energy.

The data provided also include energy produced from biogas extracted from old landfills that have been closed down but it is impossible to estimate what amount of the biodegradable fraction of waste disposed of at landfills generates the respective quantity of biogas and energy.

7. Information on any changes in commodity prices and land use in the preceding two years associated with increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources (Article 22(1)(h) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

In accordance with the estimation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, there were no significant changes in commodity prices and land use in 2013 and 2014 associated with increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources. In 2013 and 2014 a major part of biomass (rapeseed) was used for producing biofuels, in particular biodiesel. For instance, in 2012, the amount of rapeseed used for producing biodiesel was 405 000 tonnes, in 2013 – 435 000 t, and in 2014 – 415 000 t. This information shows that there have been no major changes. Rapeseed areas in Lithuania remained very similar between 2012 and 2014 amounting to around 260 000 ha. Average rapeseed buy-in prices in Lithuania in 2012 were EUR 400 per tonne, in 2013 – EUR 449 per t, and in 2014 – EUR 362 per t. Prices fluctuated but they were influenced by global trends on rapeseed markets rather than by the use of rapeseed for fuel production. Moreover, it must be noted that the same farmers sell rapeseed both for fuel production and for food production, which makes it difficult to assess to what extent their choice to grow rapeseed is attributable to biodiesel production.

On its website (www.nzt.lt) the National Land Service under the Ministry of Agriculture publishes information on land use in Lithuania including 2013 (based on the data available on 1 January 2014) and 2014 (based on the data available on 1 January 2015).

8. Information on the development and share of biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and ligno-cellulosic material (Article 22(1)(i) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

In accordance with the data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, no biofuel production from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material or ligno-cellulosic material was carried out in Lithuania because there were no economically viable industrial technologies for producing such biofuel.

9. Information on the estimated impacts of the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality in the preceding two years (Article 22(1)(j) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

In accordance with the data of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, in 2013 and 2014 the impact of the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality was not assessed.

10. Estimate of the net greenhouse gas emission savings due to the use of energy from renewable sources (Article 22(1)(k) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

Table 10. Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings due to use of energy from renewable sources ('000 tonnes CO₂eq) in 2013 and 2014

Environmental aspects	2013	2014*
	thousand t CO ₂ eq	
Total net GHG emission savings due to use of energy from renewable sources	1436.16	1478.57
Net GHG emission savings due to use of electricity from renewable sources	316.09	329.56
Net GHG emission savings due to use of heating and cooling energy from renewable sources	907.37	1000.95
Net GHG emission savings due to use of electricity from renewable sources in the transport sector	212.70	148.07

* Data provided by the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania for 2014 are preliminary

In 2013 and 2014 total net GHG emission savings increased by 2.95 % from 1 436 160 t CO₂eq to 1 478 570 t CO₂eq.

11. Report on (for the preceding two years) and estimate (for the following years up to 2020) of the excess/deficit production of energy from renewable sources compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to/imported from other Member States and/or third countries, as well as estimated potential for joint projects until 2020o (Articles 22(1)(l) and (m) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

In 2013 and 2014 the Republic of Lithuania did not make any statistical transfers of energy from renewable sources to or from Member States and/or third countries (see Table 1a).

By 2020, a statistical excess of the amount of renewable energy sources is expected in Lithuania. The excess forecasts remain unchanged from those presented in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan.

On 28 February 2011 Lithuania signed a memorandum of understanding with Luxembourg concerning cooperation in the sphere of energy from renewable sources including the opportunities for statistical transfers and joint projects.

11.1. Details of statistical transfers, joint projects and joint support scheme decision rules

Articles 58, 59 and 63 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on energy from renewable sources govern statistical transfers between the Republic of Lithuania and other Member States, joint projects with other Member States and joint support schemes.

The Government or an institution authorised thereby may enter into agreements on statistical transfers of a set quantity of energy from renewable sources from the Republic of Lithuania to another Member State or from another Member State to the Republic of Lithuania.

Agreements on statistical transfers of energy are concluded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government.

The Republic of Lithuania may carry out statistical transfers of energy from renewable sources to another Member State where the quantity of energy from renewable sources in the Republic of Lithuania exceeds the interim national target indicators set in the Law on energy from renewable sources.

The said agreements may be in force for one or more years. Any agreements concluded are notified to the European Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government no later than within 3 months of the end of each year when such agreements are in force. The information sent to the European Commission includes the quantity and price of the energy involved.

Statistical transfers of energy are deemed completed only after all Member States involved in the transfer notify it to the European Commission.

The Government or an institution authorised thereby may initiate, carry out and/or participate in any joint projects between the Republic of Lithuania and another Member State (or other Member States) relating to production of electricity, heating and cooling energy from renewable sources. Such joint projects with other Member States may also involve private persons.

Agreements on joint projects with other Member States are concluded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government.

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government, an institution authorised thereby notifies the European Commission what share of electricity, heating or cooling energy from renewable sources or what quantity thereof under any joint project ongoing in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania started after 25 June 2009 or when increasing the capacity of facilities reconstructed after the same date is deemed to be included in the national overall target indicator of the other Member State. Units of energy from renewable sources produced by increasing the capacity of facilities are evaluated as if they are produced by a separate facility commissioned when increasing the capacity.

In cooperation with competent authorities of the other Member State (or other Member States), the Government or an institution authorised thereby may adopt decisions to bring the national support scheme of the Republic of Lithuania together with that of the other Member State (or other Member States) or to partially coordinate the activities of such schemes.

12. information on how the share of biodegradable waste in waste used for producing energy has been estimated, and what steps have been taken to improve and verify such estimates (Article 22(1)(n) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

The calculation of the biodegradable share of waste used for energy production is governed by the following legislation:

1. Methodology for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable portion of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste approved by Order No D1-810 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 October 2012 approving the Methodology for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable portion of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste ('the Methodology'). The purpose of the Methodology is to establish a procedure for determining the biodegradable fraction of municipal and/or industrial waste (waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activity) used to produce energy from renewable sources.

The Methodology lays down the procedure for economic operators which produce biogas from municipal and/or production and other economic waste and solid recovered fuel from municipal and/or production and other economic waste, use biogas, solid recovered fuel, municipal and/or production and other economic waste for energy production and operate regional landfills for non-hazardous waste and/or supervise closed landfills for non-hazardous waste accumulating landfill biogases as well as economic operators using landfill biogas for energy production.

The biodegradable fraction of municipal waste and/or waste generated by manufacturing or other economic activity is a renewable source.

The performance control of the Methodology is assigned to regional environmental protection departments of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.

Economic operators producing solid recovered fuel from municipal and/or manufacturing or other economic activity waste report to the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Methodology.

Procedure for determining the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste and waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activity:

- economic operators using municipal waste and/or waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activity for producing biogas determine the biodegradable fraction on the basis of the biogas quantity produced;
- economic operators using solid recovered fuel for energy production determine the biodegradable fraction by applying the calculation methods specified in Lithuanian Standard LST EN 15440:2011 "Solid recovered fuel. Method of determining the amount of biomass";
- economic operators using municipal waste and waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activities for energy production determine the biodegradable fraction by applying the calculation methods specified in Lithuanian Standard LST EN 15440:2011 "Solid recovered fuel. The method of determining the amount of biomass".

Economic operators operating regional non-hazardous waste landfills collecting landfill gases and economic operators supervising closed non-hazardous waste landfills collecting landfill gases provide the information on the quantity of biogas collected and used for energy products and the quantity of energy produced in a report to the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Methodology.

Tests to determine the biodegradable fraction of municipal, manufacturing and other economic waste and solid recovered fuel in accordance with one or several test methods listed in Lithuanian Standard LST EN 15440:2011 "Solid recovered fuel. Method of determining the amount of biomass" are to be performed by economic operators using solid recovered fuel, municipal and/or manufacturing and other economic waste for energy production. Such economic operators, having regard to seasonal changes influencing test results, must organise tests to determine the biodegradable fraction of waste and solid recovered fuel at least 4 times per year.

The economic operator notifies the date of the scheduled test to determine the biodegradable fraction of waste and solid recovered fuel to the respective regional environmental protection department of the

Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania in the territory where the tests are to be conducted ('the regional environmental protection department') by giving a written notice on the test scheduled at least 10 calendar days prior to the start of the test. Tests conducted by the economic operator may involve one or several authorised representatives of the regional environmental protection department of the respective territory where the tests are to be conducted.

The economic operator documents the process of determining the biodegradable fraction of waste and solid recovered fuel and the key test data (the date of the test, waste examined, data identifying solid recovered waste, sampling locations, preparation of samples for tests, test results and other significant information). Following the completion of the test, the economic operator draws up a test report containing the main data on the test process, the test results and persons involved in the test. The test report is signed by the responsible person appointed by the economic operator.

2. Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein approved by Order No D1-661 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 31 August 2011 approving the Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein ('the Procedure') which lays down the procedure for assessing the composition of mixed municipal wastes being sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein so as to determine the extent to which targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes sent to landfill have been met, and the procedure for submitting reports on the composition of the mixed wastes sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein.

The Procedure must be observed by landfill operators, legal entities established by one or several municipalities tasked with the administration of the municipal waste management system, municipalities within the municipal waste management region, and regional environmental protection departments of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Procedure sets out that work to determine the composition of mixed municipal waste disposed of at regional landfills for non-hazardous waste must be performed four times a year in 2012, 2013, 2016, 2018 and 2020. Measures to determine the composition of mixed municipal waste disposed of at landfills are organised by the operator of the relevant regional landfill for non-hazardous waste.

Work to determine the composition of mixed municipal waste disposed of at landfills must be planned taking into account weather conditions. They must not be carried out when it is raining or snowing, when strong winds are blowing or under other adverse weather conditions, or when the mixed municipal waste is soaked or frozen or there are other factors that would significantly affect the results of determining the composition of municipal waste.

One refuse collection vehicle from each municipal waste landfill operator is selected for the purpose of determining the composition of mixed municipal waste, with the intention of representing the waste management system of every municipality. In municipalities of a municipal waste management region which have a population above 100 000, a sample of at least 0.5 t of mixed municipal waste is taken, while in municipalities with a population smaller than 100 000, the mixed municipal waste sample should be at least 0.3 t. The minimum sample of 0.5 t or 0.3 t of mixed municipal waste is taken from five places within a waste heap discharged by the refuse collection vehicle (≈ 0.1 t or ≈ 0.06 t from each place).

The following municipal wastes are separated from a sample of at least 0.5 t or 0.3 t of mixed municipal waste into clean containers or other forms of storage: paper and cardboard waste, including packaging, green waste, wood waste including packaging, biodegradable food production waste, natural fibre tissue waste, other biodegradable municipal waste, plastic waste including packaging, combined packaging waste, metal waste including packaging, glass waste including packaging, inert waste (ceramics, concrete, stones, etc.), other non-hazardous waste discharged incidentally in the regional non-hazardous landfill, electric and electronic equipment waste discharged incidentally in a regional non-hazardous waste landfill, electric and electronic waste discharged incidentally in the landfill, waste batteries and accumulators, other hazardous waste discharged incidentally in the landfill and other municipal waste. Following the sorting of the minimum waste sample of 0.5 t or 0.3 t, the containers or other means of storage are weighed and, after subtracting the weight of the empty containers or other means of storage, the weight of every type of municipal waste (in kg) is calculated and the report on the

determination of the composition of mixed municipal waste going to landfills is filled in.

On the basis of data from the landfill waste management inventory (composition determination) reports, the landfill operator biannually performs an assessment of the amount of the biodegradable municipal waste disposed of in a regional non-hazardous waste landfill. Having determined the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of in a regional non-hazardous waste landfill, the landfill operator fills in assessment reports on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of in the regional non-hazardous waste landfill, which specify:

- the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed in the municipal waste management region (in tonnes, t, to three decimal places);
- the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed by each municipality of the municipal waste management region whose waste is disposed in the non-hazardous waste landfill of that region (in tonnes, t, to three decimal places).

The net amount of biodegradable municipal waste discharged in a regional non-hazardous waste landfill (in tonnes, t, to three decimal places) is calculated by multiplying the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste (in tonnes, t) by the biodegradability of waste (percentage, %) and dividing the result by 100 %.

Reports on the assessment of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed in a regional non-hazardous waste landfill prepared by the landfill operator are submitted annually to the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and to the municipalities of the relevant municipal waste management region.

13. Number of operators producing energy from RES and change as compared with Lithuania's first progress report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources

The number of permits issued by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, the change in that number and the total capacity of electricity generating installations and the change in capacity over the preceding two years are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Summary data on power plants producing energy from renewable energy sources

	<i>Number of permits issued by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources</i>	<i>Year-on-year change in the number of permits for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources</i>	<i>Total capacity of electricity generating installations according to permits issued (MW)</i>	<i>Overall change in electricity generating installation capacity according to permits issued (MW)</i>
<i>Before 31 December 2010</i>	<i>143</i>		<i>313.104</i>	
<i>Before 31 December 2011</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>357.148</i>	<i>44.044</i>
<i>Before 31 December 2012</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>433.895</i>	<i>76.747</i>
<i>Before 31 December 2013</i>	<i>2194</i>	<i>1735</i>	<i>556.7</i>	<i>122.805</i>
<i>Before 31 December 2014</i>	<i>2251</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>562.784</i>	<i>6.084</i>

2 108 new power plants producing energy from renewable energy sources have been added since Lithuania's first progress report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources.

The Kruonis Pumped Storage Plant (KHAE) in Lithuania is the only power plant of its kind in the Baltic States. When demand is low and there is cheap surplus energy, the plant is operated in pump mode and raises water from the Kauno marios reservoir to an upper artificial reservoir which is 100 m higher. When the upper reservoir is full, it can operate as a normal HEP plant supplying up to 900 MW to the 330kV grid for more than 12 hours. In order to prevent or rectify power system emergencies, the KHAE has to be able to provide reserve capacity rapidly: its full capacity can be connected to the grid in less than two minutes.

The number of district heating companies (DH companies) using renewable energy sources to produce energy and the change over the preceding two years are indicated in Table 12.

Table 12. Summary data for DH companies* producing energy from renewable energy sources

	Number of DH companies using renewable energy sources to produce energy	Year-on-year change in the number of permits for the production of energy from renewable energy sources	Biofuel boiler input (MW)	Change in biofuel boiler input (MW)
Before 31 December 2010	27		395.2	
Before 31 December 2011	30	3	423.7	28.5
Before 31 December 2012	32	2	464.3	40.6
Before 31 December 2013**	38	6	625.3	161
Before 31 December 2014***	39	1	757.3	132

* Data of the Lithuanian District Heating Association

** Other independent heat producers with the biofuel boiler input of 195.6 MW

*** Other independent heat producers with the biofuel boiler input of 393 MW

12 new DH companies producing energy from renewable energy sources have been added since Lithuania's first progress report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources.

14. Additional information

14.1. Information on the compliance of biofuels and bioliquids with sustainability criteria (Article 18(3)(5) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

In accordance with the data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania which is mentioned in the transposition and implementation plan for Directive 2009/28/EC as the authority responsible for measures implementing the provisions of Articles 17 to 19 of Directive 2009/28/EC (sustainability of biofuels and bioliquids) and whose staff member is appointed to represent the Republic of Lithuania in the Committee on the sustainability of biofuels and bioliquids³⁰, all biofuel production enterprises operating in Lithuania are members of the German self-certification scheme ISCC recognised by the European Commission. A self-certification scheme is a control system establishing the compliance of biofuels with sustainability criteria. Undertakings importing or producing biofuels must prove that their biofuels are produced in a sustainable manner. They can do that by contacting the organisation administering the certification scheme and request the performance of required audits with a view to proving the compliance of biofuels with sustainability criteria.

In 2015 Lithuania plans on producing about 140 000 t biofuels (120 000 t biodiesel and 20 000 t bioethanol). In accordance with the data provided by Lithuanian producers, about 97 % of biofuels produced are usually sustainable. The sustainability of the remaining 3 % cannot be verified as they are produced from raw materials coming from third countries.

14.2. Implementation of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Articles 6 and 7 of the Aarhus Convention)

Articles 6 and 7 of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ('the Aarhus Convention') regulate public involvement in making decisions on specific activities and drawing up plans, programmes and policies in the field of the environment.

³⁰Committee on the Sustainability of Biofuels and Bioliquids

The Republic of Lithuania ratified the Aarhus Convention in 2001, its GMO amendment in 2007 and the Protocol in 2009.

The Republic of Lithuania spares no effort to enable the public to be involved in environmental policy making.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has established a working group composed of representatives of various non-governmental and research organisations. Its work resulted in the approval by Resolution No 979 of the Government of 26 August 2009 of the Action Plan for implementing the decisions of the third meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention concerning Lithuania³¹.

In an effort to ensure the highest possible level of awareness raising in respect of the Convention and the rights protected thereby, both legal and practical information work has been under way since the signing (publications, brief information on the environment, etc.).

For more information on the Aarhus Convention and its practical implementation is given on the website of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania³².

³¹<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.B2666930D5A9>

³⁸<http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#a/8500>