



Renewable energy sector in Lithuania

Jūratė Pravalackaitė

Head of Climate Change
Management Group



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
ENERGETIKOS MINISTERIJA

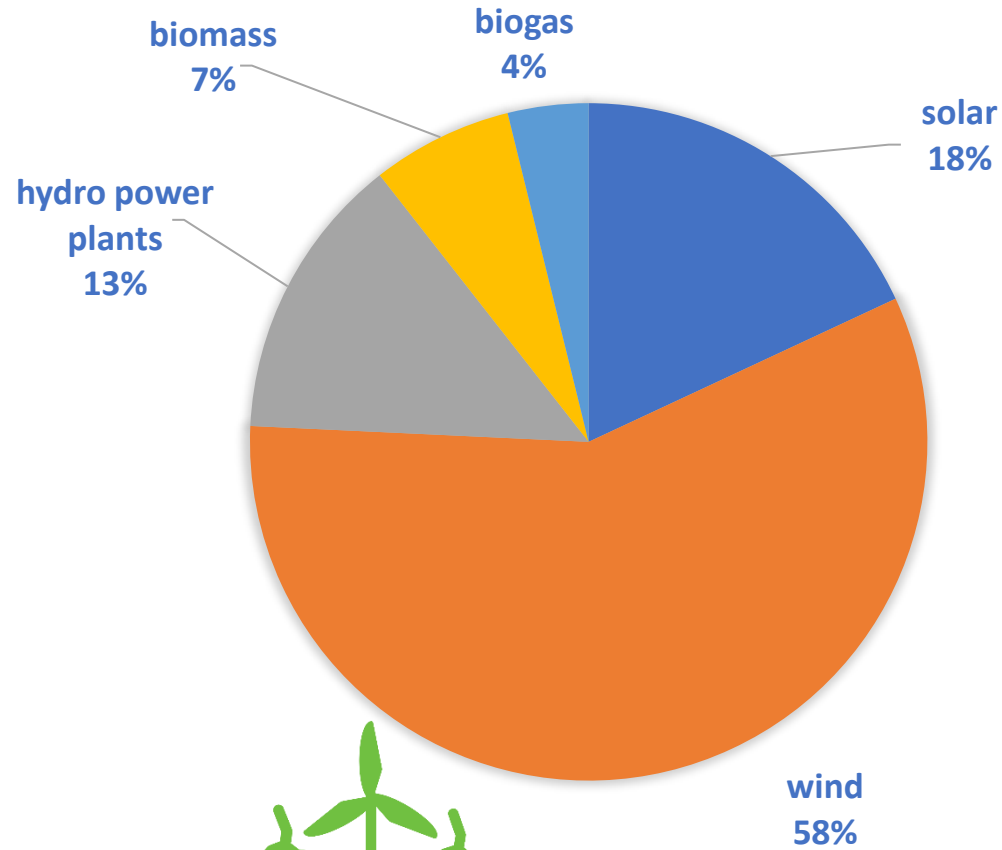
GREEN DEAL OBJECTIVES

- The main aim of the European **Green Deal** is to become climate neutral by the year of 2050:
 - there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
 - economic growth is decoupled from resource use
 - no person and no place is left behind
- The European **Green Deal** – to make the EU's economy sustainable.

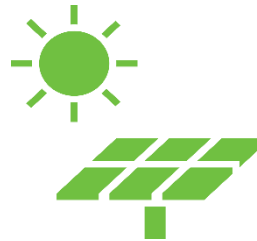
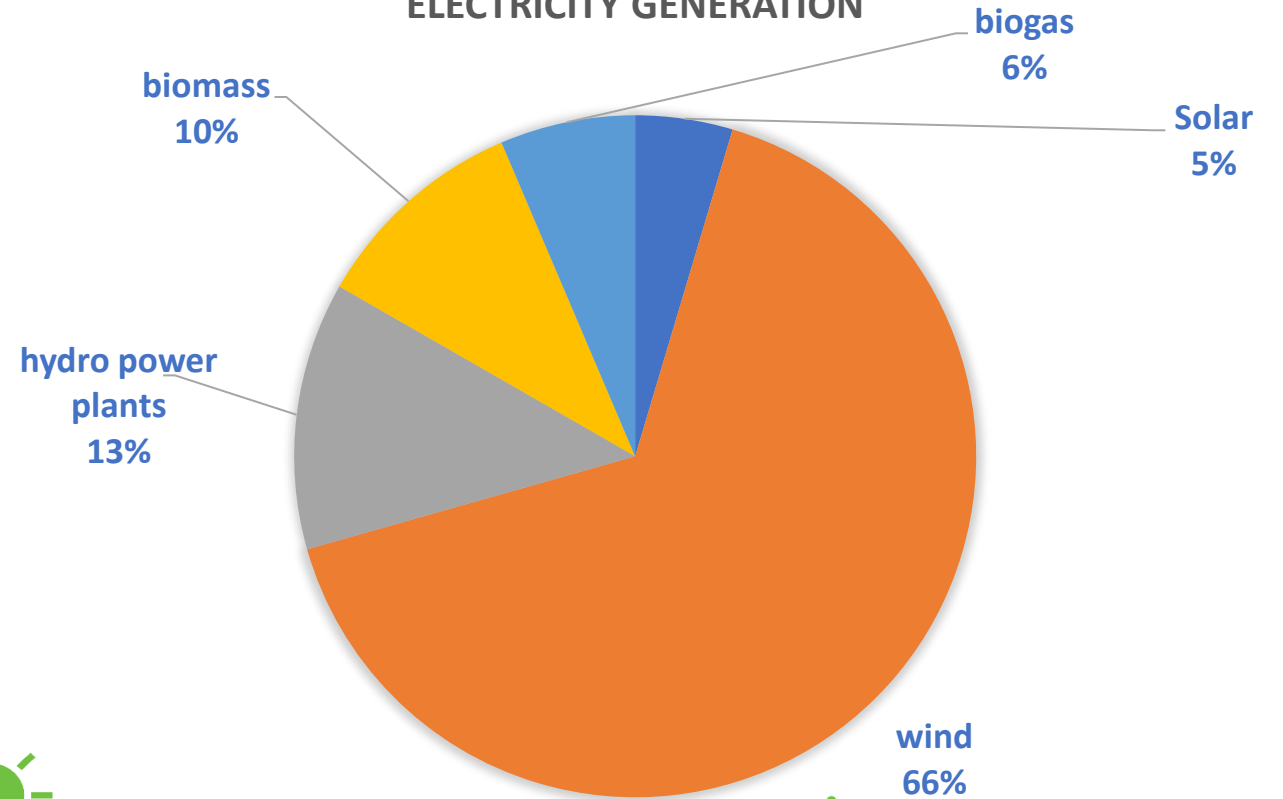


RES electricity. Overview

INSTALLED CAPACITY



ELECTRICITY GENERATION



Goals of the RES energy sector

Share of RES in the
final consumption
balance 2020

National
target

forecast

- 26 %

EU target

- 23 %

First in the EU to sell the surplus of renewable
energy



Surpasses 2020 EU targets
in 2014

CO-OPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY



Luxembourg

Cooperation (signed IGA)

Technology – sun, priority – wind

Quantity – 800 GWh

Period – 2018-2020

Cooperation (signed new MoU in 2020)

Joint Offshore wind project



Flemish region (Belgium)

Cooperation (signed MoU)

Received a Technical assistance for the second development of a 700 MW offshore wind project after 2030:

- (1) cost-benefit analysis;
- (2) signing cross-border cooperation



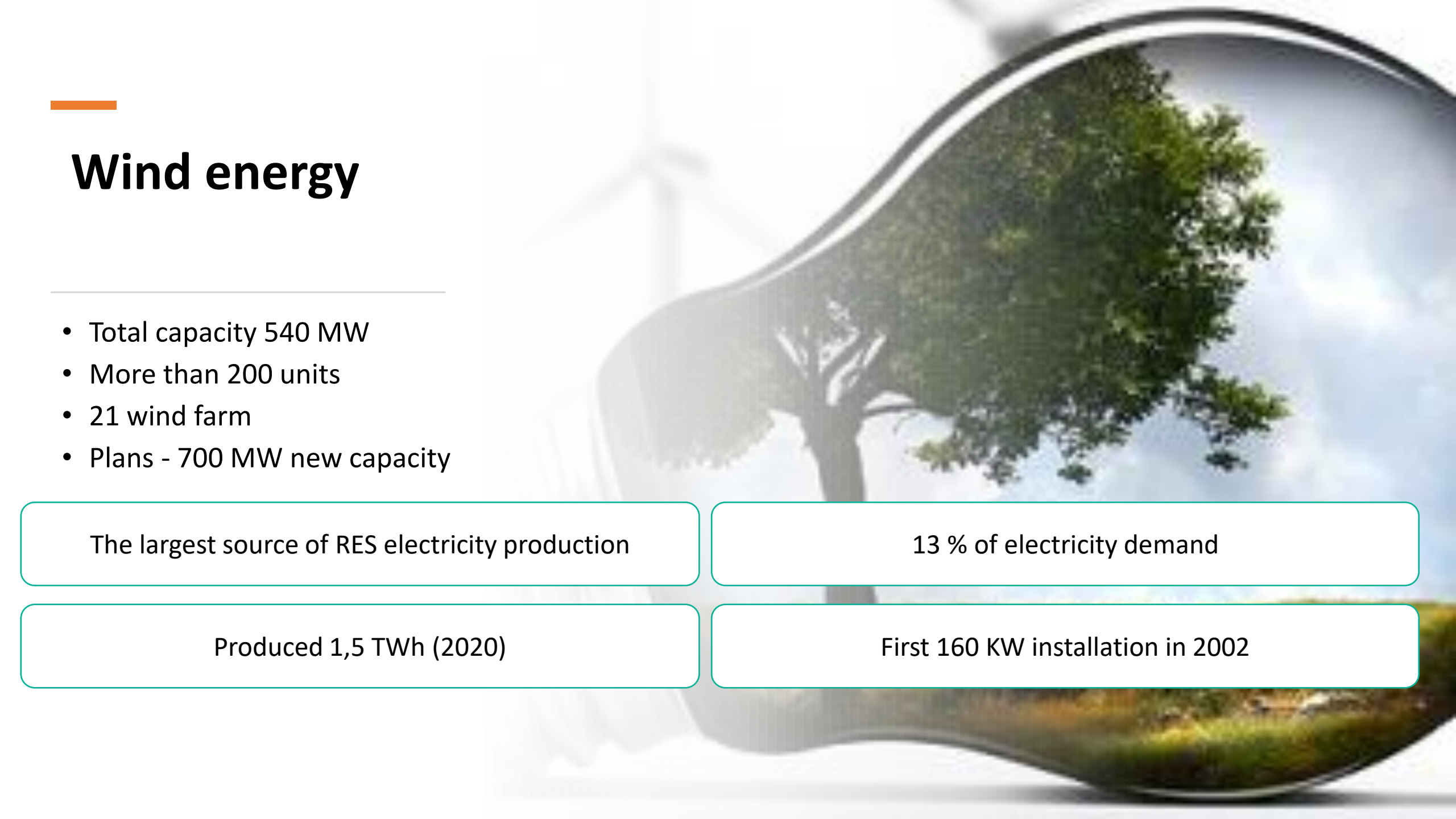
Brussels-capital region (Belgium)

Cooperation (IGA under discussions)

Technology - sun, wind

Quantity – fixed 150 GWh (50 GWh optional)

Period – until 2025



Wind energy

- Total capacity 540 MW
- More than 200 units
- 21 wind farm
- Plans - 700 MW new capacity

The largest source of RES electricity production

13 % of electricity demand

Produced 1,5 TWh (2020)

First 160 KW installation in 2002



Solar power plants

- Total capacity more than 170 MW
- More than 2100 units
- Average installed capacity – 36 kW

The most used RES technology

Produced 0,108 TWh (2020)

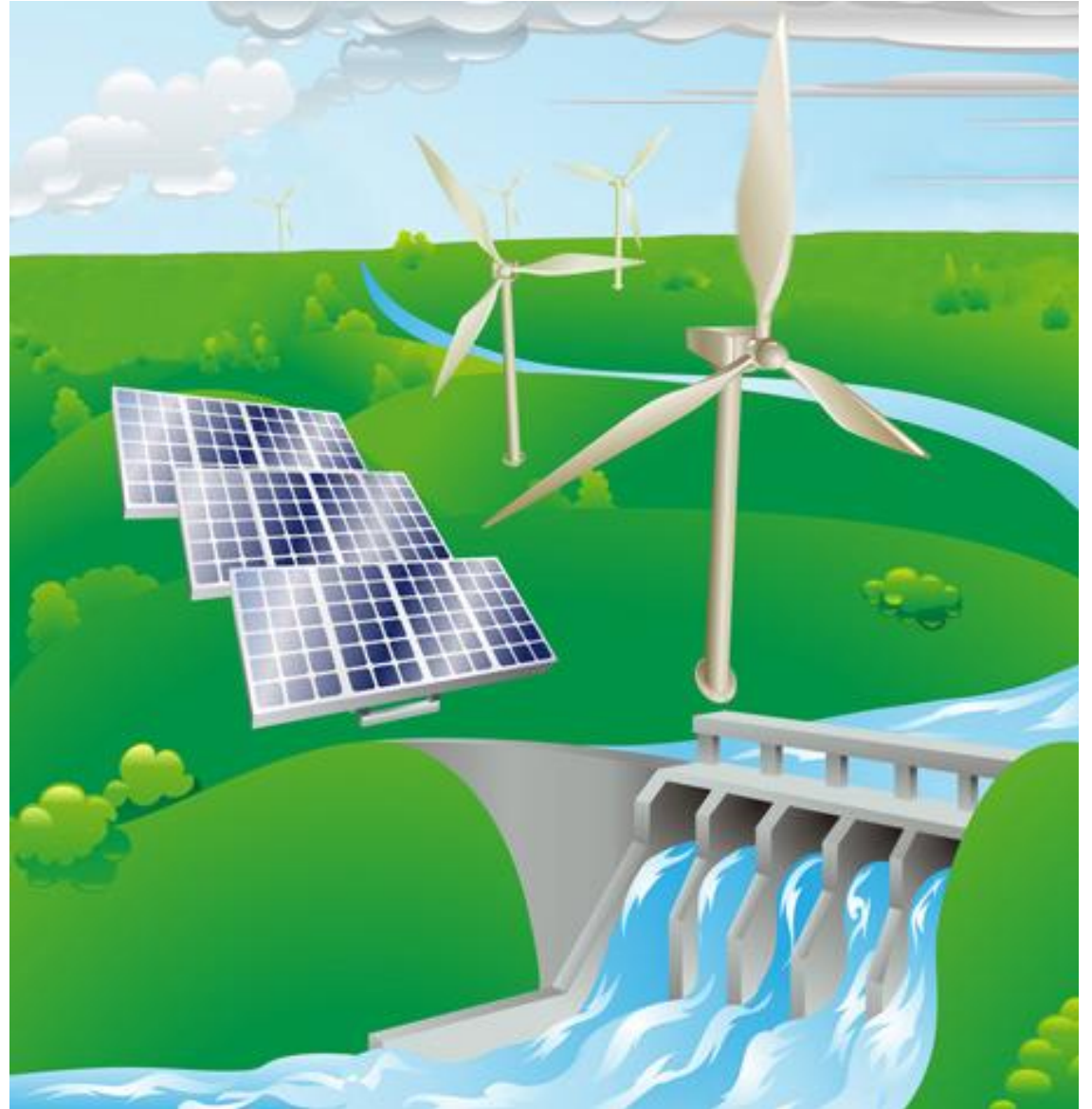
First installation in 2011 m.

RES development. Main direction

Wind power plants

Prosumers

RES in transport sector



Prosumers (P)

2015

Power plan in
the place of
consumption

2019

remote power
plant

2019

part of the
power plant is
in the power
plant park

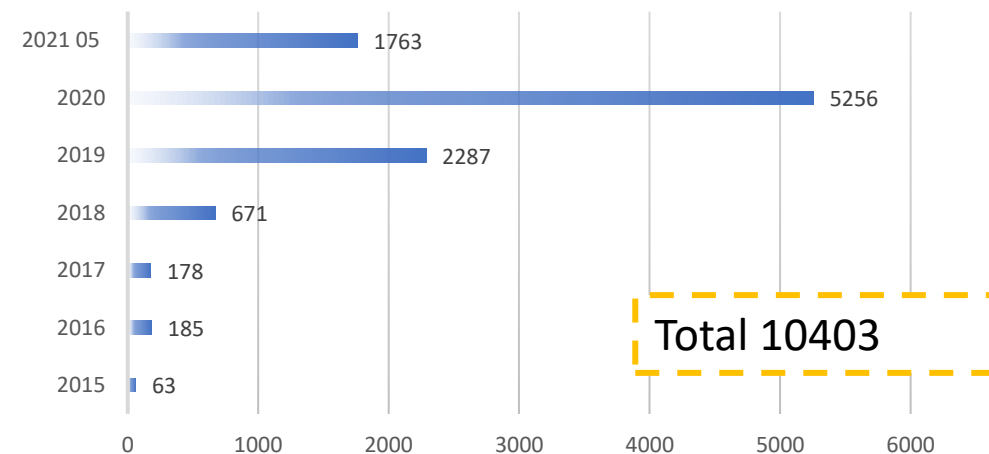
2030 target

• 50 0000 P

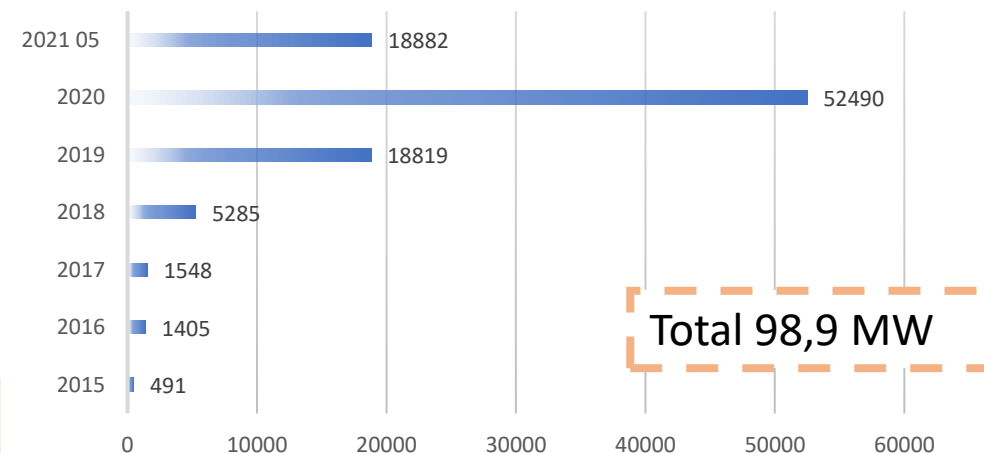
2050 target

• 75 000 P

CONNECTED P, UNITS



CONNECTED P, CAPACITY KW



Offshore wind in the Baltic Sea

2019

A working group has been set up.
Development directions have been identified

2020

June

The government decided on the territory in the Baltic Sea

2020

September

The government has approved an offshore wind support scheme

Now

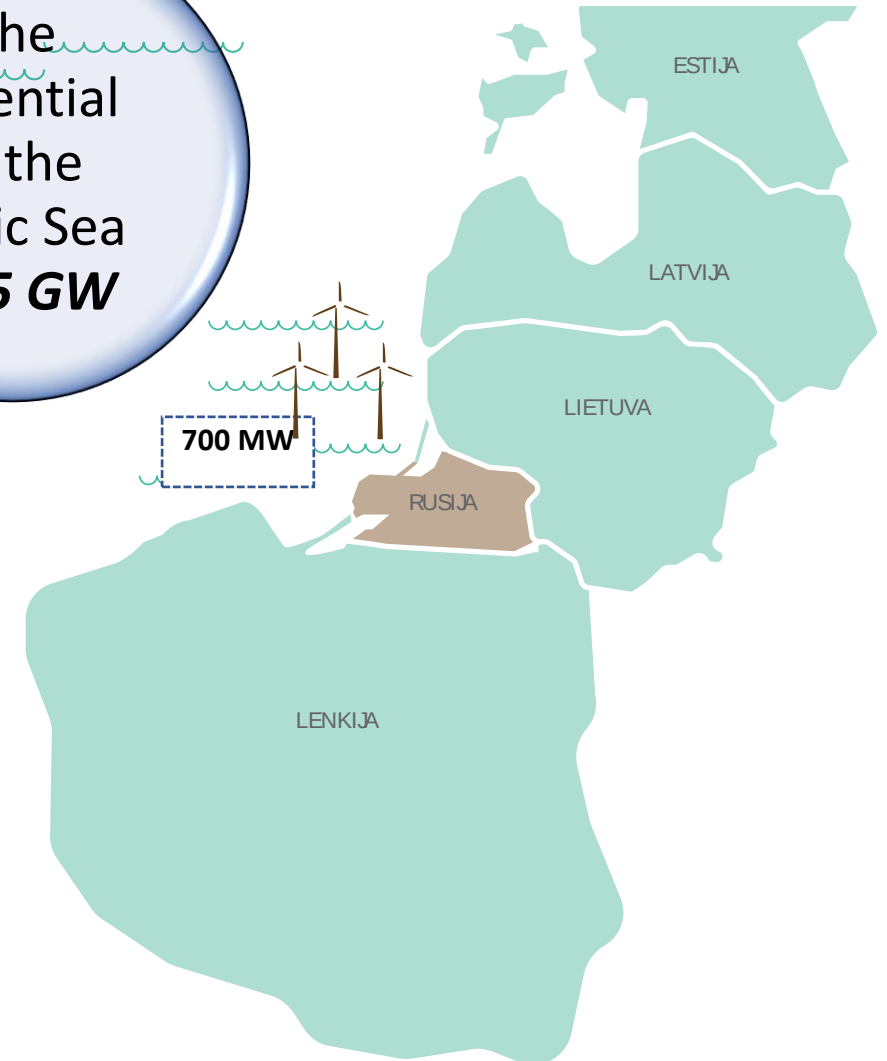
Support scheme is being prepared for notification to the
European Commission

Now

Draft laws is provided

I STAGE. 700 MW offshore wind park

The
potential
of the
Baltic Sea
3,35 GW



Main parameters and benefits

Wind speed

- 9-10 m/s

Distance to the shore

- 30-40 km

Depth

- 30-40 m

About 25% of Lithuania's electricity demand

More than €1 billion private investment

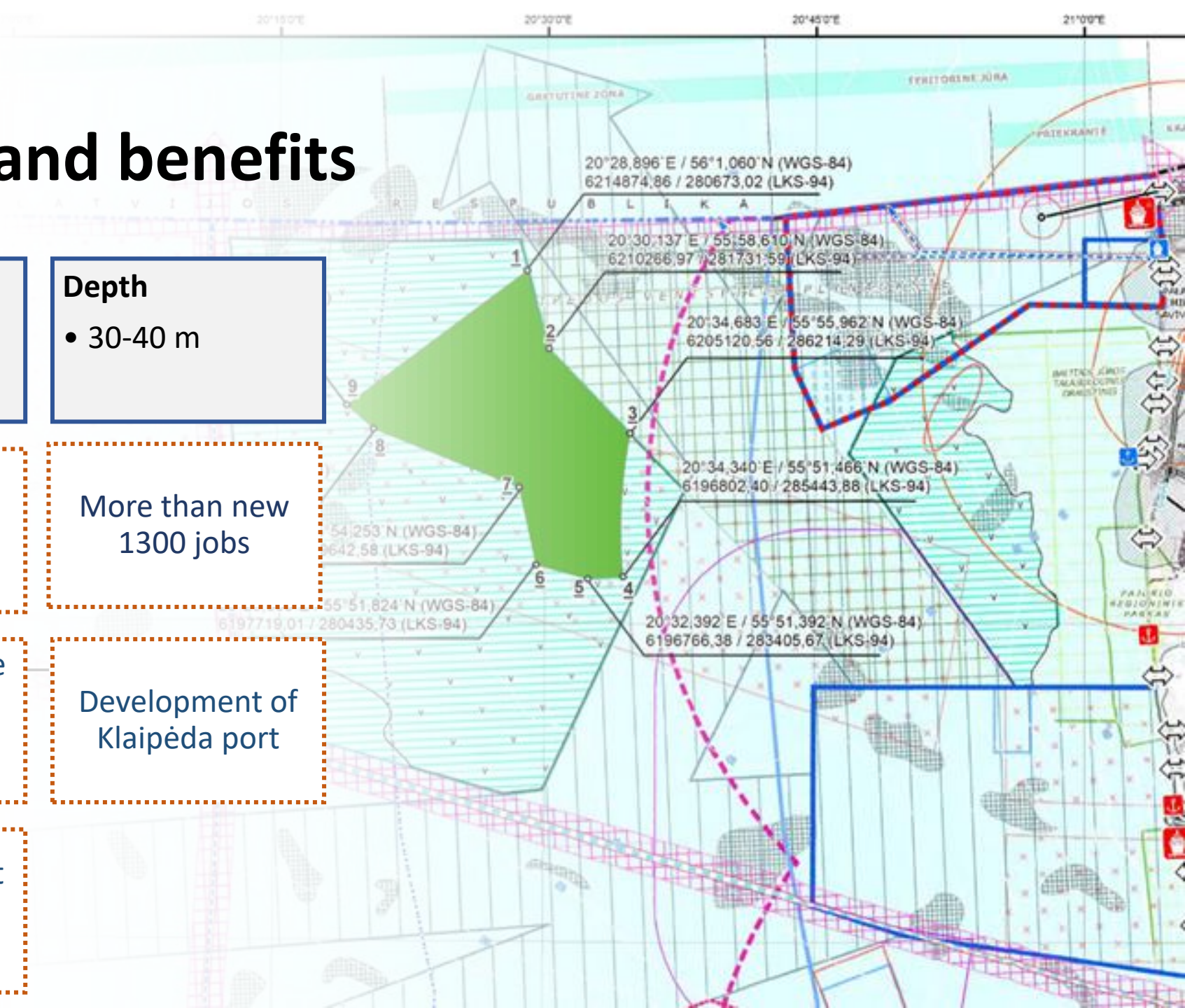
More than new 1300 jobs

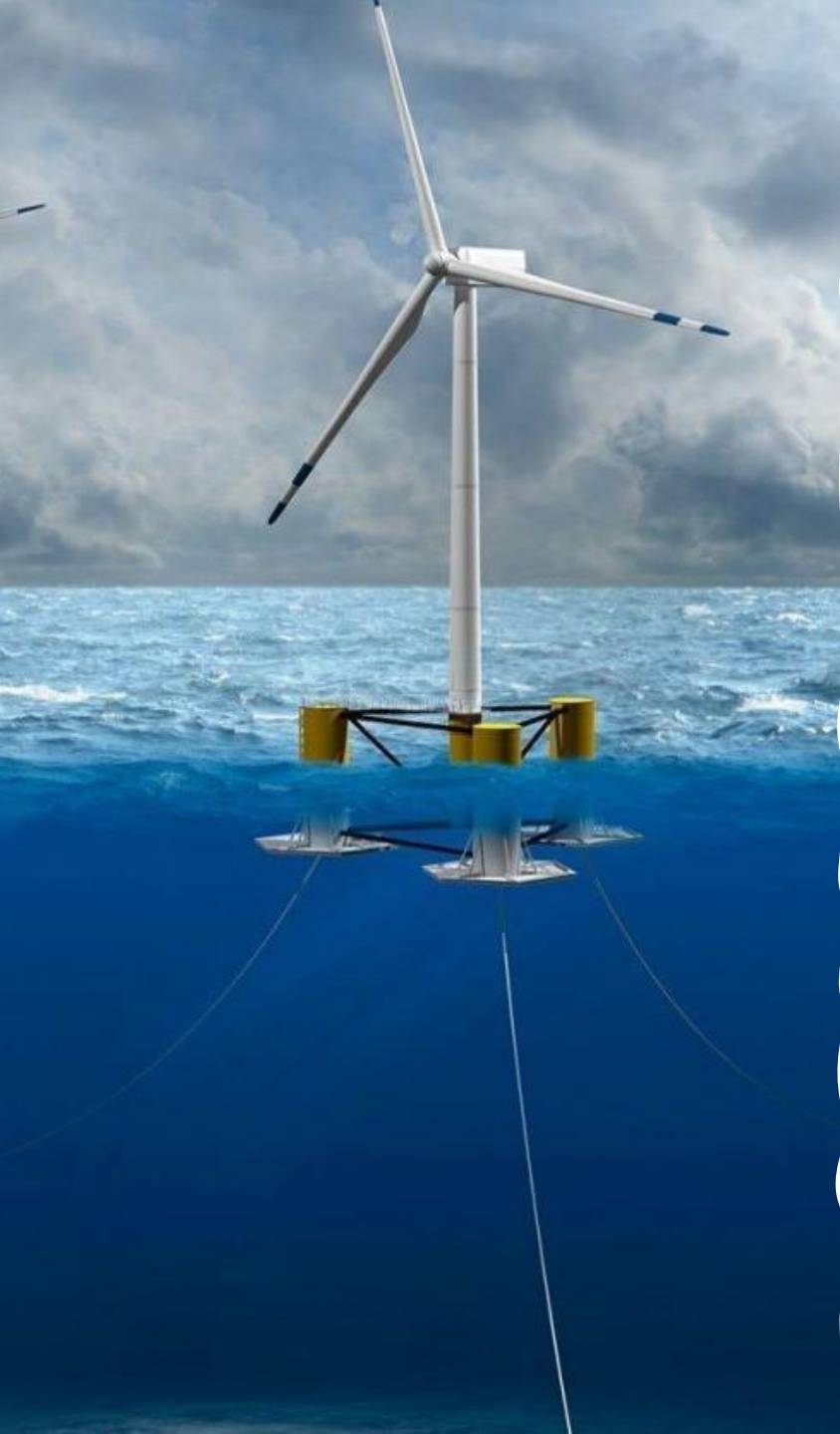
More than 8 mln. € taxes

Promotion of the transport and construction sector

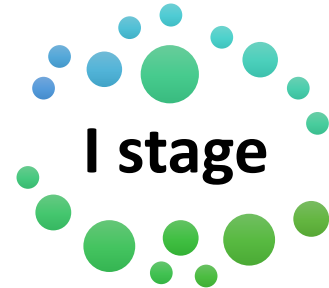
Development of Klaipėda port

Up to 30 percent lower electricity imports



A large offshore wind turbine with three white blades and a yellow base, situated in the middle of a blue ocean under a cloudy sky.

Next steps. Offshore wind development



**Further
stages**



***Potential
3,35 GW***

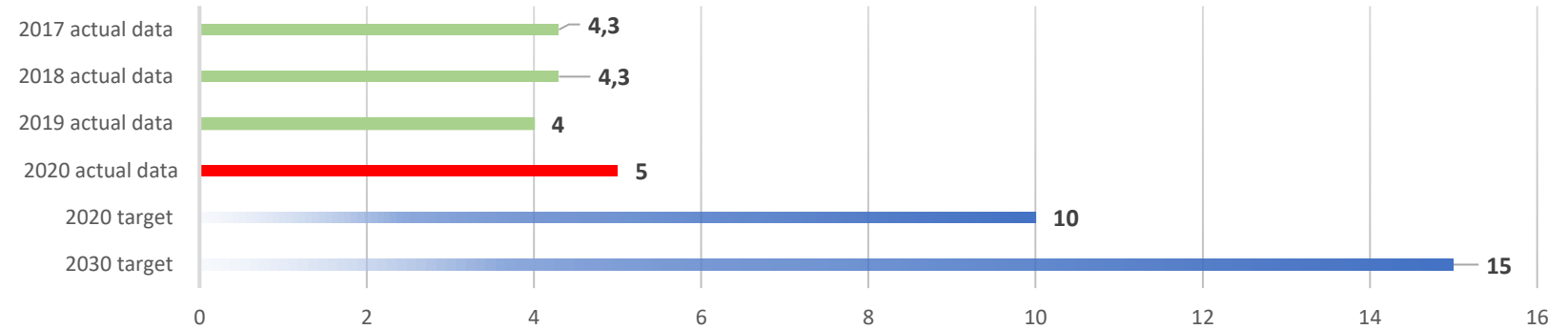
*700 MW national
offshore wind park*

- *Cross-border?*
- *Regional?*

RES in transport sector



RES SHARE IN TRANSPORT SECTOR



15%

2030

Electricmobility

Light duty transport/vechiles and public transport, development of EV infrastructure

Biomethane and hydrogen use

Public and freight transport; development of production and fillin infrastructure

Liquid biofuel

Obligations for fuel suppliers regarding the blending of biofuels, promotion of advanced biofuels



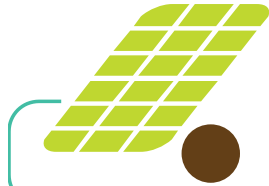
Thank you



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
ENERGETIKOS MINISTERIJA

How will the remote accounting system work?

1 Solar energy is produced off-site
(the service can be provided by
third parties)



2

A storage fee is paid for each KWh
transmitted through the distribution
network

3

Electricity produced at the
consumer's bill outside the place of
consumption is deducted from the
amount of electricity consumed

