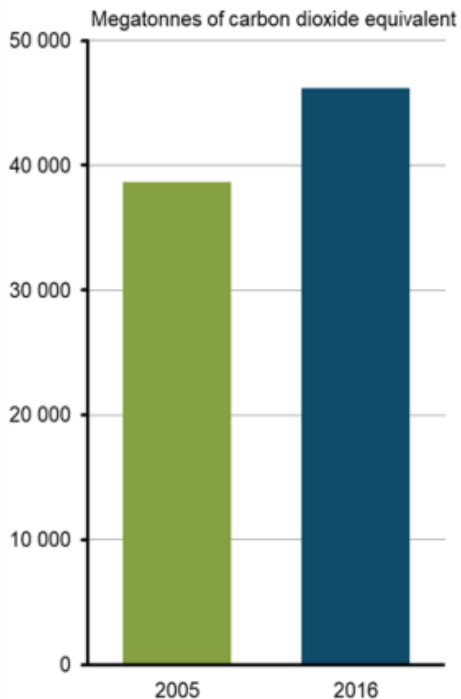


# Climate Change Policy in Lithuania: main aspects and challenges

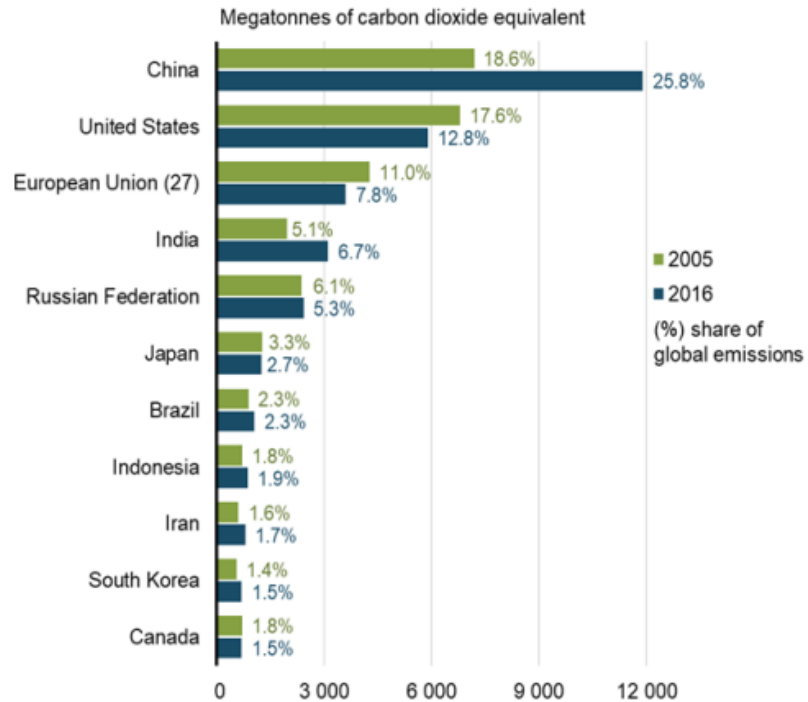
Jurga Valainytė  
Climate Policy Group  
Ministry of Environment



### Global greenhouse gas emissions

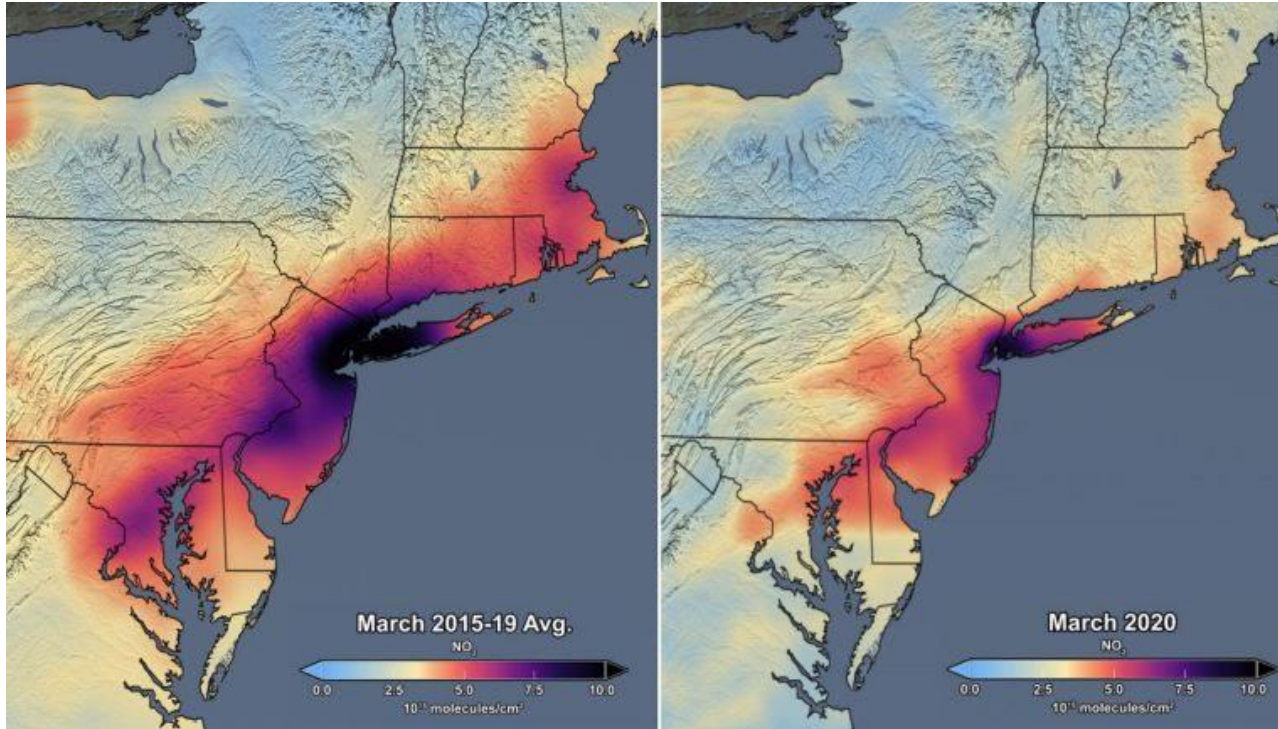


### Greenhouse gas emissions from Canada and the top 10 emitting regions



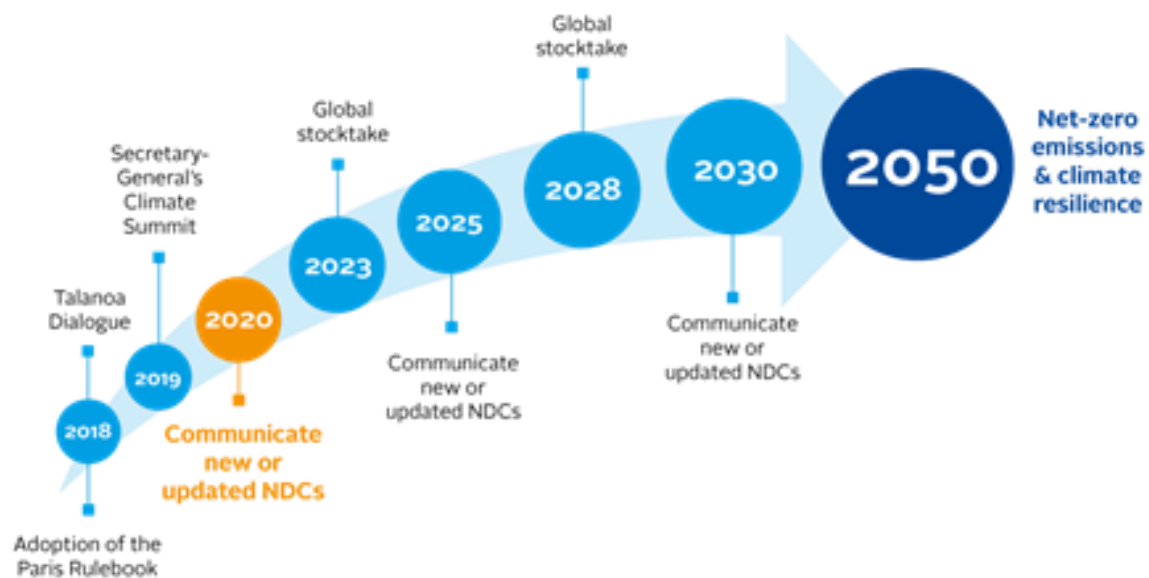
www.canada.ca/environmental-indicators

# Pandemic impact



- This image released by NASA shows the average concentration of atmospheric nitrogen dioxide in March of 2015-19. (left), compared to March of 2020.

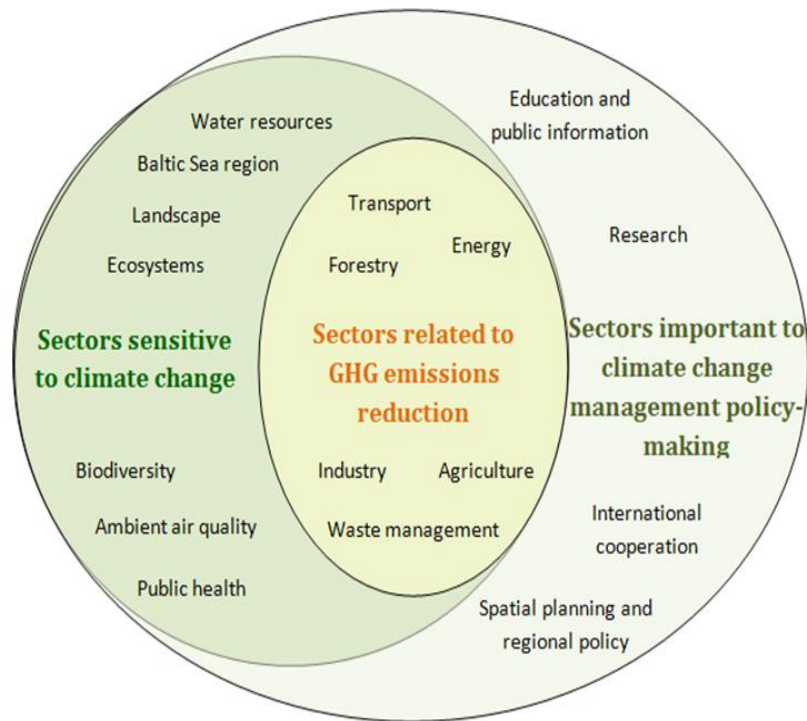
## AMBITION MECHANISM IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Source: [wri.org/publication/ndc-enhancement-by-2020](https://www.wri.org/publication/ndc-enhancement-by-2020)



# The National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy



## *Vision of climate change management policy until 2050*

By 2050, Lithuania aims to achieve climate neutrality, ensure the resilience of its economic sectors and ecosystems to the environmental changes caused by climate change, and develop a low-carbon, competitive and socially fair economy through sustainable financing and investment.



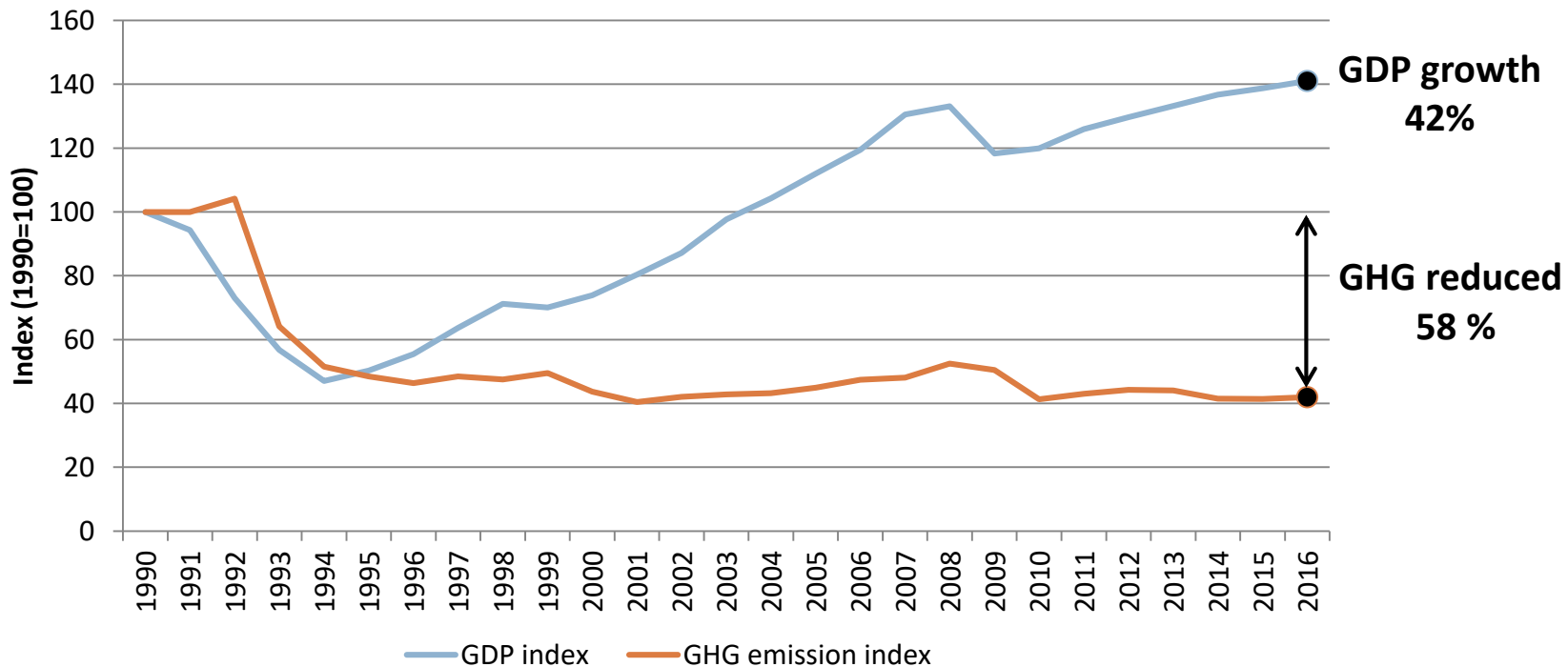
# Lithuania is Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy/2020

- The goals and objectives of the **Strategy** until 2050 (adopted in 2012):
  - **short-term (until 2020);**
  - **indicative mid-term (till 2030 and till 2040);**
  - and **long-term (until 2050).**
- The **Inter-institutional Action Plan on the Implementation of the Goals and Objectives for 2013–2020** of the Strategy sets out measures, appropriations, responsible institutions and evaluation criteria for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

**The strategic goal of Lithuania's climate change mitigation policy is to make sure that the growth of the country's economy is much faster than the increase of GHG emissions.**

For the purpose of monitoring of the implementation of this strategic goal, an assessment criterion has been set in the form of GHG emissions per GDP unit (ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e/Eur1 million GDP).

## Changes of GDP and GHG emission index in Lithuania





# Emission reduction targets

**EU GHG 2020 target: -20% compared to 1990**

**EU ETS -21% compared to 2005**

**Non EU-ETS -10% compared to 2005**

**Lithuania's target +15% compared to 2005**

**EU GHG 2030 target: at least -40% compared to 1990**

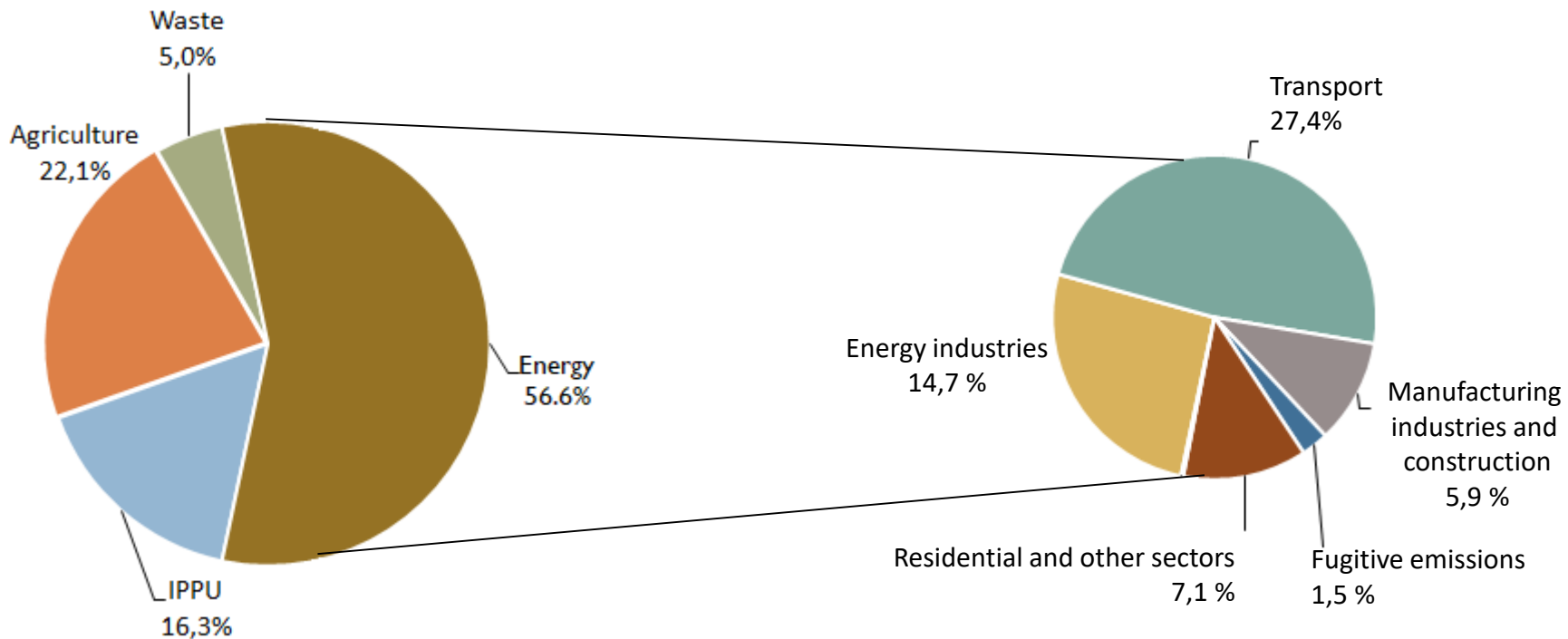
**EU ETS -43% compared to 2005**

**Non EU-ETS -30% compared to 2005**

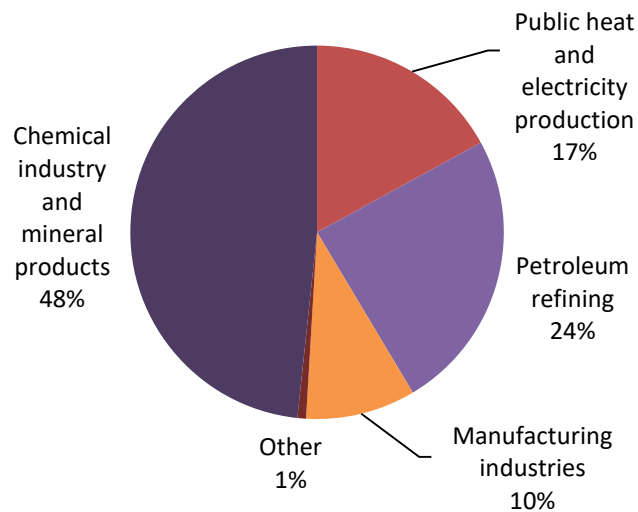
**Lithuania's target -9% compared to 2005**



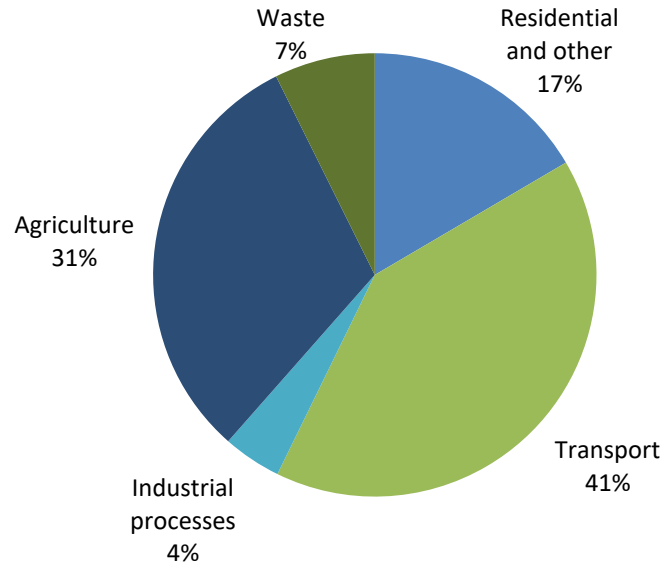
## Share of GHG emissions by sector



# EU-ETS sectors (31% GHG) in 2017



# Non-ETS sectors (69% GHG) in 2017





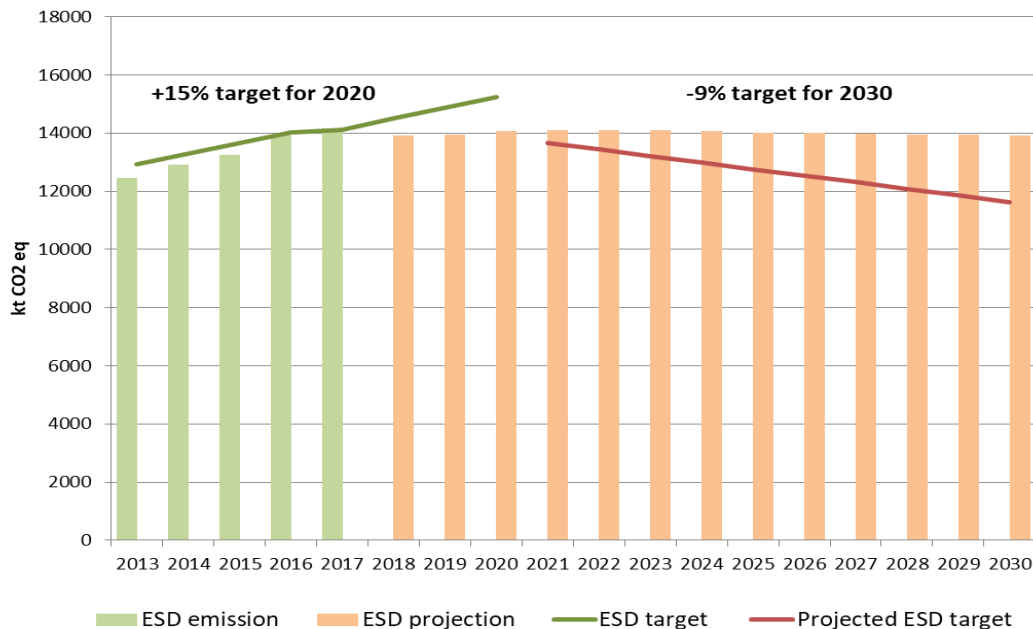
# Lithuania is Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy/2030

**Updated** Strategy was planned **to be adopted by the end of 2020**. Renewing the Strategy by setting legally binding targets for non-ETS sectors for 2021-2030, indicative target for 2040 and long-term - for 2050. An inter-institutional action plan has been prepared for the implementation of the goals and objectives for 2021-2030 of the Strategy - **National Energy and Climate Action Plan**.

Reducing GHG emission by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 and covering 20% of emissions with LULUCF.

Sector (non-ETS)	Target, compare to 2005	Target, compare to 2016-2018 average
<b>Transport</b>	-9,0%	<b>-31,0%</b>
Agriculture	-9,0%	-12,6%
<b>Industry</b> (including fuel combustion)	-9,0%	<b>-32,8%</b>
Waste management	-40,0%	-9,0%
Energy sector (small combustion plants)	-15,0%	-9,0%
<b>Total non-ETS sector</b>	<b>-9,0%</b>	<b>-17,0%</b>

## Non-EU ETS annual targets till 2020 and projected 2030 targets and GHG emissions with existing measures



The forecasted deficit of **13,7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq.** would cost **344 mEUR** to acquire lacking emission quotas from other EU countries (assuming CO<sub>2</sub> price at 25 EUR/t).



## Key policies and measures

Sectors affected	National sectorial measures
<b>Renewable energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cogeneration using biomass and waste</li><li>• Wind, solar, geothermal energy</li><li>• Biofuels in transport</li></ul>
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agreements with energy producers</li><li>• Modernization of multi-apartment and public buildings</li><li>• Standards for energy performance in buildings</li></ul>
<b>Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investments in public transport and cycling infrastructure</li><li>• Electrification of railway</li><li>• Electric vehicles</li><li>• Road signs</li></ul>
<b>Industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promotion of innovation</li><li>• Research and development</li></ul>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biogas production from agriculture waste</li><li>• Reduction of nitrates and chemical fertilizers</li><li>• Innovative technologies for treatment of manure</li><li>• Sustainable agriculture farming</li></ul>

- Other cross-cutting climate-related policies:
  - The National Reform Programme,
  - National Sustainable Development Strategy,
  - National Progress Programme,
  - Sectoral policies and programmes,  
(determined in all economy sectors by 2020 and will require to be amended and intensified for the implementation GHG reduction targets beyond 2020).

# Challenges

- Insuring consistency of **integrated GHG and energy projections**
- Identification of Policies and Measures beyond 2020 (*inter-institutional dialogue with Ministries*)
- Identification of potential PaMs without certainty on available financial resources from Multi-Annual Financial Framework beyond 2020
- Development of **NECP as investment plan** identifying the most cost efficient sectorial development measures





**Thank you**

