

**2017 PROGRESS REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE
PROMOTION AND USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES**

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Introduction

The 2017 Report of the Republic of Lithuania on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources ('Report') has been drawn up in accordance with the Procedure for the submission to the European Commission of the Progress Report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources, as approved by Resolution No 1314 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 September 2010 approving this Procedure, 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 L 140, 2009, p. 16) (henceforth 'Directive 2009/28/EC') and the template for Member State progress reports under Directive 2009/28/EC drawn up by the European Commission^[2] used to ensure that Member State reports are complete, cover all the requirements laid down in Article 22 of Directive 2009/28/EC and are comparable with each other, over time and with National Renewable Energy Action Plans submitted by Member States in 2010.

Consumption of energy from renewable sources in energy-consuming sectors and its share in gross final energy consumption were calculated in accordance with the Methodology for calculating the share of renewable energy from gross final energy consumption, as approved by Order No 1-170 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 June 2017 approving the Methodology for calculating the share of renewable energy from gross final energy consumption.

The Report relies on information and data provided or published by 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 and enterprises, institutions and organisations subordinate to them, Statistics Lithuania, electricity, heat producers and biofuel producers.

^[2] <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/links-member-state-reporting>

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

Table 1: Sectoral (electricity, heating and cooling, and transport) and overall shares of energy from renewable sources¹

	2015	2016
Energy from renewable sources: heating and cooling ² (%)	46.15	46.07
Energy from renewable sources: electricity ³ (%)	15.55	16.82
Energy from renewable sources: transport ⁴ (%)	4.56	3.63
Overall share of energy from renewable sources ⁵ (%)	25.77	25.46

Table 1a: Calculation table for the renewable energy contribution of each sector to final energy consumption (ktoe)⁶

	2015	2016
(A) Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling	1 086.1	1 131.8
(B) Gross final consumption of electricity from energy from renewable sources	151.8	171.1
(C) Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport	69.0	58.2
(D) Gross total consumption of energy from renewable sources ⁷	1 307.0	1 361.2

Table 1b: Total actual contribution (installed capacity, gross electricity generation) 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 electricity⁸

	2015		2016	
	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
Hydro ⁹ :	877	427.2	877	432.8
non pumped	117	425.5	117	431.4
<1 MW	18	56.1	19	58.8
1MW–10 MW	9	24.6	8	22.2
>10MW	90	344.8	90	350.4
	2015		2016	
	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
pumped				
mixed ¹⁰	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-
Solar:	69	73.3	70	66.5
photovoltaic	69	73.3	70	66.5
concentrated solar	-	-	-	-
Tide, wave,	-	-	-	-
Wind:	436	835.7	509	1 078.3
onshore	436	835.7	509	1 078.3
offshore	-	-	-	-

¹ Facilitates comparison with Table 3 and Table 4a of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan ('the NREAP')

² Share of renewable energy in heating and cooling: 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 renewable energy in electricity: 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 NREAP applies.

⁴ Share of renewable energy in transport: 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 NREAP applies.

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

⁶ Facilitates comparison with Table 4 of the NREAP.

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 Facilitates comparison with Table 10a of the NREAP.

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

¹⁰ In accordance with new Eurostat methodology.

Biomass ¹¹ :	66	404.5	68	384.9
<i>solid biomass</i>	45	318.2	45	262.2
<i>biogas</i>	21	86.3	23	122.7
<i>bioliquids</i>	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1 448	1 740.7	1 524	1 962.5
<i>of which in combined heat</i>		404.5		384.9

Table 1c: Total actual contribution (final energy consumption¹²) 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)¹³

	2015	2016
Geothermal (excluding low temperature geothermal heat in heat pump applications)	0.8	1.0
Solar	-	-
Biomass ¹⁴ :	1 076.3	1 120.4
<i>solid biomass</i>	1 066.7	1 110.0
<i>biogas</i>	9.6	10.5
<i>bioliquids</i>	-	-
Renewable energy from heat pumps:	-	-
- of which aerothermal		
- of which geothermal		
- of which hydrothermal		
TOTAL	1 077.1	1 121.4
<i>Of which district heating¹⁵</i>	42.1 %	44.2 %
<i>Of which biomass in households¹⁶</i>	45.2%	42.8 %

Table 1d: Total actual contribution from each renewable energy technology in [Member State] to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for shares of energy from renewable resources in the transport sector (ktoe)^{17, 18}

	2015	2016
- Bioethanol	9.7	6.5
- Biodiesel (FAME)	57.8	50.1
- Hydrotreated vegetable oil	-	-
- Biomethane	-	-
- Fischer-Tropsch diesel	-	-
- Bio-ETBE	-	-
- Bio-MTBE	-	-
- Bio-DME	-	-
- Bio-TAEE	-	-
Biobutanol	-	-
- Biomethanol	-	-
- Pure vegetable oil	-	-
Total sustainable biofuels	67.5	56.6
Of which:	-	-
sustainable biofuels produced from feedstock listed in Part A, Annex IX	67.5	56.6
other sustainable biofuels eligible for the target set out in Article 3(4)e	-	-
sustainable biofuels produced from feedstock listed in Part B, Annex IX	-	-
sustainable biofuels for which the contribution towards the renewable energy target is limited according to Article 3(4)(d)	-	-
Imported from third countries	-	-
Hydrogen from renewables	-	-
Renewable electricity	1.46	1.7
Of which	-	-

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

¹² Direct use and district heating as defined in Article 5(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

¹³ Facilitates comparison with Table 1 of the NREAP.

¹⁴ Take into account only those complying with applicable sustainability criteria, (cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph of Directive 2009/28/EC).

¹⁵ District heating and / or cooling from total renewable heating and cooling consumption.

¹⁶ From the total renewable heating and cooling consumption.

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.

consumed in road transport	0.76	0.85
consumed in rail transport	0.24	0.28
consumed in other transport sectors	0.46	0.57

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 Plan¹⁹ (Article 22(1)(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

Table 2: Overview of all policies and measures of 2015-2016

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
Measures of general scope					
<p>1. The National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources, as approved by Resolution No 789 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 June 2010 approving the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources. The 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>The 2010-2015 Plan of implementing measures for the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources, as approved by Order No 1-180 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 June 2010 approving the Plan of implementing measures for the National Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources.</p>	Regulatory	Increased use of renewable energy sources. The share of renewable energy sources in the country's gross final consumption of energy would reach at least 23 % in 2020	Energy producers and consumers, public and local authorities, science and higher education institutions	Ongoing	2010-2020
<p>2. Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources</p> <p>The purpose of this Law is to ensure sustainable development of the use of renewable energy sources, promote further development and introduction of innovative technologies and consumption of generated energy, 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 resources.</p>	Regulatory	Increased use of renewable energy sources. The share of renewable energy sources in the country's gross final consumption of energy would reach at least 23 % in 2020 and this share would be further	Energy producers and consumers, public and local authorities	Ongoing	Since 2011

¹⁹ <http://www.avei.lt/assets/pdf/2017-07/Veiksmu-planas-78.pdf>

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
<p>3. Law No XI-2023 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Market in Energy Resources</p> <p>Purpose of this Law:</p> <p>1. This Law establishes a legal framework for the organisation, administration, regulation, supervision and monitoring of the Lithuanian market in energy resources, and governs 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 governed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Electricity, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Natural Gas, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources and/or other laws which lay down specific requirements to be met by trade in energy or energy resources.</p> <p>3. When energy resources are acquired by energy undertakings to produce electricity and/or heat, the energy exchange method for acquiring energy resources for the production of electricity and/or heat laid down in this Law or in legislation adopted for its implementation has priority over other methods for acquiring energy resources laid down in other legal acts. Methods for 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 regulatory requirements regarding the source and/or method of acquiring energy resources. <i>(the paragraph repealed as from 15 July 2016)</i></p>	Regulatory	<p>increased</p> <p>Increased transparency in biofuel trading, increased competitiveness and creation of a legal framework for trade in energy resources</p>	Energy producers and biofuel vendors	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>4. The 2012-2020 National Forest Sector Development Programme</p> <p>Measures to implement the 2008-2012 Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, as approved by Resolution No 189 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 25 February 2009 approving the Measures to implement the 2008-2012 Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>The 2012-2020 National Forest Sector Development Programme, as approved by Resolution No 569 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 23</p>	Regulatory	<p>Increased annual amount of felling waste and unsellable small timber used as biofuel: 300 000 m³ in 2015; 500 000 m³ in 2020</p>	State forest enterprises; private forest owners	Ongoing	2012-2020

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
<p>May 2012 approving the 2012-2020 National Forest Sector Development Programme. The Programme was drawn up in the light 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 which 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>					
<p>5. Separation of the biodegradable fraction of municipal and economic waste:</p> <p>(A) Determination of the composition of mixed municipal wastes and assessment of the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes.</p> <p>A procedure is laid down for assessing the composition of mixed municipal wastes entering mechanical-biological and mechanical treatment facilities and other waste sorting facilities, the composition of wastes being sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills or wastes remaining after treatment in mechanical-biological or mechanical treatment facilities and intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein, for submitting reports on the composition of the mixed municipal wastes received in mechanical-biological and mechanical treatment facilities and assessing the amounts of biodegradable waste, and reports on the composition of the mixed municipal wastes sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes landfilled therein.</p> <p>Article 7 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The National Strategic Waste Management Plan, as approved by Resolution No 519 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 12 April 2002 approving the National Strategic Waste Management Plan.</p>	Regulatory	Development of municipal waste use in energy production	Operators of waste sorting facilities, operators of regional non-hazardous waste landfills, legal entities established by municipalities and tasked with the administration of the municipal waste management system, municipalities within the municipal waste management region, regional environmental protection departments of the Ministry of the Environment and the Environmental	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>The Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes, as 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 and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes.</p>			Protection Agency		
<p>(B) Separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste</p> <p>A procedure is laid down for determining the biodegradable fraction of municipal and/or industrial (i.e. waste from production and other economic activities) waste and solid recovered fuel used to produce energy from renewable sources. Also, requirements are laid down for economic operators which produce biogas or solid recovered fuel from municipal and/or production and other economic waste; use solid recovered fuel, municipal and/or production and other economic waste for energy production; operate regional non-hazardous waste landfills and/or supervise closed non-hazardous waste landfills accumulating landfill biogases; use landfill biogas and other biogas for energy production. The biodegradable fraction of municipal waste and/or waste generated by manufacturing or other economic activity is a renewable source.</p> <p>Articles 7, 9, 10 and 27 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Article 6 of Law No X-1005 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection.</p> <p>The Methodology for separating out the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste, as 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 separating out the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste.</p>	Regulatory	Development of the use of municipal and/or economic waste to produce energy	Economic operators producing and/or using biogas and solid recovered fuel from municipal and/or economic waste and operating or supervising landfills	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>6. Training of specialists installing small-scale installations for producing energy from renewable sources and monitoring of the quality of their work:</p> <p>(A) Training for certification of specialists installing installations for producing energy from renewable sources</p> <p>The training procedure and conditions are laid down for the certification of specialists (installers) installing (including commissioning and adjustment) of small-scale (up to 100 kW nominal output capacity) biomass boilers and non-stonework heaters, geothermal systems and heat pumps, solar light installations and solar energy installations for producing heat energy, 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 L 140, 2009, p. 16). Installers are trained for initial certification at the training courses organised by installer training establishments under the following non-formal education programmes on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) biomass boilers and non-stonework heaters; 2) geothermal systems and heat pumps; 3) solar light and solar energy installations for producing heat energy. <p>Articles 5 and 45 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Training Procedure for the certification of specialists installing installations for the production of energy from renewable sources, as approved by Order No 1-329 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2014 approving the Training Procedure for the certification of specialists installing installations for the production of energy from renewable sources.</p>	Regulatory	Training procedure and conditions for the certification of installers are laid down	Installers, establishments training them, the designated public authority	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>(B) Certification of specialists installing installations for producing energy from renewable sources</p> <p>The following is laid down for specialists installing installations for producing energy from renewable sources and other energy employees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) qualification and qualification improvement requirements; 2) lists of categories and areas of activities and work; 3) the main functions of participants in the certification process, the certification procedure and requirements for the register of their certificates; 4) dispute resolution arrangements. <p>Articles 5 and 45 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Articles 6 and 28 of Law No XI-884 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy.</p> <p>The Certification Procedure for employees constructing and operating energy facilities and installations, as approved by Order No 1-220 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 November 2012 approving the Certification Procedure for employees constructing and operating energy facilities and installations.</p>	Regulatory	Procedure and conditions for the certification of specialists installing installations for producing energy from renewable sources and other energy employees are laid down	Energy employees, including installers, the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy, certification bodies, energy undertakings	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>(C) Procedure and conditions are laid down for the quality monitoring of installation operations performed by energy employees installing (including commissioning and adjustment) small-scale (up to 100 kW nominal output capacity) installations producing energy from renewable sources (biomass boilers and non-stonework heaters, geothermal systems and heat pumps, solar light installations and solar energy facilities for producing energy) ('installations').</p> <p>Articles 5 and 45 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Quality Monitoring Procedure for installation operations of installations for the production of energy from renewable sources, as approved by Order No 1-330 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2014 approving the Quality Monitoring Procedure for installation</p>	Regulatory	Procedure and conditions are laid down for the quality monitoring of installation operations by installers	Installers, certification bodies, the supervisory authority	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
operations of installations for the production of energy from renewable sources.					
<p>7. Wider use of felling waste in energy generation:</p> <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 key biological, environmental and technological requirements for felling (wood preparation and extraction) in forests have been set out:</p> <p>1) 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;</p> <p>2) 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 habitats for protected species and ensuring conditions for soil preparation and forest restoration.</p> <p>Article 16 of Law No X-240 of the Republic of Lithuania on Forests.</p> <p>The Rules on felling, as approved by Order No D1-79 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 January 2010 approving the Rules on felling.</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 drawing up, coordination, approval, registration and quality control of all internal forest management projects of any form of ownership are regulated, and it is stipulated that the design part of an internal forest management project is to include an estimate of the amount of potentially usable felling waste.</p> <p>Article 14 of Law No X-240 of the Republic of Lithuania on Forests.</p> <p>The Rules for the drawing up of internal forest management projects, as approved by Order No D1-406 of the Minister for the Environment of the</p>	Regulatory	Development of biomass use in energy production	Authors of the forest management project (authors the forest management project and/or legal entities drawing up forest management projects)	Ongoing	Since 2011

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
<p>Republic of Lithuania of 1 September 2006 approving the Rules for the drawing-up of forest management schemes and the preparation of internal forest management projects.</p>					
<p>8. The 2011-2015 Lithuanian State Geological Survey Programme.</p> <p>Article 4(1) of Law No X-1034 of the Republic of Lithuania on Subsoil.</p> <p>The 2011-2015 Lithuanian State Geological Survey Programme 'Survey of the spatial, renewable and non-traditional subsoil resources (geological resources)', as approved by Order No D1-743 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 September 2010 approving the 2011-2015 Lithuanian State Geological Survey Programme '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	Implemented	2010-2015
<p>9. Simplification of the building permit issuance procedures for installations generating energy from renewable energy sources</p> <p>Until 1 January 2017, to simply the building permit issuance procedures for installations, including those generating energy from renewable energy sources, the following was established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a list of simple structures and specific features for classifying structures as simple structures; 2) features and technical parameters of buildings classified as simple structures and simple structures of engineering facilities; 3) qualification requirements for non-certified persons supervising the design and construction of simple structures and the implementation of construction projects. <p>As from 1 January 2017, the following was established for the same purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) classification of structures by their intended use; 2) a list of structures classified under the category of special structures; 3) a list of simple structures and the features and technical parameters of buildings classified as simple structures and simple structures of engineering facilities. <p>Articles 2, 10 and 20 of Law No I-1240 the Republic of Lithuania on Construction.</p>	Regulatory	Improved procedures for issuing building permits	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2010

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
<p>Technical Construction Regulation STR 1.01.07:2010 'Simple structures', as approved by Order No D1-812 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 September 2010 approving Technical Construction Regulation STR1.01.07:2010 'Simple structures'. [<i>invalid as from 1 January 2017</i>]</p> <p>Articles 2, 4 and 24 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Construction (as amended by Law No XII-2573 of 30 June 2016).</p> <p>Technical Construction Regulation STR 1.01.03:2017 'Classification of structures', as approved by Order No D1-713 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 October 2016 approving Technical Construction Regulation 'Classification of structures'.</p>					
<p>10. Low-energy buildings where a major proportion of energy comes from renewable energy sources:</p> <p>Until 1 January 2017, to increase the use of energy from renewable sources in buildings; to contribute to the achievement of the mandatory target of a 20 % share of energy from renewable sources in overall European Union energy consumption by 2020; use of renewable energy sources, passive heating and cooling elements, adequate natural lighting and building design. The design of new buildings is to consider using engineering systems that are high-efficiency and/or ensure the use of renewable energy sources, giving the main reasons justifying the selected design solutions.</p> <p>As from 1 January 2017, the design of new buildings (parts thereof) is to consider using engineering systems that are high-efficiency and/or ensure the use of renewable energy sources, giving the main reasons justifying the selected design solutions. The design of the engineering systems of a building (part thereof) which are the most efficient in terms of energy performance is to give priority to the systems with the lowest factor of non-renewable primary energy and the highest factor of renewable primary energy of the energy source used for energy production, and the coefficient of useful operation of installations in these systems is the highest. The certificate of energy performance of a building (part thereof) has to provide data about the renewable primary energy input.</p> <p>Articles 8 and 51 of Law No I-1240 of the Republic of Lithuania on</p>	Regulatory	Increased use and efficiency improvement of energy from renewable sources	Designers and investors	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>Construction.</p> <p>Paragraph 1.10 and subparagraph 1.2.27 of Resolution No 280 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 February 2002 on the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Construction.</p> <p>Technical Construction Regulation 2.01.09:2005 'Energy performance of buildings. Energy performance certification', as 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'. <i>[invalid as from 1 January 2017]</i></p> <p>Technical Construction Regulation STR 2.01.02:2016 'Design and certification of energy performance of buildings' as approved by Order No D1-754 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 11 November 2016 approving Technical Construction Regulation STR 2.01.02:2016 'Design and certification of energy performance of buildings'.</p>					
<p>11. European Union structural assistance</p> <p>Measures of the 2007-2013 European Union Structural Assistance Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion:</p> <p>The Annex to the Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion, as 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.</p> <p>The Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K 'Use of renewable energy sources for energy production', as approved by Order No 4-442 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 September 2008. Projects were selected by means of a tendering procedure. In force as from 2008.</p> <p>The Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-06-V 'Use of renewable energy sources for energy production', as approved by Order No 4-922 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic</p>	Financial	Construction and upgrading of facilities which use renewable energy sources to produce energy. Increased capacity of energy production using biomass (by 160 MW) and new energy production capacity using biomass installed (50) under Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02- K. Increased capacity of energy	Energy producers	Implemented	2008-2016

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
of Lithuania of 20 September 2012. Projects were selected by means of a State planning procedure. In force as from 2012.		production using biomass (by 30.5 MW) and new energy production capacity using biomass installed (4) under Measure VP3-3.4-UM-06-V.			
<p>12. Renewable energy sources for industry LT+ (Measure <u>No 04.2. 1-LVPA-K-836</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>Installing the capacity for producing energy from renewable energy sources and developing new more efficient technologies and installing them at industrial enterprises in order to use energy for the internal needs of the enterprises and ensuring the supply of excess energy to other industrial enterprises or its transfer to centralised energy networks.</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>The Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure No 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 4-647 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 October 2016 on the Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure No 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.</p>	Financial	Additional capacity of energy production from renewable sources (20.57 MW)	SMEs and large industrial enterprises	Ongoing	2014-2023
13. Promoting high-efficiency cogeneration in Vilnius city (Measure No	Financial	The share of	Vilnius Combined	Ongoing	2014-2023

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
<p><u>04.1.1-LVPA-V-108</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>Development of the use of energy from renewable sources for efficient heat and power production at the combined heat and power plant in Vilnius</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-V-108 'Promotion of high-efficiency cogeneration in Vilnius city' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 1-108 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 April 2017 approving Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-V-108 'Promotion of high-efficiency cogeneration in Vilnius city' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.</p>		<p>energy from renewable sources in the final energy balance: 23 %; additional production capacity for energy from renewable sources: 228 MW</p>	<p>Heat and Power Plant (<i>UAB Vilniaus kogeneracinė jėgainė</i>) and Lietuvos energija, UAB</p>		
<p>14. Development of municipal waste incineration capacity (Measure <u>No 05.2.1-APVA-V-022</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>Construction of facilities for incinerating (use for energy generation) municipal waste</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p>	Financial	<p>The share of landfilled municipal waste: 30 %; the developed capacity to generate energy from municipal waste: 160 000 tonnes per year</p>	Vilnius Combined Heat and Power Plant	Ongoing	2014-2023

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
<p>Paragraph 65 of the Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 1090 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 October 2014 approving the Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>The Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 05.2.1-APVA-V-022 'Development of municipal waste incineration capacity' of Priority 5 'Environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources and adapting to climate change' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No D1-224 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 March 2017 approving the Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 05.2.1-APVA-V-022 'Development of municipal waste incineration capacity' of Priority 5 'Environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources and adapting to climate change' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p>					
<p>15. Promotion of small-scale biofuel cogeneration (Measure <u>No 04.1.1-LVPA-K-110</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>The installation of new biofuel-based high-efficiency cogeneration units (with an electrical power of up to 5 MW and a rated thermal input not exceeding 20 MW) in district heating systems (except in Vilnius and Kaunas)</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-K-110 'Promotion of high-efficiency biofuel-based cogeneration' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 1-338 of the Minister for Energy of the</p>	Financial	The share of energy from renewable sources in the final energy balance: 23 %; additional capacity of energy production from renewable sources: 18 MW	Heat suppliers and (potential) independent heat producers	Ongoing	2014-2023

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
<p>Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2016 approving Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1 -LVPA-K-110 'Promotion of high-efficiency biofuel-based cogeneration' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.</p>					
<p>16. The 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programmes</p> <p>The 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Commission Decision No C(2007)5076 of 19 October 2007. Measures included in the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme promote the use of renewable energy sources. Aid intensity varies from 40 to 65 % of eligible project costs.</p> <p>The 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015. Measures included in the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme promote the use of felling waste and biogas. Aid intensity varies from 40 to 65 % of eligible project costs.</p> <p>https://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/kaimo-pletra</p>	Financial	Electricity generation at wind power plants, biogas production	Farmers	<p>2007-2013 Implemented 2015</p> <p>2014-2020 Ongoing</p>	<p>2007-2013 as from 2007</p> <p>2014-2020 Since 2014</p>
<p>17. Investments in forestry technologies (<u>Measure</u> of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme)</p> <p>Facilitating the supply and use of renewable energy sources, by-products, wastes, residues and other non-food raw material, for the purposes of the bio-economy.</p> <p>The 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Financial Plan for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)852 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Order No 3D-507 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 August 2014 approving the Administration</p>	Financial	Development of the use of renewable energy sources	Owners of private forests, municipalities and micro and small enterprises	Ongoing	2014-2020

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
<p>Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme</p> <p>18. Support for investments in agricultural holdings (<u>Measure</u> of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme).</p> <p>Activities supported under the measure :</p> <p>1) production of biogas at a livestock farm from farm waste. Biogas and heat and power produced can be used only for the needs of the holding;</p> <p>2) cultivation of short rotation coppice.</p> <p>The 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Financial Plan for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Order No 3D-507 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 August 2014 approving the Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme.</p>	Financial	Development of the use of renewable energy sources	Persons pursuing agricultural activities and having registered in their names a family farm and holding	Ongoing	2014-2020
<p>19. The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund</p> <p>(A) Article 10 of Law No VIII-1183 of the Republic of Lithuania on Pollution Tax</p> <p>The Procedure for the implementation and monitoring of investment projects financed from the funds of the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund's programme, as approved by Order No 437 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 August 2003 approving the Procedure for the implementation and monitoring of investment projects financed from the funds of the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund's programme.</p> <p>(B) Article 10 of Law No XI-329 of the Republic of Lithuania on Financial Instruments for Climate Change Management</p> <p>The Procedure for the use of funds from the Special Programme for Climate Change, as approved by Order No D1-275 of the Minister for the Environment</p>	Financial	Construction of facilities using renewable energy resources for the production of energy	Energy producers	Ongoing	Since 2003
	Financial	Construction of facilities Using renewable energy resources using for energy production	Energy producers	Ongoing	Since 2010

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
of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 April 2010 approving the Procedure for the use of funds from the Special Programme for Climate Change.					
<p>20. 'Renewable energy sources in Lithuania' website</p> <p>This website, available in both Lithuanian and English, is a joint project by the State Enterprise 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 in Lithuania and the funding mechanisms. It offers calculators that help determine possible energy outputs from specific renewable energy sources (RES) and estimate the energy demand. The website has an interactive map of the RES power plants operating in Lithuania which allows user-friendly searching by location, specific RES type and installed capacity of the power plant. It also provides statistics on RES use in Lithuania and the European Union, research reports and other publications.</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
Electricity					
<p>21. Priority transport of electricity from renewable energy sources in electricity transmission and distribution networks</p> <p>Electricity grid operators must give priority to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution at transparent and non-discriminatory rates of the full amount of electricity from renewable energy sources 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> <p>Article 17 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p>	Regulatory	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Transmission system operator and distribution system operator, producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>22. Reduced grid connection rates for power plants using renewable energy sources</p> <p>The grid connection 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 is 	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Implemented	From 2011 to 31 July 2015

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
<p>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.</p> <p>Article 21 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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.</p> <p>Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electrical installations, as approved by Resolution No O3-235 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electrical installations.</p>					
<p>23. Tariffs for the buying-in of electricity from renewable energy sources</p> <p>Fixed tariffs for electricity from energy from renewable sources are set for power plants of the installed capacity of more than 10 kW, and the maximum level of the fixed tariff is set for producers participating in the auction which produce electricity from renewable energy sources and supply it to the grid and which have not used, after the entry into force of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources, funds from the national financing programme for the development of renewable energy sources and/or the financing programmes for the development of renewable energy sources of municipalities, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Article 3(2)(1) of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources</p> <p>The Methodology for setting tariffs for electricity generated from renewable energy sources, as approved by Resolution No O3-233 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for setting tariffs for electricity generated from renewable energy sources.</p>	Financial	Increase in electricity generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Implemented	From 10 August 2011 to 31 July 2015
24. Ensuring power grid access and grid optimisation	Regulatory	Improved access	Transmission	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>Services of public interest cover the connection of the power plants of renewable energy sources to power grids and the optimisation, development and/or reconstruction of the power grids by the grid operator, ensuring the development of production using renewable energy.</p> <p>Article 21 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Procedure for the provision of public-interest services in the electricity sector, as approved by Resolution No 916 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 July 2012 approving the Procedure for the provision of public-interest services in the electricity sector.</p> <p>Requirements relating to the Procedure for the use of power grids, as approved by 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 power grids which lay down the general principles and procedure for the drawing up of the Procedure for grid use.</p>		to the electricity grid for installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources	system and distribution network operators		
<p>25. Reservation of power grid capacity and transfer capability</p> <p>Electricity grid operators reserve capacity in the power 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. In cooperation with the distribution network operator, the electricity transmission system operator publishes on its website and updates regularly relevant data about the exiting available capacity and transfer capabilities of electricity transmission networks. The costs incurred by power grid operators as a result of reserving power grid capacity and transfer capabilities 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 approved by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy in the manner and under the conditions laid down by legislation.</p> <p>Articles 3 and 20 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p>	Financial	Ensuring power grid capacity and transfer capability for the transport of electricity generated from renewable energy sources	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2012

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
<p>The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as approved by 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.</p> <p>The AB LITGRID procedure for the use of power grids by power generators, as 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 power grids by power generators, as endorsed by Resolution No O3-201 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 27 July 2012.</p>					
<p>26. Balancing of electricity and reservation of electricity generating capacity where renewable energy sources are used</p> <p>Electricity producers using renewable energy sources to produce electricity are released from responsibility for the balancing of generated electricity and are guaranteed the reservation of electricity generating capacities during the promotion period.</p> <p>Articles 3 and 20 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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.</p>	Regulatory	Increase In electricity generated from renewable energy sources	Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>27. Guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources</p> <p>The general criteria, conditions, requirements and procedure for guarantees of origin issued for electricity generated from renewable energy sources are laid down. The institution responsible for issuing guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources is the transmission system operator.</p> <p>Articles 5, 28 and 29 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on</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	Ongoing	2005-2016

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
<p>Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Article 76 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy.</p> <p>The Rules on the provision of guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources, as 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. <i>[invalid as from 1 January 2017]</i></p>			<p>generated from renewable energy sources, distribution network operators and the transmission system operator</p>		
<p>28. Authorisations for activity in the electricity sector</p> <p>The procedure is laid down for issuing, amending, updating, duplicating, suspending, renewing, revoking, extending, registering and publishing authorisations for activity in the electricity sector, and legal framework is established in relation to the general criteria, conditions and requirements for activities governed by such authorisations.</p> <p>The following authorisations are issued for activity in the electricity sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to generate electricity; 2) to develop electricity generation capacity; 3) to build a direct line; 4) to export electricity to countries other than the Member States; 5) to import electricity from countries other than the Member States; 6) for the independent electricity supply activity. <p>Articles 16 and 49 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Article 5 of Law No XI-884 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy.</p> <p>Articles 6 and 16 of Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy.</p> <p>The Rules for granting authorisations for activity in the electricity sector, as approved by Order No 1-212 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 October 2013 approving the Rules for granting authorisations for activity in the electricity sector.</p>	Regulatory	Legally regulated issuance of authorisations for electricity-related activities in the renewable energy sector	Producers of electricity producing electricity from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2013

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
<p>29. Customers producing electricity</p> <p>Accounts of the amounts of electricity generated at electricity producing customers' solar light power plants with the installed capacity not exceeding 10 kW and of the amounts of electricity generated at electricity producing customers' solar light power plants, constructed on State- or municipally owned buildings which are controlled by budgetary or public institutions under trust or integrated in these buildings, with the installed capacity not exceeding 50 kW and not exceeding half of the capacity permitted for the producing customers' facilities are kept based on the readings of metering devices recording electricity consumption and generation. The producing customer does not pay, with respect to the quantity of electricity that during the accumulation period was supplied to the power grid and then used for own needs and economic purposes, for the public-interest services and the services provided by network operators, with the exception of the price for the use of power grids set for producing customers.</p> <p>Article 20 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Articles 2, 9 and 67 of Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on Electricity.</p>	Financial	Promoting the use of solar light energy for electricity generation at household customers' facilities and budgetary and public institutions	Household customers and budgetary and public institutions	Ongoing	Since 2015
<p>30. Support mechanisms for electricity generated from renewable energy sources by promoting introduction of the most efficient technologies</p> <p>As from 2011, the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy drafted and approved legal acts implementing the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources. The main legal acts are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Resolution No O3-279 of 28 September 2012 approving the Methodology for the pricing of public-interest services in the electricity sector; 2) Resolution No O3-229 of 29 July 2011 approving the Regulations for auctions held for the allocation of promotional quotas; 3) Resolution No O3-233 of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for setting tariffs for electricity generated from renewable energy sources; 4) Resolution No O3-235 of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electrical installations; 	Financial	Increase in energy generation from renewable energy sources	Producers of energy from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	Since 2011

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
5) Resolution No O3-249 of 26 September 2011 determining the maximum level of the fixed tariff.					
Heating and cooling					
<p>31. Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in the production of heating and cooling energy</p> <p>The State (municipalities) promote, under 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 the Heat Sector and in legislation implementing those laws, the production of heat and cooling energy from renewable energy sources, <i>inter alia</i>, by planning and developing the heat and cooling energy production capacity and ensuring the mandatory connection of heat energy production facilities to the heat transmission system and the buying-in of heat energy produced from renewable energy sources on a priority basis. The implementation of projects on the production of heat and/or cooling energy supplied to systems for the provision of heat/cooling or used at industrial enterprises, agricultural and commercial facilities may be financed from the financing sources of the National Programme for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources, in accordance with the procedure and conditions laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources and legislation implementing it.</p> <p>Articles 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 20 and 23 to 26 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>Articles 4 and 10 of Law No IX-1565 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector.</p> <p>The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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.</p>	Regulatory	Wider use of renewable energy sources for heat and cooling energy production	Heating and cooling energy generators and consumers, public and local authorities	Ongoing	Since 2012
32. By reconstructing existing or constructing new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that the Vilnius district heating system is additionally equipped with installations with electric capacity of up to 145 MW/ heat generating capacity of up to 240 MW using renewable and/or indigenous energy resources (municipal waste)	Regulatory	Vilnius district heating system would be additionally equipped with	The State or State-owned companies own at least 51 % of shares in the enterprise	Ongoing	Since 2015

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
<p>Currently, Vilnius and Kaunas boast the most favourable conditions and possibilities for high-efficiency cogeneration due to a rather big basic heat demand. To satisfy that demand, it is possible to produce electricity that is competitive under market conditions. The new Vilnius Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) is projected to produce around 40 % of centrally supplied heat in Vilnius. Considering the forecast heat production cost, the weighted heat production price in Vilnius district heating (DH) system in 2020 could be around 20 % lower as against 2013. Furthermore, the Vilnius CHP would produce about 0.4 TWh of electricity, which would suffice to supply 230 000 households with electricity.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 7 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development.</p>		installations with electric capacity of up to 145 MW/ heat generating capacity of up to 240 MW using renewable and/or indigenous energy resources (municipal waste)	implementing the project and respective voting rights		
<p>33. By reconstructing existing or constructing new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that the Kaunas district heating system is additionally equipped with installations with electricity generating capacity of up to 53 MW/ heat generating capacity of up to 130 MW using renewable and/or indigenous energy resources (municipal waste)</p> <p>Currently, Vilnius and Kaunas boast the most favourable conditions and possibilities for high-efficiency cogeneration due to a rather big basic heat demand. To satisfy that demand, it is possible to produce electricity that is competitive under market conditions. In Kaunas it is planned to build a new high-efficiency waste-fired cogeneration power plant with electrical capacity of around 24 MW and heat generating capacity of about 70 MW. Such capacity will enable the rational use of about 200 000 tonnes of municipal waste generating in the region after sorting and the production of approximately 500 GWh of heat and 170 GWh of power. The power plant will generate about 40 % of Kaunas city heat demand.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 7 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector.</p> <p>The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of</p>	Regulatory	The Kaunas district heating system would be additionally equipped with installations with electrical capacity of up to 53 MW/ heat generating capacity of up to 130 MW using renewable and/or indigenous 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	Since 2015

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
18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development.					
<p>34. By constructing new cogeneration capacities, to ensure that the district heating systems of other cities are additionally equipped with 43 MW electric capacity cogeneration installations powered by biofuels and/or biogas</p> <p>The measure is aimed at reducing heating prices and environmental pollution by giving priority to renewable and/or indigenous energy sources in the fuel mix used for heat production.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 7 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector.</p> <p>The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development.</p>	Regulatory	District heating systems of other cities to be additionally equipped with biofuel and/or biogas cogeneration units with electrical capacity of 43 MW	Legal entities	Planned	As from 2015
<p>35. To install new or upgrade existing heat generation installations using renewable energy resources</p> <p>It is planned to build new installations or to adapt the capacity of the existing installations or to connect the existing installations to district heating, which are compliant with the requirements of Directive 2010/75/EU. Investments should be planned so as to ensure compliance by installations using non-renewable energy sources with the pollution requirements laid down in Directive 2010/75/EU, i.e. priority is given to new heat and/or electricity generating installations using non-renewable energy sources that will replace the existing installations and comply with the pollution requirements laid down in Directive 2010/75/EU, or abatement measures, in order to limit the level of pollution for the currently operating heat generating installations of the district heating that will be used after 2015 to the level set in Directive 2010/75/EU.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 7 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector.</p> <p>The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector</p>	Regulatory	New or upgraded existing heat generation installations using renewable energy resources	Legal entities	Ongoing	Since 2015

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
<p>development.</p> <p>36. Development of cogeneration in the district heating sector by focusing on electricity and heat production from renewable energy resources</p> <p>Revision and/or amendment of legislation in order to ensure the economically viable development of cogeneration in the district heating sector compatible with the strategic lines of development of the electricity sector by focusing on electricity and heat production from renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 7 of Law No IX-1562 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Heat Sector.</p> <p>The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development.</p>	Regulatory	Legislation reviewed and/or amended	State and municipal authorities	Ongoing	Since 2015
<p>37. Promoting the use of biofuel for heat production (Measure <u>No 04.1.1-LVPA-K-109</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>Installation of biofuel-based heat production installations (with heat generating capacity of up to 10MW) in reconstructed or new boiler facilities by replacing fossil fuel in the production of centrally supplied heat.</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-K-109 'Promoting the use of biofuel for heat production' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 1-143 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 1 June 2017 approving Schedule No 1 of conditions for the</p>	Financial	The share of energy from renewable sources in the final energy balance is 23 % and the additional renewable energy production capacity is 70 MW	Heat suppliers and independent heat producers operating heat production facilities using fossil fuel	Ongoing	2014-2023

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
financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-K-109 'Promoting the use of biofuel for heat production' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.					
<p>38. Replacement of heat production installations using biofuel (Measure <u>No 004.1.1-LVPA-K-112</u> of the 2014-2020 EU Funds' investments in Lithuania)</p> <p>Replacement of obsolete heat production installations using biofuel with new ones (with heat generating capacity of up to 10 MW) in district heating systems.</p> <p>Subparagraph 6.2.7 of the Rules on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments, as approved by Resolution No 528 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 June 2014 on the distribution of responsibilities and functions between institutions with regard to the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for European Union Funds' Investments.</p> <p>Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-K-112 'Replacement of heat production facilities using biofuel' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 1-247 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 September 2017 approving Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure 04.1.1-LVPA-K-112 'Replacement of heat production facilities using biofuel' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.</p>	Financial	The share of energy from renewable sources in the final energy balance is 23 % and the rated (nominal) heat output of replaced (new) biofuel facilities is 35 MW.	Heat suppliers and independent heat producers	Ongoing	2014-2023
Biofuels					
<p>39. Funding to the acquisition of raw materials for biofuels production</p> <p>State aid ('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 (RME) and rapeseed and cereal grain ('raw material') purchased for the production of dehydrated ethanol. Aid beneficiaries receive compensatory payments towards the raw material acquisition (cultivation) costs incurred</p>	Financial	Increase in agricultural produce used in the production of biofuels	Biofuel producers	Ongoing	Since 2008

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
<p>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> <p>Article 10(1) and (2) of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Rules on the funding of the development of biofuel production, as 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 the development of biofuel production.</p>					
<p>40. Compulsory blending of biofuels into mineral fuels</p> <p>Fuel sales outlets are required to trade in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • petrol containing from 5 to 10 % of biofuels for transport, and • diesel containing at least 7 % of biofuels for transport, which comply with Lithuanian or European standard requirements • in the winter season, class 1 and 2 Arctic diesel need not contain biofuels. <p>Article 17 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Rules for trade in petroleum products, as approved by Order No 1-346 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 14 December 2010 approving the Rules for trade in petroleum products.</p> <p>The Mandatory Quality Parameters for petroleum products, biofuels and liquid fuel consumed in the Republic of Lithuania, as approved by Order No 1-348/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>	Regulatory	Growth in the use of renewable energy sources in transport	Suppliers of petroleum products. Fuel vendors	Ongoing	Since 2011
<p>41. Excise duty relief on biofuels</p> <p>Excise duty relief on biofuels is established in Articles 27 and 40 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duty.</p>	Financial	Increase in the production of energy products containing materials of biological origin	Producers of energy products	Ongoing	Since 2010

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
Biogases					
<p>42. Promoting the use of renewable energy sources for producing gas</p> <p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) Gas system operators must buy in biogas to gas transmission and/or distribution systems at the rates set by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy.</p> <p>Articles 3, 6, 20 and 30 to 36 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.</p> <p>The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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.</p>	Regulatory	Promoting biogas production	Biogas producers	Ongoing	Since 2012
<p>43. Support for biogas production from renewable energy sources (<u>Measure</u> of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme)</p> <p>To facilitate the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, and of by-products, wastes, residues and other non-food raw material for the purposes of the bio-economy, support is granted for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the production of biogas from animal and bird manure and other biodegradable waste, complying with the requirements of Article 36(2)(b) and (5)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014; 2) the production and compression of biomethane, complying with the requirements of Article 36(2)(b) and (5)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014; 3) the production of heat and electricity in biogas production facilities, complying with the requirements of Article 41(6)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014; 4) the production de-aerated substrate, complying with the requirements of Article 36(2)(b) and (5)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014. <p>The 2014-2020 :Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015</p>	Financial	Development of biogas production	Producers of biogas from renewable energy sources	Ongoing	2014-2020

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
<p>The financial plan for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Order No 3D-507 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 August 2014 approving the Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme.</p>					
Biofuel (<i>biokuras</i>)					
<p>44. To create a transparent, competitive and low-concentration market of producers and suppliers of local and renewable energy sources and to create opportunities for trade in various sustainable indigenous and renewable energy sources (stumps, peat, wooden wool, etc.) and to ensure the optimal biofuel price for heat producers</p> <p>This measure establishes a legal framework for the organisation, administration, regulation, supervision and monitoring of the Lithuanian market in energy resources, and governs relations between stakeholders in the centralised trading of biofuel and the trade in natural gas and secondary instruments safeguarding against energy price fluctuations. The main objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) establish a legal framework for the organisation, administration and regulation of the energy exchange; 2) enable participants in the market in energy resources to effectively compete on the market in energy resources and make use of a transparent and clearly regulated centralised system for trading in energy resources, operating on non-discriminatory grounds; 3) create conditions for the formation of the market of different biofuel types, reduce biofuel production and trade concentration and ensure transparent pricing of biofuel; 4) enable participants in the market in energy resources to more efficiently trade in biofuel and establish a centralised electronic trading system; 5) ensure differentiation between natural gas supply and production, i.e. establish legal conditions for more efficient trade in natural gas; 6) establish legal conditions for trade in secondary instruments and its further development; 	Regulatory	A transparent, competitive and low-concentration market of producers and suppliers of indigenous and renewable energy sources is created	Producers and suppliers using indigenous and renewable energy resources	Ongoing	Since 2015

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
<p>7) ensure sustainable, transparent and integral development of the market in energy resources based on efficient competition and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Law No XI-2023 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Market in Energy Sources.</p> <p>The 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development, as approved by Resolution No 284 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 March 2015 approving the 2015-2021 National Programme for heat sector development.</p> <p>The Rules for centralised trade in biofuel, as approved by Order No 1-182 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 September 2012 approving the Rules for centralised trade in biofuel.</p> <p><u>BALTPPOOL UAB</u> is the operator of the Lithuanian Energy Exchange entitled to organise trade in biofuel products.</p> <p>As the operator of the Energy Exchange, BALTPPOOL pursues the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to improve the transparency and reliability of the biofuel sector; 2) to promote competition and market development; 3) to improve the degree of standardisation of the biofuel sector by developing clear rules under which all market participants would compete on equal conditions; 4) to improve the effectiveness of trade in raw materials; 5) to ensure an effective, transparent and correct administration of public service obligation (PSO) funds. 					
<p>45. Pollution tax concessions</p> <p>(A) Pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Pollution Tax: Paragraph 3(4): Natural and legal persons polluting from transport vehicles are exempt from the pollution tax if they use biofuels of established standards and submit documents supporting the consumption of biofuel.</p> <p>(B) paragraph 4: Natural and legal persons polluting from stationary sources of pollution who have produced documents confirming the consumption of</p>	Financial	Increase in the consumption of biofuels	Consumers of biofuels (from mobile sources of pollution)	Ongoing	Since 2003
	Financial	Increase in biofuel consumption	Biofuel consumers (from	Ongoing	Since 2006

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
biofuels are exempt from the pollution tax within the limits indicated in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or the pollution permit in respect of emissions resulting from the use of biofuels.			stationary sources of pollution)		
<p>46. Funding of the planting of short rotation coppice</p> <p>One of the activities supported under Measure 'Modernisation of agricultural holdings' of the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme is the planting of short rotation coppice. Aid to the planting of short rotation coppice must not exceed EUR 1 500/ha. Aid intensity is up to 70 %. Aid for the activity area 'Planting of short rotation coppice' may be applied for by natural and legal persons lawfully managing agricultural land.</p> <p>The 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Commission Decision No C(2007)5076 of 19 October 2007.</p> <p>The Implementing Rules for Activity Areas 2 and 3 of Measure 'Modernisation of Agricultural Holdings' of the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as 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 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme.</p>	Financial	Increased surface areas of short rotation coppice	Persons managing agricultural land	Implemented	From 2007 to 2015
<p>47. Support for energy plants for biofuel production</p> <p>A procedure and requirements are laid down for allocating support to agricultural operators cultivating energy plants (agricultural plants: cereal grain, rapeseed, sugar beetroot, maize, perennial grasses, trees and bushes of short vegetation (osiers, willows, poplars, aspens and grey alders) to produce raw material for biofuel and to undertakings purchasing and processing them.</p> <p>Article 9 of Law No IX-987 of the Republic of Lithuania on Agricultural and Rural Development.</p> <p>The Administration and Control Rules on support for energy plants intended for biofuel production, as approved by Order No 3D-223 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 5 May 2007 approving the Administration and Control Rules on support for energy plants intended for</p>	Financial	Development of the use of renewable energy sources	Cultivators, purchasers and processors of raw material for biofuel	Ongoing	Since 2007

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
<p>biofuel production</p> <p>48. Support for the production of biopellets (activity supported under the <u>Measure</u> 'For business start-up and development' of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme)</p> <p>Support is allocated for different economic non-agricultural activities and the provision of services, including services to agriculture.</p> <p>The 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The financial plan for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015.</p> <p>The Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Order No 3D-507 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 26 August 2014 approving the Administration Rules for the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme.</p>	Financial	Installed capacity in thousands of tonnes, updated each year	Farmers, rural dwellers (natural persons), micro and small enterprises	Ongoing	2015-2020

2a. Information on the 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)

The main legal acts were adopted and/or amended in the 2015-2016 period to remove regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to the development of energy from renewable sources.

1. The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources and subsequent amendments thereto:

Law No XII-1666 amending Articles 6, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 22 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources:

The Ministry of Energy transferred the issue of authorisations to the remit of the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania.

In accordance with the previous version of the Law, the power grid operator was required to submit, on a monthly basis, to the Ministry of Energy and the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy information on the progress of implementation of power plant construction projects and compliance with the terms and conditions of letters of intent. The amendments adopted reduced the frequency of information submission, stipulating that the aforementioned information is to be submitted on a quarterly basis.

Law No XII-2231 of 22 December 2015 amending Articles 2, 4, 6, 11, 20 and 46 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources and adding Article 11¹ to the Law:

That version introduced the term 'solar light power plant integrated in a building'.

It also lays down further guidelines for the installation of solar light power plants and the evaluation procedure for the integration of these power plants.

Corrections were made to the provisions on the promotion of use of renewable energy sources to generate electricity, stipulating that where electricity generating installations of a power plant use renewable energy sources and fossil fuel to produce electricity, each electricity generating installation must be equipped with separate electricity accounting devices recording the amount of electricity produced.

Law No XII-2185 of 15 December 2015 amending Article 20 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources:

- The period was changed during which electricity producing customers may supply electricity to the power grid and, where necessary, recover it: this period covered a calendar year, and following the amendments this period covers 1 April of the current year to 31 March of the next year.

2. Law No XII-2704 of 3 November 2016 amending Articles 2, 7, 22, 31, 35, 39, 51, 59, 67, and 69 of Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on Electricity and the Annex thereto:

Provisions are laid down as regards the ensuring of the acceptance and transport of electricity within networks on a priority basis in the established order of preference:

When dispatching electricity flows within transmission networks and taking account of the operational security requirements of the transmission system, the transmission system operator shall ensure on a priority basis the reception and transport within the transmission networks, in the order of priority set out below, of electricity from:

- 1) renewable energy sources by high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 2) non-renewable energy sources without cogeneration or without high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 3) non-renewable energy sources by high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 4) non-renewable energy sources without cogeneration or without high-efficiency cogeneration.

When dispatching electricity flows within distribution networks and taking account of the operational security requirements of the distribution system, the distribution system operator shall ensure on a priority basis the reception and transport within the distribution networks, in the order of priority set out below, of electricity from:

- 1) renewable energy sources by high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 2) non-renewable energy sources without cogeneration or without high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 3) non-renewable energy sources by high-efficiency cogeneration;
- 4) non-renewable energy sources without cogeneration or without high-efficiency cogeneration.

2.b. 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.

Article 17 of this Law provides that power grid operators must give priority to the acceptance, transmission and/or distribution at transparent and non-discriminatory rates of the full amount of electricity from renewable energy

sources offered by a producer. Such priority in terms of 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 transport 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 transfer capability of electricity grids is limited on a non-discriminatory basis. Losses incurred by the producer because of such restrictions shall not be 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 power grid operator takes measures to substantially restrict the use of renewable energy sources in order to ensure the safe operation of the national electricity system and security of electricity supply, the grid operator shall immediately inform the competent authority of the relevant measures, the scope and grounds for application thereof and indicate the remedies to be taken to prevent inadequate restrictions.

Article 19 of the mentioned Law stipulates that the power grid operator has the right to regulate the amount of electricity generated and supplied to power networks by a wind power plant with an installed capacity above 350 kW and a hydro power plant with an installed capacity exceeding 5 MW in the following cases:

- 1) if failure to take such actions would result in congestion of the power networks receiving electricity generated by the power plant;
- 2) *force majeure*;
- 3) in an attempt to avoid an emergency in the electrical grid or electricity system or to respond to an emergency in the electrical grid or energy system;
- 4) in other cases laid down by laws.

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 supply electricity to the power networks as a result of such regulation.

2. Provisions on power grid capacity and transfer capability reservation are set out in Chapter VII of the Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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. Paragraph 29 of the Procedure sets out that power grid operators are to reserve transfer capability in the power 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 this Procedure stipulates that all electricity generated from renewable energy sources fed into power 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 promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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, contains provisions on the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources to produce heat and cooling energy, while paragraph 45 sets out 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 the Heat Sector and respective implementing acts the State (municipalities) promote the production of heat 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 heat 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. Article 21 of Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources states that connection of power plants to power grids is a public-interest service and costs related to the connection of power plants to power grids are to be distributed amongst the producer and the grid operator, having regard to grid ownership boundaries.

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government or an institution authorised by it, the producer bears the actual costs of connection of power plants to power grids as indicated in Article 21(4) of this Law:

- 1) 40 % of the costs of connection to power grids of the power plants whose installed capacity exceeds 350 kW;
- 2) 20 % of the costs of connection to power grids of the power plants whose installed capacity does not exceed 350 kW.

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 is to be borne 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.

2. The Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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, 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.

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

- grid connection costs of power plants using renewable energy sources are reimbursed 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 power 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 authorisation to expand electricity capacity to the electricity producer;
- the compensation of grid connection costs for power plants using renewable energy sources for producing electricity is deemed a public-interest service provided by the grid operator in the electricity sector.

2.2. Paragraph 38 of Chapter VII of the Renewables Procedure stipulates that the costs incurred by power grid operators as a result of reserving power grid capacity and transfer capability 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.

2.3. 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 stipulates 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.

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

- the Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electricity facilities, as approved by Resolution No O3-235 of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy of 29 July 2011 approving the Methodology for determining grid connection rates for electrical installations;
- the Requirements relating to the Procedure for the use of power grids, as approved by 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 power grids,

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 stipulates that once the producer and the power grid operator have entered 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 acceptance, 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 have the right to demand that the power grid operator provide 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 this Law stipulates that the producer compensates 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 acceptance, transmission and distribution of the electricity generated from renewable energy sources. The limit on grid optimisation costs incurred by the producer does 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 report on any 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 stipulates that the use of renewable energy resources is 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) reimbursement of the costs of connection of renewable energy installations to energy grids or systems;
- 4) reservation of energy grid or system capacity and transfer capability or other relevant technical parameters for connecting installations 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;
- 7) support for the production and processing of agricultural produce, i.e. raw materials for the production of biofuels, biolubricants and bio-oils;
- 8) requirements in respect of the mandatory use of renewable energy sources for energy production and/or mandatory consumption of energy from renewable sources, and requirements for the use of biofuels;
- 9) support for investments in renewable energy technologies;
- 10) other privileges established by law.

As from July 2015, the incentive measures referred to in points 1 to 6 no longer apply to new capacity.

This chapter lists all financial support schemes and measures applied in 2015 and 2016 with a view to promoting energy generated from renewable energy resources:

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

Public-interest services

By its 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 established a list of public-interest services in the electricity sector including electricity production from renewable energy sources (RES) and balancing, grid connection of power plants using RES and network expansion due to electricity production using RES.

Below is a detailed overview of public-interest services implemented in 2015 and 2016 and results thereof.

Fixed rates

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources is bought in at the fixed rates set by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources and supplied to networks is bought in by an electricity undertaking designated by the Ministry of Energy or, at the electricity producer's request, obligatorily bought in by a public supplier located in the territory specified in his activity licence, based on a contract with the producer.

Fixed rates for electricity produced from RES are approved by the following resolutions of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy:

- Resolution No O3-917 of 27 November 2014 setting rates for electricity and biogas produced from renewable energy sources;
- Resolution No O3-191 of 27 February 2015 setting rates for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for 2015 Quarter II;
- Resolution No O3-344 of 28 May 2015 setting rates for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for 2015 Quarter III;

- Resolution No O3-484 of 28 August 2015 setting rates for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for 2015 Quarter IV;
- Resolution No O3-917 of 27 November 2015 setting rates for electricity and biogas produced from renewable energy sources;
- Resolution No O3-51 of 18 February 2016 setting rates for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for 2016 Quarter II;
- Resolution No O3-146 of 27 May 2016 setting rates for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for the second half-year of 2016.

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, as 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 rates for electricity producers using renewable energy resources are approved by the resolutions of the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy.

Rates applied in 2015 and 2016 are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Fixed buying-in rates for electricity producers using renewable energy resources, EUR/kWh (without VAT), 2015 and 2016

	2015					2016		
	Eur/kWh (VAT exclusive)					Eur/kWh (VAT exclusive)		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Half-year II
Power plants using hydropower								
IC** ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.076	IC** ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.069	0.069	<i>[illegible]</i>
IC* ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.070	0.070	0.068	0.068	10 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.062	<i>illegible</i>	<i>[illegible]</i>
10 < IC < 1000 Maximum rate	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.054	0.054	<i>[illegible]</i>
Power plants using wind power								
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.075	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.069	0.069	0.052
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.071	10 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.066	0.066	0.050
IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.058	IC > 350 Maximum rate	0.054	0.054	0.041
Power plants using biomass (construction of a new power plant)								
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.077	0.077	0.066
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.67	0.67	0.057
IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.060	0.060	0.051
Power plants using biomass (reconstruction of an existing power plant)								
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.058	0.058	0.046
10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	10 < IC ≤ 5000 Maximum rate	0.050	0.050	0.040
IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.049	0.049	0.049	0.049	IC > 5000 Maximum rate	0.044	0.044	0.035
Biogas power plants producing electricity from landfill biogas								
IC ≤ 100 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.113	0.113	0.113	0.114	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.113	0.113	0.113
10 < IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.109	10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.110	0.110	0.110
IC > 500 Maximum rate	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.088	IC > 500 Maximum rate	0.087	0.087	0.087
Biogas power plants producing electricity from biogas generated anaerobically or otherwise treating biodegradable organic waste or substrates								

	2015					2016		
	Eur/kWh (VAT exclusive)					EUR/kWh (VAT exclusive)		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Half-year II
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.150	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.134	0.134	0.134
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.137	10 < IC ≤ 500 Maximum rate	0.122	0.122	0.122
500 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.130	500 < IC ≤ 1000 Maximum rate	0.116	0.116	0.116
1000 < IC ≤ 2000 Maximum rate	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	1000 < IC ≤ 2000 Maximum rate	0.110	0.110	0.110
IC > 2000 Maximum rate	0.116	0.116	0.116	0.120	IC > 2000 Maximum rate	0.107	0.107	0.107
Power plants using solar energy integrated in buildings								
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.156	0.156	0.156	0.161	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.144	0.144	0.136
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.142	0.142	0.142	0.147	10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.132	0.132	0.124
IC > 100 Maximum rate	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.137	100 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.132	0.132	0.115
					IC > 1000 Maximum rate	0.122	0.122	0.122
Power plants using solar energy integrated in buildings***								
IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.208	IC ≤ 10 Surplus energy buy-in rate	0.186	0.186	0.169
IC ≤ 30 Buy-in rate 10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.180	0.180	0.180	0.187	10 < IC ≤ 100 Maximum rate	0.167	0.167	0.152
IC > 100 Maximum rate	0.168	0.168	0.168	0.73	100 < IC ≤ 350 Maximum rate	0.167	0.167	0.141
					IC > 350 Maximum rate	0.155	0.155	0.148

**IC: installed capacity, kW

***solar power plants integrated in a building are such power plants which used as part of the building surface fully replacing a respective patch of the building roof or wall

Total production of supported electricity from renewable energy sources (MWh) and the respective support allocated thereto in 2015 and 2016 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Total production of supported electricity from renewable energy sources and the respective support allocated thereto in 2015 and 2016

	2015		2016	
	Production MWh	Support, EUR thousand	Production MWh	Support, EUR thousand
Transmission network (wind power plants):	586 881	28 891	879 236	40 792
Distribution network:	567 196	46 807	579 826	45 757
Small hydropower plants:	69 276	2 492	84 174	2 854
Small wind power plants:	138 605	6 327	126 243	5 600
Small solar power plants:	73 144	23 559	66 046	21 329
Large biofuel power plants:	111 032	5 015	104 913	4 718
Small biofuel power plants:	175 139	9 414	197 451	11 255
TOTAL:	1 154 077	75 698	1 459 062	86 549

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 shall be set and promotion quotas shall be allocated to power plants of the installed capacity of more than 10 kW compatible with the objectives listed in Article 13(3) of this Law by means of auction. Promotion quotas and auction regions and the procedure for allocating promotion quotas for power plants of the installed capacity of

no more than 10 kW shall be established and approved by the Government. Auctions shall be 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 signed the letter of intent referred to in Article 14(11) of this Law and provided the security of performance of the producer obligations referred to in Article 14(13) of this Law. The maximum permitted level of the fixed rate shall be set by the National Control Commission for Prices and Energy on a semi-annual basis. The successful bidder shall be an auction participant having indicated the lowest fixed rate preferred 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 permitted capacity of sources that may be connected in the region. Where offers submitted by two or more auction participants regarding the fixed rate preferred coincide, the successful bidder shall be the participant having offered the range of power plants with a higher capacity. Where offers also coincide in respect of the capacity of the power plants, the promotion quota at the respective connection point shall be distributed among such auction participants in proportion to their capacity offers.

Producers shall be entitled to apply for a promotion quota, thus making use of the fixed rate set by the Commission for electricity from energy from renewable sources only if free promotion quotas are available. The State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy shall publish on its website and regularly update information on the total installed capacities assigned and the promotion quotas available.

An auction for the allocation of promotion quotas is the manner of granting the right to receive promotion quotas and set fixed rates for electricity from RES where the number of potential participants with regard to the specific group of producers of electricity from RES is not limited, whereas the right to receive a promotion quota is granted to the potential producer having offered the lowest preferred fixed rate. Hence, producers operating power plants with an installed capacity exceeding 10 kW and wishing to obtain a promotion quota have to participate in auctions for the allocation of promotion quotas. The successful bidder is the producer having indicated the lowest fixed rate preferred which applies to that producer 12 years from the date of issue of the electricity generation authorisation.

The procedure for organising auctions is laid down in detail in the Regulations governing auctions for the allocation of promotion quotas, as approved by Resolution No O3-229 of the Commission of 29 July 2011.

In accordance with paragraph 36.2 of the Procedure for promoting the use of renewable energy sources to produce energy, as 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, producers that are the successful bidders must within three months from being recognised as the successful bidder in the auction for the allocation of promotion quotas apply to the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy for authorisation to develop electricity generating capacity.

Table 5: The most recent information on the total installed capacities assigned and promotion quotas available²⁰

Power plants	Total installed capacities assigned, MW	Free promotion quotas available
Wind power plants	500	-
Solar light power plants	10	-
Hydropower plants	141	12.601
Biofuel power plants	105	-
Solar light energy power plants of electricity producing customers	10	5.0769

EU support in the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 periods

EU support in the 2007-2013 period. Measure VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K 'Use of renewable energy sources in energy production' was approved by the Annex to the Operational Programme for the Promotion of Cohesion, as 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 (the projects were selected by means of a tendering procedure). 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).

These measures planned to support:

- modernisation of boiler facilities supplying heat to the heat supply systems, i.e. replacement of the fuel used with biomass;
- modernisation of cogeneration plants supplying heat to the heat supply systems, i.e. replacement of 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);

²⁰ Data as for 1 October 2017 of the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy <https://vei.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/leidimu-verstis-veikla-elektros-energetikos-sektoriuje-isdavimas-l/informacia-apie-priskirtas-irengtias-sumines-galias-ir-esamas-laisvas-skatinimo-kvotas>

- 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).

The final support funds for the 2007-2013 period were paid in 2015-2016. An overview of indicators attained by projects financed by European Union structural assistance in 2015 and 2016 is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Overview of indicators attained by projects financed by the European Union structural assistance in 2015 and 2016

Measure code	Indicator	Type	Units of measurement	Target value		Value attained	Date of attainment	Financing allocated (EUR)
				Approved in annexes to the OP	Contracted			
VP3-3.4-ŪM-02-K	New energy production capacity using biomass installed	Output	Number	50.00	52.00	52.00	14 December 2014	34 705 119.28
	Increased capacity of energy production using biomass	Result	MW	160.00	599.46	615.81	14 December 2014	
VP3-3.4-ŪM-06-V	New energy production capacity using biomass installed	Output	Number	4.00	4.00	4.00	23 July 2015	3 325 433.36
	Increased capacity of energy production using biomass	Result	MW	30.50	33.35	33.35	23 July 2015	

The 2014-2020 European Union support. Measure 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Funds' Investments was launched in 2016. The Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure No 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 4-647 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 October 2016 approving the Schedule of conditions for the financing of projects for Measure No 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' of Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments. The funds of this measure are used to finance the installation of capacity for producing energy from RES and development of new more efficient RES technologies and introduction thereof at industrial enterprises, in order to use energy for the internal needs of the enterprises and ensuring the supply of excess energy to other industrial enterprises or its transfer to centralised energy networks.

Another measure of the 2014-2020 Operational programme for EU Funds' investments launched in 2016 is Measure No 04.2.1-IVG-T-811 'Partial compensation of interest'. Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Joint Measure J03-IVG-T 'Partial compensation of interest' of Priority 3 'Promoting the competitiveness of small and medium business' and Priority4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments, as approved by Order No 4-187 of the Minister for the Economy of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 March 2016 approving Schedule No 1 of conditions for the financing of projects for Joint Measure J03-IVG-T 'Partial compensation of interest' of Priority 3 'Promoting the competitiveness of small and medium business' and Priority 4 'Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use' of the 2014-2020 Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds' Investments.

Under Measure No. 04.2.1-LVPA-K-836 'Renewable energy sources for industry LT+' and Measure No 04.2.1-IVG-T-811 'Partial compensation of interest' only calls for grant applications were launched in 2016.

2007-2013 and 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programmes

Measures included in the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme promote the use of renewable energy sources. Aid intensity is up to 65 % of eligible project costs. The maximum aid amount for a project depends on the measure of the Programme and may vary from EUR 40 000 to EUR 2.8 million. The following can be funded under the Programme's measures:

- 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.
- Programme Axis I, Measure 7 'Increasing the economic value of forests'. The following can be funded under this measure:
 - modernisation of felling, round wood logging and bioenergy (wood fuel) production.
- Programme 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 for energy.
- Programme 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, and disposal of straw and hay waste where substitute fuel (pellets) 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).

Statistics on projects financed by the funds of the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme in 2015 is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Statistics on projects financed by the funds of the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme in 2015

No	Measure of the 2007-2013 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme	Number of projects*
1.	Modernisation of agricultural holdings (alternative energy sources: new challenges)	6
2.	Increasing the economic value of forests	16
3.	Processing of agricultural products and increasing added value	2
4.	Transition to non-agricultural activities	4
5.	Support for business start-up and development	3
	Total	31

*- project promoters submitted final payment claims and implemented projects in 2015

Measures included in the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme promote the use of felling waste and biogas. Aid intensity varies from 40 to 65 % of eligible project costs. The following can be funded under the measures of the Programme:

- Measure 6.4.2 'Economic and business development'. Support for investments for the start-up and development of economic activities. Support for biogas production from agricultural and other wastes'. The following can be funded under this measure:
 - biogas production from agricultural and other wastes.
- Measure 8.6 'Investments in forest area development and forest viability improvement. Investments in forestry technologies'. The following can be funded under this measure:
 - investments in the modernisation of the forest sector, introduction of felling, round wood logging and wood biofuel production technologies, establishment of forest nurseries and provision of services in the forest sector by promoting the use of advanced forest machinery, equipment and technologies and increasing the added value of the forest potential and/or products. An overview of economic indicators of projects financed by the funds of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme in 2016 is given in Table 7A.

Table 7A: Statistics on projects financed by the funds of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme in 2016

No	Measure of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme	Number of projects
1.	Support for biogas production from agricultural and other wastes	-
2.	Investments in forestry technologies	7
	Total	7

Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund

The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Investment Fund (*Lietuvos aplinkos apsaugos investicijų fondas*, '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, as approved by Order No 437 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 August 2003 approving this Procedure, and the funding areas approved by the 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, and application submission and selection methods.

The maximum amount of a subsidy per applicant is EUR 200 000, however, the subsidy for a project must not exceed 80 % of all eligible costs. A smaller 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 claim 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, as approved by Order No D1-275 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 April 2010 approving the Procedure for the use of funding under the Special Climate Change Programme, and the guidelines on the use of funds approved each year by the 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 the measures concerned, and application submission and selection methods.

Under the Special Climate Change Programme, the project-funding methods are as follows: subsidies, loans and investments in capital. In 2015 and 2016 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 must not exceed 80 % (eighty per cent) of the total eligible project costs. 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 must not exceed EUR 0.15 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.

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.

Pollution tax concessions

Law No VIII-1183 of the Republic of Lithuania on Pollution Tax sets out that natural and legal persons polluting the environment from vehicles powered by biofuels meeting the established standards are exempt from the pollution tax for pollution from mobile sources of pollution (road, railway, air, water and other vehicles, non-road mobile machinery powered by an engine (motor) using petrol, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, diesel and fuel for jet engines), provided that they produce supporting documentary evidence, while natural and legal persons having produced documents proving the consumption 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 tax on pollution:

1) from stationary sources of pollution is payable by natural and legal persons who in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government or institutions authorised by it must hold an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or a pollution permit with standard environmental pollution limits indicated therein;

2) 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.

The procedure for granting concessions in respect of the tax on pollution from mobile sources of pollution is laid down in the Procedure for calculating and paying the tax on pollution from mobile sources of pollution, as approved by Order No D1-370/1K-230 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister for Finance of the Republic of Lithuania of 9 July 2008 approving the Procedure for calculating and paying the tax on pollution. Under this Procedure, the use of biofuels in mobile sources of pollution is confirmed by accounting documents.

The procedure for granting concessions in respect of the tax on pollution from stationary sources of pollution is laid down in the Procedure for calculating and paying the tax on pollution from stationary sources of pollution, as

approved by Order No D1-370/1K-230 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister for Finance of the Republic of Lithuania of 9 July 2008 approving the Procedure for calculating and paying the tax on pollution. In accordance with this Procedure, persons using biofuel for the production of energy, including energy used in technological (production) facilities, may be exempt from the tax on environmental emissions which do not exceed the limits set in an IPPC (integrated pollution prevention and control) permit and a pollution permit, provided that they hold the following documents confirming the use of biofuel:

1) biofuel acquisition documents (VAT invoices, invoices, purchase and sale agreements, etc.), where biofuel is acquired (purchased);

2) write-off statements, a report on waste management accounting and a report on energy production from the biodegradable fraction of waste, and a report on the generation of biodegradable waste in the process of production which may be burnt in fuel combustion installations, where by-products generating from the economic operator's production process are used and which are not treated with chemical substances and are not polluted (free from paint, varnish, impregnant, glue, etc.), i.e. biodegradable wastes which by their origin may be classified as biofuel (e.g. wood bark, residue from mechanical wood treatment (cuttings, sawdust, shaving, etc.), wood pellets, wood trays, boxes and any other packaging made of solid wood, parts and debris of these articles and stems, hulls or other parts of buckwheat or other plants, etc.).

Documents pertaining to biofuel acquisition and consumption for energy production are to be submitted during tax control at the enterprise, when so required by the environmental protection and/or tax inspectorate officer.

Excise duty relief on biofuels

Law No IX-569 of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duty (Article 27) 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 by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources. The specific procedure for applying the indicated relief is set by the Government or an institution authorised by it.

Excise duty relief for energy products from or with materials of biological origin (Article 40 of the Law on Excise Duty) 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 part 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 for transport and energy.

Until 1 January 2016, products complying with these requirements in which the proportion of additives of biological origin is 30 % or higher were subject to the rate of excise duty set in the Law on Excise Duty, reduced in proportion to the percentage of additives of biological origin in the product, or where products are manufactured only from the products listed in Article 40(1) of the Law on Excise Duty, they were exempt from excise duties. As from 1 January 2016, biofuels and fuel blends complying with these requirements and the EN 14214 and CEN/TS 15293 standards approved by the European Committee for Standardization are subject to the rate of excise duty set in the Law on Excise Duty, reduced in proportion to the percentage of additives of biological origin in biofuels and fuel blend.

Until 1 January 2016, other products complying with these requirements were subject to the excise duty rate set in the Law on Excise Duty, reduced by the proportion of additives of biological origin (in per cent) exceeding the required statutory share of additives of biological origin (in per cent), and as from 1 January 2016, other products complying with these requirements are subject to the excise duty rate set in the Law on Excise Duty.

The aforementioned 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.

As indicated by the State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, relief was granted to bioenergy products as follows:

1) the total of EUR 15 469 992 for biofuels in 2015;

2) the total of EUR 132 727 for biofuels in 2016.

More detailed information on the 2015-2016 excise duty relief 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 2015 and 2016'.

Table 8: Excise duty relief for biofuels and other energy products from or with materials of biological origin in 2015 and 2016

No	Tariff group of energy products		Unit of measurement	Tariff, €/ unit	Quantity of energy product blend	Excise amount calculated, €	Excise duty relief granted, €
	Code (number)	name					
2015							
1.	420	Engine biopetrol	1	0.43443	271 579 508	116 794 554	1 187 732
2.	460	Biogas oils	1	0.33017	954 456 739	301 662 277	13 470 705
3.	465	Marked biogas oils for heating	1	0.02114	1 862 151	36 769	2 597
4.	640	Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)	1	0.33017	13 820	468	4 095
5.	649	Other energy products	1	0.43443	4 998 806	1 366 837	804 794
Total							15 469 922
2016							
1.	640	Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)	1	72,459	72 459	0	23 924
2.	648	Automotive ethanol fuel (E85)	1	322,474	322 474	31 289	108 803
Total							132 727
Total (2015 -2016)							15 602 649

Funding of the development of biofuel production

The Rules on the funding of the development of biofuel production, as approved by Order No 3D-417 of the Minister for Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania of 25 July 2008 ('the Rules'), indicate the main objectives of funding 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 ('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 ('raw material') purchased for the production of dehydrated ethanol.

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

The total aid amount is envisaged in the State budget for each calendar year in implementing the minimum biofuel production targets laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.

Aid to each beneficiary is calculated on the basis of costs incurred for purchasing the quantity of raw material 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 is calculated in proportion to the ratio of diesel fuel and petrol used for transport purposes in Lithuania in the previous calendar year.

With a view to preventing over-compensation, the amount of aid is determined 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:

- 1) EUR 46/t for rapeseed;
- 2) EUR 33/t for cereal grain.

The largest reimbursable quantity of raw material is calculated for each aid beneficiary on the basis of his rapeseed oil pressing or dehydrated ethanol production capacity in tonnes/year, taking into account these lowest outputs:

- 1) 0.29 tonnes of bioethanol produced from one cereal grain tonne;
- 2) 0.32 tonnes of biodiesel from one rapeseed tonne;
- 3) 0.33 tonnes of rapeseed oil from one rapeseed tonne.

If the dehydrated ethanol production capacity has changed in the current year, the entire production cycle of that product has to be evaluated by independent experts in the relevant field according to the documents submitted by the applicant. If the applicant fails to prove by the documents submitted the changed dehydrated ethanol production capacity, aid is calculated on the basis of the dehydrated ethanol production capacity indicated by the applicant in the previous year.

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

1) the largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed procured (cultivated) by all beneficiaries in 2015 is 155 834 tonnes of rapeseed and 40 097 tonnes of cereal grain, as approved by Order No 3D-675 of 9 September 2015 approving the largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed and cereal grain acquired (cultivated);

2) the largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed procured (cultivated) by all beneficiaries in 2016 is 169 299 tonnes of rapeseed and 40 510 tonnes of cereal grain, as approved by Order No 3D-508 of 8 September 2016 approving the largest reimbursable quantity of rapeseed and cereal grain acquired (cultivated) in 2016;

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

1) the aid granted in 2015 covered the procurement of 155 834 tonnes of rapeseed and 40 097 tonnes of cereal grain. The total aid of EUR 8.5 million was allocated in 2015;

2) the aid granted in 2016 covered the procurement of 169 299 tonnes of rapeseed and 40 510 tonnes of cereal grain. The total aid of EUR 9.2 million was allocated in 2016.

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)

Law No VIII-1881 of the Republic of Lithuania on Electricity (Article 51 'Customer information') stipulates that the conditions of electricity sales and purchase or service contracts concluded with electricity customers 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 contractual relations, information on consumer rights, etc.

Suppliers, associations of suppliers to which the relevant supplier belongs, and/or electricity exchange publish, at the customer's request, on the respective website comprehensive information about:

1) the contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix used by the supplier for generating the supplied electricity, including renewable energy sources, over the preceding year, where such information is available;

2) references to information sources, where comprehensible information on the environmental impact, including green-house gas emissions and the radioactive waste resulting from the electricity produced over the preceding year is presented;

3) contact details of consumer organisations, associations, agencies or similar institutions, including website addresses, where information is available on possible energy efficiency measures, comparative descriptions of final customers and/or objective technical specifications for energy consuming equipment.

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

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

Suppliers also inform final customers about the electricity supplied pursuant to the Rules on the provision of information relating to energy activities to State institutions, bodies and third parties, as 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 relating to energy activities to State institutions, bodies and third parties, which set out the procedure, extent and conditions for providing energy-related information and relations between requesters, suppliers and/or other persons (final energy customers, European Union institutions and bodies, Member States, third countries and international organisations). These Rules apply to energy undertakings, State and municipal institutions, bodies and other persons.

In accordance with the Rules, within their territory and remit suppliers provide final energy customers with information on energy and services provided to final energy customers; the principles of concluding energy supply contracts and the rights of final energy customers; energy prices and tariffs; safe and efficient operation of energy facilities and installations; energy facilities and installations being constructed or reconstructed; efficient consumption of energy resources and energy; and other information laid down 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)

Not applicable

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)

Law No XI-1375 of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources.

Articles 28 and 29 of this Law stipulate:

➤ An energy supplier shall, in accordance with the regulatory procedure 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 fraud-resistant;

➤ A guarantee of origin shall be issued for one unit of energy, i.e. one MWh. Each unit of energy produced from renewable sources may be issued with not more than one guarantee of origin taking account of the same unit of energy only once;

➤ Any use of a guarantee of origin must take place within 12 months of the moment of production of the corresponding energy unit. A guarantee of origin not used within the specified period shall be cancelled;

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

➤ The Republic of Lithuania shall recognise 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.

There are two types of guarantees of origin:

1. A guarantee of origin for renewable sources intended to confirm the origin of electricity and its quantity. The guarantee of origin is proof that all or some part of energy was produced from renewable energy sources.

2. A guarantee of origin for efficient cogeneration intended to confirm the origin of electricity produced during the process of high-efficiency cogeneration and its quantity.

The main legal acts governing a guarantee of origin for electricity are the following:

1. Rules on guarantees of origin for renewable energy sources. Order No 1-298 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 14 November 2016 approving the Rules on the issue, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the recognition in the Republic of Lithuania of guarantees of origin issued in other Member States.

2. Rules on guarantees of origin for efficient cogeneration. Order No 1-216 of the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania of 5 November 2012 approving the Rules on the issue certificates of guarantees of origin for electricity produced during the process of high-efficiency cogeneration.

Guarantees of origin for renewable sources and guarantees of origin for efficient cogeneration are administrated by the electricity transmission system operator Litgrid.

The Rules on guarantees of origin for renewable energy sources provide that the electricity transmission system operator Litgrid, AB is appointed as a designated body authorised to perform the functions of the issue, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the recognition in the Republic of Lithuania of guarantees of origin issued in other Member States.

Litgrid also participates in the Association of Issuing Bodies of EU and EEA Member States.

Guarantees of origin for renewable sources and guarantees of origin for efficient cogeneration are issued only to registered participants in the data register for guarantees of origin.

Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources, suppliers intending to acquire guarantees of origin, suppliers seeking recognition of a guarantee of origin issued in another country and producers of electricity from cogeneration and wishing to acquire certificates of origin must register with the data register for guarantees of origin.

Suppliers wishing to register in the Republic of Lithuania guarantees of origin issued in other countries have to be registered in the Lithuanian data register for guarantees of origin. Suppliers submit a free-form application for the registration in Lithuania of a guarantee of origin obtained in other country.

Guarantees of origin for RES (MWh) provided in 2016 separately by types of energy sources used are given in Table 9.

Table 9: Information on guarantees of origin for RES (MWh) provided in 2016²¹, separately by types of energy sources used

Type(s) of energy sources	Supplied to the grid, kWh
Hydro	449 679 465
Wind	1 094 142 940
Solar	66 523 109
Biofuel and waste	55 814 682
Biomass	217 990 287
Biogases	93 264 972
TOTAL	1 977 415 455

²¹ According to LITGRID, AB data <http://www://www.litgrid.eu/index.php/paslaugos/kilmes-garantiju-suteikimas/kilnes-garantiju-steikimas/527>

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 10: Biomass supply for energy production in 2015 and 2016

Indicator	Amount of domestic raw materials (*)		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)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
<i>Supply of biomass for heating and electricity production</i>												
Direct supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land for energy generation:												
-felling waste from State forests	251.1	248.3										
-fuel wood from State forests	662.1	628.3										
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	39.9	40.3	14.0	14.1								
Waste biomass (from domestic, industrial and other waste)	28087 ²²	10522 ²³	0.608 ²⁴	0.578 ²⁵								
	11 346 ²⁸	17 664 ²⁹	2.502 ²⁶	3.123 ²⁷	42.2							
			10.987 ³⁰	14.027 ³¹								
			8.788 ³²	11.404 ³³								
<i>Biomass supply for transport</i>												
Most widespread crops used for biofuels:												
-rapeseed	365	320	104.0	91.2								
-cereal grain	60	49	11.2	9.1								

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

²² landfilled biodegradable waste (municipal and from production and other economic activities)

²³ landfilled biodegradable waste (municipal and from production and other economic activities)

²⁴ heat energy generated from landfill gas

²⁵ heat energy generated from landfill gas

²⁶ electrical energy generated from landfill gas

²⁷ electrical energy generated from landfill gas

²⁸ biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

²⁹ biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³⁰ heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

³¹ heat energy produced from the biodegradable fraction of other waste used for energy production

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

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

In order to develop a whole tree chopping technology for main clear forest harvesting in stands of low economic value, thus creating more favourable legal preconditions for the use of stands of low economic value (grey alder, goat willow woods, etc.) for biofuel production, a research paper, *Viso medžio smulkinimo biokuro technologijos parengimas ir rekomendacijos šios technologijos įdiegimui Lietuvos miškų ūkyje* (Development of a whole tree chopping technology for biofuel and recommendations for the implementation of that technology in the Lithuanian forest sector), was prepared in 2017 to the order of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.

In order to organise an information campaign to forest owners showing the benefit of forest fuel preparation, a research paper, *Baltalksnynų, drebulynų naudojimo biokuro gamybai taikant įvairias technologijas ekonominės naudos įvertinimas* (Evaluation of the economic benefit of the use of grey alder and aspen woods for biofuel production through the application of different technologies), was prepared in 2016 to the order of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. The brochure *Biokuro ruošos nauda miško savininkui* (The benefit of biofuel preparation to the forest owner) was published on the basis of this research paper.

Order No D1-690 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2015 amending Order No D1-79 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 January 2010 approving the Rules on felling approved amendments to the Rules on felling as regards better application of biofuel preparation technologies for felling and stipulate that when applying a whole tree chopping technology for wood fuel preparation it is possible to drive within compartments without hauls.

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 landfilled during the previous year. Small biogas quantities generated in 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 landfilled waste generates the respective quantity of biogas and energy.

Information presented on the 2016 raw material quantity in the country excludes waste from production and other economic activities. It will be possible to provide this information in the 2019 report. It should be noted that since mechanical biological treatment plants were launched in Lithuania, the quantity of landfilled biodegradable waste decreased considerably.

Table 10A: 2015-2016 domestic agricultural land use for production of crops intended for energy production

Land use	Surface area (ha)	
	2015	2016
1. Land used for common arable crops (wheat, sugar beet, etc.) and oilseeds (rapeseed, sunflower etc.):		
-rapeseed	118 000	123 000
-cereals	19 000	16 000
2. Land used for short rotation trees (willows, etc.):		
- osiers, willows and other short rotation coppice	3 436	4 063

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 2015 and 2016 associated with increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources. In 2015 and 2016 the largest share of biomass (rapeseed) was used for producing biofuels, in particular biodiesel. In 2015-2016, as against the previous period, rapeseed crop areas in Lithuania decreased by 7.9 %: the rapeseed crop area covered 165 000 ha in 2015 and 153 000 ha in 2016. Average rapeseed buy-in prices in Lithuania were about EUR 350 per tonne in 2015 and about EUR 360 per tonne in 2016. Prices fluctuated but they were influenced by global trends on rapeseed markets rather than by the use of rapeseed for fuel production.

Information on the use of biomass (rapeseed) for energy production is published in the database of statistics on declared agricultural land and crop areas of the Agricultural Information and Business Centre, <http://www.vic.lt/?mid=376>. Statistical information on raw material prices is published by the same Centre in the Agricultural and food product market information system, Grain and oil crop sector, Internal market database <http://www.vic.lt/?mid=343>.

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)

So far Lithuania has produced only first generation biofuels, i.e. they were produced from raw materials that may be used for the production of both food and feed (mainly rapeseed and cereal grain). No advanced fuels are produced in Lithuania; however, it is planned that such fuels could be available on the market after a couple of years. This would be purified biogas complying with natural gas standards, also known as biomethane, which could be used for private and public transport. Under the measures of the 2014-2020 Lithuanian Rural Development Programme, as approved by Decision No C(2015)842 of the European Commission of 13 February 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania provides support for biogas production from agricultural (mainly manure) and other wastes. In the 2014-2020 financial period it is planned to provide support for the production of a total of 80 million cubic metres of biogas part of which could be purified and used for transport in the form of methane.

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

In 2015 and 2016 the impact of the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality was not evaluated.

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 11: Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings due to use of energy from renewable sources ('000 tonnes CO₂eq) in 2015 and 2016

Environmental aspects	2015	2016
	thousand t CO ₂ eq	
<i>Total estimated net GHG emission saving from using renewable energy</i>	7 334.49	7 433.56

<i>Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable electricity</i>	2 527.09	2 714.22
<i>Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable energy in heating and cooling</i>	4 520.22	4 488.53
<i>Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable energy in transport</i>	287.17	230.81

In 2015-2016 the total net GHG emission savings increased by 1.35 % from 7 334 490 t CO₂eq to 7 433 560 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 2020 (Article 22(1)(l) and (m) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

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.

In 2015 and 2016, 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).

A statistical excess of the amount of renewable energy sources is recorded and forecast in Lithuania each year. Table 12 shows the excess of energy from renewable sources in Lithuania compared to the indicative trajectory which can be transferred to other Member States and/or third countries, %

Table 12: Excess of energy from renewable sources in Lithuania compared to the indicative trajectory which can be transferred to other Member States and/or third countries, %

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
The total expected share of energy from renewable sources: indicative trajectory³⁴	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Overall actual share of energy from renewable sources³⁵	19.72	20.23	21.72	22.95	23.86	25.77	25.46
Excess	3.72	3.23	3.72	3.95	3.86	4.77	3.46

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 by it may enter into agreements on statistical transfers of the 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 targets set in the Law on Energy from Renewable Sources.

The afore-mentioned agreements may have a duration of one year or more. Any agreements concluded are notified to the European Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government no later than three months after the end of each year in which they have effect. 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 have notified the transfer to the European Commission.

The Government or an institution authorised by it 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 the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy 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.

³⁴ Data source: National Renewable Energy Action Plan

³⁵ Data source: Statistics Lithuania

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government, an institution authorised by it notifies the European Commission of the proportion or amount of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources produced by any joint project in the Republic of Lithuania that became operational after 25 June 2009, or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date, which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall target of another Member State. Units of energy from renewable sources produced by increasing the capacity of installations are treated as if they were produced by a separate installation becoming operational at the moment at which the capacity was increased.

In cooperation with competent authorities of another Member State (or other Member States), the Government or an institution authorised by it may adopt decisions to join the national support scheme of the Republic of Lithuania with that of another 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)

Presently, the calculation of the biodegradable fraction of waste used for energy production, covering the guarantee of accuracy and verifications, is governed by the following legislation:

1. The purpose of the Methodology for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste, as 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 part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste is to establish a procedure for determining the biodegradable fraction of municipal and/or industrial waste, i.e. waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activity, and solid recovered fuel used to produce energy from renewable sources. The procedure laid down in this Methodology must be observed by economic operators which produce biogas from municipal and/or production and other economic waste; 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; and economic operators using landfill biogas for energy production.

Economic operators using solid recovered fuel for energy production determine the biodegradable fraction therein by applying the calculation methods specified in Lithuanian Standard LST EN 15440:2011 'Solid recovered fuels - Method for the determination of biomass content', and economic operators using municipal waste and waste generated by manufacturing and other economic activities for energy production determine the biodegradable fraction therein by applying the calculation methods specified in Lithuanian Standard LST EN 15440:2011 'Solid recovered fuels - Method for the determination of biomass content'.

Economic operators operating regional non-hazardous waste landfills which collect landfill gases and economic operators supervising closed non-hazardous waste landfills which collect landfill gases provide information on the quantity of biogas collected and used for energy production 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 for the separation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste having regard to the renewable part of the energy produced from industrial and municipal waste.

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 fuels - Method for the determination of biomass content' are to be performed by economic operators using solid recovered fuel, municipal and/or manufacturing and other economic waste for energy production. These 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 four times per year.

2. The Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes, as 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 and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes lays down the procedure for assessing the composition of mixed municipal wastes entering mechanical-biological and mechanical treatment and other waste sorting equipment, the composition of wastes being sent for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills or wastes remaining after treatment in mechanical-biological or mechanical treatment equipment and intended for disposal in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein, and reporting on the determination of the composition of the mixed wastes sent to mechanical-biological and/or mechanical treatment equipment and the assessment of amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes, and reporting on the determination of the composition of mixed municipal wastes being disposed in regional non-hazardous waste landfills and the assessment of the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes disposed of therein.

The Procedure for determining the composition of mixed municipal wastes and assessing the amounts of biodegradable municipal wastes must be observed by operators of mechanical-biological and mechanical treatment equipment, operators of other sorting equipment, operators of regional non-hazardous waste landfills, 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, regional environmental protection departments of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the Environmental Protection Agency.

13. Amounts of biofuels and bioliquids in energy units (ktoe) corresponding to each category of feedstock group listed in part A of Annex VIII of Directive 2009/28/EC taken into account for the purpose of complying with the targets set out in Article 3(1) and (2), and in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4)

Table 13: Amounts of biofuels and bioliquids in energy units (ktoe)

Feedstock group	2015	2016
Cereals and other starch-rich crops	11.2	9.1
Sugars	-	-
Oil crops	104.0	91.2

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

The number of authorisations issued for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, its change and the total capacity of electricity generating installations and its change over the preceding two years are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Summary data on power plants producing energy from renewable energy sources³⁶

	Number of authorisations issued for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources	Year-on-year change in the number of authorisations for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources	Total capacity of electricity generating installations according to authorisations issued (MW)	Overall change in electricity generating installation capacity according to authorisations issued (MW)
Before 31 December 2010	143		313.104	
Before 31 December 2011	205	62	357.148	44.044
Before 31 December 2012	459	254	433.895	76.747
Before 31 December 2013	2 194	1 735	556.7	122.805
Before 31 December 2014	2 251	57	562.784	6.084
Before 31 December 2015	2 450	199	570.533	7.749
Before 31 December 2016	2 727	277	1 264.202	693.669

There are 2 727 new power plants producing energy from renewable energy sources as from Lithuania's first progress report on the promotion and use of renewable energy sources.

The Kruonis Pumped Storage Plant (*Kruonio hidroakumuliacinė elektrinė*, KHAE) operated 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 KHAE is operated in a 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, the KHAE can operate as a normal hydropower plant supplying up to 900 MW to the 330kV grid for more than 12 hours. In order to prevent or respond to 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 (DH) companies using renewable energy sources to produce energy and the change over the preceding two years are shown Table 15.

³⁶ Data of the State Energy Inspectorate under the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania <https://vei.lrv.lt/lt/veiklosritvs/leidimu-verstis-veikla-elektros-energetikos-sektoriuie-isdavimas-l/isduoti-leidimai>

Table 15: 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 authorisations 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	28	1	423.7	28.5
Before 31 December 2012	30	2	464.3	40.6
Before 31 December 2013**	34	4	625.3	161
Before 31 December 2014***	35	1	757.3	132
Before 31 December 2015****	36	1	892.2	134.9
Before 31 December 2016*****	40	4	950.7	58.5

* Data of the Lithuanian District Heating Association

** Other independent heat producers with the biofuel boiler input of 183.6 MW

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

**** Other independent heat producers with the biofuel boiler input of 404.4 MW

***** Other independent heat producers with the biofuel boiler input of 455 MW

40 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.

15. Progress made in achieving the national target set in Article 1(5)(1) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources and the difference between the national targets and recommended value and essential causes thereof

On 9 September 2015 the European Parliament and the Council adopted Directive (EU) 2015/1513 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 2015, p. 1). The provisions of this Directive adopted and transposed into Article 1(5)(1) of Law No XI-1375 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources are provided as follows: 'To increase the share of energy from renewable sources in all modes of transport at least up to 10 % as compared with the final energy consumption in transport. The maximum joint contribution from biofuels and bioliquids produced from cereal and other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops and from crops cultivated as main crops primarily for energy purposes on agricultural land shall be no more than 7 % of the final consumption of energy in transport, and the target share of biofuels produced from feedstocks and of other fuels specified in the list approved by the Minister for Energy of the Republic of Lithuania as referred to in Article 6(14) of this Law should account for no less than 0.5 % of the final energy consumption in transport;'. The aforementioned provision of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources relating to the use of biofuels and bioliquids in transport enters into force in Lithuania only as from 1 July 2017; therefore, progress will be evaluated in later years.

Achievement and progress in Lithuania of the national targets are provided in Chapters 1 and 11 of the Report.

16. Additional information

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

In accordance with the data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania, all biofuel production undertakings 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 the 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 administrating the certification scheme and request the performance of required audits with a view to proving the compliance of biofuels with the sustainability criteria.

In accordance with the data provided by Lithuanian biofuel producers, about 97 % of biofuels produced comply with the sustainability criteria. The sustainability of the remaining 3 % cannot be verified as they are produced from raw materials coming from third countries.

16.2. 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.

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 set up a working group composed of representatives from various institutions, 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 Lithuania³⁷.

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 (publications, brief information on the environment, etc.) has been underway since the signature thereof.

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 Lithuania. The current version of the 2014-2016 Report on Aarhus Convention implementation in Lithuania is also posted there.³⁸

Institutionally, the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Lithuania is ensured by: (a) the Ministry of the Environment ('AM') and other ministries (the Ministries of Energy, Transport and Communications, Justice, Agriculture, and others) to the extent environmental relations are regulated (policy-making, drafting of legislation); (b) institutions in the field of the environment that most frequently deal with the application of Aarhus Convention implementing provisions: the Environmental Protection Agency (*Aplinkos apsaugos agentūra*, AAA) and its local offices, regional environmental protection departments (*regioniniai aplinkos apsaugos departamentai*, RAADs), services, inspectorates (the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the AM (*Lietuvos geologijos tarnyba prie AM*, LGT), the Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service under the AM (*Lietuvos hidrometeorologijos tarnyba prie AM*, LHMT), the State Service for Protected Areas under the AM (*Valstybinė saugomų teritorijų tarnyba prie AM*, VSTT), the State Territorial Planning and Construction Inspectorate under the AM (*Valstybinė teritorijų planavimo ir statybos inspekcija prie AM*, VTPSI), and others); (c) institutions working in related fields: municipal institutions, the Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture (*Kultūros paveldo departamentas prie Kultūros ministerijos*, KPD), the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior (*Priešgaisrinės apsaugos ir gelbėjimo departamentas prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos*, PAGD), the Radiation Protection Centre, the Health Training and Disease Prevention Centre, etc.); (d) commissions on administrative disputes resolving disputes and national courts. Public authorities responsible, within their remit, for the proper implementation and application in practice of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention.

In the light of the fact that the Aarhus Convention is a legal act of horizontal application covering a major share of State-regulated areas, the provisions of the Convention are implemented by the provisions of general and sectoral statutory and subordinate legislation (there is no one legal act for the implementation of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention). Specificities of legal regulation according to the Convention's pillars:

Pillar I: Access to environmental information by the public (Articles 4 and 5);

Main legislation: (a) the Procedure for public access to environmental information in the Republic of Lithuania, as approved by Resolution No 1175 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania ('the GRL') of 22 October 1999; (b) the Law on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies; (c) the Rules on examining individuals' applications and providing services to them at public administration institutions, agencies and other public administration bodies, as approved by Resolution No 875 of the GRL of 22 August 2007.

Article 5 (*Collection and dissemination of environmental information*) of the Convention is implemented by general and sectoral legislation.

Pillar II: Public participation in environmental decision-making (Articles 6 and 8);

Article 6 (*Public participation in decisions on specific activities*) of the Convention is implemented by the Law on Environmental Protection and special legal acts of which the main are: (a) the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity ('the EIA Law'); (b) the Procedure governing the process of public information and participation in the environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activity, as approved by Order No D1-370 of the Minister for the Environment of 15 July 2005.

Article 7 (*Public participation concerning plans, programmes and policies relating to the environment*) of the Convention; the main legal acts: (a) the Procedure for the strategic environmental impact assessment of plans and programmes, as approved by Resolution No 967 of the GRL of 18 August 2004 ('the Procedure for SEIA of plans and

³⁷ <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.B2666930D5A9>

³⁸ http://www.am.lt/VI/article-php3?article_id=8500

programmes'); (b) the Procedure for public participation in the strategic environmental impact assessment procedures for plans and programmes and the provision of information to assessment entities, EU Member States and other foreign States, as approved by Order No D1-455 of the Minister for the Environment of 27 August 2014; (c) the Regulations governing public information, consultation and participation in spatial planning decision-making, and legal acts providing for public involvement in policy-making (public involvement in various working groups at local and central level, etc.).

Article 8 (*Public participation during the preparation of executive regulations and/or generally applicable legally binding normative instruments*) of the Convention is implemented by legal acts ensuring the right of the public to participate in the legislative process, the main legal act is the Law on the Legislative Framework.

Pillar III: Public access to justice in environmental matters; the grounds for public access to justice are provided for in generally applicable (e.g. the Law on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies;) and special legal acts. The procedural aspects of the implementation of the right are governed by general legislation on administrative, civil and criminal procedures. Disputes relating to the environment are resolved under the general procedure (there are no special regulation or institutions resolving only environmental disputes).
