

LITHUANIA

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

Total population

Functional Urban Area population*

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

2.836 million (2020)

1.428

50%

-2.5%

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020) $^{\scriptscriptstyle
m I}$

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1992 Annual construction

Annual construction rate

Residential

599.8

80%

3.8

1%

thousand dwellings

thousand dwellings (2022)

Non-residential

102.96

O.O1

(2022)

0.01%

Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	77.2	65.8	-15%
	1990	2021	+/- rate

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)

Non-residential buildings2020Final energy consumption (PJ/year)27.152020GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)2.45

Heating degree days***

2,742.2

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

21.2

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies Ministry of Ministry of Energy Ministry of Economy (D Œ Environment and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area Governmental Housing policy in Financial incentives for Behaviour change for Building code buildings general B A B Act/law for BEE Energy policy in BEE standard Whole life carbon NDC regulation general BCDE Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards Local governments can customise national standards Local governments cannot adjust national standards but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate Local governments cannot adjust national standards. All building codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country. Neighbourhood level approach/planning The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the Tocal level More ambitious policy instrument by local governments Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs	Government	funding r	programmes t	to train	/enhance	skills for	SMEs
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Designing for ZEB		Insulation	_
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipmer	nt 🛑
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings		Other	



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	
Providing funding for training	Priority <a>
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	Priority 🗸
Developing online platforms to share best practices	\checkmark
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	\checkmark
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	\checkmark
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	_
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	✓

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
	Phase out fossil fuel primary energy consumption of the building stock by 2050		
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
当	Rooftop PVs	₹¥; \$\$\$	Solar heating of water
	Other renewable energy	<u> </u>	Other



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other

4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

S_M Low-income in Elderly in Households with more than 3 children

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

	National level	\checkmark
Building codes	State level	
	Local level	

Note: Policies targeting specific households

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	\square All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	\square All	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	\square All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	
Primary energy consumption	
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	
Energy efficiency of equipment	_
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	buildings	•	For new construction	For renovation
	Public buildings		Public housing	
Energy efficiency	^	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	_	
Zero energy/emission		_	_	
Renewable energy		_	_	
Embodied carbon/life cycle	<u>^</u>	_	_	_
Locally sourced & recycled materials		_	_	_
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment		Toward for Many de	town FDC	
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda		
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	<u> </u>	New buildings		<u>√</u>
Energy labelling on passive house			(non-residential)	
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption			gs for renovation	_
Comprehensive built environment certification		Existing buildin	gs for sales/rent	✓
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions				
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD	<u> </u>	☐Governmental	☐ Non-governmer	 ntal
Grant for using the following materials		 \[\textsup Low-carbon \]	 ☐ Bio-based	 ☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration		□Public	☐ Residential	 ☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions		 □Public	 Residential	 ☐ Non-residential
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience		□ All buildings □ Office (rent/sale	e) □ Public buildings	t) □ Residential (sale) □ □ Other
& Extreme heat adaptation measures implemen	nted in the buildi	ing sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ives
Light coloured and reflective materials		□Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ives
Green roof	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ives
Green facades	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ives
Other				
♣ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	nted in the build	ling sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	ives
Roof drainage system	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	 :ives
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	
Hurricane straps		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	 :ives
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	
Microgrids		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incent	
Publicly available geographic database with climrisk information	ate	Building certifica	ate system on climat	e resilience
Flood risk	√	Resilience to flo		
Heat wave		Resilience to he	d.	
Storm		Other		
Wild fire				
Other	<u> </u>	This survey is desi	igned for national gov	varnments
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