



Member State Report Lithuania

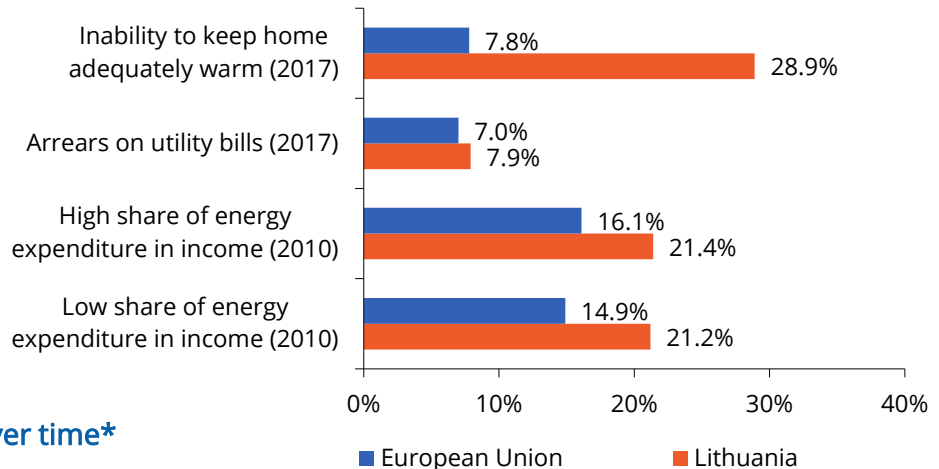
DATA & STATISTICS

This Member State Report of the EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) provides an overview of the energy poverty situation in Lithuania at a glance. With key indicators, policies, and publications, it offers an understanding of the key aspects of energy poverty in Lithuania.

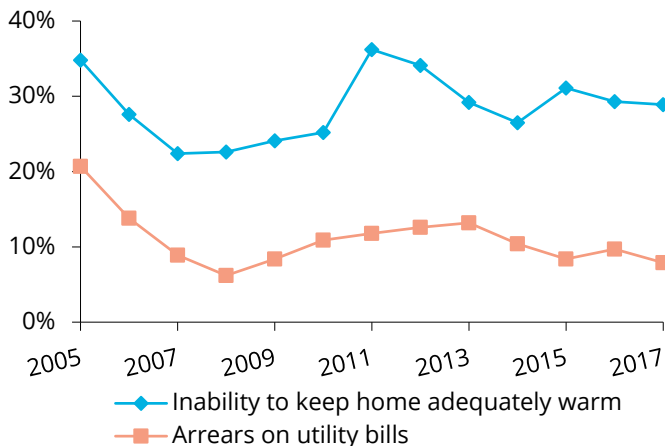
Lithuania performs worse than the EU average on the household-reported indicators. 28.9% of households were unable to keep the home adequately warm in 2017, and 7.9% were in arrears on utility bills.

Lithuania is also worse than the EU average for the expenditure-based indicators. 21.4% of households spend more than twice the median on energy, and 21.2% spend less than half the median.

Performance relative to EU average*

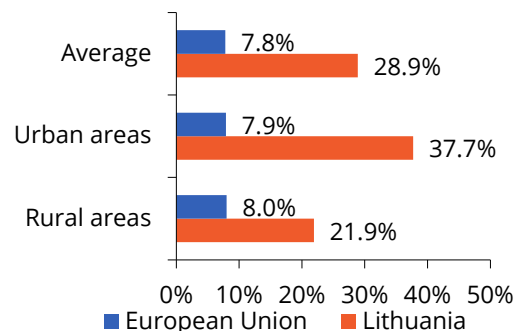


Performance over time*



In Lithuania, the percentage of households unable to keep the home adequately warm is significantly higher than households in arrears on utility bills. This might be because households underspend on energy, which is also illustrated by the high number of households that have a low share of energy expenditure in income (see graph above).

Inability to keep home adequately warm (2017)*



Disaggregated data of the household-reported indicators suggest that energy poverty in Lithuania is particularly a problem for households living in urban areas. In addition, data points to households living in apartments (and using district heating) as being particularly susceptible to energy poverty.

About the EU Energy Poverty Observatory

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) is an initiative by the European Commission to help Member States in their efforts to combat energy poverty. It exists to improve the measuring, monitoring and sharing of knowledge and best practice on energy poverty. EPOV has been developed by a consortium of 13 organisations. This report was authored by Navigant.

*Household-reported indicators taken from Eurostat [here](#) and [here](#) on April 16, 2019. Expenditure-based indicators calculated by EPOV based on HBS data. Disaggregated data of household-reported indicators calculated by EPOV based on Eurostat provided data.

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KNOWLEDGE &
RESOURCES

In Lithuania, specific research on energy poverty has yet to be developed. Until summer 2018, Lithuania has only been analysed in the context of regional studies of Eastern Europe.

An important instrument to address energy poverty in Lithuania is *heating compensation*, which provides financial assistance to households who cannot afford sufficient heating. In June 2017, the regulation on heating compensation was changed with a view to reduce energy poverty. Households shall not pay more than 10% of the difference between the received income and the State Supported Income, whereas before this was 20%. This has led to around 17% more households being eligible for this compensation in 2018. In addition, households that receive heating compensation and live in an apartment building are entitled to support towards the cost of a loan taken out to finance the renovation of the building.

In addition, some general energy policies could be potentially beneficial for energy poor households. Some *government-sponsored programs* target energy efficiency improvements in apartment buildings. More than 2,390 apartment buildings have been renovated since 2013. Another program aims to *replace inefficient biomass boilers* with more energy efficient alternatives, with funding available for at least 9,000 households.

Another interesting measure in Lithuania requires energy suppliers to establish an agreement with the national government, whereby the suppliers commit to educating and advising households on energy efficiency measures.

The European project Students Achieving Valuable Energy Savings 2 (SAVES2) is also active in Lithuania. It aims to catalyse sustainable energy behaviours among university students to help them reduce their exposure to energy poverty.

Selected measures	Type of measure	Organisation	Target groups
Programs for renovation of apartment buildings	Building insulation, Heating system	National government	Apartment buildings
Heating compensation	Energy bill support	National government, Local government	Low-income households
Program to replace boilers	Heating system	National government	No specific target group
Agreements on energy education and consultation for energy consumers	Information and awareness	National government, Energy suppliers	No specific target group

Selected Publications

- World Bank (2000) [Maintaining Utility Services for the Poor: Policies and Practices in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union](#)
- Lampietti, J., and Meyer, A. (2002) [Coping with the Cold: Heating Strategies for Eastern Europe and Central Asia's Urban Poor](#)
- Fankhauser, S. and Tepic, S. (2007) [Can poor consumers pay for energy and water? An affordability analysis for transition countries](#)
- World Health Organization (2007) [Housing, Energy and Thermal Comfort: A review of 10 countries within the WHO European Region](#)
- Porritt, S.M., Cropper, P.C., Shao, L. and Goodier, C.I. (2012) [Ranking of interventions to reduce dwelling overheating during heat waves](#)
- Ruggeri Laderchi, C., Olivier, A., and Trimble, C. (2013) [Balancing Act: Cutting Energy Subsidies While Protecting Affordability](#)

For definitions of the terms used in this report [click here](#). The EPOV website provides an extensive collection of Knowledge & Resources. [Click here](#) for more information and to contribute additional policies, publications and other resources.

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