Lithuania

Trilemma Rank
16

Trilemma Score
77.6

Balance Grade
BAA

Lithuania presents a relatively balanced Trilemma score with a strong performance in all three dimensions. In recent years, Lithuania has shown good performance in the Energy Equity dimension and stable results in Environmental Sustainability. Energy Security is the weakest performer though infrastructure project implementation will bring improvements in the future, and the score has been improving steadily. The country's balance grade is BAA and its global ranking is 16.

Population
2.8 (millions)

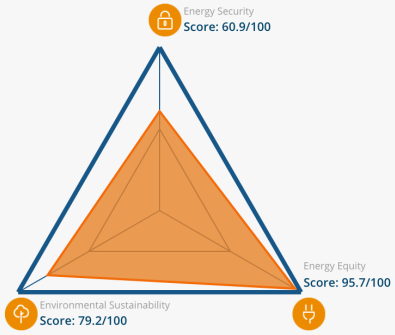
Land Area
62.6 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
19,153 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
25.5 (% of GDP)

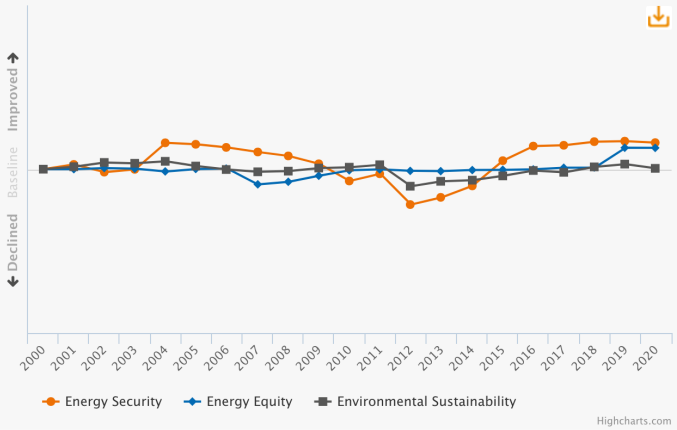
GDP Growth
3.6 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Lithuania approved its National Energy Independence Strategy in 2018. A range of actions has been taken since then to attain ambitious goals for 2050, by which time the country hopes to secure 80% of its energy needs from non-polluting sources and 100% of electricity demand from domestic sources of energy.

In the short-term, the strategic goal of Lithuania's energy sector to be reached by 2025 is the synchronisation of the country's energy systems with continental Europe. To do this, a new electricity interconnection with Poland (Harmony Link (700 MW)) is planned, among other infrastructure projects. In 2021 a new gas interconnection with Poland (GIPL) will be put into operation which should have a positive impact on Lithuania's energy independence.

In addition to the above-mentioned actions, Lithuania introduced a new renewable energy support scheme in 2019 and approved its National Energy and Climate Plan in 2020. It is expected that offshore wind will play an important role in achieving the goals set in the aforementioned documents and this will contribute to improved results in the Environmental Sustainability dimension in the future. It is expected that Lithuania will have at least 700 MW of offshore wind farms in operation on the Lithuanian coast by 2030, for which auctions are expected to be held in 2023. The biggest issues that local stakeholders currently face in the energy sector related to the balance of these initiatives and their impact on energy tariffs for end-users.

On 14 March 2020, the Government of Lithuania declared the quarantine in the country to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. The quarantine lasted until 17 June 2020. During this period the government restricted activities of various businesses and prohibited public gatherings. As a result, electricity consumption dropped by approximately 5% compared with the same period last year. During the lockdown, energy companies worked hand with public authorities to extend payment terms for vulnerable customers and businesses facing severe difficulties. However, the number of requests for postponement of payments and their financial value was relatively insignificant.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence		▲
Diversity of electricity generation		▲
Energy storage		▲
Energy equity		
Access to electricity		▶
Electricity prices		▲
Gasoline and diesel prices		▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity		▼
Low carbon electricity generation		▼
CO2 emissions per capita		▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability		▲
Effectiveness of government		▲
Innovation capability		▲