

Renewable energy in Lithuania

Opportunities and obstacles

Martynas Nagevičius

President of Lithuanian renewable energy confederation

martynas@nagevicius.lt +370 650 37654

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- **LITHUANIA – potential for further renewable energy development**
- **LITHUANIA – existing obstacles**
- **LITHUANIA – what could be the next steps?**

LITHUANIA

information about the country

LITHUANIA

information about the country

- Area: 65,300 km²
- Population: 2,94 million
(like 2/3 of Kentucky state)

GDP per capita \$26,700 (Kentucky – \$33,400)

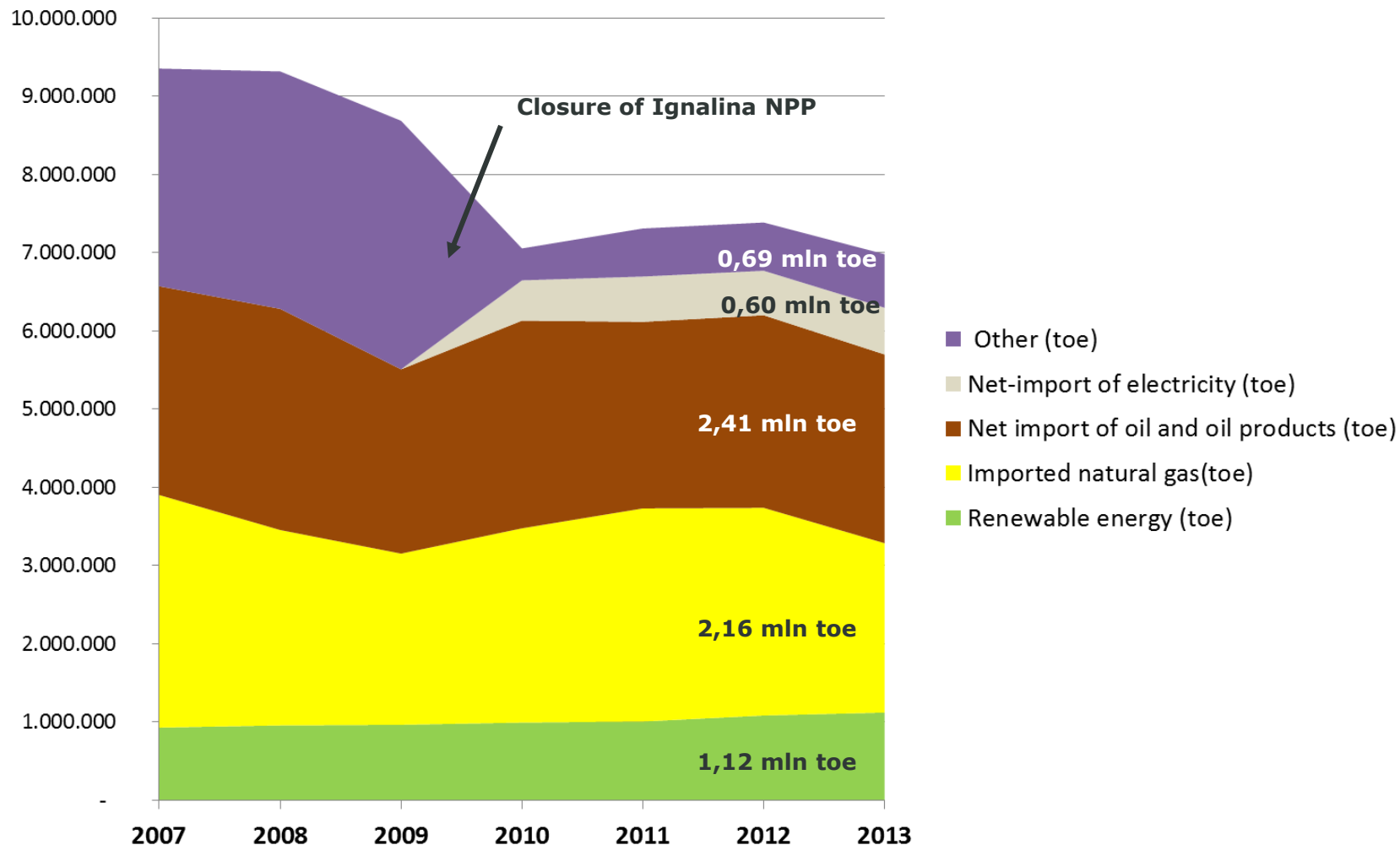
Gross energy consumption per capita 94 mln Btu (Kentucky - 427 mln Btu)



LITHUANIA

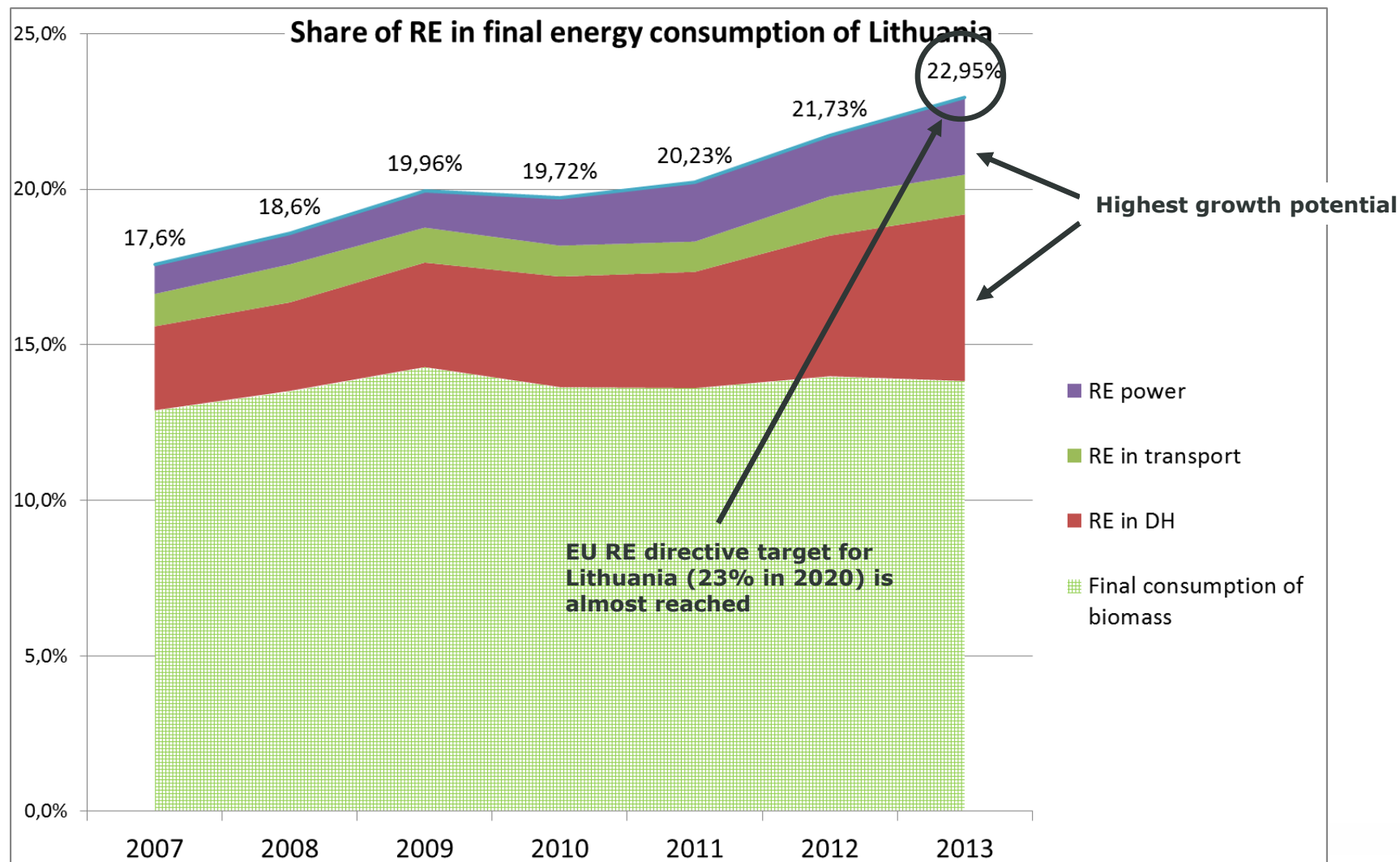
information about the country

Total gross energy consumption of Lithuania (toe)



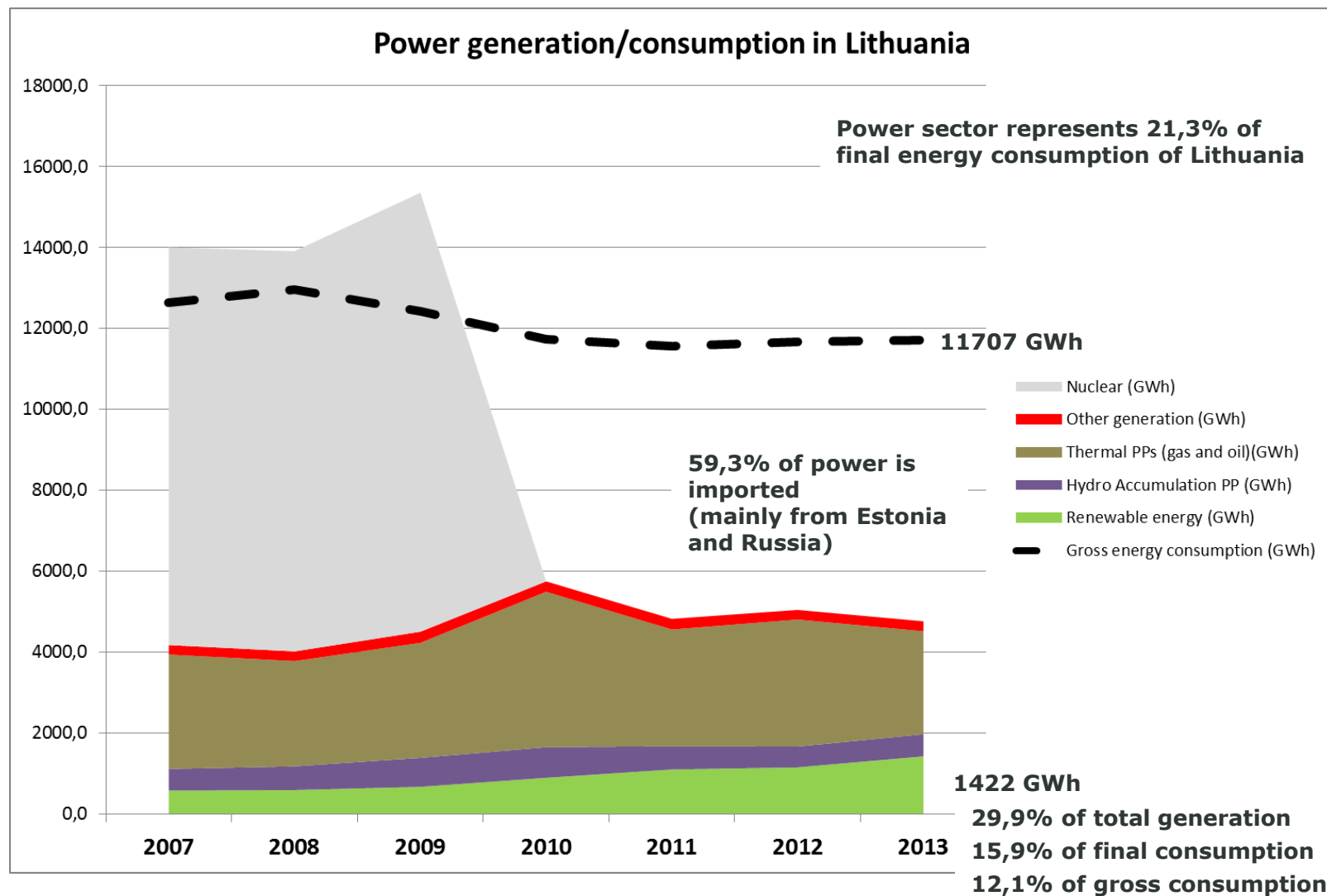
LITHUANIA

information about the country



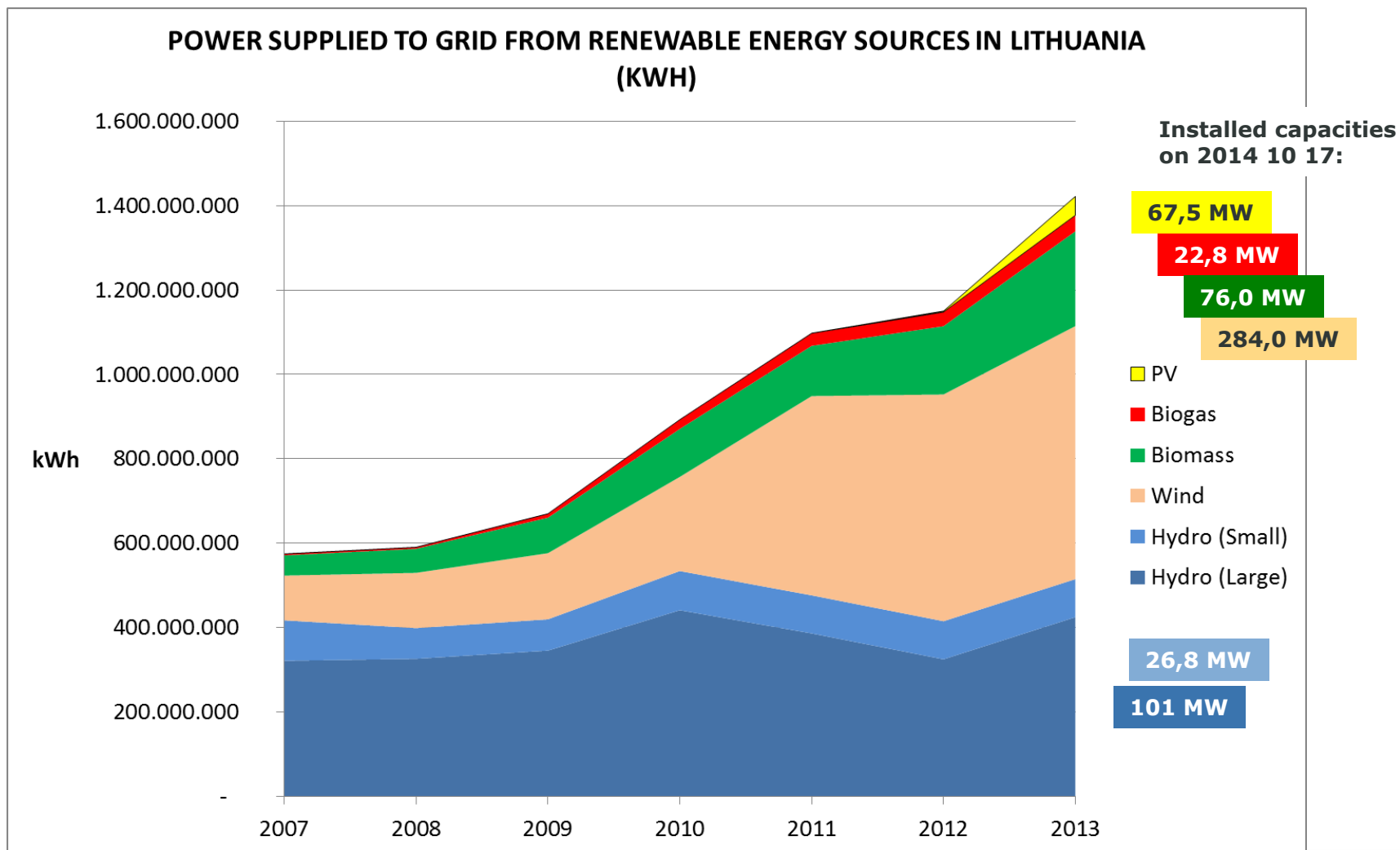
LITHUANIA

information about the country



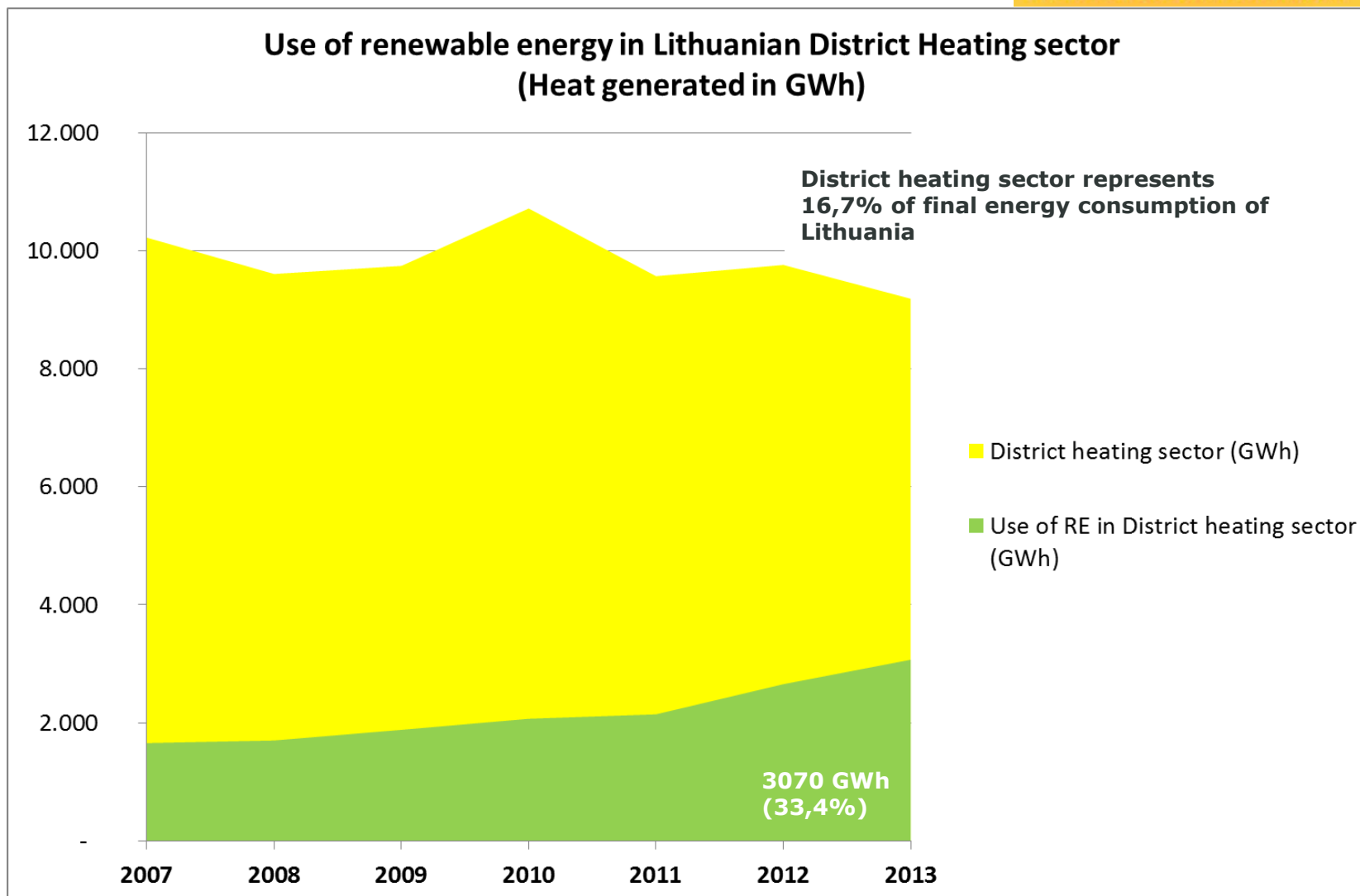
LITHUANIA

information about the country



LITHUANIA

information about the country



Further possibilities (approved)

- **New on-shore wind power plants**

Capacities 220 MWp

Planned generation:

0,65 TWh(p) (+ 7,3% of final consumption of LT)

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- **New biomass CHP plants in Vilnius and Kaunas**

Capacities (total): 189 MW(p) + 408 MW(h)

Planned generation:

1,09 TWh(p) (+ 12,2% of final consumption of LT)

2,49 TWh (h) (+ 27,1% of DH demand of LT)

UNDER PLANNING

- **New small scale biomass and biogas power plants**

Capacities 30 MW(p)

Planned generation:

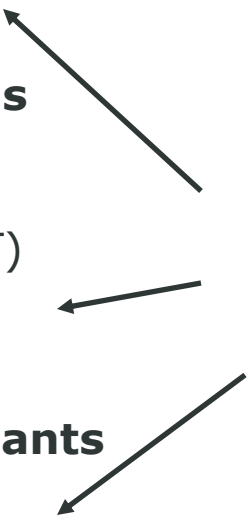
0,20 TWh(p) (+ 2,2 % of final consumption of LT)

UNDER PLANNING/CONSTRUCTION

- **Number of new biomass boilers in DH**

UNDER PLANNING/ CONSTRUCTION

**+21,7% of final
power
consumption of
Lithuania**

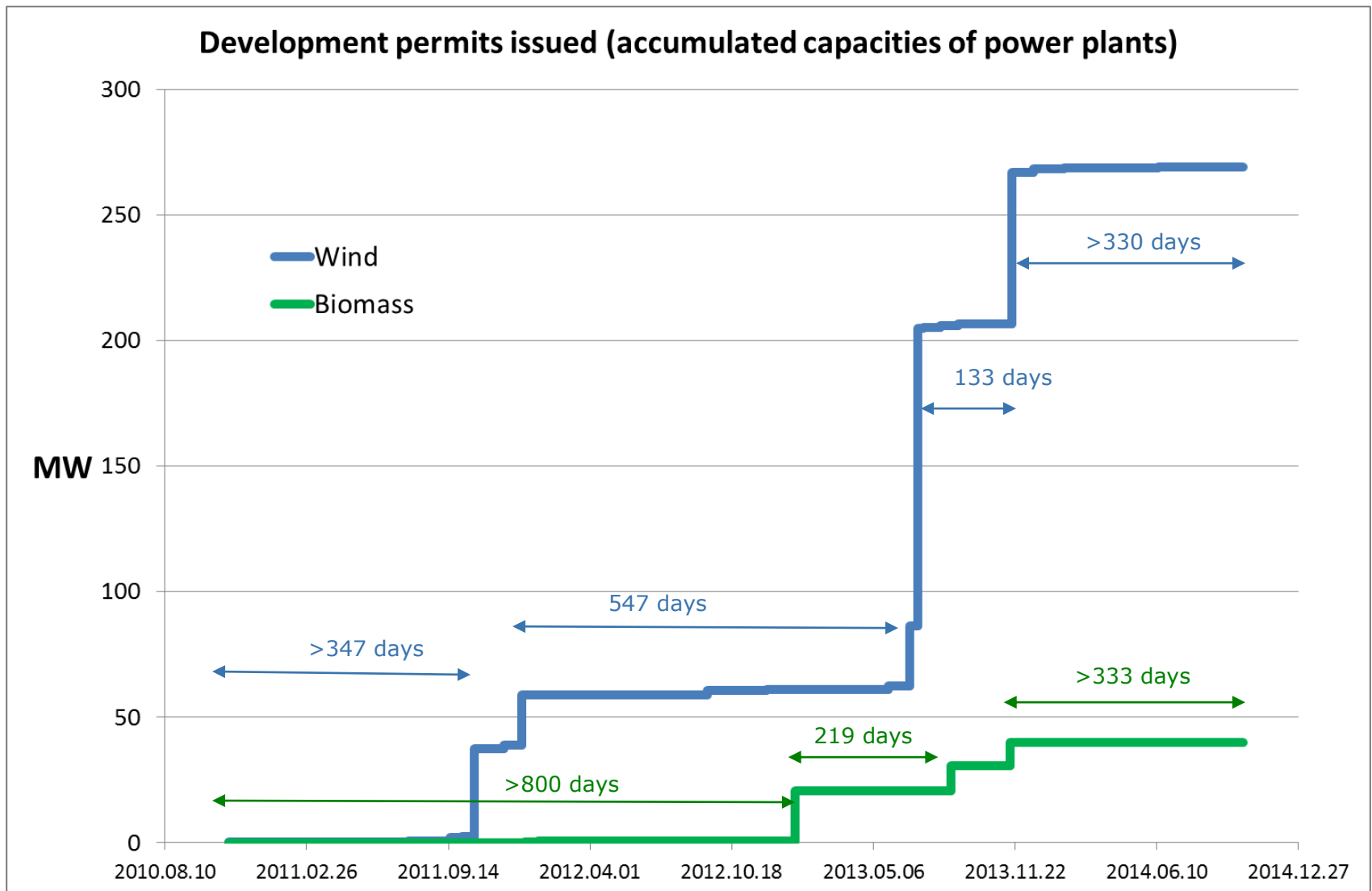


Is everything OK?

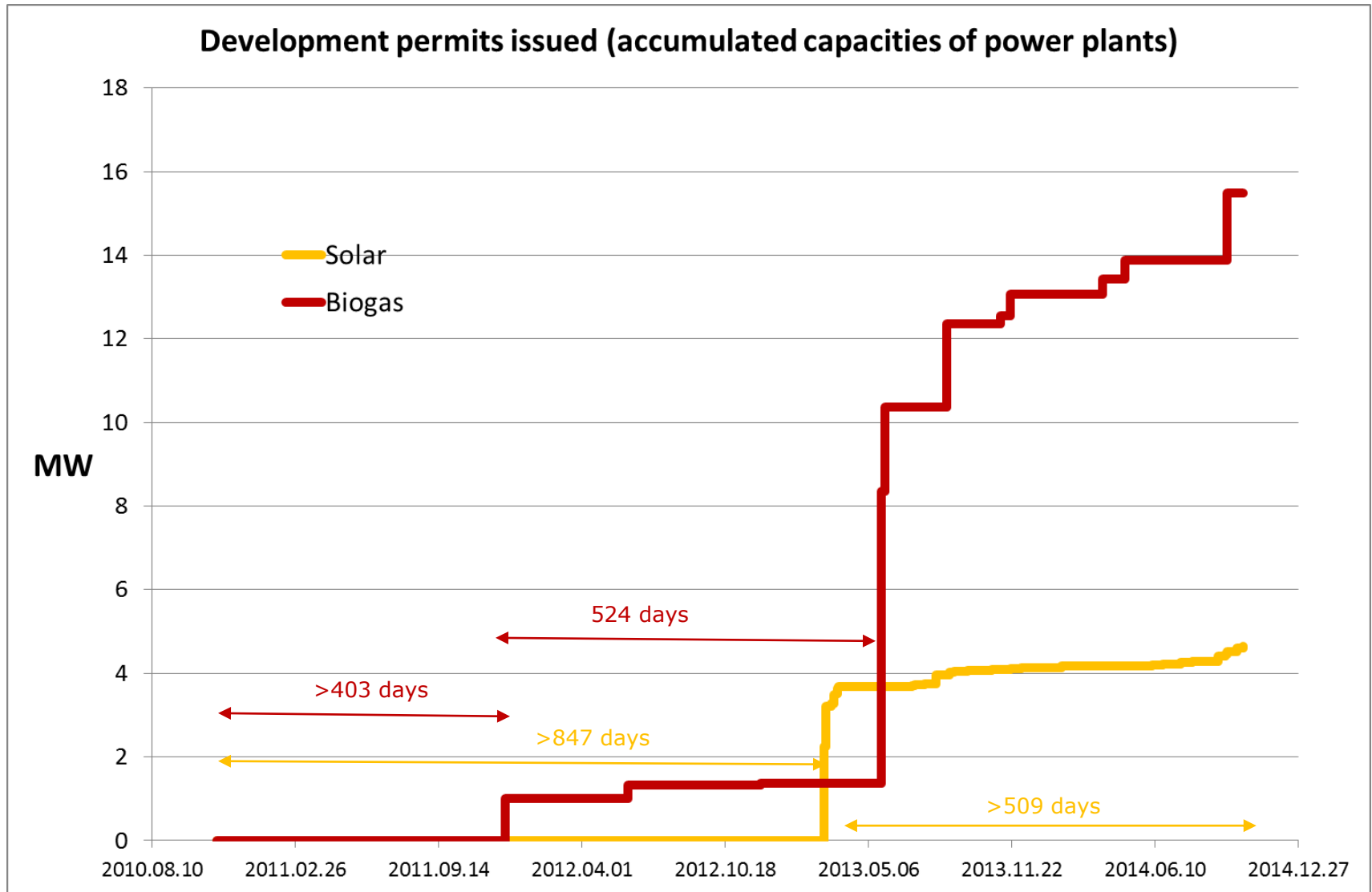
Is it enough?

THE ANSWER IS – NO!

Development is uneven and disharmonious

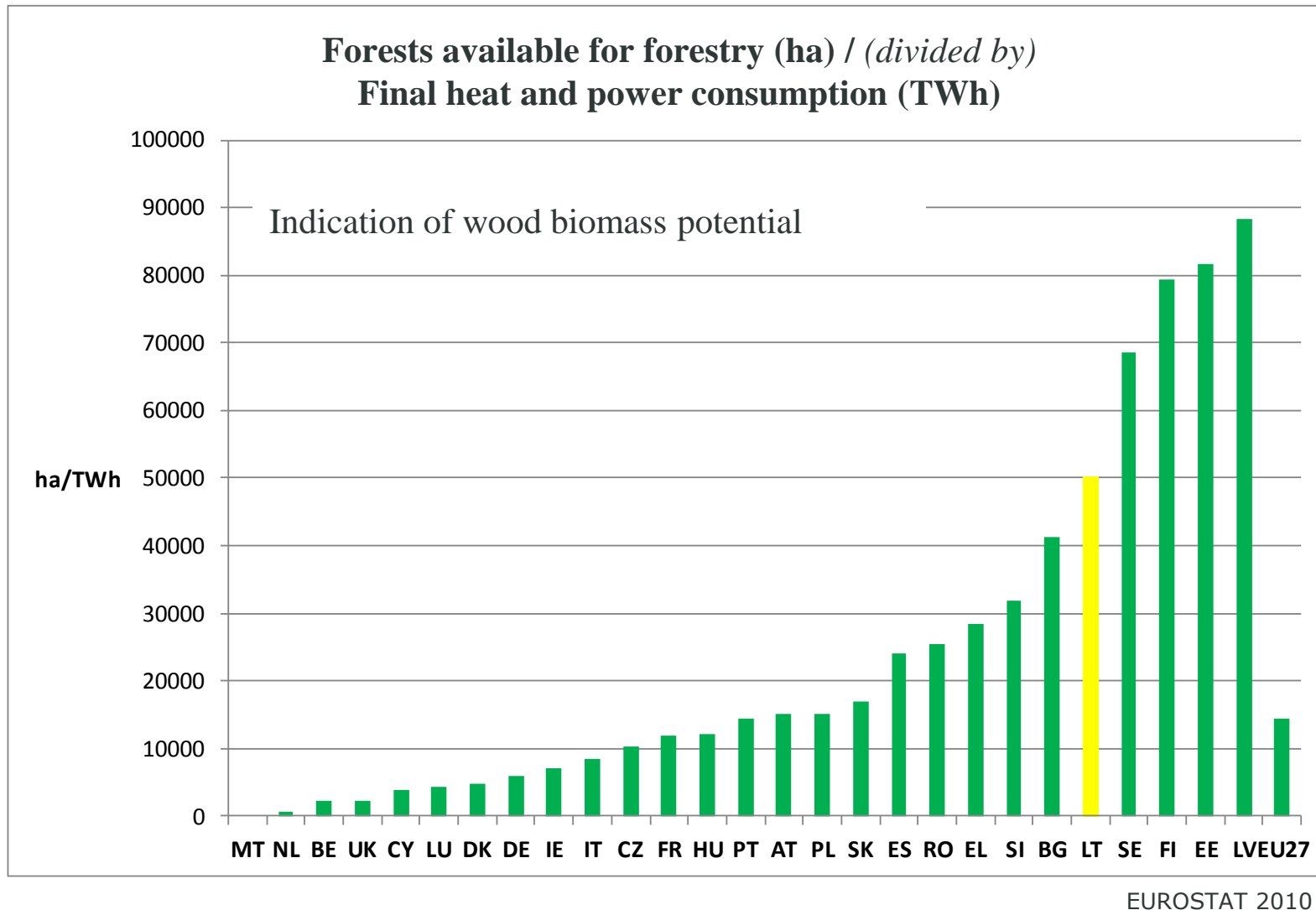


Development is uneven and disharmonious

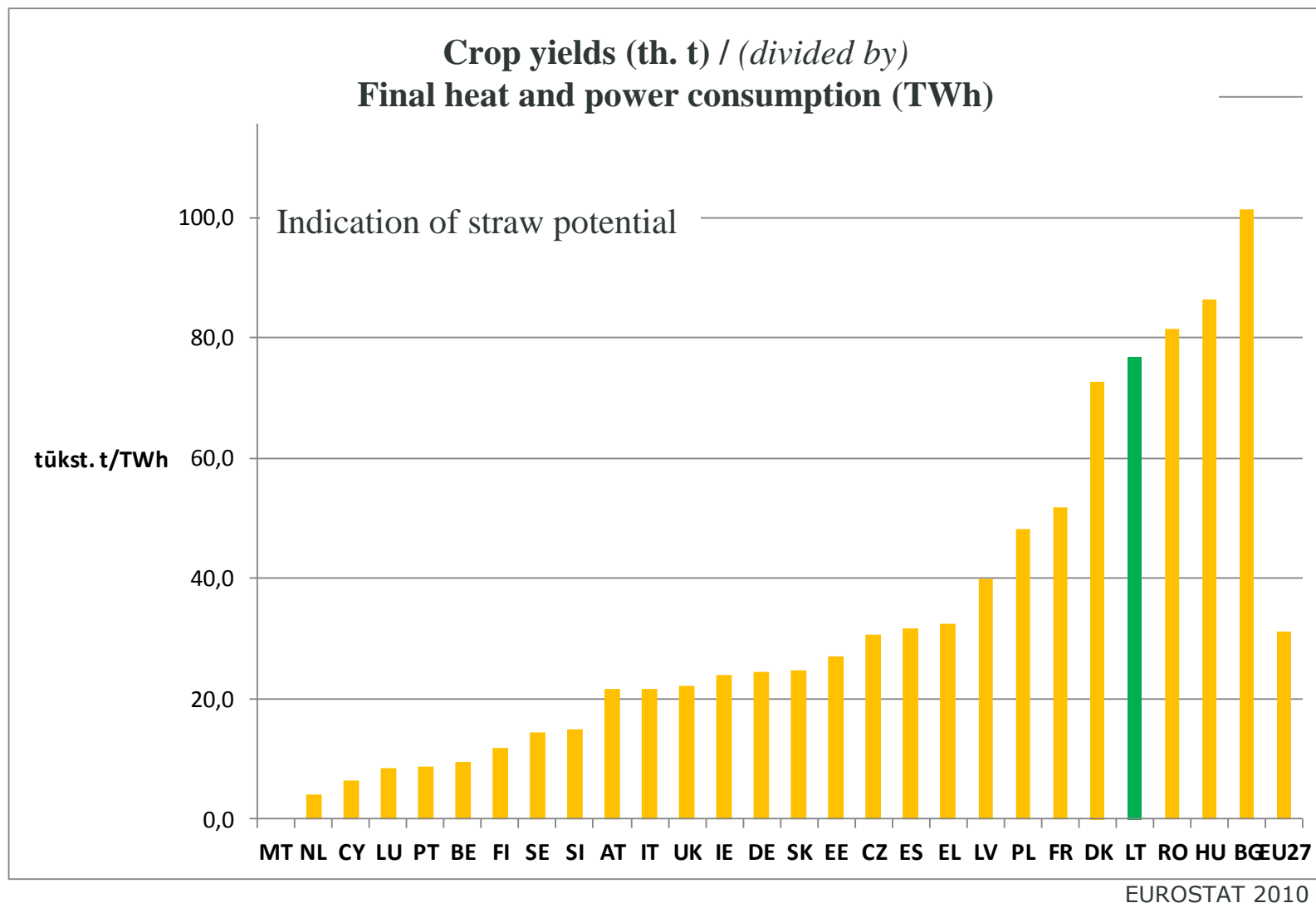


LITHUANIA - Potential for renewable energy development

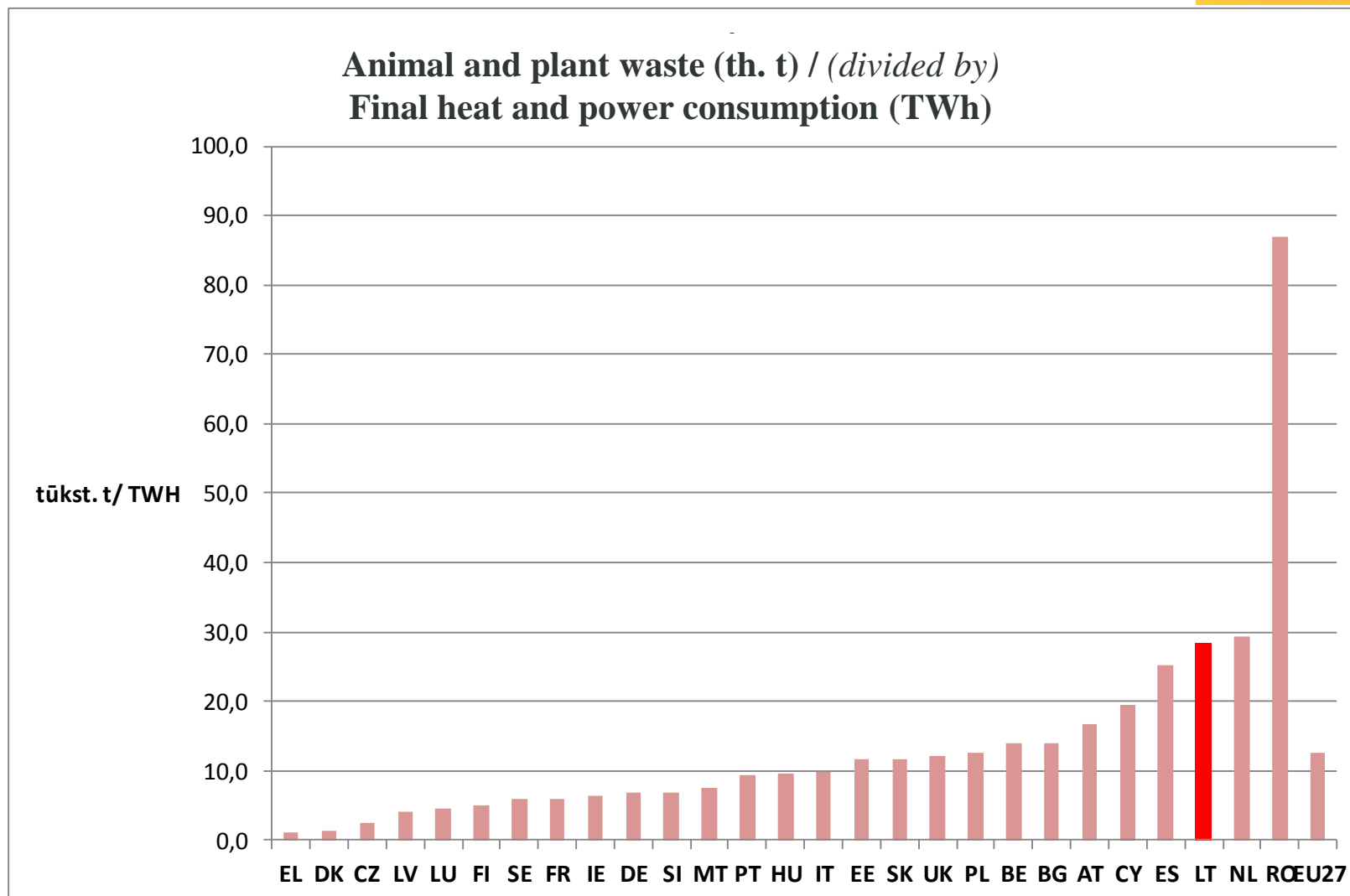
Lithuania - large biomass resources available (I)



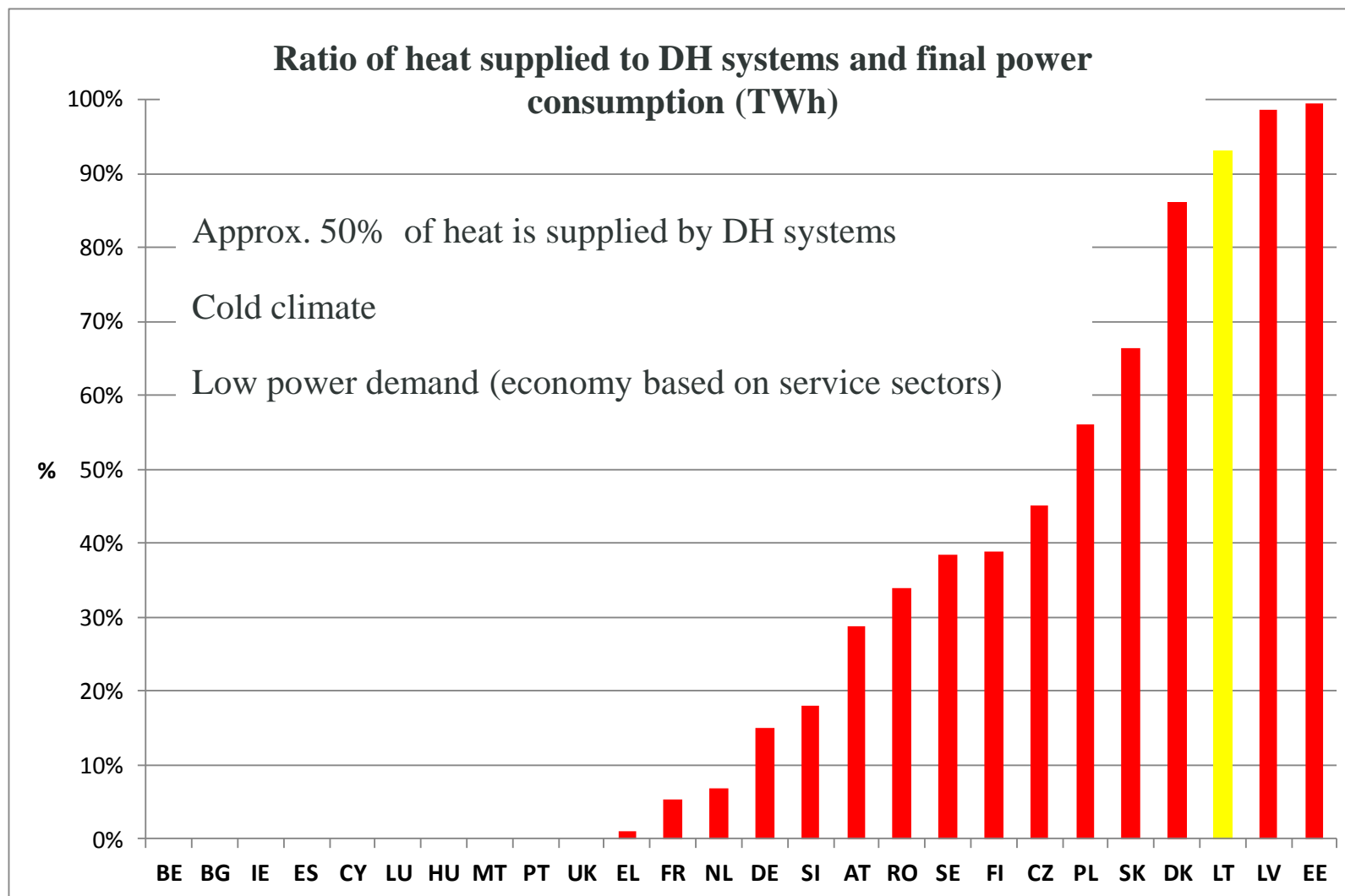
Lithuania - large biomass resources available (II)



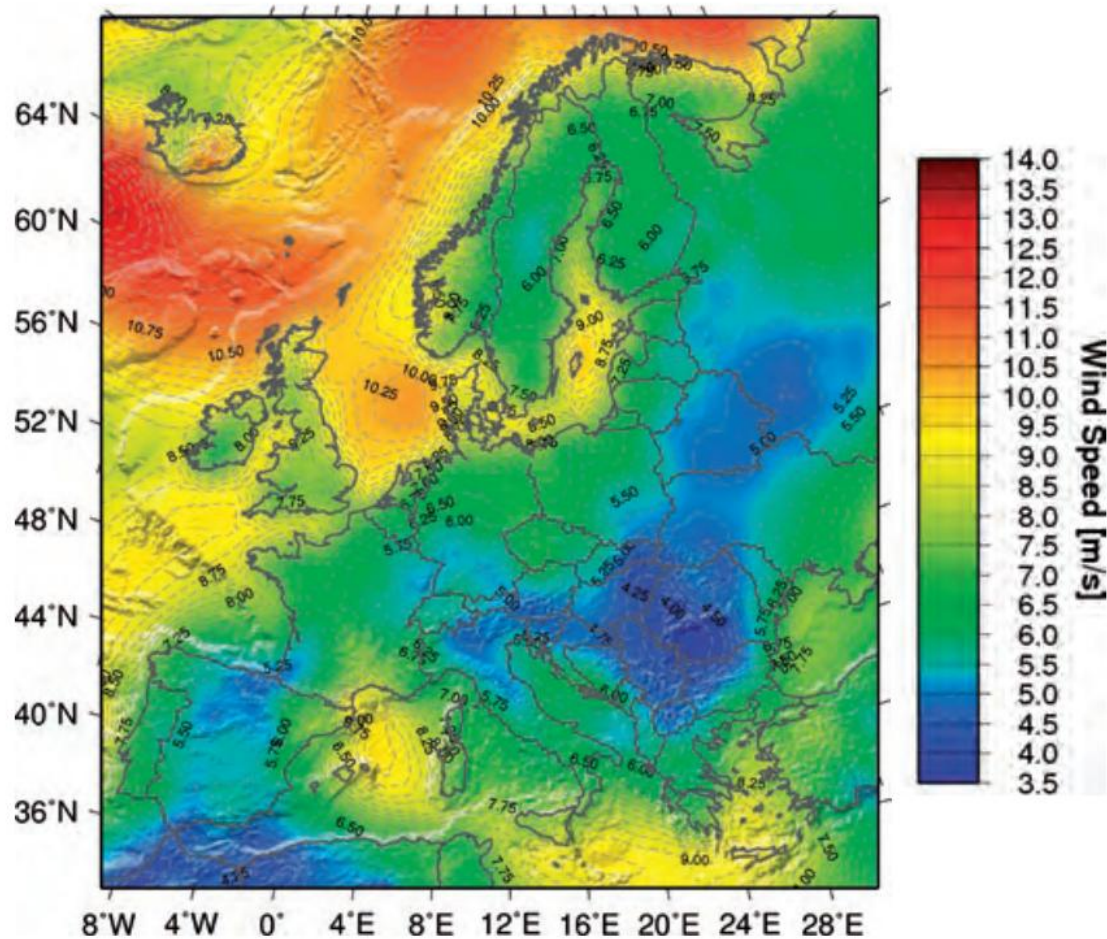
Lithuania - large biomass resources available (III)



Lithuania - favourable ratio (for cogeneration) of centralized heat and power



Lithuania – windy country



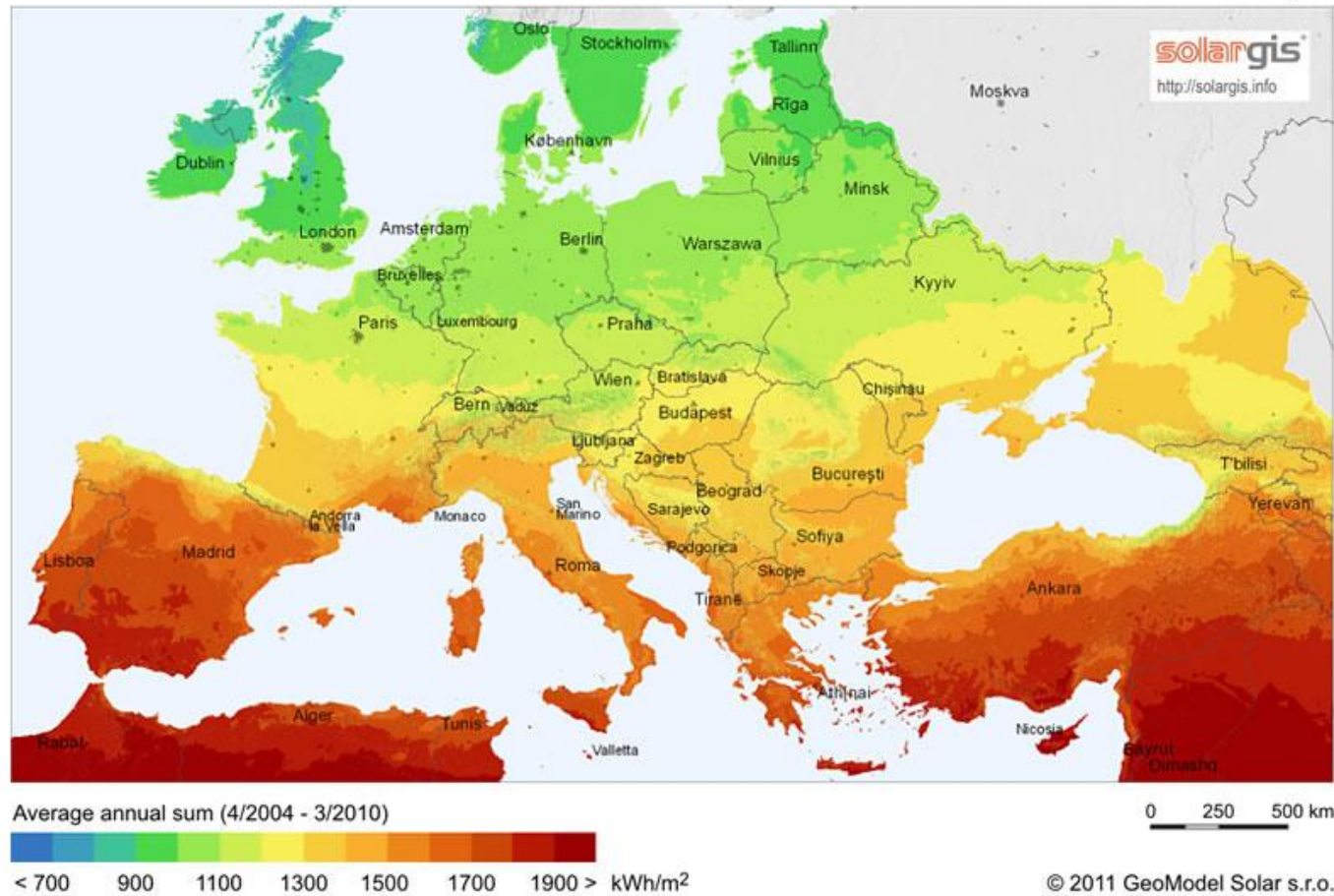
<http://www.anemos.de/5/files/anemos-handout-eu.pdf>

	Area with average wind speed at 50 m high > 5.8 m/s [th. km2] National Renewable Energy Laboratory (US)	Gross power consumption in 2009 metais [TWh]	[km2 / TWh]
DE	26.0	580.2	45
LT	1.9	12.4	156
LV	4.3	7.2	561
EE	19.2	8.9	2169
LT+ LV+ EE	25.4	28.5	892

Lithuania – sunny country

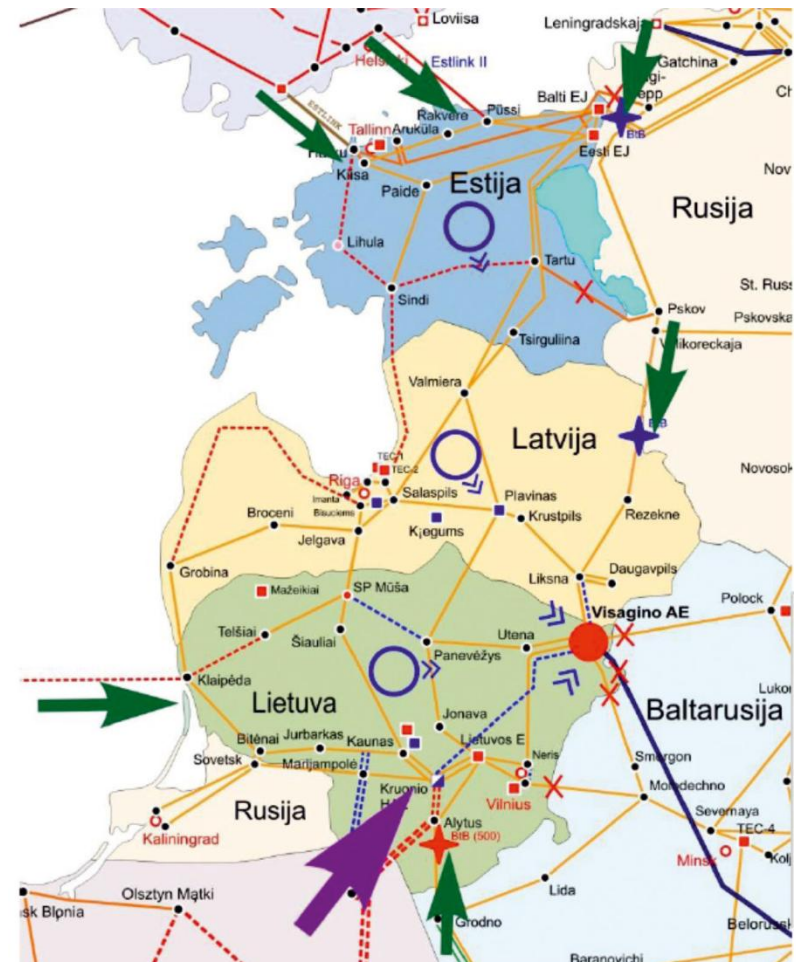
Global horizontal irradiation

Europe



Great power interconnections allows easy integration of large amount of VRE power

- Total peak demand of Baltic countries is about 4500 MW
- Interconnections:
 - to Finland about 900 MW
 - to Russia about 1600 MW
 - to Belarus about 1350 MW
 - to Sweden 700 MW (from 2016)
 - to Poland 1000 MW (from 2016)**in TOTAL: about 5550 MW**
- **Kruonis hydro accumulation plant is available (900 MW + expansion planned)**
 - + Estonian planned new hydro accumulation plant
 - + Latvian large hydropower plants



**Baltic countries is the best place for
renewable energy in EU!**

Further possibilities (discussed)

- **Additional new on-shore wind power plants**

Capacities: 350 MWp

Planned generation:

1,05 TWh(p) (+ 12 % of final consumption of LT)

- **Offshore wind power plants in Baltic sea**

Capacities: up to 1000 MW(p)

Planned generation:

up to 4 TWh(p) (+ up to 44% of final consumption of LT)

- **New small scale biomass and biogas power plants**

Capacities 150 MW(p)

Planned generation:

0,75 TWh(p) (+ 8 % of final consumption of LT)

- **Small scale solar PV plants**

Capacities up to 500 MW(p)

Planned generation:

up to 0,5 TWh(p) (+up to 6% of final consumption)

- **..... other**

**+70% of final
power
consumption of
Lithuania**

**RE power
production will
be larger than
final power
demand of
Lithuania!**

EXISTING OBSTACLES

Existing obstacle – Way of thinking of majority of politicians



“Scandinavian”

External benefits (green jobs, added value to economy, etc.) and external cost (climate change, pollution) are considered

Goal: lowest share of energy expenditures (incl. external cost) in the incomes of coming generation



“Eastern European”

EU directive requirements are considered

Goal: lowest price of energy today

Existing obstacle – Way of thinking of majority of politicians



“Scandinavian”

Concentration on creation of system where every consumer and investor is motivated to behave in the way what is most beneficial for the society



“Eastern European”

Concentration on implementation of large strategic energy projects

*Some of them are good, some of them are not...
Some of them are obstacles for RE development even when they are not implemented...*

WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

- High level study on estimation of external cost and benefit of development of renewable energy in Baltic states
- Common energy strategy of Baltic states
- Creation of system for public funding of RE development
- Attracting of EU and US investors into RE sector of Baltic countries (including technology development and production...)

Thank you for your attention!

Martynas Nagevičius
+370 650 37654
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