

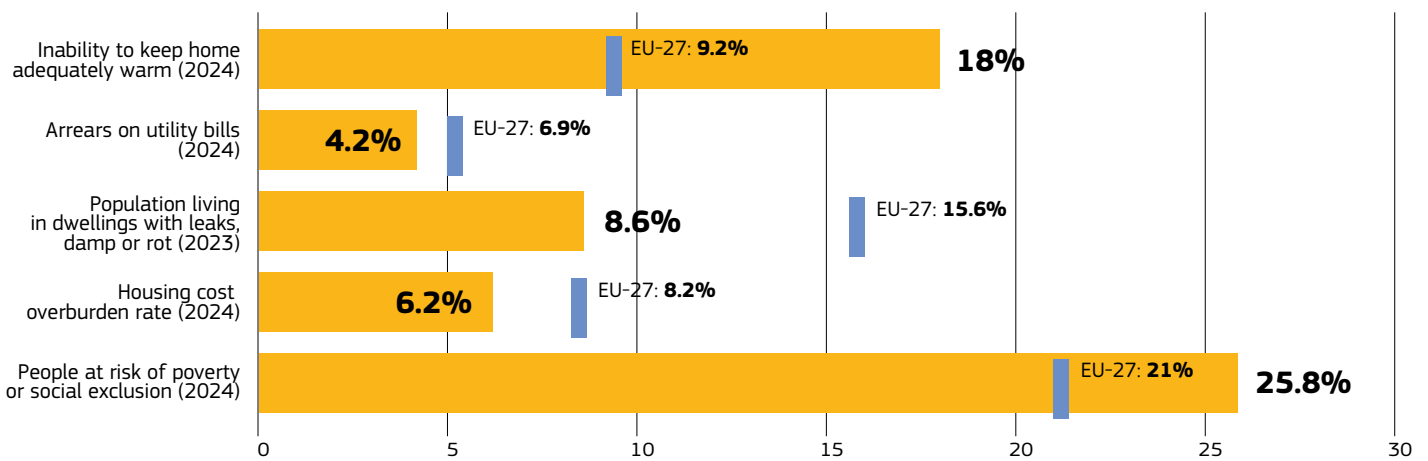


NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

Energy poverty is defined as “a situation in which a household lacks access to basic energy services that ensure a normal level of comfort, living standards and health, including adequate heat, hot water and cooling, lighting and electricity for household appliances, and where such a situation arises because the building in which the household is located does not meet the minimum requirements for the age of the building, energy efficiency and hygiene and/or the household income does not meet the minimum requirements for household income.” Definition provided in the [Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy](#).

ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Lithuania has introduced national energy-poverty indicators and targets through the [National Progress Plan \(2021–2030\)](#) and the [National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030](#). While a formal indicator system is still being developed in the context of the [National Energy Independence Strategy](#), a few monitoring indicators are already used in national reporting.

PRIMARY ENERGY POVERTY INDICATOR	VALUE (YEAR)	TARGET (YEAR)
Share of households that spend a significant part of their income on energy expenditure (households with a share of energy expenditure relative to income more than 2 times the median share of energy expenditure).	19.1% (2021)	8.6% (2030)
Share of the population unable to keep home adequately warm	18.0% (2024)	17.0% (2030)



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE

KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2020	National Progress Plan (2021–2030)	Lithuania’s central cross-sector strategy that sets national development targets, including the official energy-poverty indicators and targets. Sectoral policies, including energy and climate plans and strategies, must align with the NPP targets.
2021	Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy	Sets out the vision for improving the energy performance of the building stock by 2050. The strategy recognises that a large share of dwellings is energy-inefficient, expensive to heat, and a major contributor to energy poverty. It explicitly integrates social and energy objectives, identifying low household income, poor energy performance of buildings, high heating costs, and limited consumer awareness as the main causes of energy deprivation.
2024	National Energy Independence Strategy	This strategy integrates energy poverty into a broader vision of energy independence, highlighting how consumer-owned renewable energy and lower import dependence can reduce affordability pressures. It commits with the creation of a national set of statistical indicators and measures to identify and analyse energy poverty.
2024	National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030	The Lithuanian NECP incorporates the previously selected energy poverty indicators and targets while describing measures to reduce energy costs, increase energy efficiency, and support vulnerable consumers. It positions energy poverty as both a social and climate challenge, linking it to renovation, renewable energy uptake, and consumer protection.
2025	Energy Development Programme for 2021–2030	Originally from 2021, the recent amendment of this programme acknowledges reducing energy poverty as a strategic objective of the energy sector. It links energy poverty to structural issues such as inefficient housing, high heating costs, and unequal access to modern energy services.
2025	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy	The consolidated version of this law, from the 2nd of October of 2025, introduces, for the first time, a legal definition of energy poverty and of a person experiencing energy poverty.
Ongoing	Draft National Building Renovation Plan	Lithuania has submitted its draft National Building Renovation Plan to the European Commission, building on the previous Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy.
Ongoing	Social Climate Plan	Lithuania is developing its Social Climate Plan. After a public consultation process, the updated plan was presented in October 2025. Lithuania received support from the European Commission’s Technical Support Instrument (TSI) to develop its Social Climate Plan.



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY

Lithuania does not have a National Energy Poverty Observatory.

EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has partnerships with energy poverty stakeholders in all Member States. In Lithuania, the Antenna is VSI “Ziedine ekonomika”. The organisation’s primary role is to facilitate knowledge exchange, data dissemination, and capacity building on energy poverty at national and regional levels, and to participate in national policy dialogues related to energy poverty.

Website: <https://www.circulareconomy.lt>. Contact: info@circulareconomy.lt. Check [EPAH’s Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.



March 2026

NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

EPAH ATLAS DATABASE



MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
<p>Kompensacija už būsto šildymą (compensation for home heating) <i>[since 1994, reformed in 2012 and in 2020-2023]</i></p>	<p>A heating cost compensation scheme for low-income households. It is designed to ensure that a household's heating expenditure does not exceed 10% of a certain portion of its income. Eligible households receive partial or full reimbursement of heating, hot-water, and water-supply costs, depending on income and household composition.</p>
<p>Daugiabučių namų atnaujinimo (modernizavimo) programa (apartment building renovation (modernization) program) <i>[since 2005, reformed in 2013]</i></p>	<p>Supports energy-efficiency upgrades in multi-unit buildings (especially those built before 1993) with varying support rates. Low-income residents who already receive heating compensation are eligible for 100% coverage of renovation costs, including project preparation, technical oversight, loans, and interest. Households with heating compensation may lose it if they do not agree to the renovation.</p>
<p>Mažoji Renovacija (small renovation program) <i>[2024-ongoing]</i></p>	<p>A small grant program for modernising internal heating and hot-water systems in multi-apartment buildings. It is part of the broader framework for apartment building renovation. In 2024, a call was launched with a budget of 20 million euro.</p>
<p>Use of renewable energy resources (solar) for the electricity needs of poor individuals and/or for the replacement of fossil fuel-using heating equipment <i>[since 2019, updated calls in 2025]</i></p>	<p>Support scheme under the 2022-2025 Climate Change Programme that helps low-income households install up to 10 kW solar installations (on-site or offsite) or switch from fossil-fuel boilers to renewable heating systems (biomass or heat pumps). Eligible households must have been registered as receiving social support for at least six consecutive months. The scheme offers 85% co-financing.</p>
<p>Paskolos energetikos bendrijoms (loans to energy communities) <i>[introduced in 2021]</i></p>	<p>A financing scheme aimed at energy communities that reduce energy poverty. Under this scheme, 30% of the installed or acquired renewable power capacity must be allocated free of charge to persons in energy poverty. The support includes subsidised loans (interest rate capped at 3%) and grants of up to 50% of eligible costs. Applications are limited to non-profit legal entities classified as renewable energy communities or citizen energy communities whose members are municipalities and/or municipal institutions.</p>



NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
Šiauliai Renewable Energy Community	<p>In October 2024, the City of Šiauliai established Lithuania’s first municipal energy community, uniting the municipality and 16 of its public institutions under a joint renewable energy model. The community will operate a 4 MW solar power plant and donate at least 30% of the generated electricity to residents in energy poverty. According to municipal estimates, approximately 1,300 vulnerable residents in Šiauliai will benefit from this initiative.</p>
Atnaujinkime miestą (Let’s Renew the City)	<p>Established by the Vilnius Municipality, this public institution serves as a one-stop-shop for multi-apartment building renovation and neighbourhood revitalisation projects. Acting as the administrator of Vilnius’s District Energy Efficiency Programme until 2028, it coordinates the entire renovation process from the initial idea and design phase to financing, implementation, and post-renovation management. To date, the institution has completed 170 renovation projects and has modernised 97 neighbourhood areas.</p>
LIFE Integrated Project “Enhancing Energy Efficiency in Lithuania” (LIFE IP EnerLIT)	<p>The LIFE IP EnerLIT project (2021–2030) is Lithuania’s largest integrated initiative under the EU LIFE Programme, coordinated by the Environmental Project Management Agency (APVA) with 14 national and regional partners. Its goal is to support the implementation of National Energy and Climate Action Plan. It addresses energy poverty by improving the energy performance of residential and public buildings, supporting municipal renovation projects, and developing financing tools for low-income and energy-poor households.</p>

FURTHER READING

- [Energy Poverty and Low-Carbon Just Energy Transition: Comparative Study in Lithuania and Greece](#)
- [Renewable Energy Community Establishment Guide](#)
- [Exploring the Interplay Between Energy Policies and Sustainable Development Goals Within Lithuania’s Energy Sector: A Critical Review](#)
- [COVID-19 impacts on Energy Poverty: Lithuanian case study](#)
- [Poverty and Social Exclusion in Lithuania 2020](#)



March 2026

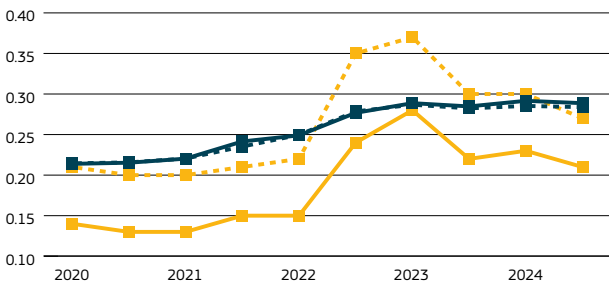
MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Lithuania is a Northern European country with a predominantly temperate continental climate, along with strong maritime influences from the Baltic Sea. The country has a population of [2,885,891 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [19,690 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Lithuania has a Gini coefficient of [35.3](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is above the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

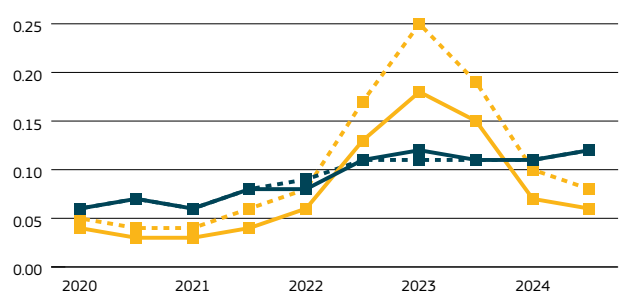
ENERGY PRICES

— Lithuania (in EURO) — Lithuania (in PPP) — EU-27 (in EURO) — EU-27 (in PPP)

ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

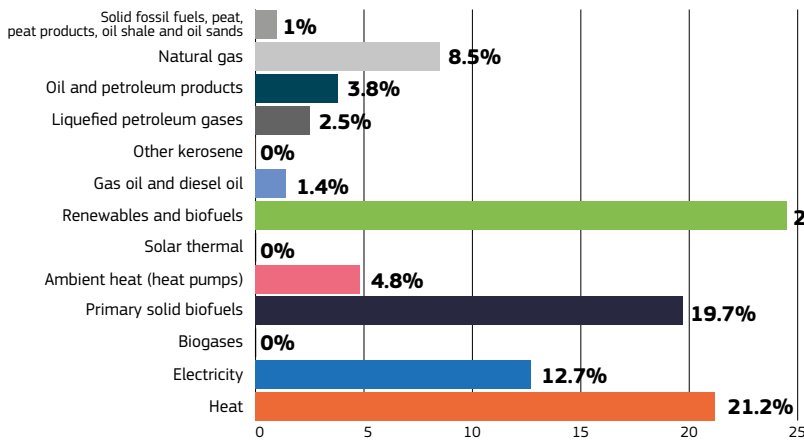


GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

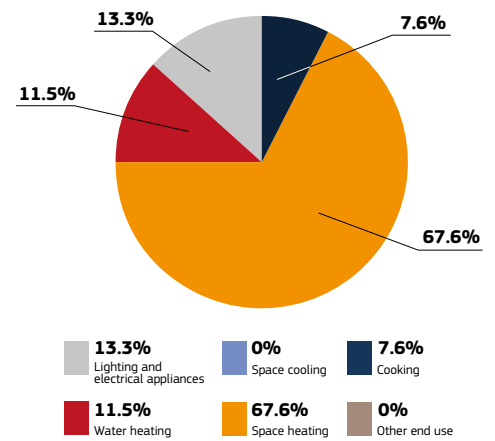


HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)



FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

Low income	31%	Rural households	42%	Migrants	9%
Low education	8%	Elderly households	17%	Unemployed persons	6%
		Young households	12%	Ill-health and disabilities	32%
		Single parents	11%	Tenants	13%

