LITHUANIAN ENERGY AGENCY

Lithuania's Energy Review

Lithuanian Energy Agency Director
Ms. Agnė Bagočiutė
2026-01-30

LITHUANIA'S MAIN ENERGY SECTOR GOALS FOR 2050

Energy Independence	**Self sufficient energy generation and safe energy infrastructure**
100% climate neutral energy	**Full transition to sustainable and carbon neutral energy**
Lithuania – NET energy exporter	**Energy and high added value energy product export**
Developed Industry	**Supported industry growth and development utilising new advantages and opportunities generated by energy transition**
Lower energy prices	**Ensure that benefits of energy transition will reach all consumers**

***Source and Data**: LEA.*

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE MEANS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

1990 — Lithuania restored its independence

1999 — Butinge oil terminal becomes operational

2014 — Klaipeda LNG terminal becomes operational

2015 — LitPol link, the electricity link to Poland becomes operational

2015 — NordBalt, electricity link to Sweden, becomes operational

2022 — GIPL – Gas pipeline to PL becomes operational

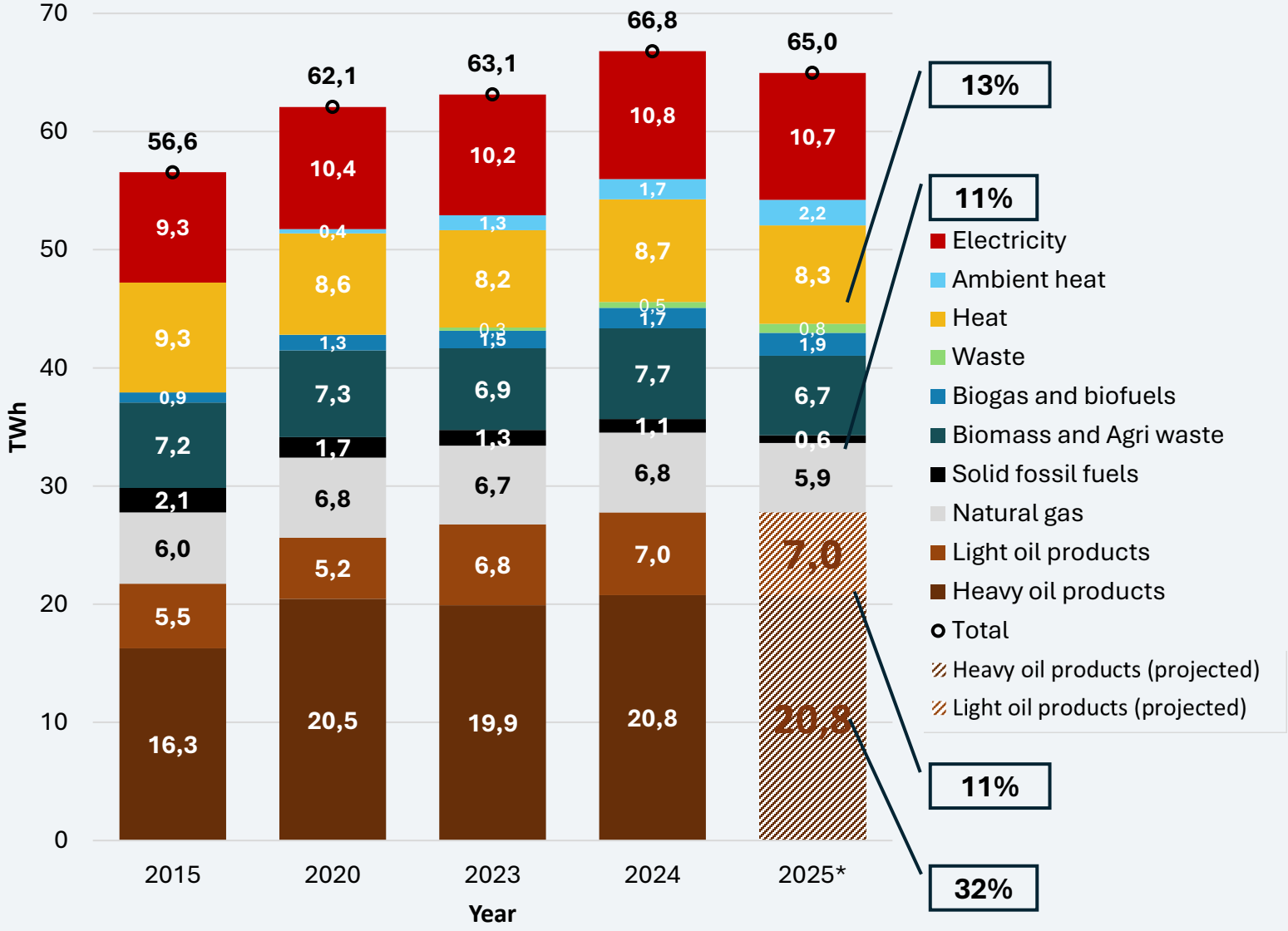
2025 — Power system synchronization with Continental European Network

2025 — First commercial energy storage park connected to transmission grid

2030 — **Installed renewable generation – 8 GW**

***Source and Data**: LEA.*

PRELIMINARY FINAL ENERGY MIX 2025: FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION REMAINS SIMILAR TO 2024



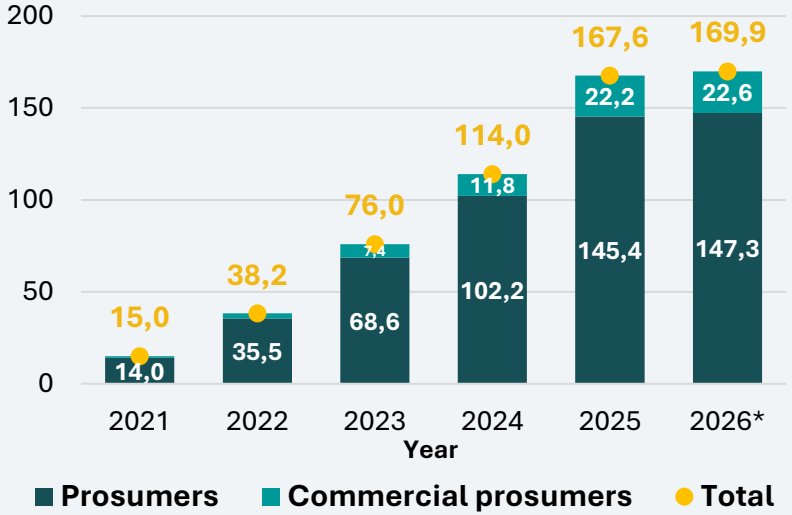
- In 2025 electricity made up about 17% of final energy consumption. Only 1/4 of needed electricity was imported in 2025, and 3/4 were generated locally.
- Heat is primarily generated in CHP plants, mostly from biomass and waste – about 88% of energy used for heating in district heating networks.
- Biomass is the most common energy source in individual household sector.
- Final energy mix is dominated by fossil fuels – heavy and light oil products comprise 43% of final energy consumption.

***Source and Data**: Statistics Lithuania, LEA . *2025 data based on LEA modeling results, except for projected light and heavy oil product data (projected to remain similar to 2024 levels in 2025).*

IN 2025, THE TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY OF SOLAR AND WIND POWER PLANTS IN LITHUANIA INCREASED BY ALMOST 50%

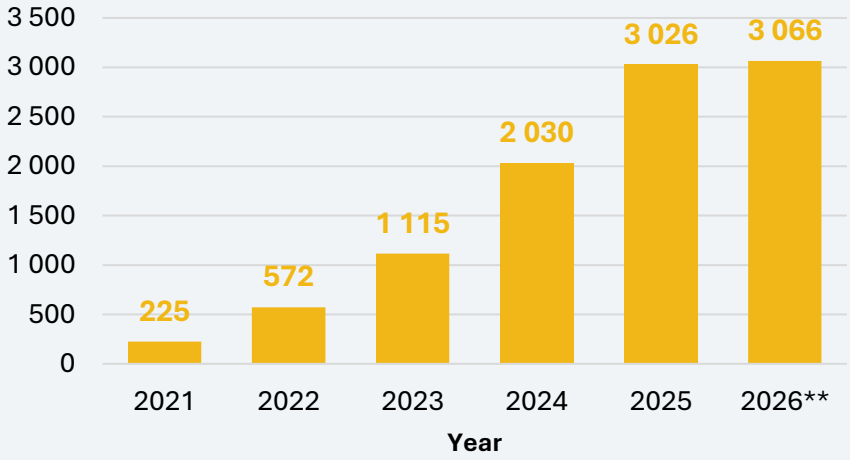
LITHUANIAN ENERGY AGENCY

Generating Prosumers (in thousands)



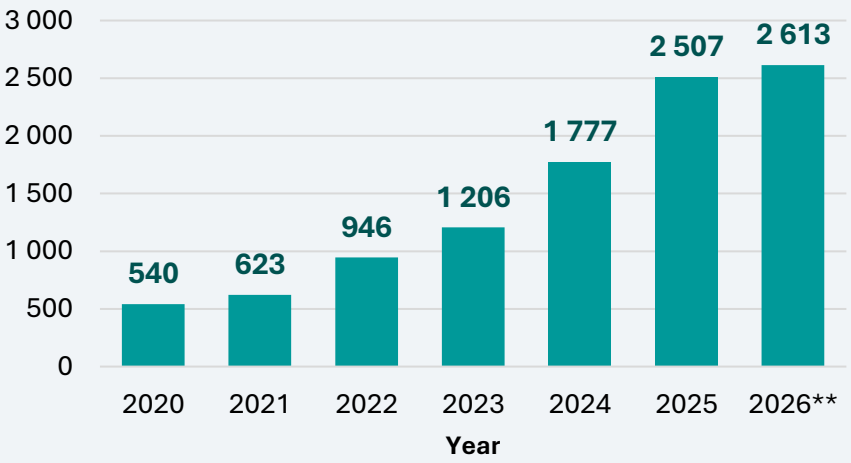
- In January 2026, there were approximately **170,000** active prosumers in Lithuania.
- During 2025, the number of active prosumers increased by 47% (53,600), with an average monthly growth of about 4,500.
- The number of prosumers grew by 42.3% (43,200), while the number of commercial prosumers rose by 87.9% (10,400).

Solar Power Plants Installed Capacity, MW



- In January 2026, Lithuania had 3,066 MW of installed solar power capacity.
- In December 2025, Lithuania's installed solar capacity was 3,026 MW. Over 2025, this capacity increased by 49% (996 MW).
- In December 2025, solar power plants generated 0.01 TWh of electricity, accounting for 1.2% of the country's total electricity production.
- In 2025, solar power plants produced 1.78 TWh, compared to 1.3 TWh in 2024.

Wind Power Plants Installed Capacity, MW



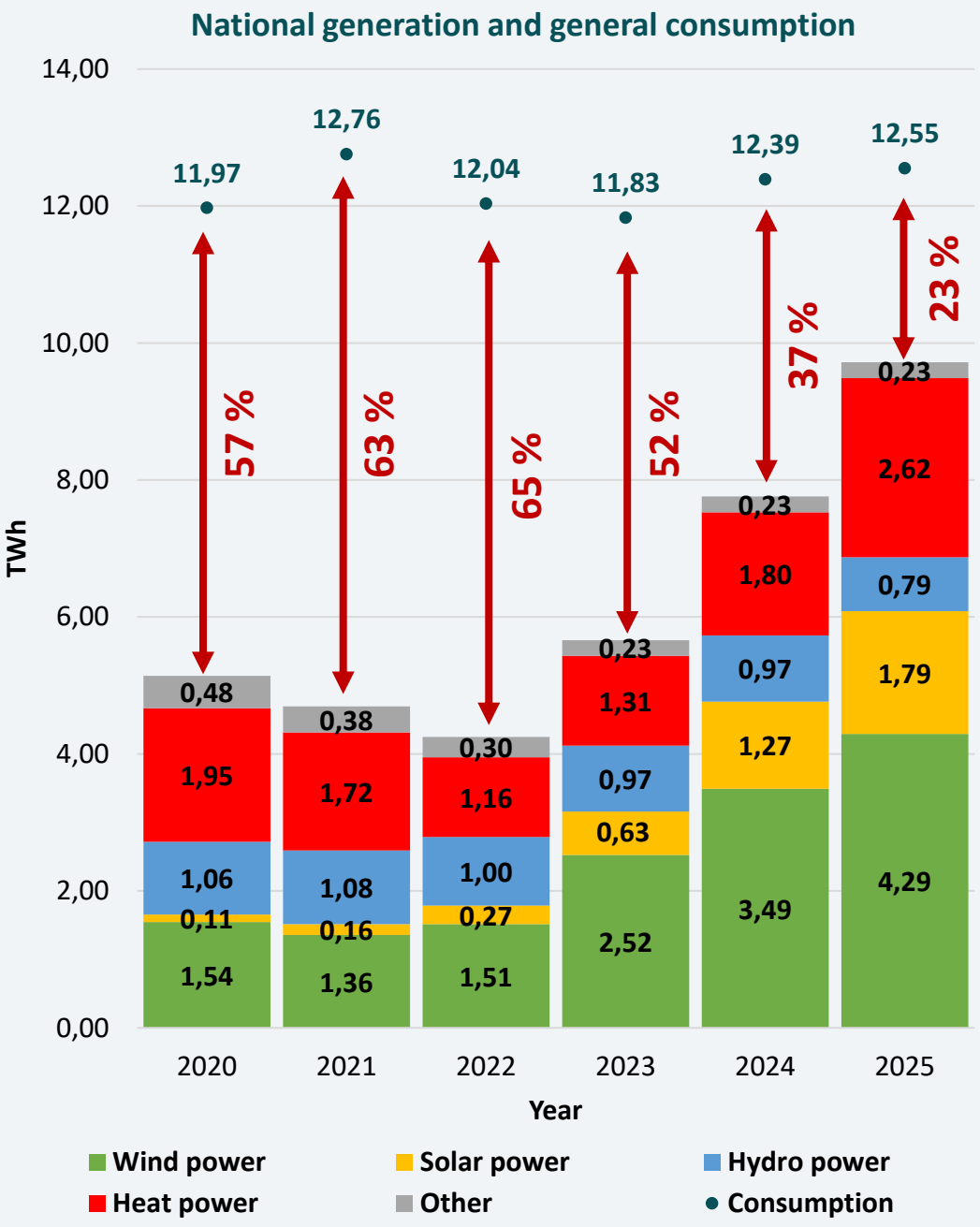
- In January 2026, Lithuania had 2,613 MW of installed wind power capacity.
- Over 2025, this capacity increased by 41.2% (732 MW).
- In December 2025, wind power plants generated 0.50 TWh of electricity, accounting for 66% of the country's total electricity production.
- In 2025, wind power plants produced 4.2 TWh, compared to 3.5 TWh in 2024.

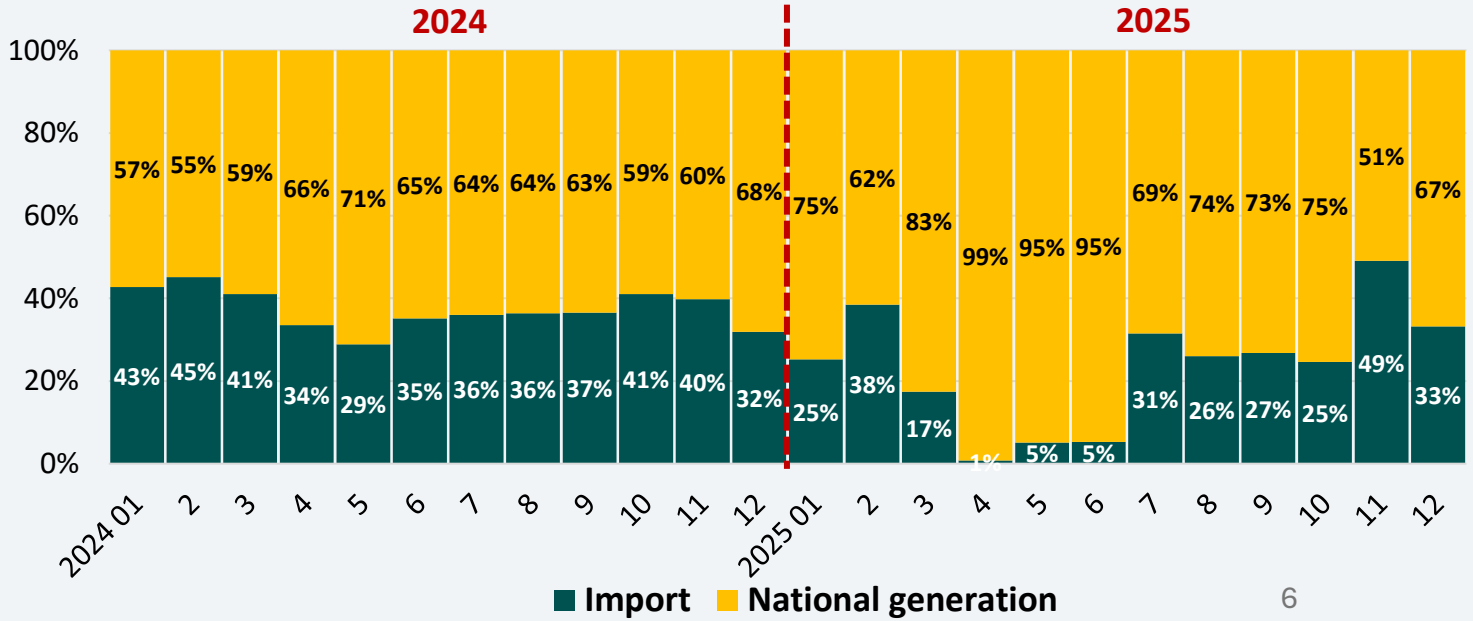
Active prosumers – individuals with prosumer status whose power plants are connected to the electricity grid and are currently generating electricity.

***Source and Data**: AB ESO, UAB EPSO-G, Statistics Lithuania. *2026-01-22 data, **2026-01-28 data.*

IN 2025, LITHUANIA PRODUCED MORE ELECTRICITY THAN IN ALL OF 2021 AND 2022

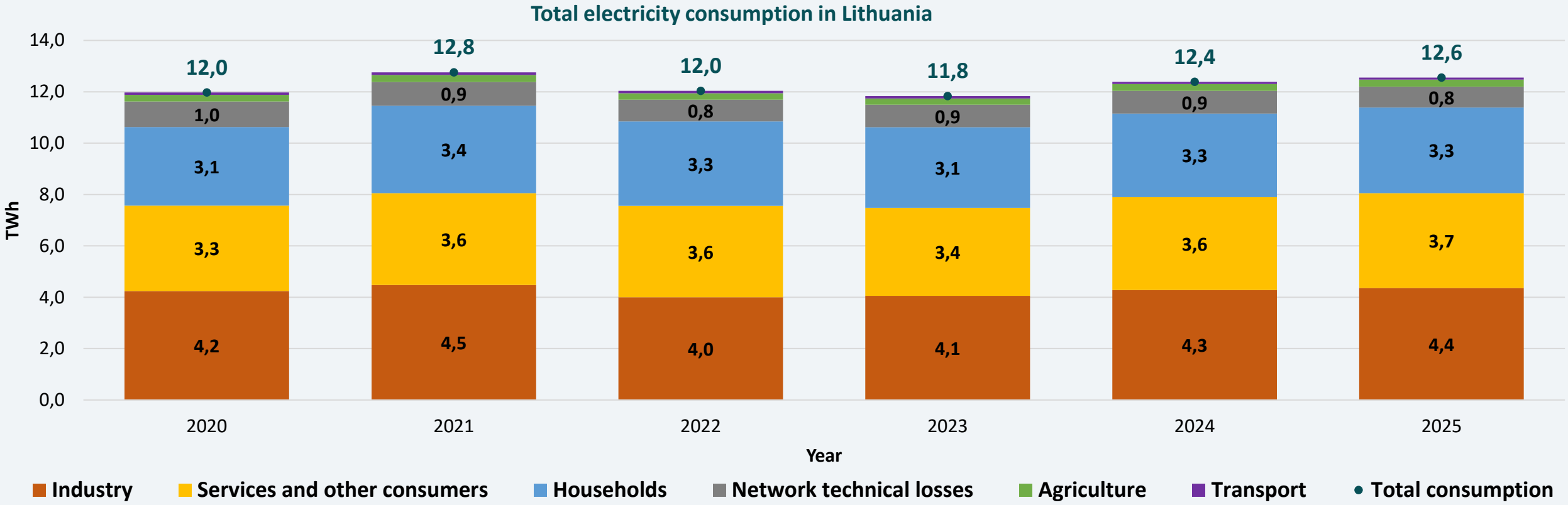
- **In 2025, Lithuania generated 77% of the electricity it consumed — the highest level since 2009**, when the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant was shut down. For comparison, this figure stood at 63% in 2024.
- **In some months of 2025, Lithuania came close to full electricity self-sufficiency**: in April 2025, 99% of consumed electricity was produced domestically, falling short by just 6 GWh.
- The growing capacity of wind and solar power plants will continue to increase local generation — **Lithuania is moving closer to its goal of becoming a self-sufficient and electricity-exporting country.**





Source and data: Litgrid.

CONSUMPTION FLUCTUATIONS ARE MAINLY DRIVEN BY INDUSTRY, SERVICES AND HOUSEHOLDS

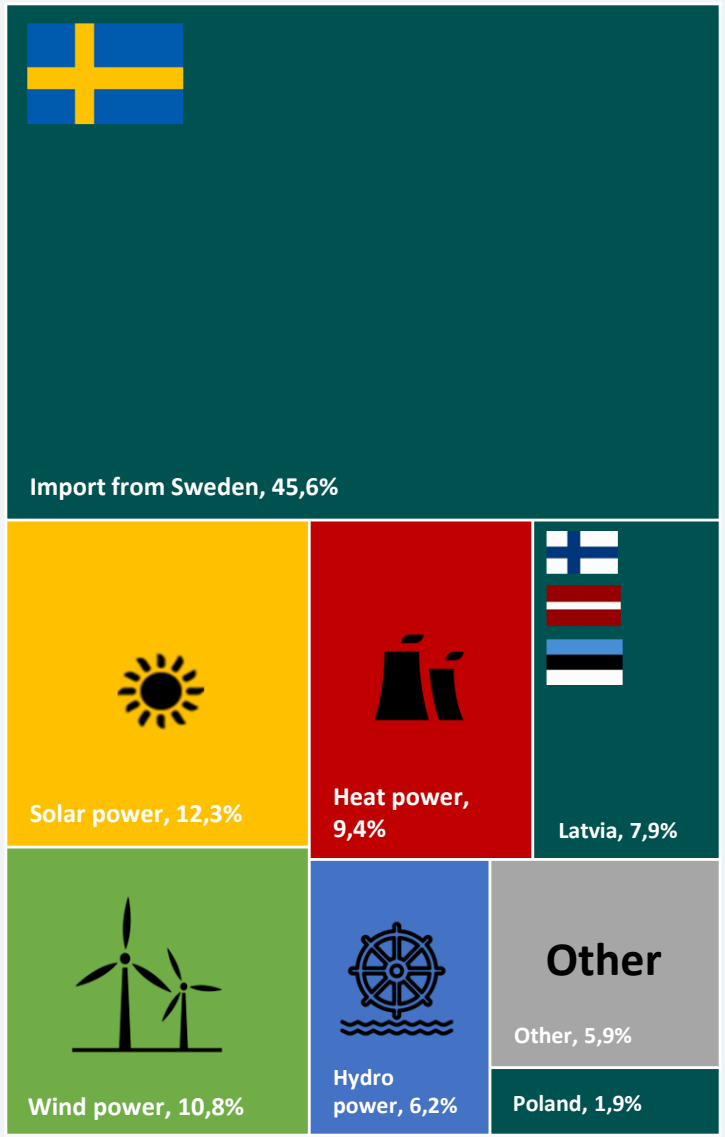


- **Electricity consumption in Lithuania has remained relatively stable in recent years, fluctuating around 12–13 TWh**. These fluctuations are mainly driven by changes in consumption in the industrial and services sectors, as well as by variations in household consumption.
- **Electricity consumption has been increasing for the third consecutive year and is approaching the 2021 level:** in 2025, electricity consumption in Lithuania was approximately 1% higher than in 2024 and about 6% higher than in 2023.
- The decrease in consumption observed in recent years compared to 2021 was most likely driven by economic factors, including higher energy prices, improving energy efficiency, and the growing number of prosumers. Electricity generated and immediately consumed by prosumers is not included in official consumption statistics.

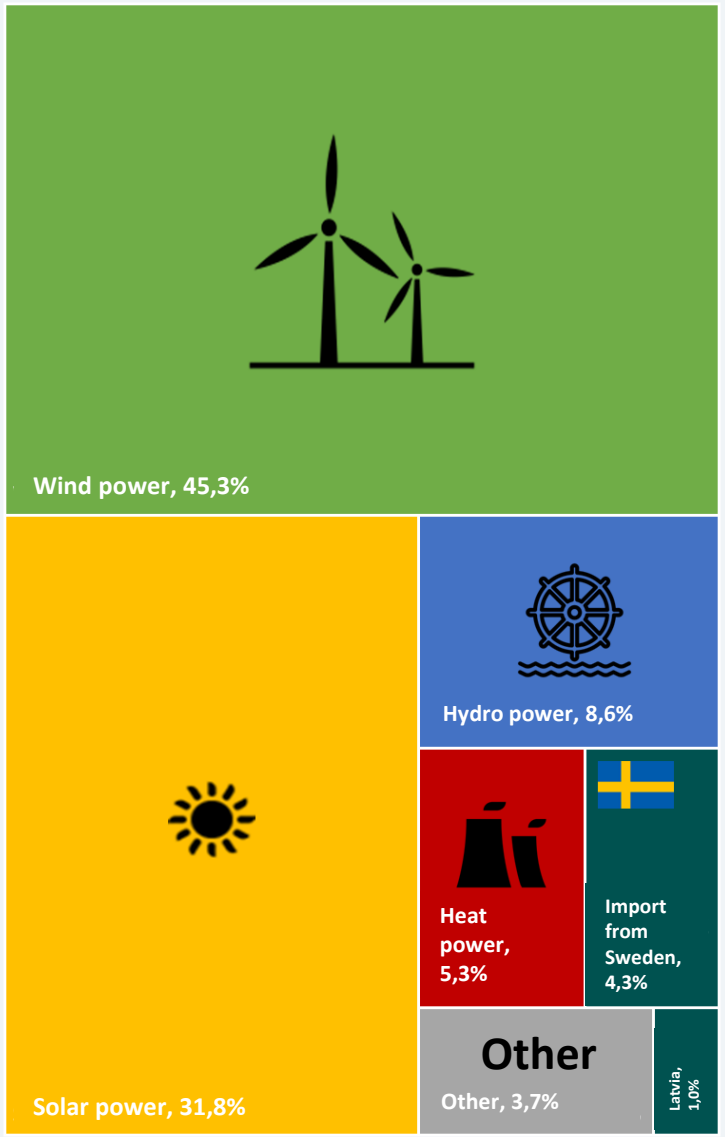
Source and data: *Litgrid.*

THE SHARE OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCED IN LITHUANIA IN CONSUMPTION INCREASED FROM 45% TO 95% IN TWO YEARS

Sources of electricity consumption in Lithuania in June 2023 (100%):



Sources of electricity consumption in Lithuania in June 2025 (100%):



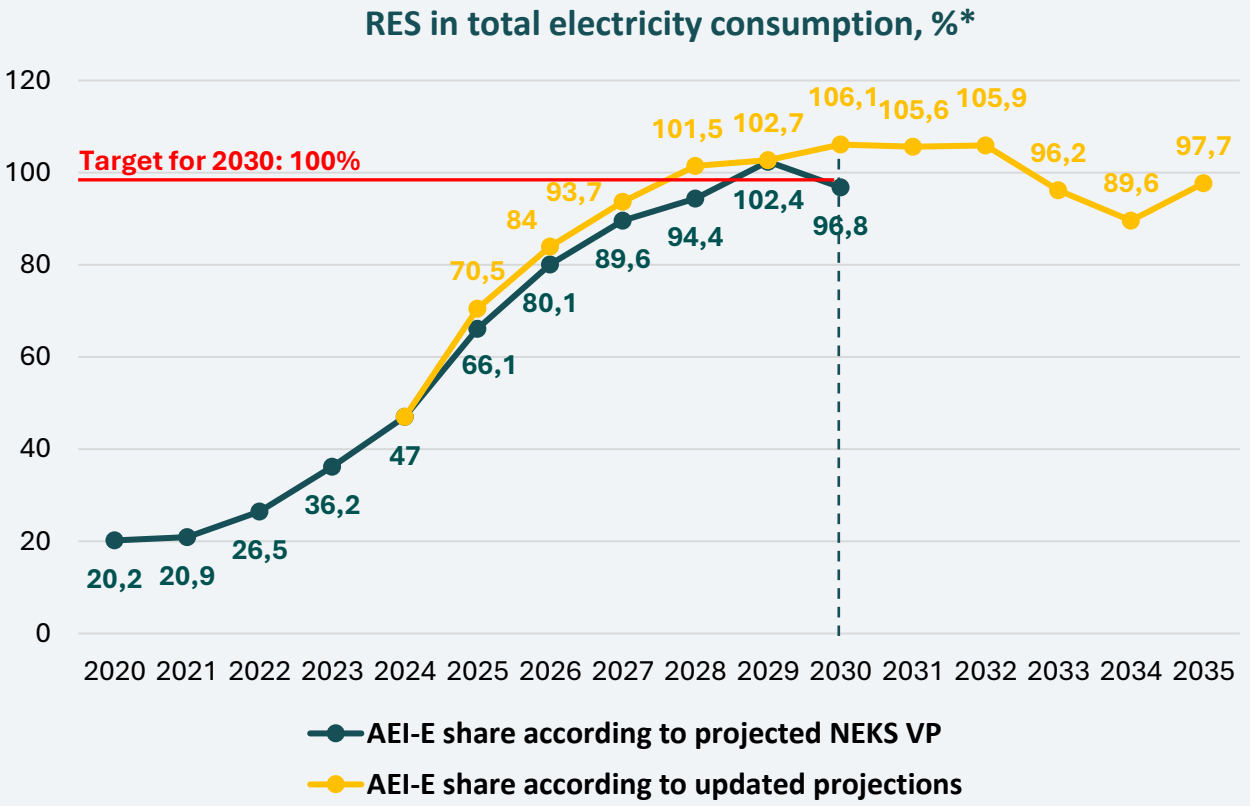
- **Wind power plants**, which accounted for 10.8% of electricity consumption two years ago, **became the leading generation technology in June 2025**, producing 45.3% of the electricity needed for consumption — four times more than in June 2023.
- **In June 2023**, the main source covering Lithuania's electricity consumption was imports from Sweden, which satisfied 45.6% of the country's electricity demand.
- **By June 2025, imports from Sweden covered only 4.3% of electricity demand** — less than was produced by most domestic generation technologies.
- In June 2025, Lithuania imported 5% of its electricity demand, which is ten times less than two years earlier, when a total of 55% of electricity consumption was imported in June 2023.
- **Government decisions and the resulting growth in renewable energy generation have created conditions to replace the majority of imported electricity with domestic generation in just a few years.**

Source and data: *Litgrid.*

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST FORECASTS, THE AEI TARGET IN TOTAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN 2030 WILL BE ACHIEVED AND WILL AMOUNT TO 106%

RES targets		
Solar Power Plants 2030, MW	Prosumer number 2030	Wind Power Plants 2030, MW
4 100	300 000	4 500

RES facts (2026 01)					
Solar Power Plants 2025 06, MW		Prosumer number 2025 06		Wind Power Plants 2025 06, MW	
3 066	75% of target	174 200	58% of target	2 613	58% of target



Major changes:

- AEI in the Baltic Sea: implementation in 2033–2035 instead of 2030 as planned.
- Legal entities and AEI communities: capacity reduced from 220 MW planned for 2030 to 200 MW.
- Energy communities: solar power plants from 340 MW to 144 MW.

***RES production compared to electricity consumption**

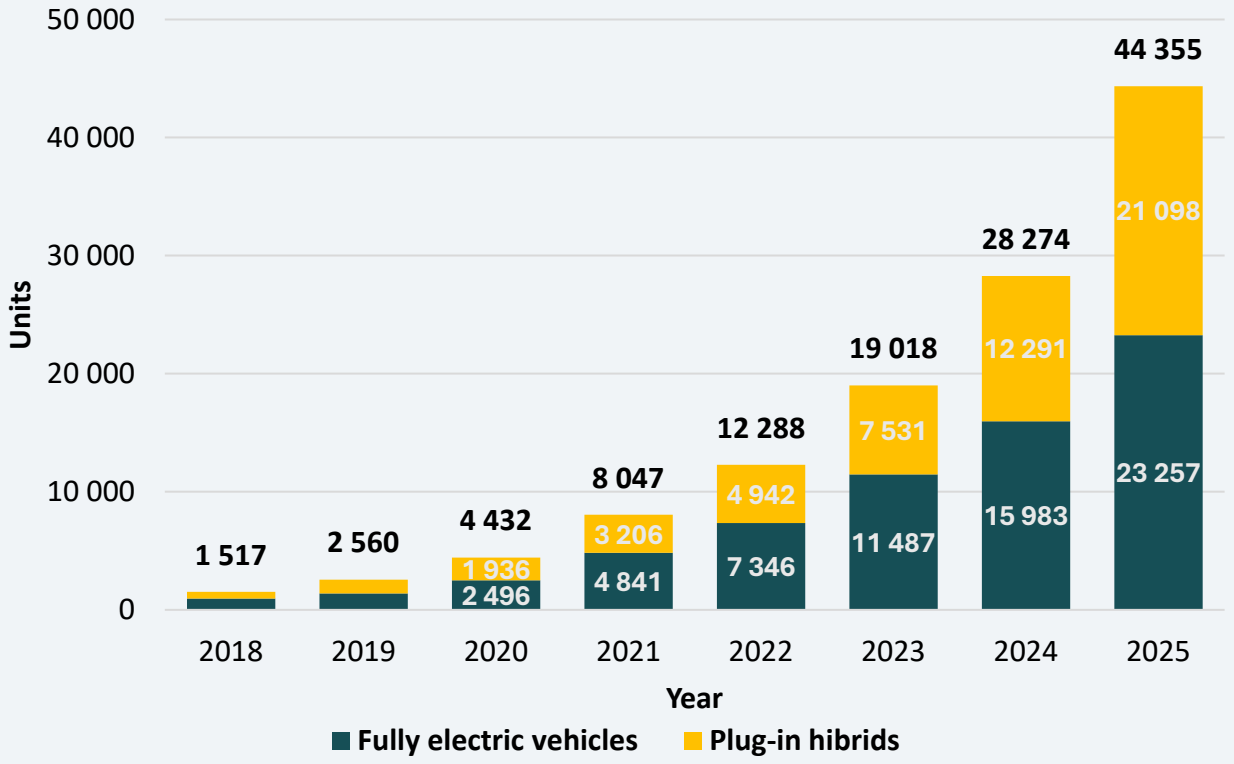
- Business sector: solar and wind power plants – from 600 MW planned for 2030, reduced to 460 MW.
- Green hydrogen: planned capacity in 2030 reduced to 54 MW, instead of the planned 1,300 MW; the planned capacity is 1,246 MW (2033–2034). The European Energy and Achema projects are no longer planned.

***Source and Data**: LEA, National Energy and Climate Action Plan of the Republic of Lithuania for 2021–2030.*

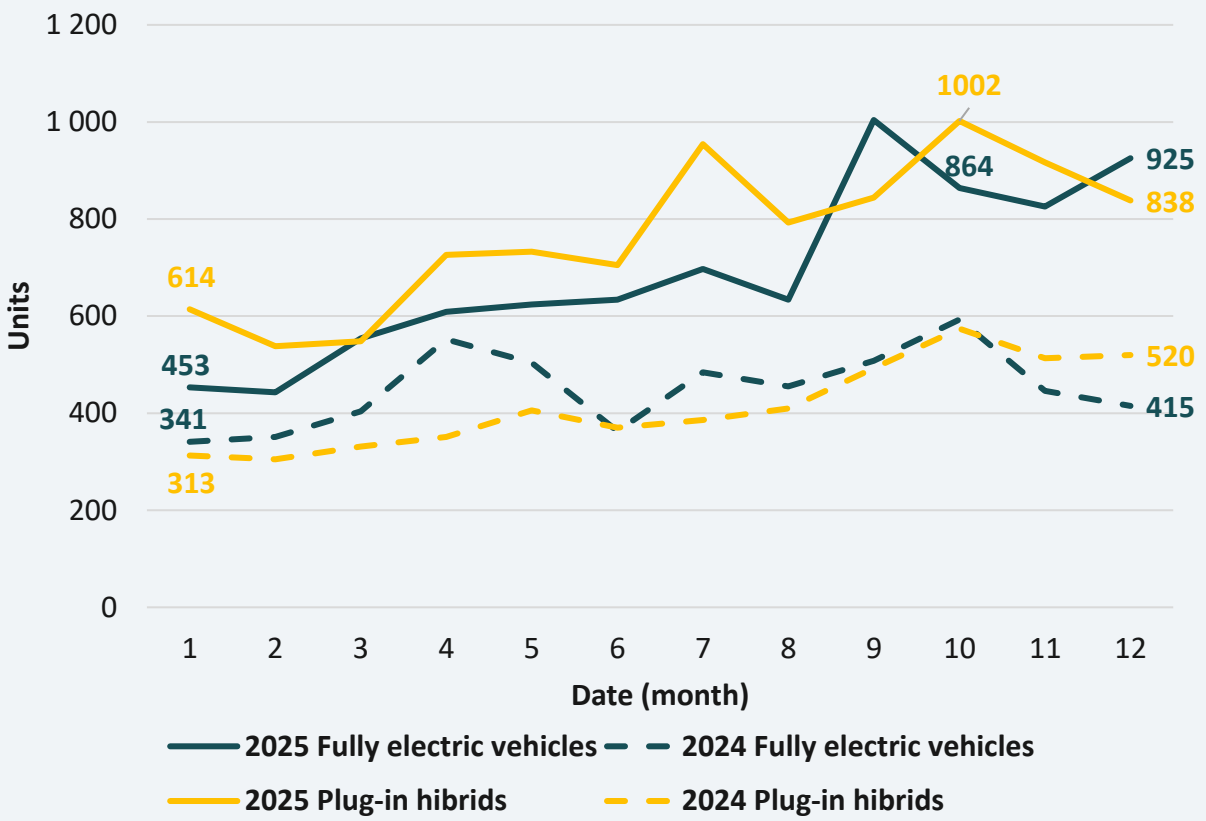
IN 2025, THE PASSENGER ELECTRIC VEHICLE FLEET IN LITHUANIA GREW BY 57%

LITHUANIAN ENERGY AGENCY

The number of registered passenger electric vehicles in Lithuania



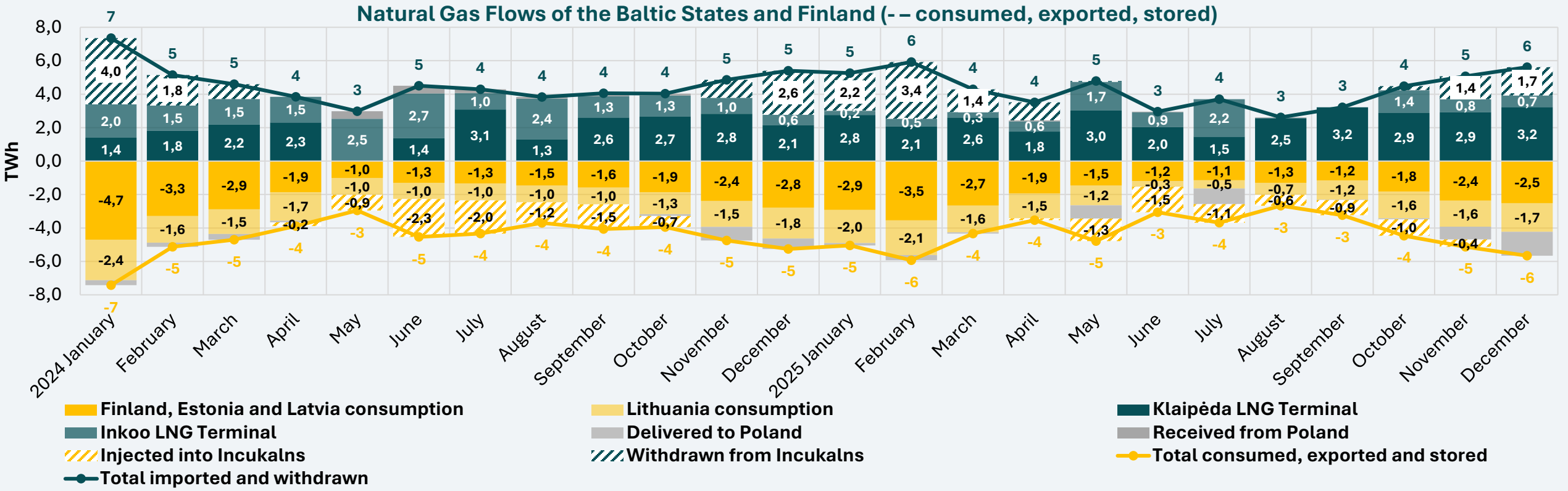
Number of newly registered electric vehicles in 2024–2025



- From December 31, 2020, to December 31, 2025, the passenger electric vehicle fleet in Lithuania grew by 39,923 vehicles — a 9-fold increase. In 2025, the number of electric vehicles in the fleet increased by 16,081 units, or 57%.
- This October, a record number of electric vehicles was registered — 1,866 units (864 fully electric vehicles and 1,002 plug-in hybrids) or 60% more than in October 2024. In 2025, February was the only month when the number of newly registered electric vehicles did not reach 1,000 units (981 vehicles were registered).

***Source and Data**: AB Regitra.*

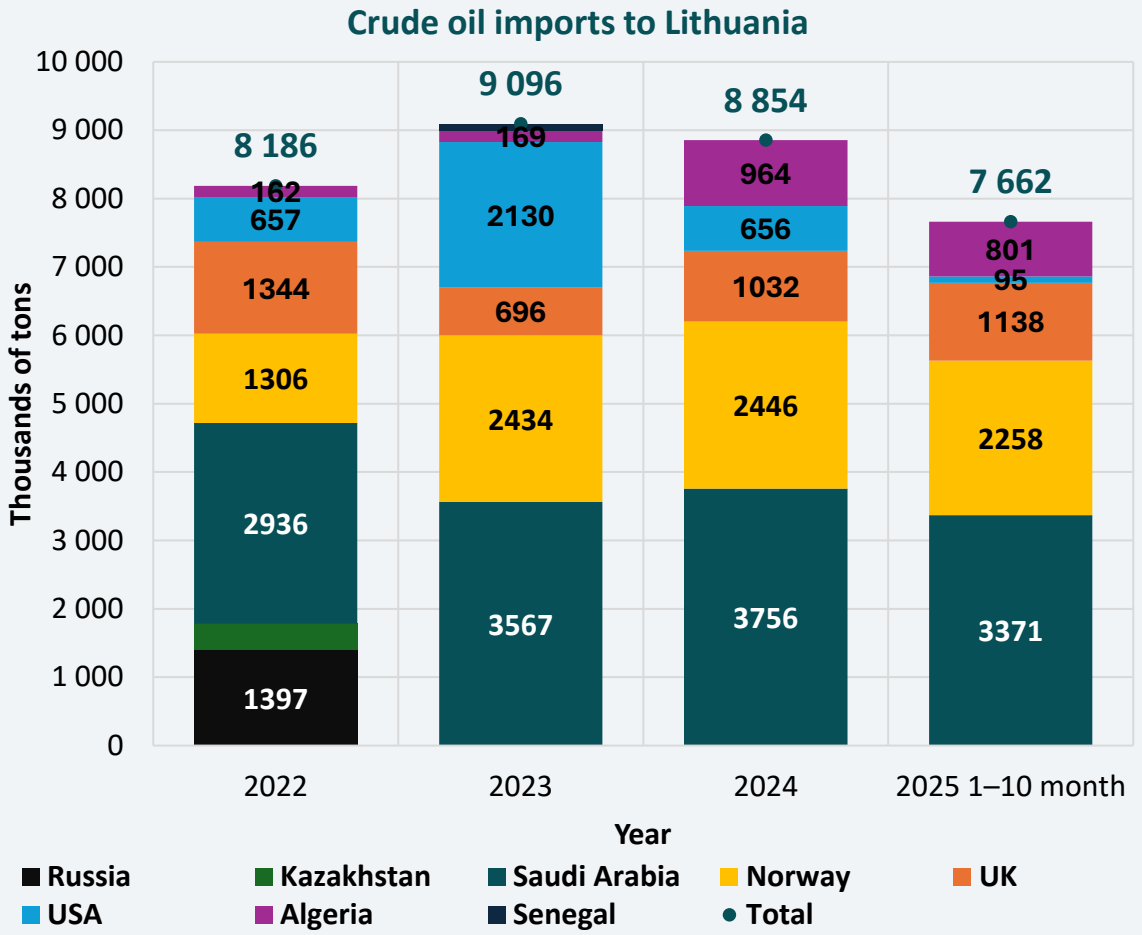
THE BALTIC COUNTRIES MAINLY RECEIVE NATURAL GAS THROUGH THE KLAIPĖDA LNG TERMINAL

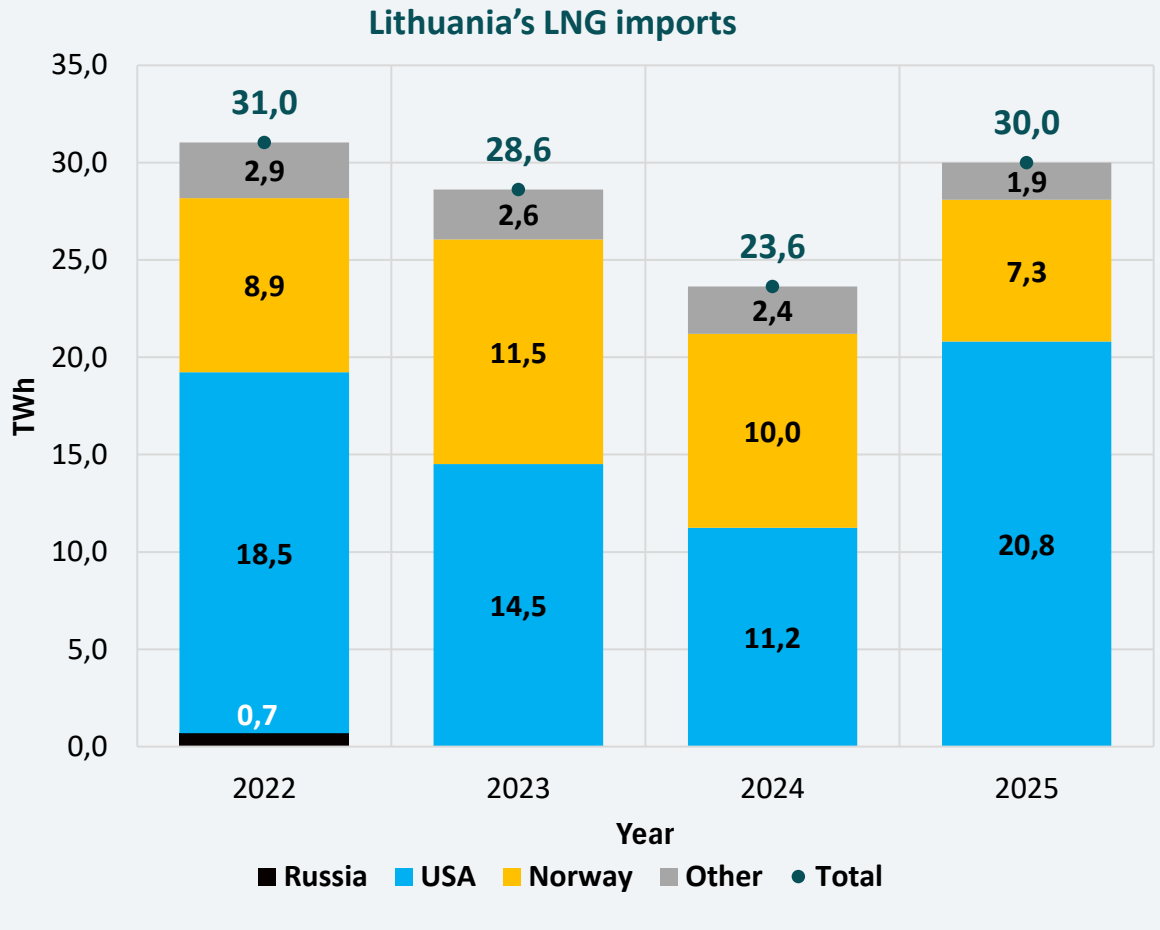


- **Natural gas flows exhibit strong seasonality**: consumption peaks during winter months, accompanied by withdrawals from the Incukalns storage, while summer months are characterized by gas injections into storage. Throughout all seasons, the Klaipėda LNG terminal remains the dominant supply source. Even during periods of higher consumption and storage withdrawals, Lithuania covered the majority of regional gas needs.
- **The Klaipėda terminal is the regional backbone**, supplying gas throughout the year and covering the needs of Latvia and Estonia, and occasionally Finland. The Inkoo terminal operates only as a supplementary source. Gas from Poland reflects regional trade, price differences, and flow optimization, rather than a shortage in Lithuania. Changes in the Baltic gas market are driven by heating seasonality, the filling and withdrawal of the Incukalns storage, Klaipėda terminal load management, regional trade, and fluctuations in European gas prices and demand.

Source and data: *GIE, Amber Grid, Gasgrid.*

LITHUANIA'S MAIN IMPORTERS AFTER THE SUSPENSION OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES: SAUDI ARABIA AND THE USA





- **Saudi Arabia has become the main crude oil supplier,** with its imports to Lithuania rising by 22% in 2025 compared to 2022.
- Due to the war between Russia and Ukraine, **gas supplies from Russia have been halted** – the main suppliers are now the USA and Norway.
- In 2024–2025, imports from the USA increased by 9%, while demand remained the same as in 2022.

Source and data: *Statistics Lithuania.*

Thank you

LITHUANIAN ENERGY AGENCY