

**ENERGY CHARTER  
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Related documents: CC 168, CC 173
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**DECISION OF THE ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE**

**Subject:      Recommendations on the In-depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes of Lithuania**

The Energy Charter Conference at its 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 29 June 2000 discussed and endorsed the report on the in-depth energy efficiency review of Lithuania (document CC 168).

The Conference approved the recommendations to the government of Lithuania [Annex.]

Keywords:      In-depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes, PEEREA, Recommendations, Lithuania

## **Recommendations on the In-depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes of Lithuania**

[as adopted by the Energy Charter Conference  
at its 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 29 June 2000]

- Energy efficiency needs to be a long-term consideration in all aspects of energy policy: for the time being it should be better integrated within other elements of energy policy -- especially, reducing energy imports, restructuring, privatisation and closing unit 1 of the nuclear power plant.
- Financial and human resources given to energy efficiency should better reflect its priority in energy policy.
- Targets for energy efficiency improvements overall and on sectoral level should be used in the process of elaboration of the revised National Energy Strategy and be reflected in the annual National Energy Efficiency Programme.
- A monitoring system for all energy efficiency measures should be established. All programmes need to be designed in such a way as to be objectively assessed.
- Energy prices should better reflect energy and environmental costs and policy objectives; investments in environmental protection should be better integrated into the pricing mechanisms.
- Fiscal and taxation policies supporting improvements in energy efficiency should be further promoted.
- The proposed Energy Conservation Law should be approved by government and forwarded to Parliament in a timely fashion.
- The draft Energy Conservation Law should emphasise the following points: clearly define the responsibilities of the various institutions; require strategies and plans to be developed at the municipal level and create more favourable conditions for financing energy efficiency.
- The use of private financing instruments needs to be encouraged by removing barriers such as unclear ownership of buildings, lack of sufficient capacity in project financing, and supported by proper identification and promotion of fundable projects.
- The upcoming industry development strategy (under preparation by the Ministry of Economy) should address the issue of energy efficiency as a means to improve competitiveness of industry and meeting environmental obligations.
- Senior management in industry needs to be made better aware of the cost-effective energy efficiency possibilities.
- The energy inspectorate should be used to promote best practice in energy efficiency through positive encouragement, awareness creation and technical advice.

- Given that the buildings sector has many problems that transcend energy, good energy efficiency management and investments should be integrated into all aspects of building rehabilitation and construction.
- A programme for energy management in the public sector, beyond investment in public schools, needs to be developed. This programme needs to include awareness, training, monitoring and good management practices.
- The strategy to meet Lithuania's obligations under the Kyoto Protocol needs to more adequately define and promote the role of energy efficiency as one of the most cost effective areas.
- A policy for the use of Emission Trading and Joint Implementation to meet the Kyoto Protocol obligations needs to be better defined and promoted
- Municipalities need various types of support to help manage their growing responsibilities in the area of heat supply. This includes, where necessary, capacity building in good management practices, development of business plans, preparation of municipal energy strategies which establish municipal priorities, provision of advice to citizens, etc.
- The Energy Conservation Fund should be operational as soon as possible and receive support from the state budget.
- Despite the present over-capacity of electricity and heat generation, conditions should be created that motivate utilities to promote integrated resource planning and consumer oriented demand side management.
- The potential for cogeneration and district heating should be fully identified, targets set and a strategy developed, giving due attention to integrated resource planning and environmental considerations.
- An integrated approach to renewable energy development as part of the national energy efficiency strategy needs to be developed.
- Instruments need to be assessed and implemented that will encourage the expanded use of public transport, increased energy efficiency of the entire transport sector and the promotion of low-energy alternative transport modes.