Lithuania Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (**???**) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Lithuania Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	**Status**	**Current Policies & Programmes**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	**Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: ● On average, air quality in Lithuania is good, except for exceptional periods during summer and wintertime when pollution levels can rise beyond recommended levels. ● Systematic monitoring of air quality reveals that the level of atmospheric pollution remains low in many areas in Lithuania. ● In Lithuania the main contributor to poor air quality is it's over dependence on thermal power plants for electricity generation. ● Vehicular and agricultural emissions are also an important source of air pollution in Lithuania ● WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 700 premature deaths annually[1] **Air quality monitoring system**:	**National Ambient air quality standards**: ● Complete harmonization of European and Lithuania air quality legislation was achieved by late 2007. **National Air Quality Policy**: ● The EU air quality policy has a long term goal of achieving levels of air quality that do not result in unacceptable impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment." ● European Union air quality policy aims to; - Develop and implement appropriate instruments to improve air quality. - Control of emissions from mobile sources, through fuel quality improvement, - Promoting and integrating environmental protection requirements into the transport and energy sector are part of these aims. **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: ● The Lithuania legislation on air pollution is in fully compliance with the EU requirements ● The control of air pollutants and the management of air quality is for the most part the same as the EU's practice. **Other**: ● In this law energy/electricity suppliers are required to purchase all renewable electricity that has a certificate of origin. The public utility company and the end suppliers, respectively, shall purchase the entire quantity of energy generated from renewable and alternative energy sources, except for the power generated by hydroelectric power plants with installed capacity of over 10

[1] WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

	● Air quality is measured by a sophisticated national air quality monitoring network.	MW, at preferential prices. ● In addition, installation of a RES for the generation of electricity with a capacity of up to 5 MW, or for thermal energy production, requires no license. ● Feed-in tariffs for various renewable energy sources are also in place, ranging from roughly 80 €/MWh for large wind power, to 400 €/MWh for PV installations under 5 kW. ● Long-term purchase contracts are set to replace this feed-in tariff structure for electricity
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	**Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: ● The energy sector is the leading source of air pollutants emissions ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: power generation, electric motors, television sets, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture, textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, electronic components and computers among others **GDP of country**: USD 46.71B in 2013 **Industries' share of GDP**: 28.3% **Electricity sources**: ● 88.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.639million KW in 2011) is generated from fossil fuel, 4% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 7.2% is generated from renewable sources	**Emission regulations for industries**: ● Industrial emissions within the European Union are regulated under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), which was issued on 21 December 2007 ● The directive's aim was to achieve significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques. ● The IED entered into force on 6 January 2011 and has to be transposed into national legislation by Member States by 7 January 2013. ● European legislation establishes air quality objectives (limit and target values) for the different pollutants. Limit values are concentrations that must not be exceeded in a given period of time. **Small installation's emissions regulated**: *(Yes/No)* **yes** **Renewable energy investment promoted**: The National Energy Strategy until 2025 contains long term energy development directions including energy savings and RE-energy targets. **Energy efficiency incentives:** *(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)* **???** **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: **???** **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** *(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc)* **???** ● **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions**: *(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)* **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	**Key transport-related air quality challenges**: *(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet,*	**Vehicle emission limit**: *(Euro rating)* ● Emissions standards for vehicles correspond to Euro 6 for LDV vi HDV standards.

TRANSPORT	*dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)* ● Lithuania has a large and modern transport network comprised of roads, airports, railway systems among others. ● In urban centres the public transport system is composed of busses, trolleybuses and trains ● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 1.28 per litre in 2015[2]. ● Private car ownership is high with 560 cars per 1000 individuals in 2010[3] ● According to European Commission's forecasts, by 2020, passenger car traffic on the roads of Lithuania will grow by 4%, trucks – by 15%, bus – by 9%. Road traffic on the Trans-European transport network is projected to grow even more – by additional 1.5%-2.0% annually.	● European Union emission regulations for new light duty vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles) are specified in Regulation 715/2007 (Euro 5/6) *[2899]*. ● Emission standards for light-duty vehicles are applicable to all vehicles not exceeding 2610 kg (Euro 5/6). ● EU regulations introduce different emission limits for *compression ignition* (diesel) and *positive ignition* (gasoline, NG, LPG, ethanol,...) vehicles. Diesels have more stringent CO standards but are allowed higher NOx. Positive ignition vehicles were exempted from PM standards through the Euro 4 stage. Euro 5/6 regulations introduce PM mass emission standards, equal to those for diesels, for positive ignition vehicles with direct injection engines. **Fuel Sulphur content**: *(in ppm)* ● The 2000/2005 emission standards were accompanied by an introduction of more stringent fuel regulations that require "Sulphur-free" diesel and gasoline fuels (≤ 10 ppm S) must be mandatory from 2009. ● Maximum allowable sulphur level in petrol and diesel fuels is 10ppm **Fuel Lead content:** All vehicles use lead free gasoline **Restriction on used car importation**: **???** **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: **???** ● **Actions to promote non-motorized transport**: *(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)* **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	**Outdoor, open burning**: *(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc*)	**Legal framework***: (ex: is burning banned?)* **???** **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	**Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: ● Household heating is a major, and difficult to regulate, source of emissions of PM10. ● Main issues are obsolescence and low efficiency of combustion in heating units	**Indoor air pollution regulated**: *(Yes / No)* **???** **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: **???** **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: **???** **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: **???**

[2] 'Gasoline Prices around the World, 28-Sep-2015 | GlobalPetrolPrices.com' <http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/gasoline_prices/> [accessed 5 October 2015].
[3] World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <http://chartsbin.com/view/1114> [accessed 30 June 2015].

	and to some extent behavioural traits of households. **Impact**:	