

# Environmental situation in Lithuania



Lina Bartaseviciute  
TAVO EUROPA  
2022 December



# Current situation

---

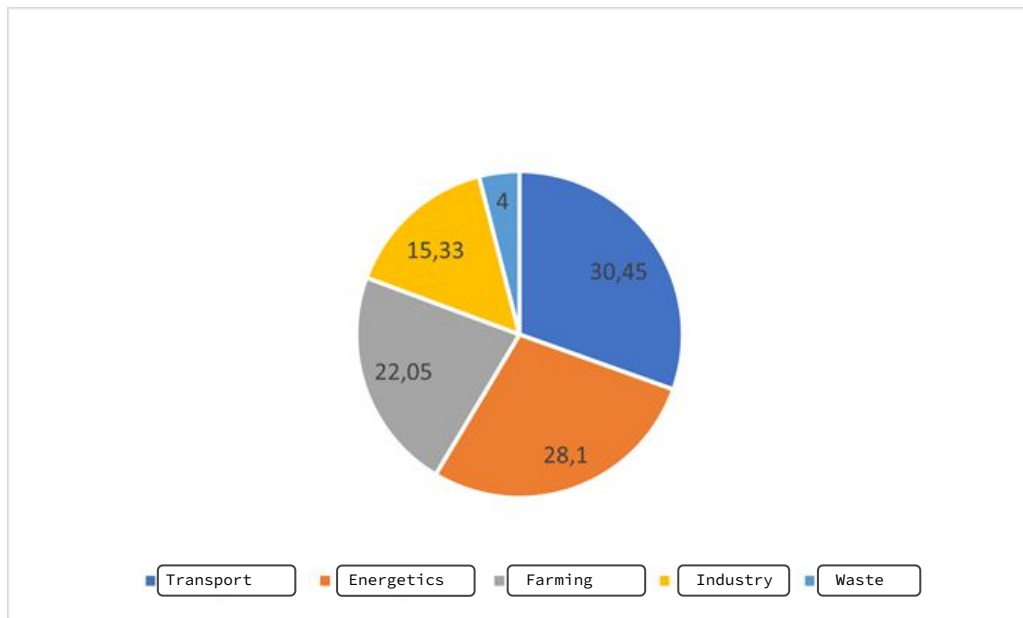
- The policy of ecology, climate change and environmental protection in general is still not getting the attention it deserves in our country
- Lithuanian residents bravely join green protests and various initiatives and thus raise ecological awareness to a higher level
- We do not have very transparent, publicly available reports on the climate change situation in Lithuania
- Therefore, experts in the fields comment from their bell tower and these are fragmentary elements about how we live with climate change."

- 
- we do not show clear leadership in the field of environmental protection and mostly try to implement the minimum that the European Union (EU) obliges us to,
  - we are barely catching up to those standards.
  - We don't have our own environmental protection.

*Meanwhile we observe that the average annual air temperature in Lithuania from 1961 to 2018 alone. has already risen as much as 2.16 °C.*

## Greenhouse gases emissions by sectors

— — —



# Future problems

---

- dangerous spring floods or snowless winters
- summer rains that destroy crops
- grueling heat waves and unexpected cold waves

It is predicted that by 2100 the average annual air temperature in Lithuania may rise to 5.1 °C. We will feel it the most in winters, when we will get less and less frost and snow. Hot days will continue to increase in summer. Therefore, the threatening climate phenomena listed above will increase and this will have a great impact on people's wealth and health.

# Future problems II

---

- there are more and more pests that carry diseases and reach even the far northern regions.
- eventually creates better breeding conditions for disease-carrying ticks, mosquitoes and sandflies
- the pollen season is getting longer. It is already noticeable that the pollen season starts earlier than, for example, 50 years ago and affects human health.

---

Lithuania is worried about the Baltic Sea region. It is already estimated that in the last 50 years the level of the Baltic Sea in the Klaipėda Strait has risen by about 16 cm. Like many coastal cities, Klaipėda is at great risk of floods. In the port city, this threat is related to the rising water level in the Baltic Sea and the Klaipėda Strait, as well as flooding during storms. It is believed that the changing climate in this region of Lithuania will strongly affect people's lifestyle and will have a significant impact on the activities of industrial companies.



# Solutions applied - energetics/transport

---

- a multi-department modernization program to help reduce energy losses due to building leaks
- well as energy production from environmentally friendly, renewable energy sources.
- electrification of railway transport
- promotion of the use of electric cars - compensations, free parking

The Ministry of Transport also plans to provide convenient installation of charging stations for electric cars near main roads, hoping that this will encourage residents to choose electric vehicles more confidently and thus contribute to the fight against air pollution and climate change



Using EU funds, Lithuania plans to electrify the entire railway line crossing the territory of the country in the East-West direction from the border of Lithuania and Belarus to Klaipėda.

Electrification is extremely important from an environmental point of view, as electric trains will run more quietly and will not pollute the environment. Meanwhile, the replacement of most of the company's diesel freight vehicles with electric ones will reduce the use of diesel fuel by about 25 thousand tons per year, and CO2 pollution during the same time - about 50 thousand tons.



# Solutions applied - Agriculture

---

The main measures to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions are the development of sustainable and sustainable agricultural activities, ecological and environmentally friendly agriculture, greening measures, changing the grazing time, improving manure management systems, and installing biogas plants. Also - planting, maintenance and restoration of new forests.

According to the data of the reports, Lithuanian livestock farms successfully reduce greenhouse gas emissions every year, and in 2015, compared to 2014, emissions in this sector decreased by as much as 3 percent. The decrease in emissions in the field of animal husbandry was not only due to a decrease in the number of animals, but also due to the implementation of measures for the sustainable use of manure, such as the installation of manure pits and the construction of biogas plants.

# Solutions applied - waste

- Deposit collection system
- started operating in Lithuania in February 2016
- Collects plastic bottles, cans and some glass bottles



Taromatas / BNS nuotr.

**92 %**

THAT'S HOW MANY SINGLE-USE BEVERAGE PACKAGES WERE RETURNED IN 2019

SINGLE-USE BEVERAGE PACKAGES HAVE BEEN RETURNED BOTH IN LITHUANIA SINCE THE START OF THE SYSTEM.

**>2.3 billion**

**94%**

RESIDENTS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM

RESIDENTS USE THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM

**90%**

RESIDENTS SAY THAT AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM, GARBAGE HAS DECREASED

**92%**

**85%**

RESIDENTS SAY THAT TAROMAT SYSTEM HAS ENCOURAGED TO RECYCLE ALSO ALL OTHER WASTE

# Solutions applied - waste II

---

- "Zero waste" stores are becoming popular around the world, also in Lithuania
- Could such stores become popular, occupy a prominent part of the market?
- Hygiene issues do not give peace to many people, but everything depends on our awareness.



— — —  
<https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/verslas/4/1196872/nors-ekologija-lietuvoje-podukros-vietoje-atsiranda-vis-daugiau-iniciatyvu-kai-kuriu-ideju-pavydi-net-uzsienio-salys>

<https://klimatokaita.lt/prisitaikymas-prie-pokyciu/issukiai-lietuvas-gyventojams/>

<https://klimatokaita.lt/klimato-kaitos-svelnimas/sesd-mazinimas-lietuvoje/>