



1. Part I – General information

- ✓ **Project:** POWERTY Renewable energies for vulnerable groups
- ✓ **Interreg Europe Web:** <https://www.interregeurope.eu/powerty/>
- ✓ **Regional Web:** <https://www.vipa.lt/apie-vipa/dalyvavimas-projektuose/interreg-europe-projektas-powerty/>
- ✓ **Partner organisation:** Public Investment Development Agency (VIPA)
- ✓ **Country:** Lithuania
- ✓ **NUTS2 region:** Lietuva
- ✓ **Contact person:** Renata Adomavičienė
 - **Email address:** renata.adomaviciene@vipa.lt
 - **Phone number:** + 370 5 203 4320

2. Part II – Policy context

The Action Plan aims to impact:

- Investment for Growth and Jobs programme.
- European Territorial Cooperation programme.
- ✓ **Other regional development policy instrument.**

Name of the policy instrument addressed:

1. Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050.

On 31st March 2021 Lithuanian Government has approved the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050. The long-term renovation strategy of Lithuania aims to transform the existing building stock so that it is energy efficient (complying with the conditions for conversion to near-zero energy buildings), decarbonised, and in line with the principles of universal design by 2050. It is important to note that the building stock, as an energy consumer, is an integral part of the energy sector. The transformation indicators of the building stock have been established assuming that the energy sector will transform in

parallel to respond to changing consumer (the building stock) needs. It is the main document in energy planning of the Lithuanian Government, consisting of **energy planning to implement the priorities which were set up in the Lithuanian operational programme for the European Union funds' investments in 2014-2020** and seeking to increase two main priorities for buildings renovation - increasing of energy efficiency and renewable resources.

The strategy presents an overview of the national stock, information on the most cost-effective approaches to renovation and policy measures for the renovation of buildings and an estimate of expected energy savings and wider benefits based on a forward-looking perspective.

Among the policies and actions in place focused on targeted renovation segments it is **mentioned that energy poverty** arises from four main factors: inefficient energy consumption, high energy prices, low household incomes and lack of awareness among consumers of the potential for reducing energy poverty.

In accordance with the strategic planning practices and requirements, **long-term indicators and priorities** are elaborated in a short- to medium-term planning document, covering all the institutions concerned and setting out the indicators, tasks, measures, and appropriations for the implementation.

It is highlighted that it is important to **develop and implement targeted measures to reduce energy poverty**.

Web:

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/lt_2020_ltrs_en.pdf

3. Part III – Details of the actions envisaged

ACTION 1 – Implementation of the measure for natural persons “Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals”.

Action summary

In order to implement Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050 actions related to energy poverty it is necessary to develop and implement targeted measure to reduce energy poverty with use of renewable energies among vulnerable groups. Then, a new measure is created for natural persons “Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals” which will be financed from Climate change program. The measure will enable the vulnerable individuals to reduce electricity costs by installing a solar power plant at the point of consumption, installing a geographically remote solar power plant, or purchasing a part of the solar power plant from a solar park. Vulnerable individuals also could switch boilers to more efficient heating technology facilities. The aim of the measure is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce energy poverty, increase the production capacity, and use of local electricity produced from renewable resources. Also reduce the use of fossil fuels by encouraging the replacement of heat production facilities using fossil fuels.

1. The background

During the bilateral meetings Lithuania learned from different partners practices, including Andalusia Energy Agency (Spain) and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energy Environment Agency (France).

Bi-lateral meeting in Spain.

As VIPA was looking for new solutions and decisions, the main aim was to explore the Andalusian Energy Agency good practice “Inclusion of social criteria in incentive programmes for energy improvement in housing” ([link](#)), which may provide for the ideas on institutional and financial model, which will be more oriented to tackle energy poverty and facilitate installation of renewable energy equipment by vulnerable consumers.

During the bilateral meeting in October 2021, VIPA representatives received more information about increase of social criteria from the "Sustainable Construction" 2017-2020 incentive programme to the "PREE" 2021. "Sustainable Construction" incentive programme, aimed at energy improvements in housing, contemplated an additional incentive percentage of 10-55% over the base incentive percentage for beneficiaries

that were social housing owned by a public business agency of the Andalusian Regional Government or a local entity. In this programme a maximum incentive rate of 80-85% could be reached with the limitation of a minimum investment of between 500 €/housing. Following the increase in the number of people living in energy poverty, the incentive programmes reflect the need to consider social criteria alongside the technical criteria to determine the percentage of incentive granted. Therefore, an additional (extra) percentage is added to the basic percentage based on compliance with the social criteria established in the regulations. During 2021, the "PREE" incentive programme aimed at energy rehabilitation in existing buildings contemplates an additional incentive percentage of 10% over the base percentage for beneficiaries that are dwellings qualified under a public protection regime or located in Urban or Rural Regeneration and Renewal Areas, as well as for consumers who have been granted the social bonus. In this programme, a maximum incentive rate of 85% can be reached with the limitation of a minimum investment of €6,000/house for some actions. Lithuania may use some part of the good practice "Inclusion of social criteria in incentive programmes for energy improvement in housing" where it's shown how to include in the grant programmes an additional incentive percentage over the base percentage for beneficiaries that are dwellings qualified under a public protection regime or located in Urban or Rural Regeneration and Renewal Areas, as well as for consumers who have been granted the social bonus. During the bi-lateral meeting in Spain VIPA took some ideas from good practice about inclusion of social criteria in incentive programmes for energy improvement in housing and will use this information in the preparation of the proposals to improve or add new criteria for measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals", which is VIPA's action plan.

Bi-lateral meeting in France.

During the meeting with Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energy Environment Agency, VIPA was interested in the good practice "Habiter Mieux sérénité" to accompany households on their way out of fuel poverty" ([link](#)) which may provide for the ideas on institutional and financial model, which may lead to new solutions for financing of vulnerable consumes when installing renewable energy equipment.

During the bilateral meeting, in December 2021 VIPA representatives received more information about "Habiter Mieux sérénité" (HMS) program led by the National Housing Agency (ANAH) which provides advice and financial assistance to support households with modest resources in their overall energy renovation project of their home. HMS concerns all the works allowing an energy gain of at least 35%. The financing is proportional to the amount of renovation work. The amount of HMS aid depends to household resources, assessed on the basis of household tax returns for taxation:

- ✓ for "very modest resources" category: 50% of the total amount of the work before tax and €15,000 maximum.
- ✓ for the "modest resources" category: 35% of the total amount of work before tax and €10,500 maximum.

There also could be benefit from 2 cumulative bonuses:

- ✓ a bonus of €1,500 for the most energy-intensive housing whose energy label before work is F or G, and whose label after renovation work is E or better.
- ✓ a high performance "BBC" (low energy building) bonus of €1,500 in addition for homes whose energy label after work is A or B.

HMS includes specific technical and administrative support to help the household to define and carry out renovation work.

The operator-advisor is a professional (from a specialised association or a design office) who accompanies the household so that the project is adapted to the characteristics of your home and your situation. It includes diagnosis of the home, definition and costing of the project and taking steps to obtain all the financial aid to which the household may be entitled.

During the bi-lateral meeting in France VIPA took some ideas from good practice about financial assistance to support households with modest resources in their overall energy renovation project of their home. Nevertheless, as in France energy gain does not always allow the household to get out of fuel poverty, in HMS, which concentrates its efforts on the energy gain, renewable energy is not very much valued.

Lithuanian framework.

From the energy point of view, it is important to facilitate **the reduction of energy consumption from fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions, and thereby contributing to a low carbon economy**. Additionally Lithuania would benefit greatly from lowering its dependence on external fossil fuel sources and increasing energy security in the EU. Renewable energy sources promotion by the project, will also lead to a reduction (or at least fixing) in the price of electricity and, consequently, a beneficial effect on citizens, especially the vulnerable groups in which a fall in the price of electricity has a major beneficial effect.

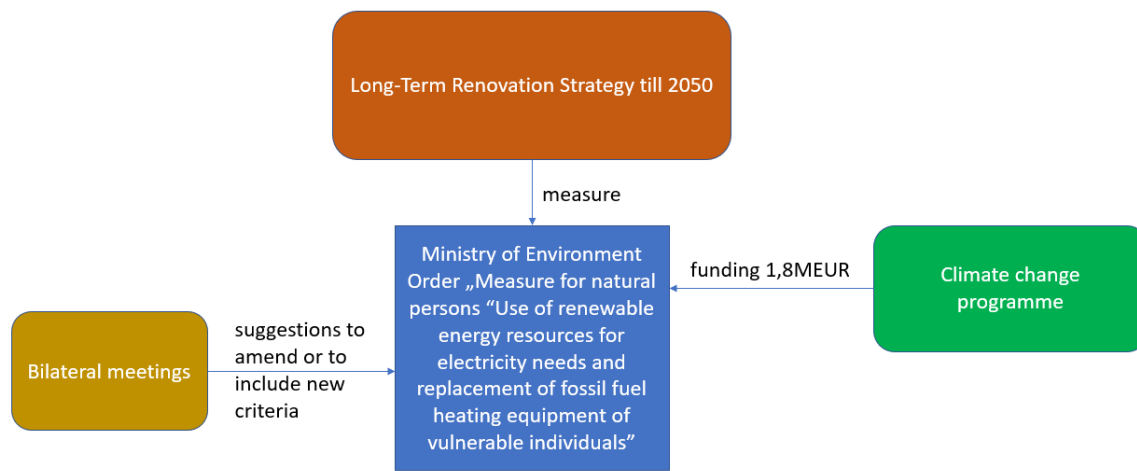
It is essential **to increase the number of vulnerable persons in energy poverty who are going to benefit from new energy supply produced through renewable energy** (electricity and heat to warm and cool homes, electricity, and heat for hot water, to light houses, to cook, etc.). Thanks to the measures implemented (see the Annex I), these vulnerable persons will improve their quality of life and health (premature deaths caused by inadequate housing temperatures will be reduced).

Currently in Lithuania, social policy measures are oriented towards the most vulnerable consumers and their ability to afford essential energy services. However, they provide little incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energies. Most of the energy/environmental policy measures are of universal nature. In praxis, this means regressivity and little impact on vulnerable consumers.

In order to contribute to a greater use of renewable energies among vulnerable groups, it is necessary to improve or create new policy instruments which will lead to increasing the share of energy from renewable sources and to a reduction of energy poverty in Lithuania.

2. Actions to be implemented

Thanks to the POWERTY inspiration, VIPA has already improved the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050 where it has been included the new measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals" (17/12/2021). This new measure is underway now and consists of a programme of subsidies for low income households to access to the RES (more information about the process followed in the section Annex).



During the Phase 2 of POWERTY project, VIPA will monitor this new measure and will analyse the implemented installations and the funding demand to draft new proposals to improve/extend/create new measure dedicated to increase use of renewable energy sources for vulnerable groups. After review of the measure results there could be additional calls launched.

3. Players involved

- **Ministry of Environment (MoEn)** which is responsible for the implementation of the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050, setting-up relevant measures and Climate Change Programme in Lithuania.
- **Environmental Projects Management Agency (EPMA)** which manages Climate Change Program funds, announces calls for submitting proposals (registration forms) under the funding instruments for that year for both natural persons and legal entities.
- **Final beneficiaries (owners of households)** – low-income resident – a natural person who has been receiving cash social assistance for a continuous period of 6 months prior to the date of approval of the annual estimate, in accordance

with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Cash Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents.

- **Ministry of Energy (MoE)** which is responsible for the setting-up and implementation of the energy poverty measures in Lithuania.
- **Ministry of Social Security and Labour (MoSSL)** which is responsible for identification of social criteria, setting up state support measures and funding.
- **VIPA** which is responsible for the monitoring this new measure. It should also be noted that the contribution to the plan has been entirely voluntary and the time, energy and efforts of all involved are greatly appreciated.

4. Timeframe

VIPA started to implement this measure in 2019 since the beginning of the POWERTY project (more information in in the section Annex).

The different activities and their timeframe to be implemented for this action during the phase 2 of POWERTY project are described below:

ACTIVITIES OF THIS ACTION	MONTH OF PHASE 2
<u>FINANCING.</u> After the evaluation of applications, the extension of funds for this new measure will be approved by EPMA.	April 2022 to December 2022
<u>IMPLEMENTATION.</u> After the approval mentioned before, installation works will be implemented. And then, after on-site checks and the approval of the eligibility of the works the subsidy will be received by the low income people by EPMA.	December 2022 to December 2023
<u>MONITORING.</u> VIPA will monitor the implementation of this new measure with the indicators: number of investments and allocated funds.	December 2022 to December 2023
<u>PROPOSALS TO AMENDMENT.</u> VIPA will analyse the implemented installations and the funding demand, then it will draft new proposals to improve/extend/create new measure dedicated to increase use of renewable energy sources for vulnerable groups	January 2023 to December 2023

5. Costs

Initially allocated fund amounted the total investment cost for this measure amounted to 1 MEUR, but due to high demand and success the amount was increased to **1,8MEUR**. The funding amount shall make up 85 % of the fixed rate per 1 kW of the equipment.

6. Funding sources

The origin of the 1,8MEUR funds to finance measure for this new measure come from the **Lithuanian Climate Change Program**. Climate change program is a special program which The Government of Lithuania entrusted to the Ministry of Environment to administer the funds of the Climate change Program. The funds of the program are used to finance various areas, including renewable energy projects.

7. Policy instrument improved

The policy instrument improved is the **Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050 where it was created** this new measure “Measure for natural persons “Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals”.

8. References

- ✓ Eurostat website <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>
- ✓ The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) Lithuania report <https://www.eapn.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/EAPN-PW2018-Lithuania-EN-FINAL.pdf>
- ✓ Lithuanian Housing Strategy
- ✓ National Energy Independence Strategy of Lithuania https://enmin.lrv.lt/uploads/enmin/documents/files/National_energy_independence_strategy_2018.pdf
- ✓ Lithuanian Department of Statistics website <https://www.stat.gov.lt/web/lsd/>
- ✓ Bank of Lithuania website <https://www.lb.lt/en/>
- ✓ Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania website <http://enmin.lrv.lt/en/>
- ✓ Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania website <http://am.lrv.lt/en/>
- ✓ Housing Energy Efficiency Agency website <http://www.betalt.lt/en>
- ✓ EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) member state report Lithuania
- ✓ European Commission Country report 2018 Lithuania
- ✓ National Energy Regulatory council website <https://www.regula.lt/>
- ✓ EU investments website: <https://www.esinvesticijos.lt/lt/>
- ✓ Financial Instruments in Energy Efficiency in Lithuania report by Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and EIB
- ✓ Multi-apartment building renovation (modernisation) program in Lithuania presentation by Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
- ✓ 17th August 2021 Order No. D1-471 of the Minister of Environment measure for natural persons “Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals” came into force

-
- ✓ Study "Households in the context of the energy transition "by Lithuanian Energy Institute.
 - ✓ Audit "Multi-apartment Building Renovation (Modernisation)" report <https://www.eurosai.org/en/databases/audits/Multi-apartment-Building-Renovation-Modernisation/>.

Date: May 2022.

Signature: _____

Stamp of the organisation (if available): _____

2. Annex I

Developed measure

To promote vulnerable group in energy POWERTY topic, VIPA participating in number of working groups established by local authorities. Among them most important VIPA :

- was deeply involved in development of **Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050**. Since the first days VIPA representatives participated in the preparation of this strategy, provided proposals during stakeholder meetings with related stakeholders, including owner of the strategy - Ministry of Environment. VIPA is invited to be permanent member of the working group (established by the Ministry of Environment) responsible for implementation of this strategy first meeting of which was held on the 22nd of July 2021. During the working groups meetings VIPA raised number of questions and initiatives to in relation to energy poverty topic and initiate discussions, influenced decisions of local stakeholders concerning financial possibilities and planning new measures.
- As well, since June 2021 VIPA participates in the working group established by the Ministry of Energy, which examine issues relating to the energy communities business model, legal status, use of electricity networks, introducing amendments which impose restrictions in current legislation and other dealing with other related issues. Working group is targeting to develop model which would facilitate establishment of energy communities in Lithuania. One of the key objectives is through municipality participating model to involve vulnerable groups, seeking to reduce their heating and electricity costs and thus to promote the use of renewable resources.

During the participation in number of working groups established by local authorities, during the meetings and discussions with stakeholders, through sharing good practices among POWERTY project partners, VIPA together with the ministries created new dedicated measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals" came into force. The scheme of this measure is presented below:

Measure details

On 17th August 2021 Order No. D1-471 of the Minister of Environment measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals" came into force. Call for the applications was announced on 1st September by Environmental Projects Management Agency (EPMA). Taking into the account the importance of this call, the deadline for the applications was extended from the 31st of December 2021 till the 1st of June 2022. As it were received more applications than the amount of the call the allocated amount for the call was increased from 1MEUR to 1,8MEUR. Applications shall be accepted until sufficient funds are available for this call, but no later than 1 June 2022. When the allocated funds expire, the call is stopped. After review of the measure results there could be additional calls launched.

After adding the additional funds to finance this measure and extension of the call, the implementation, financing and monitoring will be carried out in the **Phase 2**.

Financial calculations and requirements for obtaining funding. The funding for natural persons under the Climate Change Programme measure for natural persons “Use of renewable (solar) energy sources for electricity needs of low-income individuals and/or for replacing fossil fuel heating installations” is provided with a view to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy shortage by increasing the capacity and use of renewable electricity generated on-site and to tackle energy poverty.

The applicant under this measure can be low-income resident – a natural person who has been receiving monetary social assistance for a continuous period of 6 months prior to the date of approval of the annual estimate, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on monetary Social Assistance for Low-Income Residents.

The supported activities can be: i)_ the setting up of solar power plants of up to 10 kW for generating electricity for household needs of low-income residents and/or, b) the replacement of heat generation installations that use fossil fuel (natural gas, diesel, coal, peat briquettes, etc.). The activities can be the following:

- the setting up of a solar power plant at the electricity consumption site.
- the setting up of a solar power plant at the location geographically remote from the electricity consumption site.
- the acquisition of a remote solar plant from a developer in a power plant park. The first acquisition of a part of a solar park from the solar park developer, which has been operated for not more than 12 months (i.e., from the date of issue of the power generation authorisation);
- The replacement of a heat producing installation that uses fossil fuel with an installation that uses renewable energy sources.
- other efficient technologies using renewable energy:
 - a heat pump with geothermal energy as the energy source, using water (ground to water);
 - a heat pump with hydrothermal energy as the energy source, using water (water to water);
 - a heat pump with aerothermal energy as the energy source, using water (air to water);
 - a heat pump with aerothermal energy as the energy source, using air (air to air).

Conditions for the installation or acquisition of solar power plants for the generation of electricity for household needs of low-income residents:

- the project may be implemented in a residential house possessed by right of ownership in the Republic of Lithuania (in the case of duplex houses, in an apartment formed as a separate immovable property object in the house and assigned the unique number in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on Real Estate Cadastre) and the building must be registered with the Real Estate Register of the State Enterprise Centre of Registers;
- the house where the project is being implemented may not be seized (the natural person’s title to the property or the possession, use, or disposal of separate components thereof may not be subject to compulsory temporary lien in order to secure the protection of

evidence, civil lawsuit, possible confiscation of property, collection of fines and outstanding payments, or fulfilment of creditor claims or other obligations of the natural person, according to the procedure, terms and conditions established by law);

- the house where the project is being implemented (i.e. electricity will be used) may not be used for any economic-commercial activities. If the applicant is found to be carrying out economic-commercial activities, no funding shall be granted unless the applicant can provide documents demonstrating that no economic-commercial activities are carried out in the building in question.
- the project may be implemented in an apartment of a multi-apartment building registered with the Real Estate Register of the State Enterprise Centre of Registers:
- the apartment where the project is being implemented (i.e. electricity will be used) may not be seized (the natural person's title to the property or the possession, use, or disposal of separate components thereof may not be subject to compulsory temporary lien in order to secure the protection of evidence, civil lawsuit, possible confiscation of property, collection of fines and outstanding payments, or fulfilment of creditor claims or other obligations of the natural person, according to the procedure, terms and conditions established by law);
- the apartment where the project is being implemented (i.e. electricity will be used) may not be used for any economic-commercial activities. If the applicant is found to be carrying out economic-commercial activities, no funding shall be granted unless the applicant can provide documents demonstrating that no economic-commercial activities are carried out in the building in question.
- A solar power plant may also be installed on an apartment of another building adjacent to the residential building indicated in the project registration form, which belongs to the applicant by right of ownership, but the installed solar power plant must be connected to the electricity inlet of the residential building indicated in the registration form.
- If a solar power plant is to be installed on the ground, the land plot, on which the project will be implemented, must belong to the applicant by right of ownership, or where the solar power plant is to be installed in the territory of a multi-apartment building, the applicant must provide the document demonstrating that the land plot belongs to the owners of the apartments or other premises of the multi-apartment building. The land plot must be registered with the Real Estate Register of the State Enterprise Centre of Registers. The applicant must provide the consent of the co-owners of the land plot of the multi-apartment building to the installation of the solar power plant.
- If a solar power plant is to be installed in the area which is remote from the site where the applicant uses electricity for own household needs, the legal fact of ownership of the land plot, on whatever legal basis (e.g., ownership, lease, leasehold, etc.), must be registered with the Real Estate Register of the State Enterprise Centre of Registers. The lease or usufruct agreement must be valid for at least 6 years from the date of submission of the project registration form.
- If an applicant is a residential apartment owner, the applicant may also generate electricity at their electricity consumption site in a geographically remote territory of the Republic of Lithuania. In such case, the geographically remote part of the solar power plant shall be linked to the applicant's electricity consumption site.

3. Annex II

The funding amount shall make up 85 % of the fixed rate per 1 kW of the equipment and shall be calculated as follows. The detailed information is shown as follow.

- for the setting up of a solar power plant, the fixed rate (EUR/kW) per 1 kW of the installation (EUR/kW) (EUR 1,467.78, incl. VAT) established by the European Social Fund during the “Survey for determining fixed costs of installation of solar power plants in households” (hereinafter – the survey¹) of 17 January 2019 shall be multiplied by 0.85 and by the capacity (kW) of the installation to be set up or purchased from the solar park indicated in the registration form, but not exceeding 10 (kW). According to the data of the survey, the rates for the setting up of a solar power plant shall be calculated on the basis of the installation to be set up or its part to be purchased from the solar farm indicated in the registration form of the applicant. The contractor shall undertake in the contract to maintain the solar plant for 5 years after the project implementation.
- where a part of a solar farm is acquired from the developer’s solar park, the fixed rate per 1 kW of the installation (Eur/kW) (EUR 885.10, incl. VAT) shall be calculated on the basis of the European Social Fund’s “Survey for determining fixed costs of acquisition of solar power plants on third party land in areas geographically remote from the electricity consumption site” of 20 November 2019. The fixed rate per 1 kW of the installation established during the survey shall be multiplied by 0.85 and by the capacity (kW) of the installation to be set up or purchased from the solar park specified in the registration form, but not exceeding 10 (kW). According to the survey data, the rates shall be calculated for the acquisition of a solar power plant depending on the part of the installation to be acquired from the solar park indicated by the applicant in the registration form. The contractor shall undertake in the contract to pay the management and maintenance fees for the solar plant from the solar park for 5 years after the project implementation.
- for a heat producing installation shall be calculated by multiplying the fixed rate per 1 kW (Eur/kW) set in the table below to the Schedule of Procedures by 0.85 of the coefficient of the heat pump rated output (Prated) (kW) determined in accordance with European Commission Regulation (EC) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to eco-design requirements for space heaters and combination heaters or by the biofuel boiler rated (nominal) heating output (kW). The contractor shall undertake in the contract to maintain the heating installation for 5 years after the project is completed.

No.	Type of installation	Output, kW	Fixed rate*, 1kW price, Eur
1.	Biofuel boiler	≤ 15	245,84
		> 15 ≤ 25	150,00
		> 25	97,50

2.	Heat pump air to water (without integrated boiler)	≤ 7	815,41
		> 7 ≤ 13	533,72
		> 13	427,01
3.	Heat pump air to water (with integrated boiler)	≤ 7	1103,75
		> 7 ≤ 13	661,79
		> 13	509,58
4.	Heat pump ground to water/ water to water (without integrated boiler)	≤ 7	1072,13
		> 7 ≤ 13	653,82
		> 13	405,80
5.	Heat pump ground to water/ water to water (with integrated boiler)	≤ 7	1453,50
		> 7	966,29
6.	Heat pump air to air	-	300

Based on the information set out in the Study, the formula for calculating the fixed cost of installing solar power plants in households is as follows below:

- $F_{ise} = (ISM + IIK + ILK + IMD) \times nkW + IPD + IKK$,
- where:
- FISE - fixed rate for the installation of a solar power plant;
- ISM - the set cost of a solar module for the installation of a 1kW power plant;
- IIK - the set cost of a voltage converter for the installation of a 1 kW power plant;
- ILK - the fixed amount of load-bearing structure costs for the installation of a 1 kW power plant;
- IMD - set price for 1 kW installation works;
- nkW - solar power plant power, kW;
- IPD - determined average cost of design works;
- IKK - the average price of other structures required for the installation of a solar power plant has been determined;

The calculation of the variable and fixed part of the fixed fee is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1. Calculation of the variable part of the fixed price for the installation of solar power plants for households

Components for the calculation of the fixed rate	Fixed price, Eur (excluding VAT)	The amount is used to calculate the fixed price, Eur (excluding VAT)	The amount is used to calculate the fixed price, Eur (including VAT)
1	2	3	4

I _{SM}	508,56	1213,04	1467,78
I _{IK}	300,00		
I _{LK}	127,40		
I _{MD}	277,08		

Table 2. Calculation of the fixed part of the fixed price for the installation of solar power plants for households

Components	Fixed price, Eur (excluding VAT)	Price, Eur (excluding VAT)	Price, Eur (including VAT)
1	2	3	4
I _{PD}	427,75	746,30	903,02
I _{KK}	318,55		

The formula used to calculate the fixed rate below:

$$FI_{SE} = 1213,04 \times n_{kW} + 746,30$$

The fixed rate of the planned solar power plant is determined according to the variable - nkW. (solar power plant power, kW).

4. Annex III

VIPA started to implement Action plan related actions in 2019 since the beginning of the POWERTY project. Detailed actions implemented are listed in the table below:

No.	Action	Institution	Description	Schedule
1.	Assessment	VIPA	Assessment of energy poverty situation in Lithuania	Quarter III, 2019
2.	Meetings with stakeholders	VIPA, MoEn, EPMA, Moe, MoSSL	During the stakeholder meetings VIPA shared POWERTY project good practices and proposals to implement in Lithuania	Quarter III 2019 – till now
3.	Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050	VIPA, MoEn	Proposals to include energy poverty topic in the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050.	Quarter I, 2021

4.	Become member of working group for preparation plan of implementing measures of Long-Term Renovation Strategy	VIPA	In order to participate in the implementation of the strategy, on the 22nd of July 2021 VIPA took part in the first working group, established by the Ministry of Environment, meeting, which prepare a plan of concrete measures for Long-Term Renovation Strategy implementation.	Quarter IV, 2021
5.	Approval of Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050	MoEn	On 31st March 2021 Lithuanian Government has approved the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050.	Quarter I, 2021
6.	Proposal to develop new measure	VIPA	After the approval of the Long-Term Renovation Strategy till 2050 VIPA proposed for the stakeholders to create new measure increasing the share of energy from renewable sources.	Quarter II, 2021
7.	Draft of new measure	MoEn	Draft Order of the Minister of Environment "Measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals" on the 8 th of July 2021 it was published it in "Lithuanian national legal act system" for the review of relevant authorities	Quarter III, 2021
8.	Proposal for draft order	VIPA	VIPA provided proposals to include solar energy measures and other important suggestion for the Draft Order of the Minister of Environment "Measure for natural persons "Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals"	Quarter III, 2021
9.	Order approval	MoEn	On 17 th August 2021 Order of the Minister of Environment	Quarter III, 2021

			Measure for natural persons “Use of renewable energy resources for electricity needs and replacement of fossil fuel heating equipment of vulnerable individuals” came in force	
10.	Call for the proposals	EPMA	Call for the proposals for – low-income residents were launched on the 1st of September. The call is active till the 1 st of June 2022.	Quarter III, 2021
11.	Additional allocations of funds	EPMA	Allocated amount for the call was increased from 1MEUR to 1,8MEUR	Quarter IV 2021