By 2050 the renewable energy sources will dominate the energy and transport sectors in Lithuania.
LITBIOMA was established in summer of 2003 and is currently comprised of more than 50 members.

Following its goals, LITBIOMA has created a wide network of relationships nationally and internationally, acting as a “think tank”, generating visions and ideas, gathering and disseminating information, and as lobbying organization.

One of the main reasons for Lithuanian bioenergy sector growth is enormous renewable energy resources. Forests cover 2,200,000 ha (33.2%) of Lithuanian land.

Over 200 suppliers supply solid biomass to DH companies. Approximately 600,000 toe of solid biomass (mostly wood chips) is used in DH annually and 491,000 toe of solid biomass (mostly firewood) in private households. Also there are 14 major pellet producer companies in Lithuania that makes around 250,000 tonnes of pellet annually. LITBIOMA has been the National Licenser of ENplus® wood pellet quality certification scheme since 2012 and now coordinates more than 20 companies that produce or trade ENplus® certified pellets.

More than 20 companies produce and export bioenergy technologies. The export of technological equipment reached 100 M EUR in 2016.

Over the years LITBIOMA initiated a number of research studies on biomass potential in Lithuania. In 2014 LITBIOMA founded Scientific and Technical Council which is now comprised of 12 scientists. The main purpose of this Council is to form a long term strategy and to solve questions, demanding scientific research and knowledge.

The trade in wood chip and pellet products takes place in form of the energy exchange, which is a unique system in the whole Europe. The trading is organized under clearly defined and transparent exchange rules.

Total capacity of Biomass boilers is ~1600 MW. Lithuania is a country, where final electricity consumption is about 10 TWh annually, the heating requires around 20 TWh, and liquid fuels for transport - another 20 TWh. Final energy consumption from renewable sources in Lithuania (2015) - 25.9%.
Dependence on imported fossil fuels from Russia was an economic and political challenge for Lithuania.

At the same time, indigenous biomass resources were, and still are abundant.

From 2000 to 2016 biomass use in DH has sector increased from 2 % to ~65 % - the share of biomass used in DH has exceeded the share of imported gas!

In 2017 bioenergy has provided Lithuania with 81 days of clean energy. Lithuania’s Bioenergy Day - 11th of October.

Since 1997, CO2 emissions for district heating has been cut by 60%.

Macroeconomical value excluded, biomass used for heating is still 2 - 3 times cheaper than natural gas. Cities that decided to switch their district heating to biomass reduced their energy bill by 20 - 45% on average.

7500 people are employed in the Lithuanian bioenergy sector in 2017. Wages in this sector are 50% higher than the average Lithuanian salary.

The annual turnover of the Lithuanian bioenergy sector has reached 410 M Eur in 2016.
The share of solid biomass used in DH is 70% or more in majority of Lithuanian districts.

Solid biomass
Technology
Projects, R&D
Lithuanian companies are always looking for different markets not only in Europe, but all around the World.

In order to establish best practices in bioenergy sector, Lithuania shares knowledge, bioenergy products and "know how" all over the Europe and beyond!