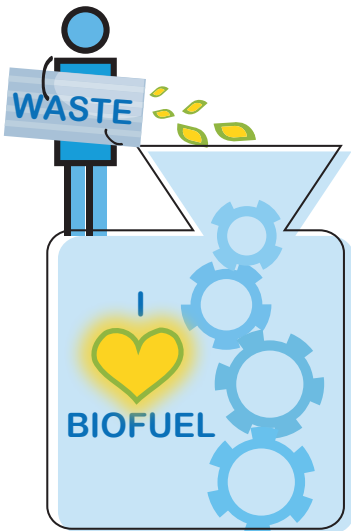


Urban renovation for energy efficiency

A Covenant of Mayors Case Study



The Baltic city of Vilnius is taking bold steps in order to increase energy efficiency of its buildings, lighting and transport system, as well as improving its local power generation. Vilnius will renovate city-owned residential buildings, convert two fossil fuel power plants to biomass and introduce new sustainable transport modes. With a high dependence on imported energy, these measures will contribute to the use of greener energy, reduce citizens costs and worries, as well as improving the local economy. The goal of 2020 is to reach 36% of final energy consumption from renewables, as opposed to 16% of today.

Energy sector

Green energy is important for efficiency. Vilnius city is planning to upgrade the heat production devices by adapting them to use biofuel by 2020. The provided fuel balance will be 70% of biomass and 30% of natural gas. Upgrading will lower district heating costs by 22% and make the city less dependent on gas imports.

313,000 people
served by the public
electric transport lines



Energy in transport

In order to promote more sustainable transport modes the city has taken a series of measures. In addition to its trolleybuses, the municipality plans to develop a new public electric transport line that will link up the city's key areas. Further development of bike sharing system and integration with public transport, implementation of park and ride systems as well as 11 parking lots are the main goals in the transport sector.

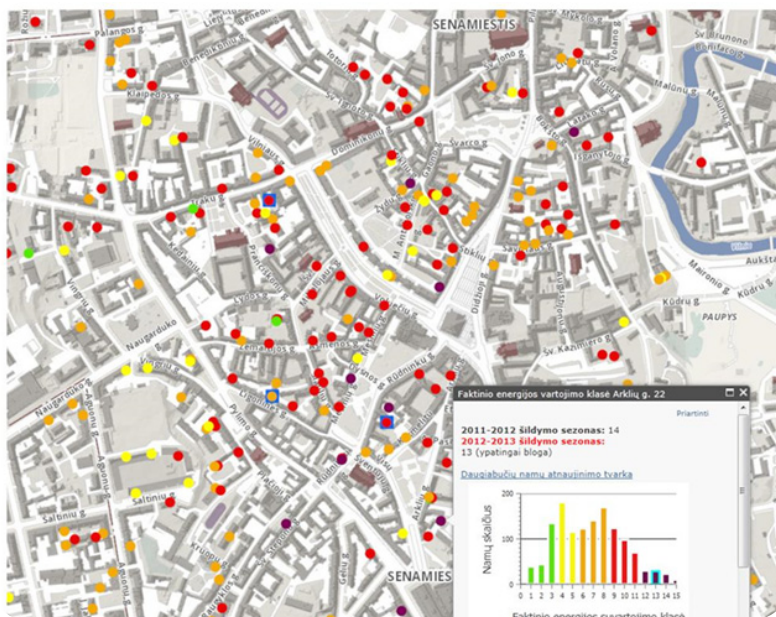
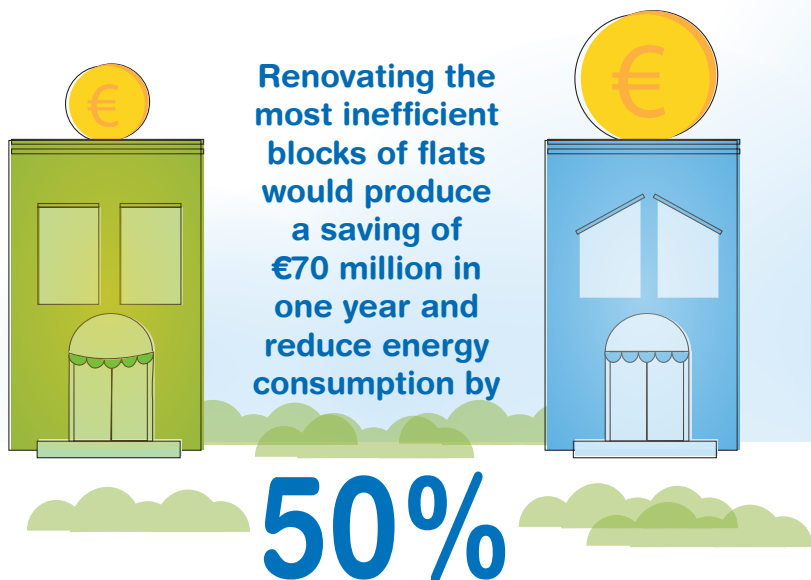
Energy-efficient street lamps

The city is replacing 44,000 of its street lamps with LED technology. The expected result will be a 70% reduction in energy consumption and annual energy costs of over €2 million. This initiative will not only save money, but will also improve quality of life by making streets safer for all.



Vilnius Interactive Energy Classification Map

Over two thirds of Vilnius's 600,000 citizens live in privately owned apartments, in large multi-storey blocks with poor thermal insulation, built between 1960-1990. Initial surveys have shown that the energy efficiency of these buildings could be improved by up to 50% with major renovation. Reducing energy consumption and CO₂ emissions is a major priority for Vilnius. In 2012, homeowner associations of 96 blocks had undertaken major energy-saving renovations including roof insulation, window and door replacement, as well as heating and ventilation system modernisation. It was clear that other multi-apartment homeowner associations needed encouragement to do the same.



Vilnius city devised an innovative interactive energy classification map, displaying actual energy performance for every residential block. The project required the development of reliable and meaningful energy efficiency indicators accessible to everyone. Information for all 4,799 apartment buildings is displayed on the interactive map, where citizens have free online access to data on energy performance for every residential block. Information is updated each heating season month and new blocks can be added. In recognition of this cutting edge solution, the interactive map won the EURO CITIES 2014 award for energy innovation.

Vilnius's plans for energy efficiency and emission reductions do not stop with the actions mentioned above. As a signatory to the Covenant of Mayors, the city of Vilnius voluntarily commits itself to reducing its CO₂ emissions by at least 26% by 2020. For more information on how the municipality will achieve that goal, contact:

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