

Assessing Energy Sufficiency Practices: Implications for the Lithuanian Economy

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Extended Abstract

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Abstract Summary

This study evaluates the economic impacts of selected policy scenarios on GDP and employment. The results indicate that the magnitude of economic impacts varies notably between the two analyzed scenarios, although overall effects remain relatively modest.

In Scenario 1, GDP is estimated to increase by approximately 164 million euros, corresponding to a small but positive macroeconomic effect. This increase is primarily driven by structural adjustments in the economy, particularly a reduction in demand within the energy sector. Lower energy consumption leads to cost savings for households, which are partially redirected toward the consumption of other goods and services. As a result, employment is also positively affected, with an estimated increase of approximately 1.3 thousand jobs.

In contrast, Scenario 2 produces significantly smaller economic effects. GDP increases by only about 13.4 million euros, while employment rises by approximately 0.3 thousand jobs. Similar to Scenario 1, reduced energy expenditures contribute to increased consumption in non-energy sectors; however, the scale of this reallocation is more limited, resulting in weaker overall economic responses.

Presenting Author Biography

Rimantė Balseiūnaitė is a PhD student and Junior Research Associate at the Lithuanian Energy Institute, working in the Laboratory of Energy Systems Research. Her research focuses on the economic and environmental impacts of sustainability practices, with particular emphasis on energy efficiency, transportation, and circular economy measures. She applies advanced analytical methods, including computable general equilibrium (CGE)

modelling, to assess the socio-economic and environmental effects of policy scenarios in Lithuania.