

EPSO-G

Naujoji energetika



2026–2035

Network Development Plan



Amber Grid's 2026–2035 Network Development Plan

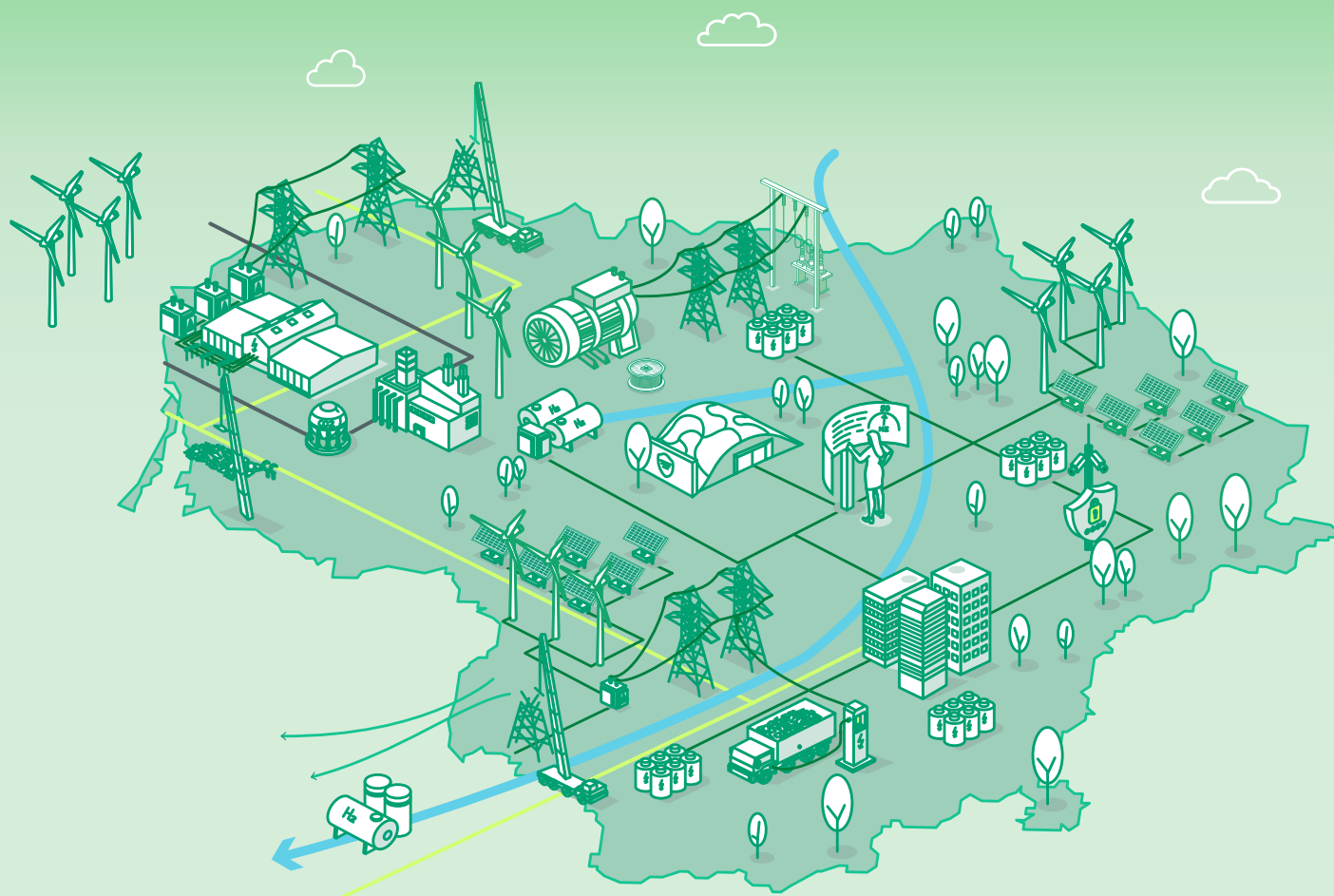
Approved at the meeting of the company's board of directors on June 22, 2026

Company Details:

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Abbreviations Used in This Document

AB – public limited company
 Amber Grid, AG – AB “Amber Grid,” the Lithuanian natural gas transmission system operator
 RES – renewable energy sources
 GDP – gross domestic product
 BEMIP – Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan
 Company – AB “Amber Grid”
 CBA – Cost-Benefit Analysis
 CEF – Connecting Europe Facility
 GCS – Gas Compressor Station
 GDS – Gas Distribution Station
 GMS – Gas metering station
 GMPRS – Gas metering and pressure reduction station
 GPLU – Gas Pressure Limiting Unit
 ENNOH – European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen
 ENTSO-G – European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas
 EU – European Union
 ESO – AB “Energijos skirstymo operatorius”
 H₂ – hydrogen
 OWF – offshore wind farms
 LG – AB “Litgrid,” the Lithuanian electricity transmission system operator
 LTrSc – Slower Transformation Scenario
 NacSc – National Development Scenario
 NEIS – National Energy Independence Strategy of the Republic of Lithuania
 NECP – National Energy and Climate Action Plan of the Republic of Lithuania
 PCI – Project of Common Interest
 Plan – A 10-year network development plan prepared by AB “Amber Grid,” the natural gas transmission system operator, which may also include preliminary information on the development of the hydrogen system
 TSO – Transmission System Operator
 PT – transmission network
 SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system
 LNG – liquefied natural gas
 LNGT – Klaipėda Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal
 GHG – greenhouse gases
 TYNDP – Ten-Year Network Development Plan prepared by ENTSO-G
 NERC – National Energy Regulatory Council

Legal Notes

The information provided in the list of investments (projects) (hereinafter referred to as the “Investment List”) covers the Company’s planned investments whose start or completion dates fall within the period from January 1, 2026, to December 31, 2035. The information provided in the Investment List is indicative and in no way creates, modifies, and/or revokes the rights and/or obligations of the Company and market participants.

The investment list is indicative—the Company is under no obligation to make the investments listed therein. The final investment decision will be made after assessing the costs and benefits of the investments (conducted depending on the size of the investment), actual market demand, customer decisions, and upon receiving approval from the National Energy Regulatory Council or other authorities in accordance with the procedures established by law (where required).

The list of investments is regularly reviewed and updated and may be supplemented with new potential investments; the investments listed may be postponed, suspended, or canceled due to changes in legal requirements, loss of relevance, or changes in the priorities of the Company or its customers, changes in market conditions, or decisions by the National Energy Regulatory Council or other authorities that affect the direction of potential investments. The Company is under no obligation and makes no commitment to update or revise any forward-looking statements or existing and planned investments set forth in the published and approved network development plan due to new information, future events, or other circumstances, unless such an obligation is required by law.

The provided Investment List sets forth the Company’s planned investments as of the date of publication of this list and their indicative costs as projected at that time, where such costs can be provided. The final cost of the investments will depend on the ongoing procurement procedures, market opportunities for implementing the projects, decisions by the National Energy Regulatory Council or other authorities, and other circumstances.

The investment list includes third-party investments (such as connections for producers or consumers) based on information available as of the date of publication of the investment list, reflecting the commitments of third parties under the memoranda of understanding and/or preliminary connection conditions they have signed. The implementation of these investments depends directly on the decisions of the third parties carrying out the projects; therefore, the Company assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information provided by these third parties.

The indicative amounts of potential investments listed in the investment list are not and cannot be considered the value of the planned public procurement and/or the amount of funds allocated for the procurement. The planned value of the public procurement is determined by a procurement committee protocol prior to the announcement of a specific public procurement.

Please note that the data in the charts and tables are rounded (e.g., to the nearest TWh), so minor differences in totals may arise due to rounding errors.

The company, its management, and employees are not liable for any damages (losses) incurred through the use of this document or its contents.

The list of investments presented in this network development plan was compiled based on data as of May 15, 2026.

01

Summary



1. Summary

1.1. Major Changes in the Energy System

The following outlines the main anticipated changes in the gas transmission network and the Lithuanian energy system over the next ten years—from the end of 2025 to the end of 2035. The projected values presented are based on the most realistic energy system development scenario selected by the company (the slower transformation scenario, i.e., assuming that the industrial sector's decarbonization target—due to the 60% share of renewable energy sources used in hydrogen production will be achieved after 2035).



1.2. Trends for the Next Decade—A Brief Overview of the Development Scenario

When planning the development of the energy sector and the transmission network it operates, the Company relies on the long-term national energy objectives approved by the NEIS and NECP. At the same time, the Company takes into account EU-level documents, such as ENTSO-G's ten-year network development plans, as well as regional and domestic trends. The most important assumptions regarding the development of the energy system relevant to the Company are:

- Gas Transmission** – By 2035, gas transmission to meet the needs of Lithuanian consumers is expected to increase compared to the 15.902 TWh transmitted in 2025, reaching 20.565 TWh per year according to LTrSc and approximately 16.1 TWh per year according to NacSC. This is partly in line with NEIS trends, which project a volume of 21.9 TWh in 2030 and 10.6 TWh in 2040. The forecast was prepared based on an assessment of a favorable competitive environment in the industrial sector (fertilizer production) and the delayed implementation of the industrial sector's decarbonization targets, as a result of the goal of using 60% renewable energy sources (RES) in hydrogen production is projected to be achieved after 2035.

- **Biomethane production** – The volume of biomethane produced in Lithuania and injected into the transmission network will total 1.4 TWh in 2035, which is 1.123 TWh more than in 2025. These production volumes will meet up to 10% of Lithuania's annual gas consumption needs in 2035. These trends are in line with the targets set out in the NEIS.
- **Gas Transit Flows** – The Company projects that, from 2026 to 2035, an average of 19.86–20.17 TWh/year will be transported through Lithuania to the transmission systems of other countries (Poland and Latvia) (LTrSc – NacSC), compared to 17.69 TWh transmitted in 2025.

During the period under review, the gas flow to the Kaliningrad region of Russia is expected to remain stable—at approximately 23.11 TWh per year. For comparison, 19.73 TWh of gas was transmitted to this region in 2025.

- **Hydrogen infrastructure** – it is projected that by 2035, a hydrogen corridor connecting Lithuania with Latvia and Poland will be operational, and that the corridor linking a total of six countries – Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Germany – will have a capacity of 91 TWh per year. The project will be implemented later than envisaged in the NEIS due to slower-than-expected growth in hydrogen consumption in the EU.
- **Hydrogen production and consumption** – it is projected that by 2035, hydrogen production in Lithuania will reach 2.25 TWh per year, while consumption will reach 2.69 TWh. The installed capacity of electrolysis plants will be 0.67 GW. This is less than the projections in the NEIS. Meanwhile, based on the assumptions of the NacSc scenario, hydrogen production in Lithuania could reach 10.68 TWh per year by 2035, with consumption at 6.52 TWh per year. The installed capacity of electrolysis facilities would reach 3.4 GW.

1.3. Grid and Investment Priorities

The 2026–2035 network development plan includes 60 interconnected activities (projects). Of these, 58 are natural gas system projects and 2 are newly developed hydrogen system projects. The total investment value of all projects in the natural gas sector over ten years amounts to 451.8 million euros (of which 13.7 million euros will be spent by 2026) and 1.2 billion euros in the hydrogen sector (by 2035), or 1.7 billion in the hydrogen sector if we additionally consider the national branch that would emerge after the period covered by the 2026–2035 network development plan.

Based on an assessment of the scenarios and national targets, the company considers the following to be priority areas over a ten-year period:

- upgrading aging gas pipeline infrastructure elements to ensure the safety and reliability of the transmission system,
- modernizing the national gas transmission infrastructure, taking into account Lithuania's energy independence goals and European energy and decarbonization provisions (the modernization projects for the Jauniūnai and Panevėžys gas compressor stations are particularly significant),
- integrate renewable energy sources (biomethane),
- increase energy efficiency and evaluate potential grid optimization solutions,
- reduce GHG emissions.

In addition, Amber Grid plans to become a hydrogen transmission system operator by 2026. The legislation currently being drafted to establish the regulatory framework for hydrogen creates the conditions for designating Amber Grid as the hydrogen transmission system operator. The provisions regarding the designation of a hydrogen transmission network operator are essential for Lithuania to be able to implement, in a timely manner, the EU project of common interest “Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor,” which is being developed jointly with Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, and Germany.

1.4. Key System Indicators

The table below presents figures based on projections from the baseline scenario, which served as the basis for the network development plan. The values represent the results as of December 31 of the specified years.

Indicator Name	Unit of measurement	2025 Actual	2035 Plan
Gas			
Total gas consumption in Lithuania	TWh	15.90	20.57
National system capacity requirement	GWh/day	183.10	183.10
Gas transmission to other countries:	TWh	37.41	42.31
To Latvia	TWh	12.72	9.60
To Poland	TWh	4.97	9.60
To Russia (Kaliningrad)	TWh	19.73	23.11
Gas injected into the Lithuanian gas system:	TWh	53.66	62.91
From the Klaipėda LNG terminal	TWh	30.54	34.90

From Poland	TWh	0.57	1.60
From Latvia	TWh	2.55	1.90
From Belarus	TWh	19.50	23.11
Biomethane production	TWh	0.28	1.4
Capacity (commercial):			
From the Klaipėda LNG terminal to Lithuania	GWh/day	116.70	116.70
From Latvia to Lithuania	GWh/day	82.00	82.00
From Lithuania to Latvia	GWh/day	90.00	90.00
From Poland to Lithuania	GWh/day	73.32	73.32
From Lithuania to Poland	GWh/day	58.07	58.07
From Belarus to Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast)	GWh/day	114.20	114.20
Total length of gas pipelines	km	2,288	2,288
Number of gas metering stations (GMS)	Units	3	3
Number of gas metering and pressure reduction stations (GMPRS)	Units	1	1
Gas pressure regulating station	Units	4	4
Number of gas distribution stations (GDS)	Units	64	64
Number of biogas injection stations (BAS)	Units	6	14
Number of gas compressor stations	Units	2	2
Hydrogen			
Total hydrogen consumption	TWh	-	2.94
Hydrogen transmission to other countries	TWh	-	11.44
To Latvia	TWh	-	0.00
To Poland	TWh	-	11.44
Hydrogen received from other countries	TWh	-	11.90
From Latvia	TWh	-	11.90
From Poland	TWh	-	0.00
Hydrogen production	TWh	-	2.23
Capacity of electrolysis plants	MW	-	670
Total length of the hydrogen pipeline	km	-	346

02

Introduction



2. Introduction

2.1. Legal Basis for Preparing Network Development Plans

In preparing its ten-year network development plan, the Company relies on the following legal acts:

- **Law on Natural Gas of the Republic of Lithuania (Gas Law)**

Article 31, Paragraph 1: Every two years, by July 1, the TSO, after consulting with interested parties, shall prepare and submit a 10-year network development plan (the Plan) in accordance with the procedure established by NERC, which is based on current and projected supply and demand. The Plan shall specify effective measures designed to ensure system capacity adequacy and security of supply.

Article 31, Paragraph 2: The Plan:

- 1) market participants are informed of the most important transmission infrastructure that needs to be built or upgraded over the next ten years;
- 2) all investments for which a decision has already been made are identified, and new investments to be carried out over the next three years are determined;
- 3) the timeline for all investment projects is established;
- 4) it identifies, within the investment projects, possible alternatives for reducing demand by implementing or promoting the implementation of energy efficiency measures in the natural gas transmission system, alternatives aimed at implementing the priority principle of improving energy efficiency as set forth in the Law on Energy Efficiency of the Republic of Lithuania.
- 5) The total amount of natural gas losses in the transmission system operator's transmission system, as quantitatively assessed based on monitoring data, is specified, along with measures for optimizing the transmission system and improving its efficiency that are technically and financially feasible, and the amount of energy expected to be saved by reducing natural gas losses in the transmission system.

Article 31, Paragraph 3: The TSO shall make reasonable assumptions regarding trends in natural gas production, supply, consumption, and trade with other countries, taking into account investment plans for regional networks of several Member States and for the entire European Union, as well as investment plans for storage and LNG systems.

Article 31, paragraphs 4–6, describe NERC's role in the Plan coordination process.

- **Procedures for the Assessment and Coordination of Investments by Natural Gas, Electricity, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Companies, approved by NERC**

Article 18: In addition to the information specified in Article 31(2) of the Law on Natural Gas, the Natural Gas TSO Plan provides further details on: GMS, GDS, systems under construction and planned for construction, their lengths, new technical capacities, the expected volume of energy to be transported, the amounts of planned investments, and annual volumes.

Article 20: Provides explanations regarding changes that have occurred compared to the previous 10-year network development plan.

- **National Energy Independence Strategy (NEIS)**

The NEIS, updated in 2024, aims for Lithuania to become a fully energy-independent country by 2050 – one that generates enough energy to meet its own needs and exports surplus energy. The updated NEIS identifies the following key objectives to be achieved by 2050:

- 1) Ensure a safe and reliable energy supply for all consumers.
- 2) 100 percent climate-neutral energy for Lithuania and the region.
- 3) Transition to an electric economy and develop an energy industry that creates high added value.
- 4) Ensure the availability of energy resources to consumers.

The NEIS was developed to bring about fundamental changes in the energy sector. One of the key changes is the replacement of fossil fuels with climate-neutral energy sources (with a strong focus on the production of hydrogen and hydrogen-derived products in the region), which will transform the entire energy chain from production to transmission and consumption. It is projected that by 2050, the most prominent trend in the energy sector will be the electrification of the energy sector and the growth in demand for electricity. Significant attention is also being paid to reducing GHG emissions, preparing for crises, and ensuring a resilient energy infrastructure.

It is estimated that by 2050, electricity consumption will increase more than sixfold – from the current demand of 12 TWh to a projected 74 TWh. The largest share of this growth will come from synthetic gas production (35.5 TWh), industrial consumption (12.6 TWh), transportation consumption (6.3 TWh), and the heat production sector (3.4 TWh).

- **Letter Regarding the State's Targets and Expectations to UAB "EPSO-G"**

On June 23, 2025, following the Ministry of Energy's approval of the updated letter of state expectations, the most pressing priorities for the gas sector are:

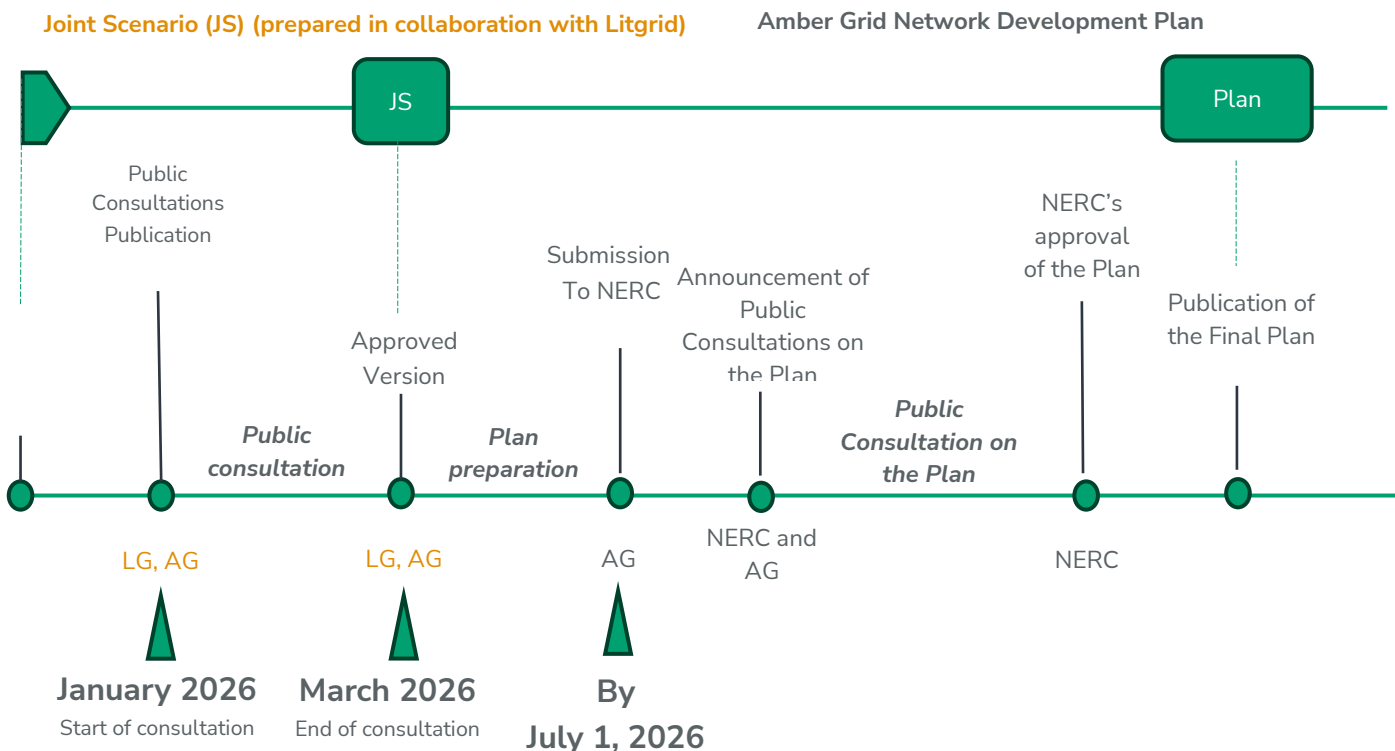
- 1) National security. The Ministry of Energy is placing special emphasis on the resilience of critical infrastructure. There is an expectation to strengthen the protection of physical and cyber infrastructure. In light of military and hybrid threats in our region – plans are in place to deploy unmanned aerial vehicle detection systems and physical barriers, strengthen cybersecurity, and ensure the availability of human and material reserves.
- 2) International Connections and Networks. There are expectations to increase international gas flows from the Klaipėda liquefied natural gas terminal toward Central Europe and Ukraine. Measures will also be put in place to support the development of a clean hydrogen network in the Nordic and Baltic countries and the implementation of hydrogen expansion initiatives.
- 3) Energy transition and system flexibility. It is projected that, starting in 2028, electricity generation capacity based on renewable energy sources in Lithuania will reach at least 8 GW; the EPSO-G group of companies will actively seek to ensure optimal transmission infrastructure development, sector integration, and flexibility of the electricity system. It will also actively contribute to the development of green gas infrastructure by utilizing existing natural gas infrastructure for biomethane development and by creating a new green hydrogen ecosystem. The Company is also expected to conduct studies to assess the potential for transporting hydrogen, synthetic green gas, and CO₂, and, based on these studies, will submit proposals and make optimal decisions.
- 4) Sustainability Principles. Consistently implement the commitment to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

• **Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 13, 2024, on common rules for the internal markets in gas from renewable sources, natural gas, and hydrogen**

At the time of preparing this plan, the provisions of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 have not yet been transposed into national law (the transposition deadline is August 5, 2026), however, regardless of the transposition process, the joint scenario (hereinafter referred to as the “Joint Scenario”) was prepared by the gas and electricity transmission system operators on their own initiative,

2.2. Method and Process for Preparing Plans

2.2.1. The process of preparing the network development plan



2.2.2. Basis for Developing the Joint Scenario

EU legislation mandates a transition from sector-specific planning to integrated energy system planning scenarios to ensure system interoperability, efficient resource utilization, and a coherent response to the challenges of the energy transition.

Natural gas and electricity transmission system operators have prepared the Joint Scenario in fulfillment of their obligations under Directive (EU) 2024/1788, which amends Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repeals Directive 2009/73/EC, and its preparation is based on the provisions of that directive regarding ten-year network development plans:

- Paragraph 128 – The EU Energy System Integration Strategy emphasizes the importance of coordinated planning to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Network development plans must be based on a cross-sectoral framework developed through a joint scenario;
- Article 55, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph f – When preparing national ten-year development plans for gas and hydrogen, a joint scenario must be used as a basis; this scenario is prepared every two years by the relevant infrastructure operators, including at least the operators of natural gas, hydrogen, electricity, and, where applicable, distribution system operators for district heating.

This is the first joint electricity, gas, and hydrogen network development scenario to be prepared and submitted for public consultation in early 2026, covering the common (coordinated) assumptions for the development of these networks. The joint scenario aims to ensure coordinated network development, enabling systematic infrastructure planning and better reflecting the synergies and challenges of the energy transition.

The Joint Scenario consists of the National Development Scenario (NacSc), based on national-level strategic documents (i.e., the National Energy Independence Strategy (NEIS), the National Energy and Climate Action Plan (NECP), the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania 2024–2050, the Energy Transition Study, etc.), and the Slower Transformation Scenario (LtrSc), which was developed taking into account the market development situation in 2025 and the latest market surveys.

The coordinated joint scenario for the 2026–2035 network development plans of transmission system operators Litgrid and Amber Grid is published on the Company's website at: [Results of the Consultation on the Joint Scenario for the Litgrid and Amber Grid Network Development Plans | Amber Grid](#).

The Joint Scenario, prepared on a cross-sectoral basis, served as the basis for the development of the national ten-year (2026–2035) electricity, gas, and hydrogen network development plans (separately, the electricity development plan and the gas and hydrogen development plan).

2.2.3. Principles for Including Projects in the Plan

The Plan includes significant investments in the natural gas transmission network that meet the criteria established by legislation (see the section “Legal Basis for Preparing Network Development Plans”) and whose implementation contributes to the security and reliability of the transmission system, the development of adequate capacity, network optimization, and compliance with environmental, sustainability, physical security and cybersecurity requirements. The Plan also includes material investments aimed at reducing GHG emissions, even where such investments do not form an integral part of the natural gas transmission network, as well as measures provided for in the network resilience programme and SCADA IT systems used for network management.

The Plan does not include investments planned by the Company that are unrelated to the development of the natural gas transmission network. These include, for example, certain IT investments that are not directly related to, or do not directly affect, the development and management of the natural gas transmission network, mobile equipment, furniture, machinery, the acquisition of special-purpose vehicles and equipment, motor vehicles, buildings and their engineering systems, reserve stocks, and system modifications carried out by third parties that do not create additional system capacity.

Until the Company is designated as a hydrogen transmission system operator, it is not required to disclose plans for the development of the hydrogen system. However, in light of national decarbonization plans, the Company is encouraged to share its hydrogen infrastructure development plans with the public, to the extent that such information does not constitute a trade secret or other confidential information of the Company. Therefore, until the Company begins preparing ten-year network development plans as a hydrogen transmission system operator, in accordance with the provisions of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 as transposed into the Law on Hydrogen of the Republic of Lithuania, the operator's ten-year network development plan may include sections dedicated to the development of hydrogen infrastructure and/or other areas of decarbonization.

2.3. Other Useful Information

2.3.1. Planned research, studies, and innovations

The company, together with other transmission system operators, is implementing a pilot project for remote signaling, the aim of which is to evaluate the system's performance under real production conditions. If the solution proves successful, the system would be implemented in phases within the gas transmission system (Investment No. 5.5 in Appendix No. 2).

The installed remote signaling system would operate 24/7, continuously monitoring the acoustic background in the main gas pipeline's security zone and detecting changes related to earthworks, vehicle traffic, ground movements, and gas leaks. Upon receiving an indication of a potential violation of the established protocols within the protection zone, the Company's employees would be able to respond promptly and take corrective action, thereby preventing a potential incident.

2.3.2. Information for the Market on How to Participate in Public Procurement

Over the next ten years, the Company plans to implement numerous projects for which public procurement notices will be issued. Several different procurement notices may be issued for a single project. The Company encourages competition and seeks to involve as many potential suppliers as possible in public procurement.

Information about the company's currently announced or past procurements can be found in the Central Public Procurement Information System ([CVP IS](#)). Information about the company's currently planned procurements can be found on our website [here](#).

All the latest information for suppliers can be found in the supplier guide prepared by the Public Procurement Service [here](#).

To participate in a published public procurement or a market consultation regarding a procurement, a potential supplier should register as a supplier in the CVP IS system. Instructions on how to do this can be found on the CVP IS homepage by selecting "View Instructions."

The Public Procurement Service has prepared instructions on how to submit a bid in a procurement process via the CVP IS system. These instructions can be found [here](#).

The subject matter of each procurement, qualification requirements, technical specifications, and other procurement-related information can be found in the procurement documents.

03

Overview of the Energy Sector and Transmission Network



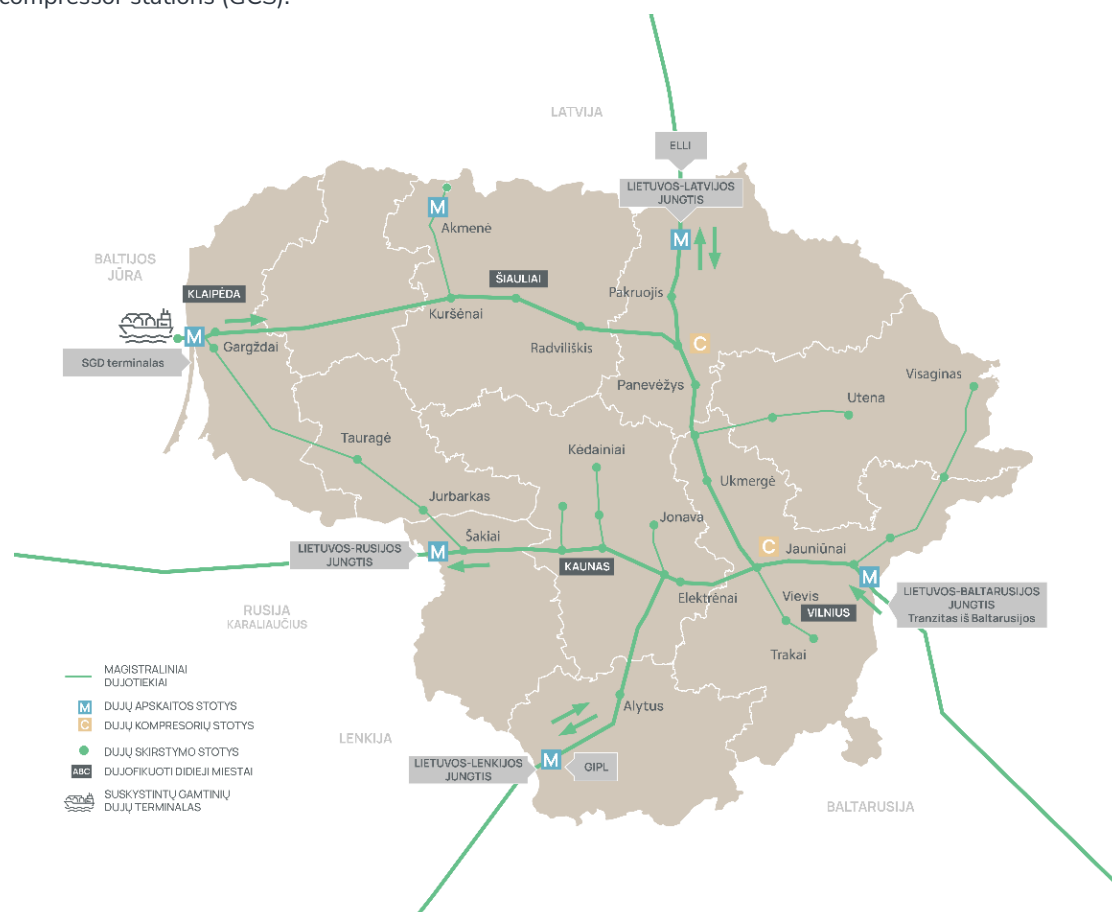
3. Overview of the Energy Sector and Transmission Network

3.1. Status of the Existing Network

Lithuania's gas system is connected to the gas transmission systems of four countries – Latvia, Belarus, Poland, and the Kaliningrad region of Russia – as well as to the Klaipėda LNG terminal and the systems of Lithuanian gas distribution operators. Lithuania's well-developed gas transmission system serves as a regional gas transmission corridor northward toward Latvia and southward toward Poland.

The existing transmission system capacity at interconnection points with Lithuanian distribution systems and directly connected system users is sufficient to meet the needs of Lithuanian consumers. As of January 1, 2026, the main infrastructure managed by Amber Grid consists of the following elements (with no significant changes compared to January 1, 2024):

- a 2,288 km long high-pressure gas pipeline network,
- 64 gas distribution stations (GDS),
- 4 gas metering stations (GMS),
- 2 gas compressor stations (GCS).



A complete list of the Company's GDS and GMS is provided in Appendix No. 3.

As of January 1, 2026, the technical capacity of the six biogas producers directly connected to the transmission system at the Lithuanian Internal Injection Point¹ was 1.11 TWh/year. It is projected that biogas injection into the natural gas transmission system will total 0.57 TWh in 2026. All costs associated with connecting biogas producers to the natural gas transmission system are covered by the biogas producers. Consequently, the transmission system operator does not incur any additional investment costs related to connecting these producers to the natural gas transmission system.

There are no other systems under construction or planned for construction that would create new gas transmission capacity. Accordingly, there is no information available regarding their lengths or new technical capacities.

3.1.1. Use of Cross-Border Interconnections

The technical capacities of gas pipeline interconnections with the transmission systems of other countries and the LNG terminal are as follows:

¹ Internal injection point—a defined physical location within the transmission system that is not a commercial injection point for green gas (biogas, hydrogen) into the transmission system.



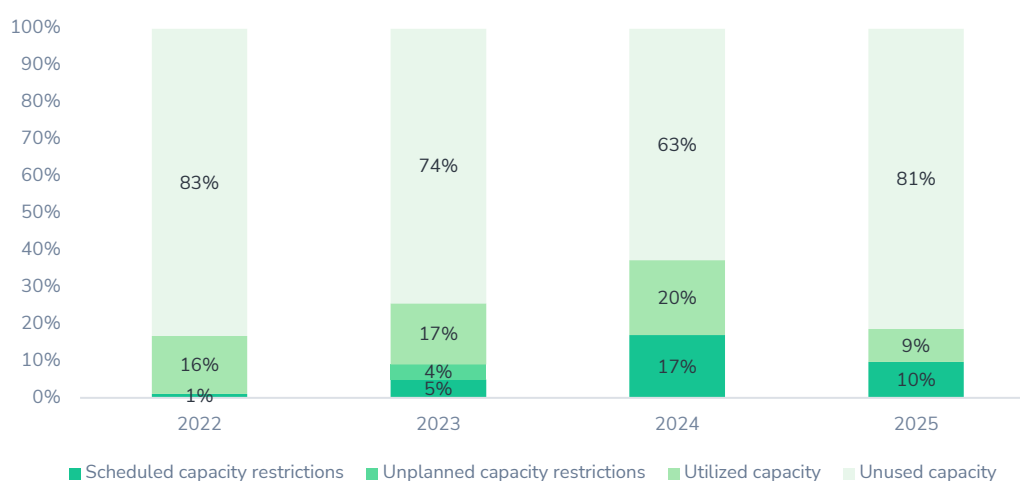
- 116.7 GWh/d at the interconnection with the Klaipėda LNG terminal;
- 73.3 GWh/d at the Santaka interconnection point in the direction from Poland to Lithuania and 58.1 GWh/d in the direction from Lithuania to Poland;
- 82.0 GWh/d at the Kiemėnai interconnection point in the direction from Latvia to Lithuania / 90.0 GWh/d in the direction from Lithuania to Latvia;
- 325.2 GWh/d at the Kotlovka interconnection point from Belarus to Lithuania, for gas transit to Russia (the Kaliningrad region); Gas imports into the EU from Belarus are restricted by law. Commercial use is limited to transit from Belarus to the Kaliningrad region, i.e., it corresponds to the capacity of the Šakiai GMS, up to 114.2 GWh per day.
- 114.2 GWh/d at the Šakiai point from Lithuania to the Kaliningrad region.

Looking at 2025, the highest volume of gas transmitted was recorded at the Kiemėnai interconnection while transporting gas toward Latvia – on average, 85% of the interconnection's technical capacity was booked. When transporting gas to Lithuania, the highest volume was recorded at the entry point from the Klaipėda LNG terminal – on average, 76% of the interconnection's technical capacity was booked. The least utilized interconnection in 2025 was the Santaka interconnection point for gas transmission to Poland, where less than 5% of the technical capacity was booked for transmission.

Similar trends have persisted since 2022. The Klaipėda LNG terminal remains the most important source of gas supply for consumers in Lithuania and the Baltic states. In 2025, 90 percent of the gas (30.5 TWh out of 33.9 TWh injected) was injected from the Klaipėda LNG terminal. The Kotlovka and Šakiai interconnection points are used exclusively for gas transit to the Kaliningrad region; these interconnection points have not been used to meet the needs of EU consumers since April 2022.

The charts below provide a comparison

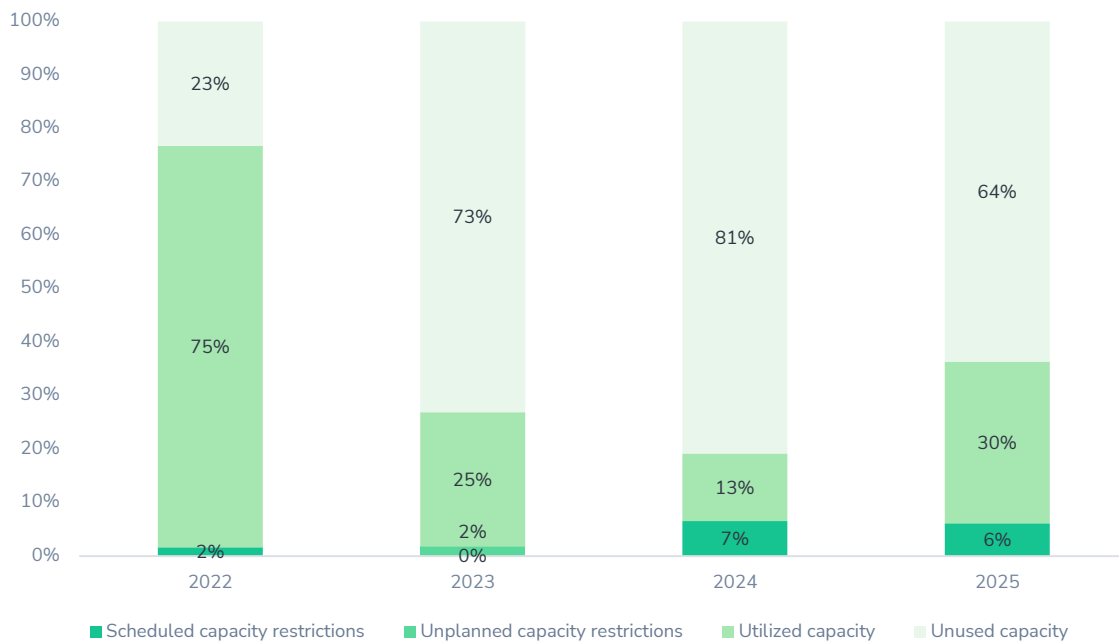
Average annual utilization of capacity at the Kiemėnai entry point from Latvia, %



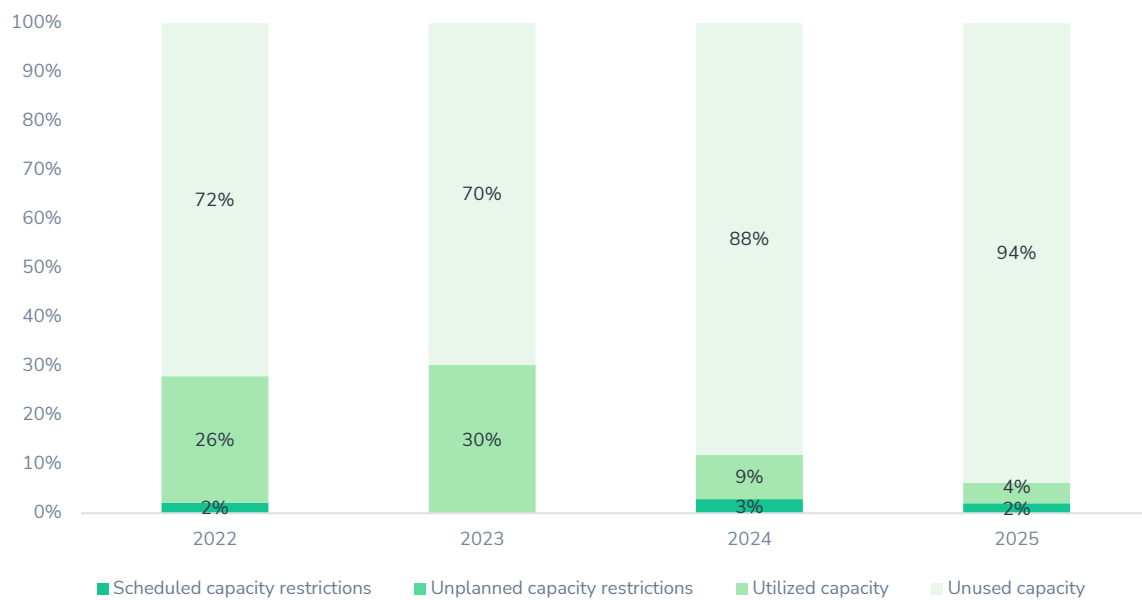
Average annual capacity utilization at the Kiemėnai exit point to Latvia, %



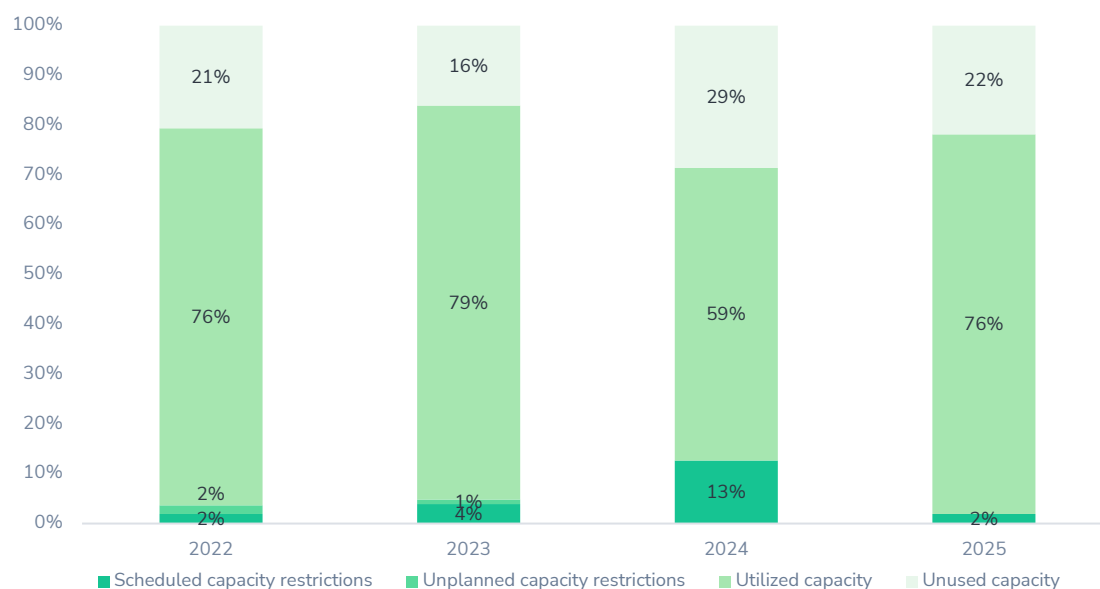
Average annual capacity utilization at the Santaka exit point to Poland, %



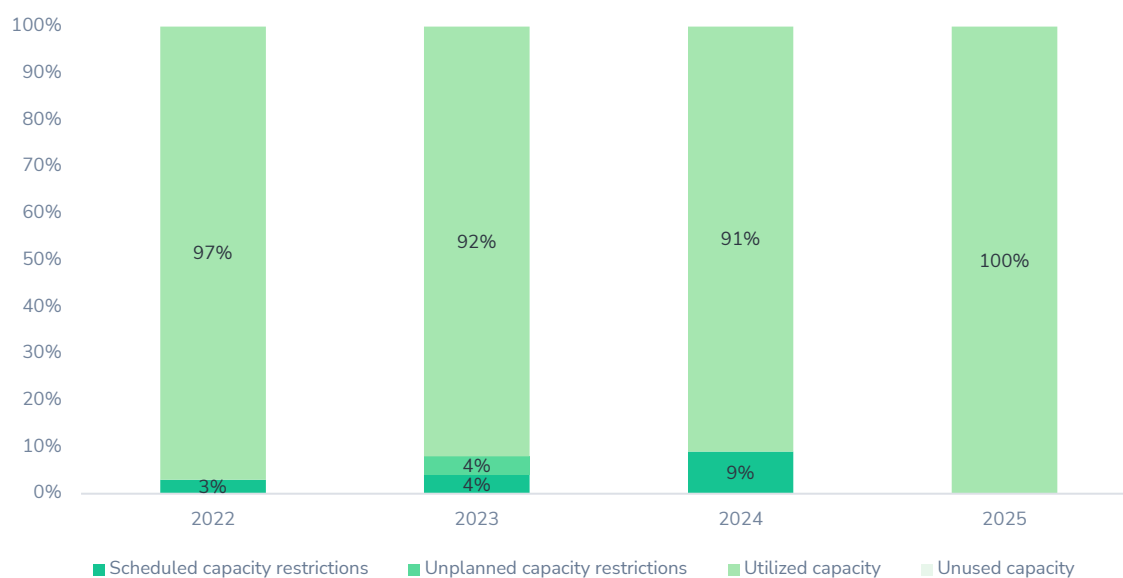
Average annual utilization of capacity at the Santaka entry point from Poland, %



Average annual capacity utilization at the Klaipėda LNG terminal's entry point into Lithuania, %



Annual utilization of capacity at the Šakiai exit point to Russia (Kaliningrad), %



Percentage of cross-border interconnections utilized, calculated as the ratio of the volume transported to consumers compared to technical capacity. The data is presented in the table.

Total interconnection utilization:

Cross-border interconnection point	Average technical capacity utilization in 2025, %	Forecast for average technical capacity utilization in 2035, %
Latvia – Lithuania	8.5	6.3
Lithuania – Latvia	38.7	29.2
Poland – Lithuania	2.1	6.0
Lithuania – Poland	23.4	45.3
Klaipėda LNG Terminal	71.7	81.9
Lithuania – Russia (Kaliningrad)	47.3	55.4

3.1.2. Interconnection Capacity

Over the past two years, no new interconnections with foreign countries have been built, nor have any new distribution or consumer systems been connected to the transmission system. By March 2026, the systems of six biogas producers had been connected to the transmission system. The tables below show the technical capacities of Lithuania's existing and operational international interconnection points as of this year.

Technical Capacity (GWh/d)

Cross-border interconnection point	2023	2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	2025
Klaipėda LNG Terminal	122.4	120.8	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7
Latvia – Lithuania	67.5	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
Lithuania – Latvia	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Poland – Lithuania	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Lithuania – Poland	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1
Belarus – Lithuania	325.4	325.4	325.4	325.4	325.4	325.4	325.4
Lithuania – Russia (Kaliningrad)	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2

Average contracted capacity (GWh/day)

Cross-border interconnection point	2023	2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	2025
Klaipėda LNG Terminal	96.8	71.1	86.1	80.9	81.3	107.5	89.0
Latvia – Lithuania	11.2	16.6	14.7	4.1	0.4	10.2	7.3
Lithuania – Latvia	85.3	82.7	79.2	83.5	83.8	61.4	76.9
Poland – Lithuania	14.6	6.7	3.3	4.9	3.8	0.2	3.1
Lithuania – Poland	15.9	7.4	9.9	16.6	16.9	26.6	17.6
Belarus – Lithuania	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2
Lithuania – Russia (Kaliningrad)	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2

Available average capacity (GWh/day)

Cross-border interconnection point	2023	2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	2025
Klaipėda LNG Terminal	25.6	49.7	30.6	35.8	35.4	9.2	27.7
Latvia – Lithuania	56.3	65.4	67.3	77.9	81.6	71.8	74.7
Lithuania – Latvia	4.7	7.3	10.8	6.5	6.2	28.6	13.1
Poland – Lithuania	58.7	66.6	70.0	68.4	69.5	73.1	70.2
Lithuania – Poland	42.2	50.7	48.2	41.5	41.2	31.5	40.5
Belarus – Lithuania	211.2	211.2	211.2	211.2	211.2	211.2	211.2
Lithuania – Russia (Kaliningrad)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.1.3. Internal Network Utilization

Over the past four years (2022–2025), we have observed slight changes in transmission system utilization. Despite the influence of meteorological or geopolitical factors, transmission system utilization remains stable (+/- 1 percent). With regard to gas distribution stations (hereinafter “GDS”), the average utilization rate is 6 percent. The utilization of gas pipelines directly depends on the GDS and the volume of gas transmitted at the interconnection points mentioned in Section 3.1.2.

The technical capacity required for gas pipeline utilization is calculated based on the pressure drop per unit length, and utilization is not assessed directly as in the case of GDS; therefore, based on available data, the average utilization rate for all main gas pipelines in 2022–2024 is 23.4 percent (in accordance with the Gas Pipeline Infrastructure Assessment Methodology prepared by the Company). Through 2035, the trend in utilization rates will continue to be driven by Lithuania's gas demand, with the exception of two GDS: the Elektrėnai (Ignitis Production) and Achema Jonava GDS.

The table below lists the most and least utilized GDSs.

Table of GDS with the highest load (max 10; highest load at the top, lowest at the bottom)

GDS Name	Load in 2025, %
Josvainiai Kėdainiai GDS	26.1%
Achema Jonava GDS	25.5%
Klaipėda - 2 GDS 2	17.0%
Kaunas - 1 GDS (ESO)	16.5%
Rietavas GDS	15.5%
Praviena GDS	15.3%
Tauragė GDS	14.9%
Grigiškės GDS (ESO)	14.4%
A. Paneriai-1 GDS	14.1%
Gargždai GDS	12.1%

Table of GDS with the lowest load (max 10; highest load at the top, lowest at the bottom)

GDS Name	Load in 2025, %
Visaginas GDS	0.9%
Širvintos GDS	0.8%
Švenčionėliai GDS	0.6%
Raguva GDS	0.5%
Piniava GDS	0.5%
Vandžiogala GDS	0.4%
Taujėnai GDS	0.3%
Kaunas Combined Heat and Power Plant Kaunas-1 GDS	0.2%
Klaipėda - 1 GDS	0.0%
Panevėžys - 1 GDS	0.0%

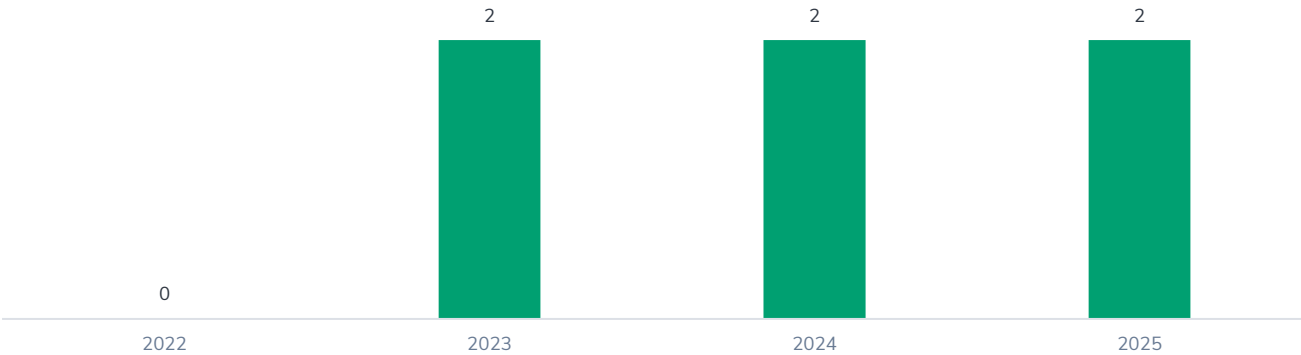
A list of all GDS loads is provided in Appendix 3.

3.1.4. Gas System Reliability

The company strives to maintain a high-quality gas transmission network and ensures its maintenance and uninterrupted operation. However, during network operations, incidents do occur that require urgent repairs to restore network operation. It should be noted that in recent years, the company has successfully met its strategic target and has not experienced a single unplanned gas transmission outage attributable to the operator.

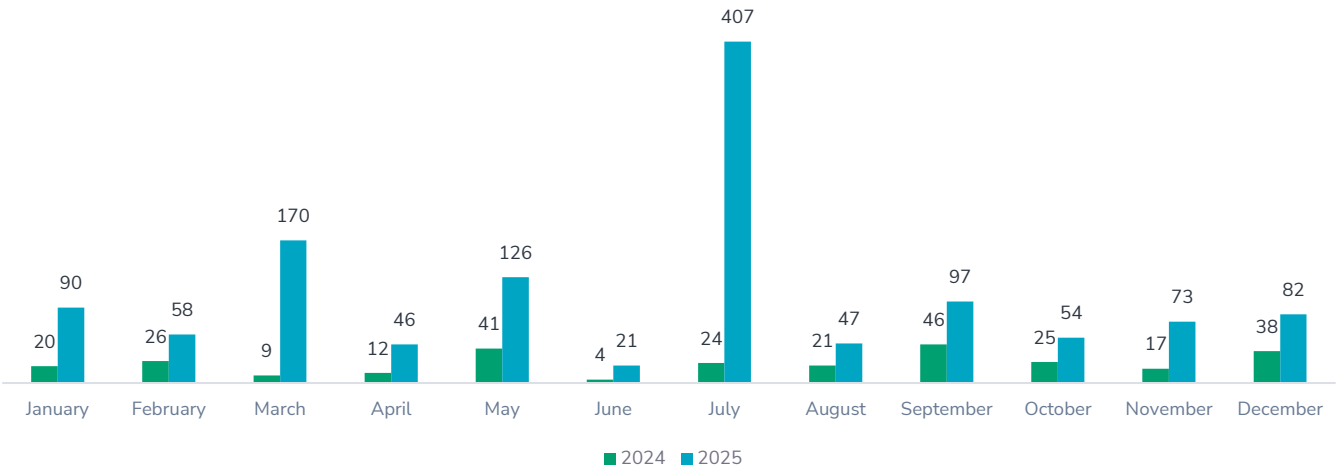
The chart below shows the total number of incidents in the gas system per year.

Total number of incidents in the gas system, units



Most of the incidents shown in the chart were related to human error during work on or near the main gas pipeline infrastructure. In 2025, a gas pipeline was damaged on the Pabradė – Visaginas section of the main gas pipeline (MD) within a military training area during operations to locate and neutralize military equipment. In the same year, during construction work at the junction between the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga and Vilnius–Kaunas sections of the MD, the valve column of the bypass line was deformed. In 2024, while excavating a blocked section of the main gas pipeline to Kaliningrad, a temporarily installed branch pipe with a DN 50 valve was damaged, resulting in a natural gas leak into the environment. In another incident, pressure briefly dropped in a branch of the main gas pipeline leading to the Tauragė gas distribution station; however, since pressure was quickly restored, the gas supply to consumers was not disrupted. In 2023, a spill of a mixture of condensate and lubricant was recorded at the shut-off valve station of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga gas pipeline while replacement work was being carried out. The only incident related to technical causes occurred on January 13, 2023, on a section of the Panevėžys–Riga gas pipeline, when gas escaped from a cracked seam due to mechanical stresses and ignited. The company aims to ensure that the average critical failure repair time does not exceed 120 hours. In 2025, the average critical failure repair time was 106 hours, and in 2024, it was 24 hours. The information below shows how this target was achieved on a monthly basis in 2024 and 2025.

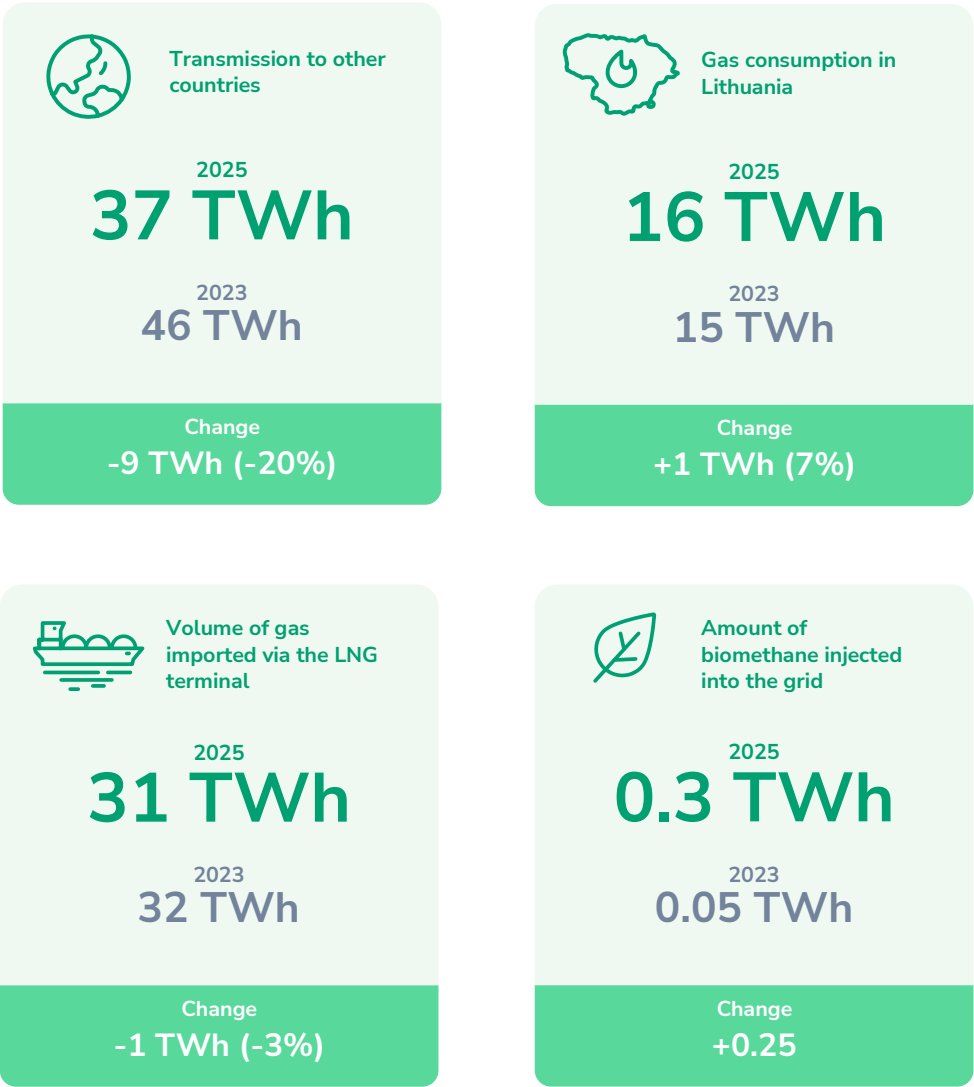
Average downtime for critical repairs, in hours



3.2. Overview of the Gas System

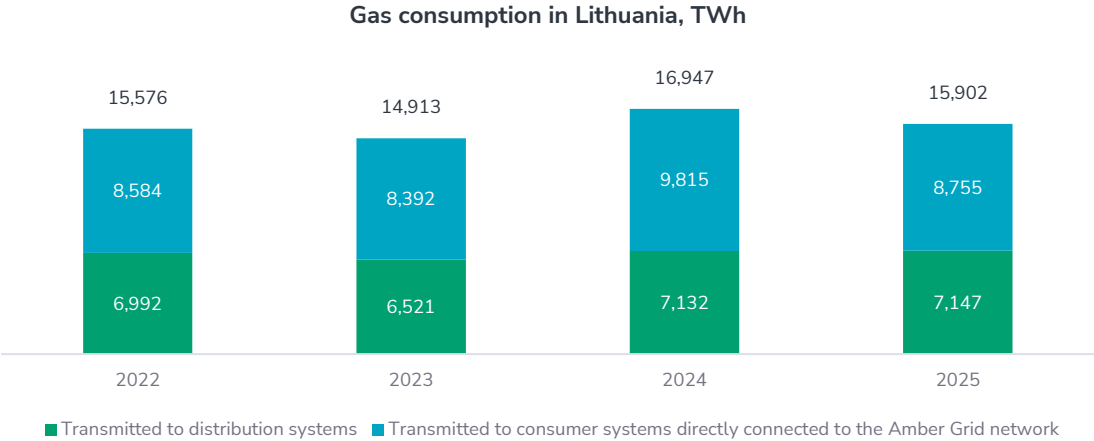
3.2.1. System Changes

The main changes in gas transmission within the AB Amber Grid system are summarized in the tables below, which compare data as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2023, along with the change over this period. Transmission to other countries also includes gas transit to Kaliningrad.



3.2.2. Consumption in Lithuania

Gas consumption in Lithuania in 2025 decreased slightly compared to 2024. In 2025, 15.9 TWh of gas was consumed in Lithuania, which is 6.2 percent less than in 2024, when gas demand stood at 16.9 TWh. It is projected that, as in the EU, gas will remain an important energy resource in Lithuania's energy sector during the transition to a low-carbon economy. By 2035, the country's annual gas demand will reach approximately 20.6 TWh, of which more than 50 percent will be accounted for by the fertilizer industry's demand for gas as a feedstock.



3.2.3. International Gas Transit

Effective April 1, 2022, in pursuit of complete energy independence from Russian gas and in response to Russia's energy blackmail in Europe and the war it instigated in Ukraine, Lithuania has completely phased out Russian gas: the Lithuanian gas transmission system operates without any imports of Russian gas. Lithuania's entire gas demand is met through the Klaipėda liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal, the Santaka entry point (which receives gas from Poland), and the Kiemėnai entry point (which receives gas from Latvia).

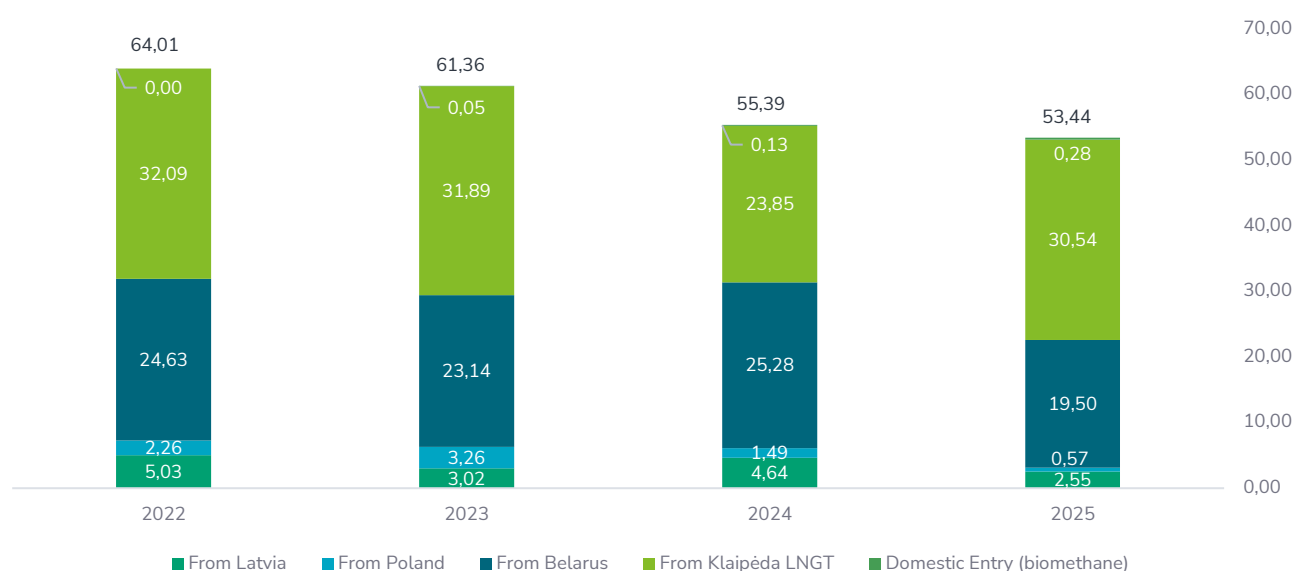
Gas transiting through Lithuania continues to be transported to meet Kaliningrad's needs, but under a different technical regime than usual, ensuring only the transmission of the volume of gas necessary for transit.

In 2025, 33.9 terawatt-hours (TWh) of gas were supplied to Lithuania, excluding gas transported to the Kaliningrad region. This represents a 14.6 percent increase compared to 2024, when 29.6 TWh of gas were transported to Lithuania. It is planned to supply 39.8 TWh of gas to Lithuania in 2035, which is 13 percent more than was supplied in 2025. Through the gas pipeline interconnection to Latvia, 12.7 TWh of gas was transmitted to meet the needs of the other Baltic countries and Finland, which is 31.3 percent more than in 2024, when 10.0 TWh of gas was transported to the Baltic countries, and 24.5 percent less than the 9.6 TWh planned for 2035. Via the gas pipeline interconnection to Poland, 5.0 TWh of gas was transmitted, which is 95.0 percent more than in 2024, when 2.5 TWh of gas was transported to Poland, and 93.2 percent less than the 9.6 TWh planned for 2035.

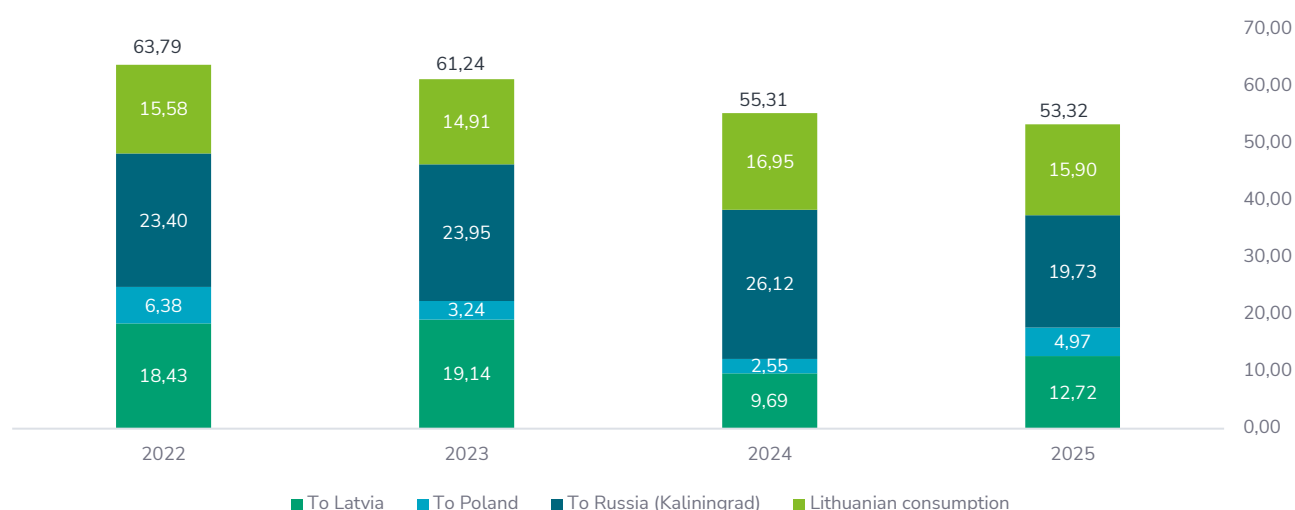
The Klaipėda LNG terminal will continue to be the most important source of gas supply for Lithuania and the Baltic states.

In 2025, 30.5 TWh of gas, or 90.0 percent, was supplied from the terminal; 2.6 TWh, or 7.5 percent, from Latvia; 0.6 TWh, or 1.7 percent, from Poland; and 0.3 TWh, or 0.8 percent, from biogas producers. Full capacity utilization of the Klaipėda LNG terminal is guaranteed through 2033, meaning that 33 TWh of the terminal's capacity will be allocated to its customers annually.

Volumes of gas injected into the Lithuanian gas system, TWh



Gas volumes exported from the Lithuanian gas system, TWh



Detailed data on commercial flows by gas entry/exit points in Lithuania are presented in the table below (data in TWh):

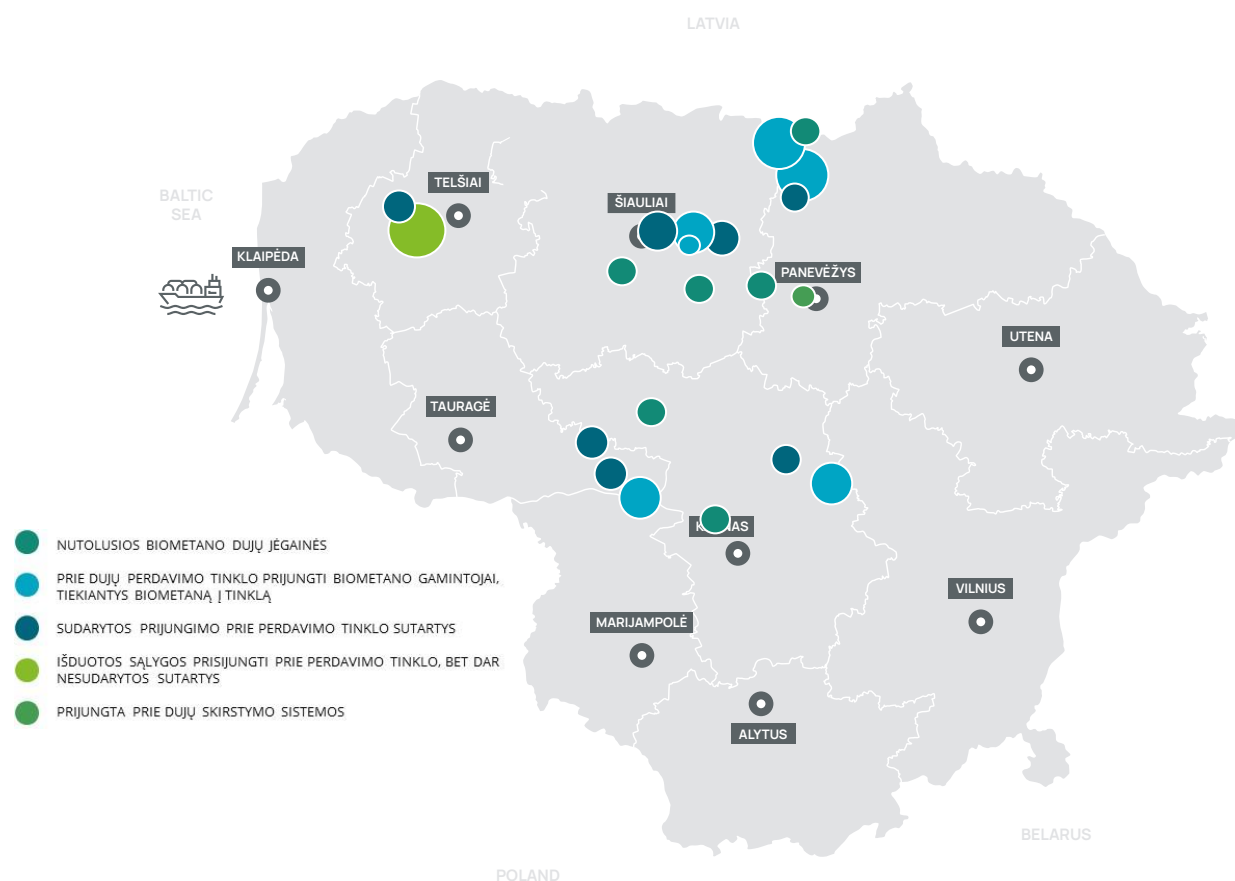
Point	Entry 2022	Exit 2022	Difference 2022	Entry 2023	Exit 2023	Difference 2023	Entry 2024	Exit 2024	Difference 2024	Entry 2025	Exit 2025	Difference 2025
Lithuania/Poland	2.3	6.4	-4.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	1.5	2.6	-1.1	0.6	5.0	-4.4
Lithuania/Latvia	5.0	18.4	-13.4	3.0	19.1	-16.1	4.6	9.7	-5.1	2.6	12.7	-10.2
LNG terminal	32.1	-	32.1	31.9	-	31.9	23.9	-	23.9	30.5	-	30.5
For Lithuanian consumers	-	15.6	-15.6	-	14.9	-14.9	-	17.0	-17.0	-	15.9	-15.9
Produced in Lithuania	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Belarus-Lithuania	24.6	-	24.6	23.1	-	23.1	25.3	-	25.3	19.5	-	19.5
Lithuania-Russia	-	23.4	-23.4	-	24.0	-24.0	-	26.1	-26.1	-	19.7	-19.7
Total	64.0	63.8	0.2	61.4	61.2	0.1	55.4	55.3	0.1	53.4	53.3	0.1

3.2.4. Transportation of biomethane produced in Lithuania

In 2023, green gas produced by RES in Lithuania began to be supplied to the “Amber Grid” gas transmission network. As of March 2026, six biogas power plants are supplying biomethane to the transmission network. Additionally, six biomethane power plants are located farther away and transport biomethane to the transmission system by truck, injecting it into the system via injection points.

As of March 2026, 7 more customers have signed connection agreements with Amber Grid, under which connection projects are being carried out, and 1 has been issued valid preliminary connection conditions. The customers plan to connect their systems between 2026 and 2028.

Distribution of **biomethane connection** and injection points by region:



Information on biomethane development forecasts in Lithuania is provided in Section 4 of this network plan. The annual volumes of biomethane injected into the gas transmission system, forecasted through 2029 based on data from Amber Grid's existing customers, are presented below:

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2035
Company's actual ¹⁾ /projected ²⁾ biomethane injection volume, TWh	0.277	0.57	0.64	0.82	1.30	1.40 ⁴⁾
Projected biomethane volume based on technical capacity, TWh ³⁾	0.75	1.235	1.356	1.797	≥1.797	≥1.797

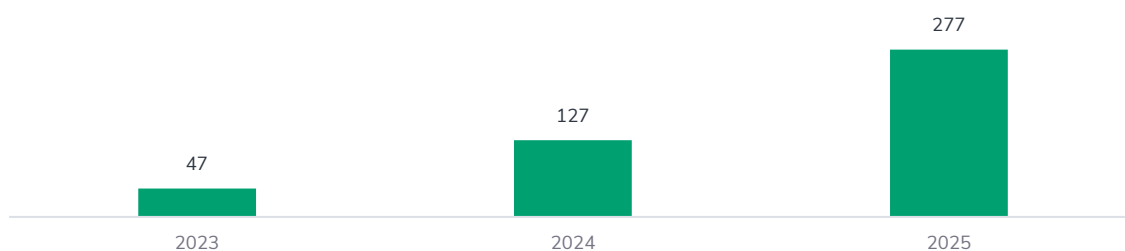
1) Actual amount of biogas injected into the distribution and transmission system;

2) Projected amount of biogas to be injected into the transmission system, excluding the amount of biogas injected into the distribution system by the biogas plant;

3) Technical capacity is not being fully utilized;

4) Forecast based on NEIS data, not customer data.

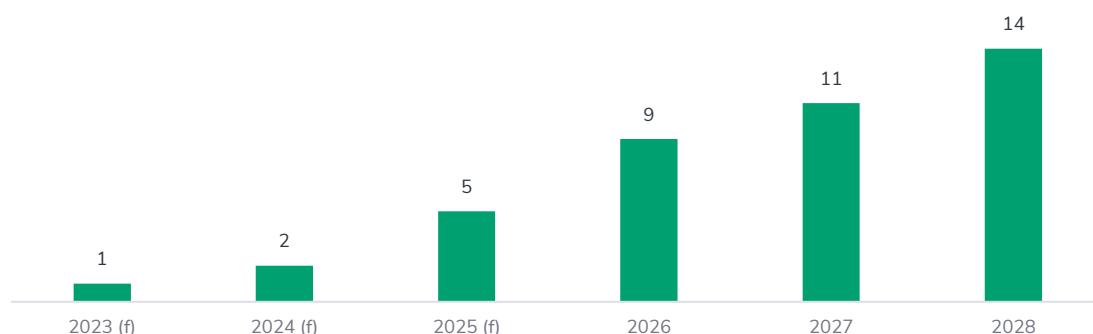
Amount of biogas produced in Lithuania and fed into the transmission network, 2023–2025, GWh



In 2023, green gas produced by RES in Lithuania began to be supplied to the “Amber Grid” natural gas transmission network. In the same year, 47 GWh of biogas was supplied to the natural gas network, and in 2024 – 127 GWh. In 2025, following the connection of a biogas plant to the distribution system, 277 GWh of biogas was injected into the natural gas distribution and transmission systems. According to data from March 2026, six biogas power plants are supplying biomethane to the transmission network.

As of January 2026, 7 more customers have signed connection agreements with Amber Grid, under which connection projects are being carried out, and 1 has been issued valid preliminary connection conditions. The customers plan to connect their systems between 2026 and 2028.

Biogas power plants connected to the transmission grid and those planned for connection, by year (cumulative total), units



3.2.5. Gas Imports

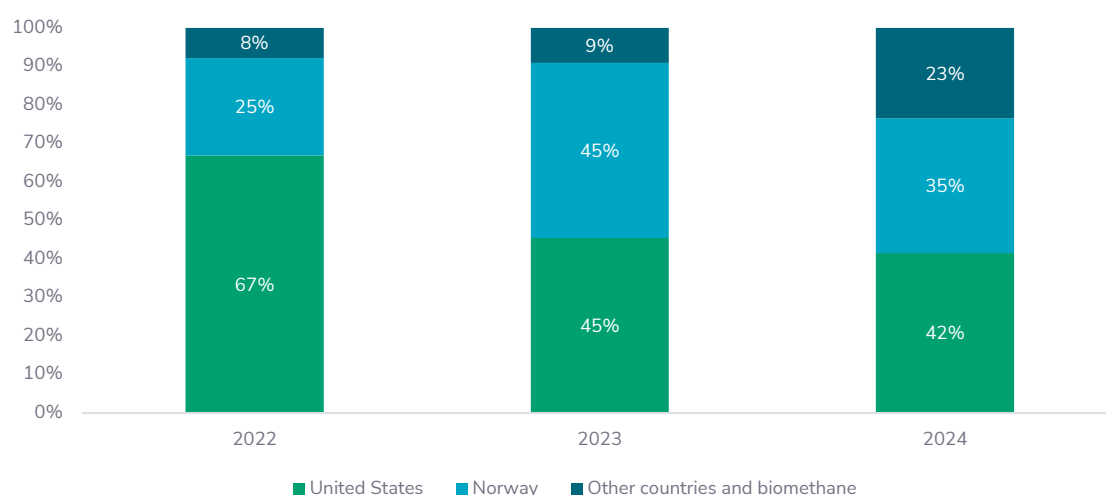
Since there is no active natural gas production in Lithuania and only a small amount of biomethane is currently produced domestically, Lithuania essentially meets its gas needs through imports from abroad. The main source of supply is the Klaipėda LNG terminal, which ensures access to the global LNG market and supply flexibility.

According to data from the Lithuanian Department of Statistics, the structure of LNG imports by country of origin remained largely stable during the 2022–2024 period – the main LNG shipments came from the United States and Norway, while shipments from other countries (e.g., Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, Papua New Guinea) were delivered sporadically.

In 2024, gas import flows via pipelines from neighboring countries (Poland and Latvia) increased significantly; but this change was due to temporary factors – repair and maintenance work at the LNG terminal that lasted about one and a half months, during which part of the supply was secured via alternative routes.

The chart below shows the breakdown of Lithuania's gas consumption by country of origin:

Breakdown of Natural Gas Imports into Lithuania by Country of Origin, %



3.2.6. Network Development Priorities

After assessing the current state of the transmission system, the needs of market participants, and national priorities, the Company has identified the following near-term transmission network priorities:

- to modernize aging gas pipeline infrastructure components, thereby ensuring the safety and reliability of the transmission system,

- to modernize the national gas transmission infrastructure, taking into account Lithuania's energy independence goals and European energy and decarbonization provisions (the modernization projects for the Jauniūnai and Panevėžys gas compressor stations are particularly significant),
- integrate renewable energy sources (biomethane),
- increase energy efficiency and evaluate potential grid optimization solutions,
- reduce GHG emissions.

The company applies a gas pipeline infrastructure assessment methodology designed to objectively evaluate the strategic, technical, and functional significance of transmission system components – main gas pipelines, gas distribution stations, and metering stations. The assessment is conducted using actual operational data, hydraulic modeling, and clearly defined criteria, which include the criticality of facilities, utilization, flow dynamics, technical condition, risks, and projected customer growth. This process identifies the infrastructure components that have the greatest impact on system performance and those for which optimization is most needed.



Based on the results of the methodology, a priority list of infrastructure facilities is compiled, which is used when considering optimization and investment solutions. This assessment helps compare possible solutions – ranging from upgrading components or adjusting capacity based on actual flows to alternatives that follow a different technical or operational logic. In this way, investment choices are justified by the infrastructure's importance and actual need.

The methodology is periodically updated, taking into account the latest operational, technical condition, and risk data, as well as system changes related to the efficiency of the transmission network or the prospects for integrating new gases – including RES gases and hydrogen.

3.2.7. Optimization of the Transmission System to Achieve Energy-Saving Goals

In accordance with the requirement of the Law on Natural Gas to provide a quantitative assessment of natural gas losses in the transmission system, this section describes the Company's technological gas cost structure, loss reduction measures, and their projected energy-saving potential.

The Company's natural gas process costs are broken down into four categories below: costs without emissions to the atmosphere (this line includes fuel gas for compressor stations, fuel gas for GDS boiler rooms, and fuel gas for mobile compressor operations), the amount of gas consumed for space heating and hot water production in 2025, the occurrence of controlled emissions and uncontrolled leaks in 2022–2025, as well as the projected amount of losses using the SBTi modeling tool after implementing transmission system optimization and efficiency measures.

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031–2035
Natural gas technical losses (excluding discharges/leaks), MWh	76,054	70,866	78,986	98,907	131,761*	123,475*	147,784*	_**	_**	_**
For space heating and hot water production, MWh	2,035	1,740	1,501	1,523	1,759*	1,588*	1,588*	_**	_**	_**
Regulated natural gas discharges, MWh	3,165	11,834	6,149	4,803	6,022	796	10,696	10,315	9,713	3,420
Uncontrolled natural gas leaks, MWh	8,549	8,784	279	696	299	299	299	299	299	289

* - preliminary consumption forecast

** - no forecast available

In order to reduce the total amount of natural gas losses (controlled discharges and uncontrolled leaks) incurred by the transmission system operator, the following measures are planned to be implemented:

- Reconstruction of the Jauniūnai and Panevėžys compressor stations;
- purchase of pressure-drilling equipment (stopples) for gas pipeline reconstruction and repair;
- purchase of jointing equipment for gas pipeline repairs;
- purchase of a new mobile compressor;
- purchase and use of a gas flaring unit during the works;
- use of remote detection tools (e.g., drones, OGI cameras) to detect gas leaks.

To reduce natural gas technical losses (excluding discharges/leaks), projects to modernize gas compressor stations by installing electric compressors are being implemented or are planned. The Jauniūnai compressor station project is scheduled for completion in 2029, and the Panevėžys compressor station project is scheduled for completion by 2030. These station modernization projects could help save up to 70–95 GWh of gas per year.

The table below shows the potential of each measure to reduce natural gas losses (controlled venting and uncontrolled leaks), taking into account the projected gas pipeline reconstruction and repair work:

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031–2035
Pressure drilling equipment (stopple), use of couplings, MWh	702	9,841	678	0	602	–*
New mobile compressor, MWh	1,688	2,465	1,837	1,837	1,837	1,837
Gas flaring equipment, MWh	4,413	4,033	4,220	3,691	3,691	3,691
Remote gas leak detection devices, MWh	549	549	549	549	549	549

* – The applicability of this measure depends heavily on the planned reconstruction and repair work, the scope of which is currently difficult to forecast beyond 2030.

The estimated potential of measures to reduce natural gas losses is currently theoretical and will be further refined, as the relevant equipment had not yet been acquired in 2025 and only testing had been carried out. Once the equipment has been acquired and put into use, it will be possible to assess more accurately the impact of each measure on reducing natural gas losses.

The following actions were taken in 2025 to implement the measures:

1. An international market survey was launched, and the procurement process for a new mobile compressor was initiated.
2. A contract was signed for the procurement of gas flaring equipment.
3. A contract was signed for the procurement of specialized equipment (stopple); manufacturing and employee training were initiated.
4. Site-level methane emissions measurements using a drone were carried out at the Jauniūnai GCS.

The following actions are planned for 2026 to implement the measures:

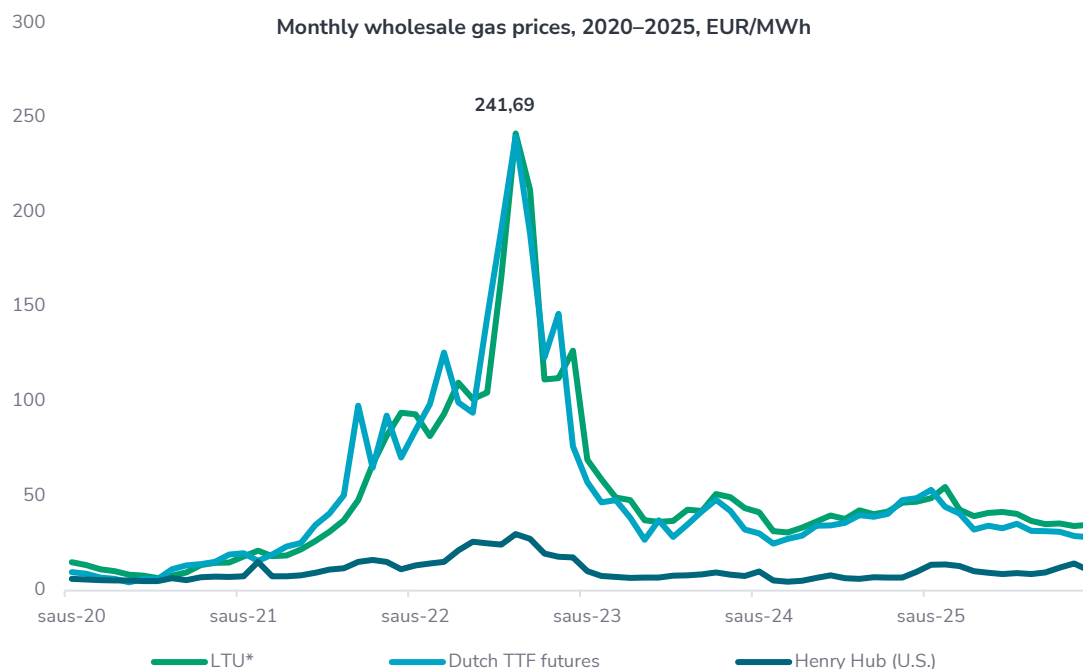
1. Procurement of a new mobile compressor.
2. Employee training and operation of gas flaring equipment.
3. Identification and testing of stationary leak detection systems.
4. Procurement of site-level leak detection services using drones, OGI cameras and similar technologies.

3.3. Gas Market Overview

3.3.1. Wholesale natural gas prices

In recent years, the natural gas market has become significantly more stable. Data from 2024 and 2025 show that price levels have remained essentially similar (the average price on the Lithuanian trading hub in 2024 was approximately ~39.1 Eur/MWh, in 2025 – 40.5 EUR/MWh), and the standard deviation also remained virtually unchanged (7.6 and 7.3 EUR/MWh) i.e., price fluctuations became more moderate and predictable than during the energy crisis (in 2022, the average price on the Lithuanian gas trading hub was 129.5 EUR/MWh, and the standard deviation was 50.2 EUR/MWh).

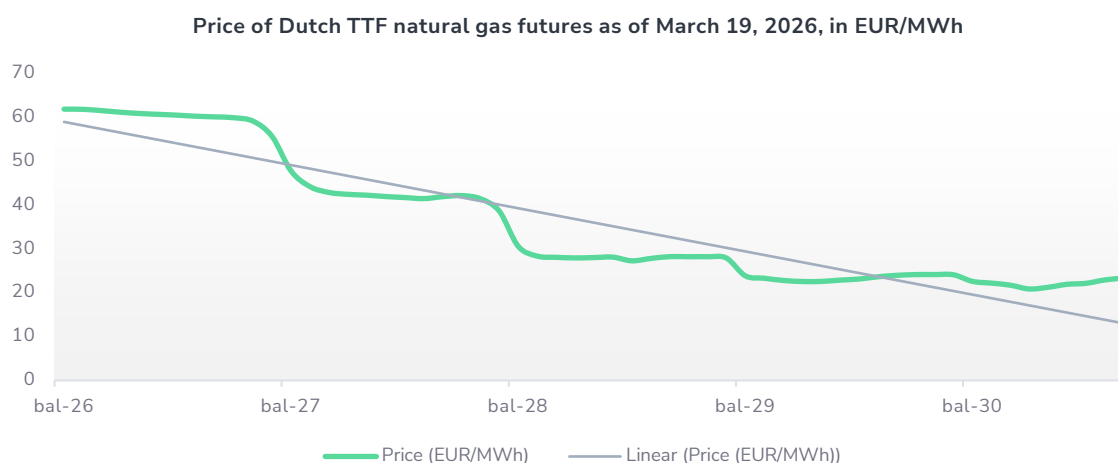
However, a new escalation in the Middle East that began in late February 2026 once again increased market uncertainty. Starting in March 2026, prices on the TTF trading platform reached around 50 EUR/MWh, and following reports on March 18–19, 2026, of significant damage to Qatar's Ras Laffan industrial center, the European TTF gas price rose to approximately 65 EUR/MWh on March 19, 2026. Thus, within a short period of time, prices returned to a level significantly higher than what was typical in 2024–2025. The market fears that potential consequences for energy production and processing infrastructure could have a longer-term impact on natural gas prices.



* - The Lithuanian price index was calculated using the GET Baltic BGS LTU index, and for the subsequent period, the EEX WDRP LTU index.

3.3.2. Natural Gas Price Forecast

Futures prices published by the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) indicate that the market currently still reflects heightened geopolitical risks and uncertainty related to the escalation in the Middle East that began in late February 2026. As a result, TTF gas prices for the near term remain relatively high. Meanwhile, the downward-sloping price curve for longer-term contracts reflects the market's expectation that the current price increase is more temporary than long-term; therefore, as uncertainty subsides, lower price levels can be expected in the future.



04

Joint Scenarios



4. Joint Scenarios

4.1. Principles and Preparation of a Joint Scenario

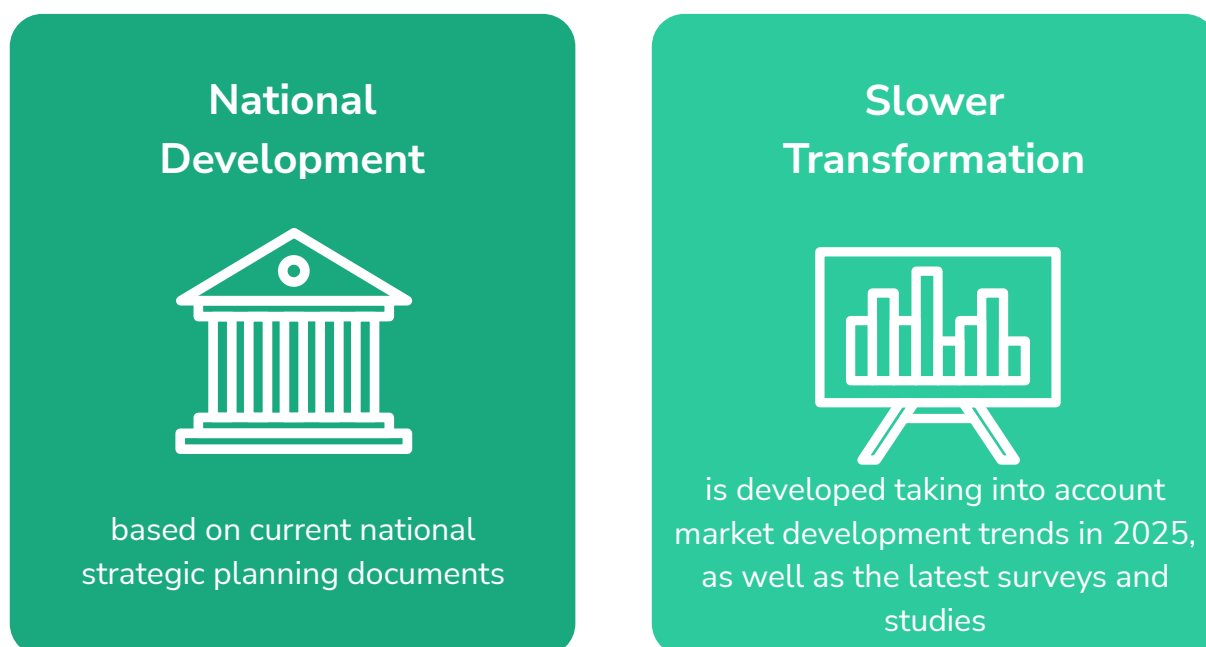
As mentioned in previous sections, legislation mandates a shift from sector-specific planning to integrated energy system planning through the development of a joint scenario, with the aim of ensuring the interoperability of energy systems, the efficient use of resources, and a coherent response to the challenges of the energy transition.

Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 13, 2024, on the internal markets for gas and hydrogen emphasizes the importance of coordinated planning and requires Member States' electricity, gas, and hydrogen transmission system operators, as well as other relevant energy system companies and institutions, to cooperate in preparing a joint scenario and in developing a joint or separate gas and hydrogen development plan. The Directive stipulates that the joint scenario must be prepared every two years and must serve as the basis for the preparation of national ten-year development plans. At the time the network plan and the joint scenario were being prepared, the provisions of the Directive had not yet been transposed into Lithuanian law.

AB Amber Grid and AB LITGRID, working together, have prepared a joint, cross-sectoral scenario for the period 2026–2035. This joint scenario – prepared for the first time and subject to public consultation in early 2026 – forms the basis for the coordinated ten-year development of electricity, gas, and hydrogen sector networks at the national level. The data from the scenarios are used to assess network development needs and set expansion priorities for the electricity, gas, and hydrogen networks.

The scenarios provide projections through 2035, i.e., the final years of the 2026–2035 network plan. Interim projections are provided for 2028 (the year in which the next ten-year network plan will be prepared) and 2030 as the first year in which specific target values are set under the current NEIS.

The joint scenarios consist of two development scenarios to be analyzed:



The National Development Scenario (NacSc) is based on national and European Union-level documents such as the National Energy Independence Strategy (NEIS), the National Energy and Climate Action Plan (NECP), the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania 2024–2050, the Energy Transition Study, and others. This scenario is more ambitious and envisions a faster energy transition away from fossil fuels, accelerated development of renewable energy sources, and increased electrification.

The Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc) is based on the market development situation in 2025, the latest surveys of market participants, historical trends, and newly assessed assumptions regarding the pace of development of various energy system projects. This scenario is more conservative with regard to the energy transition, as it focuses on more advanced energy projects currently being developed by the market.

The differences between the scenarios are largely determined by assumptions regarding hydrogen demand: The National Development Scenario (NacSc) projects more intensive hydrogen consumption, and therefore it has a greater impact on natural gas demand in Lithuania (in the fertilizer sector), while in the Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc), this impact is smaller.

On January 7, 2026, AB LITGRID and AB Amber Grid released a joint scenario and preliminary ten-year project lists for public consultation. Comments on the materials presented during the public consultation were received from more than 10 different entities – energy market participants, institutions, associations, and the public. In total, more than 60 different comments, questions, and suggestions were received and analyzed. The comments helped refine the forecasts for energy demand, supply, and energy transition for the 2026–2035 period as outlined in the joint scenario, and review the formats used to present the development scenarios and project materials to the public. The operators have published the updated scenario along with all non-confidential comments received and the responses to them. The published, up-to-date, and more detailed information on the scenarios can be found in the AB Amber Grid news article [at this link](#) or in the AB LITGRID news article [at this link](#).

The following section provides information relevant to the gas and hydrogen sectors based on the joint scenarios. Forecasts for the electricity sector can be found in AB LITGRID's network development plan and in the links provided in the paragraph above.

4.2. Natural Gas Sector Forecasts

4.2.1. Natural Gas Consumption in Lithuania

Natural gas consumption in Lithuania is expected to grow in the near term and remain at levels similar to those seen through 2022, i.e., exceeding 20 TWh per year. However, in the long term, as more consumers electrify their homes or switch to hydrogen, natural gas consumption is expected to begin to decline. The key assumptions on which the forecasts were based are presented below:

National Scenario (NacSc):

- The forecast for national natural gas demand is based on trends presented in national documents, data provided by system users during a survey conducted in November 2025, and takes into account the decarbonization targets for the industrial sector, whereby at least 42 percent of the hydrogen used in industry must be produced from renewable energy sources by 2030, and at least 60 percent by 2035. Taking into account the results of the public consultation, the projected demand for natural gas has increased to 16.1 TWh.
- The forecast for natural gas demand for the operation of gas-fired power plants is based on historical data from 2022–2025 and survey data from system users in 2025.
- The national natural gas system capacity requirement is projected by assessing the maximum daily consumption of each facility during the 2022–2025 period.
- Gas distribution capacity allocated for the operation of gas-fired power plants is estimated by evaluating the technical capacity of interconnection points. The demand is presented as a range, taking into account the uncertainty regarding the continued operation of Units 7 and 8 of the Lithuanian Power Plant, as well as the possibility that the Kaunas Thermal Power Plant may also cease operations by 2035.

Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc):

- The national natural gas demand forecast is based on trends presented in national documents, data provided by system users during a survey conducted in November 2025, and takes into account the delayed implementation of the industrial sector's decarbonization targets, as a result of which the 60 percent target for renewable energy sources used in hydrogen production will be achieved after 2035. Taking into account the results of the public consultation, the projected demand for natural gas has increased to 20.6 TWh.
- The forecast for natural gas-fired power plant capacity requirements aligns with the NacSc assumptions.
- The forecast for the national natural gas system's capacity requirements is consistent with the NacSc assumptions.
- The natural gas capacity allocated for the operation of gas-fired power plants is consistent with the NacSc assumptions.



National natural gas system capacity requirements through 2035 will vary depending on the continued operation of gas-fired power plants

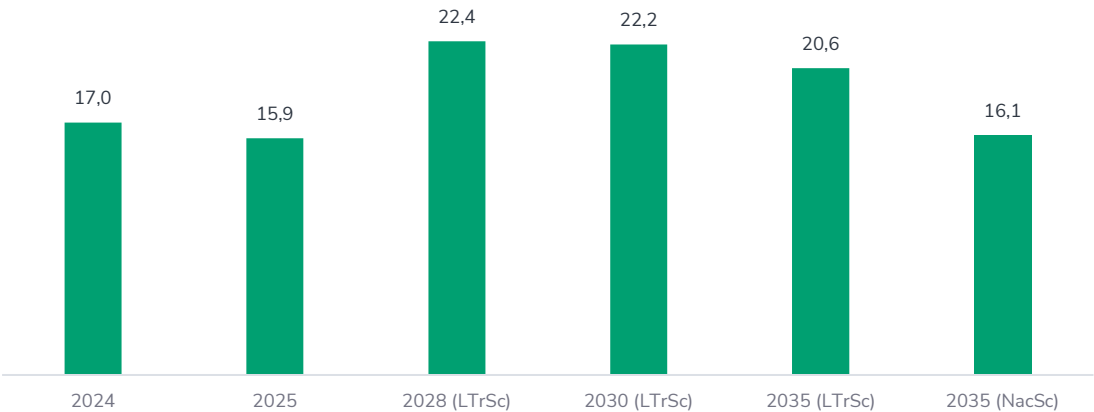
Total natural gas system demand in Lithuania

122–183.1 GWh/d

Gas system demand in Lithuania required solely for power plant operation

29.9–91 GWh/d

Forecasts for Natural Gas Demand in Lithuania, TWh



Natural Gas Sector Data Forecasts for the Period 2026–2035

Indicators / Factors	2024	2025	2028 LTrSc	2030 LTrSc	NEIS 2030	2035 NacSc	2035 LTrSc	NEIS 2040
National natural gas demand, TWh/year	16.95	15.9	22.4	22.2	21.9	16.1	20.6	10.6
Of which: Natural gas demand for gas-fired power plants, TWh/year	1.18	2.62	1.277	1.277	-	1.262	-	-
National natural gas system capacity requirement, GWh/day	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	-	183.1 (122)*	-	-
Of which: Natural gas capacity for gas-fired power plants, GWh/day	91	91	91	91	-	91 (29.9)*	-	-

* In 2035, natural gas capacity for power plant operations will be maintained at the same level, based on Litgrid’s assessment that natural gas capacity must be maintained through 2050 must be maintained, depending on the development of other flexible generation sources and their capacity levels, in order to ensure the adequacy of the electricity system. The demand shown in parentheses is based on Litgrid’s data for 2035 regarding the composition of conventional generation capacity (Kaunas Thermal Power Plant is projected at 0 MW, and LE 7 and 8 are unavailable unless a capacity retention mechanism and/or availability service is in place to ensure isolated operation). It is important to note that capacity demand may change if new gas-fired power plants are developed in the future.

The key difference between the scenarios in the natural gas sector is the demand for natural gas, which reflects the pace of decarbonization.

NacSc:

- Faster decarbonization (42% hydrogen from renewable energy sources in fertilizer production by 2030, 60% by 2035).
- Lower natural gas demand – 16.1 TWh (2035).

LTrSc:

- Decarbonization proceeds more slowly (60% hydrogen from renewable energy sources in fertilizer production is achieved after 2035).
- Higher demand for natural gas – 20.6 TWh (2035).

Daily gas capacity requirements reflect consumption peaks, depending on which gas-consuming facilities are operating in Lithuania. Given that natural gas is and will remain an important energy source for ensuring the stability of the power system, natural gas infrastructure capacity is maintained at the same level in both the NacSc and LTrSc scenarios. The different scenarios do not have a significant impact on forecasts for natural gas inflows into the LT system; the flow remains within a similar range. The volume of biomethane produced and the capacity for injection into the transmission system are projected to remain at the same level in both scenarios.

4.2.2. Forecasts for International Gas Flows

Over the next decade, the volumes of gas entering and leaving Lithuania are expected to remain at a level similar to that of 2025; only in the national scenario are slightly higher outflows to Latvia projected. The assumptions on which the calculations are based are presented below:

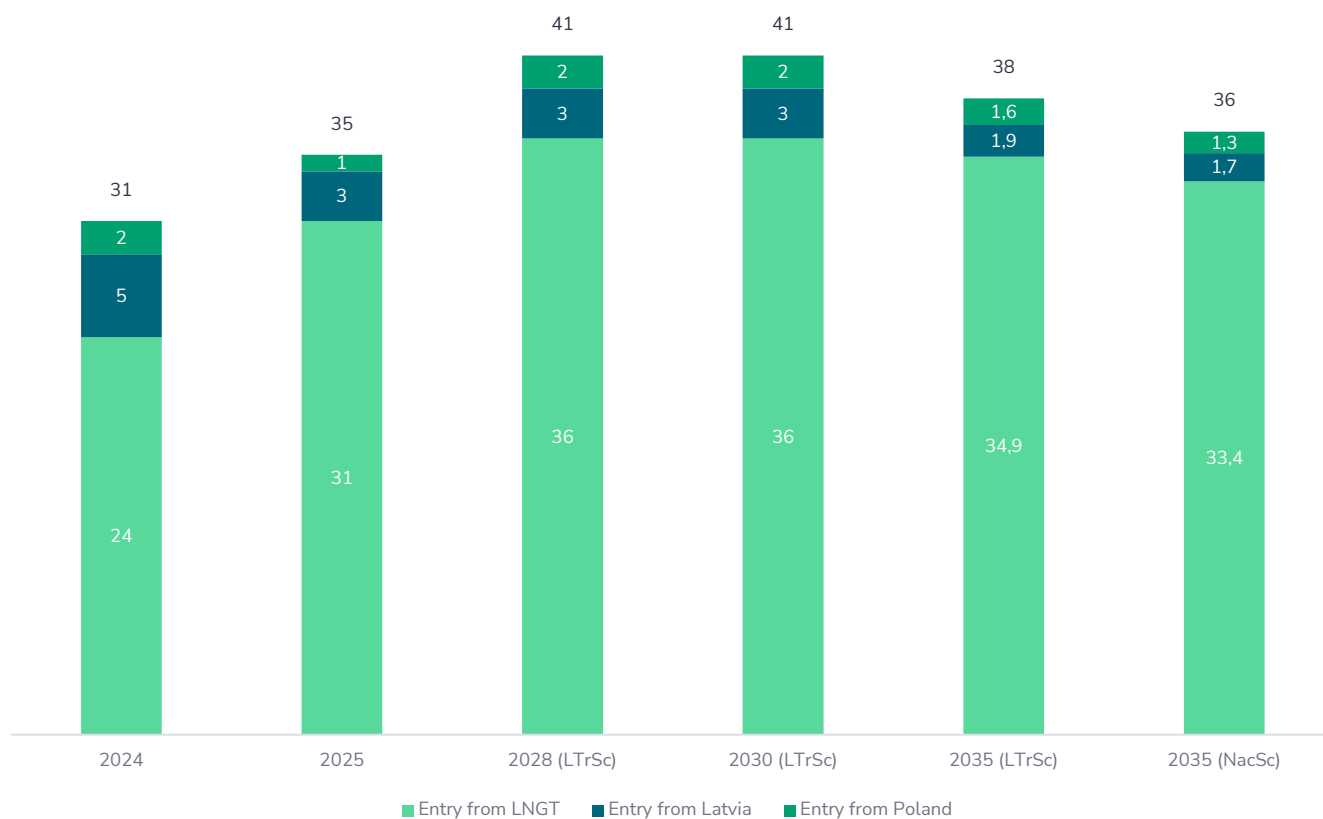
National Scenario (NacSc):

- The volume of LNG imported from the LNG terminal is based on the Operator's assumption that the terminal will operate at its current capacity.
- The volume of natural gas injected from Latvia is projected based on historical commercial flows for 2022–2025, domestic consumption, and the activation of the Inkoo LNG terminal in the northern region.
- The volume of natural gas entering from Poland is projected based on historical commercial flows between the countries for 2022–2025 and an assessment of consumption trends.
- The volume of natural gas exported to Latvia is forecasted by evaluating historical commercial flows for 2022–2025, consumption trends, and the goal of ensuring market security in the region, as well as the impact of the Inkoo LNG terminal on the LV-EE and FI markets.
- The forecast for LNG volumes supplied to Poland is based on historical commercial flows for 2022–2025 and demand in Central and Eastern Europe.

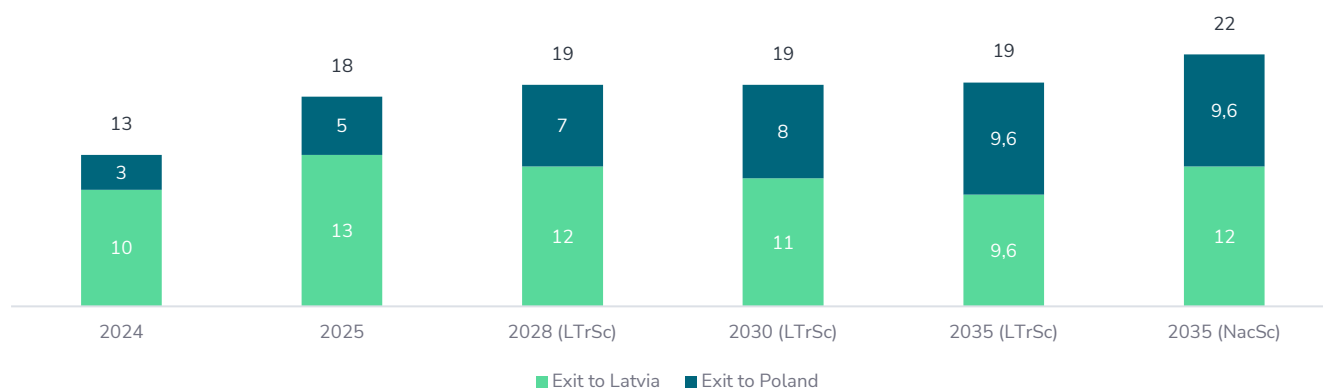
Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc):

- The volume of natural gas injected from the LNG terminal is based on the Operator's assumption that the terminal will operate at its current capacity and takes into account domestic consumption.
- The volume of natural gas injected from Latvia aligns with the NacSc assumptions and accounts for the projected increase in domestic consumption demand in 2035.
- The volume of natural gas imported from Poland is consistent with the NacSc assumptions and accounts for the projected increase in domestic consumption in 2035.
- The volume of natural gas transmitted to Latvia is in line with NacSc assumptions and accounts for the projected increase in domestic consumption in 2035.
- The volume of natural gas transmitted to Poland is consistent with NacSc assumptions.

Forecast of International Flows Injected into the Lithuanian Natural Gas System, TWh



Forecast of international flows from the Lithuanian natural gas system, TWh



Indicators / Factors	2024	2025	2028 LTrSc	2030 LTrSc	NEIS 2030	2035 NacSc	2035 LTrSc	NEIS 2040
Volume of natural gas entering at cross-border entry points, TWh/year:	30.0	33.7	40.6	40.5	-	36.4	38.4	-
- Entry from LNGT, TWh/year	23.9	30.5	36.2	36.2	-	33.4	34.9	-
- Entry from Latvia, TWh/year	4.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	-	1.7	1.9	-

- Entry Poland, TWh/year	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.6	-	1.3	1.6	-
Exit to Latvia, TWh/year	9.7	12.7	11.5	11.3	-	12.0	9.6	-
Exit to Poland, TWh/year	2.5	5.0	7.4	8.4	-		9.6	-

In formulating the assumptions for cross-border gas flows, the Company evaluated its own and publicly available information on the potential future needs of the region's gas systems, as well as the current network development plans of neighboring transmission system operators, including the 2026–2035 plans of GAZ-SYSTEM and Conexus Baltic Grid. The additional comparison did not provide grounds for changing the cross-border flow assumptions applied in the Plan or the Plan's conclusions.

4.2.3. Biomethane Production in Lithuania

Biomethane has been produced and supplied to the transmission network in Lithuania since 2023, and the country has the potential for further growth in biomethane production. Over the next decade, biomethane production volumes could reach approximately 1.4 TWh per year and meet the targets set out in the NEIS for 2030. Meanwhile, the capacity for feeding biomethane into the transmission system in Lithuania is expected to reach 1.797 TWh per year as early as 2028. Key assumptions made by the operator in the scenarios:

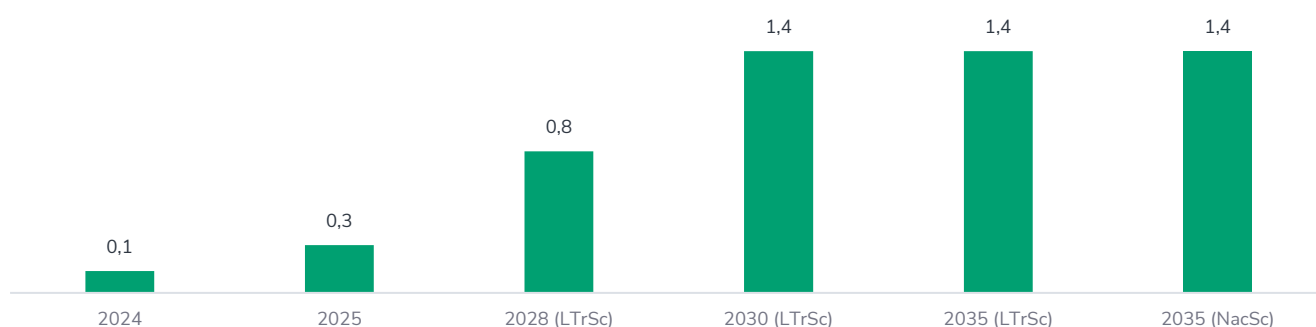
National Scenario (NacSc):

- The forecast for the amount of biomethane produced is based on the forecast provided by NEIS, signed contracts for connection to the gas transmission system, and customer applications submitted
- The forecast for biomethane production capacity is based on the capacities of biomethane producers in accordance with validly issued permits and implemented contracts

Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc):

- The forecast for the volume of biomethane produced corresponds to the NacSc forecast
- The forecast for biomethane production capacity aligns with the NacSc forecast

Forecast for the amount of biomethane produced in Lithuania, TWh



Indicators / Factors	2024	2025	2028 LTrSc	2030 LTrSc	NEIS 2030	2035 NacSc	2035 LTrSc	NEIS 2040
Amount of biomethane produced, TWh/year	0.127	0.277	0.82	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	
Biomethane injection capacity developed in the transmission system, TWh/year	0.318	0.75	1.797	≥ 1.797	-	≥ 1.797	-	

4.3. Forecasts for the Hydrogen Sector

4.3.1. Hydrogen Consumption and Electrolysis Facilities

To date, hydrogen in Lithuania has been used almost exclusively in the petroleum and chemical industries, with hydrogen production based on fossil fuels. In 2026, the first hydrogen electrolyzers will begin operations in Lithuania. However, these initial facilities will have relatively low capacities and will be connected to the electricity distribution grid. The hydrogen they produce will be used to meet local transport sector needs. Over time, both hydrogen consumption and electrolyser capacity in Lithuania are expected to increase. The scenarios differ significantly in their projected growth of these technologies and hydrogen consumption in Lithuania. Under the LTrSc scenario, total electrolyser capacity in Lithuania is projected to remain below 700 MW in 2035, approximately one-fifth of the capacity projected under the NacSc scenario, where it exceeds 3,400 MW. Accordingly, annual hydrogen consumption under the LTrSc scenario would reach up to 3 TWh, compared with approximately 6.5 TWh under the NacSc scenario. The main assumptions underlying the scenarios are described below:

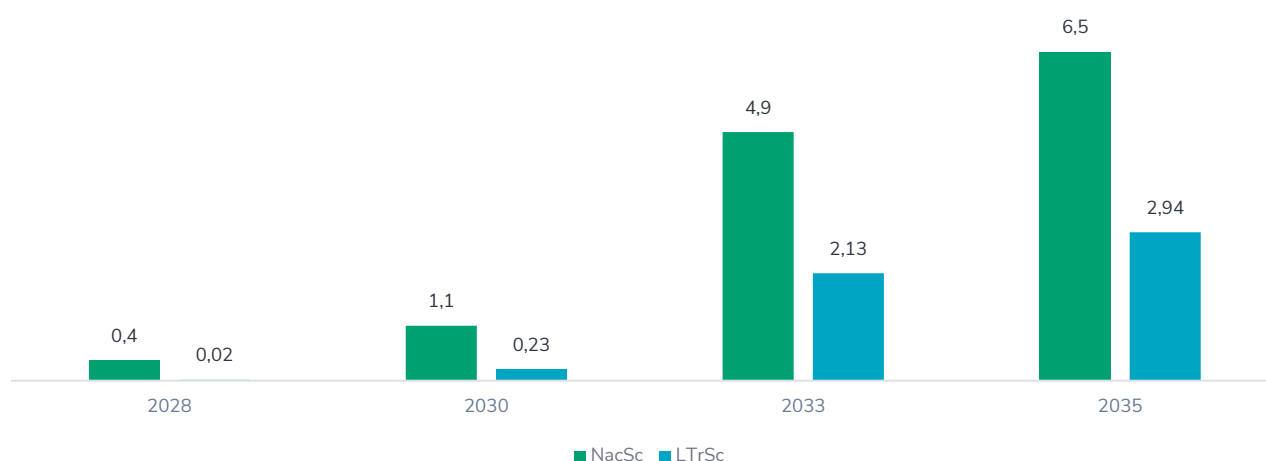
National Scenario (NacSc):

- Electrolysis capacity – information provided by market participants (2025 Amber Grid market survey).
- Hydrogen production in Lithuania – information provided by market participants (2025 Amber Grid market survey) and expert assessment (taking into account hydrogen production hours and production efficiency).
- Hydrogen demand in Lithuania – based on survey results (2025 Amber Grid market survey) and expert assessment, taking into account EU decarbonization regulations applicable to industrial companies and the share of green hydrogen in production (RED III). It is estimated that by 2030, at least 42 percent of the hydrogen used in industry will have to be produced from renewable energy sources, and by 2035 – at least 60 percent.

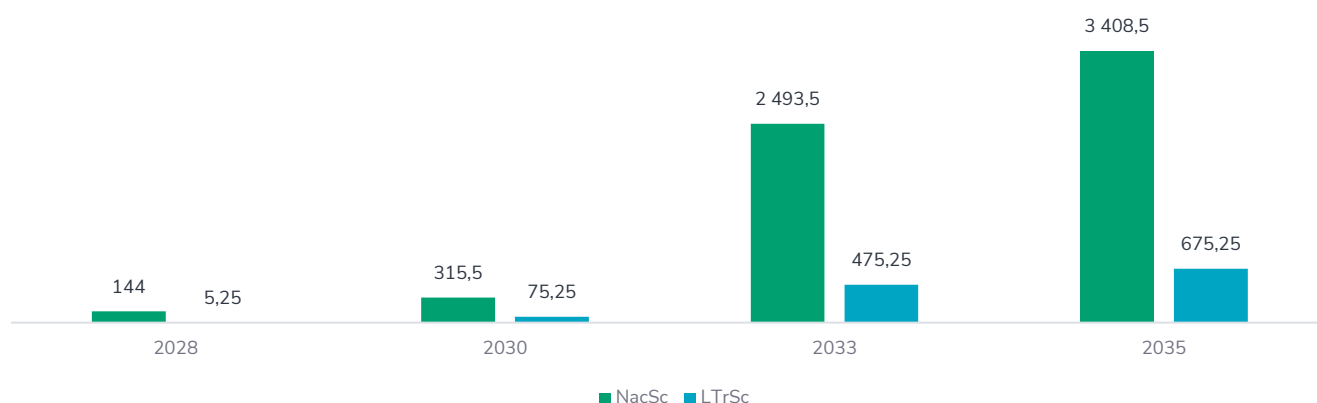
Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc):

- Electrolysis Capacity – Conditions issued by Litgrid for connecting electrolysis to the transmission grid, taking into account the implementation of the national hydrogen network (northwest branch) after 2035.
- Hydrogen production in Lithuania – conditions issued by Litgrid for connecting electrolysis to the transmission grid, expert assessment (taking into account hydrogen production hours and production efficiency), considering the implementation of the national hydrogen network (northwest branch) after 2035.
- Hydrogen demand in Lithuania – based on the results of surveys of market participants and an expert assessment, taking into account EU decarbonization regulations applicable to industrial enterprises and the share of green hydrogen in production (RED III), taking into account the implementation of the national hydrogen network (northwest branch) after 2035.
- The later implementation of the industrial sector's decarbonization targets is assessed, as a result of which the 60 percent target for renewable energy sources (RES) used in hydrogen production will be achieved after 2035.

Forecasts for hydrogen demand in Lithuania, TWh



Forecasts for the installed capacity of hydrogen electrolysis plants operating in Lithuania, MW



Indicators / Factors	NEIS 2030	2028 NacSc	2030 NacSc	2033 NacSc	2035 NacSc	2028 LTrSc	2030 LTrSc	2033 LTrSc	2035 LTrSc	NEIS 2040
Electrolysis capacity (Litgrid grid), MW	1,300	100	270	2,447	3,362	0	70	470	670	4,000
Electrolysis capacity (outside Litgrid grid), MW	-	43.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	-
Electricity demand for hydrogen production (Litgrid grid), TWh	6.51	0.40	1.44	16.39	16.47	0	0.32	2.03	3.26	21.09
Electricity demand for hydrogen production (outside the Litgrid network), TWh	-	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-
Amount of hydrogen produced, TWh	4.26	0.41	1.09	10.63	10.68	0.02	0.23	1.4	2.25	13.8
Hydrogen demand, TWh	3.66	0.41	1.09	4.93	6.52	0.02	0.23	2.13	2.69	12.27

4.3.2. Hydrogen Production and International Flows

Given the investments planned by market participants, hydrogen production volumes in Lithuania are expected to grow. In the LTrSc scenario, with a smaller number of electrolysis plants, production would reach approximately 2 TWh per year, while in the NacSc scenario it would approach 11 TWh. The difference stems from the varying rates of network development and industrial decarbonization projected in the scenarios. In the LTrSc scenario, the national hydrogen grid branch is developed after 2035, and the deadlines for connecting electrolysis plants to the grid are correspondingly delayed. Under this scenario, part of Lithuania's hydrogen demand would have to be met through imports via an international hydrogen corridor, while exports would consist solely of the transit of excess hydrogen produced in countries north of Lithuania to European countries further south.

National Scenario (NacSc):

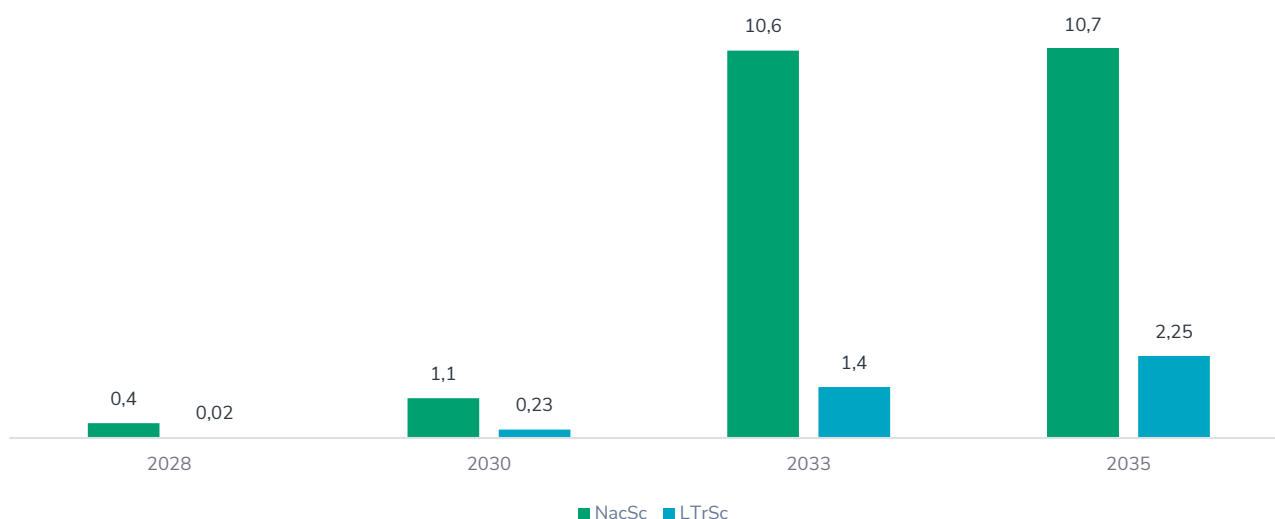
- Hydrogen supply to the hydrogen network – information from market participants (hereinafter referring to surveys conducted by Amber Grid in 2025), expert assessment, and the demand expressed by market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network.
- Hydrogen consumption from the hydrogen network – information from market participants, the expressed need of market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network, and EU decarbonization regulations applicable to industrial companies regarding the amount of green hydrogen in their production (RED III). It is estimated that by 2030, at least 42 percent of the hydrogen used in industry will have to be produced from renewable energy sources, and by 2035 – at least 60 percent.
- Hydrogen supply from Latvia – based on the results of the preliminary feasibility study for the Northern Hydrogen Corridor (NBHC) (Optimistic Scenario).
- Hydrogen exports to Poland – based on the results of the NBHC preliminary feasibility study (Optimistic Scenario), information from market participants, expert assessment, and the expressed demand from market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network.

- Hydrogen network balance – the difference between hydrogen supplied to the network and hydrogen consumed from the network.

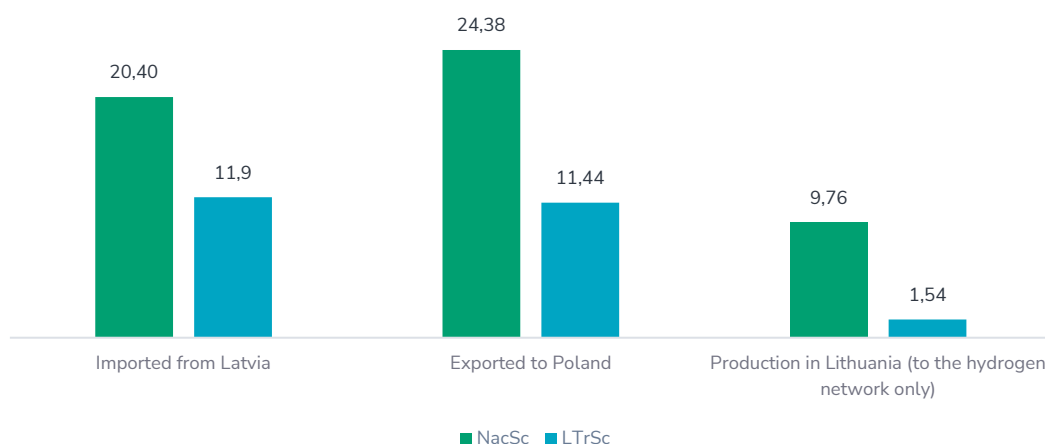
Slower Transformation Scenario (LTrSc):

- Connection to the Amber Grid network – indicators are assessed based on the demand expressed by market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network.
- Hydrogen supply to the hydrogen network – information from market participants, conditions issued by Litgrid for connecting electrolysis facilities to the transmission grid and the demand expressed by market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network, taking into account the implementation of the national hydrogen network (northwest branch) after 2035.
- Hydrogen consumption from the hydrogen network – information from market participants, the demand expressed by market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network, and EU decarbonization regulations applicable to industrial companies regarding the volume of green hydrogen in production (RED III), taking into account the implementation of the national hydrogen network (northwest branch) after 2035. The later implementation of the industrial sector's decarbonization targets is assessed, as a result of which the 60 percent target for renewable energy sources (RES) used in hydrogen production will be achieved after 2035.
- Hydrogen imports from Latvia – based on the results of the NBHC preliminary feasibility study (Conservative Scenario).
- Hydrogen exports to Poland – based on the results of the NBHC preliminary feasibility study (Conservative Scenario), information provided by market participants in surveys, the conditions issued by Litgrid for connecting electrolysis to the transmission network, and the demand expressed by market participants to connect to the hydrogen transmission network.
- Hydrogen network balance – the difference between hydrogen supplied to the network and hydrogen consumed from the network.

Forecast for hydrogen production in Lithuania, TWh



Forecast of hydrogen network flows in Lithuania for 2035, TWh



Key hydrogen flow indicators in more detail:

Indicators / Factors	2035 NacSc	2035 LTrSc
Hydrogen production (supply to the hydrogen transmission network, TWh	9.76	1.54
Hydrogen production (other than supply to the hydrogen transmission network), TWh	0.92	0.71
Hydrogen consumption (from the hydrogen transmission network), TWh	5.78	2.00
Hydrogen consumption (other than from the hydrogen transmission network), TWh	0.74	0.13
Hydrogen network balance, TWh	3.98	-0.46
Hydrogen imports from Latvia, TWh	20.40	11.90
Hydrogen exports to Poland, TWh	24.38	11.44

The largest differences arise from the pace of hydrogen transportation development in Lithuania. In the NacSc scenario, the entire hydrogen network is expected to be developed by 2035, and therefore electrolysis facilities are expanding rapidly in line with stated intentions. Lithuania is a hydrogen-exporting country.

In the LTrSc scenario, it is assumed that the hydrogen corridor will be completed in 2033, but the national branch will not be developed by 2035, and therefore electrolysis expands more slowly. Lithuania is a hydrogen-importing country.

05

Ten-Year Gas Network Development Plan



5. Ten-Year Gas Network Development Plan

5.1. Breakdown of Network Development Plan Projects

The plan outlines the most important network development projects (investments) of the transmission system operator, scheduled for implementation during the 2026–2035 period, including projects initiated by 2025 and ongoing projects.

The greatest emphasis is placed on investments for the next three years, as projects for this period are planned in greater detail, are less subject to change, and have a higher probability of implementation. This is also in line with the provision of the Law on Natural Gas, which emphasizes the inclusion of investments for the first three years of the plan in the Plan.

Projects for later periods are more likely to be significantly revised or adjusted in light of changing circumstances.

In accordance with the provision of the Law on Natural Gas stipulating that the Plan must include the most important transmission infrastructure to be built or upgraded over the next ten years, as well as the criteria set forth in Section 2.2.3, some of the planned investments are not included in the Plan.

The natural gas transmission network projects carried out by Amber Grid are divided into the following categories:

- **Reconstruction and modernization** – projects designed to ensure that the existing transmission network infrastructure is maintained in a functional condition that meets safety and reliability requirements, or to meet the needs of market participants in line with the system's capacity.
- **Connection of producers and consumers** – projects in which the systems of new biomethane producers (or natural gas consumers, although there has been no market demand for new consumption capacity in recent years) are connected to the transmission network. The implementation timelines for these projects depend directly on the readiness of producers and consumers and on their final decisions to connect to the transmission network.
- **Other** – projects that do not fall into the categories described above but are important for network development and planning (e.g., investments related to physical or cybersecurity; in the future, this may also include decommissioning – projects involving the write-off, dismantling or other discontinuation of the use of transmission network infrastructure).

When evaluating projects, factors are assigned to all projects that indicate the underlying need and the drivers for their implementation. The implementation drivers and the criteria used to assign them are as follows:

Reliability and Optimization – the project is necessary to maintain the safe and optimal operation of the transmission network. The goal is to ensure system stability and continuous, uninterrupted operation, taking into account network utilization needs. A project is considered to be necessary for ensuring reliability and optimization if it meets the following criteria:

- The project enables the assurance or improvement of grid management
- The project helps ensure system flexibility and stability
- Physical and cybersecurity, as well as resilience, are strengthened
- Repairs are carried out
- Redundant or other infrastructure that is no longer necessary to maintain is being phased out

Customer needs – the project is important for meeting customer needs or implementing customer projects. The criteria defining the inclusion of meeting customer needs as a factor are as follows:

- The project was initiated at the request of customers
- Upon implementation, new producer or consumer systems will be connected
- The project enables an increase in the capacity of consumers or producers to generate or consume energy through the reconstruction of existing infrastructure

Expansion and Transformation – this factor means that the project's implementation will contribute to the expansion and transformation of the energy system and the development of the RES. The criteria for classifying a project under the expansion and transformation factor are:

- New gas pipelines, interconnections
- New gas distribution or metering stations
- The project enables an increase in renewable energy production
- The project enables new green technologies (e.g., the development of biomethane and hydrogen)

Sustainability – the implementation of the project significantly contributes to reducing GHG emissions, ensuring environmental protection, promoting public welfare, or otherwise fostering sustainable activities. Sustainability is considered a driving factor if the project meets the following criteria:

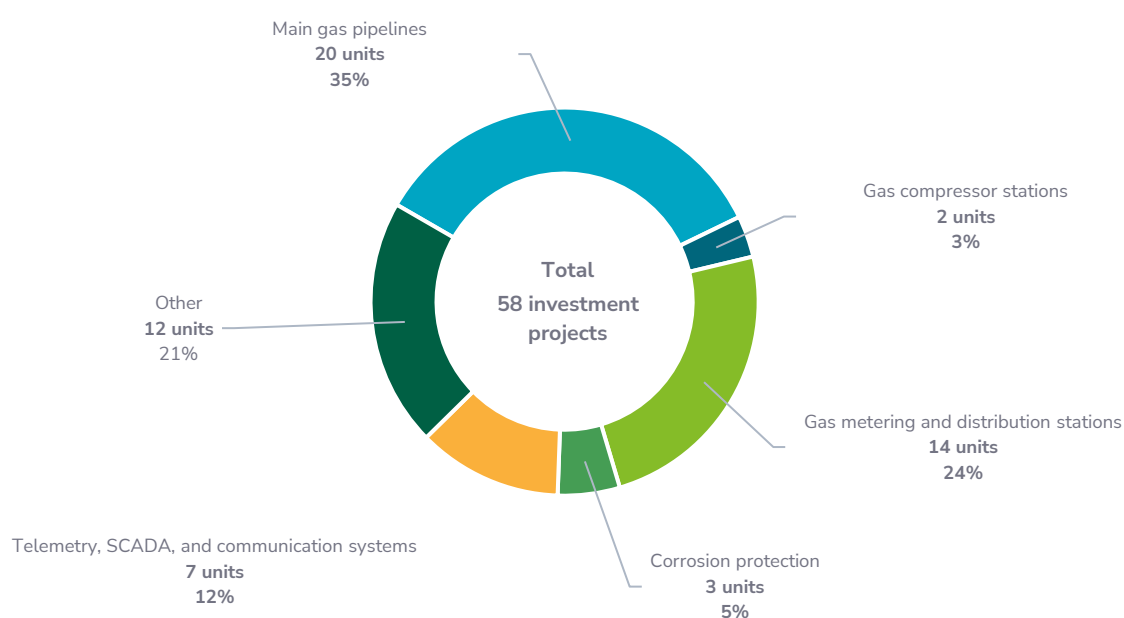
- The project contributes to national energy and climate change mitigation goals
- The project increases the integration of renewable energy sources
- Promotes flexibility and energy storage solutions
- The project reduces GHG (CO₂, CH₄, SF₆, etc.) emissions and other air pollutants (NO_x, SO_x, etc.)
- The project facilitates the transmission of H₂, biomethane, or other low-CO₂ gases

- **Sustainability is not considered an implementation driver** if the project relates to the expansion of natural gas infrastructure and/or is intended solely to strengthen the network (i.e., the purpose is not to integrate more renewable energy sources and/or H₂).

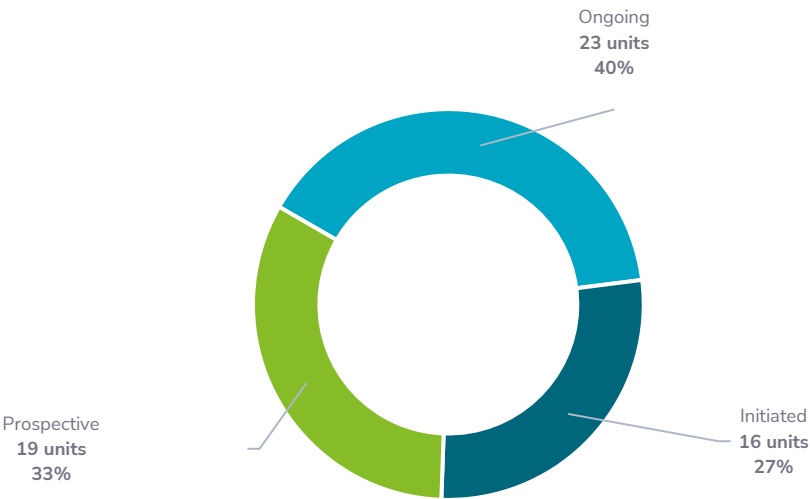
5.2. Information on the 2026–2035 project list

In total, the 2026–2035 network development plan includes approximately 640 individual investments planned by the Company, grouped into 58 activities – broader groupings by type and/or project. All planned investments fall under the reconstruction and modernisation category. In the near future, the Company does not intend to develop Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) or undertake new construction in the natural gas system. There are a total of 6 investment areas; the majority of project investments over the next ten years are allocated to the main gas pipelines and gas compressor stations categories.

Breakdown of Investment Projects in the 2026–2035 Network Expansion Plan by Sector, %



Breakdown of Investment Projects in the 2026–2035 Network Expansion Plan by Status, %



- Ongoing** – investment projects approved by Amber Grid and approved by NERC
- Initiated** – investment projects approved by Amber Grid but not yet approved by NERC
- Prospective** – investment projects at the concept stage that have not yet undergone Amber Grid’s internal approval process

5.3. Changes to the project list compared to the 2024–2033 network development plan.

An analysis of the list of projects (investments) included in the Company’s 2024–2033 ten-year network development plan showed that, of the 134 planned projects (investments), 28 were completed and therefore not included in the 2026–2035 development plan; 3 projects are proceeding on schedule and have been included in the newly prepared 2026–2035 development plan; 6 projects were cancelled; 28 projects are behind schedule; and 69 projects have not yet started because their planned start date was later than 2025. The investment projects included in the 2024–2033 development plan that are currently behind schedule (28 projects) or have not yet started (69 projects) have been grouped in the 2026–2035 development plan according to the updated project grouping principles and account for 35 of the 58 ongoing projects. The charts below present information based on the list of investments included in the 2024–2033 development plan.

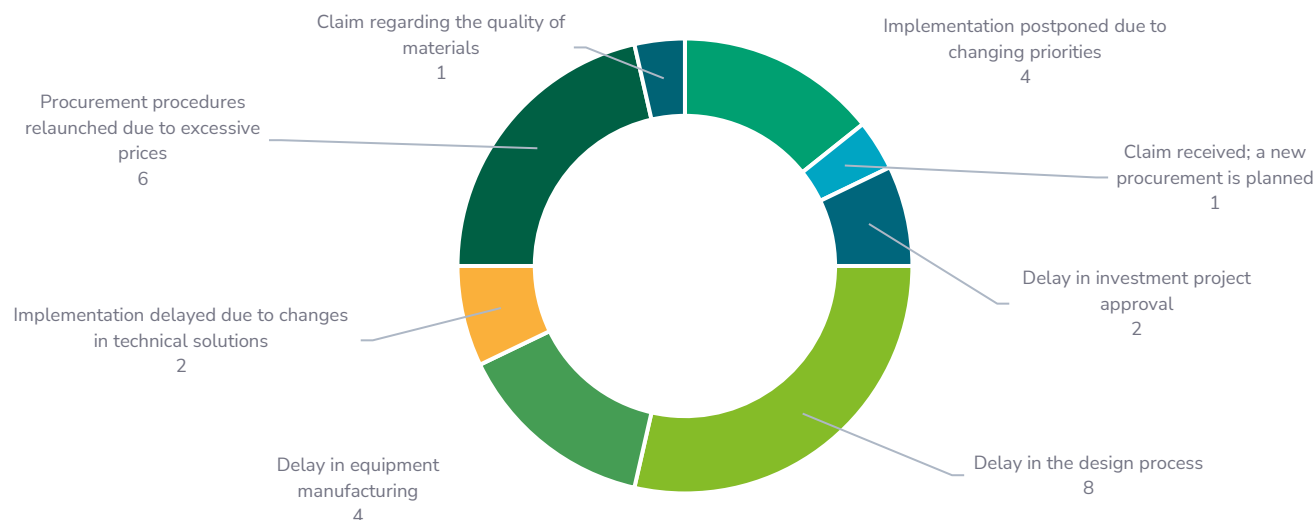
Changes in the project list for 2024–2033, units



Projects (investments) whose implementation deadlines have been postponed

The planned implementation dates for 28 previously scheduled projects have been postponed. The number of delayed projects, broken down by reason for postponement, is presented below:

Reasons for delays in projects under the 2024–2033 Network Expansion Plan, number of projects



Completed projects (investments)

A total of 28 investments planned in the previous plan were implemented during 2024–2025. The list of these investments is provided in the table below.

No.	Number in the 2024–2033 Plan	Investment Name	Completion Date
Main Gas Pipelines			
1.	3.1	Installation of pig launcher and receiver stations and implementation of operational control of the gas transmission system (Phase 2)	2025
2.	3.2	Reconstruction of sections of the main gas pipeline to the Elektrėnai GDS (funded by DG UP Elektrėnai)	2024
3.	3.3	Reconstruction of individual sections of the Vilnius–Kaunas main gas pipeline	2024
4.	3.4	Implementation of operational control of the gas transmission system (replacement of shut-off valves and connection to the SCADA remote control system, Phase 2)	2024
5.	3.5	Replacement of shut-off valves and implementation of SCADA remote control (Phase 3)	2024
6.	3.7	Restoration of main gas pipelines based on diagnostic results	2025
Gas compressor stations			
7.	2.2	Modernization of oil coolers at the Jauniūnai GCS	2024
8.	2.6	Replacement of indoor lighting at the Jauniūnai GCS with energy-efficient lighting	2025
9.	2.7	Replacement of frequency converters for process water pumps at the Panevėžys GCS	2024
10.	2.17	Installation of a new air dehumidification system at the Panevėžys GCS	2025
Gas metering and gas distribution stations			
11.	4.4	Upgrade of lightning protection systems	2025
12.	4.5	Upgrading the automation and electrical systems at the Ukmergė GDS	2024
13.	4.10	Upgrade of gas pressure regulators at the Pasvalys GDS	2025
14.	4.11	Modification of automation cabinets at the Nemenčinė and Švenčionėliai GDSs, connection of additional signals to the PLC, upgrade of SCADA and alarm systems, and repair of the backup power supply	2024



15.	4.12	Upgrade of gas pressure regulators at the Daugėliai GDS	2025
16.	4.13	Upgrade of gas pressure regulators at the Biržai GDS	2025
17.	4.14	Replacement of power generators at the Girininkai GDS, Raguva GDS, Taujėnai GDS, Biržai GDS and Kiemėnai GMS	2024
18.	4.24	Replacement of power generators at the Elektrėnai GDS, Baltoji Vokė GDS, Radviliškis GDS, Jašiūnai GDS, Šalčininkai GDS and Mažeikiai GMS	2025
19.	4.29	Upgrade of automation and electrical systems at the Mažeikiai GMS	2025
20.	4.31	Upgrade of automation and electrical systems at the Naujoji Akmenė GDS	2025
21.	4.41	Installation of a LiDAR-based volumetric perimeter detection system at the Kiemėnai GMS	2025
22.	4.49	Upgrade of the PLC at the Rudamina GDS and reprogramming of the telemetry system	2025
23.	5.8	Upgrade of IP cameras in GDS video surveillance systems	2025
Corrosion protection			
24.	5.1	Rehabilitation of Cathodic Protection Test Posts and Reconstruction of Cathodic Protection Unit Anode Systems	2025
25.	5.2	Corrosion rate data loggers	2025
Telemetry, SCADA, and Communication Systems			
26.	5.4	Replacement of the PLC at the Girininkai GDS and Reprogramming of the Telemetry System	2024
27.	5.5	Integration of Telemetry Equipment at Valve Stations No. 1-I and No. 2-I on the Main Gas Pipeline Branch to the Panevėžys-2 GDS	2024
28.	5.6	Ensuring Reliable Power Supply for Shut-off Valve Telemetry Systems (ESO, TEG)	2025
1)	Control measurement station;		
2)	Cathodic Protection System.		

Projects (investments) are being implemented on schedule and have been included in the newly prepared 2026–2035 development plan

A total of 3 projects (investments) are being implemented on schedule and are included in the newly developed 2026–2035 development plan. The list of these projects is provided in the table below:

No.	Number in the 2024–2033 Plan	Project Name	Expected Completion Date
Gas metering and gas distribution stations			
29.	2.3	Optimization of the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station's Capacity	2029
30.	2.18	Modernization of the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station	2029
Telemetry, SCADA, and Communication Systems			
31.	3.34	Connection of Shut-off Devices to the SCADA System (Telemetry Phases 1 and 6)	2026

Investments are behind schedule

A total of 28 investments are behind schedule and have been included in the newly prepared 2026–2035 development plan. The list is provided in the table below:

No.	Number in the 2024–2033 Plan	Project Name	Reason for Delay
Main gas pipelines			
32.	3.8	Relocation of sections of the main gas pipeline due to changes in location class in built-up areas	Prolonged design process
33.	3.9	Relocation of sections of the main gas pipeline due to changes in location class in built-up areas (Phase 2)	Delays in the preparation and approval of investment projects

34.	3.13	Installation of a DN1200 pig launcher and two new shut-off devices on the Minsk–Vilnius–Vievis main gas pipeline at the Belarusian border (Chambers 1)	Implementation postponed due to changes in priorities
35.	3.14	Installation of a DN500 pig launcher and a new shut-off device on the main gas pipeline to Kaliningrad at the border with the Kaliningrad Region (Chambers 1)	Implementation postponed due to changes in priorities
36.	3.15	Installation of a DN700 pig launcher and a new shut-off device on the Šakiai–Kaliningrad main gas pipeline at the border with the Kaliningrad Region (Chambers 1)	Implementation postponed due to changes in priorities
37.	3.21	Replacement of Shut-off Device No. 1 on the main gas pipeline branch to the Butrimonys GDS, dismantling of two units and hydraulic testing (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
38.	3.22	Replacement of Shut-off Devices No. 1-I and No. 1-II on the main gas pipeline branch to the Radviliškis GDS and connection to SCADA (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
39.	3.23	Replacement of Shut-off Devices No. 1A and No. 2A on the main gas pipeline branch to the Ukmergė GDS and connection to SCADA together with Shut-off Device No. 39 (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
40.	3.24	Replacement of Shut-off Device No. 26 on the main gas pipeline to Kaliningrad and connection to SCADA (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
41.	3.25	Replacement of Shut-off Device No. 13 at the interconnection of the main gas pipelines to Kaliningrad and Vilnius–Kaunas and connection to SCADA (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
42.	3.26	Replacement of Shut-off Device No. 6 at the interconnection of the main gas pipelines to Kaliningrad and Vilnius–Kaunas and connection to SCADA (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
43.	3.27	Relocation of Shut-off Device No. 11 on the Šiauliai–Klaipėda main gas pipeline and connection to SCADA (Phase 4)	Prolonged design process
44.	3.28	Replacement of shut-off devices and installation of remote operational control (SCADA) (Phase 5)	Implementation postponed due to changes in priorities
Gas metering and gas distribution stations			
45.	4.3	Rehabilitation of the Elektrėnai GDS	Delays in the approval of the investment project and in the design process
46.	4.6	Renovation of the Švenčionėliai GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
47.	4.7	Renovation of the Šakiai GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
48.	4.8	Renovation of the Praviėna GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
49.	4.9	Renovation of the Jurbarkas GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
50.	4.15	Acquisition of a mobile gas pressure regulation line	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
51.	4.19	Renovation of the Birštonas GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to

			excessively high bid prices
52.	4.25	Upgrade of gas pressure regulators at the Kretinga GDS	Equipment manufacturing took longer than planned
53.	4.26	Renovation of the Kretinga GDS boiler room	Procurement is being relaunched due to excessively high bid prices
54.	4.54	Upgrade of pressure regulators at the Vilkaviškis GDS	Equipment manufacturing took longer than planned
55.	4.57	Upgrade of gas pressure regulators at the Birštonas GDS	Equipment manufacturing took longer than planned
Telemetry, SCADA, and Communication Systems			
56.	5.9	Implementation of LoRaWAN technology for wireless monitoring of facility parameters (shut-off device position)	Implementation delayed due to changes in technical solutions
Other (measuring instruments, SCADA IT systems, physical and cybersecurity, GHG-reducing mobile equipment, backup supplies)			
57.	1.4	Replacement and modification of chromatographs and calibration of metering devices (13 units)	Implementation delayed due to changes in technical solutions
58.	5.10	Reserve stocks	Delivered products did not meet the technical requirements and had to be rectified and replaced
59.	5.11	Critical reserve stocks (for crisis/war situations)	A claim was received from suppliers; the procurement is expected to be relaunched

Projects included in the previous 2024–2035 plan and incorporated into the 2026–2035 network development plan, with implementation scheduled to begin after 2025 – these are either being implemented as part of other projects or have been included in the 2026–2035 network development plan:

Cancelled Projects

A total of 9 projects planned in the previous 2024–2035 network development plan were canceled. Of these, 6 projects were scheduled to be carried out in 2024–2025, and 3 related to plans to blend hydrogen into the natural gas transmission system, which the Company discontinued even before the final 2024–2035 network development plan was announced in October 2024. The list of these projects and the reasons for their cancellation are provided in the table below:

No.	Number in the 2024–2033 Plan	Project (Investment) Name	Scheduled Implementation Date	Reason for Cancellation
Main Gas Pipelines				
126.	3.6	Replacement of 7 above-ground crossings on the main gas pipeline branch to the Kėdainiai GDS with underground crossings	–	Investment not approved by NERC and therefore not implemented

127.	1.1	Adaptation of the gas transmission system for the transportation of an H ₂ and CH ₄ mixture (pilot project)	–	The project was discontinued as it was no longer considered viable
128.	1.2	Installation of a hydrogen separator at the Šakiai GMS (1 unit)	–	The project was discontinued as it was no longer considered viable
129.	1.3	Installation of hydrogen separators at the Panevėžys and Jauniūnai GCS (2 units)	–	The project was discontinued as it was no longer considered viable
Gas compressor stations				
130.	2.1	Automation of the Jauniūnai GCS	2024–2025	The technical solution was replaced with an organizational measure
131.	2.4	Dismantling and preservation of one compressor unit at the Jauniūnai GCS (for emergency reserve)	2024–2025	Following the decision to implement the Panevėžys GCS modernization project, one compressor unit from the Jauniūnai GCS is planned to be relocated to the Panevėžys GCS
132.	2.5	Installation of a perimeter alarm system at the Jauniūnai GCS	2024–2025	The project was no longer considered viable
133.	2.7	Upgrade of the lightning protection system at the Jauniūnai GCS compressor station	–	Investment not approved by NERC and therefore not implemented
134.	2.8	Upgrade of the Jauniūnai GCS water well systems (remote data reading and relocation of automation systems outdoors)	–	Investment not approved by NERC and therefore not implemented

5.4. Investments under the 10-year (2026–2035) network development plan

This section provides information on the projects and investments the Company plans to implement.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law on Natural Gas, projects for the first 3 years of the Plan (2026–2028) are described in detail. The implementation of these shorter-term projects is more likely due to their higher priority and nearer implementation dates. Accordingly, the information provided about these projects is more accurate and less likely to change compared to prospective long-term projects.

Longer-term projects are less well-defined; their scope, implementation deadlines and necessity may change significantly. In the longer term, investments related to the modernisation or adaptation of transit infrastructure may arise. The need for, scope of and implementation deadlines for such investments would be assessed taking into account actual and projected volumes of contracted capacity, the technical condition of the infrastructure, contractual terms and other relevant factors. Accordingly, as the network development plan is regularly updated, the projects mentioned in this section are most likely to change or be cancelled.

All planned investments fall under the reconstruction and modernisation category, including the connection of biogas power plants (biomethane is described in more detail in Section 3.2.4 of the Plan). In the near future, the Company does not intend to develop Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) or undertake new construction in the natural gas system.

5.4.1. 1. Area – Reconstruction of the linear section of main gas pipelines

One of the most important and largest investment areas in the network development plan, both in terms of investment volume and the number of planned investments (projects), is the renewal of the linear sections of the transmission pipelines. The development plan provides for investments in the replacement of existing worn-out transmission pipelines or the reconstruction of individual sections, the installation of pig launcher and receiver chambers, the connection of shut-off devices to the remote control system, and the restoration of pipelines based on the results of internal inspections.

Approximately EUR 198 million is projected to be allocated to transmission pipeline replacement projects over the next 10 years. The implementation of these projects aims to modernise the existing infrastructure, ensure the safety and reliability of the transmission system and enable more efficient management of gas flows, as well as ensure the system's compliance with legal requirements.

Up to EUR 20 million is projected to be spent on planned reconstruction projects for individual sections of transmission pipelines. Once completed, these pipelines will meet the requirements of a higher location class, thereby increasing their safety. Approximately EUR 11 million is projected to be allocated for the installation of pig launcher and receiver chambers between 2027 and 2035. It is planned to install or upgrade chambers on pipelines used for gas transmission from Belarus to the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation, thereby ensuring independence in carrying out pipeline inspections and the security of data on the technical condition of the pipelines, with the aim of mitigating potential threats and risks to Lithuania's national security. Up to EUR 79 million is expected to be allocated for various transmission pipeline reconstruction works not assigned to specific projects (re-laying of sections, replacement of shut-off devices and their connection to SCADA, restoration based on inspection results, etc.).



No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) May 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount* (total), million EUR
1.1.	Re-laying of transmission pipeline sections to change the location class in built-up areas (Phase I)	Elektrėnai Municipality Kaišiadorys District Municipality Kaunas District Municipality Ukmergė District Municipality Vilnius City Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2024	Q4 2028	11,251



1.2	Re-laying of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai DN350 transmission pipeline (106 km)	Panevėžys District Municipality, Pakruojis District Municipality, Radviliškis District Municipality, Šiauliai District Municipality	Initiated	Q4 2025	Q4 2033	137,666
1.3	Re-laying of individual sections of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga DN500 transmission pipeline (14 km)	Širvintos District Municipality, Ukmergė District Municipality, Anykščiai District Municipality, Panevėžys District Municipality, Pasvalys District Municipality	Initiated	Q4 2025	Q4 2030	16,800
1.4	Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Panevėžys GDS (5,300 m)	Panevėžys District Municipality	Initiated	Q4 2025	Q4 2029	4,092
1.5	Re-laying of the loop and second string of the Kaunas–Šakiai transmission pipeline	Kaunas District Municipality	Initiated	Q1 2026	Q1 2029	5,000
1.6	Re-laying of the Vilnius–Kaunas DN350 transmission pipeline (38.6 km)	Elektrėnai Municipality, Kaišiadorys District Municipality, Kaunas District Municipality	Initiated	Q2 2026	Q4 2032	43,800
1.7	Re-laying of transmission pipelines (later projects)	Alytus District Municipality Prienai District Municipality Anykščiai District Municipality, Utena District Municipality Kaunas District Municipality Klaipėda District Municipality Ukmergė District Municipality Vilnius City Municipality Vilnius District Municipality Pasvalys District Municipality Trakai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2029	2036-Q4	41,328
1.8	Restoration of transmission pipelines based on diagnostic results in 2026	-	Initiated	Q1 2026	2026-Q4	0,765
1.9	Restoration of transmission pipelines based on diagnostic results (later projects)	-	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2035	Q4 2027 – Q4 2035	6,735
1.10	Launcher chambers for pipeline inspection and cleaning tools (Phase III)	Šakiai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027	2035-Q4	5,200
1.11	Launcher chambers for pipeline inspection and cleaning tools (later projects)	Vilnius District Municipality Šakiai District Municipality Jonava District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027	2036-Q4	5,370
1.12	Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (Phase IV)	Alytus District Municipality Klaipėda City Municipality,	Ongoing	Q1 2024	Q1 2027	4,985

		Klaipėda District Municipality Elektrėnai Municipality Kaišiadorys District Municipality Šakiai District Municipality Ukmergė District Municipality Pakruojis District Municipality				
1.13	Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (Phase V)	Šiauliai District Municipality, Ukmergė District Municipality	Initiated	Q3 2025	Q3 2028	0.744
1.14	Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (Phase VI)	Vilnius District Municipality Anykščiai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2029	Q4 2031	3,850
1.15	Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (later projects)	Pakruojis District Municipality Panevėžys District Municipality Šiauliai District Municipality Kaunas District Municipality Marijampolė Municipality Vilnius District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2028 – Q1 2034	2035-Q4	9,180
1.16	Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2026	Šiauliai District Municipality Elektrėnai Municipality Kaunas District Municipality Vilnius District Municipality	Initiated	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	0.105
1.17	Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2027	Jurbarkas District Municipality Šakiai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027	2027-Q2	0.193
1.18	Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2028	Švenčionys District Municipality, Ignalina District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2028	2028-Q2	0.158
1.19	Installation of biomethane metering stations and connection of biogas plants	Šakiai District Municipality, Elektrėnai Municipality, Plungė District Municipality, Pasvalys District Municipality, Kaišiadorys District Municipality, Pakruojis District Municipality, Rietavas Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2024	Q4 2028	0
1.20	Project for the replacement of fittings on the Poland–Lithuania gas interconnection (GIPL)	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2027	Q4 2027	10,600
Main gas pipelines, total: 307.8216* million euros						

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

More detailed descriptions of the Company's planned and ongoing projects for the rehabilitation of linear sections of transmission pipelines are provided below.

Project No. 1.1. Re-laying of transmission pipeline sections to change the location class in built-up areas (Phase I)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project aims to modernise the existing infrastructure while ensuring the system's compliance with legal requirements. It is planned to re-lay sections of transmission pipelines located in Class 1 areas where the permitted building density for the respective location class has been exceeded, i.e. where pipeline sections run through densely built-up areas. The project provides for the reconstruction (re-laying) of these sections by changing their location class, installing a pipeline with a greater wall thickness along the same route and adapting it to meet the requirements of Location Class 3. It should be noted that all transmission pipelines where sections are planned to be re-laid are fully depreciated. Such pipelines are less reliable and the risk of accidents is increasing. The project includes the following investments:

- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline to Elektrėnai GDS
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline to Ukmergė GDS
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline in Kelmija Gardens
- Re-laying of three sections of the Vilnius–Kaunas DN350 transmission pipeline
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline to Grigiškės GDS

Project No. 1.2. Re-laying of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai DN350 transmission pipeline and a section of the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline (106 km)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project provides for the replacement of the existing DN350 section of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai transmission pipeline (73.9 km long) and the Šiauliai–Klaipėda section (32.1 km long) with a new DN500 pipeline. Internal inspections and testing of these pipelines have revealed a significant number of various defects (anomalies in the existing pipe caused by poor-quality metal, as well as metal delamination). These defects compromise the operational safety of the pipelines and increase the risk of accidents. Additional works are also planned – the dismantling of a section of the second string of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai transmission pipeline (approximately 250 m long, originally planned as a branch to Šiauliai GDS-2, which is no longer planned to be constructed) and the branch to Smilgiai (approximately 45 m long), which no longer serve their intended purposes, thereby optimising pipeline maintenance costs. In addition, a section of the second string of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai transmission pipeline near Daukniškiai will be replaced with a Location Class 3 pipeline (approximately 1.5 km long), and additional pressure-reducing stations will be installed.

Therefore, it is planned to replace the existing pipeline with a new, larger-diameter pipeline along the axis of the existing pipeline, taking into account the gas flow data modelled by the System Transmission Centre, thereby also resolving the existing gas transmission capacity bottleneck.

Since the existing pipeline is a crucial part of gas transmission from the Klaipėda LNG terminal, the Project evaluation examined alternatives that would improve the technical capacity of the transmission system and enhance the system's reliability and safety. A cost-benefit analysis of the Project was conducted, including an assessment of the potential benefits of avoiding disruptions to natural gas supply to consumers in Lithuania and other European Union countries. Based on the results of the analysis, the best alternative from a technical and economic perspective was selected.

Once the Project is implemented, the technical parameters of the transmission system will be improved, the reliability and safety of the system will be enhanced, and more reliable network management will be ensured.

The Project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 2025–2033.

Project No. 1.3. Re-laying of individual sections of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga DN500 transmission pipeline (14 km)

Project implementation drivers :

- Reliability and Optimization

The project involves the reconstruction of individual sections of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline (in operation since 1962–1964) where a significant number of various critical defects have been identified that reduce the reliability of the transmission system. These defects pose a significant risk to the reliable and safe operation of the system.

It is planned to replace the critical, most damaged and insufficiently buried sections of the pipeline (where the pipeline is closer to the ground surface than the standard depth of 0.8 m), with a total length of approximately 14 km. In addition, laboratory testing of the pipes and a detailed analysis of the pipeline are planned. Upon completion of the Project, safe operation of the transmission pipeline will be ensured and the reliability of the transmission system will be enhanced.

The Project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 2025–2030.

Project No. 1.4. Re-laying of transmission pipeline sections (branch to Panevėžys and second branch to Panevėžys) to change the location class in built-up areas

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project aims to ensure that the DN150 transmission pipeline branch to Panevėžys and the DN300 second branch to Panevėžys near Plukiai, Tičkūnai and the Giraitė settlement comply with the requirements established in the Rules for the Installation and Development of Transmission Pipelines and with the applicable building density requirements for the relevant location class.

The project provides for the dismantling of Panevėžys GDS and the relevant sections of the branch to Panevėžys and the second branch to Panevėžys and, in cooperation with ESO, ensuring natural gas supply from Piniava GDS by installing additional infrastructure, including related infrastructure, and simultaneously transferring part of the Company's network. The developed infrastructure would be transferred to ESO at its residual value for further operation and maintenance.

The Project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 2025–2029.

Project No. 1.5. Re-laying of sections of the Kaunas–Šakiai transmission pipeline loop and second string

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project involves the reconstruction of pipeline sections in built-up areas near the villages of Ražiai and Domeikava in Kaunas District. The relevant transmission pipeline sections will be replaced with new ones in order to ensure safe gas transmission in built-up areas, including potential areas where the established land use and purpose would permit the construction of buildings, and to resolve the issue of excessive development in the area, which arose for reasons beyond the Company's control.

Currently, there is no other legal mechanism that would allow the applicable location class requirements to be met without reconstructing the relevant transmission pipelines/branches. It should also be noted that the planned re-laying of the existing transmission pipeline sections is technically feasible – the required distances from existing buildings to utility networks, the established transmission pipeline protection zones and the applicable location class requirements can be maintained.

The Project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 2026–2029.

Project No. 1.6. Re-laying of the Vilnius–Kaunas DN350 transmission pipeline (38.1 km)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project involves re-laying the existing DN350 pipeline section using new pipes of the same diameter. An internal inspection of the transmission pipeline revealed a very high number of metal anomalies (defects). These defects significantly affect the reliability and safety of the transmission system and increase the risk of accidents. Due to the identified anomalies, the operating pressure of the transmission pipeline has been limited to 4.5 MPa.

In light of this, a decision was made to re-lay the pipeline using a new pipe along the axis of the existing pipeline in order to ensure reliable operation and maintenance of the transmission system. Certain sections of the pipeline will be reconstructed to meet the requirements of at least Location Class 3.

The Project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 2026–2032.

Project No. 1.7. Re-laying of transmission pipelines (later projects)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The projects involve re-laying sections of transmission pipelines in order to comply with legal requirements and applicable building density requirements for the relevant location classes. It is planned to reconstruct (re-lay) sections in built-up areas by changing their location class, installing pipelines with a greater wall thickness and adapting them to meet the requirements of Location Class 3.

The project includes the following planned investments:

- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Butrimonys GDS (1,800 m)
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Prienai GDS (1,450 m)
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Utena GDS in Narkūnai Village (950 m) and Staškūniškis Village (1,600 m)
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Vandžiogala GDS (1,100 m)
- Re-laying of the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline in Dauparai Village (10,000 m)
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Gargždai GDS (900 m)
- Re-laying of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline in Vaidotai (1,300 m)
- Re-laying of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline at Liudvinavo St. and Greičiūno St. (2,900 m)
- Re-laying of the transmission pipeline branch to Zapyškiai GDS (1,600 m)
- Transmission pipeline branch to Palanga GDS
- Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline in Antakalnis Village (1,400 m)

- Re-laying of the connection between the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga and Vilnius–Kaunas DN700/500 transmission pipelines across the Neris River (300 m)
- Re-laying of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline in Manikūnai (900 m)
- Re-laying of the second string of the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline (700 m)
- Re-laying of the first string of the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline (1,200 m)
- Re-laying of the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline (1,000 m)
- Re-laying of the second string of the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline in Moluvėnai Village (1,800 m)
- Re-laying of the first string of the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline in Moluvėnai Village (1,800 m)

Projects No. 1.8–1.9: Reconstruction of transmission pipelines based on inspection results

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The purpose of the inspections is to assess the condition of transmission pipelines, identify potential defects and ensure their safe and reliable operation. In 2026, it is planned to inspect approximately 169 km of pipelines using internal inspection methods and 40 km using external inspection methods. In particular, magnetic tomography will be used for pipelines where internal inspection is not feasible.

Based on historical data and taking into account the condition of the pipelines following the inspections, it is planned to replace approximately 9 pipe sections. However, the actual need for replacement will become clear after the transmission pipeline inspections have been completed and the data analysed.

For this purpose, a contract has been signed with a contractor for the cleaning and inspection of the Tauragė–Klaipėda DN400 (L – 102.9 km), Jurbarkas–Tauragė DN400 (L – 34.98 km) and Šakiai–Jurbarkas DN400 (L – 28.59 km) transmission pipelines. A dynamic purchasing system for inspection services has also been initiated for a five-year period. In 2026, it is planned to sign a contract for the procurement of non-contact inspection services for a three-year period.

During the 2027–2035 period, the necessary internal and external (non-contact) inspections of various transmission pipelines are planned. Based on the results of these inspections, works will be carried out to restore the pipelines and repair identified defects, including the replacement of pipe sections.

Efforts are also underway to identify methods for carrying out internal inspections of transmission pipelines with low gas flow rates and varying diameters.

Projects No. 1.10–1.11: Launcher and receiver chambers for pipeline inspection and cleaning tools:

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

It is planned to install launcher and receiver chambers for pipeline inspection and cleaning tools in Lithuania at the border with the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and near the border with Belarus. This infrastructure is necessary to enable internal inspections of transmission pipelines to be carried out independently and safely. Such inspections will become mandatory from 2028 under the Gas Pipeline Operation Rules.

Currently, the launcher chambers required for inspections are located in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation. However, the unstable political situation, strained bilateral relations and the fact that Lithuania has no control over the equipment located there pose direct risks to national security. As the transmission pipeline is strategically important infrastructure, the inspection process must be fully secure and carried out within Lithuanian jurisdiction.

For these reasons, a decision has been made to install a new launcher chamber in Lithuania. This will ensure full control over the inspection process, compliance with safety requirements, independence from the neighbouring country's infrastructure and the timely performance of mandatory pipeline inspections.

In addition, during the period 2032–2035, it is planned to replace worn-out launcher and receiver chambers on the DN500 transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and the Kaunas–Šakiai DN700 transmission pipeline and to implement new technological solutions.

Technological upgrades of the chambers are also planned by modifying the basic control scheme, as disruptions occur when launching inspection tools into the pipeline and there is a lack of additional bypass lines for switching between different transmission pipeline sections.

The projects include the following investments:

- Installation of a DN500 launcher chamber and new pressure relief valves on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad at the border with the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation
- Installation of a DN700 launcher chamber and new valves on the Šakiai–Kaliningrad transmission pipeline at the border with the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation
- Replacement of the DN500 launcher chamber on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad
- Replacement of the DN700 launcher chamber on the Kaunas–Šakiai transmission pipeline

- Installation of a DN1200 launcher chamber and two new shut-off devices on the Minsk–Vilnius–Vievis transmission pipeline at the border with Belarus
- Re-laying of the DN1000 inspection tool chamber on the Minsk–Vievis–Vilnius transmission pipeline
- Technological redesign of the DN700 launcher chamber on the GIPL pipeline by modifying the basic control scheme
- Technological redesign of the launcher chambers on the transmission pipeline branch to Jonava GDS by modifying the basic control scheme

Projects No. 1.12–1.15: Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The projects aim to modernise shut-off device assemblies that are not remotely controlled by replacing worn-out and inoperable shut-off devices and connecting them to the SCADA remote control system in various regions of Lithuania. Implementation of these projects will reduce response times for controlling and shutting down gas facilities in the event of a gas system malfunction or accident and will increase the reliability and safety of the gas transmission system.

Following an expert assessment of the need to modernise the gas facilities and connect them to the SCADA remote control system, the following investments are planned under each project:

- **Project No. 1.12. Replacement of the gas metering station and connection to SCADA (Phase IV)**
 - Replacement of shut-off device assembly No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Butrimonys GDS, dismantling of assembly No. 2 and hydraulic testing
 - Dismantling of shut-off device No. 11 on the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 6 at the interconnection of the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline, and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 13 at the interconnection of the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline, and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 26 on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off devices Nos. 1A and 2A on the transmission pipeline branch to Ukmergė GDS and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Radviliškis GDS, replacement of the actuator of shut-off device No. 1-I and connection to SCADA
 - Installation of a new shut-off device No. 4C on the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Installation of a new shut-off device No. 5C on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and connection to SCADA
- **Project No. 1.13. Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (Phase V)**
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 1-I on the transmission pipeline branch to Kužiai GDS and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Ukmergė GDS and connection to SCADA
- **Project No. 1.14. Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (Phase VI)**
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Baltosios Vokės GDS and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Anykščiai GDS and connection to SCADA
 - Dismantling of shut-off device No. 43 on the Minsk–Vilnius–Vievis transmission pipeline and connection of shut-off device No. 43C to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 41 on the Minsk–Vilnius–Vievis transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Dismantling and relocation of shut-off device No. 2 on the transmission pipeline branch to Rudamina GDS to the location of shut-off device No. 1, and connection to SCADA
 - Installation of a new shut-off device No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Nemenčinė GDS at a new location and connection to SCADA
- **Project No. 1.15. Replacement of shut-off devices and connection to SCADA (later projects)**
 - Replacement of shut-off devices Nos. 1-I and 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Pakruojis GDS and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 4M on the second string of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 6M on the second string of the Panevėžys–Šiauliai transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 15C on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad
 - Replacement of shut-off device No. 234B on the Panevėžys–Vilnius transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
 - Dismantling of shut-off device No. 8 on the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline and connection of shut-off device No. 9C to SCADA

- Relocation of shut-off device No. 2 on the transmission pipeline branch to Marijampolė GDS to a new location and connection to SCADA
- Replacement of shut-off device No. 12 and the bypass line shut-off device on the Vilnius–Kaunas transmission pipeline, and connection to SCADA
- Replacement of shut-off device No. 1-J-2K on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad
- Dismantling of shut-off device No. 20 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline, shut-off device No. 8 on the transmission pipeline branch to Vilnius GDS and associated equipment; replacement of shut-off device No. 7 on the transmission pipeline branch to Vilnius GDS; and connection of shut-off devices Nos. 7 and 2C to SCADA
- Replacement of the actuator of shut-off device No. 3 on the Kaunas–Šakiai transmission pipeline and connection to SCADA
- Replacement of shut-off device No. 23 on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad and connection to SCADA

Projects No. 1.16–1.18: Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The projects aim to upgrade the lightning protection systems (lightning rods and their grounding circuits) at shut-off device sites. These systems protect employees working at the facilities, as well as telemetry (SCADA) systems and other technological equipment, from lightning strikes. The aim of the projects is to replace old, worn-out and corrosion-damaged ferrous metal lightning rods with modern, new, certified hot-dip galvanised steel lightning rods and to install grounding loops consisting of deep-set vertical electrodes connected by galvanised steel strips.

Each project provides for the upgrade of lightning protection systems at the relevant shut-off device sites.

- **Project No. 1.16. Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2026**

- Shut-off device No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Kužiai GDS
- Shut-off device site No. 2 on the transmission pipeline branch to Utena GDS
- Shut-off device site No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Zapyškis GDS
- Shut-off device site No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Lekėčiai GDS
- Shut-off device site No. 3 on the Kaunas–Šakiai transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 40A on the Minsk–Vilnius–Vievis transmission pipeline

- **Project No. 1.17. Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2027**

- Shut-off device site No. 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Šakiai GDS
- Site No. J1-1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Jurbarkas GDS
- Shut-off device site No. 1-I on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 1-II on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 1-K on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 2 on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 3A on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 5B on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Inspection tool launcher chamber site No. 1 on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 6 on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Pabradė GDS

- **Project No. 1.18: Upgrade of lightning protection systems at transmission pipeline shut-off device sites in 2028**

- Shut-off device site No. 1 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 2 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 3 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 5 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 6 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 7 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 8 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 9 on the Pabradė–Visaginas transmission pipeline
- Shut-off device site No. 4 on the transmission pipeline branch to Švenčionėliai GDS

Project No. 1.19: Installation of biomethane metering stations and connection of biogas plants

Project implementation drivers:

- Customer needs
- Expansion and transformation
- Sustainability

As of March 2026, 7 customers have signed connection agreements with Amber Grid, under which connection projects are being carried out, and 1 has been issued valid preliminary connection conditions. The customers plan to connect their systems between 2026 and 2028. More information on the connection of biomethane producers' systems is provided in Section 3.2.4 of the Plan.

Project No. 1.20. Project for the replacement of fittings on the Poland–Lithuania gas interconnection (GIPL)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The objective of the GIPL reconstruction is to replace fittings installed on GIPL that do not comply with the applicable requirements with compliant fittings. All fittings made of L485QE steel must be replaced. As of the date of preparation of this document, 127 such fittings have been identified. The number of fittings to be replaced and the Project budget are not final.

It should be noted that legal proceedings are ongoing regarding the compliance of the fittings installed on GIPL and related matters. The implementation and scope of the Project will depend on the progress and outcome of these proceedings.

5.4.2. 2. Area – Optimization and Modernization of Compressor Station Capacity

The Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station (Jauniūnai GCS), built in 2010, is equipped with three compressor units with a total capacity of 34.5 MW. Between 2020 and 2023, the Jauniūnai GCS control system was modernised, and additional fire suppression and water spill protection systems were installed. Since May 2022, following the commissioning of the GIPL pipeline and the start of active gas transmission towards Poland, the Jauniūnai GCS has been operating at only 10–30% of its capacity. Amber Grid has initiated the modernisation of the Jauniūnai GCS in order to reduce technological costs and costs related to emission allowances, as well as GHG emissions. A new electric compressor unit with a capacity of up to 5 MW, together with all necessary infrastructure, is planned to be installed at the Jauniūnai GCS by Q2 2029. Once the Jauniūnai GCS capacity optimisation project is implemented, two of the existing 11.5 MW gas-powered compressor units and the newly installed electric-drive compressor unit with a capacity of up to 5 MW will be sufficient to ensure the operational reliability of the station. It is planned to relocate one of the existing 11.5 MW units to the Panevėžys GCS and use it as a backup compressor in the event of power supply failures.

The Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station (Panevėžys GCS), built in 1974, operates seven reciprocating gas compressor units with a total installed capacity of 7.7 MW. In 2017, the installation of additional combustion chambers and the modernisation of the air supply systems at the Panevėžys GCS was completed; in 2018, the modernisation of the automated control and fuel supply systems was completed; and between 2020 and 2022, the gas filters were replaced. In addition, the investment project “Modernisation of Gas Compressor Station Control Systems and Installation of a Data Centre” was completed between 2020 and 2023. The implementation of these measures ensured safer and more efficient operation of the Panevėžys GCS, resulting in an 8–10% reduction in gas consumption by the engines and in emissions released into the atmosphere.

The seven compressor units installed at the Panevėžys GCS in 1974 are worn out and technically obsolete; spare parts required for equipment repairs are no longer manufactured, and the units will no longer comply with environmental requirements. Therefore, the units currently operating at the Panevėžys GCS will no longer be able to operate after 2030, as the relevant pollution permit will not be renewed.

Currently, the technical capacity of the Kiemėnai Gas Metering Station is 90 GWh/d towards Latvia and 82 GWh/d towards Lithuania. For limited periods and under certain transmission system operating conditions, the system operators can provide technical capacities of up to 130 GWh/d from Lithuania to Latvia and up to 119 GWh/d from Latvia to Lithuania. Once the Panevėžys GCS Project is implemented, this level of technical capacity would be available on a continuous basis.

For the reasons outlined above, Amber Grid plans to install a new electric compressor unit with a capacity of approximately 10 MW at the Panevėžys GCS by Q4 2029, relocate an 11.5 MW (mechanical power) compressor unit from the Jauniūnai GCS to the Panevėžys GCS, and maintain the seven existing Panevėžys GCS compressor units in operational condition as reserve equipment for emergency or critical failure situations.

No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) May 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount in millions of euros * (total)
2.1.	Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station Capacity Optimisation	Širvintos District Municipality	Ongoing	Q4 2023	Q1 2029	28,175
2.2.	Modernization of the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station	Panevėžys District Municipality	Initiated	Q4 2024	Q4 2029	70,000

Gas compressor stations, total: 98.18* million euros

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

Below are more detailed descriptions of the Company's planned and ongoing projects for the capacity optimization and modernization of compressor stations.

Project No. 2.1. Capacity Optimization of the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization
- Sustainability

In order to compress gas more efficiently and at lower cost and to optimise the operation of the transmission system at the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station, the Company decided to implement the project “Capacity Optimisation of the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station”. The project involves the installation of a lower-capacity (up to 5 MW) electrically driven gas compressor, which would be used when operating the existing higher-capacity compressor units at the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station (two units, each with a capacity of 11.5 MW) is inefficient and impractical. The installation of the electrically driven compressor would also provide environmental benefits by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄)) and other pollutants (carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM)), as fossil fuels would no longer be burned.



Project No. 2.2. Modernization of the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization
- Sustainability

In accordance with Part 1 of Annex II to Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants, emission limit values applicable to the existing medium combustion plants at the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station will apply from 1 January 2030. From that date, the applicable emission limit value for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) will be 250 mg/Nm³ (at a compressor unit load exceeding 70%). According to the letter of 15 June 2023 from the Pollution Prevention Department of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the inventory report on ambient air pollution sources and emissions at the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station, the measured average nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emission values from the compressor units range from 1,039 to 1,319 mg/Nm³, which is approximately 4–5 times higher than the limit value applicable from 1 January 2030. The Company plans to modernise the existing gas transmission infrastructure by installing new gas compression and transmission equipment – a 10 MW electrically driven compressor unit and a gas turbine, together with all necessary auxiliary technological equipment – in compliance with applicable environmental requirements and the European Union’s Green Deal objectives. The project aims to ensure fuel diversification of the compressor units and increase the operational flexibility of the system. It is also planned to relocate one compressor unit from the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station to the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station, including the complete compressor unit and the necessary technological systems. The planned infrastructure modernisation and installation of new compression equipment will significantly reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from the compressor units. Once the planned measures have been implemented, NO_x emissions will be reduced to comply with the limit value of 250 mg/Nm³ applicable from 1 January 2030 under European Union legislation.



5.4.3. 3. Area – Modernization of Gas Distribution Stations and Gas Metering Stations

The Company currently operates 64 gas distribution stations (GDS), 1 gas metering and pressure reduction station (GMPRS), and 3 gas metering stations (GMS). When planning the modernisation of GDS, current and projected gas flows are assessed, and equipment with optimal capacity is selected to ensure the efficient use of funds allocated for modernisation. This ensures the reliable, safe and economically sound operation of the gas distribution stations and lays the groundwork for the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure.

By 2030, the Elektrėnai and Vilnius gas distribution stations are scheduled to be modernised. One of the largest planned projects is the reconstruction of the Elektrėnai Gas Distribution Station (2023–2026), which is related to AB “Ignitis Gamyba’s” need to continue the operation of power units No. 7 and No. 8. Once this project is completed, the reliability of gas supply to strategic power generation facilities will be enhanced, and the system’s flexibility and resilience to load fluctuations will be increased.

A portion of the funds is also earmarked for other investments aimed at maintaining the GDS and GMS in proper condition: modernising gas pressure reduction lines, gas metering devices, gas odourisation systems, boiler rooms and heating systems; and upgrading automation and alarm systems as well as reliable power sources (generators). These investments are necessary to ensure uninterrupted operation, prompt fault management and compliance with applicable safety and technical requirements.

A total of up to EUR 19 million is planned to be allocated for the reconstruction of gas distribution stations and gas metering stations.



No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) May 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount* (total), million EUR
3.1.	Reconstruction of the Vilnius GDS	Vilnius City Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2028	Q4 2029	5,400
3.2.	Upgrade of GDS automation and electrical systems in 2026	Marijampolė Municipality, Rietavas Municipality	Initiated	Q1 2026	2026-Q4	0.299
3.3.	Upgrade of GDS lightning protection systems in 2026	Pakruojis District Municipality, Vilnius District Municipality	Initiated	Q1 2026	2026-Q2	0.040
3.4.	Reconstruction of the Elektrėnai GDS	Elektrėnai Municipality, Alytus District Municipality, Visaginas Municipality, Jurbarkas District Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2024	2026-Q4	2,515
3.5.	Replacement of GDS power generators in 2026	Marijampolė Municipality, Panevėžys District Municipality, Kretinga District Municipality, Akmenė District Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2026	2026-Q4	0.078
3.6.	Replacement of GDS power generators in 2027	Prienai District Municipality, Šakiai District Municipality	Initiated	Q1 2027	2027-Q2	0.090

		Kaunas District Municipality Akmenė District Municipality Rietavas Municipality				
3.7.	Replacement of GDS power generators (later projects)	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2028 – Q1 2035	Q4 2035	0.723
3.8.	Upgrade of GDS boiler rooms in 2025–2026	Jurbarkas District Municipality Šakiai District Municipality Švenčionys District Municipality Birštonas Municipality Kretinga District Municipality Kaišiadorys District Municipality Šiauliai District Municipality Radviliškis District Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2025	2026–Q4	0.920
3.9.	Upgrade of GDS boiler rooms (later projects)	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2035	Q4 2035	4.717
3.10.	Upgrade of GDS odourisation systems	Utena District Municipality Anykščiai District Municipality Marijampolė Municipality Kaunas District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2030	Q4 2030	0.547
3.11.	Upgrade of GDS gas pressure regulators	Akmenė District Municipality Ukmergė District Municipality Plungė District Municipality Radviliškis District Municipality Panevėžys District Municipality	Ongoing	Q1 2026	2028–Q4	0.350
3.12.	Replacement of GDS rotary meters in 2026	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q1 2026	2026–Q4	0.080
3.13.	Upgrade of the lightning protection system at the Šakiai GDS	Šakiai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2027	2027–Q2	0.020
3.14.	Various GDS and GMS investments (electrical and automation systems, bypass lines, etc.)	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q4 2025 – Q1 2031	2031–Q2	3,178
Gas metering and distribution stations, total: 18.96* million euros						

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

Below are more detailed descriptions of the Company's planned and ongoing gas distribution station and gas metering station projects.

Project No. 3.1. Reconstruction of the Vilnius Gas Distribution Station

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project involves dismantling the non-functional section of the gas pipeline across the Neris River, which cannot be internally inspected, as well as the existing GDS and GPLU stations, thereby freeing up the right bank of the Neris River and reducing environmental and operational risks. New GDS and GPLU infrastructure will be installed on the left bank of the Neris River, with the GDS connected to 12-bar distribution networks. Modern technological solutions will be implemented to ensure a higher level of automation, remote control, real-time data monitoring and fault diagnostics.

The project aims to increase the efficiency of the natural gas transmission and distribution systems, reduce technical losses, energy consumption and operating costs. The modernised infrastructure will enable the optimisation of gas flows, reduce excess energy

consumption and improve system balancing. It will also create conditions for more effective integration of energy efficiency measures, including advanced pressure regulation and control technologies.

The project is consistent with the energy efficiency first principle established in the Law on Energy Efficiency of the Republic of Lithuania, as it provides for alternatives aimed at reducing demand and using energy resources more efficiently within the natural gas transmission system. Once the project is implemented, it will ensure a more reliable, safer and more energy-efficient gas supply to consumers and reduce environmental impacts.

Project No. 3.2. Modernization of GDS Automation and Electrical Systems in 2026

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project aims to upgrade the electrical, automated control and telemetry systems at the Rietavas and Marijampolė gas distribution stations. Since 2009, the Company has been implementing automated control and telemetry (SCADA) systems at all gas distribution stations based on a standardised concept. Standard lists of monitored process parameters have been prepared, and the response of on-duty personnel at the System Control Centre to alarm messages received via the SCADA system has been documented.

At stations built or reconstructed before 2009, the technological processes are not fully remotely controlled, which poses additional risks to the safety and reliability of the facilities. Therefore, the Company is systematically upgrading and standardising the automated control and telemetry systems of gas distribution stations built or reconstructed before 2009. The Marijampolė GDS was built in 1995 and the Rietavas GDS was reconstructed in 2008.

During the upgrade, the requirements of the updated LST EN 60079-14 standard for electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres will be implemented, and modern LED lighting solutions will be installed throughout the GDS premises and facilities.



Project No. 3.3. Modernization of the GDS's lightning protection systems (2026)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project aims to upgrade the GDS lightning protection systems (lightning rods and their grounding circuits), which protect employees working at the facilities, as well as GDS technological equipment, electrical systems and automated control and alarm systems, from lightning strikes. The aim of the project is to replace worn-out and corrosion-damaged ferrous metal lightning rods with modern, new, certified hot-dip galvanised steel lightning rods and to install grounding loops consisting of deep-set vertical electrodes connected by galvanised steel strips.

The project includes the upgrade of lightning protection systems at the Pakruojis and Nemenčinė GDS.

Project No. 3.4. Reconstruction of the Elektrėnai Gas Distribution Station

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

After assessing the technical condition of the existing Elektrėnai Gas Distribution Station (3 bar to the consumer – AB “Ignitis Gamyba”), its long period of operation and the increased risk of failures identified during the IMS assessment, a project to reconstruct the station was initiated. The existing infrastructure does not meet modern reliability and safety requirements; therefore, a fully safe and uninterrupted supply of natural gas cannot be ensured at this facility.

The project aims to reconstruct the main process equipment, including gas pressure regulation, shut-off, protection and metering systems, in order to reduce the likelihood of failures and their consequences (according to the IMS assessment, some of the equipment falls within high-risk zones).

Taking into account information provided by external stakeholders (AB “Ignitis Gamyba” and AB “Litgrid”), indicating that Units 7 and 8 of the Elektrėnai Power Plant are scheduled to remain in operation until 2030, the project includes only the reconstruction measures necessary to ensure reliable gas supply during this period.

The project also contributes to improving energy efficiency, as the modernised equipment allows for more precise regulation of gas flows, reducing technical losses and operating costs. In this way, the energy efficiency first principle established in the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania is implemented.

Project No. 3.5–3.7: Replacement of GDS Power Generators

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The projects provide for the replacement of worn-out GDS diesel generators, which have become unreliable due to their age, with modern generators. GDS backup power generators are supplied as complete sets with their control panels, which contain controllers and power grid control contactors. The properly coordinated operation of the generator, its diesel engine and the control panel ensures the proper functioning of GDS technological equipment, gas preheating systems, automated control, telemetry (SCADA) and alarm systems when the main power supply from the AB “ESO” electricity grid is lost.

When replacing generators, one of the procurement requirements is that the fuel tank capacity of the new generators must ensure at least 16 hours of operation (at 75% engine load) without refuelling. This reduces the need for GDS technicians to travel to the sites to refuel generators when the power supply from the AB “ESO” electricity grid is disrupted.

- **Project No. 3.5. Replacement of GDS Power Generators (2026)**

The project involves replacing the generators at Butrimonys (installed in 2007), Marijampolė (installed in 2008), Jurbarkas (installed in 2006), Rietavas (installed in 2008), Panevėžys II (installed in 2006), N. Akmenė (installed in 2007), and Kretinga GDS (installed in 2006).

- **Project No. 3.6. Replacement of GDS Power Generators (2027)**

The project involves replacing the generators at the Kaunas-1 GDS (installed in 2007), the Lekėčiai GDS (installed in 2008), the Prienai GDS (installed in 2008), the Šakiai GDS (installed in 2005), the Zapyškis GDS (commissioned in 2005), the Papilė GDS (commissioned in 2008), and the Visaginas GDS (commissioned in 2005).

- **Project No. 3.7. Replacement of GDS Power Generators (later projects)**

Periodic equipment upgrades (replacement of generators) are planned for 2028–2035, with equipment being replaced at GDS facilities in sequence.

Projects No. 3.8–3.9: Modernization of GDS Boiler Rooms

Incentives for project implementation:

- Reliability and optimization
- Sustainability

The need for these projects arises from significant equipment wear and tear, limited availability of spare parts, declining reliability and an increasing risk of unplanned outages. In many cases, the existing boilers operate inefficiently, fail to ensure optimal heat production management and increase both operating costs and the likelihood of process disruptions.

The projects are intended to modernise GDS heating systems in order to ensure uninterrupted operation of technological processes and reduce the high risk of unplanned shutdowns resulting from critical equipment wear and tear after more than 15 years of operation. The boilers currently in use operate in limited two-stage modes and therefore do not provide the required energy efficiency or flexible power regulation. Furthermore, due to limited or discontinued supplies of spare parts, their repair has become complicated and economically unfeasible.

In light of this, the projects provide for the installation of next-generation cascade heating systems with a greater number of boilers and redundant dual pumps. This solution will ensure high system reliability, operational continuity and the ability to flexibly modulate thermal output according to actual technological needs. The cascade system will allow loads to be efficiently distributed among the units, reduce the impact of a single unit failure on the operation of the entire system and enable an uninterrupted gas heating process even under critical loads.

Modern boilers and advanced control systems will ensure more precise regulation of heat production, reduce fuel consumption and minimise heat losses. The optimised operating mode will also reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It will also enable more efficient real-time management of energy consumption, implementing the energy efficiency first principle established in applicable legislation.

The modernisation of GDS heating systems will create efficient, reliable and sustainable technological infrastructure that ensures a stable gas heating process and reliable operation of the entire gas transmission system.

- **Project No. 3.8. Modernization of GDS Boiler Houses (2025–2026)**

The project aims to modernize the GDS boiler houses in Birštonas, Daugėliai, Kretinga, Jurbarkas, Palanga, Pravieniškės, Radviliškis, Šakiai, and Švenčionėliai.

- **Project No. 3.9. Modernization of GDS Boiler Houses (later projects)**

The project provides for the phased upgrade of GDS boiler rooms and heating systems between 2027 and 2035 at a number of gas distribution stations operated by the Company. The project involves the systematic upgrade of technically obsolete heating units that have been in operation for more than 15 years, replacing existing inefficient equipment with limited operational capabilities with modern technological solutions.

Project No. 3.10: Modernization of GDS Odorization Systems

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project aims to upgrade the odourisation systems at the Utena, Anykščiai, Marijampolė and Girininkai GDS by replacing outdated and unreliable equipment (controllers and pumps) and installing more modern solutions featuring larger-capacity working tanks (approximately 100 litres), larger vapour filters and dual pumps (operating and backup).

The limitations of the existing equipment (insufficient capacity, inadequate backup and issues related to safe tank replacement) pose operational risks, lead to frequent additional service calls and increase the likelihood of inadequate odourisation. Upgrading the systems will ensure a more reliable and stable odourisation process, reduce the risk of disruptions and emergencies, improve employee safety and increase energy efficiency through more precise odorant dosing.

Implementing these solutions will increase the reliability of the odourisation process, reduce the risk of disruptions, improve employee safety, ensure more efficient odorant dosing based on actual gas consumption and reduce operating costs. The project will also contribute to improving energy efficiency, as the modernised equipment allows for more precise odorant dosing based on actual gas flows, prevents excessive consumption and optimises technological processes. This creates conditions for more efficient system operation, lower energy and material losses and compliance with the energy efficiency first principle.

Project No. 3.11. Upgrade of GDS Gas Pressure Regulators

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project involves upgrading gas pressure regulators at the Plungė, Biržai, Radviliškis, Raguva and Ukmergė GDS, replacing technically worn-out and obsolete equipment for which production has been discontinued with modern solutions that meet current technical and safety requirements. The regulators currently in operation have been in use for more than 20 years, and the supply of spare parts is limited or has ceased entirely, thereby increasing the complexity of operation and maintenance and the risk of unplanned disruptions. In light of this, the project aims to ensure the reliable, safe and uninterrupted operation of the gas transmission system while reducing technological and operational risks.

The project will also significantly contribute to improving energy efficiency. Next-generation regulators have lower technical losses and greater operational precision, thereby reducing gas leakage and energy losses. This reduces natural gas consumption for technological purposes and lowers greenhouse gas emissions. This is consistent with the energy efficiency first principle, as priority is given to solutions that reduce energy demand and improve the efficiency of existing infrastructure.

Upon completion of the project, the reliability and safety of the gas transmission system will be enhanced, the likelihood of emergency disruptions will be reduced, operating costs will be optimised and the long-term efficient operation of the system will be ensured.

Project No. 3.12. Replacement of GDS Rotary Meters in 2026

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project provides for the upgrade of GDS rotary meters by replacing the existing 17 meters that do not have a bypass line. Currently, if a meter becomes jammed, the gas supply to consumers may be interrupted. To increase system reliability and ensure uninterrupted gas supply, it is planned to install rotary meters with an integrated bypass function. If a meter malfunctions, the bypass line would automatically activate, allowing gas supply to consumers to continue without interruption.

The project also contributes to improving energy efficiency, as modern meters ensure more accurate measurement of gas flows and more optimal system management, reduce technical losses and enable more efficient planning of network loads. This is consistent with the energy efficiency first principle by implementing solutions that help reduce demand and make more effective use of existing infrastructure.

Project No. 3.13. Upgrade of the Lightning Protection System at the Šakiai GDS

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

The project aims to upgrade the lightning protection system (lightning rods and their grounding circuits) at the Šakiai GDS, which protects employees working at the facility, as well as GDS technological equipment, electrical systems and automated control and alarm systems, from lightning strikes. The aim of the project is to replace worn-out and corrosion-damaged ferrous metal lightning rods with modern, new, certified hot-dip galvanised steel lightning rods and to install grounding loops consisting of buried vertical electrodes connected by galvanised steel strips.

In accordance with the applicable requirements for the installation of lightning protection systems, the dimensions of the structures located on the GDS site will be assessed. In accordance with the methodology approved by the Company for identifying potentially explosive zones, the potentially explosive zones created by the existing technological equipment will also be identified and assessed, and a new lightning rod and its grounding loop will be designed and installed.

Project No. 3.14. Various GDS and GMS investments (electrical and automation systems, A. Panerių-1 GDS bypass line, etc.)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

It is planned to upgrade the electrical, automated control and telemetry systems at the Visaginas and Panevėžys II GDS in accordance with a standardised concept. Following the upgrade, a sufficient range of technological equipment parameters will be transmitted to the SCADA system to enable remote control of the technological processes at the stations. During the upgrade, the requirements of the updated LST EN 60079-14 standard for electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres will be implemented, and modern LED lighting solutions will be installed on the station sites and within the premises.

It is planned to replace the shut-off devices and safety relief valve on the bypass line of the A. Paneriai-1 Gas Distribution Station, which have been in operation since 2005 and are now obsolete and worn out, with spare parts no longer available. The existing valves may fail to close after activation, posing a risk of natural gas leakage into the atmosphere. Installing modern and reliable devices will ensure tightness and proper operation, improve the security of gas supply and reduce unaccounted-for gas losses, thereby contributing to energy efficiency.

Video surveillance systems are planned to be installed at GDS facilities where they are not yet in place. Video cameras with integrated video analytics solutions will be installed. This will enhance perimeter security at GDS and GMS facilities against unauthorised access. The project is divided into two phases. In 2026, video surveillance systems will be installed at critical GDS facilities and, in 2027, at all other GDS facilities.

5.4.4. 4. Area – Corrosion Protection

Approximately 0.42 million euros per year is projected to be allocated for the modernization of corrosion protection systems during the 2026–2034 period. Additionally, nearly 0.5 million euros is projected to be spent on installing equipment for the remote monitoring of corrosion rate sensors without data storage.

No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) March 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount* in millions of euros (total)
4.1.	Upgrade of Cathodic Protection Stations and Reconstruction of Cathodic Protection Unit (CPU) Anodes in 2026	>5 municipalities	Initiated	Q1 2026	2026-Q4	0.420
4.2.	Upgrade of Cathodic Protection Stations and Reconstruction of Cathodic Protection Unit (CPU) Anodes (Later Projects)	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2027 – Q1 2035	2035-Q4	3,780
4.3.	Corrosion rate data loggers	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q1 2026	2026-Q4	0.475
Corrosion protection, total: 4.25* million euros						

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

Below are more detailed descriptions of the Company's planned and ongoing corrosion protection projects.

Projects No. 4.1–4.2: Upgrade of Cathodic Protection Stations and Reconstruction of Cathodic Protection Unit

Motivations for Project Implementation

- Reliability and optimization

It is planned to install or reconstruct approximately 60 cathodic protection test posts per year and to reconstruct up to 3 anode groundbeds. The need for this project arises from the deterioration of the existing infrastructure, the inconvenient location of some facilities and the need to ensure the reliable and effective operation of the pipeline cathodic protection system. The new test posts will be installed in more convenient and easily accessible locations, allowing measurements to be carried out more quickly, reducing maintenance time and increasing operational efficiency. Measurement cables will also be replaced, ensuring more accurate and stable measurement data as well as more reliable system monitoring. The reconstruction of the existing anode groundbeds will ensure the required protective current to protect the pipeline against corrosion, thereby reducing the risk of accidents and extending the service life of the infrastructure. The modernised system will enable more precise control of cathodic protection parameters, prevent excessive energy consumption and contribute to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle in the natural gas transmission system. The project will also help improve the appearance of the facilities and enhance the overall reliability of the infrastructure.

Project No. 4.3. Corrosion Rate Data Loggers

Incentives for Project Implementation

- Reliability and Optimization

It is planned to install remote monitoring equipment for corrosion rate sensors, allowing all measurements to be taken and monitored remotely. The need for this project arises from the inefficiency of the current measurement process, which requires staff to physically travel to sites, install measurement equipment and remove it after a certain period. Once the project is implemented,

staff will no longer need to travel to sites to install and remove measurement equipment, thereby reducing labour time, transport and operating costs while improving employee safety. In addition, continuous monitoring of corrosion rates will be ensured, allowing measurement data to be collected every day of the year rather than only during a limited two-week period, as is currently the case. Remote monitoring will enable faster identification of potential changes in corrosion rates, facilitate informed decision-making and allow for more effective management of pipeline protection measures. The project contributes to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle by optimising operational processes, reducing unnecessary travel and enabling more efficient use of energy and other resources in the natural gas transmission system. The project also indirectly contributes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets, as reduced travel and more efficient infrastructure maintenance will lower emissions associated with operations.



Monitoring station with remote corrosion rate sensor measurement equipment

5.4.5. 5. Area – Telemetry (SCADA) and Communication Systems

The gas transmission system's telemetry (SCADA) system enables remote monitoring of technological processes and remote control of key technological equipment at shut-off devices, GDS, GMS, GMPRS, GPLU and GCS facilities. All GDS, GMS, GMPRS, GPLU and GCS facilities are connected to the telemetry system, and 309 shut-off devices are remotely controlled through the system.

No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) March 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount* (total), million EUR
5.1.	Implementation of LoRaWAN Technology for Wireless Transmission of Facility Monitoring Parameters (Facility Location)	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q1 2024	Q1 2024	0.450
5.2.	Connection of Shut-off Devices to SCADA (Phase I)	Širvintos District Municipality Šiauliai District Municipality Jonava District Municipality Elektrėnai Municipality Panevėžys District Municipality Pasvalys District Municipality Ukmergė District Municipality Vilnius City Municipality	Ongoing	Q4 2024	Q3 2026	1,613
5.3.	Integration of Telemetry Equipment at Sites No. 1-I and No. 1-II of the Šakiai–Jurbarkas Transmission Pipeline and Dismantling of Telemetry Equipment at Site No. 1K	Šakiai District Municipality	Prospective	Q1 2026	Q4 2026	0.070
5.4.	Upgrade of Telemetry Controllers at GDS and Shut-off Devices	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q1 2026	Q4 2028	2,009
5.5.	Remote Signalling System	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2026	Q1 2030	8,000
5.6.	Upgrade of Communication Equipment Used to Connect Shut-off Devices to the SCADA System from 4G to 5G due to Discontinued Support	>5 municipalities	Prospective	Q1 2027	Q3 2027	0.145
5.7.	Connection of Shut-off Devices to SCADA (Phase II)	Panevėžys District Municipality Pasvalys District Municipality Šiauliai District Municipality	Prospective	Q4 2027	Q4 2028	1,970

Akmenė District
Municipality
Telšiai District
Municipality
Rietavas
Municipality
Kaunas District
Municipality

Telemetry, SCADA, and communication systems, total: 14.26* million euros

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

Below are more detailed descriptions of the Company's planned and ongoing telemetry and communication system projects.

Project No. 5.1. Implementation of LoRaWAN Technology for a Wireless Transmission System to Monitor Facility Parameters

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

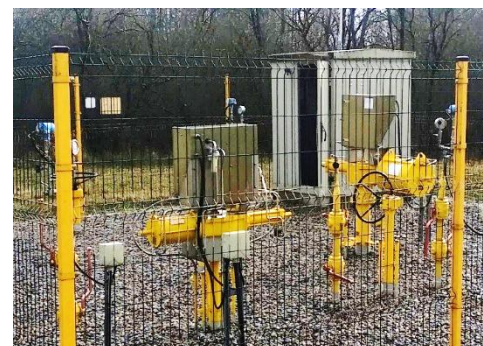
Remote monitoring and recording of the status of shut-off devices that are not remotely controlled is currently limited to information provided by on-site maintenance personnel by telephone to the on-duty System Control Centre engineer. This method of information transmission is inefficient and carries a high risk of human error. Connecting IoT devices to the existing telemetry system equipment would require significant modifications to the existing infrastructure and would only be possible within a very limited range.

Project No. 5.2. Connection of Shut-off Devices to SCADA (Phase I)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and Optimization

Following the accident in Pasvalys, specialists from the Company's System Control Centre and the Electrical and Automation Department conducted a thorough analysis of the entire gas transmission system operated by the Company with the aim of reducing the time required to localise potential accidents. A total of 46 shut-off devices were identified that should be connected to the telemetry (SCADA) system to enable remote control. It was determined that 23 shut-off devices are suitable for connection to the telemetry (SCADA) system, i.e. the devices themselves do not need to be replaced, of which 14 are high priority and 9 are medium priority. The connection of 14 shut-off devices to SCADA is scheduled for 2025–2026 (Phase I of the project), while the connection of the remaining 9 shut-off devices is scheduled for 2027–2028 (Phase II of the project).



The project provides for the connection of the following shut-off devices to the telemetry (SCADA) system:

- Shut-off devices Nos. 2G-1 and 3G-1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Grigiškės GDS;
- Shut-off device No. 35 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline and shut-off device No. 236 on the Panevėžys–Vilnius transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 41 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline and shut-off device No. 239 on the Panevėžys–Vilnius transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 1 at Lapkasiai GPLU;
- Shut-off devices Nos. 3C and 4C on the transmission pipeline branch to Jonava GDS;
- Shut-off device No. 5 on the transmission pipeline to Kaliningrad;
- Shut-off devices Nos. 1-I and 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Pasvalys GDS;
- Shut-off devices Nos. 1-I and 1-II on the transmission pipeline branch to Tautišiai GDS.

Project No. 5.3. Integration of Telemetry Equipment at Shut-off Device Sites Nos. 1-I and 1-II on the Šakiai–Jurbarkas Transmission Pipeline and Dismantling of Telemetry Equipment at Shut-off Device Site No. 1K

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

Currently, each of the three adjacent shut-off device sites is equipped with separate telemetry system equipment: a telemetry equipment container, a telemetry equipment cabinet and power supply equipment. Remote control of shut-off device No. 1K via the telemetry system is unnecessary, while the use of separate telemetry equipment to control the adjacent shut-off devices Nos. 1-I and 1-II is redundant. The project aims to ensure the control and monitoring of parameters of shut-off devices Nos. 1-I and 1-II from a single telemetry equipment cabinet, install a redundant communication solution and replace the telemetry controller with a newer model.

Project No. 5.4. Upgrade of Telemetry Controllers at GDS and Shut-off Devices

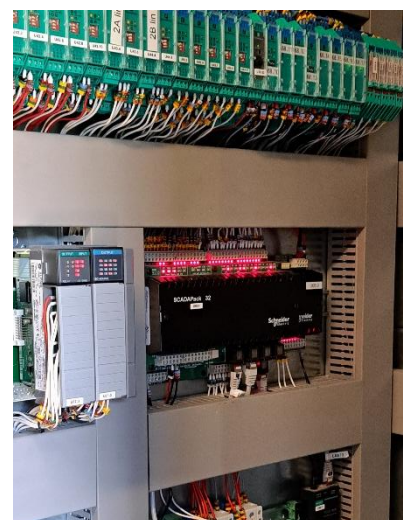
Motivations for project implementation:

- Reliability and Optimization

The Company currently operates 226 telemetry (SCADA) system controllers for the remote control and monitoring of parameters at gas transmission system facilities (GDS, GMS, GPLU and shut-off devices). These include SCADAPack 32, SCADAPack 350 and SCADAPack 357 models. They are installed at all GDS, GMS, GCS and GPLU facilities. A total of 309 shut-off devices are controlled directly through these controllers.

The manufacturer has discontinued production of the SCADAPack 3XX controllers due to the planned end of their life cycle. Support for these controllers will be discontinued in 2028. According to the ISO 27001 Information Security Management Standard, unsupported IT equipment, for which security updates are no longer released or installed, poses unacceptable cybersecurity risks. The SCADA system is the primary information system of the Company's Critical Information Infrastructure (CII).

The project provides for the replacement of all telemetry controllers used in the Company's gas transmission system with next-generation controllers and the transition to the more secure DNP3 data transmission protocol, which incorporates data integrity protection mechanisms.



Project No. 5.5. Remote Signalling System

Motivations for Project Implementation:

- Reliability and Optimization

In accordance with the frequency specified in the Natural Gas Transmission System Operation Rules, the condition of transmission pipeline routes is currently visually inspected twice a year by driving, walking or flying along the route. This monitoring frequency does not allow activities that may directly affect pipeline integrity, such as excavation works, timber loading, heavy vehicle traffic or changes in soil structure, to be identified and addressed in a timely manner. As a result, violations may remain undetected for up to six months, significantly increasing the risk of incidents and posing a threat to the uninterrupted supply of natural gas to consumers.

The Company has identified strategically important, critical sections of transmission pipelines where, in the event of an uncontrolled gas leak caused by a pipeline rupture and an unplanned interruption of gas flow in the affected section, it would not be technically possible to ensure gas supply via alternative routes. It is proposed to install a remote signalling system in these sections, operating 24/7, which would detect changes in the acoustic background within the transmission pipeline protection zone associated with excavation works, vehicle traffic, ground movement or gas leaks.

Upon receiving an indication of a potential violation of the established requirements within the protection zone, a Company employee would be able to arrive at the specified location promptly, within approximately 60 minutes, and take appropriate action, thereby preventing a potential incident.

Project No. 5.6. Upgrade of Communication Equipment Used to Connect Shut-off Devices to SCADA from 4G to 5G

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The Company uses Teltonika RUT950/951 4G modem routers for data transmission within its telemetry (SCADA) system. Manufacturer support for these devices will end in 2027. According to the ISO 27001 Information Security Management Standard, unsupported IT equipment, for which security updates are no longer released or installed, poses unacceptable cybersecurity risks. The SCADA system is the primary information system of the Company's Critical Information Infrastructure (CII).

The project aims to replace all unsupported modem routers while transitioning to a more advanced mobile communication technology – 5G.

Project No. 5.7. Connection of Shut-off Devices to SCADA (Phase II)

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

Following the accident in Pasvalys, specialists from the Company's System Control Centre and the Electrical and Automation Department conducted a thorough analysis of the entire gas transmission system operated by the Company with the aim of reducing the time required to localise potential accidents. A total of 46 shut-off devices were identified that should be connected to the telemetry (SCADA) system to enable remote control. It was determined that 23 shut-off devices are suitable for connection to the telemetry (SCADA) system, i.e. the devices themselves do not need to be replaced, of which 14 are high priority and 9 are medium priority. The connection of 14 shut-off devices to SCADA is scheduled for 2025–2026 (Phase I of the project), while the connection of the remaining 9 shut-off devices is scheduled for 2027–2028 (Phase II of the project).

The project provides for the connection of the following shut-off devices to the telemetry (SCADA) system:

- Shut-off device No. 242 on the Panevėžys–Riga transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 21 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 44 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 49 on the Ivacevičiai–Vilnius–Riga transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 5 on the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 1 on the transmission pipeline branch to Papilė GDS;
- Shut-off device No. 7 on the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 9 on the Šiauliai–Klaipėda transmission pipeline;
- Shut-off device No. 2 on the transmission pipeline branch to Kėdainiai GDS.

5.4.6. 6. Area – Other (measuring instruments, SCADA IT systems, physical and cybersecurity, GHG-reducing mobile equipment, inventory, etc.)

Approximately 8.33 million euros are planned to be used for the acquisition, restoration, and maintenance of various other transmission system accessories and equipment.

The company plans to purchase equipment that will reduce GHG emissions while improving operational efficiency. Approximately 5.5 million euros are earmarked for this purpose. Additionally, 2 million euros are earmarked for the modernization of chromatographs,

Approximately 0.83 million euros is planned to be used for the purchase of other equipment.

No.	Investment Name	Location (Municipality)	Status (progress) March 2026	Start of Project / Investment	End of project / investment	Amount* (total), million EUR
6.1.	Replacement and modification of chromatographs	>5 municipalities	Ongoing	Q1 2026	Q4 2029	2,030
6.2.	Expansion of CyberArk's Privileged User Control System	-	Ongoing	Q1 2025	Q3 2026	0.310
6.3.	SCADA IT system upgrade, version update, and development	-	Ongoing	Q1 2026 – Q1 2030	Q4 2030	0.480
6.4.	Purchase of a mobile compressor	-	Ongoing	Q4 2023	Q4 2027	3,500
6.5.	Purchase of pressure drilling equipment and spare parts	-	Ongoing	Q1 2024	Q1 2026	1,723
6.6.	Purchase of gas combustion equipment	-	Ongoing	Q2 2024	Q2 2026	0.287
6.7–12.	Resilience Program					–**
	Other (metering equipment, SCADA IT systems, GHG-reducing mobile equipment, reserve stocks, etc.), total:					8.33* million euros

* Planned amounts for 2026–2035 and actual expenses incurred through 2025

** The company, in cooperation with the relevant authorities, is currently assessing the full scope of the resilience program and the investment needs. Given that the scope of the program is still being finalized, no final decision has been made regarding funding sources, and the program information is sensitive with regard to the resilience of critical infrastructure – potential investments in the resilience program are not disclosed in the network development plan.

More detailed descriptions of some of the investments in this category are provided below.

Project No. 6.1. Replacement and Modernization of Chromatographs

Motivations for project implementation:

- Reliability and optimization

Following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 13 June 2024, transmission system operators are required to publish daily measured values of the gross calorific value and Wobbe index of natural gas, as well as methane, oxygen and hydrogen concentrations, at all cross-border entry points of the transmission system. This obligation has applied since 5 February 2025. In line with the European Union's Energy System Integration Strategy and the objectives set out in the National Energy Independence Strategy, the Company began injecting biomethane into the natural gas transmission system in 2022. The existing chromatographs (16 units) installed at cross-border and domestic entry/exit points of the transmission system can no longer ensure compliance with the requirements of LST EN ISO 6976 "Natural Gas – Calculation of Calorific Values, Density, Relative Density and Wobbe Indices from Composition", as they do not measure hydrogen concentration, resulting in inaccurate determination of the calorific value of gas, i.e. its energy value. Currently, 13 chromatographs installed in the transmission system are worn out and have been operating continuously for more than 10 years (i.e. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). As a result, their operation has recently become unreliable, with frequent malfunctions. The project "Replacement and Modernisation of Chromatographs" aims to ensure more accurate natural gas metering in energy units in accordance with applicable legislation and standards by installing 12 new chromatographs at internal physical exit points (Jonava GDS, Kaunas-1 GDS, Šiauliai GDS, Elektrėnai GDS, Panevėžys-2 GDS, Pasvalys GDS, Vilnius GDS, Klaipėda-2 GDS, Jauniūnai CA, Rietavas CA, Ukmergė GDS and Mažeikiai GMS) to replace worn-out chromatographs, as well as by replacing 2 chromatographs at Kiemėnai GMS and 2 chromatographs at Santaka GMPRS used for gas metering at cross-border points.



Project No. 6.2. Expansion of the CyberArk Privileged User Control System

Project implementation drivers:

- Reliability and optimization

The project provides for the acquisition and implementation of a privileged user control system for a larger number of users. Currently, the CyberArk privileged user control system is used to access some of the Company's YSII information systems. The Company does not have a privileged user control system for non-YSII information systems.

ObserveIT software, which is no longer supported by the manufacturer, is used to monitor contractors' remote access activities (for session recording only). This software is not a fully fledged privileged user control system, and upgrading it would not be economically justified.

Due to the licensing limitations of the existing tools, they cannot ensure the control and logging of access to the Company's IT infrastructure required for both internal users and external users (contractors).

Project No. 6.3. SCADA IT System Upgrade, Version Update, and Development

Motivations for Project Implementation:

- Reliability and Optimization

Project No. 6.4. Purchase of a Mobile Compressor

Motivations for project implementation:

- Sustainability
- Reliability and Optimization

One of the Company's key strategic objectives is to reduce its GHG impact by 30% by 2026 and by 50% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. To achieve these objectives, a GHG impact reduction action plan through 2030 was developed, one of the measures being the acquisition of a mobile gas compressor (MGC).

The MGC is considered a highly effective measure for reducing GHG emissions and gas losses (controlled releases), while also reducing operating costs associated with gas procurement during repairs of gas pipelines and their associated facilities. The newly acquired equipment will operate over a wider pressure range than the MGC currently in use, with the new MGC designed to operate within a pressure range of 0.5–54 bar. The new MGC will therefore contribute to the smooth and reliable operation of the Company and enable operations to be carried out more efficiently.

In 2025, an international market survey was launched and the procurement process for a new MGC was initiated. The project is expected to be completed, with the equipment acquired, by the end of Q4 2027.

Project No. 6.5. Procurement of pressure drilling equipment and spare parts

Project Implementation Incentives:

- Sustainability
- Reliability and optimization

One of the Company's key strategic objectives is to reduce its GHG impact by 30% by 2026 and by 50% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. Stopple equipment is considered a highly effective measure for reducing GHG emissions.

The objective is to acquire and use modern Stopple equipment designed for the maintenance, repair and modification of pipeline systems without interrupting operations. Stopple technology enables pipeline sections to be temporarily isolated while maintaining an uninterrupted gas supply, thereby reducing gas releases into the environment. The complete set of equipment is expected to be received in Q2 2026 and tested during repair works.

Project No. 6.6. Purchase of Gas Flaring Equipment**Project implementation drivers:**

- Sustainability

In line with greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, AB "Amber Grid" is acquiring gas flaring equipment. When individual sections of transmission pipelines are prepared for repair or fault rectification, the natural gas remaining in the pipelines is currently released into the atmosphere through blowdown stacks. Once the gas flaring equipment is acquired, this gas will no longer be vented directly into the atmosphere but will instead be flared, thereby preventing the direct release of methane (CH₄) into the environment. The flaring process will produce carbon dioxide (CO₂), whose impact on climate change is significantly lower – approximately 28 times lower – than that of methane. For this reason, the solution is considered an effective measure for reducing the Company's GHG emissions and the associated adverse environmental impact.

The implementation of the project is also related to compliance with regulatory requirements. The European Union regulation on the reduction of methane emissions, which has entered into force, establishes stricter requirements for the management of methane emissions in the energy sector, including the control and reduction of planned and unplanned gas releases. The acquisition of gas flaring equipment will help ensure compliance with these requirements and reduce potential regulatory risks.

A contract for the acquisition of gas flaring equipment has already been signed, and delivery of the equipment is scheduled by 3 July 2026. Once the project is implemented, the sustainability of the Company's operations will be enhanced, its adverse environmental impact will be reduced and compliance with applicable legislation will be ensured.

Project No. 6.7-12. Resilience Program

In response to the increased risk of physical and cyber threats in the region, the Company, as the operator of critical infrastructure of importance to national security, plans to invest in strengthening its resilience. The projects under the Resilience Programme include physical measures to enhance infrastructure resilience, such as increased security, barriers, surveillance and other measures at facilities operated by the Company. Another important element is the advance procurement of backup equipment that could be rapidly deployed to restore infrastructure. The Company also aims to strengthen the cybersecurity of the systems it operates. Although the Resilience Programme is already underway, its detailed scope is being coordinated with Lithuanian state authorities. Given the sensitive nature of the Programme in relation to infrastructure critical to national security, the ongoing assessment of funding options and the continuing coordination of the Programme's future scope, information on resilience measures is disclosed only to a limited extent and is not detailed in the Plan. More detailed information will be disclosed once final decisions on the implementation of the Programme have been made, provided that the information is determined not to be confidential.

06

Summary of Gas Network Development Investments for 2026–2035



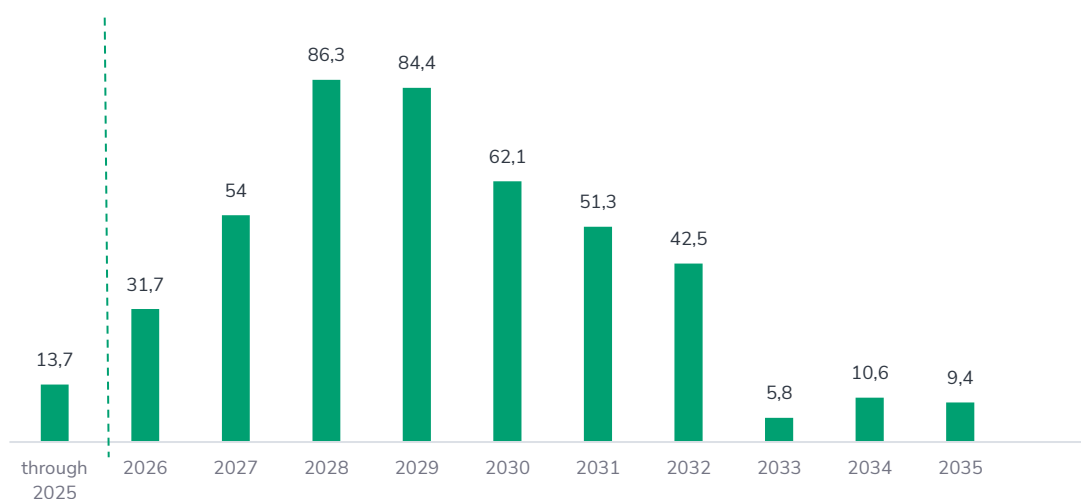
6. Gas Network Development Investments for 2026–2035

Total investments in network development already underway and planned under the Plan will amount to 451.8 million euros. This is 251.8 million euros, or 2.3 times more than was planned in the 2024–2033 plan (200 million euros).

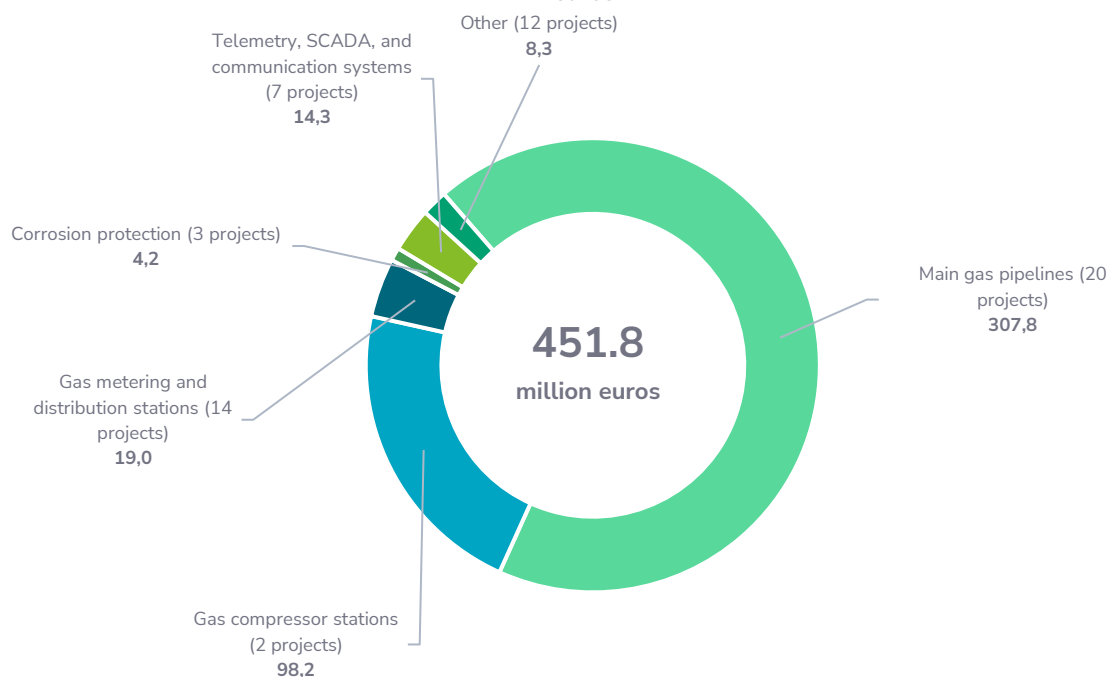
Of these investments, 390.1 million euros (86%) are for projects already underway or scheduled to begin by 2028, while 61.7 million euros (14%) are scheduled to begin in 2029 and beyond.

Each year during the 2026–2035 period, the company plans to invest an average of 43.8 million euros. The chart below shows the annual breakdown of investments.

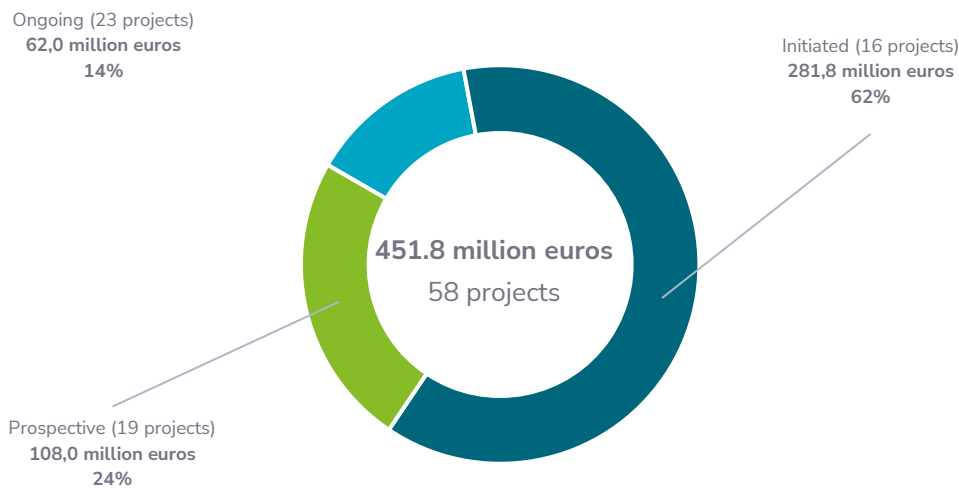
Annual investments projected in the 2026–2035 network expansion plan: 451.8 million EUR, including the portion of ongoing investments made through 2025



Planned investments under the 2026–2035 network expansion plan, in millions of euros



Breakdown of Projects in the 2026–2035 Network Expansion Plan by Status, %

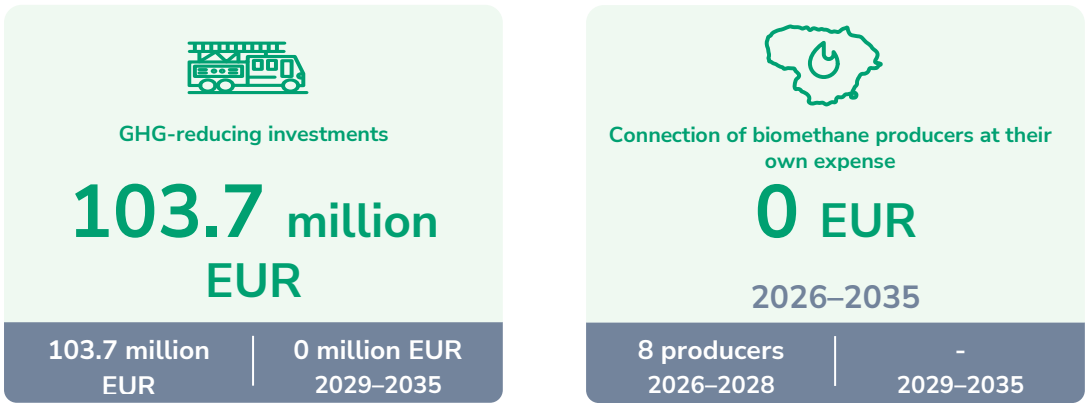


It should be noted that the Company’s planned investments presented in this network development plan are not final and reflect a forecast as of the date the Plan was prepared. The actual investment volume may vary depending on the results of procurement, inflation, project implementation feasibility, regulatory changes, and other factors.

In addition, the Company, in cooperation with relevant authorities, is currently assessing the full scope of the resilience program and investment needs. Given that the scope of the program is still being finalized, no final decision has been made regarding funding sources, and the program information is sensitive in terms of critical infrastructure resilience – potential investments for the resilience program are not disclosed in the network development plan.

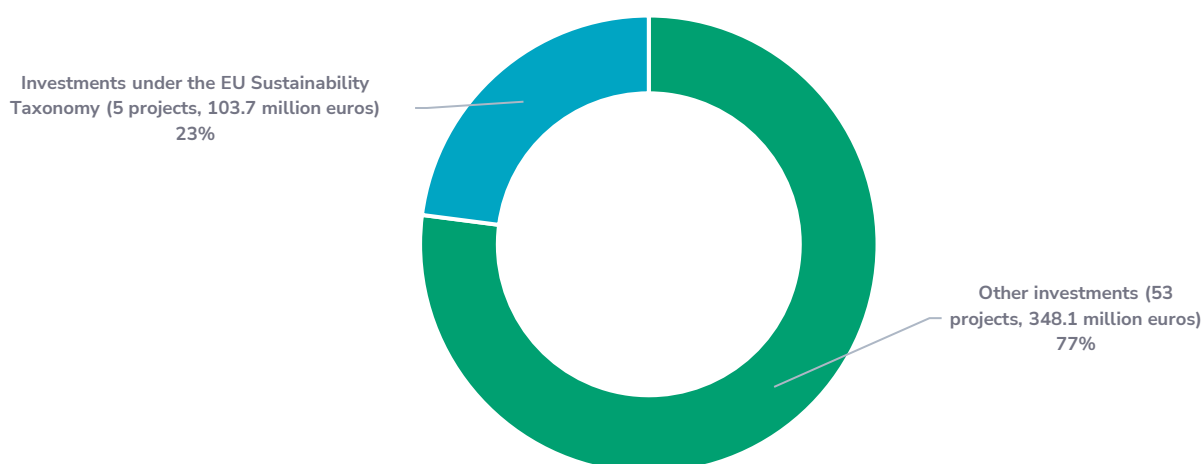
6.1. Investments Contributing to the Achievement of Sustainability Goals

When making investments in the network, the Company strives to implement them sustainably, ensuring minimal environmental impact, the longevity of the infrastructure, and a reduction in GHG emissions for both itself and the customers using its services. 5 The Company’s planned investments (projects) comply with the requirements of the EU Sustainability Taxonomy. In terms of the number of grouped projects, this would represent approximately 8%; in terms of total value, approximately 21.8% of all investments under the Plan.



* Excluding the biogas producer connected to the transmission system in March 2026

Investments in the 2026–2035 network expansion plan that meet the requirements of the EU Sustainability Taxonomy, %



In analysing its operations, Amber Grid identifies the following greenhouse gas (GHG) emission scopes:

Scope 1: direct emissions from fuel combustion in stationary and mobile equipment, controlled gas releases and fugitive emissions;

Scope 2: indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heat;

Scope 3: indirect emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, the extraction and transportation of fuels consumed, waste generation and disposal, business travel and employee commuting.

In 2025, the largest GHG emissions from the Company's operations were attributable to Scopes 1 and 3. The largest sources of Scope 1 emissions were fuel combustion in stationary equipment, controlled natural gas releases and fugitive natural gas emissions. The largest sources of Scope 3 emissions were purchased goods and services, expenditure/investment in capital goods, and the extraction and transportation of fuels consumed. As a priority, the Company has chosen to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which it can influence most directly by changing the types of energy it uses or implementing GHG reduction measures.

One of the Company's key strategic objectives is to reduce its GHG impact by 30% by 2026 and by 50% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. To achieve these objectives, a GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan through 2030 was developed, setting out measures to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, their implementation timelines, required investments and preliminary costs. During the 2026–2035 period, the Company plans to implement projects in the transmission network which, while also contributing to other strategic objectives, correspond to measures included in the GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan:

- optimization of gas compressor capacity at the Jauniūnai and Panevėžys compressor stations, and, in part, the replacement of gas compressors with electric ones.

In addition to the measure described above, under the GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan, the Company plans to implement other measures that are not directly related to the development of the transmission network but will require investment and staff resources:

- acquisition of hot tapping equipment (Stoppole) for gas pipeline reconstruction and repair;
- acquisition of sleeve installation equipment for gas pipeline repairs;
- acquisition of a new mobile gas compressor;
- increasing the share of "green" energy in the Company's energy consumption as much as possible (e.g. the use of biogas with guarantees of origin in compressors and boilers at gas distribution stations);
- acquisition and use of gas flaring equipment during works;
- use of remote technologies (e.g. drones, OGI cameras and FID) to detect gas leaks;
- replacement of vehicles with less polluting alternatives (electric and hybrid vehicles);
- use of electricity generated exclusively from renewable energy sources.

It is preliminarily estimated that the total investment required for all the measures listed above will amount to approximately EUR 103.69 million by 2030 and will also entail additional operating costs.

In accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, it is estimated that the combined effect of these measures will reduce GHG emissions by 53% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. Furthermore, based on the SBTi modelling tool, it is projected that the implementation of the measures listed above, the introduction of new GHG reduction measures and lower

consumption of non-renewable energy resources resulting from compressor optimisation would enable GHG emissions to be reduced by 79.7% annually between 2031 and 2040 compared to 2019 levels.

This represents the maximum potential reduction achievable through these measures. In practice, GHG reductions may differ from those presented in the Plan, as they will depend on the effectiveness of each measure, the scale of its implementation, and the implementation and effectiveness of other related measures.

Actions taken by the Company in 2025 to implement the GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan:

1. A contract was signed for the design and installation of an electric compressor required for the reconstruction of the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station (GCS). Design work has commenced.
2. An international market survey was launched and the procurement process for a new mobile gas compressor was initiated.
3. A contract was signed for the acquisition of gas flaring equipment.
4. A contract was signed for the acquisition of specialised equipment (Stopple); manufacturing of the equipment and employee training have commenced.
5. The procurement of biogas for use at the Company's facilities (in boilers and for compressor operation) was initiated.
6. The Environmental Protection Agency issued a screening conclusion "On the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Modernisation of the Panevėžys Gas Compressor Station".
7. Site-level methane emission measurements using a drone were carried out at the Jauniūnai Gas Compressor Station

On 13 June 2024, Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942 entered into force. The Regulation not only requires the Company to comply with stringent requirements but also promotes the development of a zero-methane-emissions culture. It also supports the implementation and widespread application of measures included in the GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan, as many of the measures set out in the Plan are specifically aimed at reducing methane emissions.

The Company's strategy sets an objective of achieving net-zero GHG emissions and becoming climate neutral by 2050. To achieve this objective, for the 2031–2050 period the Company plans to set new annual GHG reduction targets, including Scope 3 emissions, and develop a new GHG neutrality action plan. Accordingly, during 2031–2050, the Company will aim to apply the measures set out in the GHG Impact Reduction Action Plan through 2030 to their full extent, as well as to plan and begin implementing new measures to reduce and/or neutralise direct and indirect environmental impacts (e.g. sequestration, CO₂ capture, etc.).

6.2. Sources of Investment Financing

When planning sources of investment financing, the company is guided by the following key assumptions:

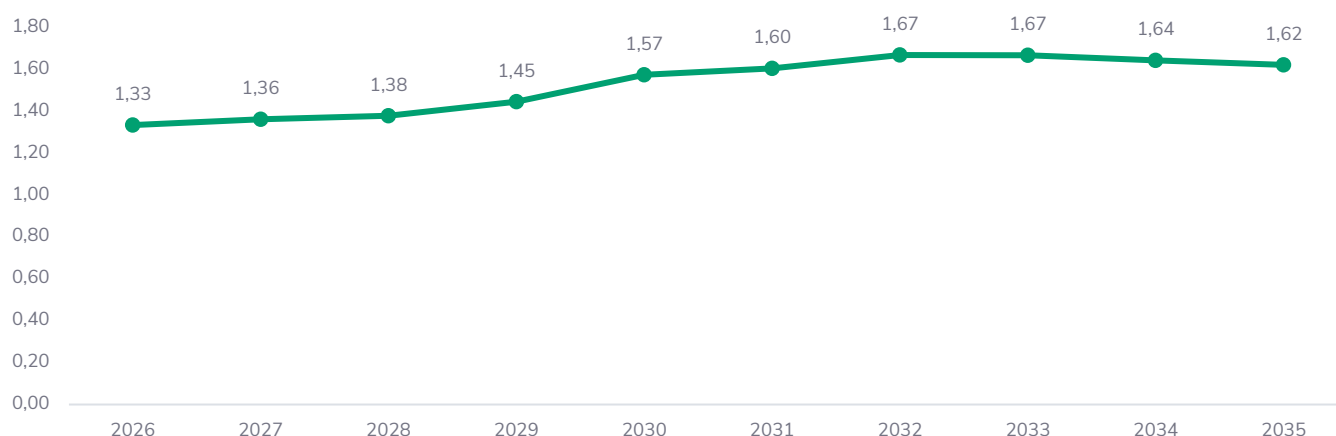
- Investments are expected to be financed from depreciation funds;
- If investments exceed the level of depreciation included in prices, they are financed with borrowed funds

Investments are expected to be financed from equity and borrowed funds.

6.3. Impact of Investments on the Transmission Tariff

To assess the impact of investments planned for 2026–2035 on the transmission tariff, assumptions are applied that allow the effects of planned investments and projected flows on the tariff level to be assessed separately. The calculations are based on the costs used to determine the 2026 revenue cap: labour costs (OPEX_{DU}), other operating costs, i.e. repair, maintenance and operating costs, personnel costs excluding labour costs, administrative costs, marketing and sales costs (OPEX_{beDU}), as well as taxes and technological costs. The impact of the regulatory account is not taken into account in the calculations. Accordingly, OPEX_{DU} is assumed to increase by 6.1% in 2027 and by 5.7% per year over the remaining 2028–2035 period. OPEX_{beDU} is assumed to increase by 2.4% per year. The calculations also take into account the planned reduction in technological costs and pollution taxes expected following the modernisation of the compressor stations.

Impact of Investments on the LTrSC Transmission Tariff, 2026–2035, EUR/MWh



The forecasts are not related to any specific pricing process. See below for more details.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Amount of energy transported according to LTrSc, GWh	64,403	62,457	64,393	64,393	64,177	62,555	62,555	62,555	62,555	62,555
Share of CAPEX (ROI and depreciation) in the tariff, %	38%	40%	42%	51%	53%	57%	57%	56%	54%	52%
Share of CAPEX in the transmission tariff, EUR/MWh	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.73	0.84	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.88	0.84
Transmission tariff, EUR/MWh	1.33	1.36	1.38	1.45	1.57	1.60	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.62

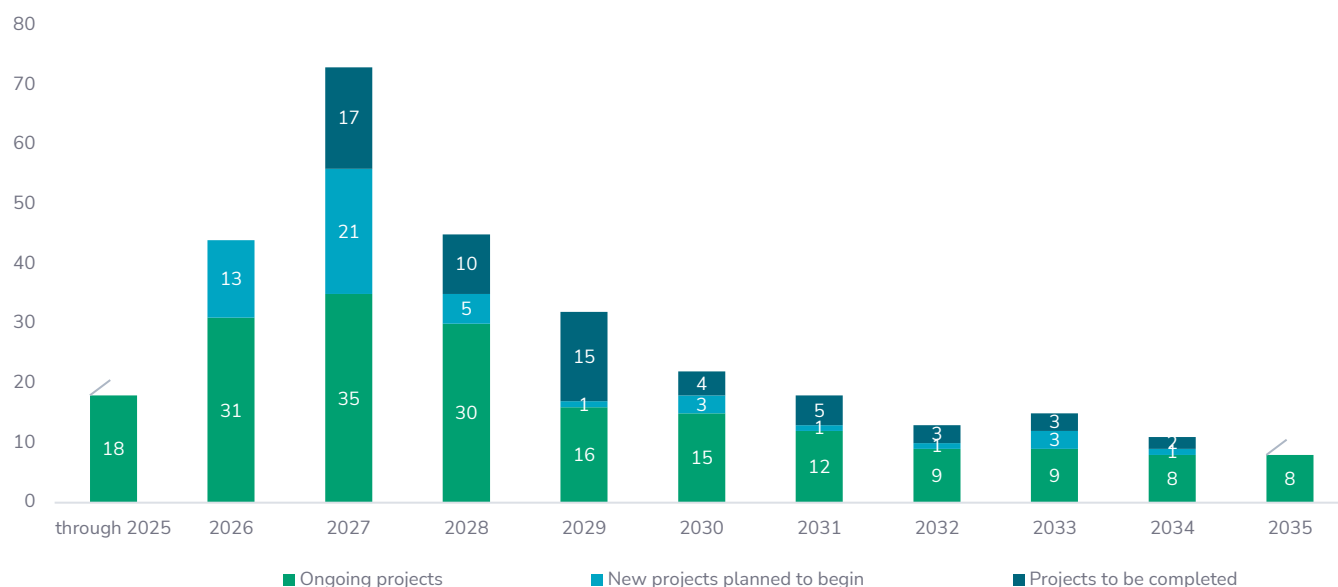
6.4. Assessment of the company's internal and external resources' capacity to implement contract projects

However, the planned workload is distributed very unevenly over time – the number of projects being implemented simultaneously ranges from 8 to 35, with approximately 85% of the investments under the Plan expected to be launched within the first three years. Taking into account their relative scale, this project workload is significantly higher than the volume of projects implemented by the Company over the past two years, which in many cases consisted of individual investment initiatives.

It should also be noted that the implementation of investments included in the 2024–2033 Plan is already behind schedule (see Section 5.3 of the Plan). The main limiting factor is the availability of internal human resources required to implement the planned projects (investments). Therefore, delays in the implementation of some investments are possible.

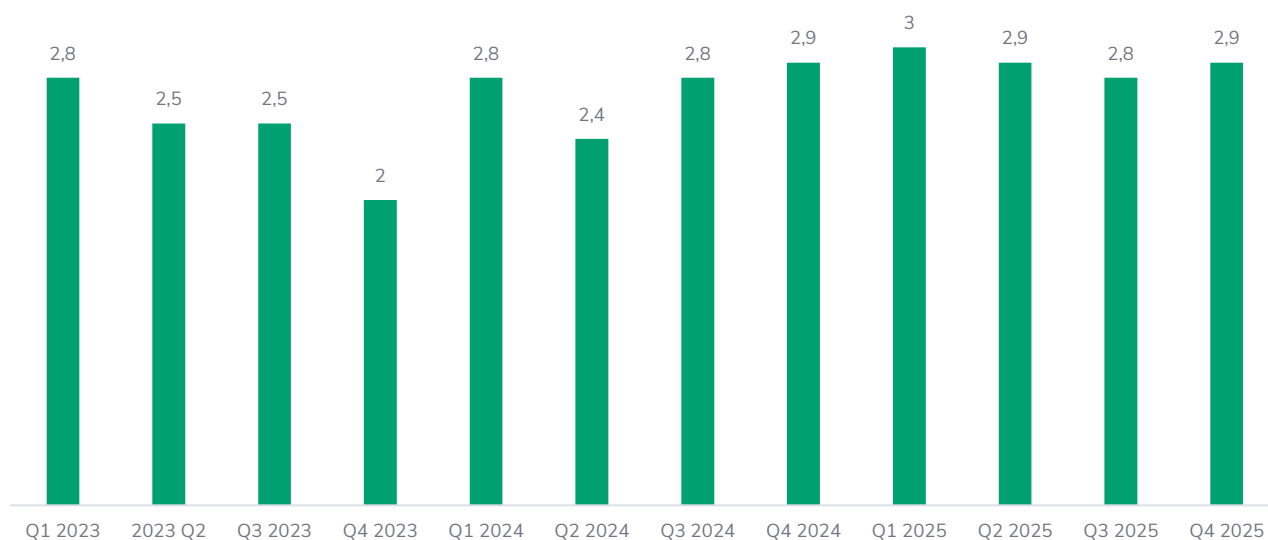
is projected that, during the 2026–2035 period, the Company will carry out an average of about 17 projects per year (aggregated activities, combining smaller individual investments). On average, the Company plans to launch 5 projects and complete 6 projects each year.

Projects the company plans to carry out (grouped investments), units



Data on the Company's procurement procedures conducted in 2023–2025 show that the average number of bids per procurement has remained relatively stable, but only in 2025 did it reach the Company's target of at least three bids on average per announced procurement. In earlier periods, particularly in 2023 and early 2024, the average was below the target. This indicates that competition in procurement is improving, but is not yet sufficiently consistent over time. To consistently increase the number of contractors and strengthen competition, it is necessary to continue actively conducting market consultations, publishing procurement plans at an early stage, setting clear and proportionate procurement requirements, and dividing procurements into lots where feasible in order to increase competition. The Company should also actively encourage foreign suppliers to participate and establish cooperation with them.

Average number of bids in procurements announced by the Company, units



07

Ten-Year Hydrogen Network Development Plan



7. Ten-Year Hydrogen Network Development Plan

7.1. National Hydrogen Market

Establishing a National Regulatory Framework for the Hydrogen Sector

A clear, consistent and forward-looking legal framework is essential for the development of the hydrogen market. To prepare the necessary legislation, an interinstitutional working group was established by order of the Minister of Energy on 28 May 2025.

In February 2026, the following draft laws (hereinafter referred to as the “Draft Laws”) were published for public consultation:

- Draft Law on Hydrogen of the Republic of Lithuania,
- Draft Law Amending Articles 2, 16¹, 17, and 22 of the Energy Law of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-884,
- Draft Law Amending Article 5 and Annexes 2 and 4 of the Law on the Protection of Objects Important to the National Security of the Republic of Lithuania, No. IX-1132.

The purpose of the Draft Laws is to implement in national law the provisions of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 and to establish the legal basis for the development of hydrogen infrastructure in Lithuania.

Key Planned Changes

The draft laws aim to establish the legal, financial, and organizational conditions for a competitive, reliable, and economically viable hydrogen market. At the same time, the aim is to ensure that hydrogen infrastructure is safe and meets technical requirements, to establish the planning process for its development, the procedures for using and connecting to the hydrogen infrastructure, the principles for its financing, and the relationships between hydrogen system operators and their users. Tariffs for the use of the hydrogen transmission network will be set in the same manner as for the natural gas transmission system, i.e., by applying the entry-exit system principles; it is also provided that the National Energy Regulatory Council (hereinafter “the Council”), as regulated by (EU) 2024/1789, may allocate the costs of the hydrogen network over a period of time by applying tariffs for the use of the hydrogen network in accordance with the methodology for cost allocation over a specific period approved by the Council, in order to ensure that, during the operational period of the hydrogen network, early network users – when the volumes of hydrogen transported are low – can access the networks at reasonable tariffs, while users connecting to the hydrogen network at a later stage contribute appropriately to the costs of the hydrogen network’s installation. In such a case, financing measures (state guarantees, sureties, pledges of assets, and other measures) may be applied in accordance with the procedures established by law to finance the construction of the hydrogen network infrastructure and the costs of the hydrogen network operator. The decision to grant financing guarantees would be made in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Law on State Debt of the Republic of Lithuania.

The provisions regarding the appointment of a hydrogen transmission network operator are essential for Lithuania to be able to implement, in a timely manner, the EU project of common interest “Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor,” which is being developed jointly with Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, and Germany. This project could serve as a significant catalyst for attracting investment in:

- the development of high-power electrolysis facilities,
- green hydrogen production that increases export volumes,
- the growth in electricity demand and the expansion of renewable energy production,
- the creation of new jobs, thereby contributing to the EU’s Green Deal, decarbonization, and energy security goals.

Ensuring National Security

Amendments to the Law on the Protection of Objects Important to National Security aim to ensure that the hydrogen transmission network is developed and managed in a way that maximally protects Lithuania’s national security interests. This will include the prevention of risk factors that could pose a threat to strategic facilities and the elimination of the causes of such risks.

7.2. Operating Environment of the Hydrogen Sector

Legal Framework

On 26 April 2024, the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania for 2024–2050 (hereinafter – the H2 Guidelines) were approved by Order No. 1-81 of the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania. The H2 Guidelines set out the vision for hydrogen development in Lithuania and define the strategic directions and stages of hydrogen development, the business environment and key objectives. The H2 Guidelines identify the hydrogen network from Finland to Germany, which will pass through Lithuania, as one of the key hydrogen transport projects. The network will enable Lithuania to export hydrogen or import it from other EU Member States. Once the project is implemented, Lithuania will also be able to make use of underground hydrogen storage facilities planned in other Member States. To harness the potential of green hydrogen and its derivatives in the Lithuanian economy and export markets, at least one hydrogen valley is planned to be established in the first stage. Subsequently, the number of hydrogen valleys could increase to two. On 27 June 2024, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania approved the National Energy

Independence Strategy by resolution. The Strategy was developed with the aim of implementing fundamental changes in the energy sector – ensuring that Lithuania produces as much energy as it consumes and that the energy sector becomes fully climate-neutral by 2050. To further contribute to the development of hydrogen and Power-to-Gas technologies in Lithuania and the region, the Company continues to participate in the Lithuanian Hydrogen Platform established by the Ministry of Energy and is a member of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and the Lithuanian Hydrogen Energy Association..

Analysis of the Interaction Between the Green Hydrogen Ecosystem and the Electricity Sector

In 2025, Amber Grid analysed the potential interaction between the green hydrogen ecosystem and the electricity sector and carried out the “Analysis of the Interaction Between the Green Hydrogen Ecosystem and the Electricity Sector”. The analysis was carried out in accordance with the following measure of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania for 2025–2027: “Conduct an analysis of the interaction between the green hydrogen ecosystem and the electricity sector, assessing Power-to-Gas technologies and their application in providing flexibility services to the electricity system.” The results of the analysis show that electrolyzers used to convert electricity into green hydrogen have the technical capability to provide electricity system flexibility services, with the exception of non-frequency ancillary services. Participation by green hydrogen producers in electricity flexibility markets will be driven by the objectives of reducing the final cost of hydrogen and optimising operating costs. However, the sale of green hydrogen will remain their primary source of revenue, and hydrogen production profiles will be determined by the needs of end users of green hydrogen. The analysis also identified economic, technological and regulatory barriers to interaction between the two sectors. Three key measures could help reduce these barriers: the development of hydrogen transport infrastructure, the introduction of a dynamic electricity transmission tariff, and a clear definition of flexibility needs and national targets.

Analysis of Synthetic Fuels

AB Amber Grid prepared the “Analysis of the Potential for the Production, Export and Storage of Synthetic Gases and Synthetic Fuels (from Green Hydrogen and Carbon Dioxide)” in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania for 2025–2027, approved by Resolution No. 1070 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 11 December 2024.

Demand for synthetic fuels is driven by European Union regulatory policy, including RED III, ReFuelEU Aviation, FuelEU Maritime and the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The highest demand for synthetic fuels is projected in the aviation, maritime transport and heavy-duty road transport sectors, where electrification is limited. In these sectors, e-methane, e-methanol, e-SAF, e-diesel and e-ammonia could become important alternatives to fossil fuels.

The main feedstocks for the production of sustainable synthetic fuels are biogenic CO₂ and green hydrogen. According to Amber Grid’s estimates, the potential availability of biogenic CO₂ in Lithuania could reach approximately 3.5 million tonnes per year by 2040. A key factor in the development of the synthetic fuels market is the availability of CO₂ as a feedstock. In 2025, Amber Grid continued its cooperation with the CCS Baltic Consortium. In the first half of 2025, a preliminary study commissioned by the Consortium was carried out to assess alternatives for the onshore transport of CO₂ by rail, road and pipeline. In 2026, efforts will be made to initiate the changes to the legal framework necessary for the implementation of the CCS Baltic Consortium project. Amber Grid supports the development and implementation of a carbon dioxide value chain and, should the CCS Baltic Consortium decide to transport CO₂ onshore by pipeline, could become a member of the Consortium. It should be noted that such a pipeline could transport not only fossil CO₂ but also biogenic CO₂ required for the production of synthetic fuels. Another key feedstock for the production of synthetic fuels is hydrogen produced from renewable energy sources. According to the results of a survey of hydrogen market participants conducted by Amber Grid, hydrogen production capacity in Lithuania could reach approximately 5.9 GW by 2040. This would create conditions for the production of synthetic fuels using domestic resources. The analysis modelled synthetic fuel production in Lithuania assuming the utilisation of the full potential of biogenic CO₂ – approximately 3.5 million tonnes per year by 2040. The estimates indicate that the development of the synthetic fuels sector over the period 2030–2060 could require approximately EUR 3.4 billion in investment, almost half of which would be allocated to the development of electrolysis capacity. It would also require a large amount of renewable electricity – approximately 27 TWh per year by 2040 – significant hydrogen production capacity and efficient CO₂ capture from biogenic sources.

It is estimated that the development of the synthetic fuels sector could generate up to EUR 40 billion in direct and indirect economic benefits, including benefits from reduced greenhouse gas emissions, value creation and tax revenues across the entire value chain. The transition to synthetic fuels would contribute to strengthening energy independence, reducing fossil fuel imports and emissions, while also creating new jobs and supporting the development of supply chains in Lithuania.

Repurposing Natural Gas Infrastructure and Blending Hydrogen into the Natural Gas Network

Hydrogen blending into the natural gas network is identified in the Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania for 2024–2050 as a transitional measure to support the emergence of a green hydrogen market and create initial hydrogen transport capacity. However, the injection of pure hydrogen into the natural gas network is restricted by the Natural Gas Quality Requirements, which set a maximum hydrogen concentration of 2% in the natural gas network. According to the results of a study

on hydrogen blending into the natural gas network carried out by GasOil on behalf of the Baltic transmission system operators, increasing the actual hydrogen concentration to the 2% limit would require additional investment in the natural gas transmission infrastructure. First, existing gas quality monitoring and gas metering equipment would need to be adapted to the new gas composition. In addition, the technical condition of pipelines and valve sites would need to be assessed and the necessary modifications made to enable the transport of gas with the new composition. The 2023 GasOil study estimated that the investment required to adapt the Lithuanian transmission system to accommodate a hydrogen concentration of up to 2% could amount to EUR 44.5 million. Additional investment may also be required in hydrogen separation facilities upstream of hydrogen-sensitive consumers. It may also be necessary to establish new entry points or restrict hydrogen injection into the system in order to ensure acceptable natural gas quality for hydrogen-sensitive consumers. Given the scale of the required investment, the constraints associated with hydrogen-sensitive consumers and the potential benefits, Amber Grid does not plan to implement specific measures to adapt the transmission system for hydrogen injection. However, small-scale, localised hydrogen injections from pilot hydrogen production projects may be possible. Amber Grid does not plan to repurpose natural gas transmission infrastructure for hydrogen transport due to differences in gas transport parameters and existing long-term capacity bookings in the natural gas network..

7.3. Development of the Hydrogen Transmission Network

The Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor

Amber Grid's strategic goal is to establish a hydrogen network in Lithuania consisting of new pipeline infrastructure. This includes the construction, operation and maintenance of national and cross-border networks, as well as the connection of producers and consumers.

The Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor (NBHC) project aims to connect green energy production regions in Northern Europe with major consumption centres in Central Europe. On 29 November 2023, the European Commission approved the first list of Projects of Common Interest (PCI), comprising projects fully aligned with the European Green Deal. These key cross-border energy infrastructure projects will help the EU achieve its ambitious energy and climate objectives. The projects will benefit from streamlined permitting and regulatory procedures and may be eligible for EU financial support under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). The Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor (NBHC) project was also included in this list.

Following the successful completion of a pre-feasibility study in 2024, the six operators participating in the project plan to launch feasibility studies in the participating countries.

On 1 July 2025, the developers of the Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor (NBHC) project – Finland's Gasgrid Vetyverkot Oy, Estonia's Elering, Latvia's Conexus Baltic Grid, Lithuania's Amber Grid, Poland's GAZ-SYSTEM, Germany's ONTRAS Gastransport, and the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) – signed an agreement on European Union (EU) financial support for the Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor.

The hydrogen corridor will play an important role in achieving the European Union's fossil fuel reduction targets by replacing fossil fuels with green hydrogen produced and supplied within the EU. The Nordic and Baltic region has significant green hydrogen production potential, which, according to the pre-feasibility study, could reach approximately 27.1 million tonnes (Mt) of green hydrogen by 2040, produced using onshore and offshore wind and solar energy. This creates significant potential for the development of the hydrogen market and exports to continental Europe, which the NBHC project aims to harness.

It is projected that by 2040, up to 2.7 million tonnes (Mt) of green hydrogen could be transported annually through the corridor between the participating countries. The pre-feasibility study showed that the NBHC could become one of the first operational cross-border hydrogen pipelines in Europe.

The NBHC pipeline is currently planned to have a diameter of 1,200 mm and a total route length of approximately 2,500 km, with several compressor stations to be installed along the route. The Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor is expected to become operational around 2033.



National Feasibility Study Phase and Further Project Progress

In early 2025, a maximum of 6.8 million euros was allocated to fund the feasibility study phase of the Nordic-Baltic Hydrogen Corridor project. These studies will focus on key areas: selecting pipeline routes, planning compressor stations, conducting financial and economic analyses, addressing environmental permits and safety issues, as well as establishing an implementation schedule. The feasibility study phase is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2027, which will serve as the basis for further stages of the project's development.

The feasibility study consists of two main parts: a national technical feasibility study and a national economic study. The main objectives of the national technical feasibility study are:

- **Technical analysis of pipeline installation**, which will include selecting the diameter of the hydrogen pipeline, determining the operating pressure, selecting the optimal pipeline route, selecting specifications for the planned infrastructure, and developing a detailed project schedule and a plan for the supply and procurement of materials.
- **Technical analysis of compressor stations**, which will include the selection of optimal compressor technology and locations, as well as the alignment of compressor power requirements with the capacity of the Lithuanian power grid.
- **Environmental protection and technical safety assurance**. This section will include a preliminary environmental impact assessment, the establishment of infrastructure protection zones, and a consequence assessment analysis: HAZID (technical risk identification) assessments and HSE (operational safety) plans.

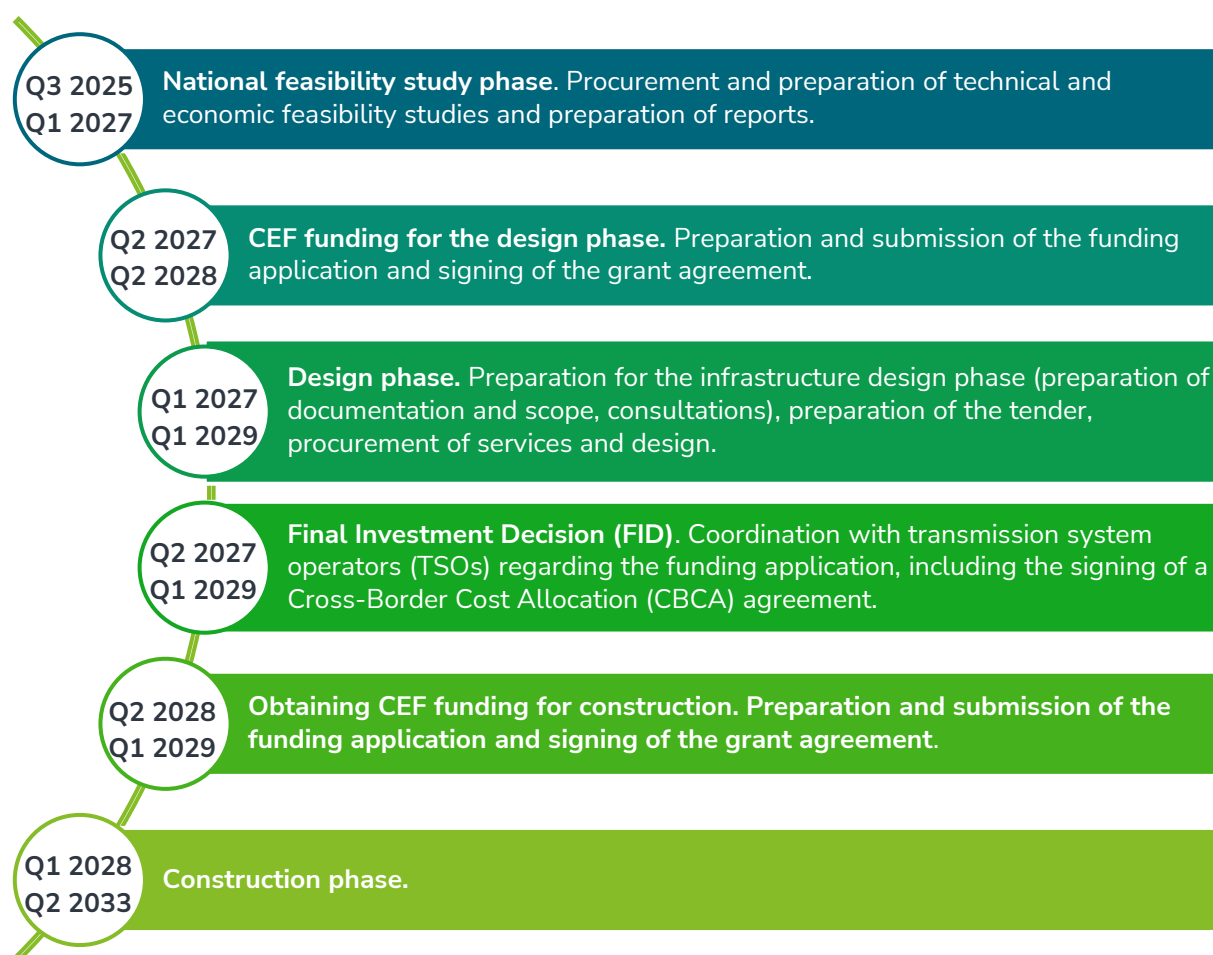
Key objectives of the national economic feasibility study:

- **Cost and investment assessment**, which will consist of determining CAPEX costs through market surveys based on the results of the technical study and a detailed analysis of infrastructure OPEX costs.
- **Revenue forecast**. Tariff models compliant with EU and national requirements will be developed, along with market and business models, the preparation of pricing scenarios, and draft preliminary transmission contracts covering network access and usage terms.
- **Financial modeling**, consisting of a project cash flow analysis and a sensitivity analysis.
- **Cost-benefit analysis (CBA)**.

In addition to the feasibility studies, the operators participating in the NBHC project will conduct several cross-border studies, which will utilize the results from the studies mentioned above. The results of the cross-border studies will be integrated into the NBHC project planning. These studies will cover project coordination, alignment of technical and commercial aspects, and the involvement of customers and stakeholders through surveys of market participants. In these surveys, market participants are invited to provide preliminary information on hydrogen production and consumption, infrastructure plans, and international transportation needs using the hydrogen corridor.

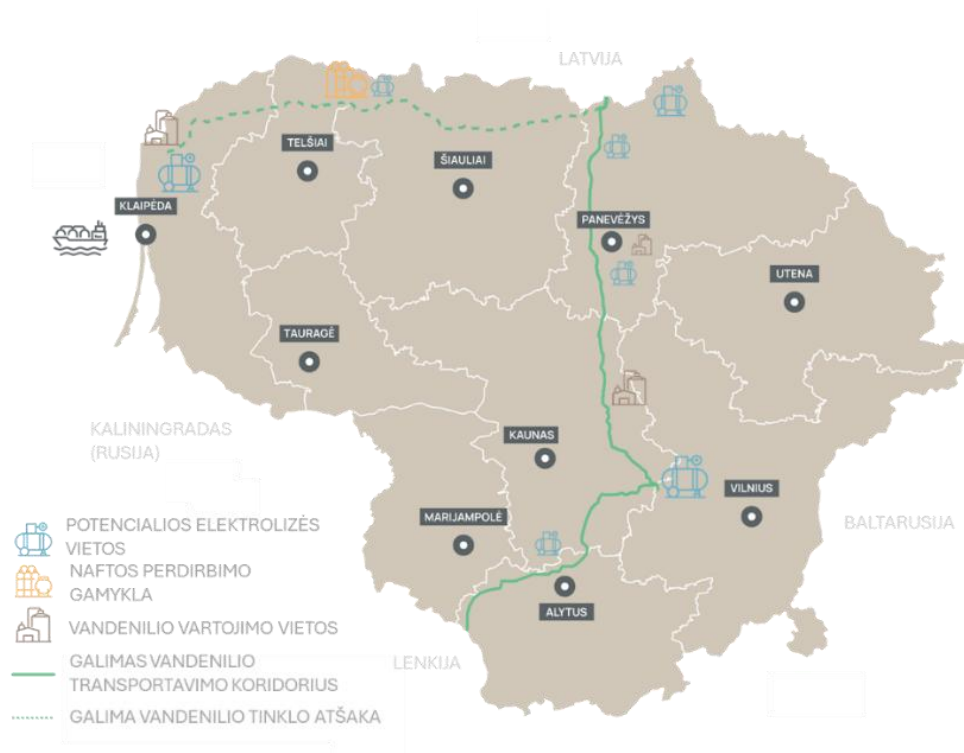
The results of the stakeholder surveys are expected to be published by the summer of 2026. The market information gathered will be used to develop technical and commercial solutions and will serve as the basis for further discussions with respondents, with the aim of aligning market needs with the project's development and signing Letters of Intent.

Once the national and regional feasibility studies are completed, their results will be used for the next stages of the project's development. Following the feasibility study phase, which is scheduled to be completed in Q1 2027, the project will move on to the start of design work and subsequent steps.



Hydrogen Infrastructure in Lithuania

Lithuania's H₂ network will connect Lithuania with Latvia and Poland, creating a regional corridor through the Nordic and Baltic countries. The need for a national hydrogen transmission network is driven by carbon dioxide emission reduction and energy independence goals, as well as the need to maintain flexibility in a low-carbon system. It is projected that by 2050, industrial consumers in Lithuania will account for 84 percent of H₂ demand.


535 km

346 km – Hydrogen transport corridor
189 km – National network (branch)


91 TWh

Annual hydrogen network capacity



12 potential hydrogen network users in Lithuania

7 hydrogen injection points
5 facilities for hydrogen consumption from the network

In 2025, Amber Grid conducted a non-binding survey of hydrogen market participants, during which potential hydrogen production and consumption locations, transmission capacity requirements, and the timeframe when hydrogen transmission demand is expected to arise were identified. Currently, 23 hydrogen projects are planned in Lithuania, and 4 of them have already reached the design stage. The majority of the surveyed companies are focused on hydrogen production for both domestic needs and export, while eight companies plan to produce higher-value-added hydrogen derivatives. The data was used to prepare the joint electricity, gas, and hydrogen network development scenario by Amber Grid and Litgrid, which is discussed in more detail in Section 4 of this plan.

08

Investments in hydrogen network development for 2026–2035



8. Investments in hydrogen network development for 2026–2035

8.1. Investment Breakdown

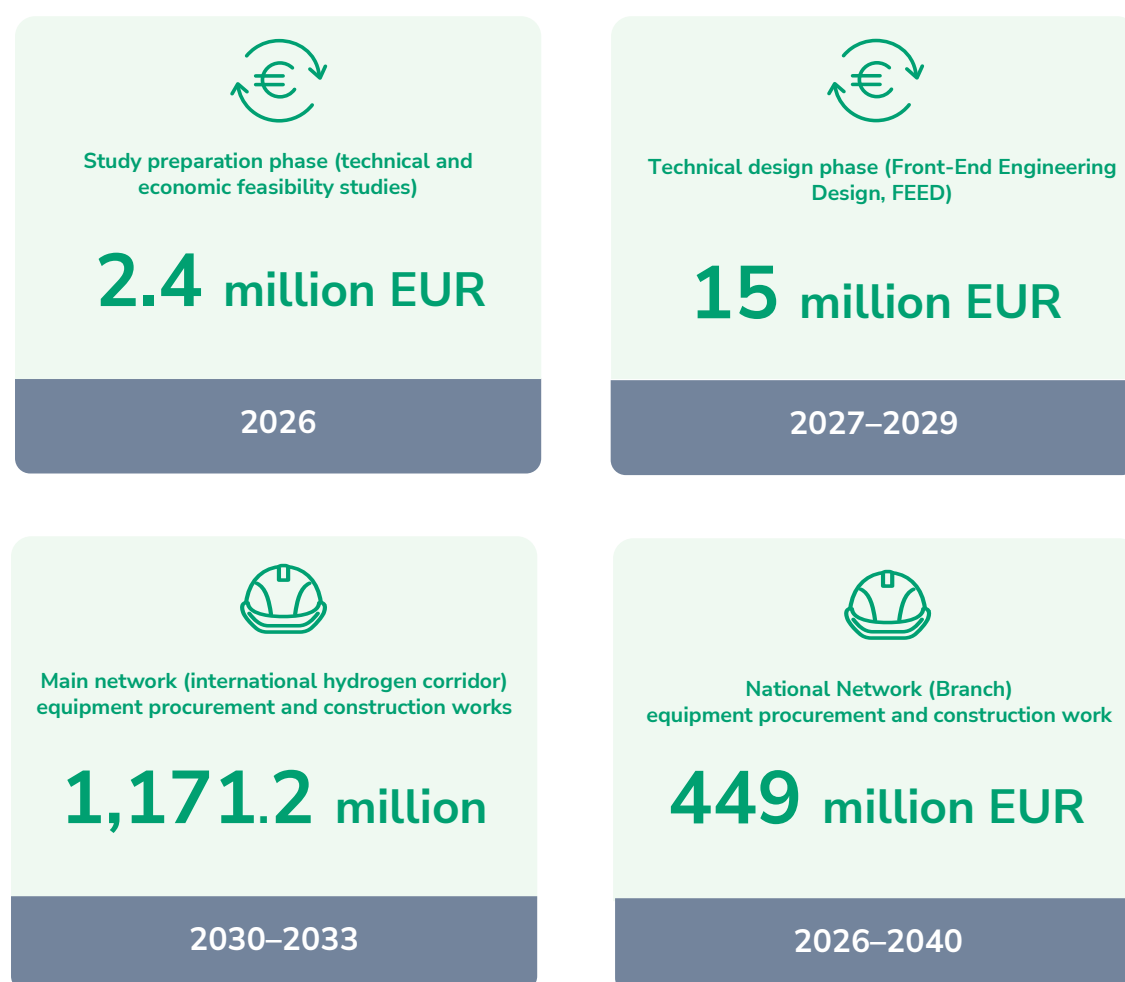
The currently planned investment amount for hydrogen transportation in Lithuania is based on a preliminary feasibility study. According to its results, investments in the hydrogen transportation network in Lithuania could reach approximately 1.7 billion euros during the 2026–2040 period.

It should be noted that this investment figure is indicative and will be refined based on the technical and economic feasibility studies currently being prepared.

8.2. Sources of Investment Funding

The construction of the Northern Baltic Hydrogen Corridor and green hydrogen transportation activities will be financed through various financial mechanisms. The exact funding requirements and structure will be determined following the completion of the project's economic feasibility studies.

Funding instruments for hydrogen networks depend on the stage of hydrogen transport infrastructure development, and different financial instruments will be used during different development periods.



Following a preliminary feasibility study conducted in 2024, the following potential sources of funding for new hydrogen transport infrastructure were identified:

- Joint funding from **the** Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) for cross-border energy infrastructure projects under the Trans-European Energy Networks (TEN-E) initiative;
- **The InvestEU program.** The purpose of this tool is to promote large-scale investments, particularly where market participants do not invest sufficiently on their own or where there is a high level of risk. The program is designed so that an EU budget guarantee would, in essence, attract additional public and private investment, including in energy, infrastructure, the green economy, and the digital economy.
- **European Investment Bank (EIB).** An EU institution that provides long-term loans and guarantees for projects that contribute to EU policy objectives (including energy infrastructure).
- **European Regional Development and Cohesion Funds (ERDF and Cohesion Fund).** This instrument helps reduce disparities in the level of development among various EU regions, including by promoting sustainable development and addressing environmental challenges, and contributes to environmental protection and trans-European transport network infrastructure projects. Funding from this fund is provided to Member States whose gross national income per capita is less than 90 percent of the EU-27 average.
- **Horizon Europe.** This program aims to strengthen the EU's scientific and technological base – including by developing solutions for the green and digital transitions – to help achieve sustainable development goals and to promote competitiveness and economic growth by supporting R&D&I, from concept to market deployment.
- **State and national budgets.** National governments can contribute directly by funding a portion of an infrastructure project, particularly if the projects are critical to their energy security or domestic plans. State support would also include **a mechanism for allocating the hydrogen transmission operator's costs over a specific period** ("inter-temporal cost allocation"). This is a pricing model for the use of the hydrogen network that ensures future users of the hydrogen network contribute to the initial costs of installing the network. The purpose of this mechanism is to fairly allocate the costs of hydrogen network infrastructure between early users and future users, thereby facilitating financing in the early stages of market development and encouraging investment.

Appendix No. 1.

External References



Source Category	Reference
Legislation and Regulatory Documents	Energy Law of the Republic of Lithuania
	Law on Natural Gas of the Republic of Lithuania
	Procedures for the Assessment and Coordination of Investments of Natural Gas, Electricity and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Companies
	Regulation (EU) No. 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 13, 2024, on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector
	Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 13, 2024, on common rules for the internal markets in gas from renewable sources, natural gas, and hydrogen
	Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25, 2015, on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium-sized combustion plants
Strategic Documents	National Agenda “National Energy Independence Strategy”
	Lithuania National Energy and Climate Plan 2021–2030
	Guidelines for Hydrogen Development in Lithuania 2024–2050
	Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP)
Planning and Scenario Documents	ENTSO-G Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP)
	Joint Scenario for the Network Development Plans of Transmission System Operators “Litgrid” and “Amber Grid” for 2026–2035
	GAZ-SYSTEM S.A. Transmission System Development Plan for 2026–2035.
	Conexus Baltic Grid AS Transmission System Development Plan for 2026–2035.
Statistical and Market Data	Data from the State Data Agency (Official Statistics Portal)
	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) market data

Appendix No. 2.

Complete List of the Company's GDS and GMS



Appendix No. 2. Complete list of the Company's GDS and GMS

Gas Distribution Stations							
1.	A. Paneriai -1 GDS	18.	Jonava GDS	35.	Palanga GDS	52.	Švenčionėliai GDS
2.	A. Paneriai-2 GDS	19.	Jurbarkas GDS	36.	Panevėžys – 1 GDS	53.	Taujėnai GDS
3.	Alksnupiai GDS	20.	Kaišiadorys GDS	37.	Panevėžys – 2 GDS	54.	Tauragė GDS
4.	Alytus GDS	21.	Kaunas - 1 GDS	38.	Papilė GDS	55.	Telšiai GDS
5.	Ankščiūnai GDS	22.	Kėdainiai GDS	39.	Pasvalys GDS	56.	Ukmergė GDS
6.	B. Vokė GDS	23.	Klaipėda - 1 GDS	40.	Piniava GDS	57.	Utena GDS
7.	Batniava GDS	24.	Klaipėda – 2 GDS	41.	Plungė GDS	58.	Vandžiogala GDS
8.	Birštonas GDS	25.	Kretinga GDS	42.	Praviena GDS	59.	Vievis GDS
9.	Biržai GDS	26.	Kužiai GDS	43.	Prienai GDS	60.	Vilkaviškis GDS
10.	Butrimonys GDS	27.	Lekėčiai GDS	44.	Radviliškis GDS	61.	Vilnius GDS
11.	Daugėliai GDS	28.	Maišiagala GDS	45.	Raguva GDS	62.	Visaginas GDS
12.	Elektrėnai GDS	29.	Marijampolė GDS	46.	Rietavas GDS	63.	Zapyškis GDS
13.	Gargždai GDS	30.	N. Akmenė GDS	47.	Rudamina GDS	64.	Žiežmariai GDS
14.	Gegužinė GDS	31.	Nemenčinė GDS	48.	Šakiai GDS	65.	Kiemėnai GMS
15.	Girininkai GDS	32.	Pabradė GDS	49.	Šalčininkai GDS	66.	Santakos GMPRS
16.	Grigiškės GDS	33.	Pajiešmeniai GDS	50.	Šiauliai GDS	67.	Šakiai GMS
17.	Jašiūnai GDS	34.	Pakruojis GDS	51.	Širvintos GDS	68.	Mažeikiai GMS

No.	Gas Distribution Station	Utilization %	No.	Gas Distribution Station	Utilization %	No.	Gas Distribution Station	Utilization %
1.	A. Paneriai -1 GDS	14.1%	24.	Kaunas – 1 GDS (ESO)	16.5%	47.	Prienai GDS	1.3%
2.	Achema Jonava GDS	25.5%	25.	Kaunas Combined Heat and Power Plant Kaunas-1 GDS	0.2%	48.	Radviliškis GDS	3.7%
3.	Jonava GDS (ESO)	6.6%	26.	Kėdainiai GDS (ESO)	10.8%	49.	Raguva GDS	0.5%
4.	Alytus GDS (N)	8.0%	27.	Klaipėda - 1 GDS	0.0%	50.	Rietavas GDS	15.5%
5.	Alksnupiai GDS	4.4%	28.	Klaipėda - 2 GDS 2	17.0%	51.	Rudamina GDS	2.2%
6.	Ankščiūnai GDS	3.1%	29.	Kretinga GDS	8.0%	52.	Šakiai GDS	2.0%
7.	B. Vokė GDS	2.0%	30.	Kužiai GDS	4.2%	53.	Šalčininkai GDS	4.5%
8.	Batniava GDS	3.6%	31.	Lekėčiai GDS	1.1%	54.	Šiauliai GDS	11.6%
9.	Birštonas GDS	5.6%	32.	Maišiagala GDS	1.0%	55.	Širvintos GDS	0.8%
10.	Biržai GDS	6.0%	33.	Marijampolė GDS	8.6%	56.	Švenčionėliai GDS	0.6%
11.	Butrimonys GDS	6.7%	34.	N. Akmenė GDS	4.8%	57.	Taujėnai GDS	0.3%
12.	Daugėliai GDS	5.7%	35.	Nemenčinė GDS	8.6%	58.	Tauragė GDS	14.9%
13.	Elektrėnai GDS (ESO)	1.9%	36.	Pabradė GDS	5.2%	59.	Telšiai GDS	10.0%
14.	Ignitis Production, Elektrėnai GDS	10.2%	37.	Pajiešmeniai GDS	1.6%	60.	Ukmergė GDS	7.8%
15.	Gargždai GDS	12.1%	38.	Pakruojis GDS	5.3%	61.	Utena GDS	4.5%
16.	Gegužinė GDS	3.7%	39.	Palanga GDS	8.8%	62.	Vandžiogala GDS	0.4%
17.	Girininkai GDS	11.5%	40.	Panevėžys - 1 GDS	0.0%	63.	Vievis GDS	11.6%
18.	GRIGEO Grigiškės GDS	6.7%	41.	Panevėžys - 2 GDS	10.7%	64.	Vilkaviškis GDS	2.2%
19.	Grigiškės GDS (ESO)	14.4%	42.	Papilė GDS	1.9%	65.	Vilnius GDS	6.9%
20.	Jašiūnai GDS	6.9%	43.	Pasvalys GDS	4.9%	66.	A. Paneriai GDS-2	3.1%
21.	Josvainiai Kėdainiai GDS	26.1%	44.	Piniava GDS	0.5%	67.	Visaginas GDS	0.9%
22.	Jurbarkas GDS	1.4%	45.	Plungė GDS	4.2%	68.	Zapyškis GDS	4.0%
23.	Kaišiadorys GDS	2.5%	46.	Praviena GDS	15.3%	69.	Žiežmariai GDS	4.8%

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