

Examination of current technologies on the economic, health, food and environment sectors that decrease climate change

Lithuanian team



Health sector

Today, every person in Lithuania has their own electronic health book "E.sveikata" or "E.health".

Data about a person's allergies, diseases, vaccinations, diagnoses and the entire health history are recorded in the aforementioned system.

Consultations with doctors are now carried out by phone whenever possible.

Prescriptions issued by pharmacies can also be found in "E.sveikata". This reduces pollution (emission of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfuric acid, nitrogen) by people who drive to polyclinics or hospitals, and the use of paper by doctors.





Environment sector

The livestock manure that is accumulating in farms is the main source of ammonia emissions into the atmosphere in the Baltic Sea region. Acidification of animal manure is beneficial not only to nature, but also to farmers, as more organic nitrogen remains in acidified slurry, so crops need to be fertilized less with mineral fertilizers.

Slurry can be acidified in several ways: by acidifying the slurry circulating under the barn floor, acidifying the slurry in a liquid manure tank or lagoon and then using it to fertilize crops or lastly, acidifying the slurry immediately before watering in the fields.

Food sector

Lithuania has one of the largest group of organic food companies in Lithuania and Europe. AUGA group tackles the main problems of greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, which arise from soil fertilization, cattle digestion processes and the use of fossil fuels. The first result of this work is a tractor powered by biomethane and electricity, which can work continuously for up to 12 hours and solve the problem of refuelling with replaceable biomethane cartridges. The AUGA M1 tractor is the first tractor in the world for professional use in this way.





Economic sector

Lithuania is among the leaders in the EU in terms of the development of renewable energy resources: together with Denmark, Estonia, Spain and Portugal, it is among the five most ambitious countries in the EU in terms of renewable energy goals for 2030. After reorienting the central heating systems to the use of biofuel, approving additional auctions for the production of solar and wind electricity and creating conditions for the development of producing consumers. Lithuania assumes that by 2030 45% of the country's produced electricity will be created from renewable energy sources.

Sources

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