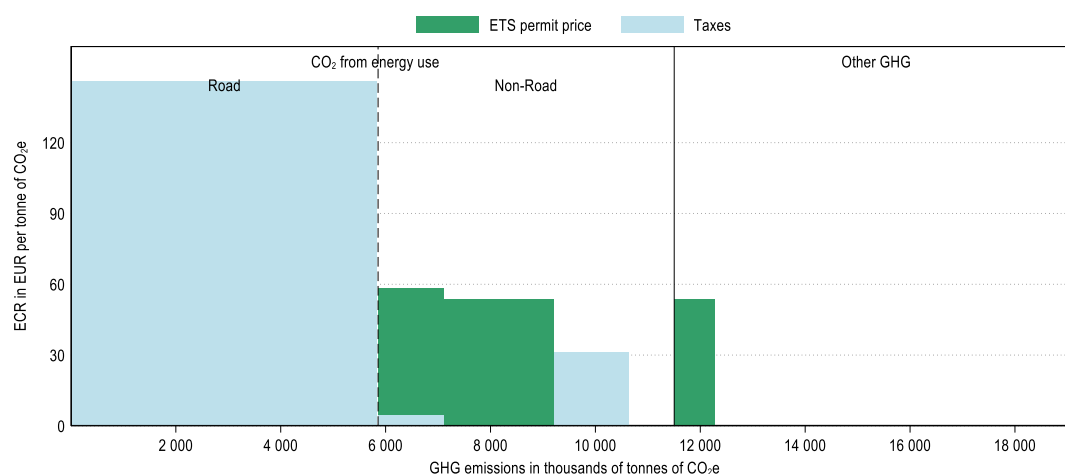


Lithuania

Lithuania's CO₂ emissions from energy use make up about 60% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Lithuania priced about 92% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 53% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road and offroad transport sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the buildings sector (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 10% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up 40% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Lithuania in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



¹ CH₄, N₂O, F-gases and process CO₂ emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Lithuania by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

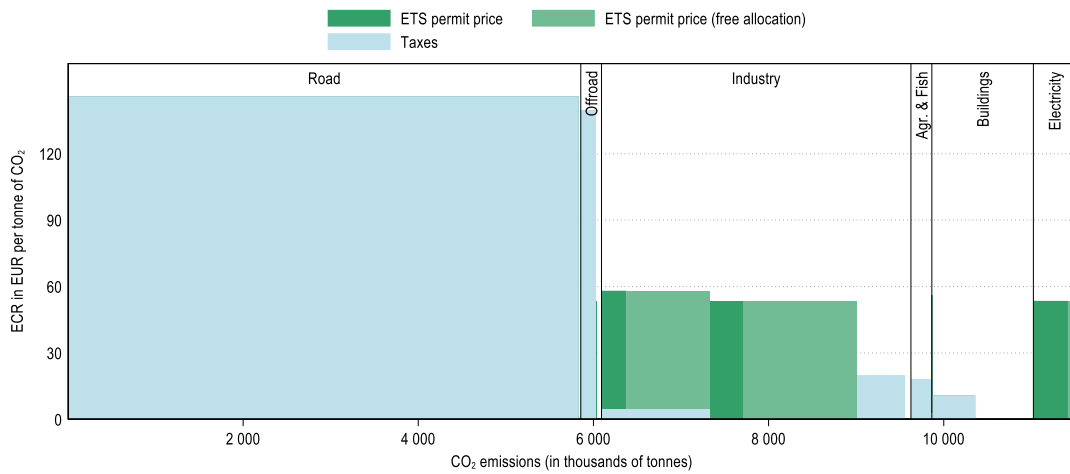
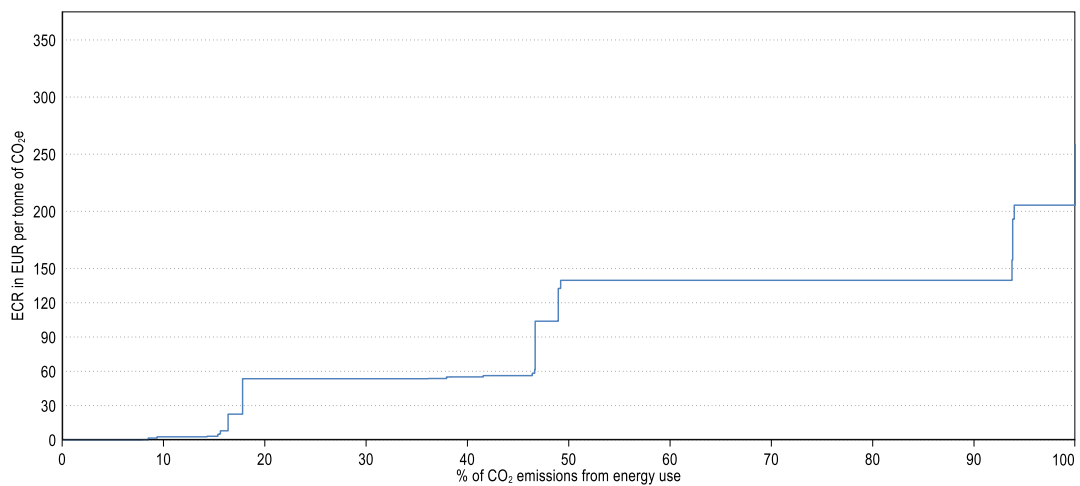


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Lithuania in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>