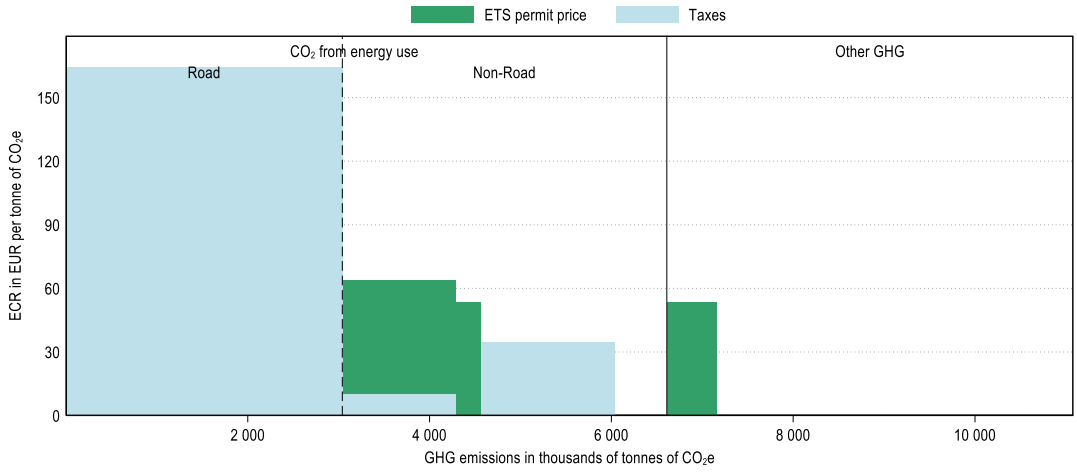
Latvia

Latvia's CO_2 emissions from energy use make up about 60% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Latvia priced about 91% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 63% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road and offroad transport, industry and electricity sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the buildings sector (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 12% of other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 40% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Latvia in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

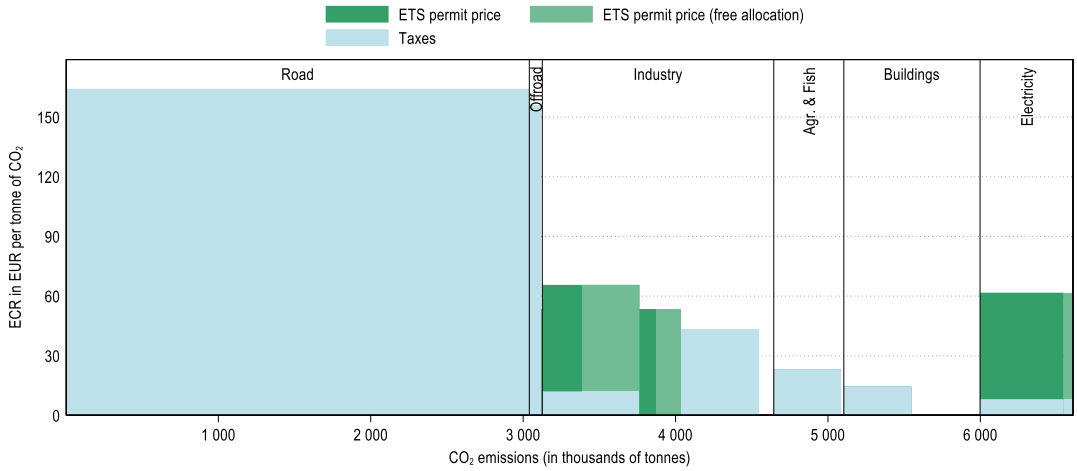
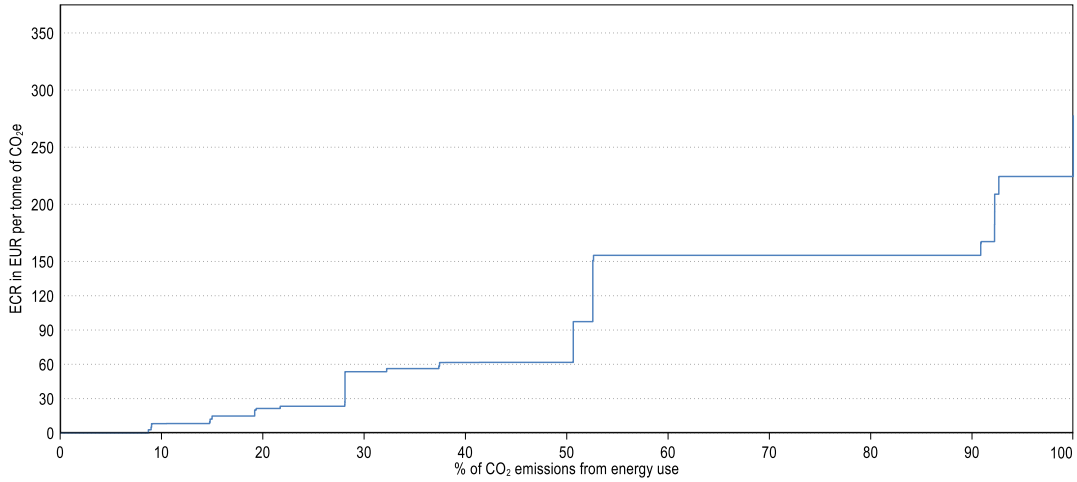


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Latvia in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 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