Lithuania

Figure 1. Proportion of CO_2 emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Lithuania in 2018

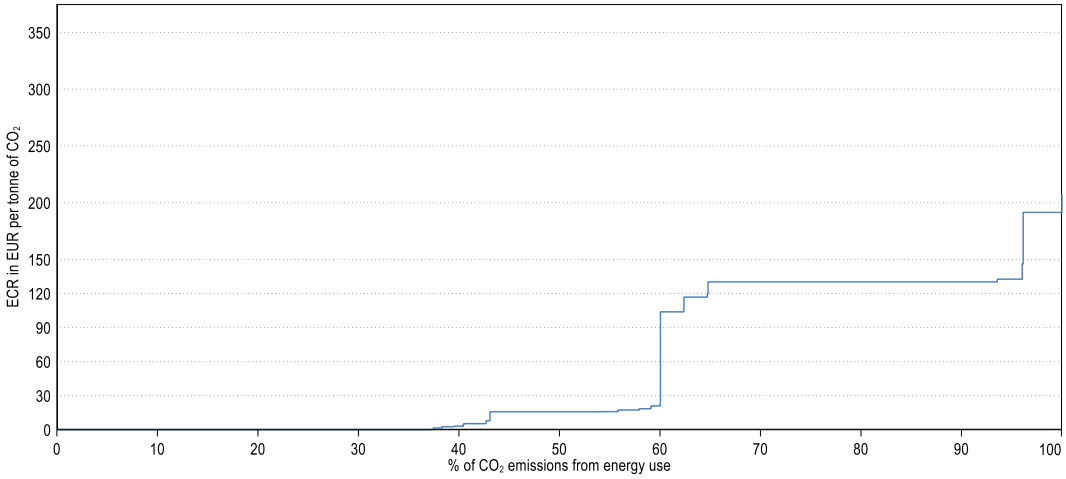
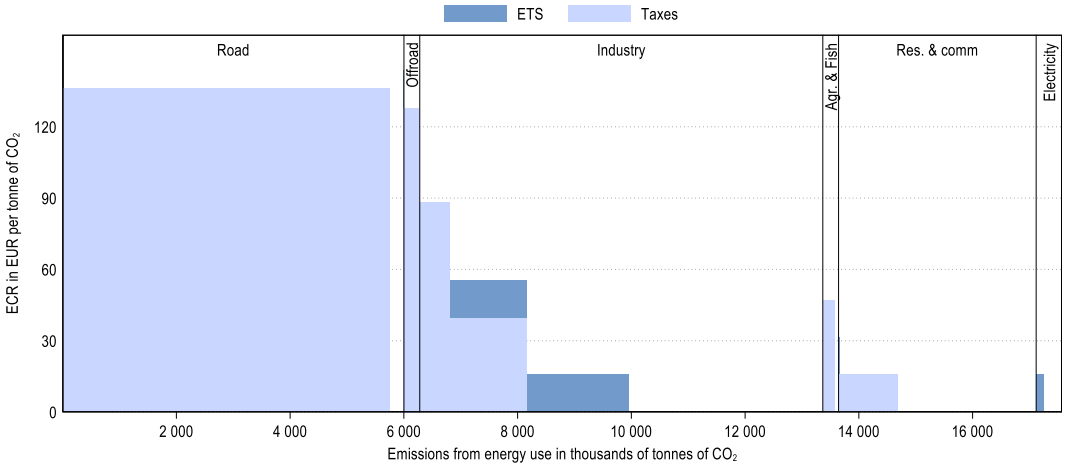


Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Lithuania by sector and component in 2018



In 2018, effective carbon rates in Lithuania consisted of fuel excise taxes and to a smaller extent of permit prices from the EU-ETS. Lithuania did not have an explicit carbon tax. Lithuania priced about 63% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 40% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see top figure). Emissions priced at this level originated primarily from the road transport sector. The majority of unpriced emissions were from the industry sector and the residential and commercial sector.

A large share of the unpriced emissions was from the combustion of biomass. Excluding emissions from the combustion of biomass, Lithuania priced about 98% of its carbon emissions from energy use, and about 62% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2.

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

Main insights from the effective carbon rates database: http://oe.cd/ECR2021