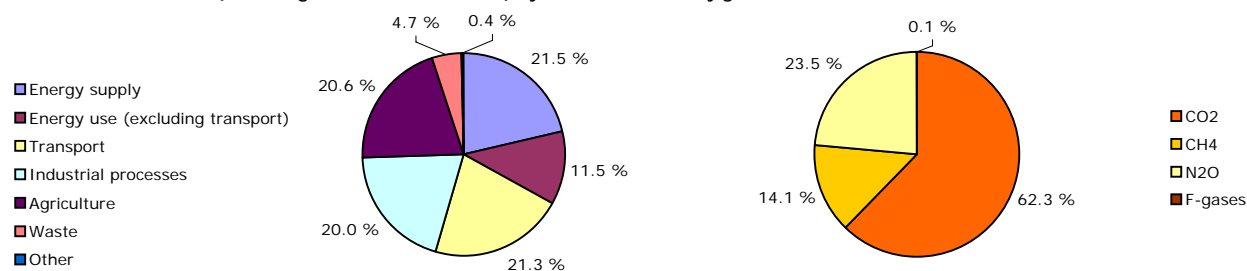


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	49.7	25.5	24.3	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	21	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	0.7	0.6	0.5	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	25	n.a.
GHG per capita	13.5	7.5	7.2	n.a.	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	23	n.a.
GHG per GDP <sup>(5)</sup>	2 895	1 193	1 110	n.a.	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions <sup>(6)</sup>		6.0	6.1	5.8	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	23	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		23.6 %	25.1 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(7)</sup>		- 41.9 %	- 18.7 %	- 23.6 %	%		

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 <sup>(1),(8)</sup>



Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 <sup>(2)</sup>		2008–2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%
Total GHG	- 25.4	- 51.1 %	- 1.1	- 4.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	- 6.2	- 46.3 %	- 0.3	- 3.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			0.1	1.7 %			- 0.3	- 5.2 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(9)</sup>			n.a.	n.a.			- 0.3	- 5.2 %

#### Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

The most significant reduction in GHG emissions was observed immediately after declaration of independence from 1991 to 1993 when total emissions decreased by more than 50 %, mainly due to sharp decline of activities in energy and industrial sectors. Emissions from manufacturing and construction industries decreased approximately 3 times. Reduction of GHG emissions in agriculture was less dramatic but still reached about 40 % in two years. After the 1990s, emissions have increased steadily until 2007, driven by economic development.

#### Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)

The decrease in total emissions was mainly due to the emission reductions which occurred in the cement production and ammonia production industries. Important emission reductions also took place in the production of public electricity and heat and in the energy use by households and services. These latter reductions may be attributed to milder climatic conditions in 2008. After a continuous increase observed since 2000, transport emissions were stabilised. The highest increase in emissions was reported for petroleum refining.

#### Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers)

List and description of national policies and measures

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam)

<sup>(1)</sup> Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

<sup>(2)</sup> Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

<sup>(3)</sup> Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

<sup>(4)</sup> International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

<sup>(5)</sup> GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

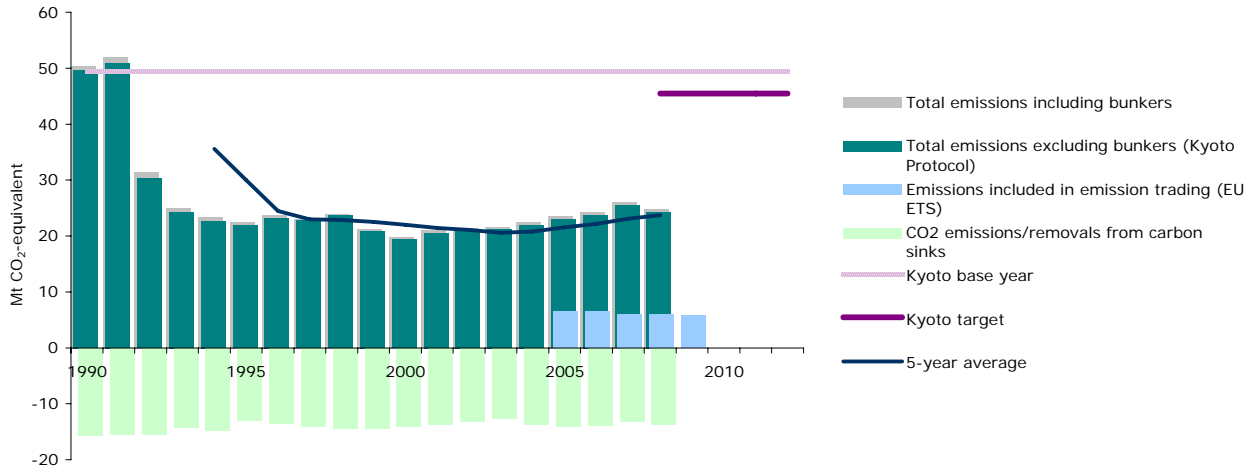
<sup>(6)</sup> All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

<sup>(7)</sup> "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

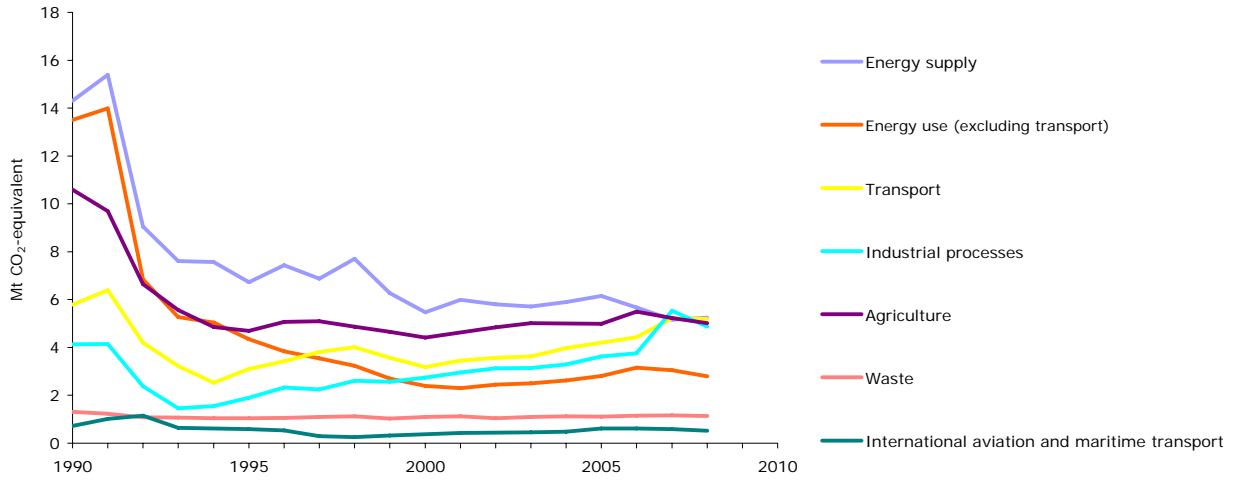
<sup>(8)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

<sup>(9)</sup> Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

**GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals**



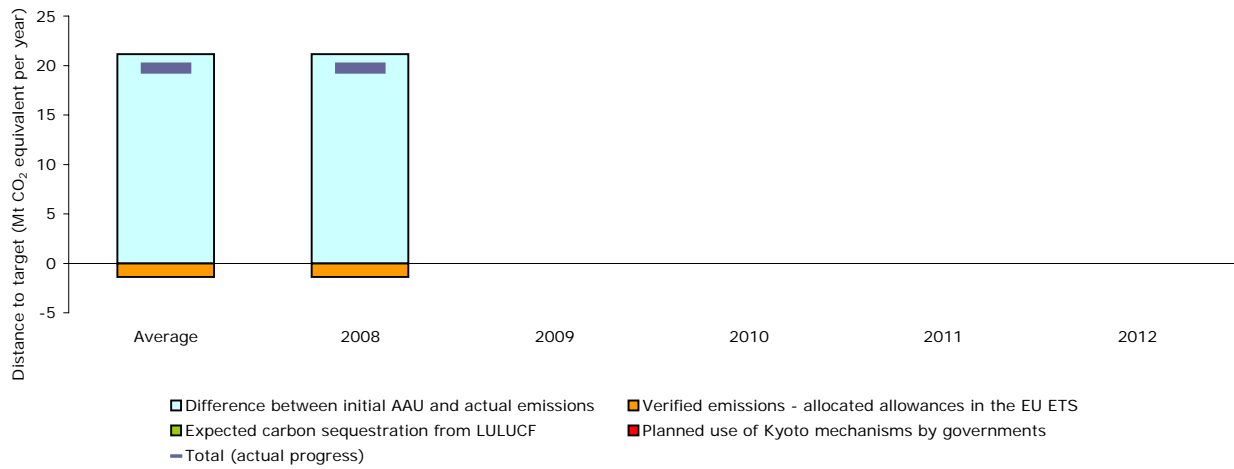
**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Lithuania in 2008 were 50.8 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender less allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, decreasing the countries assigned amount by 2.8 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Lithuania stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 39.9 % of the base-year emissions.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.