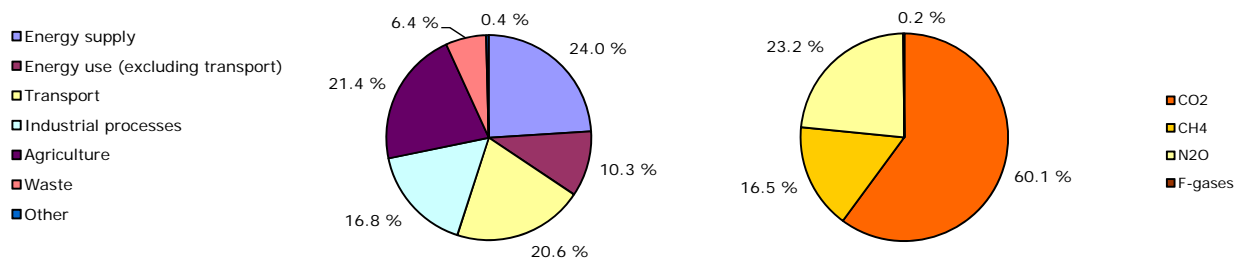


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	49.6	24.0	21.6	22.3	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	21	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	0.7	0.5	0.5	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	25	n.a.
GHG per capita	13.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	25	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) <sup>(5)</sup>	2 885	1 094	1 154	1 177	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations <sup>(6)</sup>		6.1	5.8	6.4	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	23	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(7)</sup>		6.1	5.8	6.4	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		25.4 %	26.8 %	28.6 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(8)</sup>		- 18.7 %	- 23.6 %	- 21.7 %	%		

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(9)</sup>



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 <sup>(2)</sup>		2009–2010 <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	- 28.0	- 56.4 %	- 2.4	- 10.1 %	- 27.2	- 54.9 %	0.7	3.4 %
GHG per capita	- 7.0	- 51.9 %	- 0.7	- 9.6 %	- 6.7	- 50.0 %	0.3	4.0 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations <sup>(6)</sup>			- 0.3	- 5.2 %			0.6	10.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(7)</sup>			- 0.3	- 5.2 %			- 0.3	- 5.2 %

#### Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

The most significant reduction in GHG emissions was observed immediately after the declaration of independence. From 1991 to 1993, total emissions decreased by more than 50 %, mainly due to the sharp decline of activity in energy and industrial sectors. A 3-fold decrease of emissions was observed for manufacturing and construction industries. The reduction of GHG emissions in agriculture was less dramatic, but still reached about 40 % within two years. After the 1990s, emissions have increased steadily until 2007, driven by economic development. Lithuania was hit hard by the economic crisis, leading to a first decline in emissions in 2008, followed by a 10 % reduction between 2008 and 2009.

#### Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

With a 14.8 % drop of GDP in 2009, Lithuania was severely affected by the economic crisis. Emission reductions mainly occurred in the cement and chemical (ammonia and nitric acid production) industries. Another important decrease was reported for emissions from road transportation. The increase in renewables also contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

#### 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)

<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> Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

<sup>(3)</sup> Comparison of 2009 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 ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

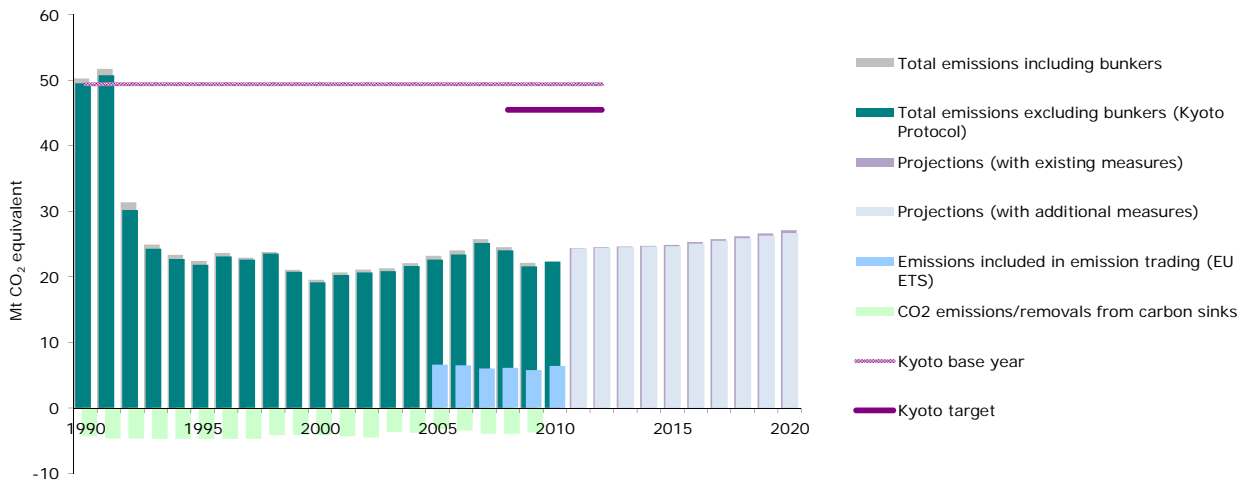
<sup>(6)</sup> All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. 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> Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

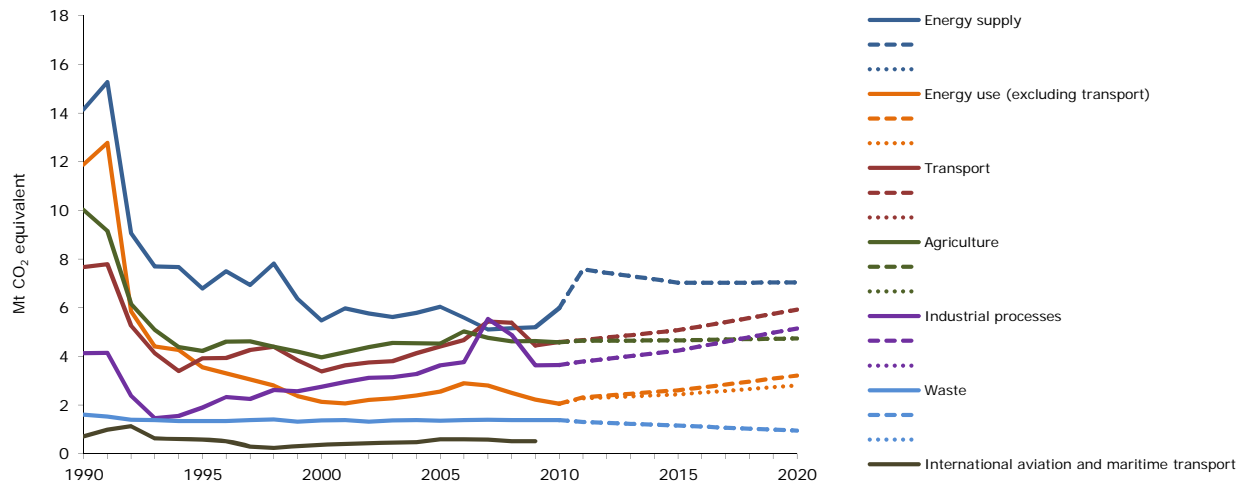
<sup>(8)</sup> "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

<sup>(9)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions**



**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector**

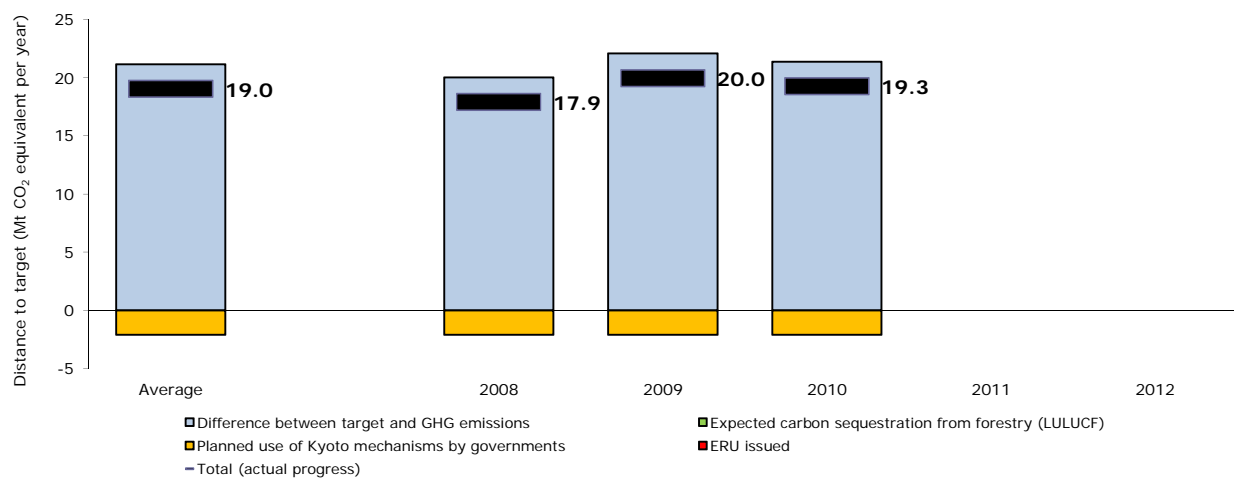


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Lithuania were 54.1 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly lower than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 42.8 % the country's base-year emissions. Lithuania intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by selling an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 4.2 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects in to account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Lithuania were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 38.5 % of the base-year emissions. Lithuania was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2010.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.