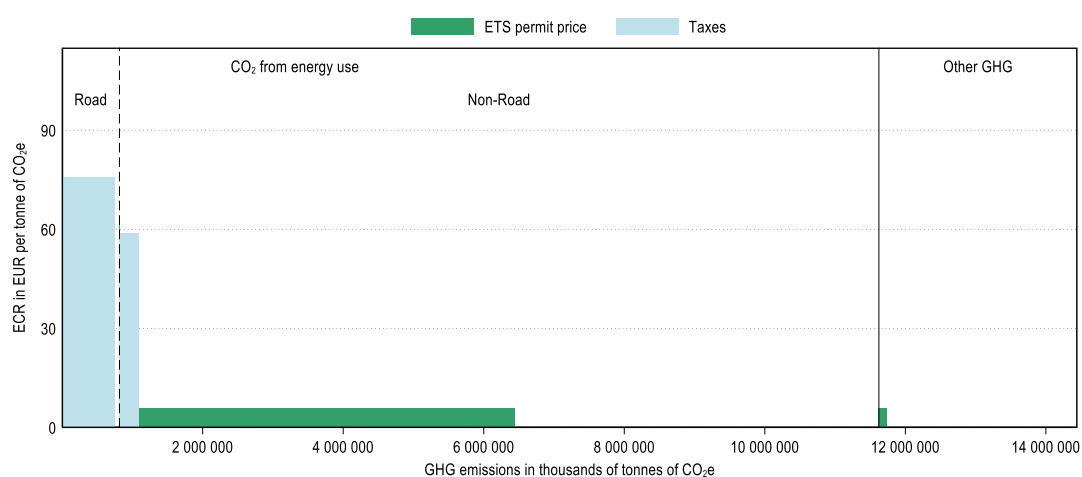


China

China's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO₂ emissions from energy use (about 80%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes, the Chinese national emissions trading system (ETS) as well as subnational ETSs. China priced about 55% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 4% 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 transport sector as well as the agriculture and fisheries sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions¹ account for about 20% of national emissions and the ETSs cover about 4% of these emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in China 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 China by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

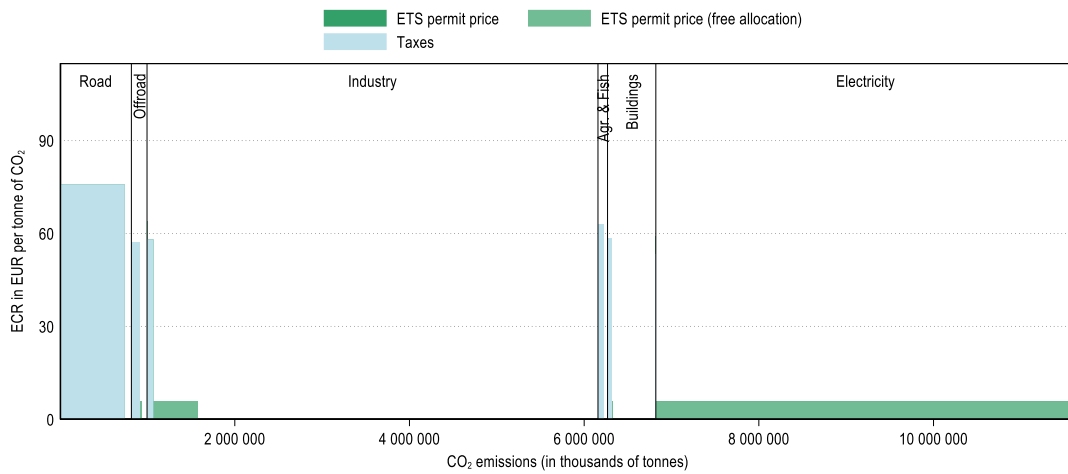
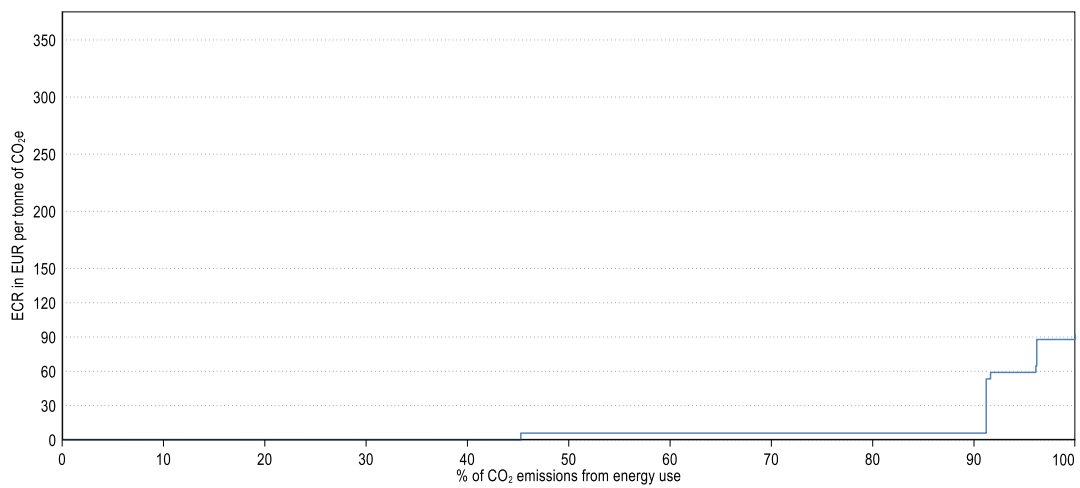


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in China in 2021

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>