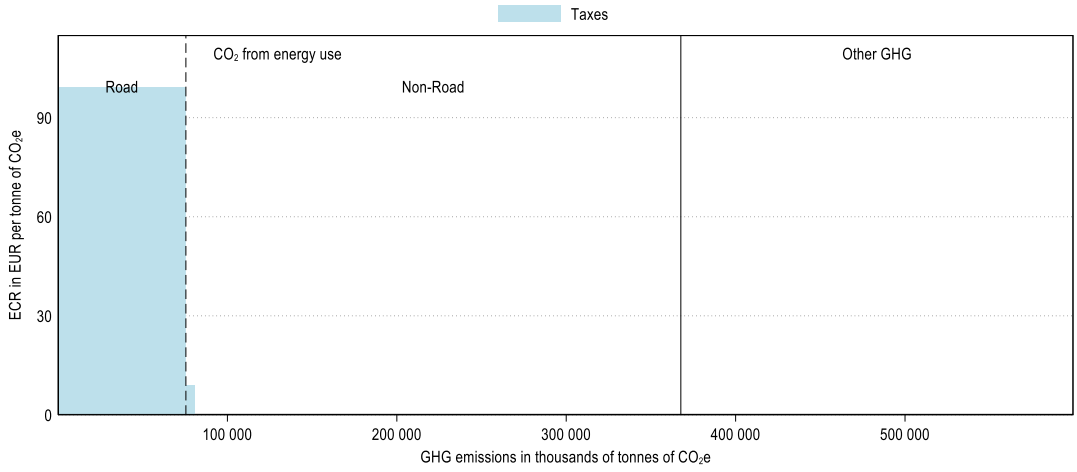
Australia

Australia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mostly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (61%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. Australia priced about 22% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 20% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced mainly originated from the road transport sector. Offroad transport sector emissions were partially covered and other CO_2 emissions from energy use were unpriced (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions, which make up 39% of national GHG emissions[1] were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

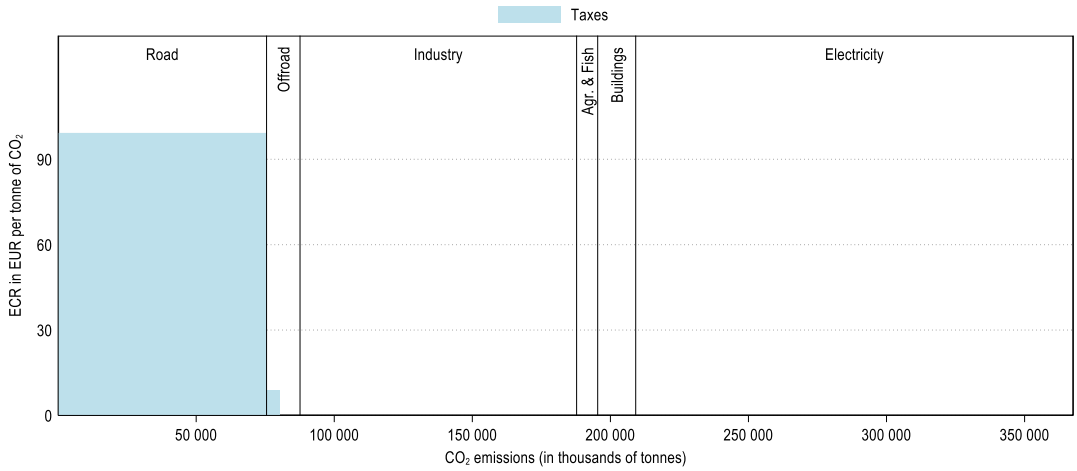
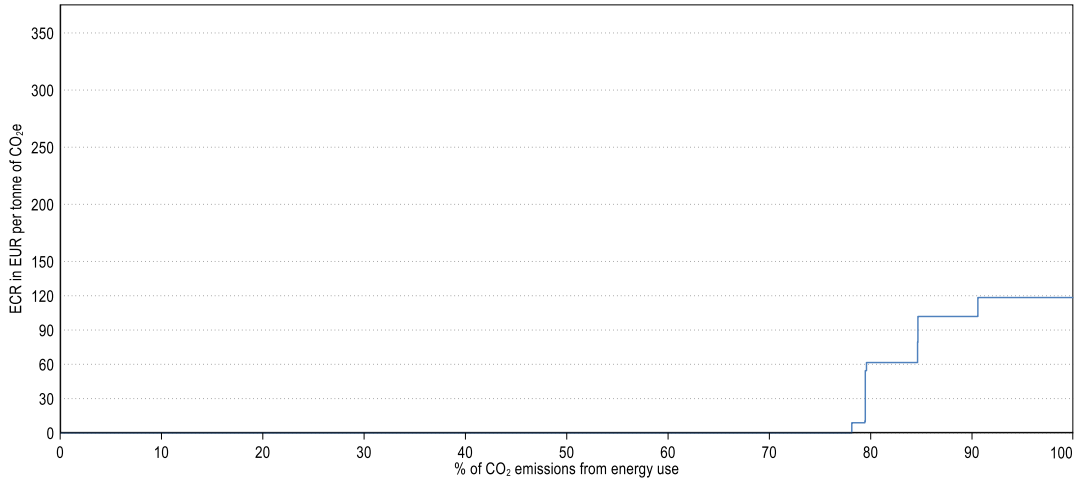


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Australia in 2021

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