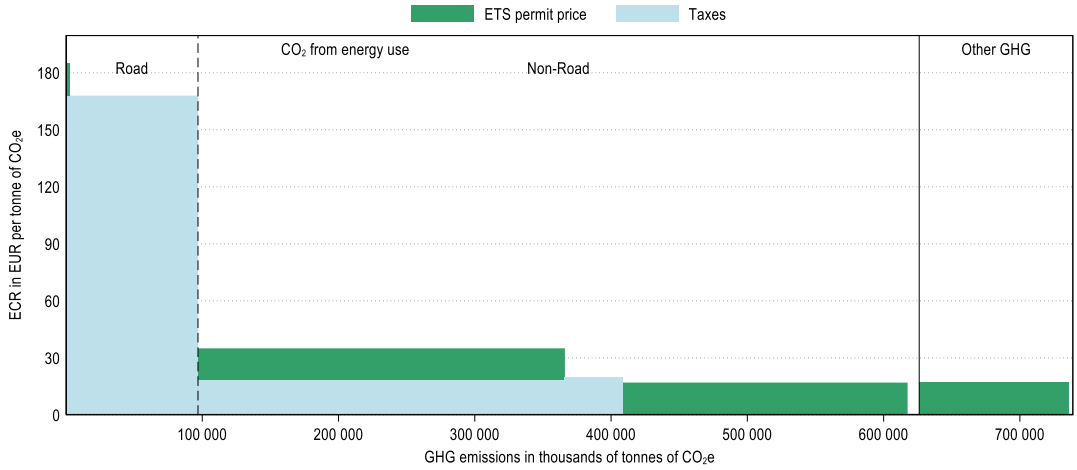
Korea

Korea's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (85%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and Korea's national emissions trading system (ETS). Korea priced about 99% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 16% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector. Unpriced emissions from energy use arise in all sectors other than the industry and road transport sectors (Figure 2). The national ETS covered about 97% of other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 15% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

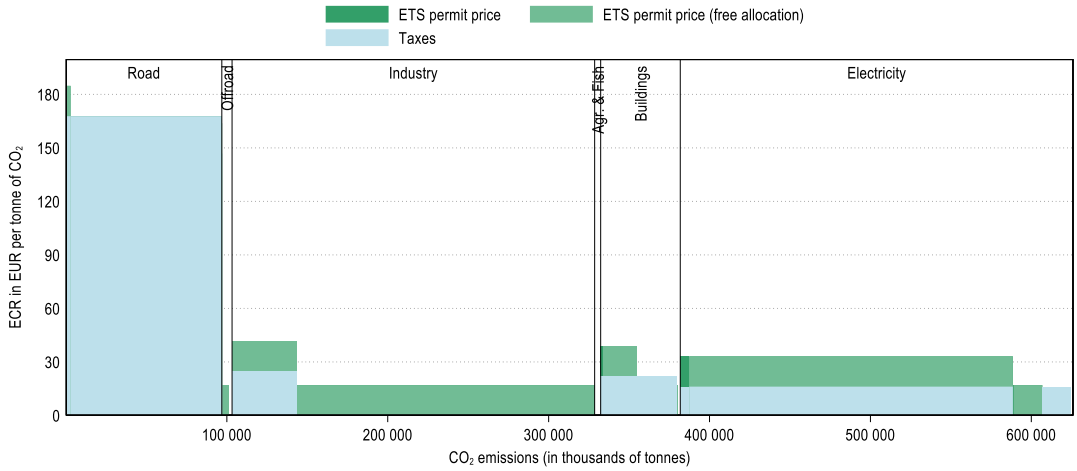
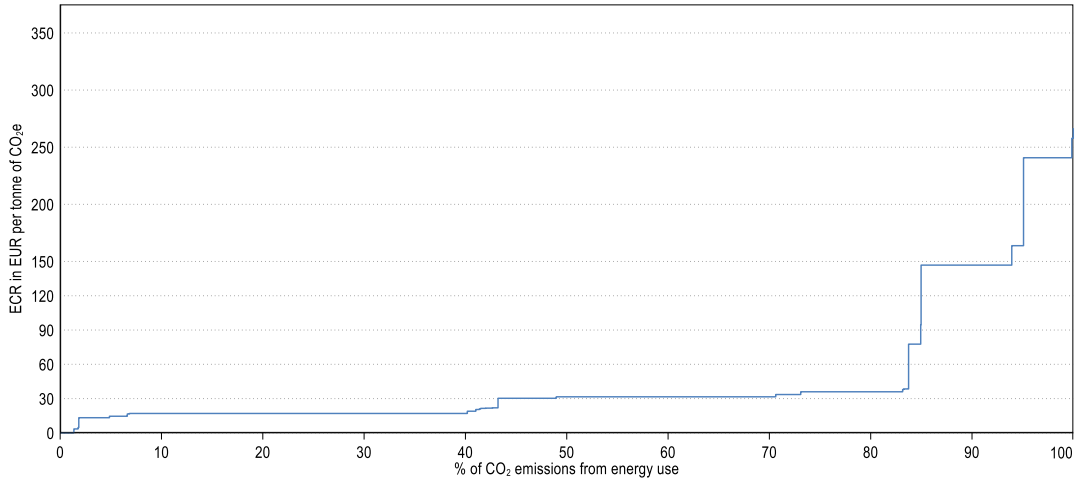


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Korea in 2021

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