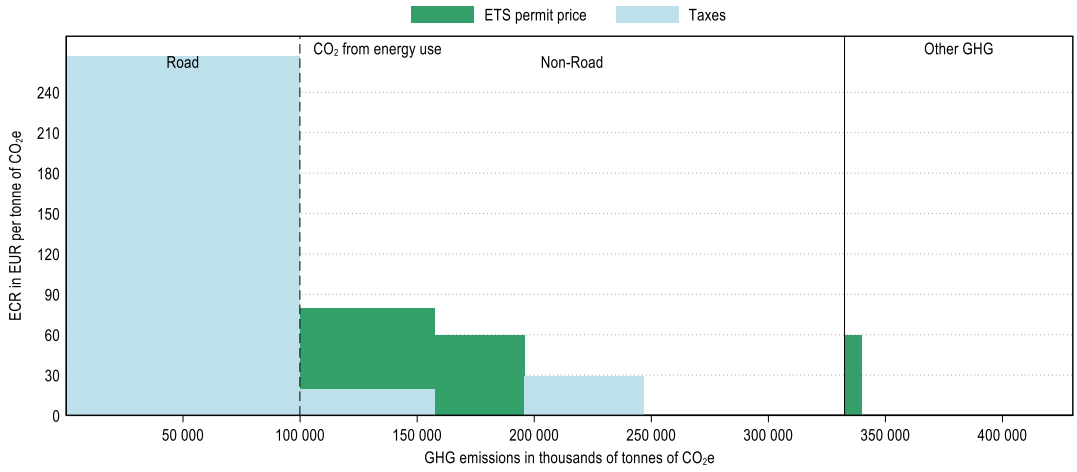
United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (77%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS). The United Kingdom priced about 74% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 59% 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 and electricity sectors as well as the industry sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the buildings sector as well as the industry sector (Figure 2). The UK ETS covered about 7% of other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 23% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

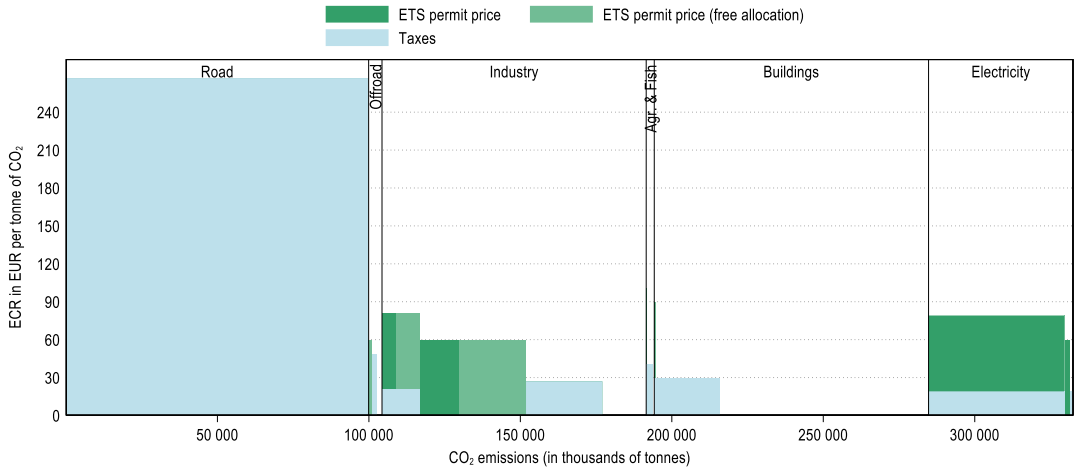
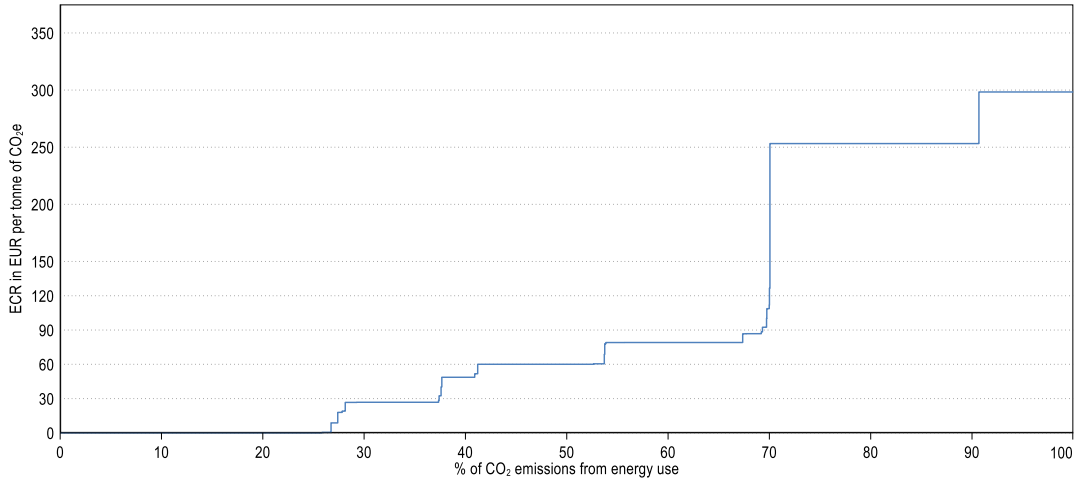


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in United Kingdom in 2021

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