

Belgium

Figure 9. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Belgium in 2015

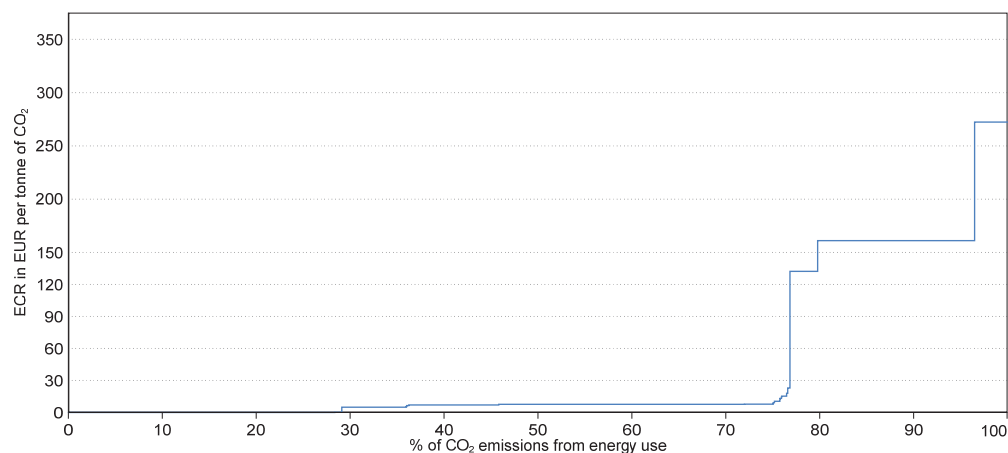
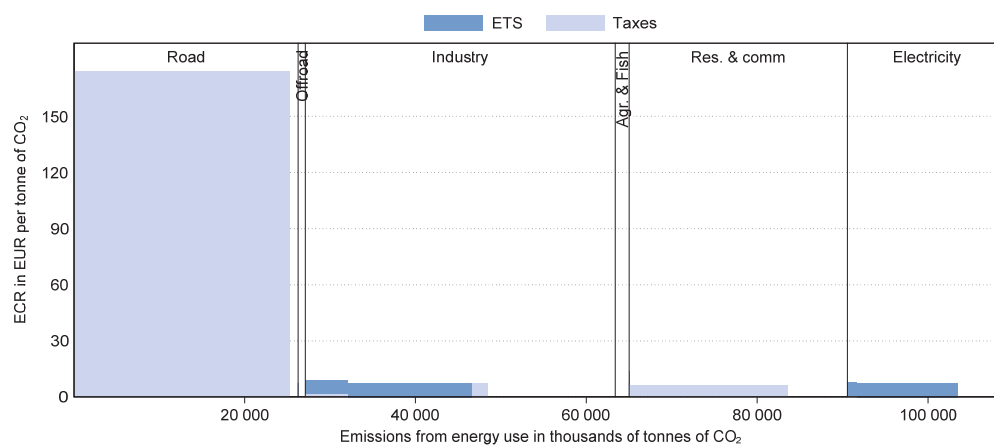


Figure 10. Average effective carbon rates in Belgium by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in Belgium consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use, and to a small extent of permit prices from the EU ETS. Belgium did not have an explicit carbon tax. Belgium priced 72% of carbon emissions from energy use and 23% were priced at an ECR above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 9). All of the latter were from the road sector (see Figure 10). The coverage of taxes and prices from tradable permits was largely separate in the industry sector; the EU ETS on its own applied to about 40% of emissions, and taxes on their own to about 5%. Carbon pricing from tradable permits accounts for the nearly the entire effective carbon rate in the electricity sector. Unpriced emissions were primarily emitted by the industry sector, as well as the residential and commercial and electricity sectors.

For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR-graph-info>
Main insights from the *Effective Carbon Rates* database: <http://oe.cd/ECR2018>