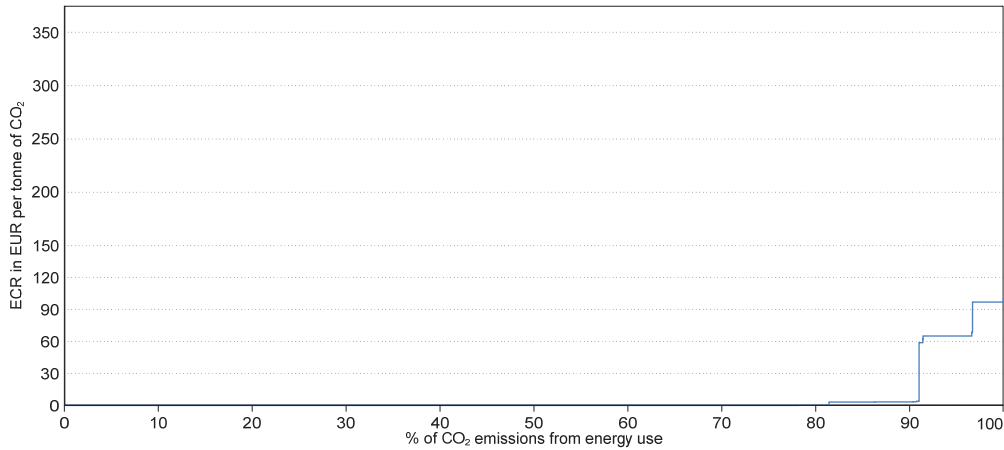
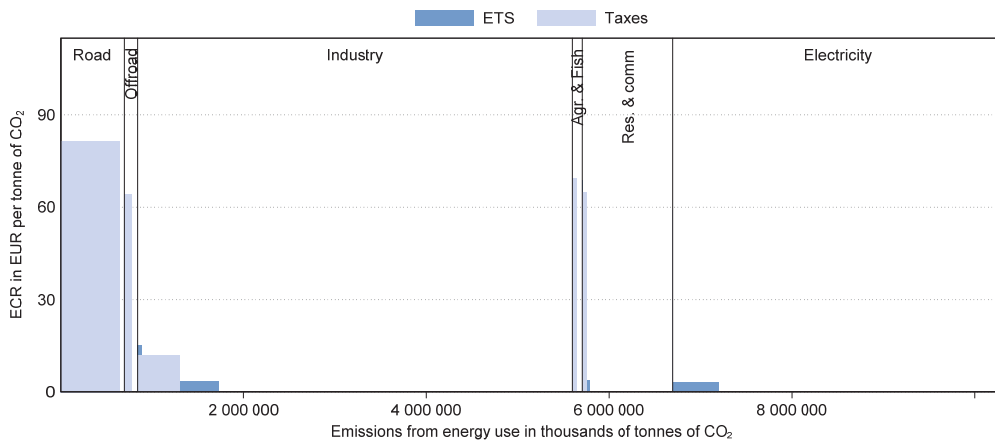


### People's Republic of China

**Figure 17. Proportion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in China in 2015**



**Figure 18. Average effective carbon rates in China by sector and component in 2015**



In 2015, effective carbon rates in China consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use. Five municipalities – Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Tianjin – and two provinces – Guangdong and Hubei – have implemented emissions trading systems. China did not apply an explicit carbon tax. China priced 22% of carbon emissions from energy use and 9% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 17). The majority of the latter stemmed from the road transport sector (see Figure 18). In total, 9% of Chinese emissions were estimated to be covered by the subnational emissions trading schemes. The overlap between the emissions covered by taxes and emissions trading systems was very small. Unpriced emissions were found primarily in the electricity, industry, and residential and commercial sectors.

China announced in 2017 to implement a new national emissions trading systems. It is expected that the new national system will increase the share of priced emissions significantly, first in the electricity sector and later in the industry sector.

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>