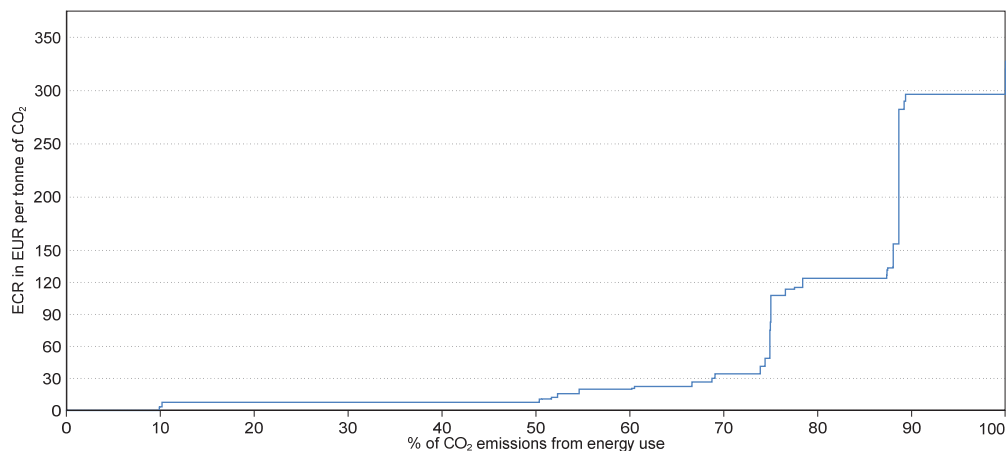
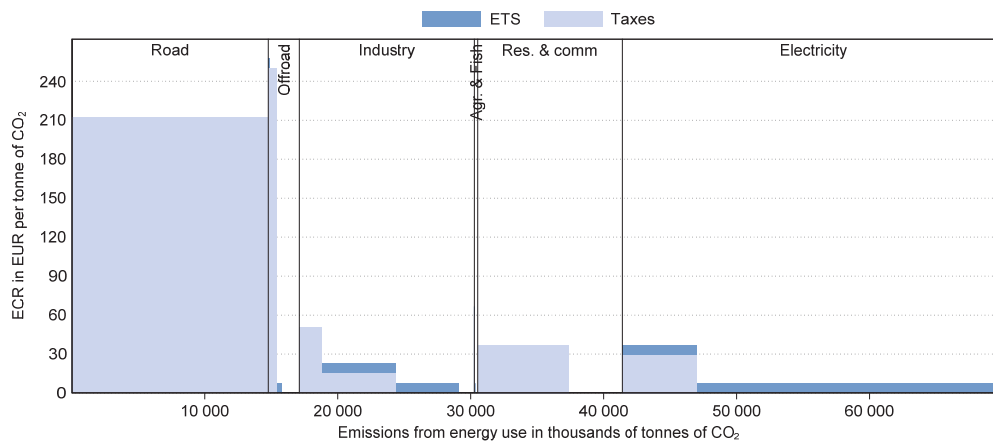


## Greece

**Figure 31. Proportion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Greece in 2015**



**Figure 32. Average effective carbon rates in Greece by sector and component in 2015**



In 2015, effective carbon rates consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use and to a lesser extent of permit prices from the EU ETS. Greece did not have an explicit carbon tax. Greece priced 90% of carbon emissions from energy use, and 31% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 31); a large share of these emissions was from the road transport sector (see Figure 32). The price from tradable permits was a significant component of the ECR in the electricity industry; nearly all emissions in electricity were covered by the EU ETS. Taxes and permit prices applied to over a quarter of emissions in the industry sector, while taxes only applied to about 13% of industry sector emissions. Unpriced emissions were found primarily in the residential and commercial 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>