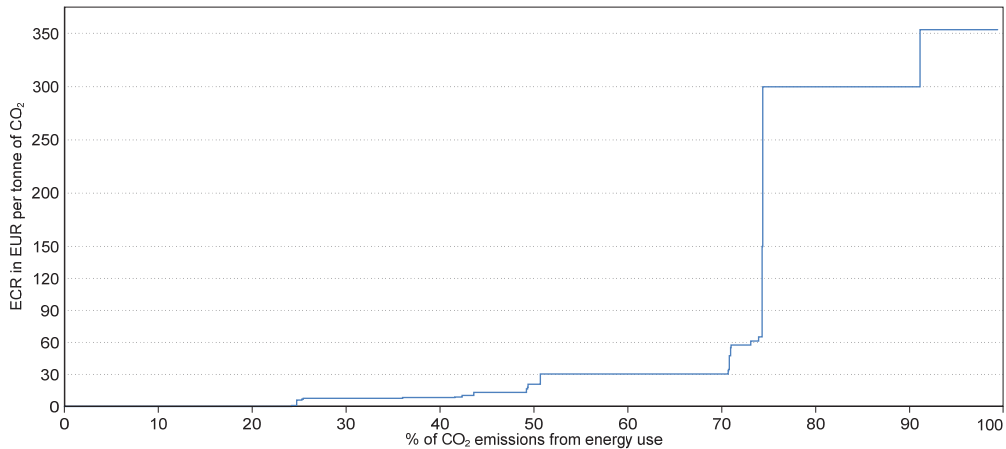
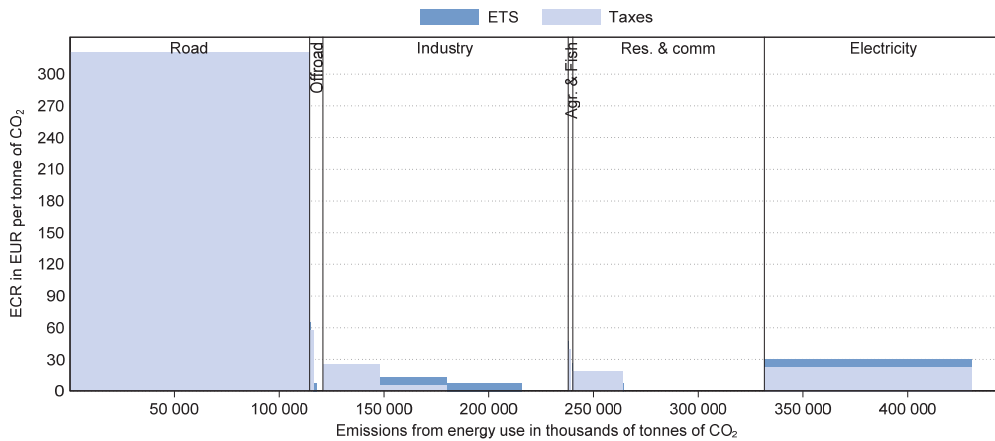


### United Kingdom

**Figure 83. Proportion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in the United Kingdom in 2015**



**Figure 84. Average effective carbon rates in the United Kingdom by sector and component in 2015**



In 2015, effective carbon rates in the United Kingdom consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use and to a smaller extent of national carbon taxes and permit prices from the EU ETS. The United Kingdom priced 76% of its energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 49% of emissions were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 83). The electricity sector accounted for the majority of emissions priced at this level, and all emissions from energy use in the road transport sector were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 84). The United Kingdom priced about four-fifth of industry emissions through taxes, permits or both instruments at effective carbon rates below EUR 30. In the electricity sector, the carbon price support, an excise tax that applies in addition to the EU ETS, increased effective carbon rates for most emissions to above EUR 30 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>. Unpriced emissions were mainly from 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>