United States

Figure 85. Proportion of CO_2 emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in the United States in 2015

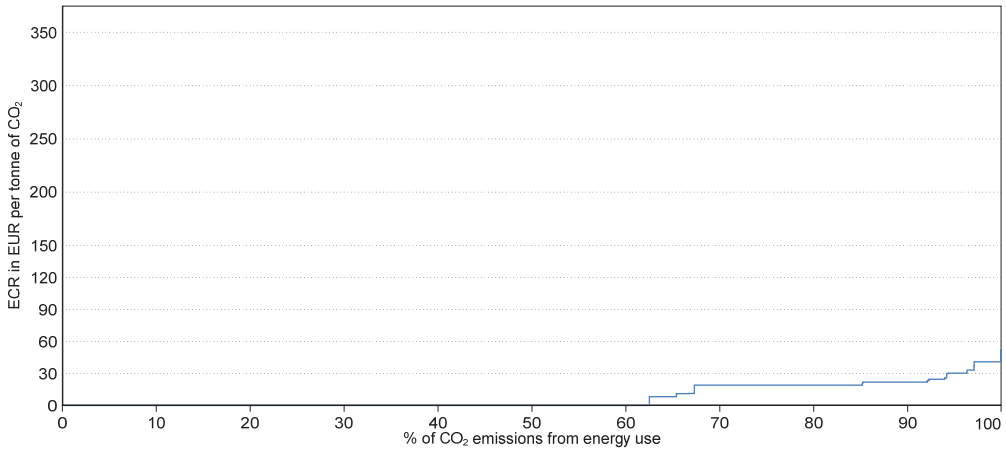
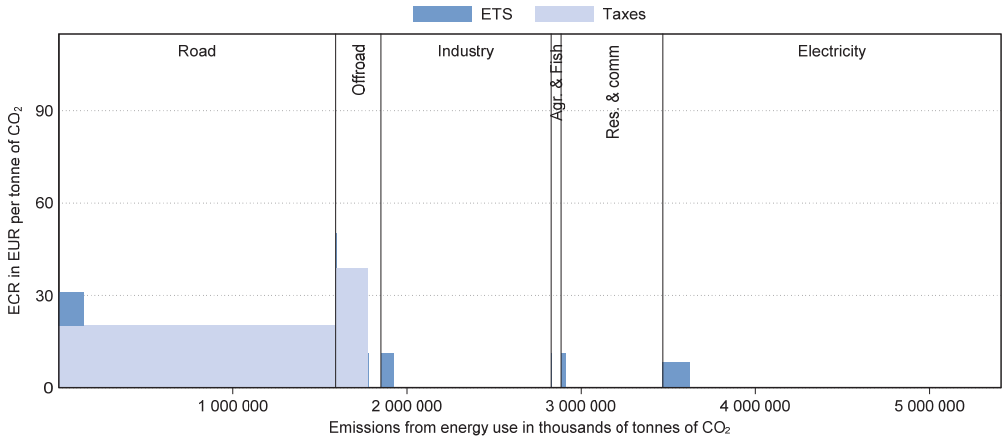


Figure 86. Average effective carbon rates in the United States by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in the United States consisted primarily of specific federal taxes on energy use. Other pricing instruments applied at the subnational level: California has implemented an ETS and nine North-East Atlantic states take part in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The United States priced 37% of carbon emissions from energy use, and 6% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 85).The majority of priced emissions and emissions priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO_2 were from the road transport sector (see Figure 86). The California Cap-and-Trade Program covered emissions in the industrial, the residential and commercial, the electricity and the road sector. RGGI also covered emissions from electricity generation in nine North-Atlantic states. In total, both emissions trading systems together covered roughly 8% of

CO_2 emissions from energy use in the USA. The majority of unpriced emissions in the USA were from the electricity generation, industry, and 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