

Denmark

Figure 21. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Denmark in 2015

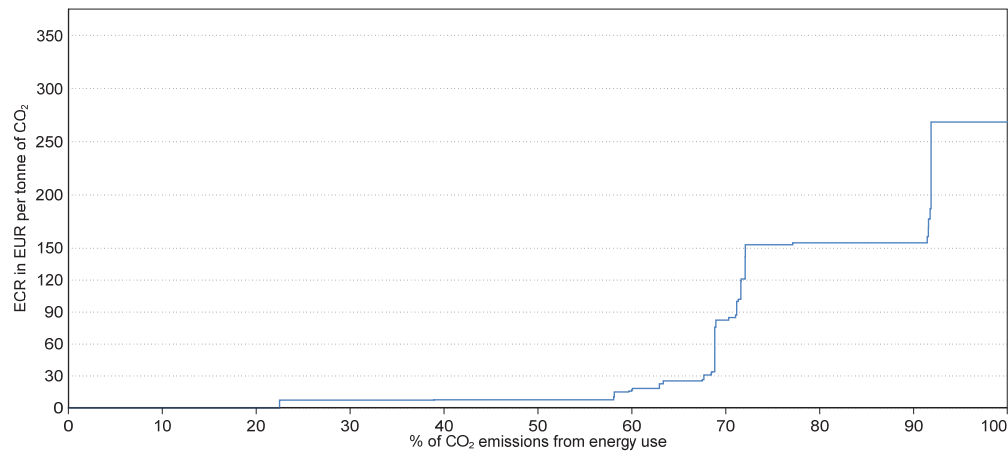
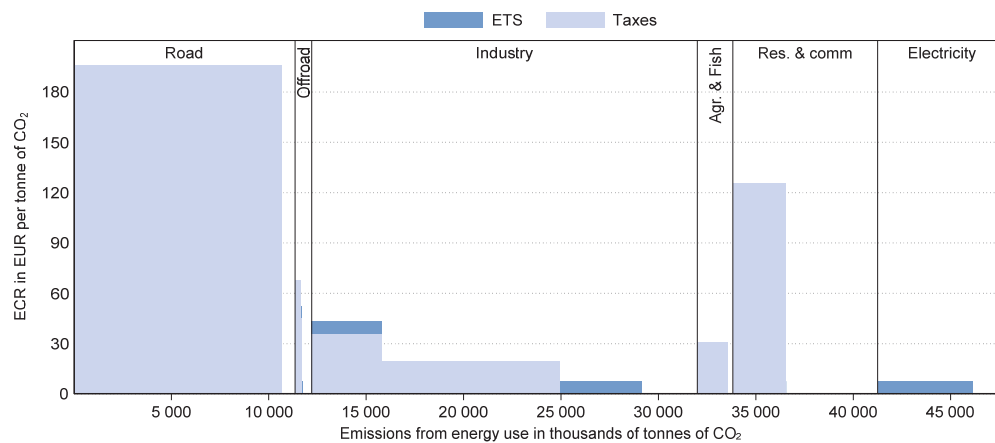


Figure 22. Average effective carbon rates in Denmark by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in Denmark consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use and to a lesser extent of national carbon taxes and permit prices from the EU ETS. Denmark priced 78% of its energy-related CO₂ emissions, and 32% were priced at an ECR above EU 30 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 21). Many of these emissions were from the road transport sector (see Figure 22). Taxes and the EU ETS applied to largely separate bases; less than a tenth of emissions from energy use were subject to both taxes and prices from tradable permits. The majority of unpriced emissions were from the residential and commercial sector.

A large share of unpriced emissions was from the combustion of biomass. Excluding emissions from biomass combustion, 98% of CO₂ emissions from energy use in Denmark were priced at a positive rate, and 47% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂. When excluding biomass, 99% of emissions in the residential and commercial sector were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂.

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>