

Hungary

Figure 33. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Hungary in 2015

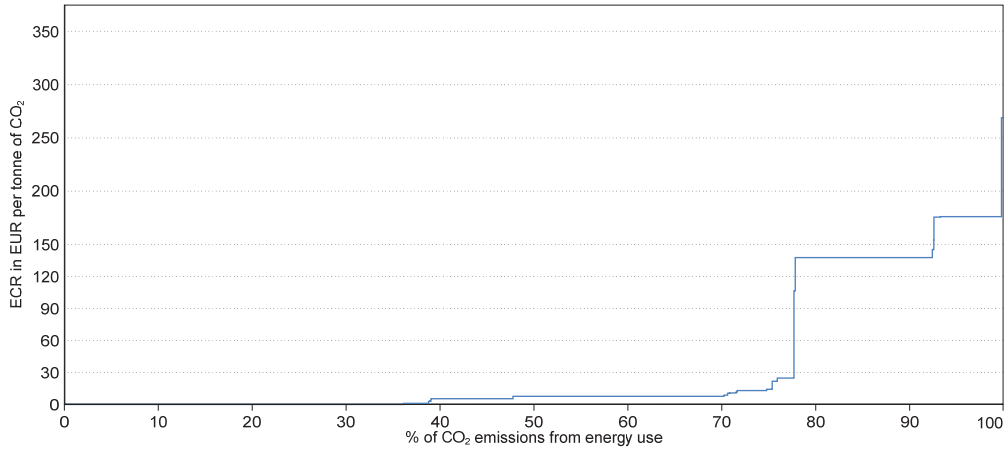
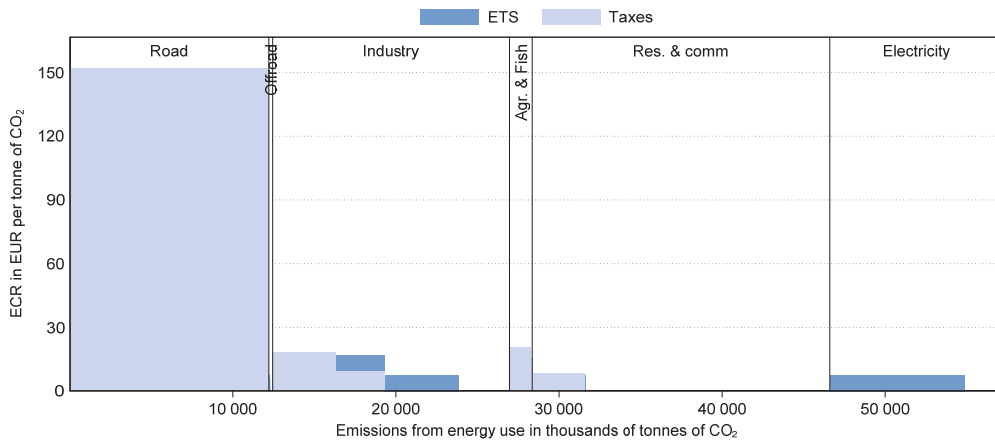


Figure 34. Average effective carbon rates in Hungary by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in Hungary consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use and to a smaller extent of permit prices from the EU ETS. Hungary did not have an explicit carbon tax. Hungary priced 64% of its carbon emissions from energy use, and 22% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 33). Almost all of these emissions were from the road transport sector (see Figure 34). Within the industry sector, taxes and the EU ETS applied to around a fifth of emissions, while the EU ETS alone covered nearly a third of emissions. Within the electricity sector, ETS permits accounted for the entirety of priced emissions. The majority of unpriced emissions were emitted by 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>