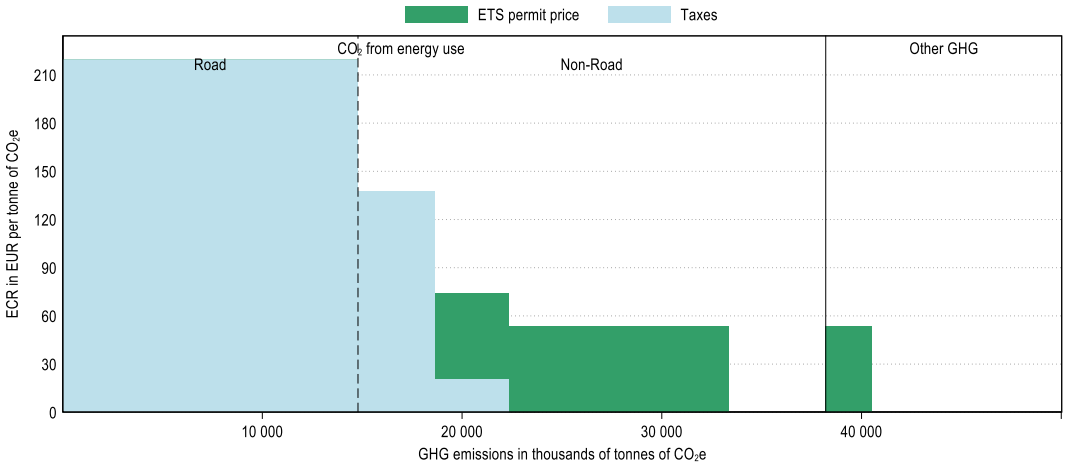
Sweden

Sweden's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (76%). In 2021, these emissions were priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Sweden priced about 87% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 57% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport, buildings, agriculture and fisheries and industry sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 20% of other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 24% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Sweden in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Sweden by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

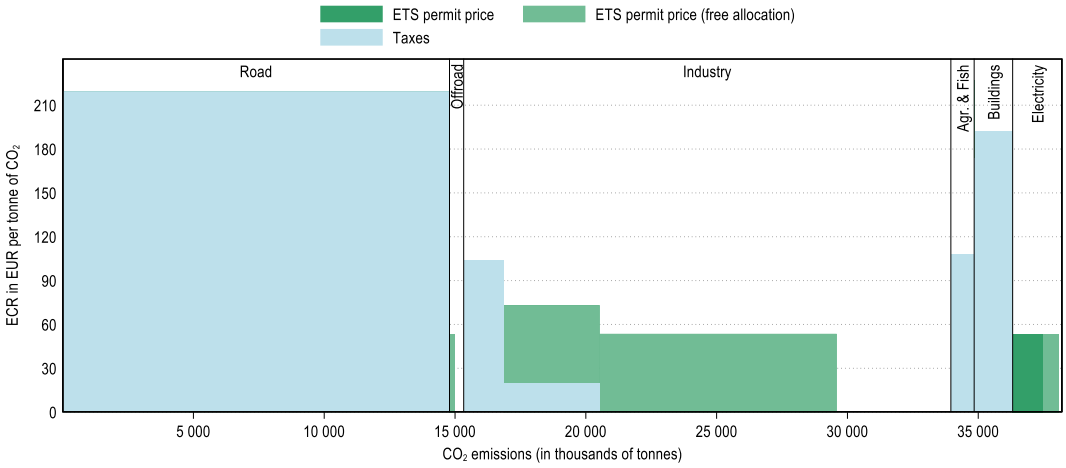
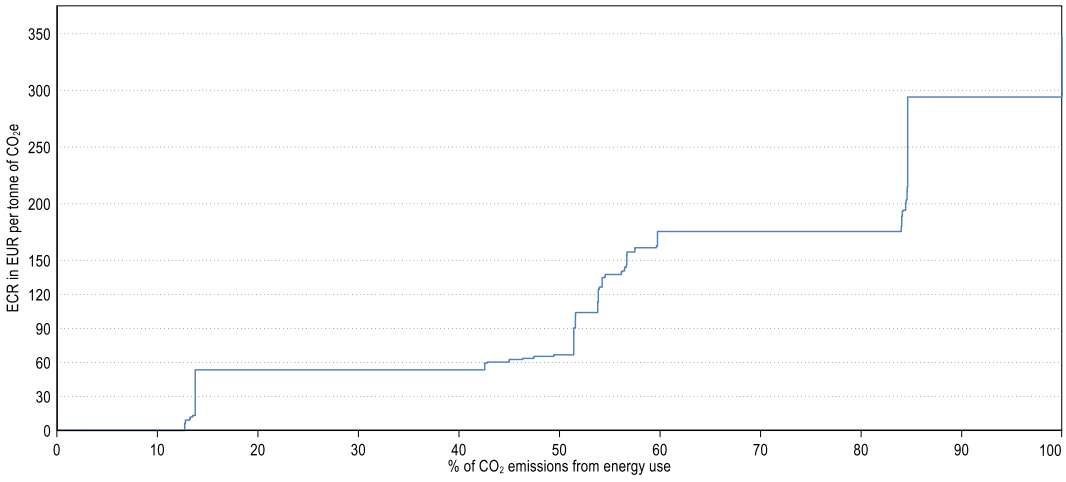


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Sweden in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure