

Sweden

Figure 77. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Sweden in 2015

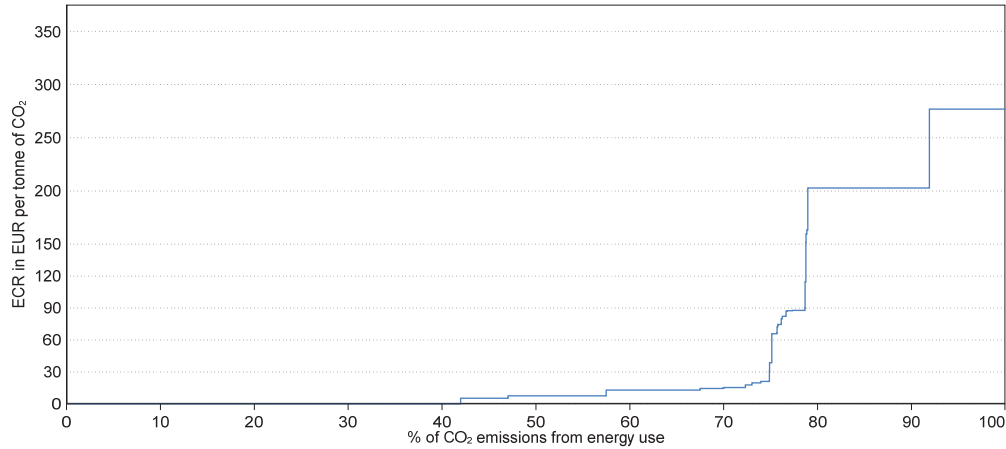
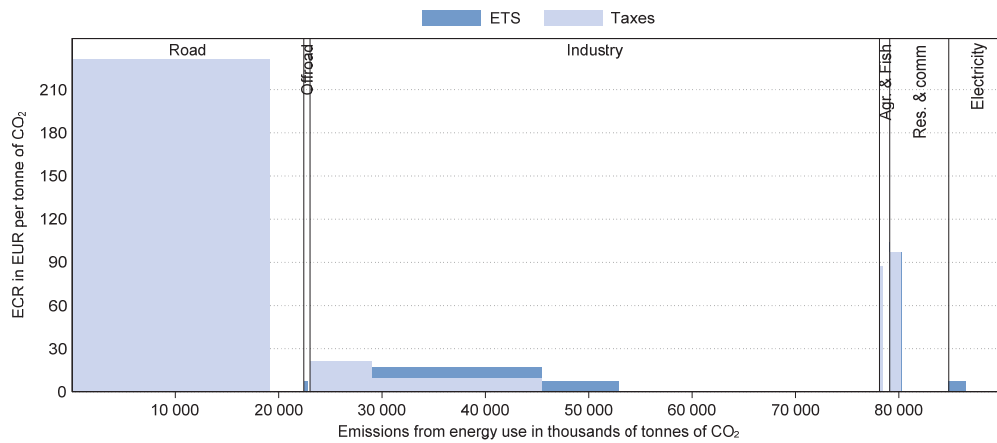


Figure 78. Average effective carbon rates in Sweden by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in Sweden consisted of specific taxes on energy use, national carbon taxes and permit prices from the EU ETS. Sweden priced 58% of carbon emissions from energy use, and 25% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 77); the majority of these emissions were from the road sector (see Figure 78). Only prices from tradable permits were applied to emissions in the electricity sector, while both taxes and prices from tradable permits were applied to emissions in the industry sector. Unpriced emissions were primarily emitted by the industry and residential and commercial sectors.

A large share of these unpriced emissions was from the combustion of biomass. When excluding emissions from biomass, 96% of emissions from energy use in Sweden were priced, and 56% were priced above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂. In the residential and commercial sector, 98% of emissions from energy use were priced above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂, when excluding emissions from biomass. In the industry sector, 93% of emissions

from energy use were priced and 11% were priced above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂, when excluding emissions from biomass.

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>