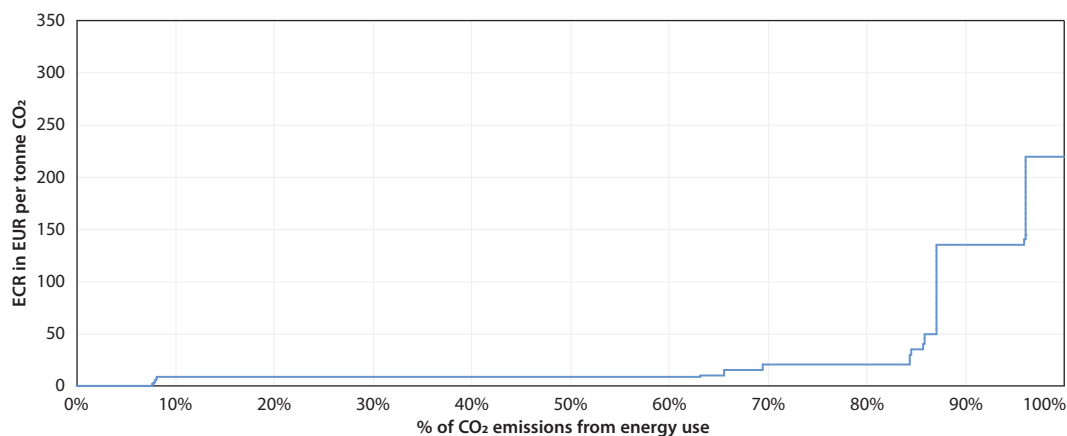


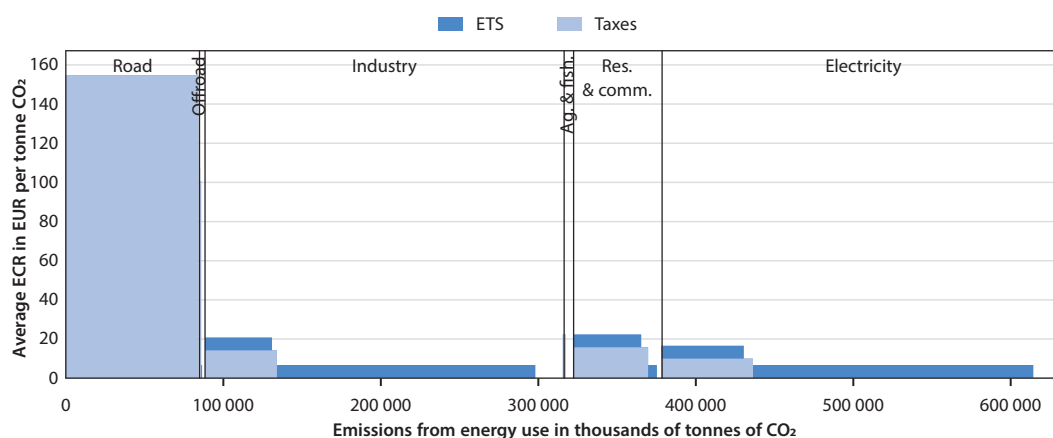
Korea

Figure 6.49. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Korea in 2012



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933390455>

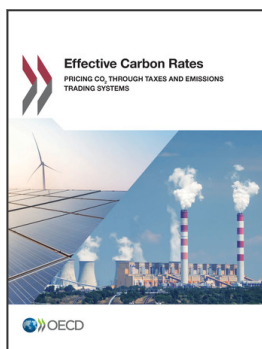
Figure 6.50. Average effective carbon rates in Korea by sector and component in 2012



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933390873>

Note: See Box 3.1 in Chapter 3 for notes on the interpretation of effective carbon rates. Please see Annex A and Annex B for detail on methodology and underlying sources.

In 2012, effective carbon rates in Korea consisted of specific taxes on energy use, primarily in the road sector, and permit prices from the ETS, primarily in the industry, residential and commercial, and the electricity sectors.³ Korea did not have an explicit carbon tax. Korea priced 92% of carbon emissions from energy use, and 16% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (Figure 6.49). The majority of these emissions were from road transport. The emissions base of the Korea ETS was relatively broad, and it covered around 70% of emissions of the industry and the electricity sector each. Given the broad coverage of the ETS, the overlap between the emissions base of the ETS and taxes was relatively small, at 18% in the industry sector. Permit prices from the Korea ETS were the main component of the ECRs in the industry and electricity sectors (Figure 6.50).



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