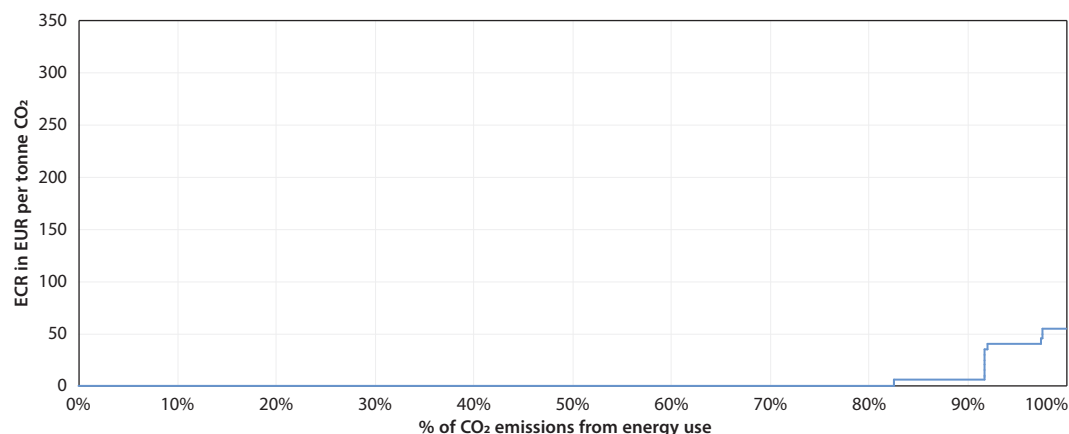


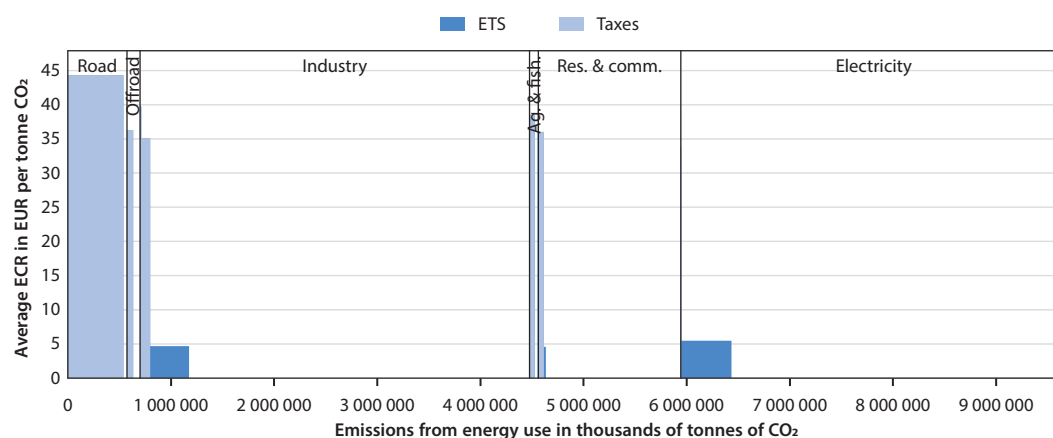
## People's Republic of China


Figure 6.17. Proportion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in China in 2012



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933390292>

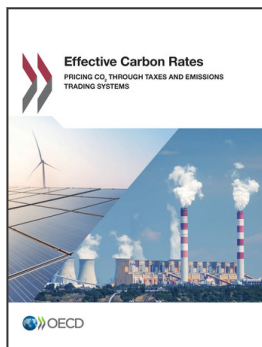
Figure 6.18. Average effective carbon rates in China by sector and component in 2012



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933390716>

Note: 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 China consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use. Five municipalities, Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Tianjin, and two provinces, Guangdong and Hubei have implemented emissions trading systems.<sup>2</sup> Eighteen percent of carbon emissions from energy use in China were covered by a price, and 8% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 6.17). The majority of these emissions stemmed from the road sector. Unpriced emissions were found primarily in the industry, the residential and commercial, and the electricity sectors (see Figure 6.18). In total, 9% of Chinese emissions were estimated to be covered by the subnational emissions trading systems. The overlap between the emissions covered by taxes and emissions trading systems was very small.



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