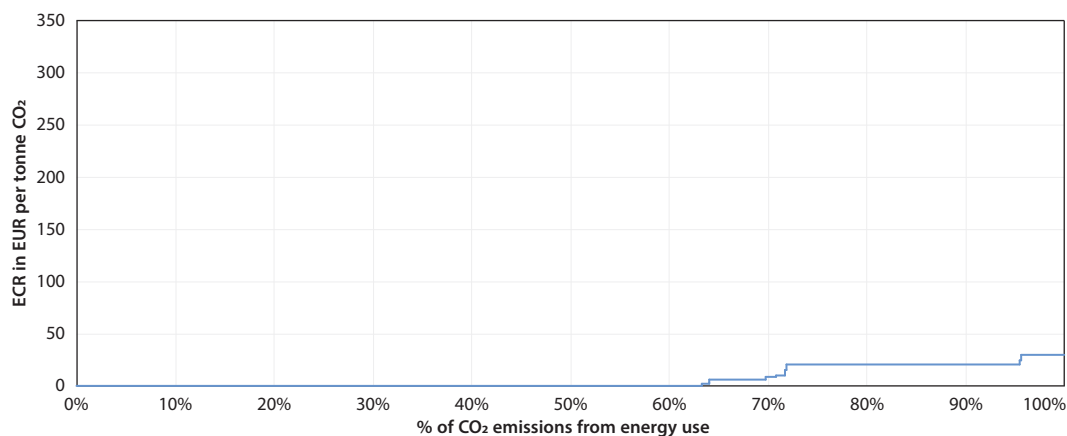


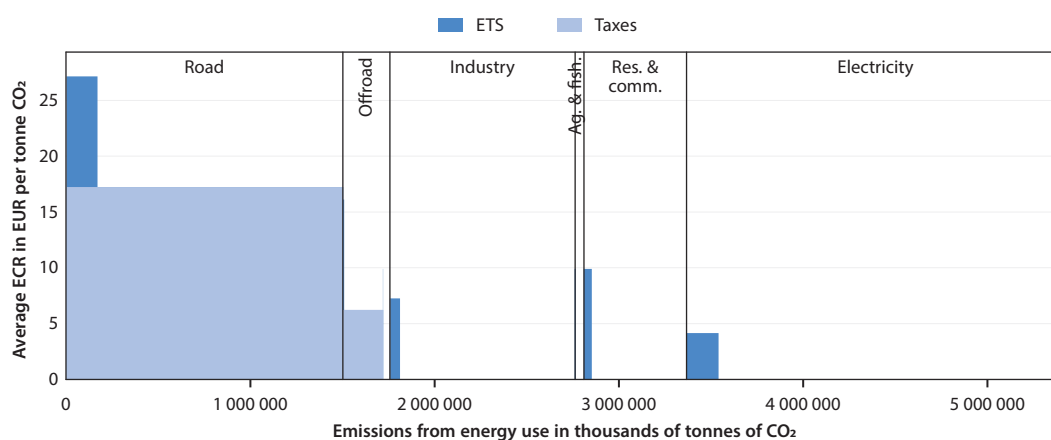
United States

Figure 6.83. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in the United States in 2012



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/1787/888933390626>

Figure 6.84. Average effective carbon rates in the United States by sector and component in 2012



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933391049>

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 the USA consisted primarily of specific federal taxes on energy use. Other pricing instruments were applied at the subnational level:⁵ California has implemented an ETS and nine North-East Atlantic states take part in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The United States priced 37% of carbon emissions from energy use, none of which were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (Figure 6.83). The majority of priced emissions were from the road sector. The California Cap-and-Trade Program and RGGI covered emissions in the industrial, the residential and commercial, and the electricity sectors, and the price signal from tradable emissions permits entirely overlapped with that of federal taxes in the road sector. In total, both emissions trading

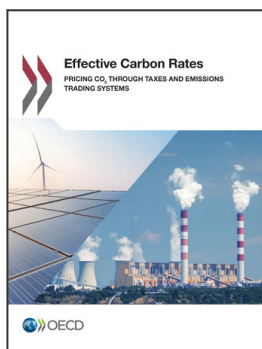
systems together covered roughly 8% of CO₂ emissions from energy use in the USA. The majority of unpriced emissions were from industry, the residential and commercial sector and the electricity sector (Figure 6.84).

Notes

1. All taxes on energy use are shown for 2012. The Quebec ETS is shown as in 2013 (including the extension to fossil fuel suppliers in 2015), and permit prices have been converted to 2012 Euros (see Annex A for details). The carbon tax in British Columbia is not shown in OECD (2013b), but has been included for the estimation of effective carbon rates as in 2012.
2. All taxes on energy use are shown for 2012. The seven subnational Chinese ETS are shown as in 2014, and permit prices have been converted to 2012 Euros (see Annex A for details).
3. All taxes on energy use are shown for 2012. The Korean ETS is shown as in 2015, and permit prices have been converted to 2012 Euros (see Annex A for details).
4. All taxes on energy use are shown for 2012. The Swiss ETS is shown as in 2014, and permit prices have been converted to 2012 Euros (see Annex A for details).
5. All taxes on energy are shown for 2012. The California ETS is shown as in 2013 (including the extension to fossil fuel suppliers in 2015), and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative is shown as in 2012. Permit prices have been converted to 2012 Euros (see Annex A for details).

References

- OECD (2015), *Taxing Energy Use 2015: OECD and Selected Partner Economies*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264232334-en>.
- OECD (2013), *Taxing Energy Use: A Graphical Analysis*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264183933-en>.



From:

Effective Carbon Rates

Pricing CO₂ through Taxes and Emissions Trading Systems

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264260115-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2016), "United States", in *Effective Carbon Rates: Pricing CO₂ through Taxes and Emissions Trading Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264260115-51-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.