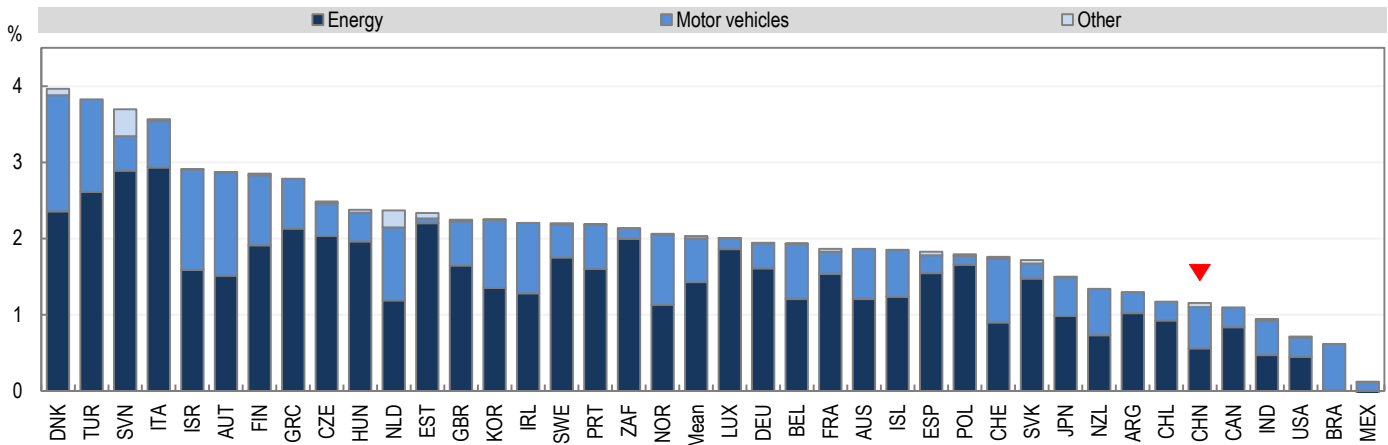


Revenue from environmentally related taxes in China¹

As a share of GDP, China has the 6th lowest environmentally related tax revenue among 34 OECD and 5 partner economies. In 2014, environmentally related tax revenues were at 1.16% of GDP, compared to 2.0% on average among the 39 countries.

In China, taxes on energy represented 48% of total environmentally related tax revenue, compared to 70% on average among the 39 countries.

Environmentally related tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, 2014



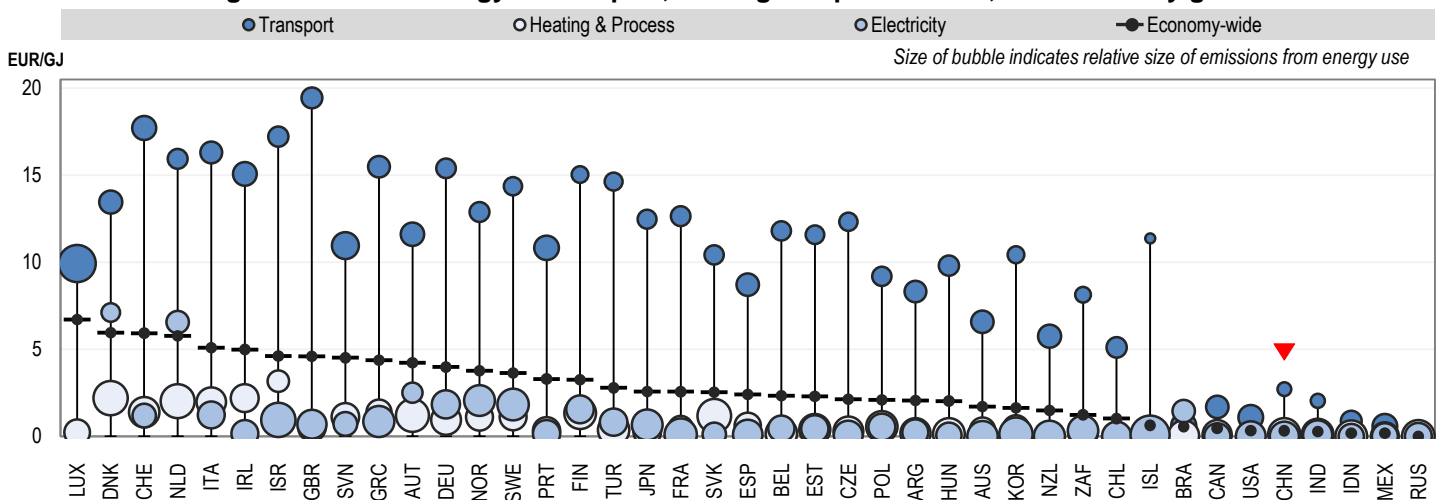
¹Data from OECD.Stat include all OECD countries (except Latvia) and Argentina, Brazil, China, India and South Africa. Please see OECD.Stat for country specific notes.

Taxes on energy use in China²

The [OECD's Taxing Energy Use \(2015\)](#) publication compares taxes on energy use (excise and carbon taxes) across 34 OECD and 7 partner economies. The chart below shows average tax rates, expressed in EUR per GJ, by sector across all fuels and the economy-wide average. The bubble size represents the weight of the sector in total energy use.

- » China has higher average tax rates on transport fuels (2.7 EUR/GJ) than on fuels used for heating and process purposes (0.14 EUR/GJ) or electricity generation (0 EUR/GJ);
- » China has the 5th lowest tax rate on energy on an economy-wide basis, at EUR 0.32 per GJ, compared with EUR 2.7 per GJ on a simple-average basis across the 34 OECD and 7 partner economies.

Average tax rates on energy in transport, heating and process use, and electricity generation



²Data from *Taxing Energy Use* are for 2012 and include all OECD countries (except Latvia) and Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa.

Contacts

David Bradbury

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
David.Bradbury@oecd.org

Kurt Van Dender

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax and Environment Unit
Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

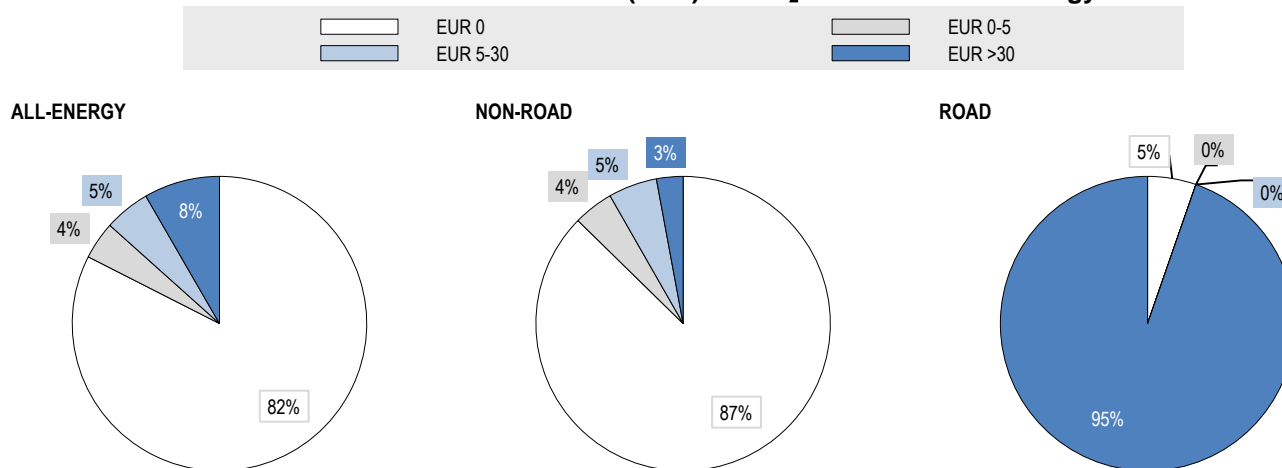
Effective carbon rates in China

The [OECD's Effective Carbon Rates \(2016\)](#) publication presents the combined price signal on CO₂ emissions from taxes on energy and emissions trading systems (ETS), or the effective carbon rate (ECR).³ The charts below show shares of CO₂ emissions subject to different price ranges, for road, non-road and all emissions from energy use. EUR 30 is a conservative estimate of the climate damage from one tonne of CO₂ emissions.

- » In China, 82% of carbon emissions from energy use face no price signal at all; 13% face a price at or above EUR 5 per tonne of CO₂; and 8% face a price at or above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂. This compares to a zero price for 60% of emissions across all countries, a price at or above EUR 5 per tonne for 30% and at or above EUR 30 per tonne for 10% of emissions.

- » Excluding road use, 87% of carbon emissions from energy use in China face no price signal at all; 8% face a price at or above EUR 5 per tonne of CO₂; and 3% face a price at or above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂. This compares to a zero price for 70% of emissions across all countries, a price at or above EUR 5 per tonne for 19% and at or above EUR 30 per tonne for 4% of emissions.

Distribution of Effective Carbon Rates (ECR) on CO₂ emissions from energy use in China



Figures shown in the charts may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

³Notes on the interpretation of effective carbon rates: Box 3.1 (p.38-40), OECD's Effective Carbon Rates (2016), or consult <http://oe.cd/ECRinterpretation>

CO₂ emissions priced and average rates in China

The table below shows the average price signals from taxes and trading systems, and the share of emissions priced by these instruments.

- » There are seven subnational ETS in China, which had an average permit price of EUR 4.69 (on average) per tonne of CO₂ in 2014.

- » In total, taxes in China price 8% of CO₂ emissions from energy use; and the ETS cover 9%. The sectors with the highest tax coverage are road transport (95%) and agriculture and fisheries (56%). The sectors with the highest price coverage by the ETS are electricity (13%) and industry (10%).

Share of emissions priced and average price signals from tax & ETS, China

CO ₂ emissions by sector (in t CO ₂)	Tax		ETS		Overlap of tax and ETS ⁵	Emissions not priced by tax or ETS
	Average price (in EUR/tCO ₂)	Share of emissions priced	Average price (in EUR/tCO ₂)	Share of emissions priced		
Agriculture & Fishing	85 602	38.5	56%	0.0	0%	44%
Electricity	3 741 048	33.7	0%	5.5	13%	87%
Industry	3 773 129	35.1	3%	4.7	10%	87%
Offroad transport	129 287	36.3	51%	0.0	0%	49%
Residential & Commercial	1 382 815	36.0	4%	4.6	2%	95%
Road transport	572 329	44.3	95%	0.0	0%	5%
Total⁴	9 684 211	3.5	8%	0.5	9%	82%

Access the data for all 41 countries: <http://oe.cd/emissionsdata>

⁴Total average prices are weighted by the share of emissions in each sector that is priced in the country.

⁵Tax and ETS can apply to the same emissions base. The overlap describes the percentage of emissions in a sector that is priced by both tax and ETS.