

Italy

Italy's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO₂ emissions from energy use (79%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Italy priced about 98% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 48% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector as well as the buildings and industry sectors (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 12% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 21% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Italy in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions

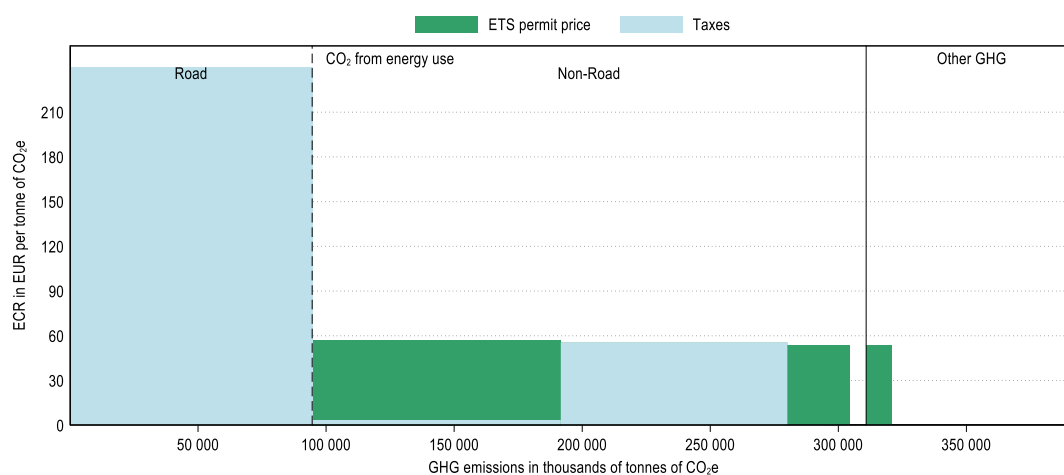
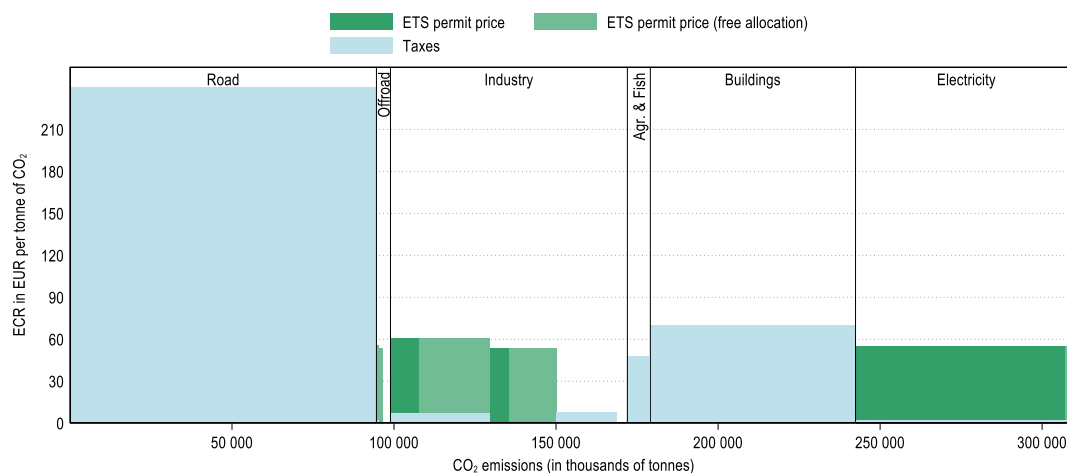


Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Italy by sector and component in 2021

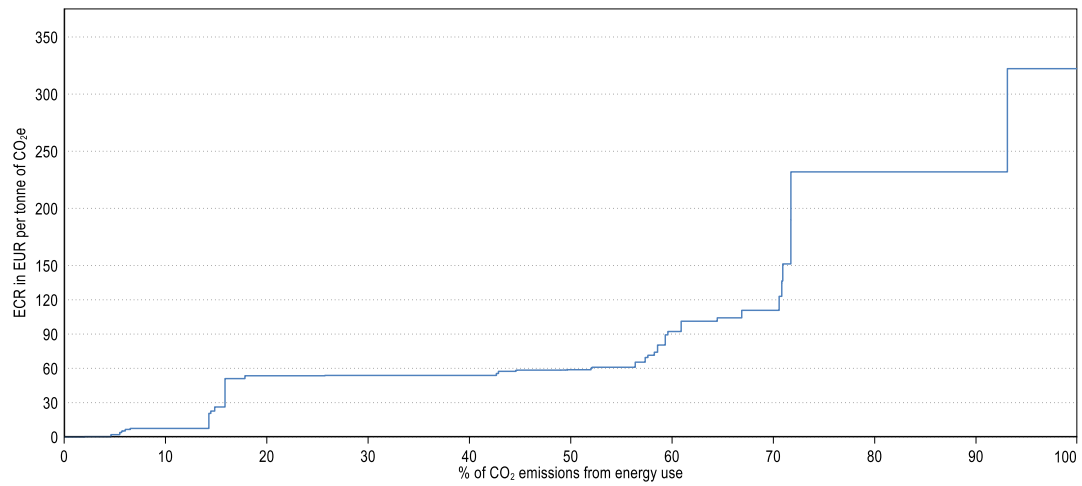
Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



¹ CH₄, N₂O, F-gases and process CO₂ emissions.

Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Italy in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>