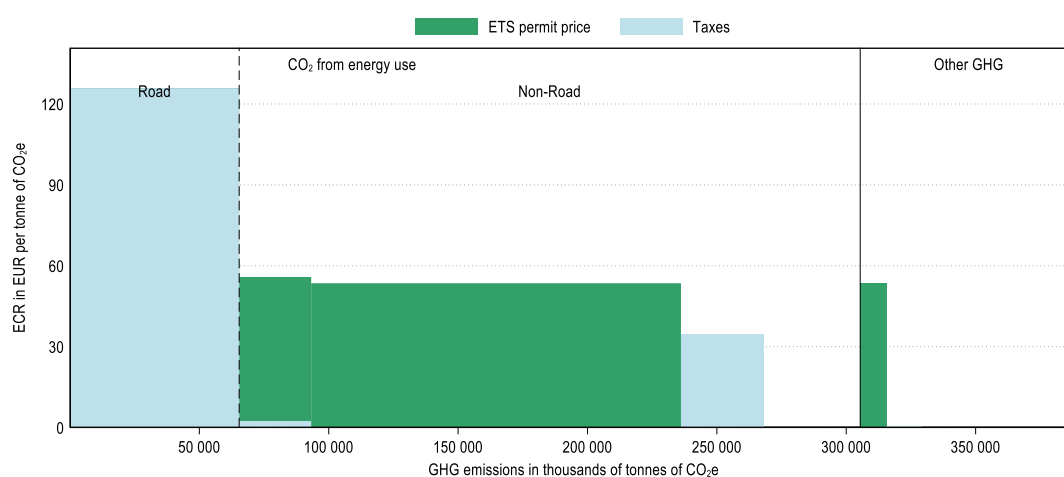


Poland

In Poland, CO₂ emissions from energy use make up about 78% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Poland priced about 88% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 24% 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 and agriculture and fisheries sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the buildings and industry sectors (Figure 2). Carbon taxes and the EU ETS covered about 28% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 22% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Poland in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



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

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

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

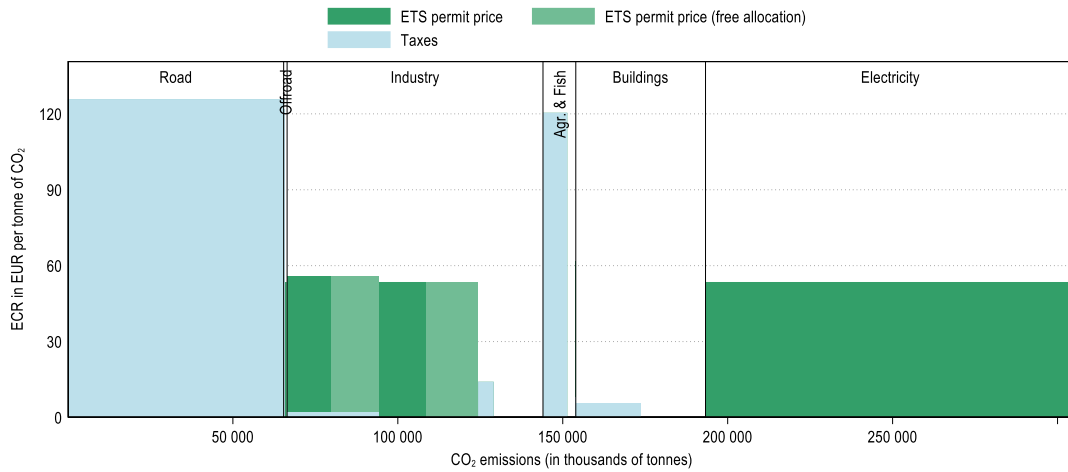
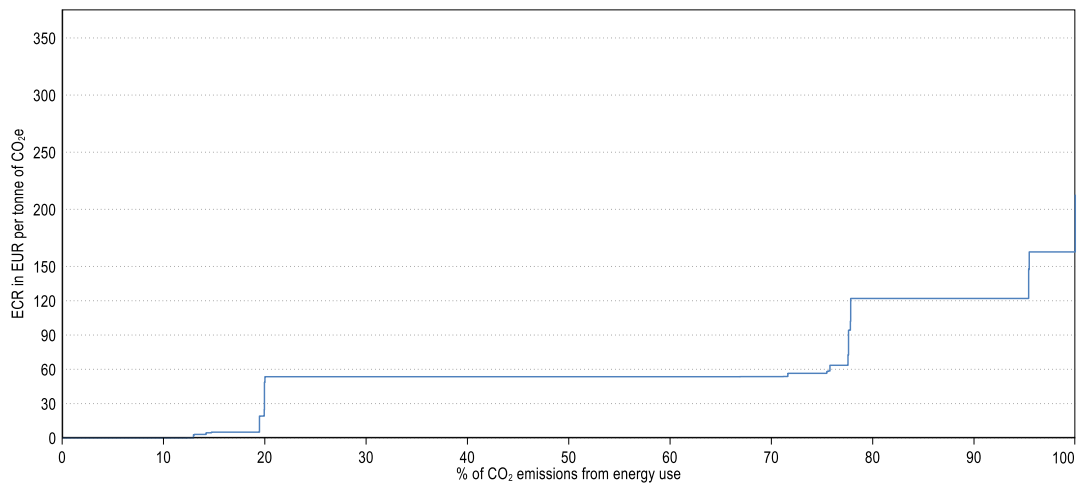


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Poland in 2021

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>