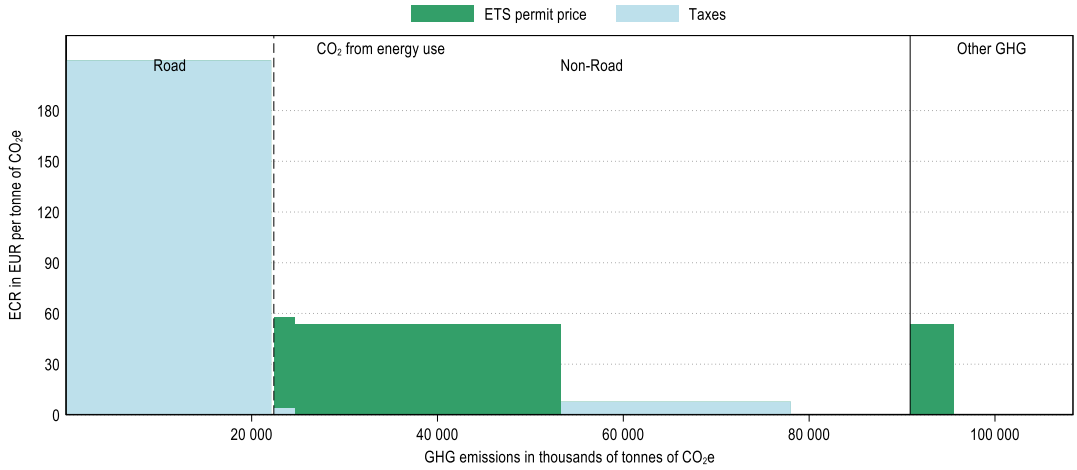
Belgium

Belgium's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (84%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Belgium priced about 86% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 25% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions[1] account for about 16% of national emissions and the EU ETS covers almost 27% of these emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Belgium in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

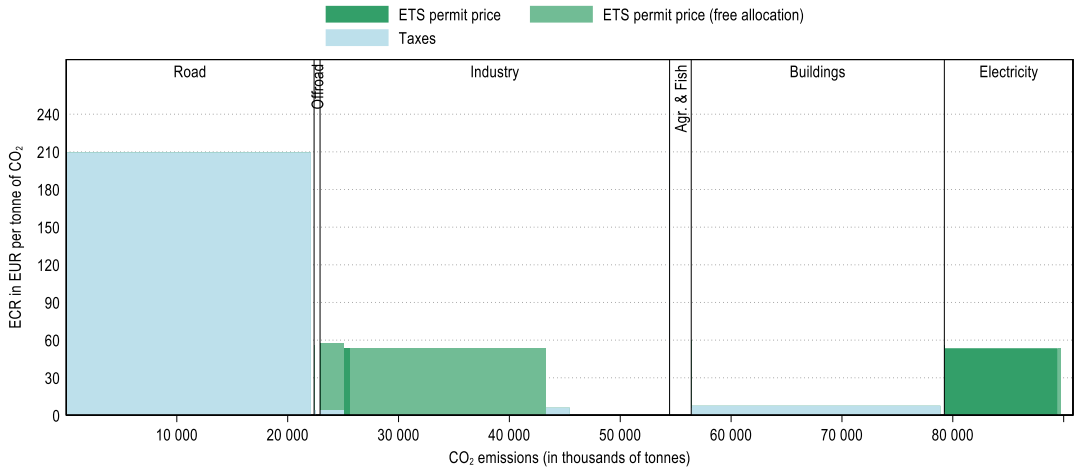
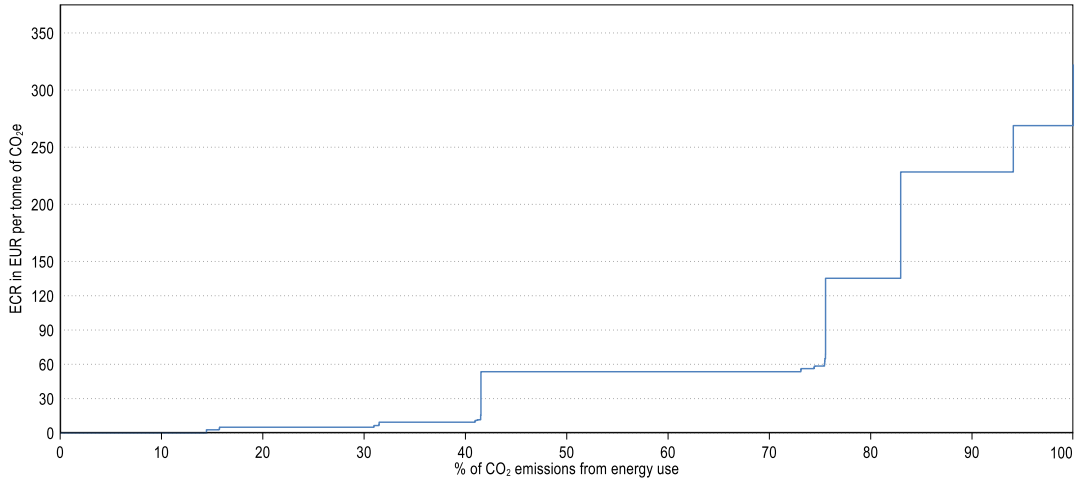


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Belgium in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 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