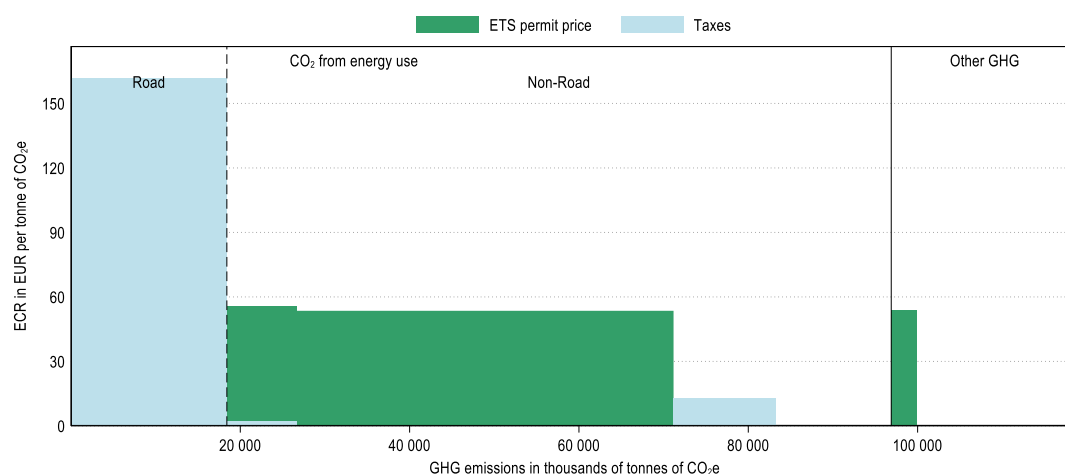


## Czechia

Czechia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use (81%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Czechia priced about 86% of its carbon emissions from energy use and almost 20% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (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 buildings and industry sectors (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 14% of other GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>, which made up about 19% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Czechia in 2021**

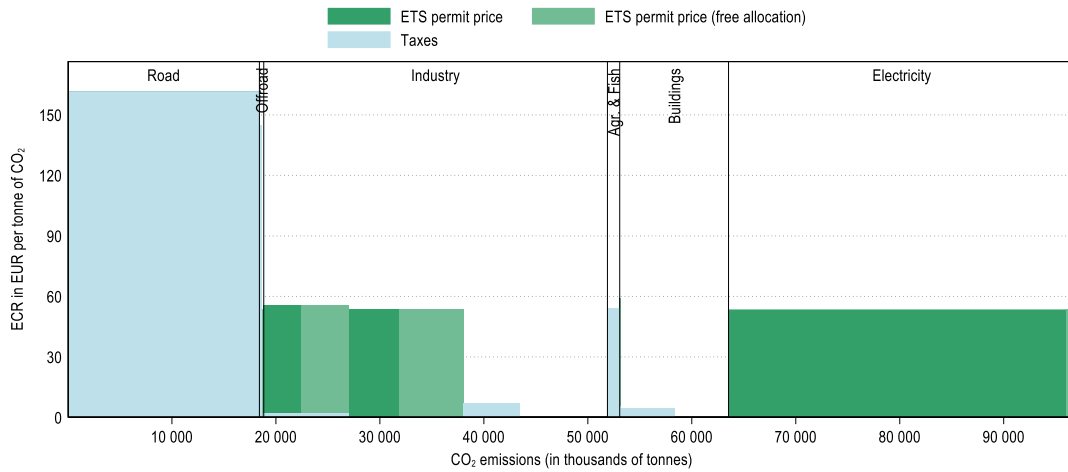
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



<sup>1</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, F-gases and process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

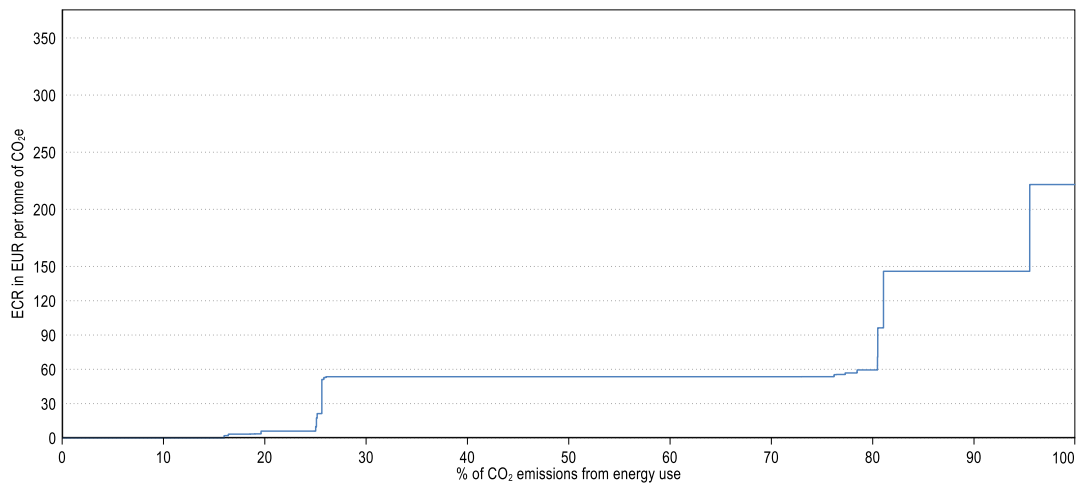
**Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Czechia by sector and component in 2021**

Restricting to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use



**Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use in Czechia in 2021**

Restricting to CO<sub>2</sub> 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>