

New Zealand

New Zealand's CO₂ emissions from energy use make up a minority of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (39%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS). New Zealand priced 99.9% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 18% 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 (Figure 2). The NZ ETS covered about 9% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 61% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in New Zealand in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions

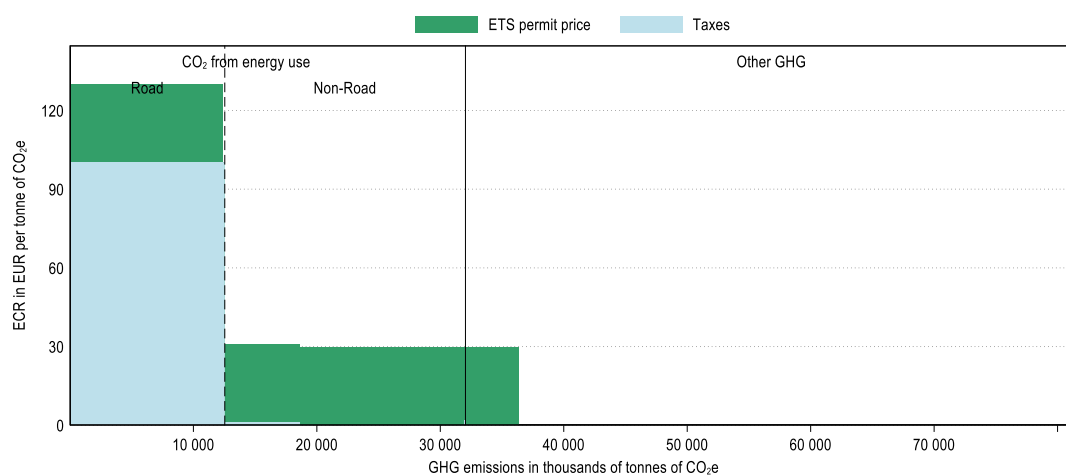
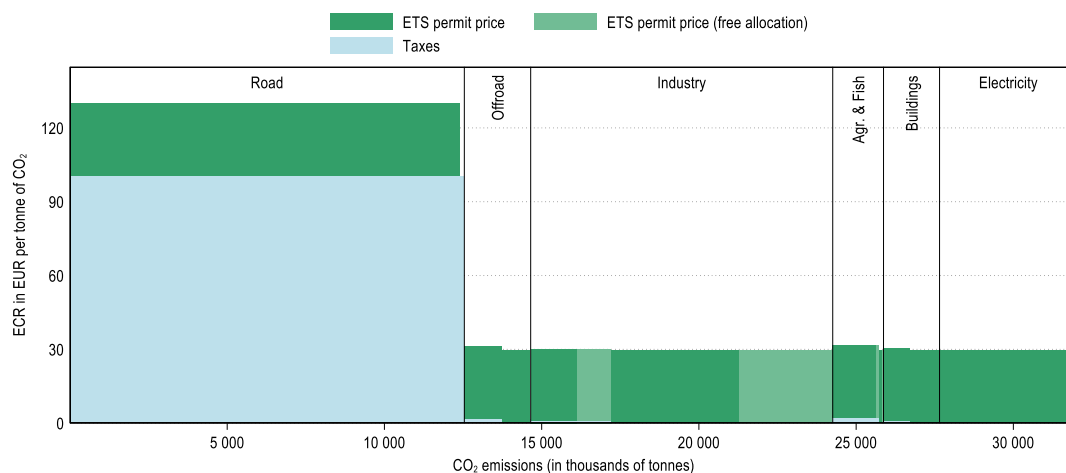


Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in New Zealand by sector and component in 2021

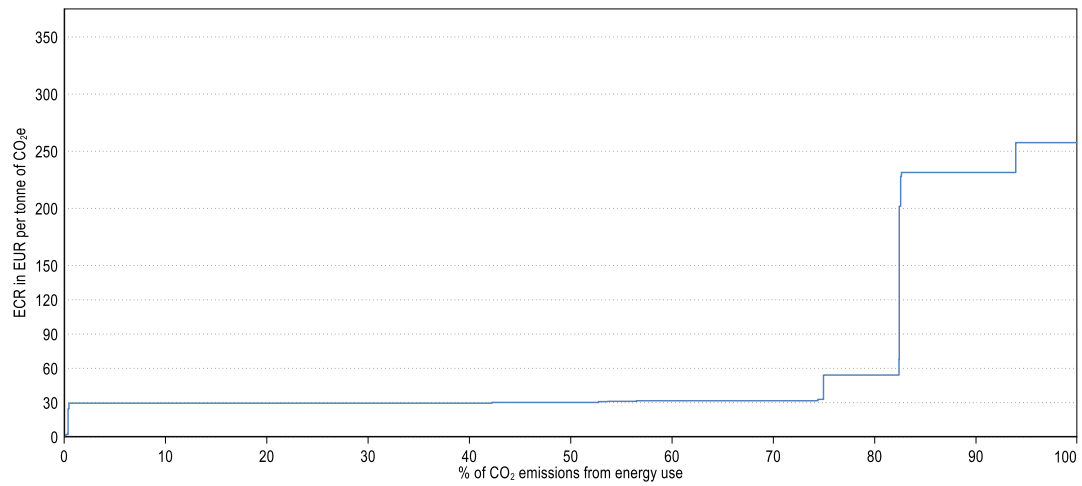
Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



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

Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in New Zealand 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>