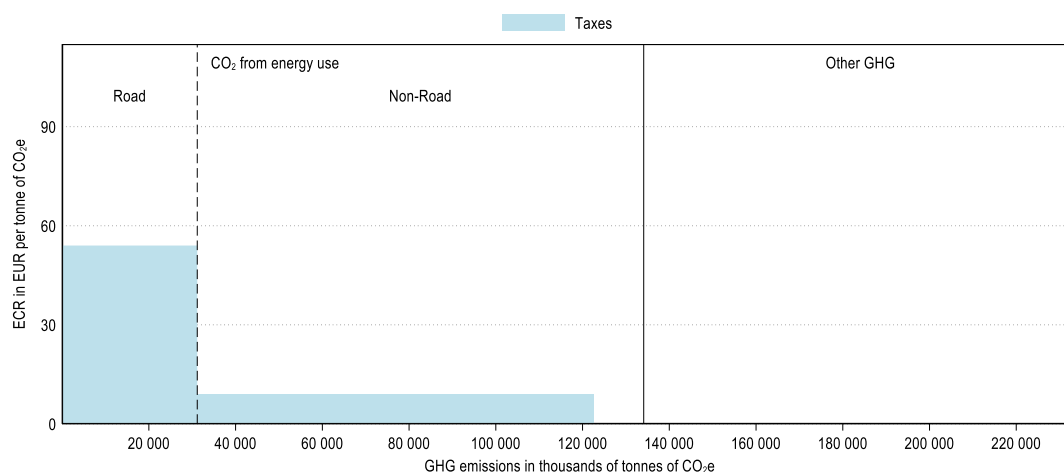


Philippines

In the Philippines CO₂ emissions from energy use make up about 57% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. The Philippines priced almost 92% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 10% 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. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the electricity and industry sectors (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 43% of national emissions, were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Philippines 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 Philippines by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

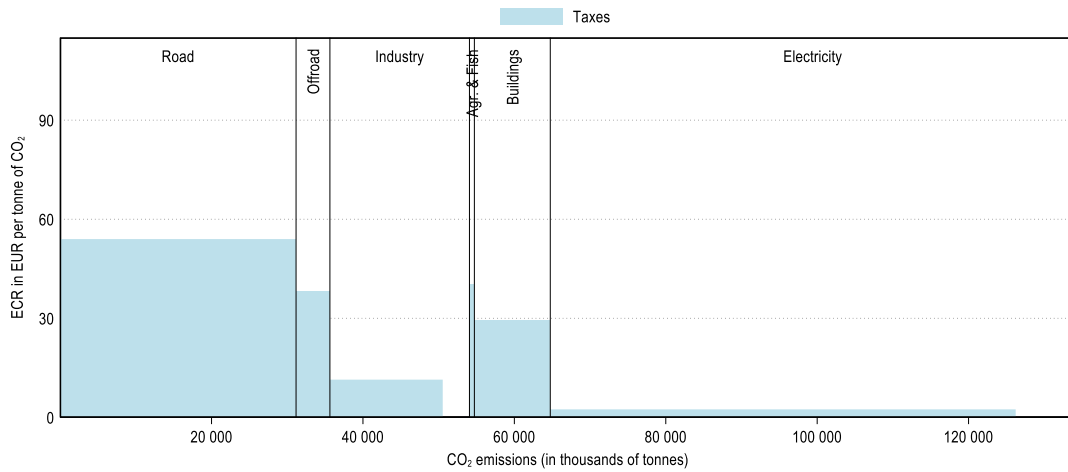
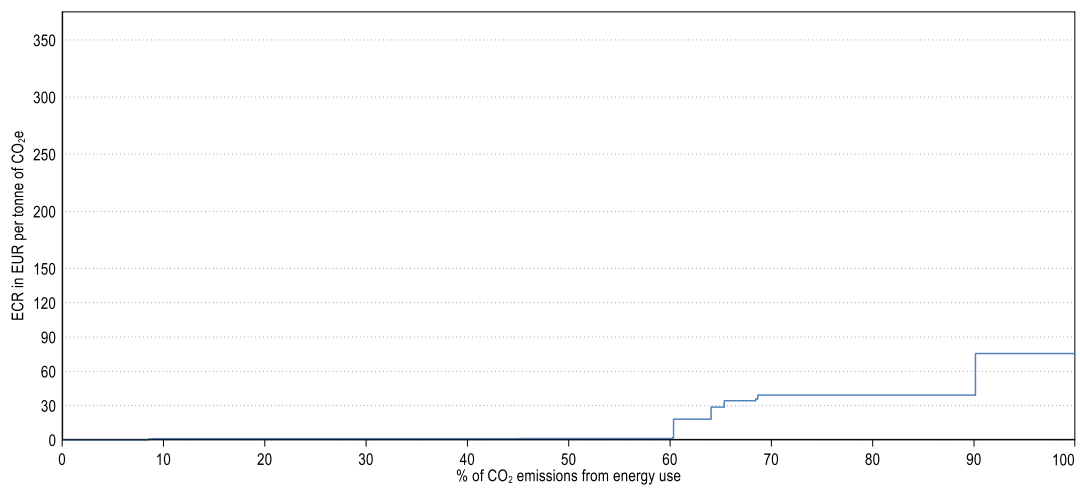


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Philippines in 2021

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>