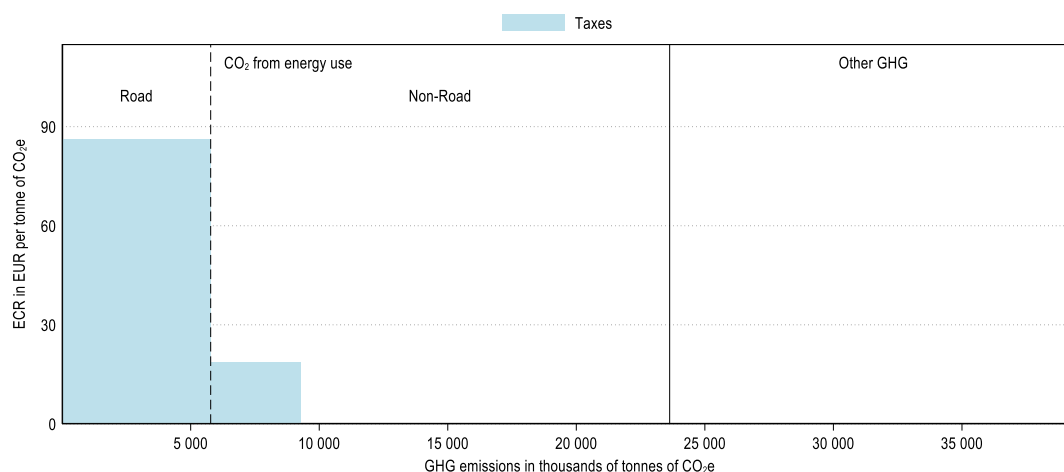


Dominican Republic

In the Dominican Republic, CO₂ emissions from energy use make up about 60% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. The Dominican Republic priced about 39% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 13% 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 as well as the buildings and offroad transport sectors (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions¹ made up about 40% of national emissions and were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

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

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

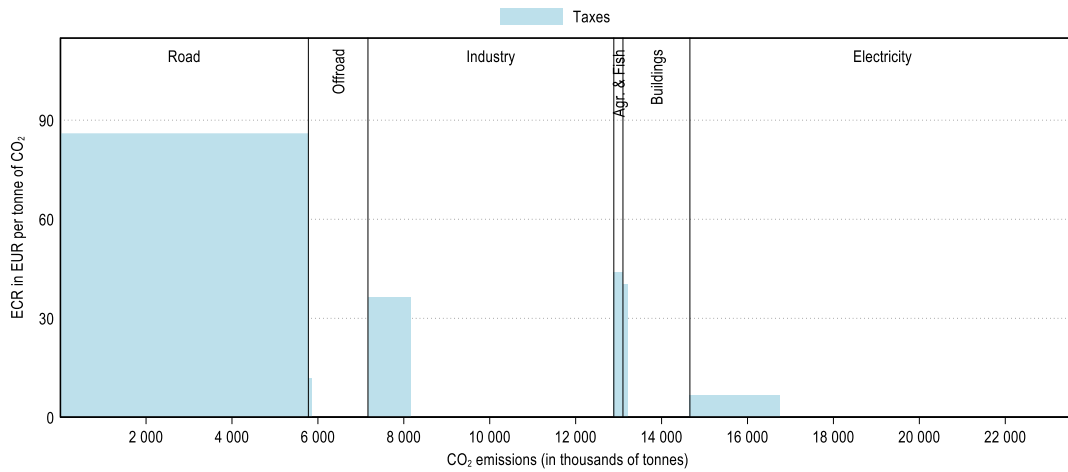
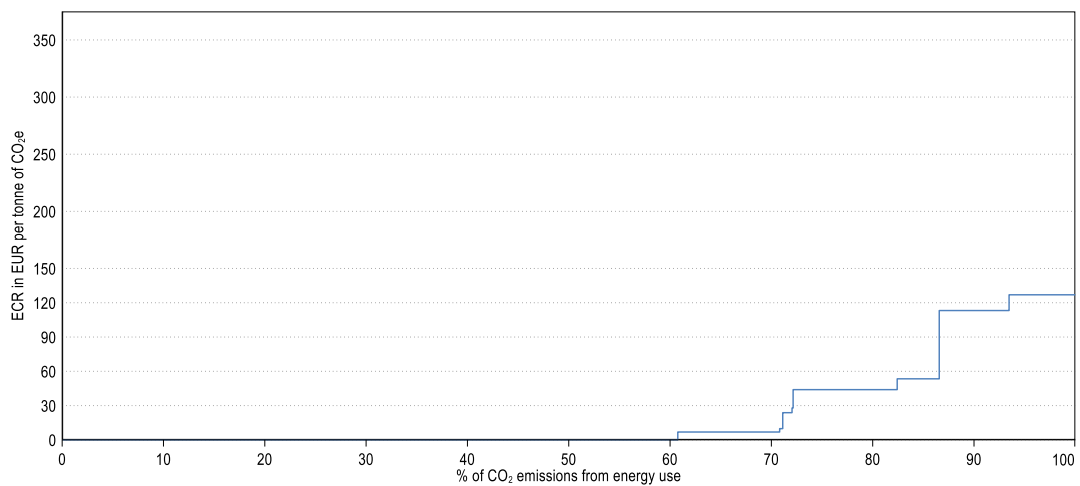


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Dominican Republic in 2021

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>