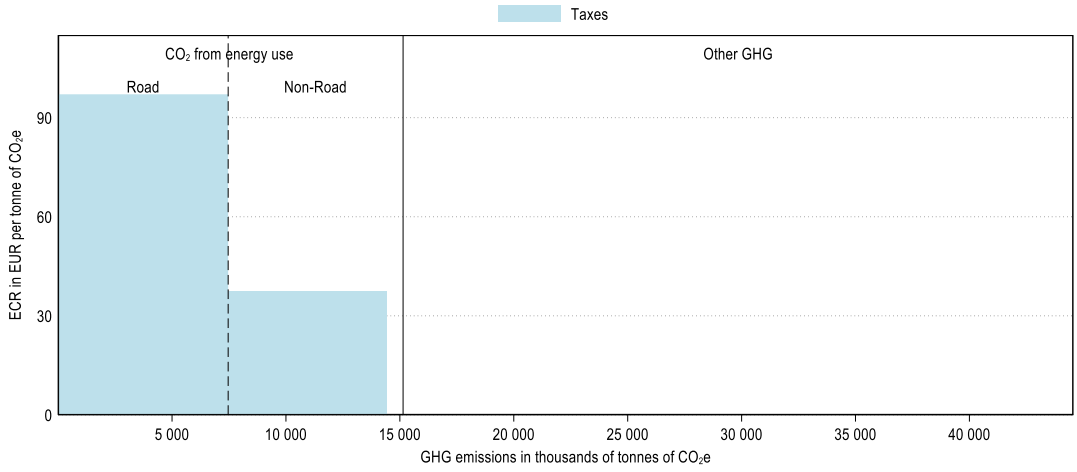
Ghana

Ghana's CO_2 emissions from energy use make up a minority of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (34%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. Ghana priced about 95% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 63% 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 and the agriculture and fisheries sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 66% of national emissions, were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

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

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

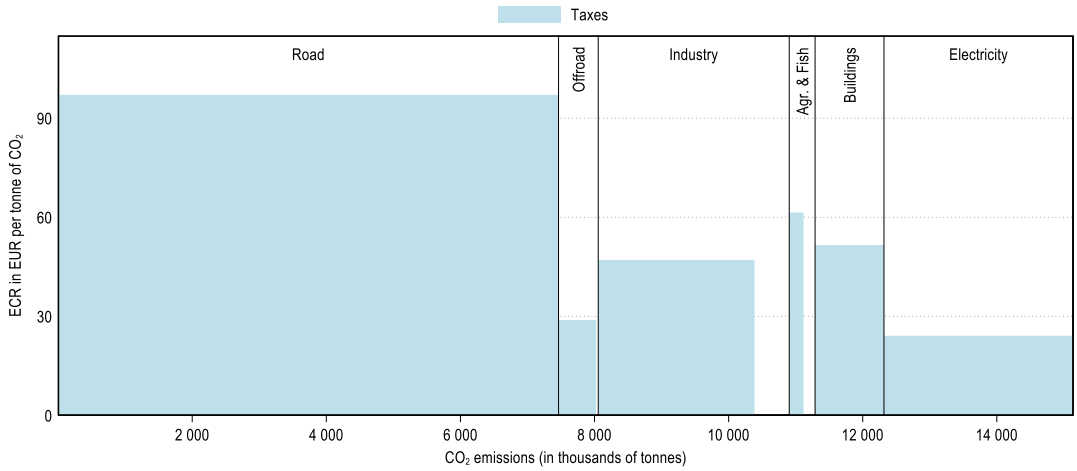
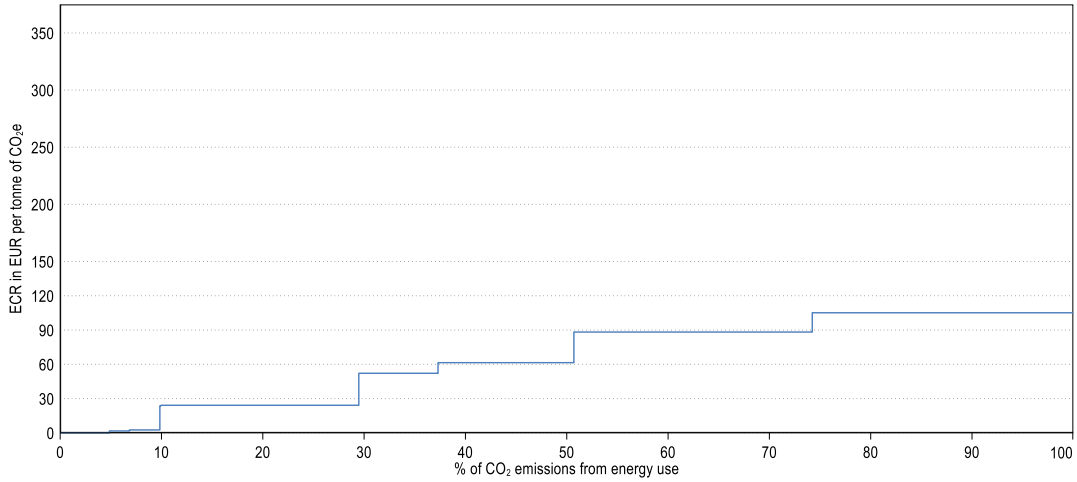


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Ghana in 2021

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