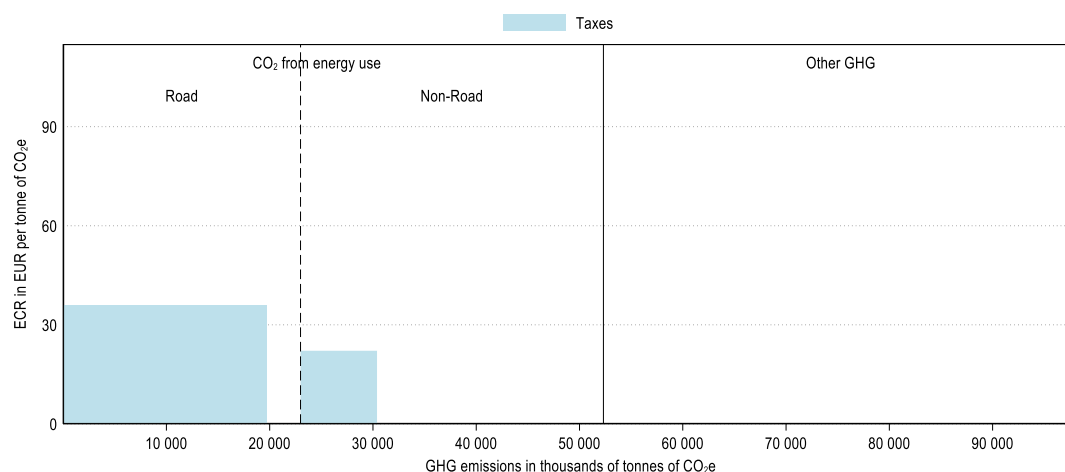


## Peru

Peru's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are almost evenly split between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use (53%) and other GHG emissions<sup>1</sup> (47%). In 2021, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use are priced through fuel excise taxes. Peru priced about 52% of its carbon emissions from energy use and none were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (see Figure 3). Emissions facing a positive carbon price mainly originated from the road transport and industry sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry and electricity sectors as well as the buildings and road transport sectors (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

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

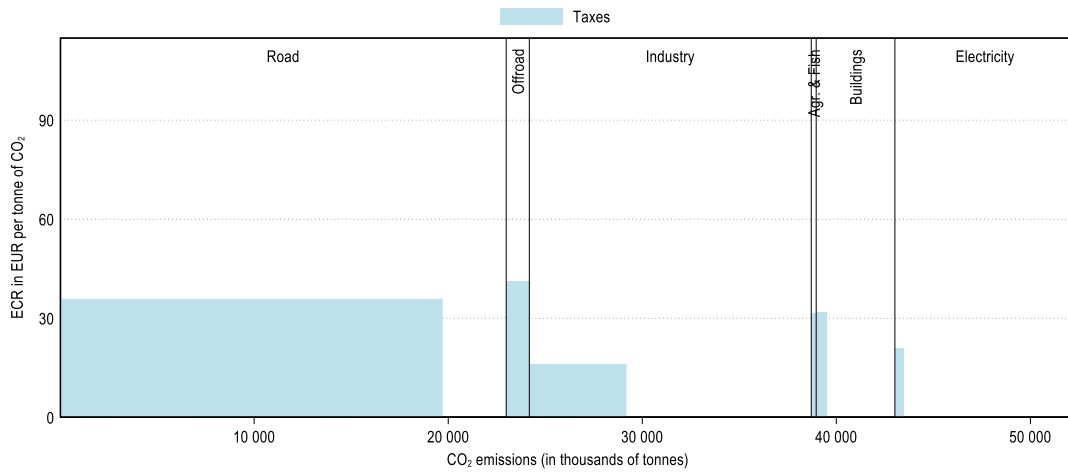
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



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

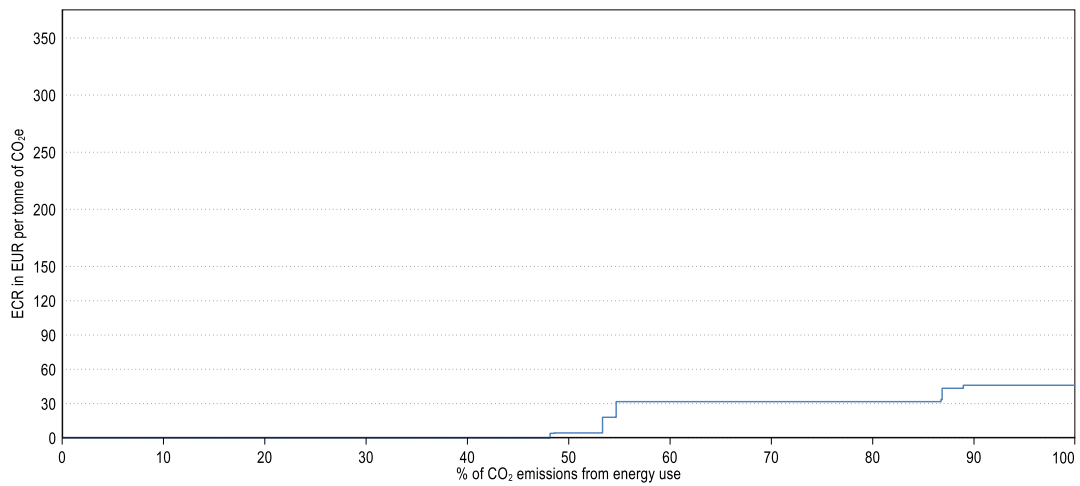
**Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Peru by sector and component in 2021**

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 Peru 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>