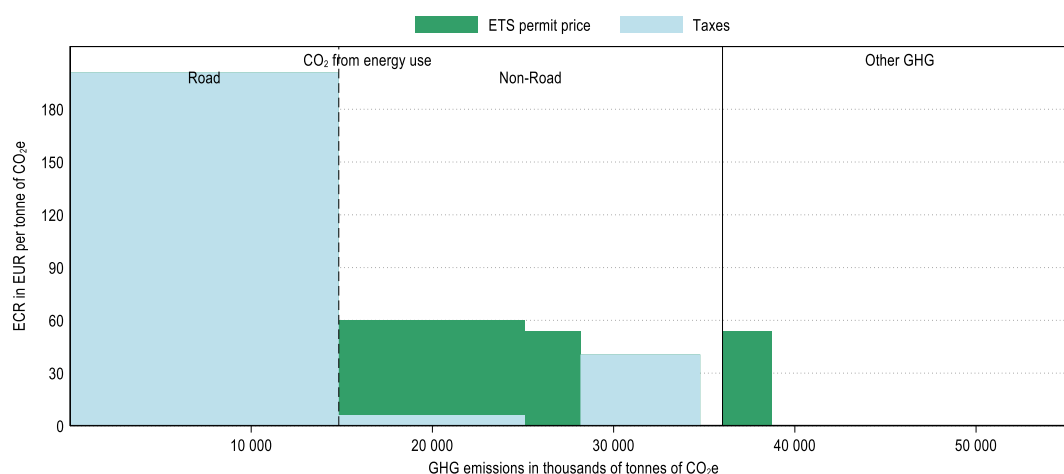


## Portugal

Portugal's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use (65%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Portugal priced about 97% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 53% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (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 industry sector (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 13% of other GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>, which made up about 35% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

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

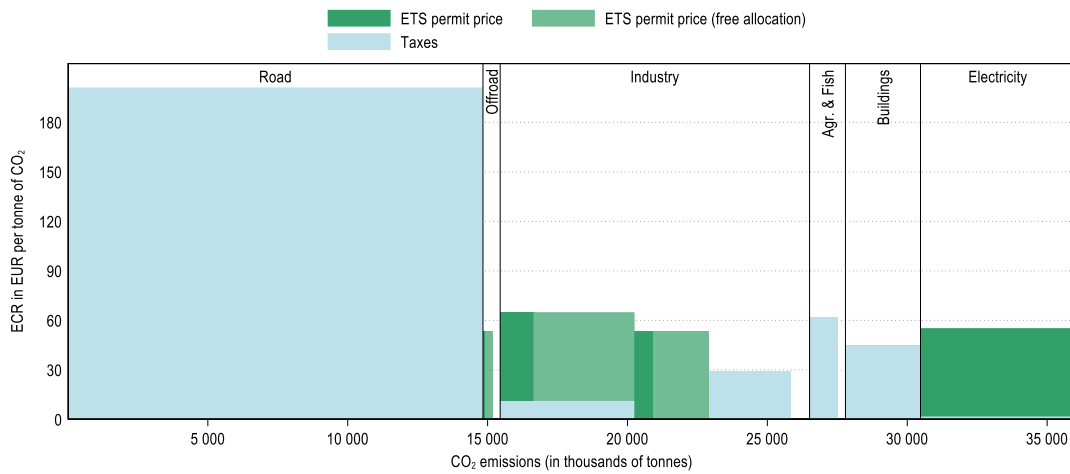
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



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

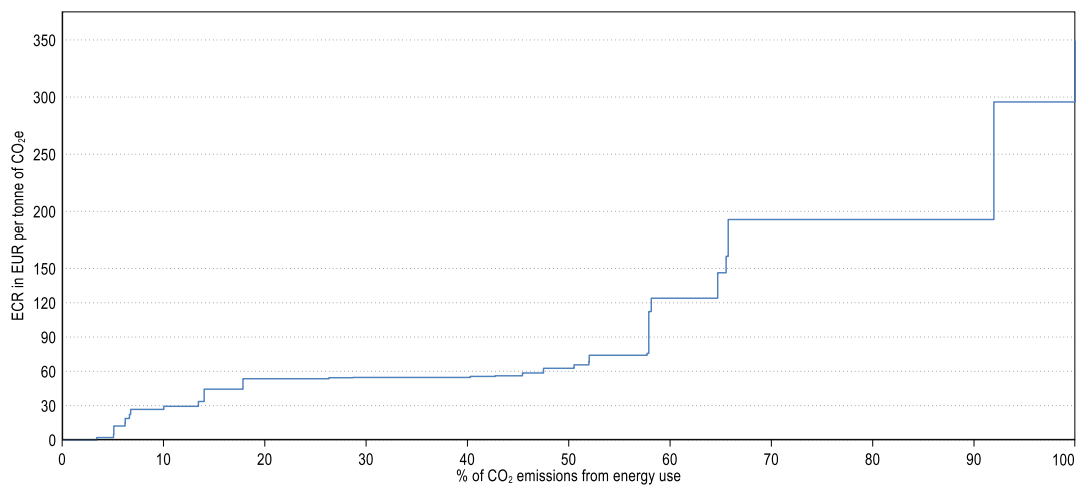
**Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Portugal by sector and component in 2021**

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 Portugal 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>