

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

under Council Decision 93/389/EEC

FIRST EVALUATION OF EXISTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES
UNDER THE MONITORING MECHANISM OF COMMUNITY
CO₂ AND OTHER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

In the period 1990-93, the Council on several cases asked the Member States to prepare national programmes for the control of CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions. Following the conclusions of the Joint Council on Environment and Energy of 13 December 1991 the Commission received between April 1992 and March 1993 such national reports.

In June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro the Community and the Member States signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The procedure for the Community ratification of the Convention is under way with the Commission proposal transmitted to the Council on 14 December 1992⁽¹⁾

On 24 June 1993, the European Council of Ministers adopted the Decision for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions. One important issue outlined in the monitoring Decision is the achievement of the Community stabilisation target of CO₂ emissions in the year 2000. In this respect, the Decision requires, inter alia, the Member States to devise, publish and implement national programmes for limiting their emissions of carbon dioxide in order to contribute to this Community objective, but also to the fulfilment of the commitment relating to the limitation of CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

One of the first steps in the implementation of the monitoring Decision concerns the first evaluation of existing national programmes in order to assess whether progress in the Community as a whole is sufficient to ensure fulfilment of the two above mentioned commitments. This evaluation is the responsibility of the Commission.

As foreseen by Article 5 of the Decision, the Commission's first assessment is based on the existing National Programmes that have been sent to it up to 7 August 1993. However, two revised national programmes and some additional background information for some of the programmes, that were communicated to the Commission subsequently, have been fully taken into account in this report.

As far as the existing national programmes are concerned, neither the conclusions of the Joint Council on Environment and Energy of 13 December 1991 nor the monitoring Decision contain any mandatory requirements or recommendations for a minimum set of information concerning the elements that should be included in the national programmes. Due to this lack of detailed specification of common contents and structure for the national programmes, the existing national programmes are far from being complete, comparable and transparent, making their evaluation difficult.

(1) COM (92) 508 final

The Committee of the Council Decision 93/389/EEC met for the first time on 29 September 1993. The implementation of the terms of the Decision through the close cooperation of the Commission with the Committee of the Member States will allow the elaboration of the terms for the further development of national programmes in a way that will allow their easier comparison and evaluation.

2. CONTENTS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

In order to assess whether progress in the Community as a whole is sufficient to ensure fulfilment of Community and UN commitments, two key questions were addressed in the evaluation of national programmes, namely:

- whether the Member States have already taken concrete actions for the implementation of the measures described in their national programmes, and if so
- whether the effect of these national measures on CO₂ emissions are sufficient to achieve the Community CO₂ stabilisation target.

The basic requirement for answering these questions is that the national programmes contain four types of information:

1. The level of carbon dioxide emissions in 1990 and the CO₂ emission objective for the year 2000;
2. The policies and measures which will contribute to the limitation of CO₂ emissions;
3. The institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational as well as the targeted sources and sectors;
4. An evaluation of the effects of measures and policies on CO₂ emissions.

Apart from this core information, additional requirements are necessary to ensure the transparency of the national programmes so that the Commission can improve its understanding and can then conduct their evaluation in relation with the Community stabilisation target. These requirements include disaggregated emission and energy data (by fuel and by sector), emission factors, assumptions regarding the development of basic indicators (e.g. GDP, population), and, possibly, details on the methodology used to assess the effect of measures on the emissions.

3. EXISTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Member States are in very different stages of development of their national programmes for the limitation of carbon dioxide emissions. A few Member States have Government plans approved by their Parliaments. Some plans are either the result of inter ministerial co-ordination only or they are closely related to national energy policies and forecasts; most of them are not in a final stage of development either because the debate is

still open at the national level or due to the non-availability of key elements of the programmes. Finally, some Member States have yet to establish their programmes.

The full list of reports and materials forwarded to the Commission by the Member States to date is given in Annex I. Most of them were forwarded to the Commission following the conclusions of the Joint Council on Environment and Energy on 13 December 1991. Only four countries submitted to the Commission new documents in the framework of the Council Decision 93/389/EEC (Belgium, Germany, Italy, UK).

4. METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF EXISTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

As already mentioned above, most of the existing national programmes are far from being complete and sufficiently detailed. Consequently, it is difficult to assess them quantitatively in terms of the Community stabilisation target of CO₂ emissions. Therefore, the objective of this first evaluation of the national programmes is twofold: first, to focus on the shortcomings and weaknesses of the existing reports in order to identify the areas for improvement for the updates of national programmes and second, to make a qualitative assessment of whether the Community stabilisation target of CO₂ emissions is likely to be achieved in the year 2000 on the basis of information contained in the existing reports.

5. FIRST EVALUATION OF EXISTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

5.1. Information sheets on existing national programmes

Twelve information sheets have been elaborated on the basis of existing national programmes. They gather three types of information:

- general information on the report (date of reception, nature of the report,...);
- CO₂ emission objective;
- a brief description of the contents of national reports.

These sheets have been forwarded to the Member States in the beginning of October 1993 so that the accuracy of the information contained could be checked. The feedback from the Member States on the contents of the fiches was received by the end of October 1993. The revised information sheets are in Annex II.

5.2. The national programmes

Only two Member States have completed a full and specific programme to achieve their target, i.e. Denmark and The Netherlands.

Some Member States have described a concrete set of measures already adopted or planned to limit their CO₂ emissions but they are still discussing the additional actions and instruments required to achieve their targets, i.e. Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. Spain has drawn a plan closely related to national energy policies. Other Member States have made several detailed proposals that should serve to achieve their CO₂ limitation objective, i.e. France, Ireland and the United Kingdom¹, but they have not achieved a great degree of integration of their measures to a coherent national programme. Finally, some Member States are still in the initial stage of identifying the measures which could be envisaged for limiting their CO₂ emissions i.e. Belgium, Greece and Portugal.

5.3. The national CO₂ emission objectives

All Member States have specified CO₂ emission objective in their national programmes. However, only some of them committed themselves to specific CO₂ reduction targets, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Others provide CO₂ emission objectives in accordance with energy forecasts resulting from a package of energy policy measures, i.e. Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The United Kingdom is prepared to return CO₂ emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, and France has set the objective to keep the level of CO₂ emissions per capita below 2 tonnes of carbon per year.

One major difficulty in assessing whether national CO₂ objectives as a whole are sufficient to achieve the Community stabilisation target, is the absence of a CO₂ limitation objective or forecast for the year 2000 in the German programme. It is all the more so since Germany accounts for some 30% of total Community CO₂ emissions.

5.4. Contents of the national programmes concerning other greenhouse gases

The national programmes all focus on CO₂. Some of them also contain measures for other greenhouse gases. Regarding methane, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and The Netherlands mention methane in their national programmes. Only The Netherlands has set a specific reduction target for methane. The other above mentioned countries primarily focus on actions designed to reduce methane from waste management. However, the described measures appear to be far from being realised through concrete actions. More information needs to be submitted on concrete actions and targets. In addition, inventories need to be done on greenhouse gases other than CO₂ especially methane and nitrous oxide.

1. In January 1994 the United Kingdom published and sent to the Commission a fuller more comprehensive report on the control of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, which is not taken into account in this report.

5.5. Comments on the contents

Although most of the Member States have described with more or less detail the measures already taken, adopted or planned to limit their CO₂ emissions, only few of them have stated clearly the institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for implementing these measures and evaluated the effects of measures on CO₂ emissions in the year 2000. These two types of information are, however, of particular relevance for the Commission evaluation on whether progress in the Community as a whole is sufficient to ensure fulfilment of the commitments referred to in Article 2 of the Council Decision.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major conclusion from this first evaluation of national programmes is that there is no guarantee that the commitments referred to in Article 2 of the Council Decision will be achieved. Thus at this stage of implementing the monitoring mechanism, concrete measures based on complementary national programmes are unlikely to be sufficient to reach the stabilisation target. For these reasons more consideration should be given to other parts of the Community strategy, in particular the CO₂/energy tax proposal, which is more cost-effective.

However, current national programmes do not provide the minimum information required to assess whether progress in the Community as a whole is sufficient to ensure the stabilisation of CO₂ emissions by 2000 at 1990 levels. Indeed, one Member State has not specified CO₂ emission figures for the year 2000. National plans are in very different stages of implementation and most of them are in an early stage of development. Furthermore, the status of the measures described is not always stated clearly; that is, information on whether these measures are taken, planned or still under discussion is not provided. The statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational as well as an evaluation of the effect of measures and policies on CO₂ emissions are usually missing.

In the light of the above conclusion, the Commission recommends that for the subsequent evaluation of progress (Article 6 of the Decision), each Member State provides the Commission with a national programme based on a more detailed and harmonised format. Besides the minimum information required (see Annex II of this report), the full contents of national programmes will depend on procedures and methods for the evaluation of national programmes to be established by the Commission in consultation with the Committee of the Member States. Proposed methods were discussed with the representatives of the Member States at the first meeting of the Committee on 29 September 1993.

The ultimate goal of this exercise will be to develop national programmes that will become comprehensive strategies for the control of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, instead of mere lists of measures to be taken.

A N N E X I

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

List of reports and documents forwarded to the Commission by the Member States in the framework of Council Decision 93/389/EEC.

21.10.93

Existing National Programmes

Country	Title	Date	Annexes/additional documents
Belgium	First Outline of a Belgian National CO2 Programme	25-May-92	1) Energy scenarios 2010 for Belgium - 1992; work supported by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy Programme. 2) CO2 emission reduction strategies in Belgium - 1993; work supported by the Belgian Science Policy Office, under the "Global Change" programme. 3) Les politiques régionales d'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie - 1993, Ministry of Economic Affairs. 4) Instruments scientifiques pouvant servir de soutien à la politique en ce qui concerne la problématique des gaz à effet de serre: Les modèles de réduction du CO2 - 1993; Belgian Science Policy Office.
Denmark	Danish Plans to Limit Emissions of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases	28-Apr-92	no
France	Premiers éléments pour un programme français de lutte contre l'effet de serre	1-Jun-93	Bilans et perspectives des émissions françaises de CO2, Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce extérieur, février 1993
Germany	Environment Policy - Climate Protection in Germany - National Report of the Federal Government for the Federal Republic of Germany in anticipation of Article 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. An information paper from the Federal Environment Ministry	Aug.93	Environmental Policy - Information from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety: 1) Comparative analysis of the CO2 reduction potentials and proposed actions specified in the reports presented by the Enquete Commission on "Preventive Measures to Protect the Earth's Atmosphere" and in Decisions adopted by the German Federal Government; 2) Ermittlung und Bewertung von CO2-Minderungspotentialen in den Bundesländern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; 3) Beschluss der Bundesregierung vom 7 November 1990 zur Reduzierung der CO2-Emissionen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bis zum Jahr 2005; 4) Beschluss der Bundesregierung vom 11 Dezember 1991: Verminderung der energiebedingten CO2-Emissionen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
Greece	National Programme for the reduction of CO2 emissions - Interim report	Dec.92	no

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Country	Title	Date	Annexes/additional documents
Ireland	Ireland - Climate Change CO2 Abatement Strategy	Dec.92	no
Italy	National programme for stabilizing emissions of carbon dioxide in Italy by 2000 at 1990 levels - First revision. Ministry of the Environment.	7-Oct-93	1) The National Energy Plan for 1988 2) Laws 9 and 10
Luxembourg	Programme national luxembourgeois de lutte contre les émissions de CO2	1-Mar-93	Programme de l'agence de l'énergie (année 1993 et suivantes) Agence de l'énergie S.A.
The Netherlands	Measures taken within the Netherlands' National Programme on Climate Change	3-Mar-92	no
Portugal	Portugal's programme to reduce emissions of CO2	20-May-92	no
Spain	National programme to limit CO2 emissions	1-Jul-92	no
UK	1) Climate Change - Report on United Kingdom national programme for limiting carbon dioxide emissions. 2) Climate Change, Our National Programme for CO2 emissions, A Discussion Document. 3) Climate Change, Our National Programme for CO2 emissions, Addendum to the discussion document. 4) Climate Change, Our National Programme for CO2 emissions, Report of Conference held at the QEII Conference Center 5) Climate change: completing Britain's CO2 programme	14-May-92 Dec.92 Apr.93 7-May-93 26-Jul-93	1) The Environment White Paper, "This Common Inheritance" (September 1990); First and second year reports on the White Paper. 2) Energy Paper (EP) 59, "Energy related carbon dioxide emissions in possible future scenarios for the United Kingdom, 1992.

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A N N E X I I

IMPLEMENTATION SHEETS

of Member States existing programmes for limiting CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emission.

BELGIUM

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: First Outline of a Belgian National Programme
Date of reception of the report: 25 May, 1992
Report forwarded by: the Belgian Environment Minister
Nature of report: not a Government decision;
the report contains an inventory of measures already under way as well as measures conceivable as a function of estimated CO2 reduction potentials.
Background reports: - "Energy Scenarios 2010 for Belgium", 1992. Work supported by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy Programme;
- "CO2 emission reduction strategies in Belgium", 1993. Work supported by the Belgian Science Policy Office, under the "Global Change" programme;
- "Les politiques régionales d'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie", 1993, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
- "Instruments scientifiques pouvant servir de soutien à la politique en ce qui concerne la problématique des gaz à effet de serre: Les modèles de réduction des émissions de CO2", 1993, Belgian Science Policy Office.

These reports constitute a first step towards a national programme.

CO2 emission objective:

Target: reduction by 5%
target year: 2000
base year: 1990
Comment: Government' commitment taken at the Belgian Council of Ministers on 6 June 1991.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
in 1990: detailed information available

in 2000:	information for several scenarios
methodology used:	CORINAIR and IPCC
• measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions	
description:	the report contains a detailed description
of	measures which are envisaged
targeted sectors:	all (in particular transport, residential, tertiary, industry, agriculture and biomass)
• statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational:	some information, namely the introduction of an energy tax on the 12 July 1993
• evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions	
expected outcome:	information available for several scenarios and for the period 1993-2000
methodology:	information available

2) Additional information

Belgium provided additional information based on three energy scenarios developed for the Administration of Energy ("Energy scenarios 2010 for Belgium", CES, KUL, 1992). It includes figures on energy consumption and CO2 emissions by fuel and by sector for the year 1990 and scenario dependent figures for the year 2000 as well as information on assumptions underlying the forecasts.

DENMARK

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Danish Plans to Limit Emissions of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases.

Date of reception of the report: 28 April, 1992

Report forwarded by: the Environment Ministry with contributions from Energy and Transport Ministries

Nature of report: follows a Government's decision in 1990; the action programme contains a series of initiatives already under way or in preparation;

Background reports: 1) "Energy 2000" action plan for sustainable development published by the Danish Government in April 1990;
2) Long-term transport action plan adopted by the Government in May 1990.

CO2 emission objective:

Target: reduction by 20%

target year: 2005

base year: 1988

Comment: Danish Parliament decision in May 1990. The Government has recently adopted the target of reducing CO2 emissions by 5% in 2000 with respect to 1990 level.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: some information
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the report contains a detailed description of initiatives already under way or in preparation. The reduction programme which started in 1990 includes a wide range of measures such as economic instruments (e.g. CO2 tax, financial support), regulatory measures (e.g.

energy labelling scheme), information campaigns to promote energy savings and specific measures in the power generation sector.

targeted sectors:

all

- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational:

the report gives a quite detailed information on the state of implementation of the measures.

- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions

expected outcome:

no information available for the year 2000

methodology:

no information

2) Additional information

The report contains also some information on assumptions related to the growth rate of GDP and the evolution of fuel prices and on the economic impact of the measures. Additional information on methodologies and figures on CO2 emissions and the impact of measures on CO2 emissions in 2000 can be provided. Detailed energy and emission figures (by sector and by fuel) for the years 1990 and 2000 can also be made available.

The national plans are currently scrutinised to see whether there is a need for new actions to meet the targets.

GERMANY

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Environment Policy - Climate Protection in Germany - National Report of the Federal Government for the Federal Republic of Germany in anticipation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.

Date of reception of the report: August 1993

Report forwarded by: the German Federal Government

Nature of report: built on the three Government decisions mentioned below; it will also serve as national communication in the framework of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change the report gives a comprehensive list of strategies and measures that are already or are planned to be taken to meet the reduction target.

Background reports: Environmental Policy - Information from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety:

- 1) Comparative analysis of the CO2 reduction potentials and proposed actions specified in the reports presented by the Enquete Commission on "Preventive Measures to Protect the Earth's Atmosphere" and in Decisions adopted by the German Federal Government;
- 2) Ermittlung und Bewertung von CO2-Minderungspotentialen in den Bundesländern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland;
- 3) Beschluss der Bundesregierung vom 7 November 1990 zur Reduzierung der CO2-Emissionen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bis zum Jahr 2005;
- 4) Beschluss der Bundesregierung vom 11 Dezember 1991: Verminderung der energiebedingten CO2-Emissionen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Outcome of the work of the Inter-ministerial Task Force "CO2 reduction" and its five "sectoral" Working Parties established by Government decision of 13 June 1990.

CO2 emission objective:

Target: 25 to 30% reduction
target year: 2005
base year: 1987
Comment: Government decisions of 13 June 1990, 7 November 1990 and 11 December 1991.
Decision of the German Bundestag of 27 September 1991. There is no target specified for the year 2000.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)

in 1990: information available
in 2000: information not available
methodology used: CORINAIR

- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions

description: the report contains an exhaustive list of individual measures elaborated and decided for implementing the national CO2 reduction programme. The German strategy includes a wide range of measures like economic instruments (e.g. EC-wide CO2/energy tax, mineral oil tax, motor vehicle tax, fee table for architects and engineers, tax incentives, financial supports, labelling, voluntary agreements, joint implementation or financing schemes), regulatory measures (e.g. thermal insulation ordinance, ordinance on small firing installations, ordinance on heating facilities, ordinance on heat use, energy management Act, packaging ordinance, technical instructions on waste from human settlements), promotion programmes (e.g. for the development of renewables and a more rational use of energy), and "soft measures" (e.g. information, advices, education).

targeted sectors: all (private households, small size users, transport industry, energy industry, agriculture and forestry, waste management).

- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies

operational:

the report contains information on the state of implementation of the programme. In particular, it makes the distinction between measures already introduced (since 1990), measures for which implementation will take place in current legislative period and those which are still under discussion.

- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions

expected outcome:

information available

methodology:

"bottom-up" approach

2) Additional information

The report also contains detailed data on framework conditions (economic development, population,...) and national inventories of greenhouse gases. Detailed information on the impact of measures on CO2 emissions is not available in the report but in additional publications (studies of the Enquete-Commission "Preventive measures to protect the earth's atmosphere"). A comprehensive overview about all measures decided by the Federal Government is given in the background reports.

GREECE

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: National Programme for the Reduction of CO2 Emissions, Interim Report.

Date of reception of the report: December 1992

Report forwarded by: the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.

Nature of report: not a Government decision;
it is an interim report compiled on the basis of programmes drawn up by various Ministries (Industry, Energy & Technology, Transport and Communication) and the energy programme elaborated by the public power corporation. The main objectives of these programmes are to reduce energy consumption and promote low-carbon based electricity generation.

Background reports: no information

CO2 emission objective:

Target: 25% increase

target year: 2000

base year: 1990

Comment: the CO2 emission objective for 2000 is an outcome of energy forecasts resulting from a package of energy and transport policy measures already taken or planned.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: multiplication of energy consumption figures with CO2 emission coefficients
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: compilation of measures already taken or planned in the framework of the

targeted sectors:	programmes drawn up by the various Ministries and electric utilities
• statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational:	all
• evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions	some information
expected outcome:	some detailed information by sector
methodology:	no information

2) Additional information

The report contains quite disaggregated energy consumption and CO2 emission figures for the year 1990 as well as forecasts for the year 2000 corresponding to the measures described. Additional information on the assumptions underlying the forecasts, CO2 emission coefficients and the methodology used to evaluate the effect of the measures on CO2 emissions are also available.

FRANCE

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Premiers éléments pour un programme français de lutte contre l'effet de serre.

Date of reception of the report: 1 June 1993

Report forwarded by: the Minister of Environment

Nature of the report: The report results from an inter-ministerial coordination; it has been approved by the Government in March 1993.
The report constitutes a first step towards a national programme to reduce the greenhouse effect.

Background report: Report of the Inter ministerial Group on the greenhouse effect set up in September 1989 (November 1990)

CO2 emission objective:

Target: 2 tonnes of carbon per capita

target year: 2000

base year: -

Comment: this objective has been set in the Communication of Mr. Brice Lalonde at the French Council of Ministers on 18 July 1991.
Given the upward forecasts of the number of inhabitants and the figure of 1.86 t C/cap in 1990, the French target would lead to an increase of CO2 emissions of 13% in 2000 compared with 1990 level.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available for several scenarios
 - methodology used: CITEPA's methodology (for 1990)
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the report contains a detailed description of measures which are envisaged to achieve the CO2 target

targeted sectors:

all - particular focus on transport and energy production from biomass

- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational:

no information as there is no decision yet on concrete measures and instruments

- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions

expected outcome:

no information

methodology:

no information

2) Additional information

The report gives some energy consumption and CO2 emission figures for the year 2000 resulting from scenario analyses. It contains also rather aggregated CO2 emission coefficients.

IRELAND

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Ireland - Climate Change - CO2 Abatement Strategy
Date of reception of the report: December 1992
Report forwarded by: the Department of the Environment
Nature of report: the report details how the CO2 objective should be achieved. However, a group has been set up to monitor implementation of the above programme.
Background reports: no

CO2 emission objective:

Target: 20% increase
target year: 2000
base year: 1990
Comment: outcome of Ireland's CO2 abatement strategy.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: no information
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the report contains a quite detailed list of measures that should serve to achieve the target
 - targeted sectors: all
- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: the implementation stage has commenced
- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions
 - expected outcome: on total CO2 emissions only
 - methodology: no information

2) Additional information

Ireland can provide additional information on methodologies, emission factors and is working on the preparation of disaggregated emission and energy data, and assumptions regarding the development of basic indicators.

ITALY

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: National Programme for stabilizing emissions of carbon dioxide in Italy by 2000 at 1990 levels - First revision

Date of reception of the report: 7 October 1993

Report forwarded by: the Italian Environment Minister

Nature of report: not a Government decision;
the report constitutes the first revision, elaborated by the Ministry of Environment, of the national plan for stabilising emissions of CO2 in Italy by 2000 at 1990 levels. It describes the measures already adopted as well as the additional measures required in order to stabilise CO2 emissions.

Background reports: The national stabilisation programme has been prepared on the basis of the 1988 National Energy Plan (NEP) and its 1991 up-date, the Laws n°9 & 10 of 1991 and expert studies.

CO2 emission objective:

Target: stabilisation

target year: 2000

base year: 1990

Comment: proposed target.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)

in 1990: information available

in 2000: information available

methodology used: no information

- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions

description: the report enumerates the measures already adopted and the additional measures proposed in order to meet the CO2 objective.

targeted sectors: all

- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: some information
- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions
 - expected outcome: very detailed information
 - methodology: no information

2) Additional information

More information on the institutional, administrative and legal arrangements taken for making part of the measures operational is provided in the National Energy Plans and in the Laws 9&10. Rather detailed energy and emission figures for the years 1990 and 2000 are likely to be available as well as information on the methodologies used for the emission computation and for the assessment of the impact of measures on CO2 emissions.

LUXEMBOURG

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Programme national luxembourgeois de lutte contre les émissions de CO2.

Date of reception of the report: March 1993

Report forwarded by: Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement

Nature of the report: Government decision;
it is a preliminary report giving a list of measures already adopted and planned. The report will be discussed soon in the Parliament.

Background reports: no information

CO2 emission objective:

Target: stabilisation

target year: 2000 (at the latest)

base year: 1990

Comment: Government commitment (26 October 1990). It also includes the reduction of CO2 emissions by at least 20% by the year 2005.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: CORINAIR
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the report contains a list of measures already adopted and planned. The programme focuses on the rational use of energy, energy efficiency improvements, the use of renewable energies and combined heat and power production, changes in the structure of the iron and steel

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|--|---|
| | industry and the modernisation of transport infrastructures |
| targeted sectors: | all |
| • statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: | The report gives a clear picture of the legal framework of most of the measures described above |
| • evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions | |
| expected outcome: | rather detailed information |
| methodology: | just quoted ("Energy Model of Luxembourg") |

2) Additional information

More detailed information on methodologies, energy and emission figures for the years 1990 & 2000 and basic assumptions is available.

PORTUGAL

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: Portugal's Programme to Reduce Emissions of CO2.
Date of reception of the report: 20 May 1992
Report forwarded by: Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources
Nature of report: not a Government decision;
the report is based on NEP scenario results which reflect the impact of specific non-fiscal measures on curbing the growth in CO2 emissions.
Background reports: National Energy Plan (NEP) published by the Government in February 1992.

CO2 emission objectives:

Target: increase by 30 to 40%
target year: 2000
base year: 1990
Comment: the CO2 emission objective results from scenarios in the National Energy Plan (NEP). The lower increase corresponds to a medium GDP growth scenario and the higher increase to a high GDP growth scenario.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: no information
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: general strategy based on increased energy efficiency in all sectors, on the use of clean technologies and renewable energy sources
 - targeted sectors: all except transport
- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: no information

- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions

expected outcome:

no information

methodology:

no information

2) Additional information

The report gives CO2 emission forecasts by sector and by fuel for different scenarios. A more detailed description of the measures already implemented, including the type of instruments used for their implementation is also available.

SPAIN

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

Title: National Programme to Limit CO2 Emissions.
Date of reception of the report: 9 July 1992
Report forwarded by: Spanish State Secretary for Environmental and Water Policy,
Ministry of Transport and Public Works
Nature of report: the report follows a Government decision, it went to the
Parliament which officially endorsed the document;
it gives the list of measures set out in the National Energy Plan
(PEN 1991-2000) and in the accompanying Energy Saving and
Efficiency Programme (PAEE) which are currently
implemented.
Background reports: National Energy Plan (PEN 1991-2000),
Energy Saving and Efficiency Programme (PAEE)

CO2 emission objective:

Target: 25% increase
target year: 2000
base year: 1990
Comment: the objective contained in the national programme falls within
the scope of the recently-adopted National Energy Plan (PEN
1991-2000).

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available
 - methodology used: based on energy balances and emission factors
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the report gives a short description of the measures adopted or planned in the framework of the PEN & PAEE
 - targeted sectors: all

- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: some information
- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions
 - expected outcome: some information
 - methodology: no information

2) Additional information

Additional information on the assumptions underlying the energy forecasts as well as more disaggregated consumption and emission figures are available. More information on the arrangements for making measures operational is available in the PAEE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Existing National Programme for limiting CO2 emissions

General information:

- Title:** Climate Change - Report on United Kingdom National Programme for Limiting Carbon Dioxide Emissions.
- Date of reception of the initial report:** 14 May 1992. Update received 29 September 1993.
- Report forwarded by:** Department of the Environment, on behalf of Government.
- Nature of report:** report published by the Government;
The United Kingdom's submission which set out initial proposals and options for the UK's national programme for limiting CO2 emissions has been supplemented by the following documents:
- "Climate Change: Our National Programme for CO2 Emissions, A Discussion Document", December 1992. It is a consultation document intended to stimulate debate about options for the UK's national programme;
 - "Climate Change: Our National Programme for CO2 Emissions, Addendum", April 1993, summarizes initial decisions on measures for inclusion in national programme;
 - "Climate Change: Our National Programme for CO2 Emissions, Report of Conference held at the QEII Conference Center on 7 May 1993, record of the proceedings of a conference to debate Britain's CO2 programme;
 - "Climate Change: completing Britain's CO2 programme", announcement of 26 July 1993 by the Secretary of State for the Environment on the Government's proposal for completing the UK's CO2 programme.
- Background reports:** The Environment White Paper, "This Common Inheritance" (September 1990); First and Second Year Reports on the White Paper.
Energy Paper (EP) 59, "Energy related carbon dioxide emissions in possible future scenarios for the United Kingdom", 1992 report by the Department of Trade and Industry on future scenarios for UK carbon emissions.

CO2 emission objectives:

Target:	return to
target year:	2000
base year:	1990
Comment:	The United Kingdom is prepared to return CO2 emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, providing other countries take similar action. UK places importance on the acceptance by other countries of Convention commitments. At G7 summit in Munich in July 1992, UK helped gain agreement from leading industrialised countries to urge other countries to join them in seeking to ratify Convention by end of 1993 and in publishing first national programmes by then.

Contents:

1) Basic information

- CO2 emissions (Mt)
 - in 1990: information available
 - in 2000: information available for several scenarios
 - methodology used: information available
- measures/instruments to limit CO2 emissions
 - description: the reports sets out measures already agreed by the Government as well as proposals for further measures
 - targeted sectors: all
- statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational: information available for measures already agreed
- evaluation of the effects of measures on CO2 emissions
 - expected outcome: some information
 - methodology: no information

2) Additional information

Detailed information on possible future scenarios for CO2 emissions in the UK is available. There is also a detailed description of the measures already taken for limiting CO2 emissions. UK full national programme/report under Convention is scheduled for publication end 1993.

THE NETHERLANDS

Existing National Programme for limiting CO₂ emissions

General information:

Title : Measures taken within The Netherlands' National programmes on Climate Change.
Date of reception of the report: 3 April 1992
Report forwarded by: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment.
Nature of the report: The report follows a Government decision and has been approved by the Parliament; It results from a close collaboration between the Ministries of Energy, Environment, Agriculture and Transport. The report summarises the national CO₂ strategy (actions and instruments) more extensively detailed in the background reports (approved by Government and Parliament as well).
Background reports:
- The National Environmental Policy Plan (NEPP), 1989;
- The Memorandum on Energy Conservation (1990);
- The National Environmental Policy Plan Plus (NEPPP), 1990;
- The Memorandum on Climate Change (MCC), 1991.

CO₂ emission objectives:

Target: Reduction by 3 to 5% (3% is the basic target while 5% is a target that will be decided upon later in the coming years depending on international developments.
base year: average level of 1989 and 1990
target year: 2000
Comment: Government commitment (1990). The Netherlands also adopted an interim target of returning its CO₂ emissions to 1989-1990 levels by 1994-1995.

Contents:

1) Basic information

* CO₂ emissions (Mt)

in 1990:

information available

in 2000:

information available

methodology used:

information available

*** measures/instruments to limit CO₂ emissions**

description:

review of the measures adopted to limit CO₂ emissions since 1990. A wide range of measures has been set up including economic instruments (e.g. taxes and subsidies), regulatory measures (e.g. energy performance standards), voluntary measures (e.g. multi-annual agreements with industry and other sectors like horticulture, building and energy sectors), information campaigns and financial impetus to R&D.

targeted sectors:

all

- * statement of institutional, administrative and legal arrangements for making policies operational:**

information available

- * evaluation of the effects of measures on CO₂ emissions**

expected outcome:

Information available (both official evaluation reports as also background documents by Dutch research institutes, which have been submitted to the government). These documents are mainly in Dutch.

methodology:

2) Additional information

The report also gives some information on budget dedicated to the CO₂ reduction programme. Additional information on the measures and instruments, the impact of the measures on CO₂ emissions and related methodology is available as well as detailed figures on the evolution of energy consumptions and CO₂ emissions.

Moreover, the national plan (National Environmental Policy Plan as well as the Memorandum on Energy Conservation) is now in a process of being up-dated as a result of the annual progress reports. The up-date would be ready by the end of 1993.

DOCUMENTS

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