

International Energy Outlook 2004

Table 18. Sample Policies and Measures To Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Annex I Countries

Regulatory Instruments	Policy Processes	Fiscal Instruments	Voluntary Agreements	Tradable Permits
<p>United States (New Hampshire): Carbon dioxide emission reductions from existing fossil-fuel-burning steam-electric power plants to 3 percent below 1999 levels by 2006 (2002)</p> <p>Norway: Energy labels for household appliances</p> <p>Japan: Electricity suppliers to provide a specified percentage of energy from solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and small- to medium-sized hydropower plants. Overall target is a 400-percent increase in renewable generation by 2010</p> <p>Australia: Fuel consumption labels on cars (2001)</p> <p>United Kingdom: Renewables obligation on electricity supply</p>	<p>Ireland: Sustainable energy program created to promote environmentally and economically sustainable production; energy efficiency and renewable energy; and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>France: Mass media climate change campaign</p> <p>Denmark: Instituted labeling on cars to inform consumers of vehicle efficiency and carbon dioxide emissions</p> <p>Belgium: Planning to increase rail transport by 15 percent</p>	<p>Netherlands: "Eco-tax" exemptions for green electricity use</p> <p>Luxembourg: Grants for purchase of efficient vehicles (2001)</p> <p>Denmark: Higher energy taxes on natural gas, gasoline, diesel, diesel light, fuel oil, coal, and electricity</p> <p>Denmark: Reduced car registration fees for fuel-efficient vehicles</p>	<p>Canada: Agreement with the Aluminum Association of Canada's member companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their Quebec-based facilities by approximately 200,000 metric tons by the end of 2007</p> <p>France: Government-industry agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; companies not achieving reduction goals in 2004 and 2007 will pay fines</p> <p>Netherlands: Agreement with six coal-fired power plants to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 6 million metric tons between 2008 and 2012</p> <p>Japan: Suggestion that federal, regional, and local governments deploy 10 million low-pollution vehicles and 50,000 fuel cell cars by 2010</p>	<p>United Kingdom: National economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme with voluntary participants</p> <p>Austria: Green certificate trading (2000)</p> <p>Denmark: Carbon dioxide emissions trading system for electricity producers</p> <p>Belgium: Green certificates must be bought by grid operator for offshore wind energy, onshore wind energy, hydropower, solar energy, and biomass energy</p>

Notes: Regulatory instruments include mandates, standards, and regulations. Policy processes include planning, information, and consultation. Fiscal instruments include taxes, tax exemptions/credits, incentives, and subsidies. Voluntary agreements are with industry/consumer groups. Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting.