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MATTERS RELATING TO COMMITMENTS

FIRST REVIEW OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATED BY EACH PARTY INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Preliminary information from national communications
not addressed in document A/AC.237/81

Note by the interim secretariat

Corrigendum

The secretariat has received some corrections on the information (primarily on the projections tables) given for Belgium, Finland and France in document FCCC/CP/1995/Inf.4. The present corrigendum contains a complete set of revised projection tables introduced by a revised paragraph 8 that summarizes the changes made to the projections section. The corrections are as follows:

Page 2, paragraph 1, line 4

The sentence starting Belgium, although should read:

Belgium, although not yet a Party, has also submitted its communication.

Page 3, paragraph 8

For the existing text, substitute

8. Two Parties with economies in transition projected lower emissions in 2000 than in their base years. Their projections followed the same pattern as that for the country in transition in document A/AC.237/81 -- a major reduction until the mid-1990s and growth thereafter. An approximate stabilization of CO_2 emissions was projected by one country, while projections from seven communications showed a growth of these emissions. Four Parties projected emissions (removals) from the land use change and forestry sector: three projected increasing removals and one, a range including increasing as well as decreasing removals. Four Parties projected major reductions in CH_4 emissions, while two projected stable emissions. Three Parties projected a growth in their N_2O emissions, while three others projected a decline. Of those three, one projected growth for only part of its emissions. When estimates are aggregated using 1994 GWPs, two countries show declining emissions, two approximate stabilization, while six show increasing emissions both with and without land use change and forestry.

Page 12, table A.4.

In the column headed "Total", the entry for Finland should read 252

Table 1. Projected anthropogenic emissions of CO_2 (excluding land use change and forestry)
(Gigagrams)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations	
	1990 level	1990 level [a]	2000 level [b]	from inventory	from projection
	(Gg)	(Gg)		(Percentage)	
Belgium	114 410	106 300	104 900 - 109 360	-	(-1.3) - (2.9)
Finland	53 900	54 200	70 200	30.5	29.5
France	366 536	367 000	399 000	8.8	8.7
Hungary	71 673	69 116	68 741	-4.1	- 0.6
Hungary	81 534 [c]	81 534 [c]	68 741	-15.7	-15.7
Ireland	30 719	30 719	36 988	20.4	20.4
Italy	428 941	423 776	482 440	12.5	13.8
Liechtenstein	208	208	245	18.1	18.1
Poland	**414 930**	**-**	**338 000 - 455 000**	**-18.5 - 9.7**	**-**
Poland	483 700 [d]	458 000 [d]	338 000 - 455 000	-	(-26.2) - (-0.7)
Portugal	42 148	38 689	54 274	28.8	40.3
Romania	171 103	..	..	-	-
European Community	3 154 720	..	..	5.0 - 8.0	5.0 - 8.0

[a] Minor differences in 1990 levels between inventories and projections are, for example, due to late revisions of inventories, rounding, calibration of models, or that only a subset of the sources were projected.

[b] "With measures" levels for 2000.

[c] Average of emissions in 1985-1987.

[d] Base year 1988.

Notes*

Belgium: Two different projection approaches resulted in -1.3 per cent and 2.9 per cent growth, respectively. The projection figures only reflect energy related emissions and do not include the impact of the European energy/ CO_2 tax under consideration. Comparison between inventories and projection figures are non-applicable because the statistical base for the projection models is significantly different from the inventory data.

European Community: Only the variation level was reported: "CO_2 emissions could grow overall between 5 and 8 per cent in the remaining years of this decade" (p.19), (that is, from a level that could be similar to the 1990 level).

* All references in parentheses are to the national communication.

Finland: The projection allows for the construction of Finnish electricity production capacity to replace current imports (p.19), which in 1990 were equivalent to 11 Mt CO_2. The projection figure is considered the most likely option and takes into account energy cuts brought about by taxation, energy conservation, more use of bioenergy and the adoption of new technology.

France: The projection figures are taken from the summary of the national communication included in the report "France and the Greenhouse Effect" (p. 27). The scenario includes measures such as CO_2 tax equivalent to 70 ECU per ton of carbon.

Hungary: Hungary has asked for special consideration under Article 4.6 to use 1985-1987 as the base period. The average emissions comparable with the projections figures in these years were 81.534 Gg. The projections only include fuel related emissions. The figures assume implementation of the National Energy Efficiency and Energy Improvement Programme (2000 S scenario, table 6.6, p.78). Figures based on other methodologies for emission calculations are also given (pp.73-74).

Ireland: A continuation of existing policies would indicate a **greater increase ("20 per cent, or an increase of 11 per cent if account is taken of increased carbon capacity" (p.2)).**

Italy: Business-as-usual scenario was chosen (table 4.4 and 4.5), noting that "with measures" scenarios for net emissions were given (in table 4.8), giving lower estimates for 2000. If the projection for *land use change and forestry* is used to adjust the figures in table 4.8, the "2000 projection" figures would be 438 440 - 459 440 Gg, and the "variations from projection", 3.5 - 8.4 per cent.

Poland: Poland has asked for special consideration under Article 4.6 to use 1988 as the base year. Poland presented a set of different projections for 2000 based on two approaches. "The presented assessments of future greenhouse gas emissions do not take into account the currently undertaken actions, ... which lead to the further emission reductions" (p.44). These projections are for the energy sector only. The 1988 inventory figure corresponding to the energy section projections would be 462 820 Gg.

Portugal: Projections are for emissions from fuel combustion only.

Romania: No projections were provided.

Table 2. CO_2 projections in land use change and forestry[a] (Gigagrams)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations
	1990 level	1990 level	2000 level[b]	from projection
	(Gg)	(Gg)		(Percentage)
Belgium	..	..	..	-
Finland	-30 600	-31 000	(-40 000) - (-23 000)	(-29.0) - (25.8)
France	-32 168	-32 000	-39 000	-21.8
Hungary	-4 467	..	..	-
Ireland	..	-5 133	-8 066	- 57.1
Italy	-36 730	-36 730	-46 730	-27.2
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	-
Poland	..	..	..	-
Portugal	..	..	..	-
Romania	..	..	..	-
European Community	..	..	..	-

a) Negative values in Gg denote removal of CO_2. Positive values denote net source of emission. Negative values in percentage denote more removals in 2000 than in 1990, or a decrease in net emissions. Figures given in tons of carbon have been converted.

b) "With measures" levels for 2000.

Notes*

Ireland: Information from Part 4 (p 16). No information was submitted in the inventory section.

Hungary: 1985-1987 level was -3 097 Gg

Finland: It should be noted that the "increased wood use" scenario for the forest sector (-23 Mt CO_2) is seen as the most likely for this category (p 21). Scenarios for emissions from cultivated peatland and non-viable drainage areas were given in table 11 (p. 24). The addition of these emissions gives a total estimate of (-16) - (-27) $MtCO_2$ as a net emission from the section in 1990 and (-17) - (-39) $MtCO_2$ in 2000.

France: The projection figures are taken from the summary of the national communication included in the report "France and the Greenhouse Effect" (p. 27).

Poland: Poland reports increasing forested area, but does not convert this to CO_2 estimates.

Romania: No projections were provided.

* All references in parentheses are to the national communication.

Table 3. Projected anthropogenic emissions of CH_4 (Gigagrams)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations
	1990 level	1990 level[a]	2000 level[b]	from projection
	(Gg)	(Gg)		(Percentage)
Belgium	..	..	..	-
Finland	252.0	252.0	204.0	-19.0
France	2 896.0	2 900.0	2 900.0	0
Hungary	544.6	492.0	278.0	- 43.5
Ireland	795.8	795.8	798.6	0.4
Italy	3 901.3	3 900.2	2 965.1	-24.0
Liechtenstein	0.7	..	..	-
Poland	6 107.0	6 107.0	1 780.0	-70.9
Poland	**6 060.0** [c]	**6 060.0** [c]	**1 780.0**	**-70.6**
Portugal	226.7	..	..	-
Romania	2 355.0	..	..	-
European Community	23 964.0	..	..	-

[a] Differences in 1990 levels between inventories and projections are, for example, due to late revisions of inventories, rounding, calibration of models, or that only a subset of the sources was projected.
[b] "With measures" levels for 2000.
[c] Base year 1988.

Notes*

Hungary: Corresponding 1985-1987 figures were 604.9 Gg. The figures do not include emissions from *waste* (fig. 6.6, p. 78). The decline reflects "the collapse of domestic coal mining and ... the significant changes in animal livestock" (p.78). The 2000 S scenario is used.

Poland: **The 1990 figure is calculated using a different methodology from that used for the 1988 figure.**

France: The projection figures are taken from the summary of the national communication included in the report "France and the Greenhouse Effect" (p. 27).

Italy: Slightly higher projections were given in table 4.8.

Romania: No projections were provided.

* All references in parentheses are to the national communication.

Table 4. Projected anthropogenic emissions of N_2O (Gigagrams)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations
	1990 level	1990 level[a]	2000 level[b]	from projection
	(Gg)	(Gg)		(Percentage)
Belgium	..	..	..	-
Finland	22.0	23.0	28.0	21.8
France	177.0	177.0	93.0	- 47.0
Hungary	11.4	7.3	6.2	-14.3
Ireland	42.3	42.3	43.7	3.3
Italy	120.2	119.4	123.6	3.5
Liechtenstein	0.1	..	..	-
Poland	156.0	..	..	-
Poland	73.0 [c]	73.0 [c]	61.8	-15.3
Portugal	**10.5**	..	..	-
Romania	106.8	..	..	-
European Community	880.0	..	..	-

[a] Differences in 1990 levels between inventories and projections are, for example, due to late revisions of inventories, rounding, calibration of models, or that only a subset of the sources were projected.
[b] "With measures" levels for 2000.
[c] Base year 1988.

Notes*

Hungary: Corresponding 1985-1987 inventory figure was 8.36 Gg. The projection figures include fuel related emissions only. The 2000 S scenario is used (table 6.2b, p.74).

France: The projection figures are taken from the summary of the national communication included in the report "France and the Greenhouse Effect" (p. 27).

Poland: Different methods were used for calculating 1988 and 1990 figures. The communication states that the methodology used for 1990 overestimates the emissions and this, rather than real increase, explains the difference. Therefore a comparison with the 1990 figures appears non-applicable.

Romania: No projections were provided.

* All references in parentheses are to the national communication.

Table 6. Projected anthropogenic emissions of all greenhouse gases[a] (excluding land use change and forestry) (CO_2 equivalent in Gigagrams, using 1994 GWPs, time-horizon = 100 years)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations
	1990 level	1990 level[b]	2000 level	from projection
	(CO_2 equivalent in Gg)	(CO_2 equivalent in Gg)		(Percentage)
Belgium	114 410	106 300	104 900 - 109 360	(-1.3) - (2.9)
Finland	67 114	67 734	84 158	24.2
France	494 128	495 000	500 000	1.0
Hungary	88 764	83 629	77 601	-7.2
Ireland	64 169	64 169	70 968	10.6
Italy	563 943	557 643	597 200	7.1
Liechtenstein	**259**	**208**	**245**	**18.1**
Poland [c]	655 530 [c]	629 830 [c]	401 386 - 518 386	(-36.3) - (-17.7)
Portugal	51 062	38 689	54 274	40.3
Romania	262 977	..	..	-
European Community	3 469 084	3 154 720	..	5.0 - 8.0

[a] Figures from tables 1, 3 and 4 have been used as the starting point for these projections. Only gases and sources that were projected are included

[b] Major differences between inventory figures and projection figures for 1990 reflect that projections were not given for all gases reported in the inventories or for all sectors

[c] 1988 is used as the base year both in inventories and projections.

Notes

Belgium: Only CO_2 emissions (excluding the *land use change and forestry* sector) were projected.

France: The projection figures are taken from the summary of the national communication included in the report" France and the Greenhouse Effect".

Italy: The "business as usual" scenario was used, noting that seemingly lower 2000 figures were given in table 4.8 (see note to table 1). The figures include HFCs and PFCs.

Romania: No projections were provided.

Table 7. Projected anthropogenic emissions and removals of all greenhouse gases[a] (CO_2 equivalent in Gigagrams, using 1994 GWPs, time-horizon = 100 years)

	Data from inventory	Data from projection		Variations
	1990 level	1990 level[b]	2000 level	from projection
	(CO_2 equivalent in Gg)	(CO_2 equivalent in Gg)		(Percentage)
Belgium [d]	114 410	106 300	104 900 - 109 360	(-1.3) - (2.9)
Finland	36 514	36 734	44 158 - 61 158	20.2 - 66.5
France	462 128	462 000	461 000	- 0.2
Hungary[d]	84 294	83 629	77 601	- 7.2
Ireland	64 169	59 036	62 902	6.6
Italy	526 364	520 913	550 470	5.6
Liechtenstein[d]	259	208	245	18.1
Poland [d]	**655 530**	**629 830**	**401 386 - 518 386**	**(-36.3) - (-17.7)**
Portugal[d]	51 062	38 689	54 274	40.3
Romania[d]	262 977	..	..	-
European Community [d]	3 469 084	3 154 720	..	5.0 - 8.0

[a] Figures from tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been used as the starting point for these projections. Only gases and sources and removals that were projected are included

[b] Major differences between inventory figures and projection figures for 1990 reflect that projections were not given for all gases reported in the inventories or for all sectors

[c] 1988 is used as base year both in inventories and projections

[d] Projection for *land use change and forestry* not provided

Notes

Belgium Only CO_2 emissions (excluding the *land use change and forestry* sector) were projected

France: The projection figures are taken from their summary of the national communication included in the report "France and the Greenhouse Effect" (p.27).

Finland: Inclusion of the emissions from cultivated peatland and non-viable drainage areas would reduce the growth rate substantially, as these emissions are expected to decline (see note to table 2).

Italy: The "business as usual" scenario was used, noting that seemingly lower 2000 figures were given in table 4.8 (see note to table 1). The figures include HFCs and PFCs.