

Emissions in Sweden. History, current policy and the future



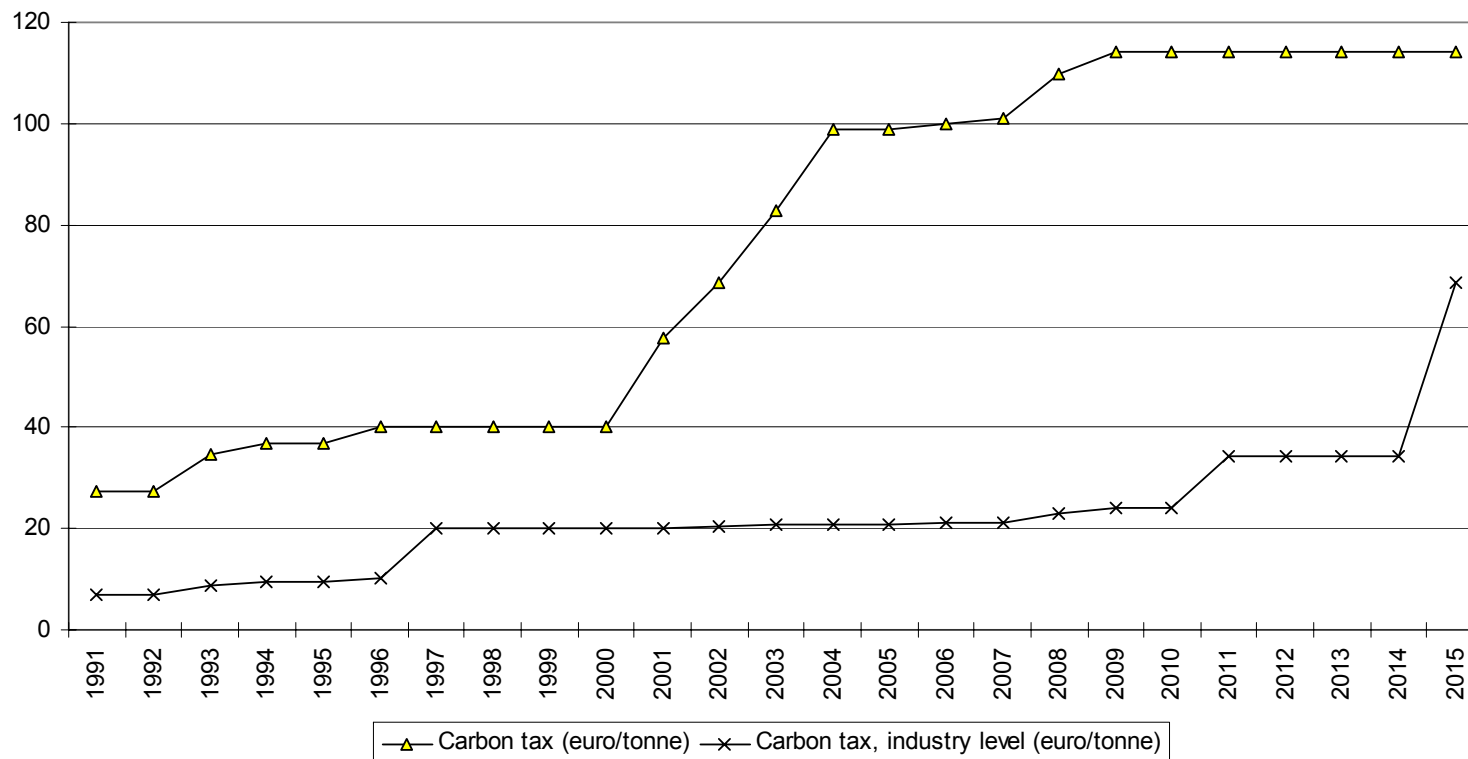
Swedish climate policy. Design of economic instruments



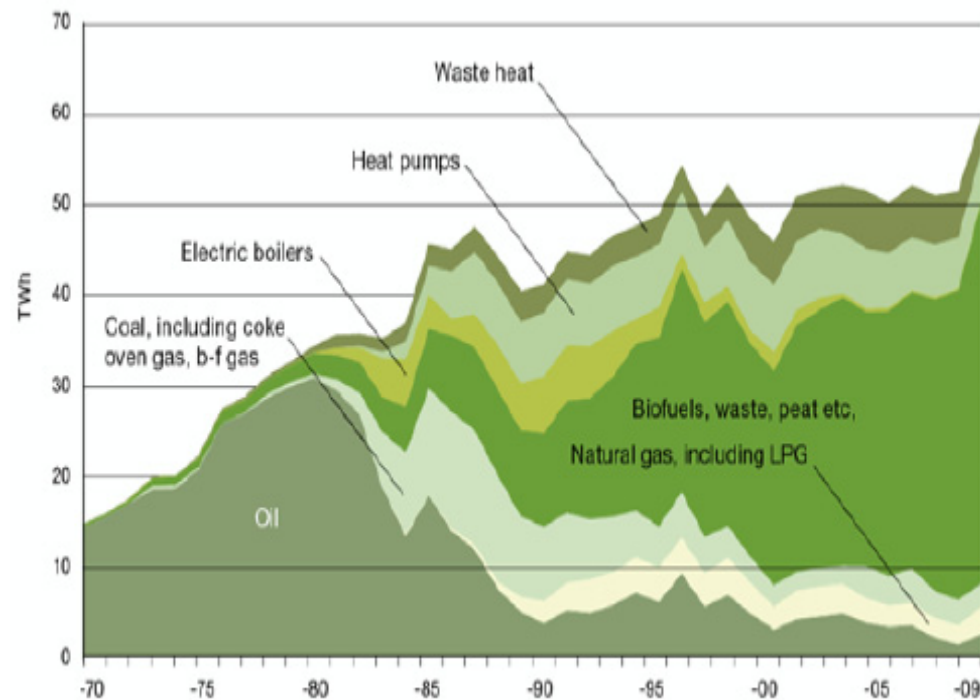
- **1991:**
 - Two levels of CO₂ taxation for heating fuels, lower level for all industry
- **2008:**
 - Second period of EU ETS is introduced
 - *EU ETS industry:* A reduced CO₂ tax level is introduced, zero CO₂ tax in 2011
 - *Non EU ETS industry:* CO₂ tax level is raised, additional raises in 2011 and in 2015
 - Increased government programme for CDM and other mechs

Development of the Swedish CO₂tax *general level and industry level*

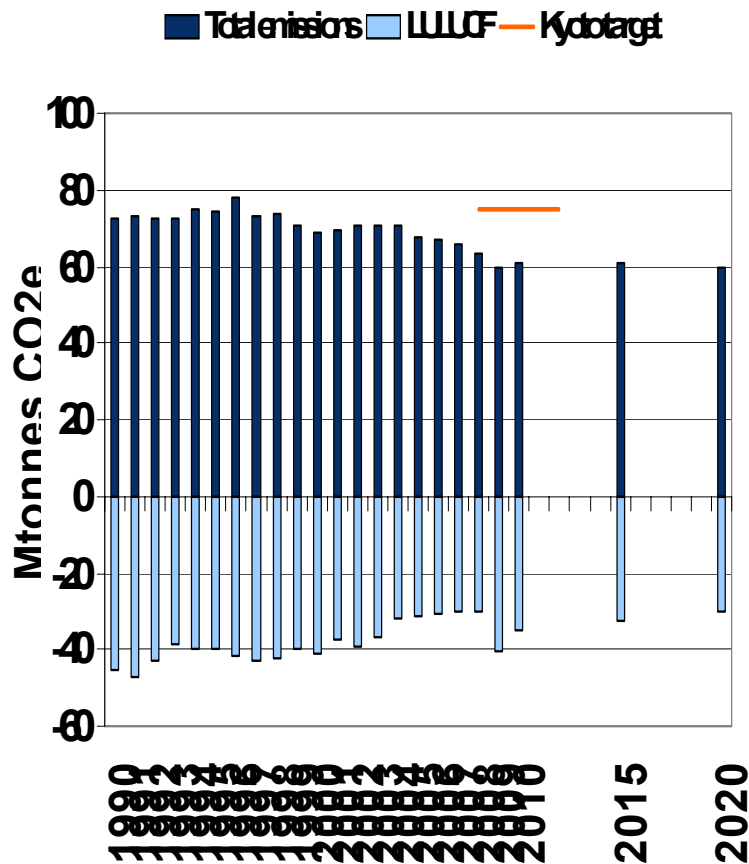
from 2008 industry outside EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)



Energy supply for district heating in Sweden, 1970-2009



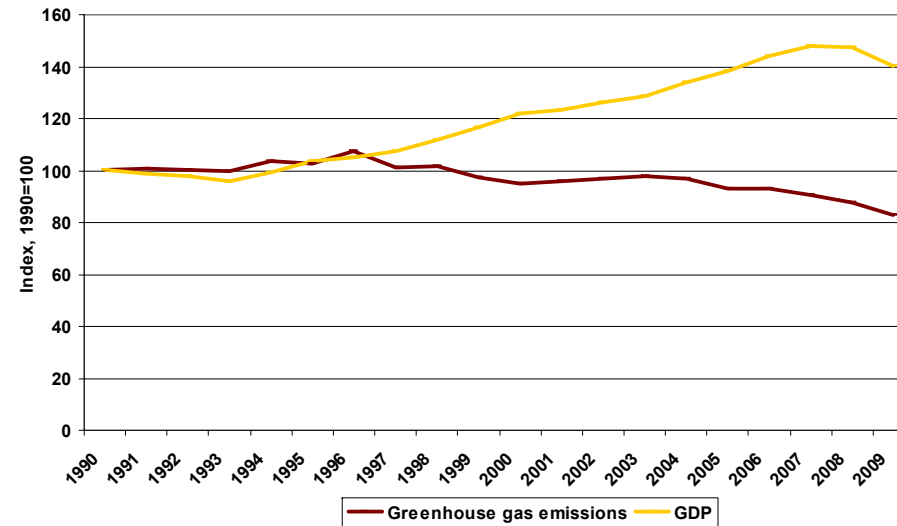
GHG emissions in Sweden: a good track record so far



- Emissions reduced by -10 % between 1990 - 2010 (prel.)
- Sweden on track towards the -40% target for non- ETS sectors in 2020
- But further reductions needed to meet a no net emissions target in 2050

Objectives - short and long term vision

Presently:
Decoupling of GHG emissions and economic growth



Objectives for year 2020

- 50 per cent renewable energy
- 10 per cent renewable energy in the transport sector
- 20 per cent more efficient energy use
- 40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (outside EUETS)

Vision for year 2030: **Fossil-free car fleet**

Long term vision

- **By 2050, Sweden will have a sustainable and resource-efficient energy supply and no net emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.**