

Bilaga 1, Informationsunderlag till OECDs granskning av Sveriges miljöpolitik 2013

Här har vi fyllt i kommentarer till rekommendation 21 och 22 i del 3 "Actions taken to implement the 2004 OECD environmental performance review recommendations and results achieved. För fråga 21 ges information om åtgärder vidtagna efter OECD mid term review 2007.

1 Recommendation	2 Actions taken	3 Results achieved	4 Sources
21. Pursue efforts towards enhanced energy efficiency; review in particular flexible mechanisms to maximise off-site life cycle energy saving opportunities.	Energy efficiency: The new climate and energy policy adopted by Parliament in the beginning of 2009 (prop. 2008/09:1 63) covers a wide range of climate and energy-related topics, some of which directly address energy efficiency and thus form the legislative backbone of ensuing measures. Price signals through energy taxes, CO ₂ -taxes and the EU ETS are crucial for influencing demand, while market failures,	The target is a 20 % reduction of energy intensity in GDP-terms by 2020 compared to 2008. Despite a downward trend, there are concerns that this target will not be reached (Långsiktsprogno	Climate and Energy policy: http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/12/00/88/d353dca5.pdf http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/12/27/85/65e0c6f1.pdf http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/12/27/78/4ce86514.pdf

	<p>such as information failures, are addressed by specific information and counselling measures.</p> <p>The legislative proposal sets the goal of a decrease in the energy intensity in Sweden of 20 % between 2008 and 2020.</p> <p>The action programme for energy efficiency included in the proposal sets up a five-year energy efficiency programme for 2010 – 2014, which is granted an annual SEK 300 million in addition to existing funding. This programme focuses on strengthening local and regional actions, information, counselling, support for technology procurement and market introduction, networking activities, and the introduction of support schemes with energy audit vouchers for SMEs. The public sector is to be a role model in energy efficiency. Energy efficiency will also be carried out in the building sector, industry and transport.</p>	<p>2011), with the reduction staying at 13 %. On the other hand, this target depends on the development of GDP and therefore the overall economic development will have a profound impact. Structural changes in industry and the economy as a whole are likely to have a significant impact on the progress towards reaching this target. If it is assumed that such processes will continue, the target can be reached with less effort. However, on the other hand, if the structural changes would take place at a slower pace, the target might not be reached. It should be added that if Sweden would</p>	<p>Answers to Questionnaire for the IEA/SLT/CERT 2012 In-Depth Review of the Energy Policy of Sweden, chapter 3.</p> <p>Activities in the area of energy efficiency are also described in Sweden's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/end-use_en.htm see NEEAPs translated in English</p>
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		<p>impose a national target for reduction of primary energy as envisaged in the proposal for a new Energy efficiency directive in the EU, it would probably interfere with the intensity target.</p> <p>Figures on estimated energy savings (also for different sectors) may also be found in the Swedish Sweden's Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, NEEAP, adopted in 2011.</p>	
	<p>Flexible mechanisms:</p> <p>The new climate and energy policy adopted by Parliament in the beginning of 2009 includes a target of 40 % reduction of GHG compared to 1990 until 2020. This target applies only to the sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading</p>	<p>During the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol Sweden has a commitment under the Kyoto Protocol and the</p>	<p>Answers to Questionnaire for the IEA/SLT/CERT 2012 In-Depth Review of the Energy Policy of Sweden, chapter 2.</p> <p>Swedish Environmental</p>

	<p>System, Two-thirds of this reduction should take place in Sweden and one third in the form of investments in other EU countries or in flexible mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).</p> <p>The Swedish Government has made all necessary preparations to be able to use the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms. The EU ETS directive and the linking directive are implemented; hence the EU ETS is one of the instruments used by Sweden to reach the target set under the burden sharing agreement. This implementation also encompasses a governmental purchase programme for emission reductions from CDM and JI project activities.</p> <p>The Swedish Government has so far granted a budget of more than 1 800 million SEK for purchasing emission reductions from CDM and JI projects for the period up to and including 2014.</p>	<p>EU burden sharing agreement of + 4 % compared to 1990. Projections indicate that Sweden is going to reach its commitment by a considerable margin.</p>	<p>Protection Agency.</p>
22. Within the national climate protection programme, give priority to the most cost-effective	<p>The carbon dioxide tax which was introduced in Sweden in 1991 and other energy taxes constitute a fundamental part of the climate programme. The taxes favour energy efficiency</p>	<p>The carbon tax is a major reason for the phase out of oil and coal from the district</p>	<p>Energy in Sweden ET2011:43, chapter 2</p> <p>Ett energieffektivare Sverige</p>

<p>instruments to promote energy conservation and the use of renewable energy sources, and review exemptions.</p>	<p>measures and investments in renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The electricity certificate system introduced in 2003 will give Sweden an increase in electricity production from renewable energy sources. The goal is to increase the production of electricity from renewable energy sources by 25 TWh by the year 2020, compared with</p>	<p>heating sector. District heating contribute with about 90 per cent of the heating for multi-dwelling buildings and 10 per cent of the heating for one and two dwelling buildings.</p> <p>The carbon tax has influences the consumption of petrol and diesel. In 2005 it is estimated that new taxes from 1990 have resulted in energy saving of 5 TWh for personal transportation.</p> <p>Electricity production in the form of wind power, certain forms of hydro power, certain biofuels, solar energy, geothermal energy,</p>	<p>(SOU 2008:25)</p> <p>Energy in Sweden ET2011:43, chapter 2</p>
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	<p>2002. The system is intended to run until the end of 2035 and will help Sweden to achieve a more ecologically sustainable energy system.</p>	<p>wave energy and peat in CHP plants qualifies for electricity certificates. In 2010, electricity production qualifying for electricity certificates came to 18.1 TWh,</p> <p>A binding agreement on a joint Swedish-Norwegian electricity certificate market was signed in 2011. The market started on 1 January 2012 and according to the agreement will run until 2036.</p>	
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