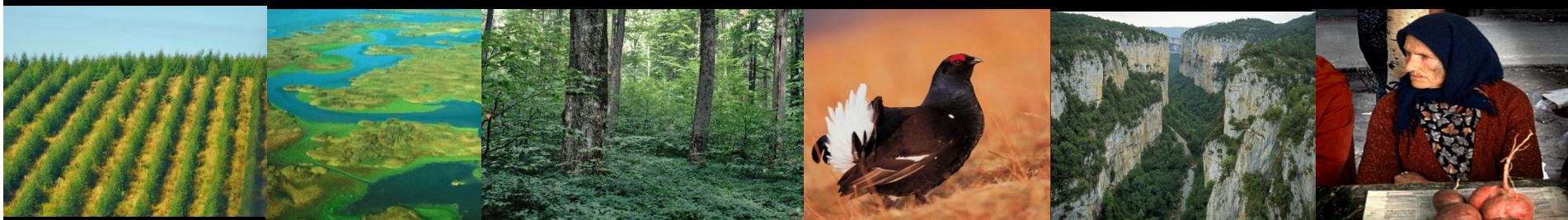
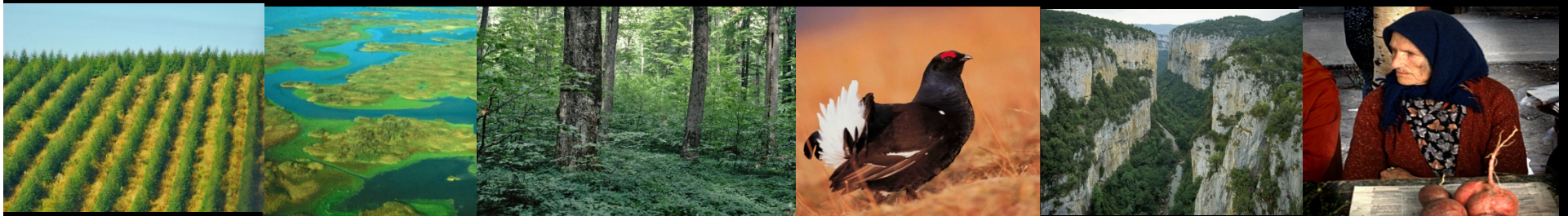


The need for better statistics for climate change policies

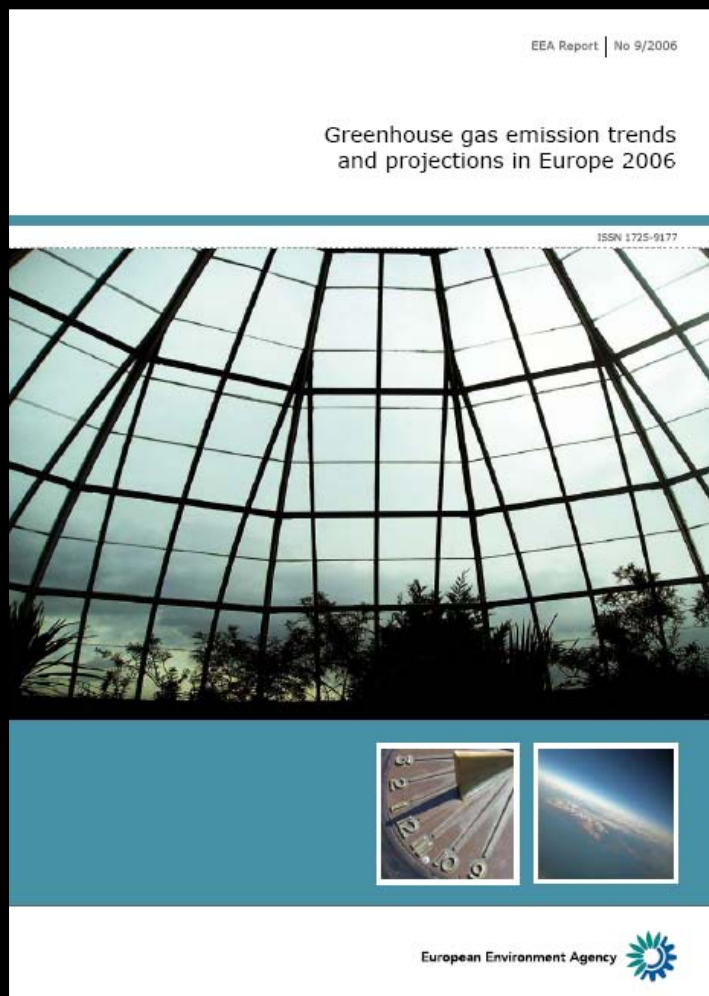
Jacqueline McGlade
European Environment Agency



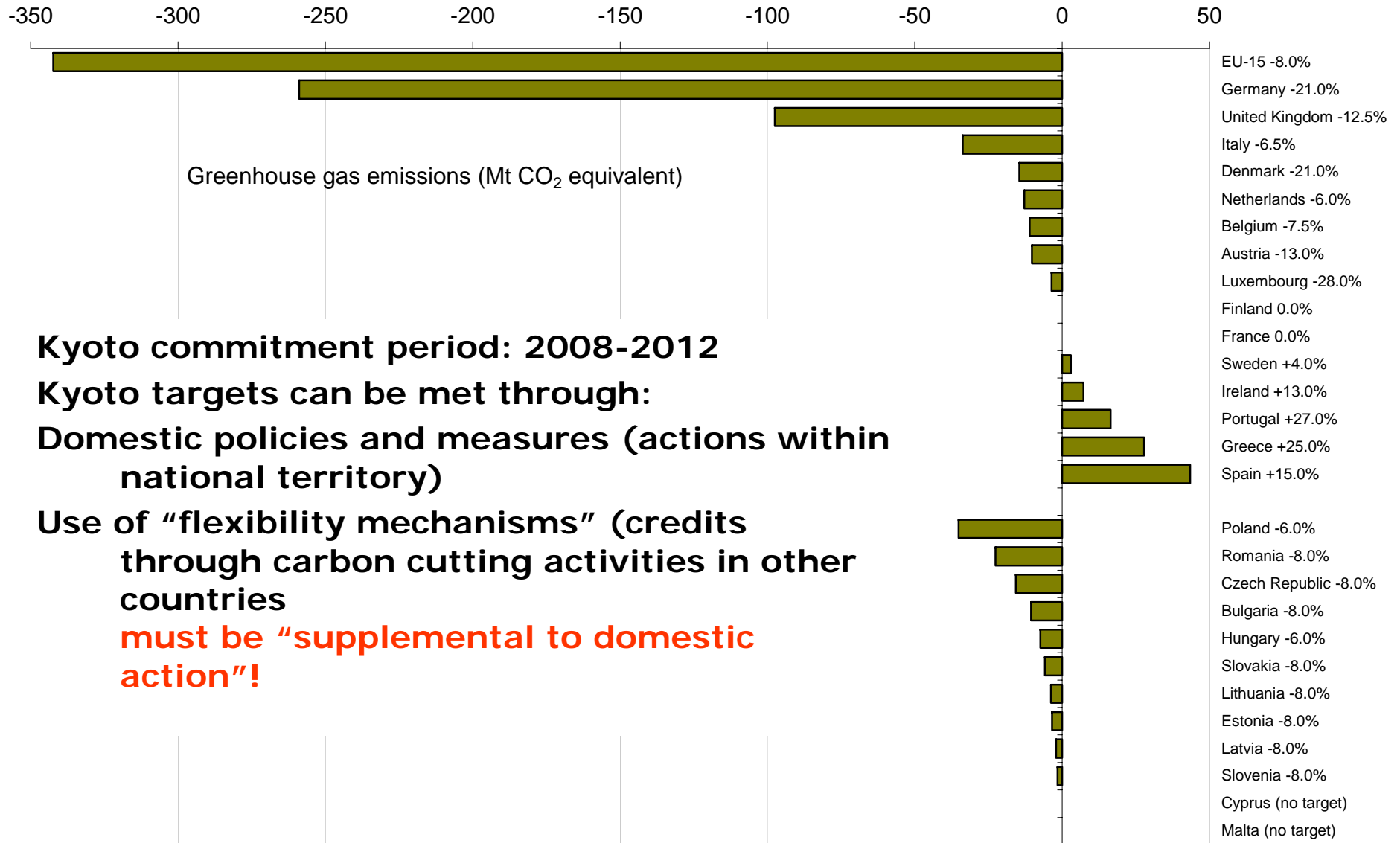
Greenhouse gas emission data: more timely and more spatial data needed



EEA annual report on GHG trends and projections in Europe



Kyoto targets in European countries



Kyoto commitment period: 2008-2012

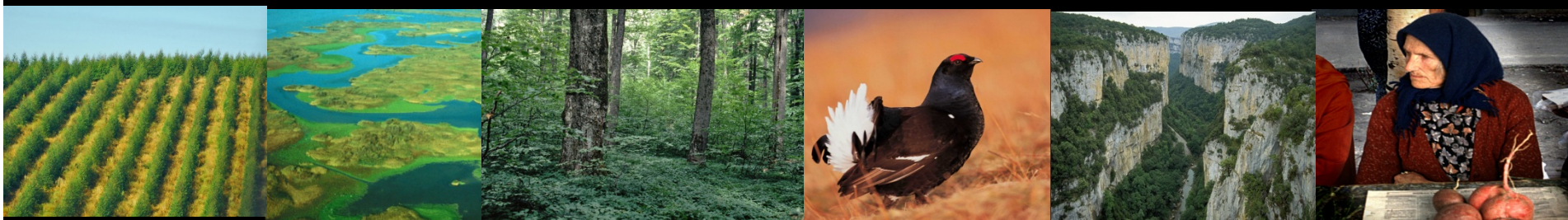
Kyoto targets can be met through:

Domestic policies and measures (actions within national territory)

Use of "flexibility mechanisms" (credits through carbon cutting activities in other countries)

must be "supplemental to domestic action"!

Greenhouse gas emission data: the need for more transparency



NAMEA versus Kyoto Protocol GHG inventories

NAMEA

Measures emissions caused by country's residents and industry in other countries and discounts emissions caused by foreign visits and business to the country

**Includes international aviation and maritime in totals
Focus is on understanding production and especially consumption patterns inside and outside country**

Kyoto Protocol GHG inventories and accounting

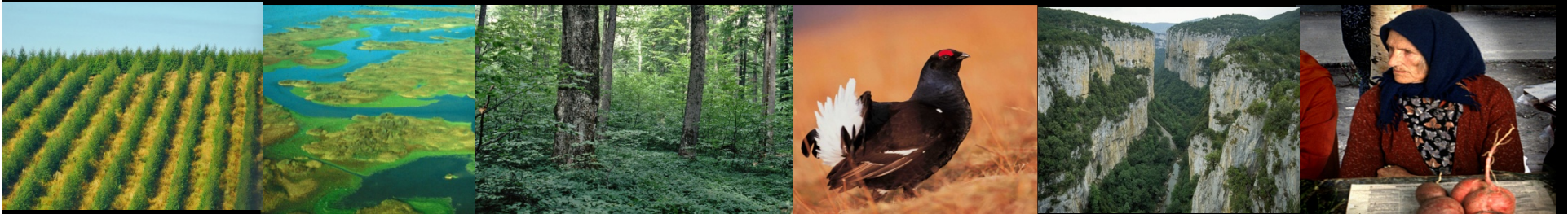
Measures emissions within national boundaries

International aviation and maritime not included in totals, but as memo item

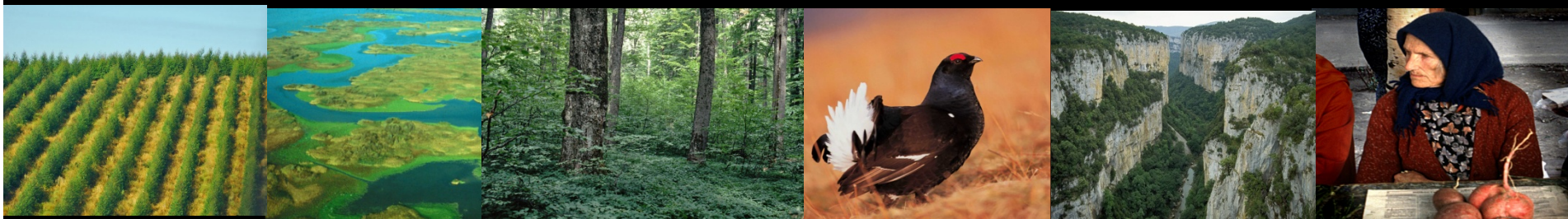
Full Kyoto accounting combines GHG inventory data with data on use of Kyoto mechanisms (CDM, JI) and carbon sinks

Focus is on understanding progress to Kyoto targets

EU Emission Trading Scheme is changing needs



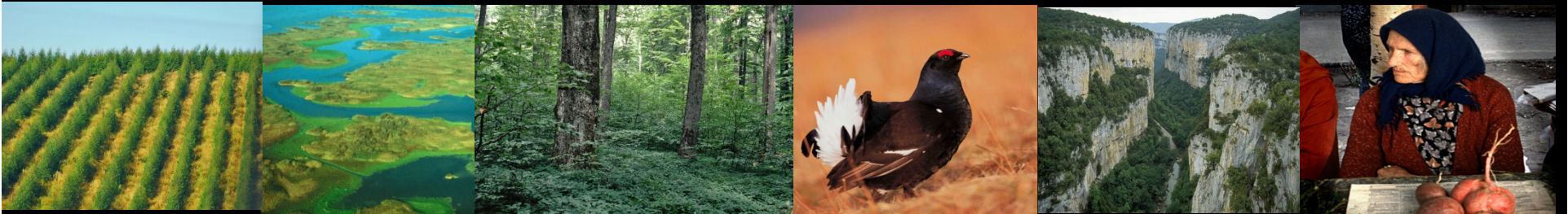
Need for data on Kyoto mechanism projects



Projected use of Kyoto mechanisms (CDM, JI) by 12 EU MS is about 2.5% of -8% target (107.5 Mt)

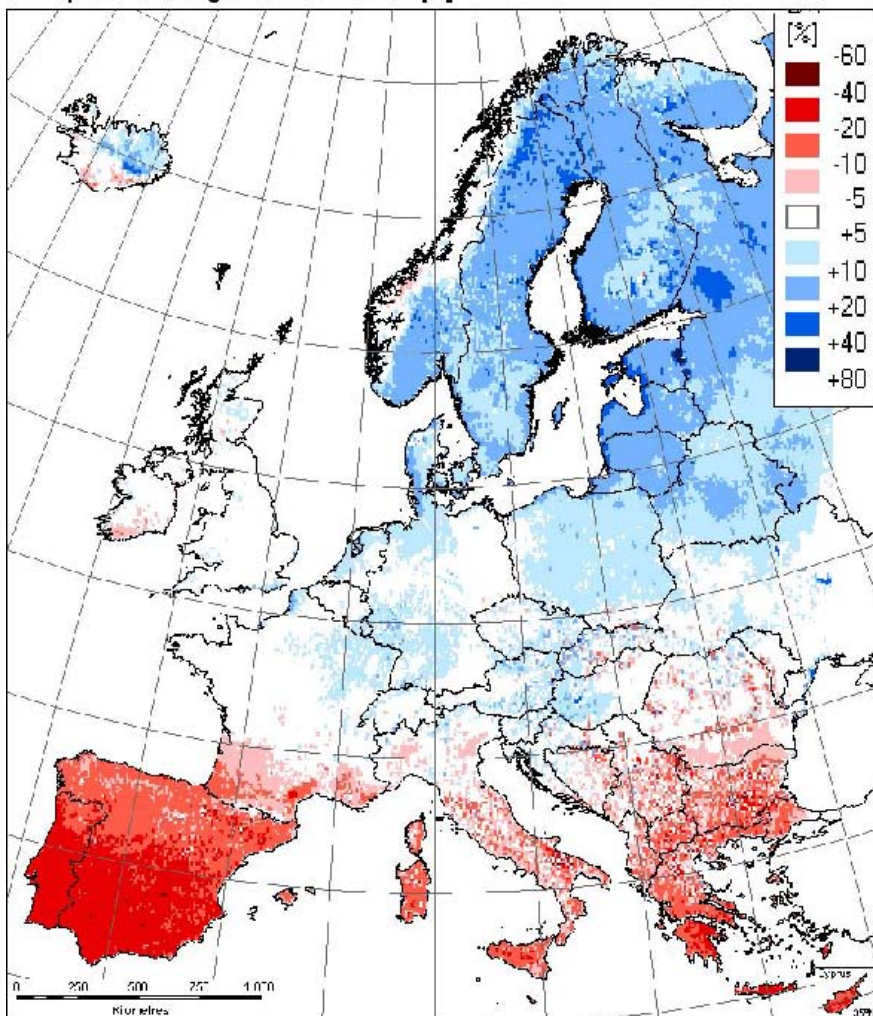
Member State	Planned use of Kyoto mechanisms by government to meet its burden sharing target	Projected emission reduction 2008–12 [Million tonnes CO ₂ -equivalents per year]	Allocated Budget [EUR million]
Austria	Yes	9.0	319
Belgium	Yes	7.0	104
Denmark	Yes	4.2	152
Finland	Yes	2.4	120
Germany	No	-	23
Ireland	Yes	2.4	290
Italy	Yes	19.0	170
Luxembourg	Yes	4.7	300
Netherlands	Yes	20.0	693
Portugal	Yes	5.8	354
Spain	Yes	31.8	310
Sweden	Yes	(1.2) ^a	25
EU-15	Yes	107.5	2 860
Slovenia	Yes	< 0.6	-

Vulnerability and adaptation data needs

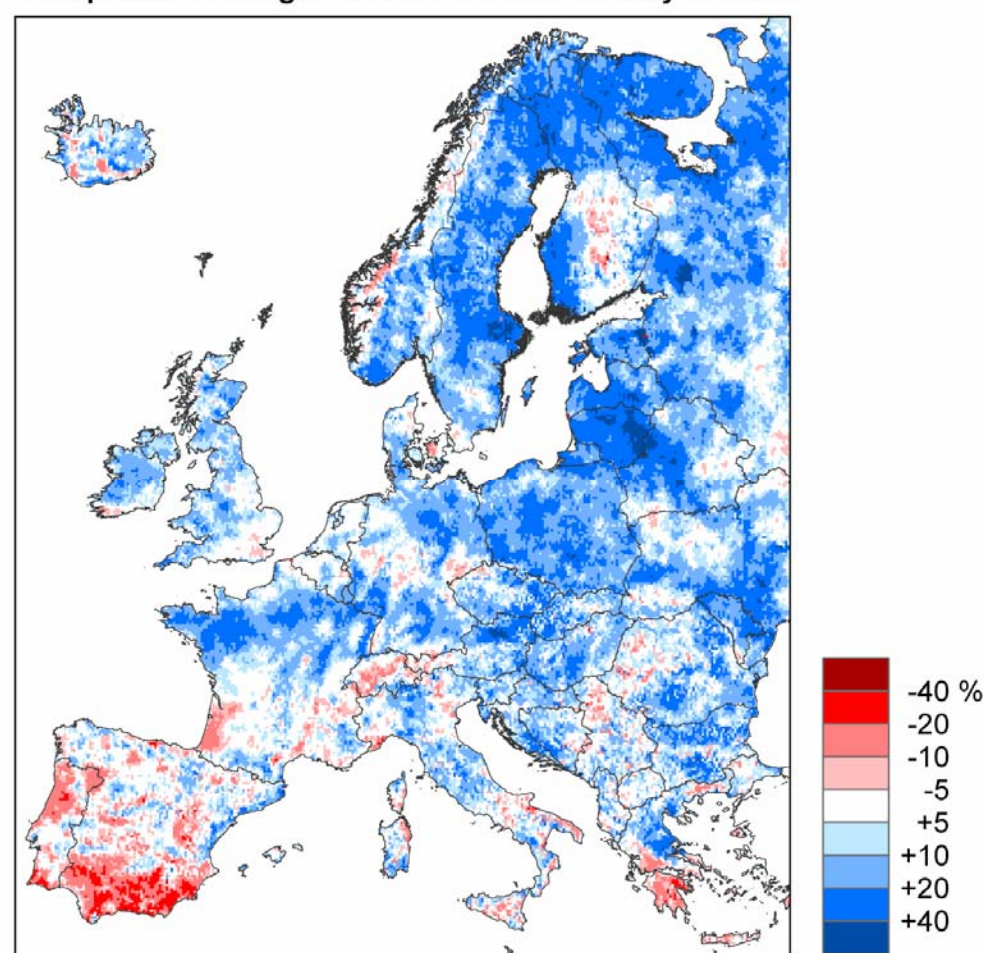


Precipitation projected to increase in northern, decrease in southern Europe; more frequent droughts and floods likely

Precipitation: change in annual amount [%]

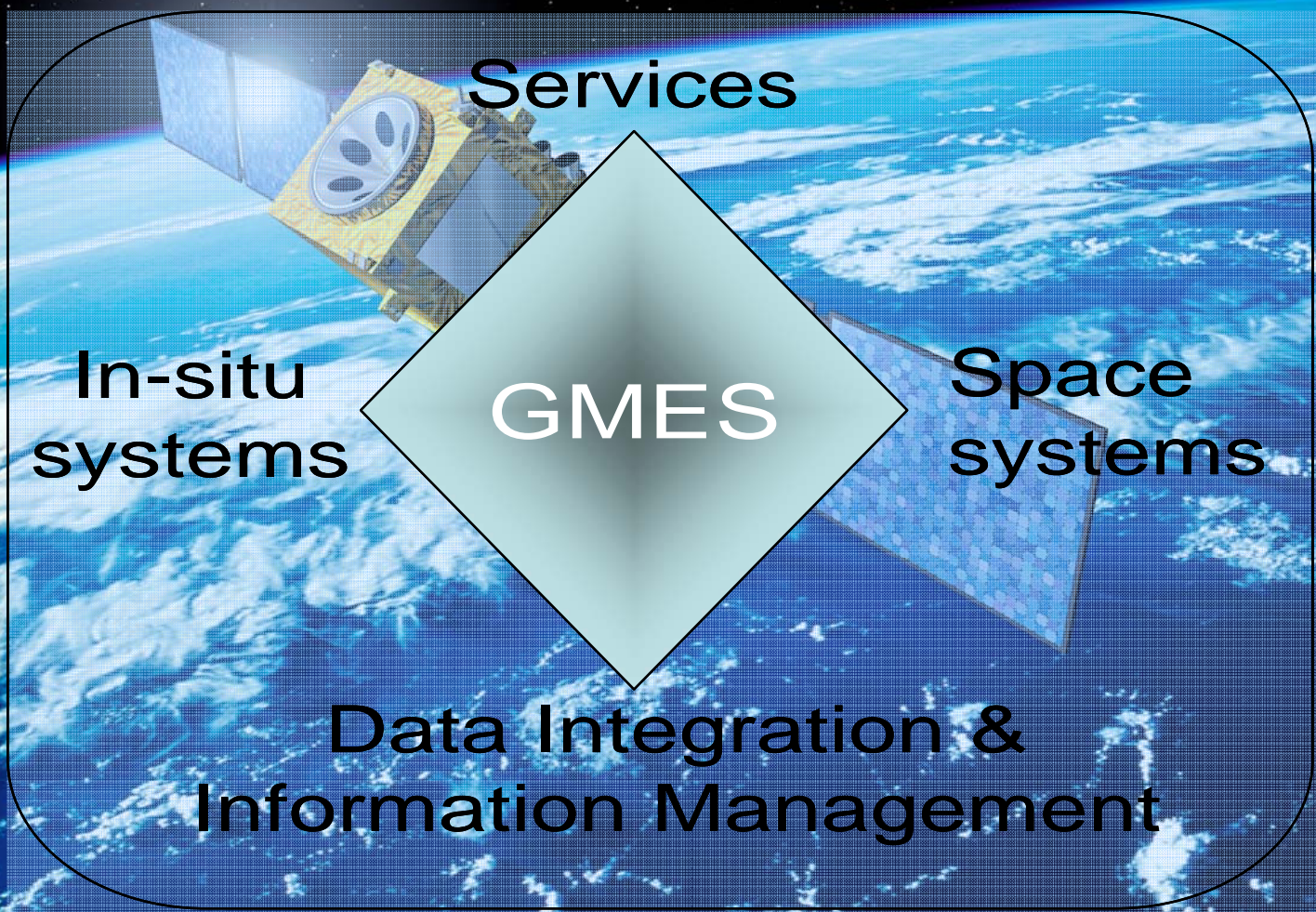


Precipitation: change in annual maximum 5-day amount



Source: PESETA project, PRUDENCE; IPCC SRES A2 high emission scenario (change 2071-2100 relative to 1961-1990)

UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics 14-16 April 2008



From stand-alone data to integration

The Rhine Catchment

Area: ca. 180,000 km²

Countries Switzerland, Austria,
France, Luxembourg,
Germany, Netherlands

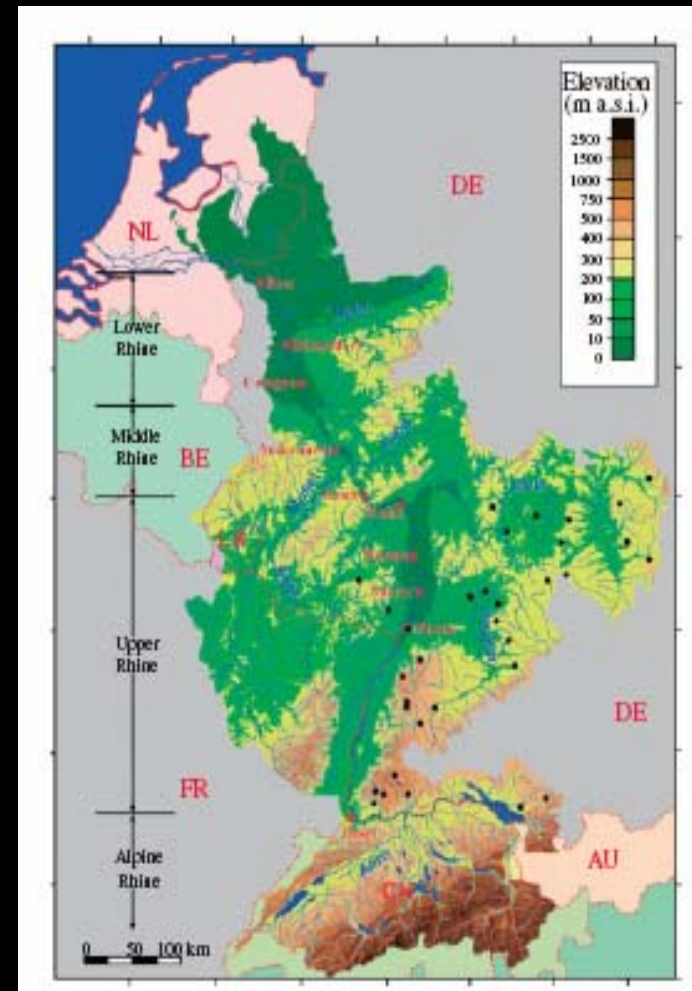
Hydrological Characteristics

Alpine Rhine mainly nival &
glacial regime

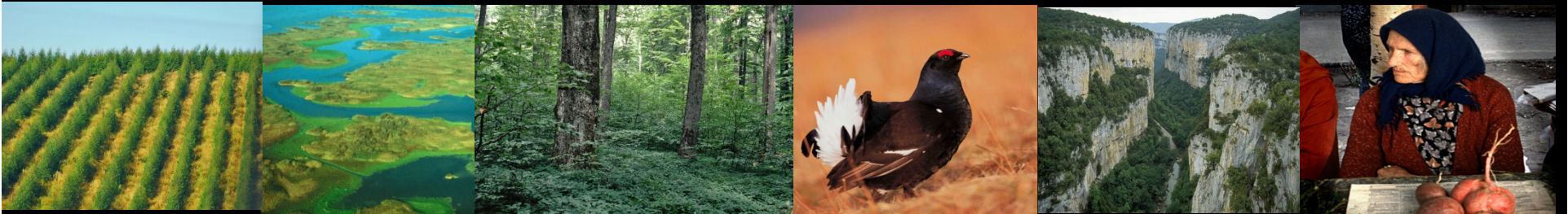
**Floods in late spring / early
summer**

middle + lower Rhine mainly
pluvial regime

Floods in winter and spring



Ecosystem accounting can help climate change vulnerability assessments





Extensive forests of the Dinaric Alps, Slovenia Photo: E Habic

Conclusions

