

India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Republic of South Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the USSR. These profiles contain country positions, factors and key data.

This is an important addition to the binder as already these eleven countries represent 37 per cent of present global (and 70 per cent of non-OECD) emissions of energy-related CO₂. Table 1, which has been modified only slightly to update all data to 1989 data, provides Key Energy and Environmental Data for OECD countries relevant to climate change policies¹. Table 2 is new and adds key data for these non-OECD countries, paralleling the information provided in Table 1 for OECD countries. For context, Table 3 provides the relevant percentages of the energy-related CO₂ emissions for the top 21 emitting countries globally.

For countries outside of the OECD region, the expectations for rapid industrialisation, population growth, urbanisation and increasing standard of living imply an increasing share of energy and hence emissions over the years as shown in Figure 1. For three of these countries coal represents over 70 per cent of TPES and for two others over 50 per cent. Within the TPES represented by commercial fuel use, fossil fuel dependency is over 90 per cent for all but two of the eleven (see Table 4, 1989 TPES, Fuel Shares of TPES and Fossil Fuel Dependency) and most of them have few affordable fuel-switching opportunities. Most are using sub-optimum combustion equipment. Furthermore, Table 4 also shows that a number of them use significant amounts of non-commercial fuels². Hence, the trend to move away from non-commercial fuels has meant increasing use of fossil fuels. Finally, several of them are also major exporters of fossil fuels. For example, for world hard coal exports:

- South Africa is third largest;
- the USSR is fourth largest;
- Poland is sixth largest; and
- China is seventh largest.

Similarly for oil exports, the USSR, Saudi Arabia and Mexico are all major world oil exporters.

Most of these eleven key non-OECD countries have been very active in the ongoing IPCC and INC processes. Furthermore, China hosted and a number of them attended

1. It should be noted that the data in Table 1 differ from those data published in the IEA publication, *Energy Policies and Programmes*, because here the energy data have been modified to exclude non-carbon dioxide emitting uses of fossil energy (i.e. non-energy use and petrochemical feedstocks). These modified data have then been converted to give country specific CO₂ emissions in million tonnes of carbon. Annex 1 describes the methodology for calculating historical energy consumption and associated carbon dioxide emission.

2. A wide variety of fuels burnt at very low efficiencies are included in this category. Their consumption, expressed in heat value (Mtoe), does not take account of the efficiency of their final use.