

Market projections for the year 2000 are available from the U.K. Department of Trade and Industry for monitoring equipment for the measurement, process control and analysis of water in an environmental protection context. The equipment is not limited to marine waters — it includes sewage treatment as well as domestic and inland waters — but it does give some indications of total figures. Furthermore, it demonstrates the wider applications/markets for this technology.

Table 8

U.K. Market Projections for Monitoring Equipment to the Year 2000

	\$M
Belgium	42
Denmark	26
France	294
Portugal	25
Spain	150

Additional information on specific countries is as follows:

Germany

Federal government expenditure on environmental pollution in 1987 was \$3,400 million of which expenditure on water/waste water pollution was \$2,000 million (59 percent). Additional private-sector expenditure on the latter was \$200 million. This expenditure is mainly related to construction of waste treatment plants and outfalls. There will be a consequent requirement for monitoring and control instrumentation and services.

Total expenditure on environment in western Germany was forecast at \$24,000 million in 1990. Environmental restoration of eastern Germany will cost \$120,000 million in total. It is forecast that environmental protection expenditure will increase by six to eight percent annually until the year 2000, including expenditure on water protection, waste disposal, measuring devices and regulation technology [U.K. DTI (Export Data Branch): *Environmental Export Opportunities*, April 1991].

Ireland

The government decided to eliminate untreated discharges of sewage from coastal towns by the year 2000, requiring investment of \$700 million [U.K. DTI (Export Data Branch)].

Italy

The coastline of Italy is subject to pollution in many areas. The Adriatic Sea, in particular, is affected because of the River Po discharges into it. Pollution is very severe in the North Adriatic, with massive growth of algae and the lack of oxygen causing damage to fishing; the tourist industry is threatened. It was estimated that the phenomenon of algae caused a reduction in income of \$2,600 million in 1990. Total expenditure on all urgent environmental problems, including air, waste and water is estimated at \$60,000 million by 2000 [U.K. DTI (Export Data Branch)].

Portugal

From 1991 to 1994, Portugal will receive \$140 million in E.C. aid to invest in the prevention and control of marine pollution. Of this, \$18 million will be spent to provide ports with amenities and equipment to combat oil slicks and toxic waste spillages, to clean up beaches and coastal areas, and to build ballast water storage treatment units at ports. The total will also include a substantial sum for building and equipping laboratories to control environmental pollution [U.K. DTI (Export Data Branch)].

Spain

In 1988, the Spanish Chambers of Commerce Council estimated that the country's annual expenditure on all forms of pollution needed to grow from \$1,400 to \$4,600 million to bring Spain up to E.C. environmental standards. Marine pollution from rivers and estuaries requires significant investment in treatment plants and outfalls. An expenditure of \$2,500 million is needed to solve the waste disposal problem.