

regulations, and greenhouse gas emissions targets as well as factors influencing these policies. These profiles have again been reviewed for accuracy by individual country governments.

Since the 20 June 1991 edition of this binder, a country profile for Iceland has been added. Otherwise, no major modifications have been made in climate change policies of OECD members. Rather, some have refined their positions and further defined the actions, mostly of the "make-sense" variety, to be taken or being studied. The minor modifications in the updated country description provided for individual OECD Member countries include:

- for Australia, specific actions relating to energy efficiency in a variety of end-use sectors are described;
- for Belgium, a recently completed relevant study is added;
- for Canada, the National Action Strategy on Global Warming is described;
- for Denmark, the description of its CO<sub>2</sub> tax proposal is updated;
- for France, an action principle on differentiated responsibilities is added;
- for Japan, references to and description of its "New Earth 21 Initiative" are added;
- for the Netherlands, the new "White Paper on Climate Change" is described;
- for Turkey, air pollution emission limitation laws and policies are described;
- for the United Kingdom, measures taken in the transport sector are described; and
- for the European Community, details of the proposed carbon/energy tax are provided.

In addition there are very minor corrections or clarifications made in the country descriptions for Finland, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States.

Completely new with this update is Annex III containing country profiles for the top eleven energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emitters<sup>1</sup> outside OECD: Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia,

---

1. CO<sub>2</sub> accounts for the largest share of radiative forcing due to increased greenhouse gas emissions, but other important contributors are methane, chlorofluorocarbons and nitrous oxide. All GHGs and both their sources and sinks, must be accounted for in measuring contributions to net GHGs. However, limitations of IEA data restrict further discussion to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions only for the present.