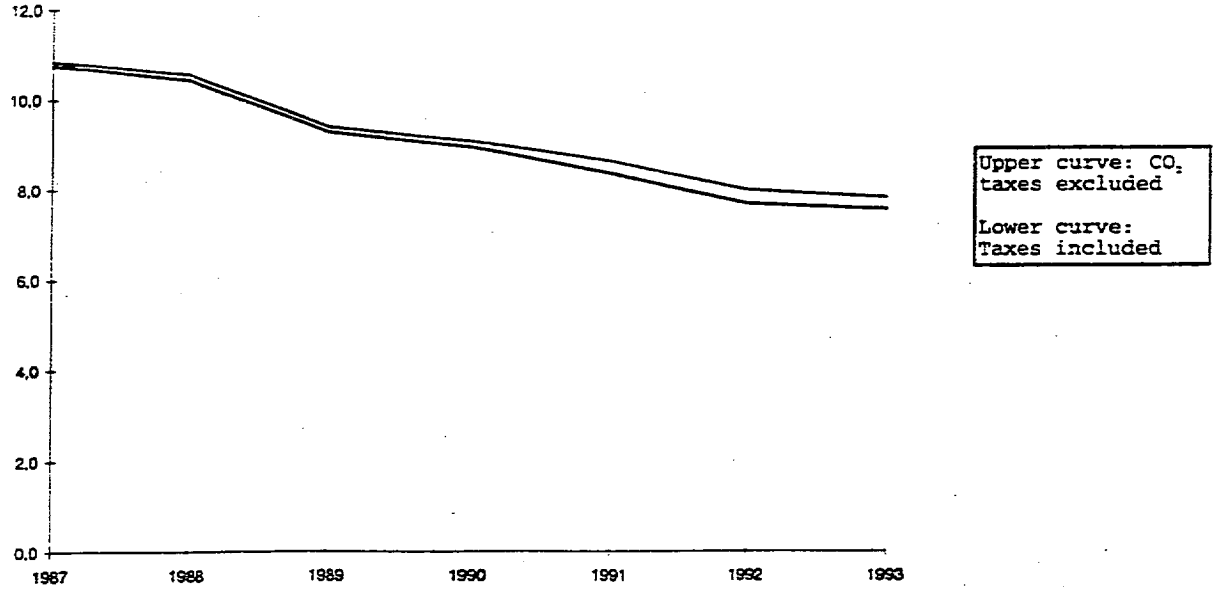
intensive production equipment, prices, general technological advances, regulations, possibilities of switching between different energy sources, etc.

Figure 27 shows the changes in CO_2-emissions with and without taxes (CO_2-tax and basic tax) for parts of the economy. The figure includes emissions from stationary sources in households, from stationary sources in large parts of manufacturing industry and from private and public provision of services, and from mobile sources in households (use of passenger cars). The most important sources of emissions not included are process emissions, emissions from the petroleum sector and emissions from other sources than those from the households.

Figure 27. Changes in total CO_2-emissions* and changes in CO_2-emission as a result of the CO_2-tax and the basic tax. 1987 - 93. Million tonnes



* Mobile emissions from the production sectors, process emissions and about half of the stationary emissions in the production sectors (e.g. the petroleum sector) are not included.

As part of total Norwegian CO_2-emissions, the CO_2-emissions analysed fell gradually from 31 per cent in 1987 to 21 per cent in 1993 (partly due to increased emissions from the petroleum sector). Since only about 60 per cent of the CO_2-emissions were subject to CO_2-tax in the period from 1991 to 1993, the emissions studied accounted for between 41 per cent and 35 per cent of total emissions subject to CO_2-tax at this time. The petroleum sector accounted for about half of the emissions subject to CO_2-tax which are not included in figure 27.

One conclusion based on the results in this report is that the CO_2-tax has probably had some effect on emissions of CO_2 from mobile sources in households and from stationary sources. The total effect of the CO_2-tax on the emissions studied varies between three and four per cent in the period from 1991 to 1993. In comparison, the price of fuel oil and gasoline increased by