

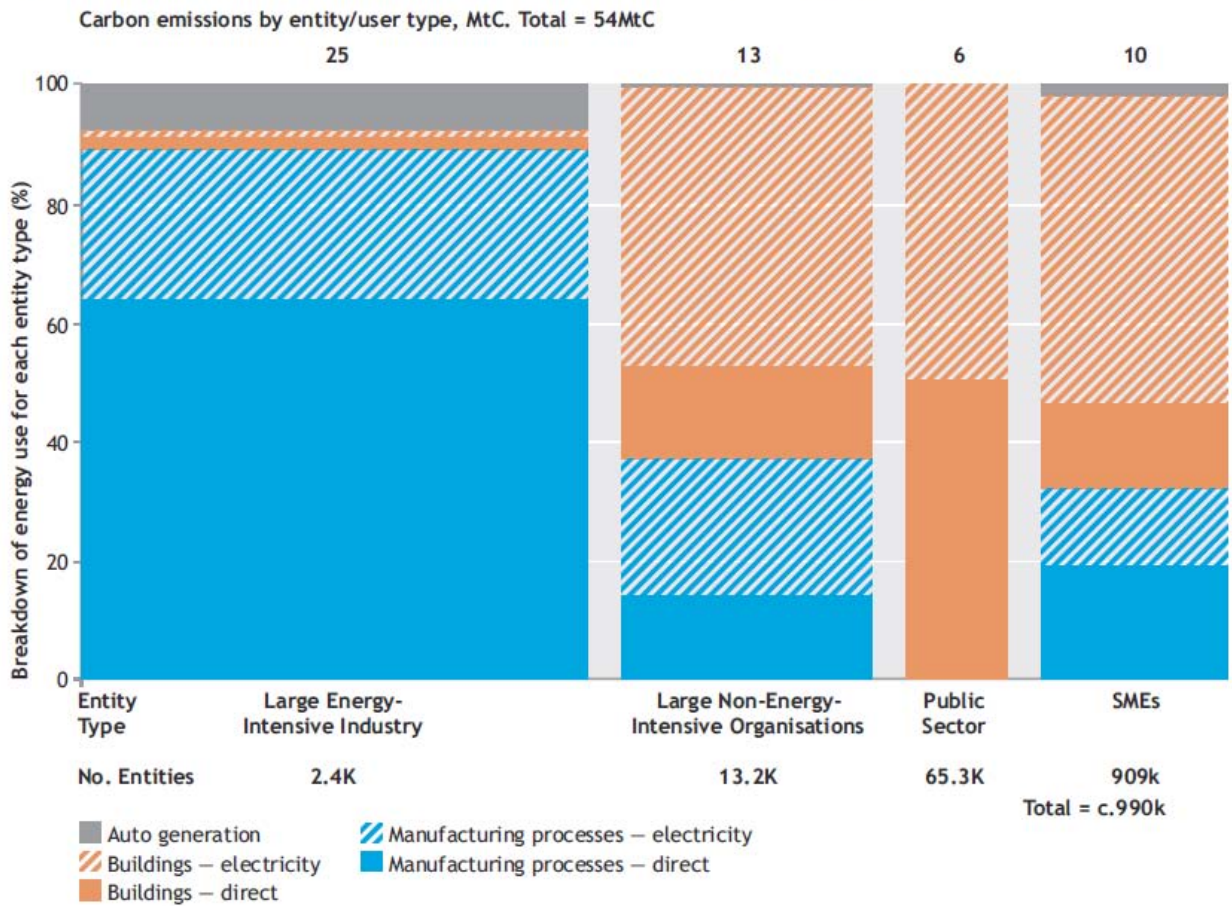
英国での民生業務部門に対する新たな対策の動き

(山口委員 提出資料)

「The UK Climate Change Programme: Potential evolution for business and the public sector」 CARBON TRUST 提案 (2005 年 12 月) より

図 1 企業・公共セクターの排出状況

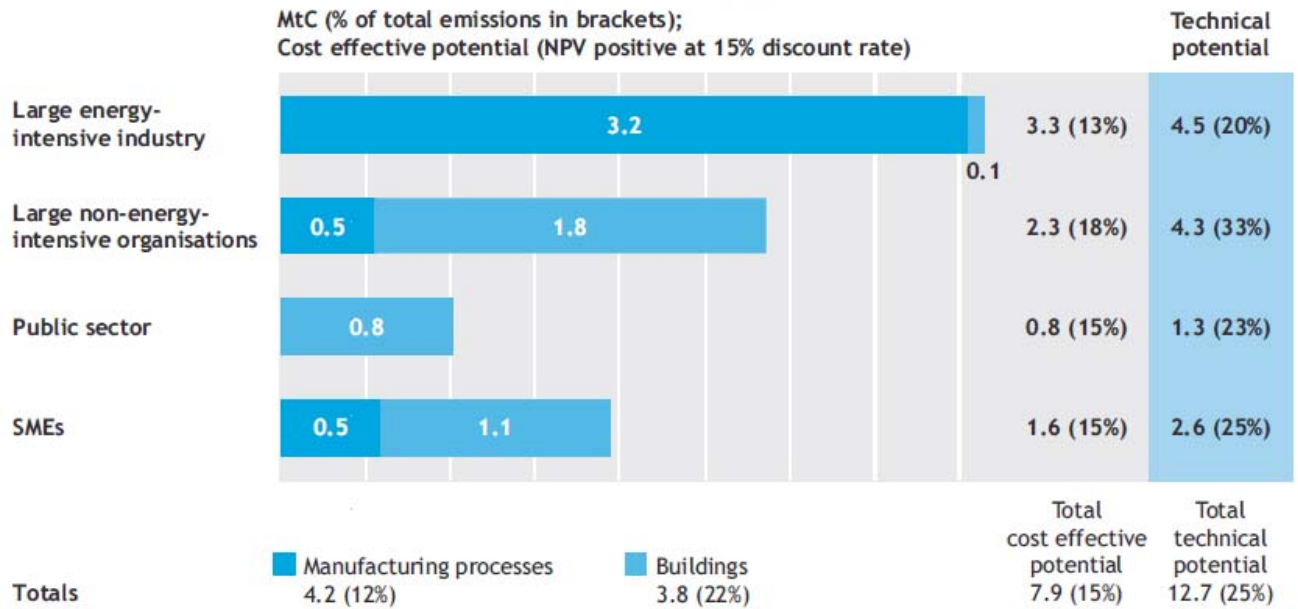
Chart 3 UK business and public sector carbon emission by energy use and entity type (2002)



Note: For definition of entity type see text. Direct emissions are CO₂ emissions from gas, oil and coal consumption including those used for direct process conversion (e.g. in cement and steel). Building emissions include appliances, computers etc.
Source: The Carbon Trust and Ecofys.

図 2 企業・公共セクターの削減ポテンシャル

Chart 4 Carbon abatement opportunity by 2020: cost-effective (@15% discount rate) and identified technical potentials by energy use and entity type



Note: Carbon saving opportunity is based on detailed sector-level source data (ENUSIM and BRE abatement curves), providing a measure-by-measure breakdown of abatement opportunities using existing technologies and their cost implications (buildings figures based on opportunity in existing stock only). Cost effective opportunity is defined as one that has a positive Net-Present-Value (NPV) at a 15% discount rate; full technical potential includes all measures in the abatement curves. Opportunity as stated does not allow for innovation and introduction of new technologies between now and 2020 (which would be expected to significantly increase the figures shown).

Source: Ecofys: ENUSIM abatement curves and BRE buildings measures abatement curves.