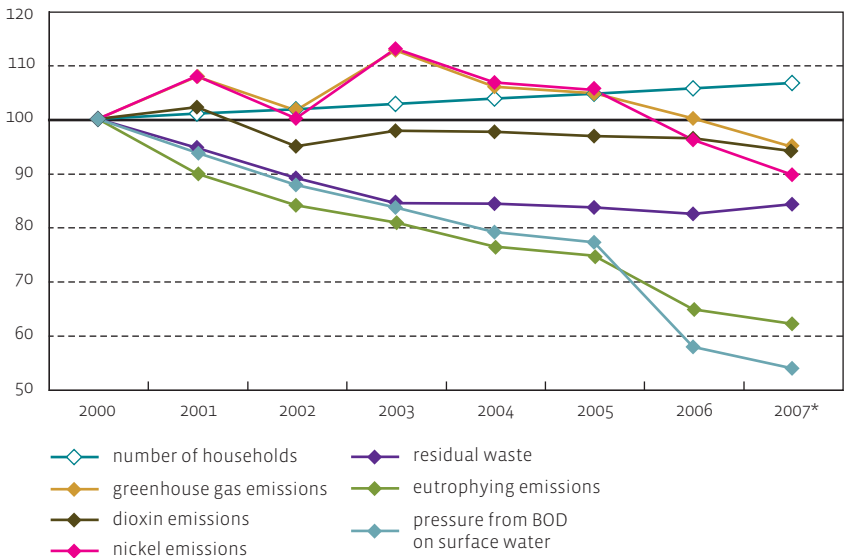


index (2000=100)



\* provisional figures

Source: MIRA based on Flanders Energy Balance VITO, NIS, OVAM, VMM

### Household emissions decreasing

The number of households increased by 6.6 % in the period 2000-2007. The volume of residual waste decreased by 15.8 % in the same period as a result of successful separate collection. The emissions of greenhouse gases and nickel also show a slight decrease (-5.2 % and -10.3 % respectively in 2007 compared to 2000). These emissions are almost completely caused by the combustion of fuel for the heating of buildings. The heating requirement of buildings depends on the climatic conditions. The winters of 2001 and 2003 were more severe; from 2003 the winters have become progressively milder. The heating of buildings is also responsible for approximately one quarter of dioxin emissions, consequently these emissions decreased by 3.9 % between 2003 and 2007. The major part of the dioxin emissions is however caused by small garden fires (in small barrels and in the open air), which accounted for more than half of the total dioxin emissions in Flanders in 2007.

Between 2000 and 2007 the emission of eutrophying substances (-37.9 %) and the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) (-46.1 %) show an absolute decoupling. Both reductions are due to the development and improvement of the public waste water treatment network.

	2000	2005	2006	2007*
number of households (x 1 000)	2 392	2 502	2 526	2 550
greenhouse gas emissions (ktonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	12 895	13 500	12 906	12 227
dioxin emissions (mg)	32 552	31 522	31 374	30 593
nickel emissions (kg)	24 134	25 415	23 204	21 637
residual waste (ktonnes)	1 138	952	939	958
eutrophying emissions (Eeq)	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.0
pressure from BOD on surface water (ktonnes)	35	27	20	19