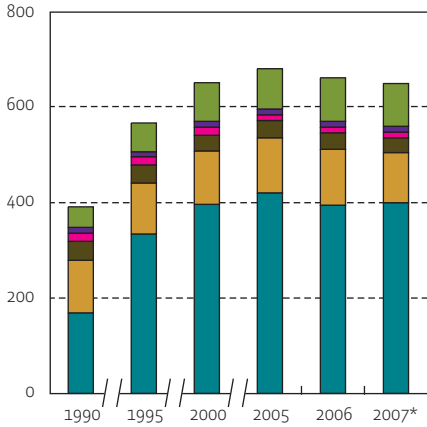
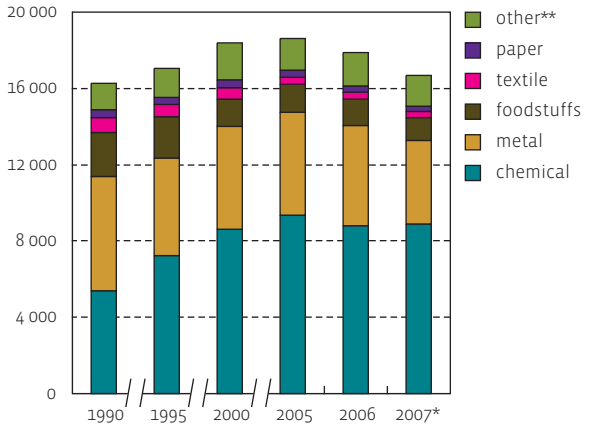


total energy consumption (PJ)



CO₂ emissions (ktonnes)



* provisional figures

** including the relatively insignificant consumption for low tension and heat which cannot be attributed to the various subsectors

Source: Flanders Energy Balance VITO

European emissions trading system helps CO₂ emissions and energy consumption turnaround

The industrial CO₂ emissions increased by 2 % between 1990 and 2007. A large part of this can be attributed to the chemical sector (+65 %) which, due to a tenfold increase of non-energetic energy consumption (the use of energy carriers such as raw materials in a production process) emitted considerably more CO₂. On the other hand, the metal sector succeeded in reducing the emissions by 26 % over the period 1990-2007. The food (-49 %) and textile sectors (-60 %) and the paper industry (-33 %) enabled significantly reduced emissions to be recorded in 2007 compared to 1990.

The energy consumption in industry in 2007 was 66 % higher than in 1990. The tripling of the non-energetic energy consumption was the main cause of this, although the energetic energy consumption also saw an increase (+23 %). At sector level it turns out that the chemical sector in particular had experienced a large increase (+139 %), just as with the CO₂ emissions. The metal (-6 %), food (-49 %) and textile sectors (-38 %) used less energy in 2007 than in 1990, while the paper sector slightly increased its consumption (+12 %). Industry was responsible for 40 % of the total energy consumption in Flanders in 2007.

Since the introduction of the European Emissions Trading system (ETS) in 2005, nearly all industrial sub-sectors have been able to reduce both their energy consumption and their CO₂ emissions. Considered over the whole sector, this translates as -5 % and -10 % respectively in the period 2005-2007.