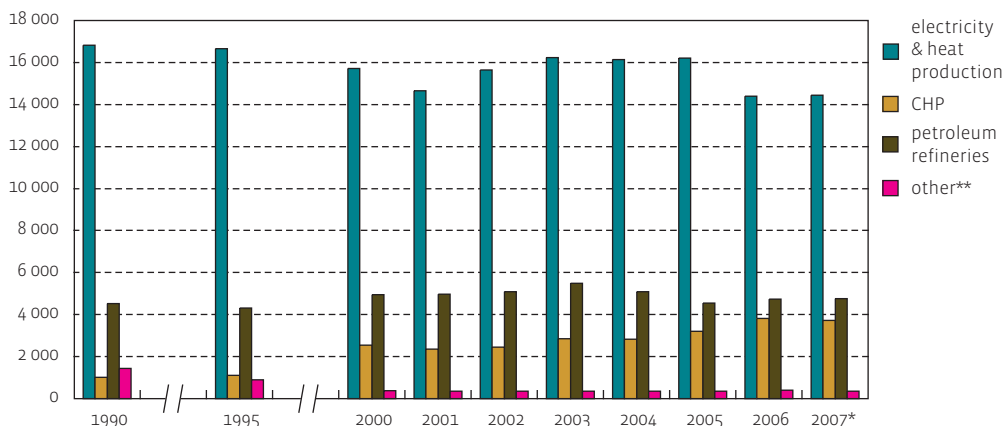


greenhouse gas emissions (ktonnes CO₂-eq)

* provisional figures

** mainly transport & distribution of natural gas, coal mines and coking plants

Source: VMM

Greenhouse gas emissions 2 % below the 1990 level

In 2007 the emission of greenhouse gases by the energy sector was 2 % below the 1990 level. The closure of the coalmines and the only independent coking plant produced the largest net decrease. Decreasing emissions from traditional thermal power plants (e.g. as a result of the switch from coal to natural gas) were compensated for by the increasing emissions from CHP installations. Thanks to the primary energy saving in CHP installations, the installations did enable emission reductions¹ in other sectors. Between 2002 and 2005, an increased use of coal and blast furnace gas – which already contains 25 % CO₂ – in electricity production caused a temporary increase. The emissions from petroleum refineries fluctuate due to variations in their own energy consumption and in the losses during transformation.

In 2007, greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector consisted, even more than for other sectors, mainly of CO₂: 98.4 % predominately as a result of the burning of fossil fuels. The remainder of the emissions were 1.14 % CH₄ (mainly losses due to leakage during the distribution of natural gas), 0.44 % N₂O (incomplete combustion) and 0.03 % SF₆ (losses due to leakage in the insulation of equipment in high-voltage substations).

greenhouse gas emissions (ktonnes CO ₂ -eq)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007*
electricity & heat production	16 832	16 647	15 712	16 201	14 399	14 449
CHP	1 018	1 111	2 538	3 210	3 821	3 734
petroleum refineries	4 519	4 309	4 946	4 548	4 728	4 767
other**	1 437	890	388	361	389	362
total	23 805	22 957	23 584	24 321	23 337	23 311

¹ Whereas emissions for separate heat production are usually accounted with other sectors, emissions in CHP installations for combined heat and power generation are usually attributed to the energy sector as a whole.