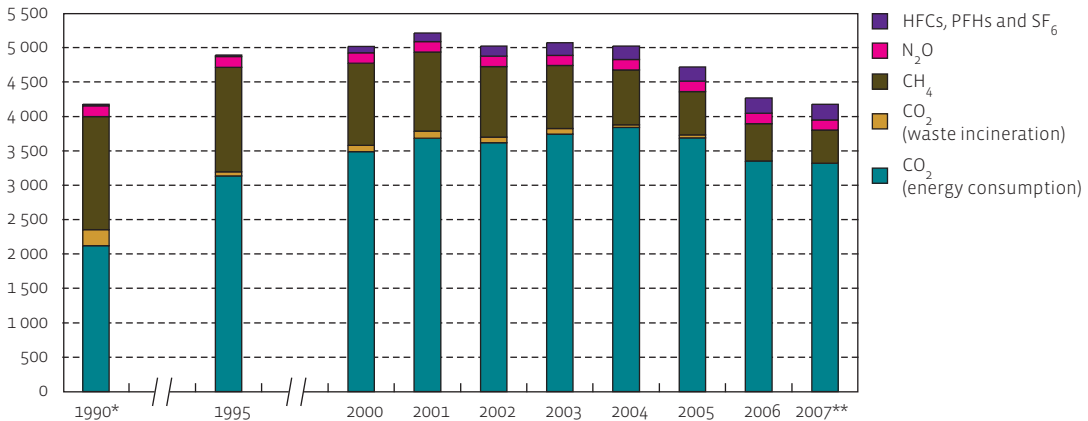


greenhouse gas emissions (ktonnes CO₂-eq)



* The emissions data for HFC, PFH and SF₆ are only available from 1995 onwards. For 1990 the emissions of 1995 were used.

** provisional figures

Source: MIRA based on EIL (VMM)

Greenhouse gas emissions decreasing

The CO₂ emissions from trade & services are the result of energy consumption on the one hand, and waste incineration on the other. The emissions of CH₄ mainly originate from landfills. N₂O is released as a result of medical applications in health care. F gases (HFCs, PFHs en SF₆) are used as a coolant in the cooling installations of supermarkets and air-conditioning installations, among others.

The greenhouse gas emissions of trade & services were in 2007 at the same level as in 1990, but 17 % lower than in 2000. This is mainly due to the strong decrease in CH₄ emissions at landfills: between 2000 and 2007 these emissions decreased by 60 %, or 714 ktonnes CO₂-eq. This is due to the requirement for landfills where biologically degradable waste is dumped to valorise the landfill gas produced as an energy source (electricity or warmth). With waste incineration, too, there is recuperation of energy thanks to efficiency improvements. The CO₂ emissions which are hereby released are assigned to the energy sector.

The largest share of the greenhouse gas emissions from trade & services are CO₂ emissions due to energy use (79.6 % of the total in 2007). A decrease in the total greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved through, for example, the use of condensing boilers and using renewable energy sources (solar water heaters, PV installations ...).

greenhouse gas emissions (ktonnes CO ₂ -eq)	1990*	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007**
CO ₂ (energy consumption)	2 120	3 134	3 489	3 689	3 353	3 322
CO ₂ (waste incineration)	236	61	90	41	0	0
CH ₄	1 641	1 519	1 193	632	544	479
N ₂ O	158	158	154	151	149	149
HFCs, PFHs and SF ₆	21	21	94	207	224	224
<i>total</i>	<i>4 175</i>	<i>4 893</i>	<i>5 019</i>	<i>4 719</i>	<i>4 270</i>	<i>4 174</i>