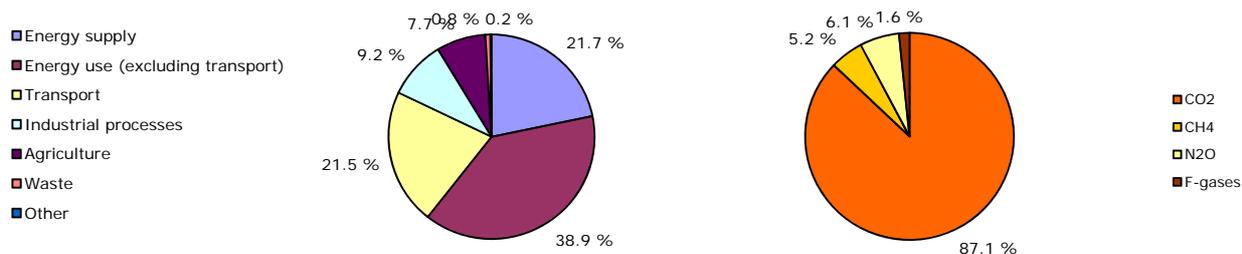


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	143.3	135.2	124.4	132.2	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	10	7
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	16.4	35.3	27.1	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	5	5
GHG per capita	14.4	12.7	11.6	12.2	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	8	5
GHG per GDP (constant prices) <sup>(5)</sup>	708	464	440	457	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	2.6 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	2.8 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations <sup>(6)</sup>		55.5	46.2	50.1	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	11	8
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(7)</sup>		55.5	46.1	46.7	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		41.0 %	37.1 %	37.9 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(8)</sup>		0.1 %	- 18.6 %	- 10.5 %	%		

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(9)</sup>



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 <sup>(2)</sup>		2009–2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%
Total GHG	- 18.9	- 13.2 %	- 10.7	- 7.9 %	- 11.2	- 7.8 %	7.7	6.2 %
GHG per capita	- 2.8	- 19.7 %	- 1.1	- 8.7 %	- 2.2	- 15.4 %	0.6	5.3 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations <sup>(6)</sup>			- 9.3	- 16.7 %			3.9	8.4 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(7)</sup>			- 9.4	- 16.9 %			- 9.4	- 16.9 %

#### Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

Total emissions appear to have remained relatively stable between 1990 and 2004 and have begun decreasing since (although they slightly increased in 2008). A closer look at sectoral trends indicates opposing factors: a sharp increase in road transport emissions (+ 30 %) combined with an increase of emissions from buildings in the commercial sector (+ 40 %), which was counterbalanced by emission reductions in the other sectors, particularly energy use from manufacturing industries (- 40 %) and energy supply (- 8 %).

#### Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

Compared to 2008, 2009 emissions decreased by 7.9 %. As a consequence of the economic crisis, fuel-related emissions from manufacturing industries and process-related emissions from the mineral and, iron and steel industries decreased most. Even though final energy demand declined, this strong emission reduction was partly offset by increasing emissions from public electricity and heat production (electricity imports fell by 117 % between 2008 and 2009). The increase in renewables also contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

#### Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers)

(1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

(2) Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

(3) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

(4) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

(5) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

(6) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

(7) Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

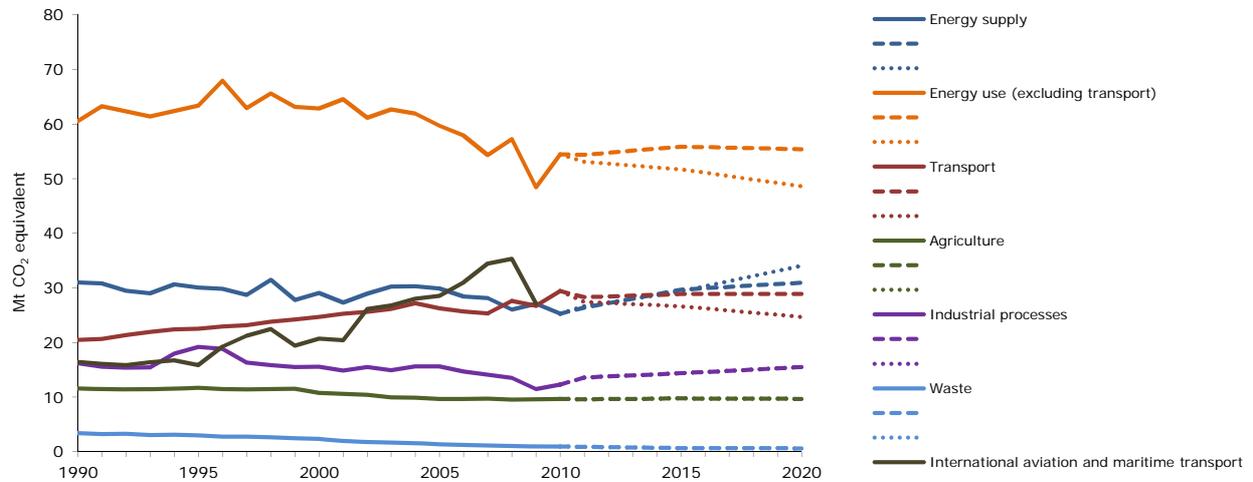
(8) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

(9) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions**



**GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector**

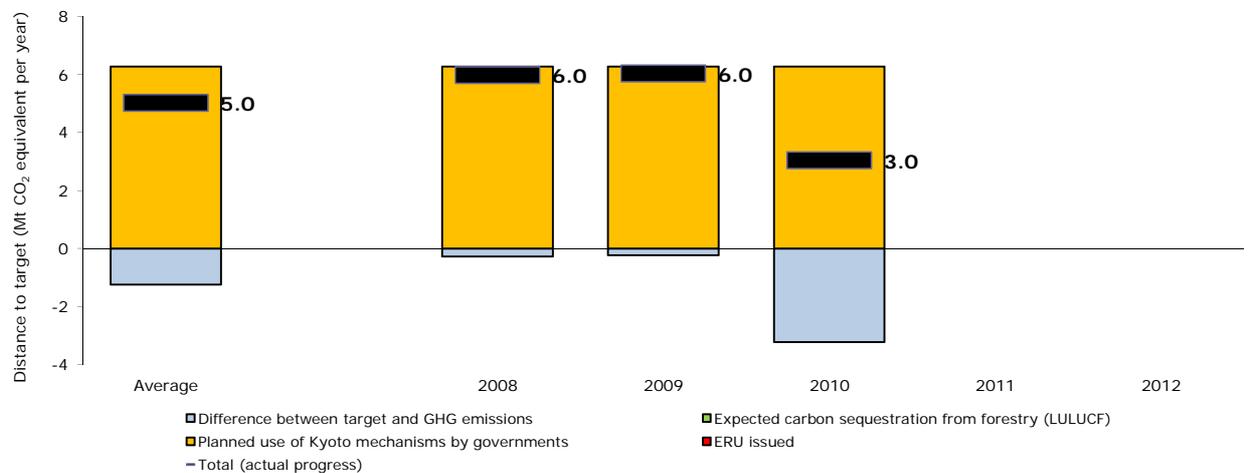


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Belgium were 10.4 % lower than the base-year level, below the burden-sharing target of -7.5 % for the period 2008–2012. However, in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were higher than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 0.9 % of the country's base-year emissions. Belgium intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 4.3 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Belgium were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 3.4 % of the base-year emissions. Belgium was therefore on track towards its burden-sharing target by the end of 2010.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.