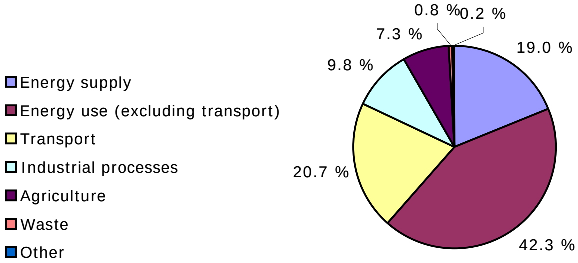
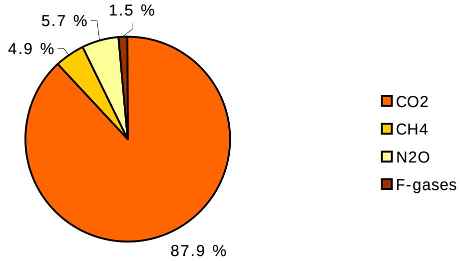
## GHG trends and projections in Belgium

| Key GHG data [1] | 1990 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 [2] | Unit | Rank in EU-27 [3] | Rank in EU-15 [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) | 143.4 | 130.2 | 133.3 | n.a. | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 10 | 7 |
| GHG from international bunkers [4] | 16.4 | 34.2 | 33.4 | n.a. | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 5 | 5 |
| GHG per capita | 14.4 | 12.3 | 12.5 | n.a. | t $CO_2$-eq. / capita | 8 | 5 |
| GHG per GDP [5] | 708 | 451 | 457 | n.a. | g $CO_2$-eq. / euro | | |
| Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions | 2.6 % | 2.6 % | 2.7 % | n.a. | % | | |
| EU ETS verified emissions [6] | | 52.8 | 55.5 | 46.2 | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | 11 | 8 |
| Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG | | 40.5 % | 41.6 % | n.a. | % | | |
| ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances [7] | | – 12.6 % | 0.1 % | – 18.6 % | % | | |

**Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 [1],[8]**




| Key GHG trends | 1990–2008 | | 2007–2008 | | 1990–2009 [2] | | 2008–2009 [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % | Mt $CO_2$-eq. | % |
| Total GHG | – 10.1 | – 7.1 % | 3.0 | 2.3 % | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| GHG per capita | – 1.9 | – 13.3 % | 0.2 | 1.5 % | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU ETS verified emissions - all installations | | | 2.7 | 5.1 % | | | – 9.3 | – 16.7 % |
| EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope [9] | | | n.a. | n.a. | | | – 9.4 | – 16.9 % |

**Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)**

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 combined with an increase of emissions from buildings in the commercial sector, which was counterbalanced by emission reductions in the other sectors, particularly energy use from manufacturing industries and energy supply.

**Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)**

Emissions increased mainly due to road transport and energy use from households. The latter can be partly attributed to a colder winter (heating degree days increased by 11.1 %). This increase was partly offset by decreases in emissions from thermal power production.

**Source and additional information**

| | |
|---|---|
| Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data | www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers |
| List and description of national policies and measures | www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam |

[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] Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

[3] Comparison of 2008 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 quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

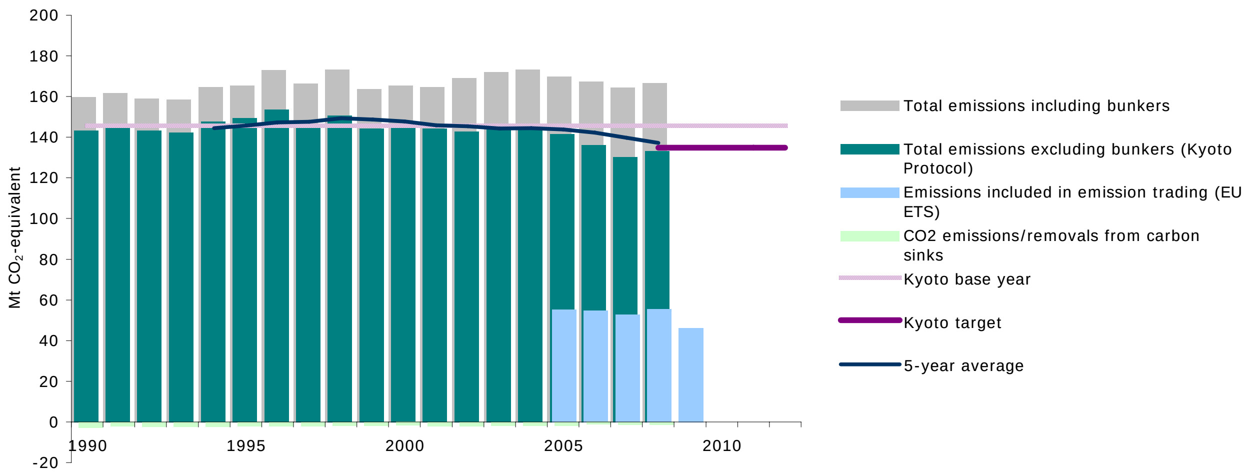
[6] All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009.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

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

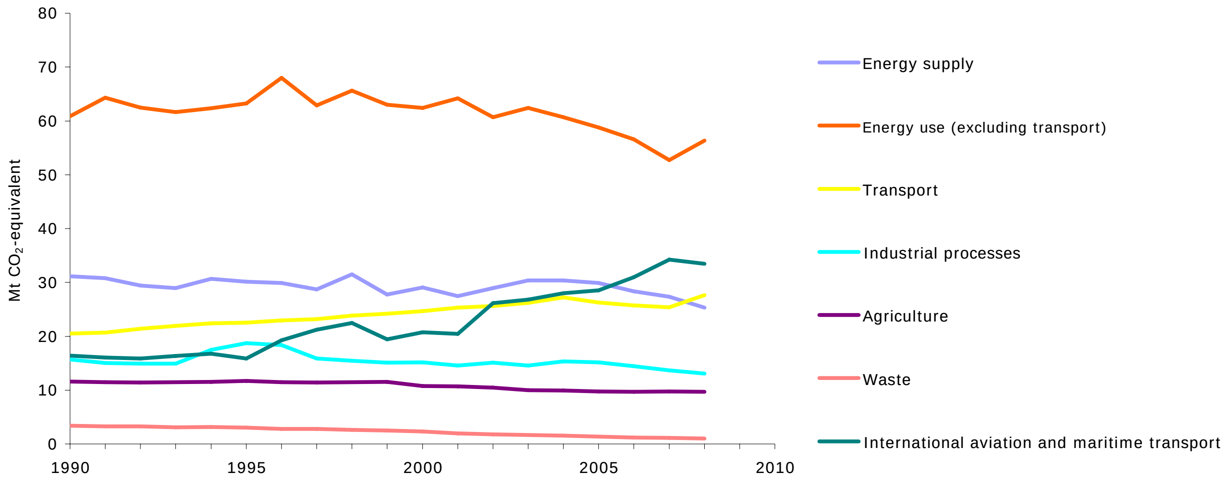
[8] LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

[9] Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

**GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals**



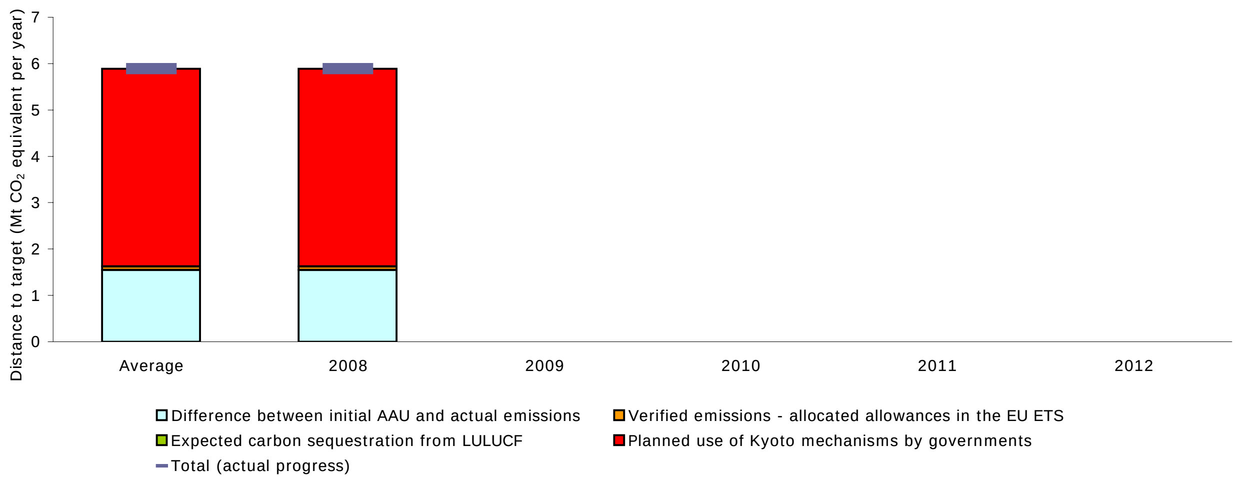

**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**




Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Belgium in 2008 were 8.6 % lower than the base-year level, below the burden-sharing target of -7.5 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender more allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, increasing the countries assigned amount by 0.1 % of base-year level emissions. Belgium intends to acquire allowances corresponding to 2.9 % of base-year level emissions per year through the use of flexible mechanisms at government level. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Belgium stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 4 % of the base-year emissions.




Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.