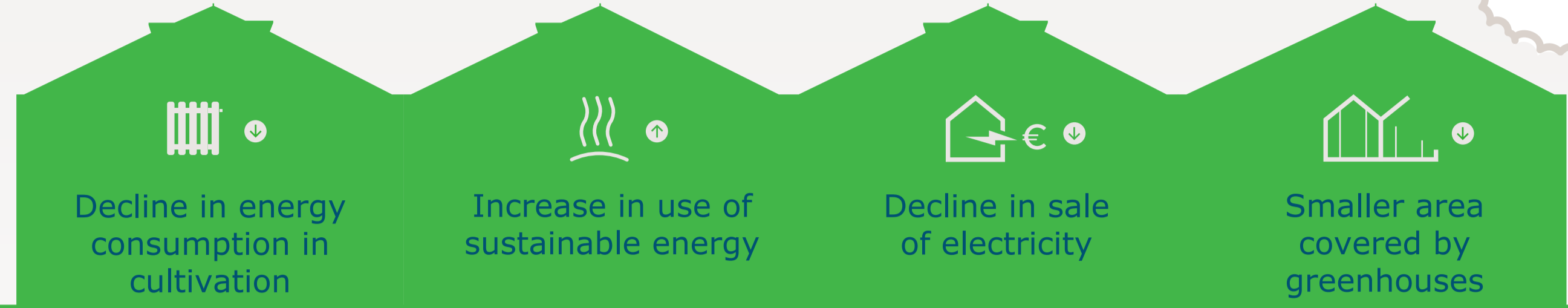


CO₂ emissions in greenhouse horticulture sector have remained stable in 2015 following a sharp decrease in 2010-2014

2020 objective

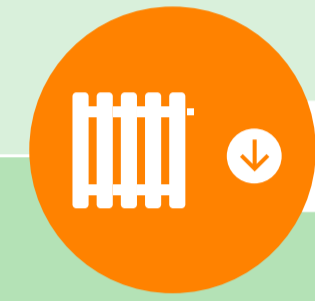
2010
8,1 Mtonnes

2015
5,7 Mtonnes



The Dutch greenhouse horticulture sector is on course to achieve its objectives for CO₂ emissions in 2020. In the period 2010-2015, emissions declined by 30% from 8.1 to 5.7 Mtonnes. Consequently, the CO₂ emissions are 8% below the maximum emissions of 6.2 Mtonnes in 2020. Even if this is corrected for the higher outside temperatures in 2015, the emissions are still below the target for 2020.

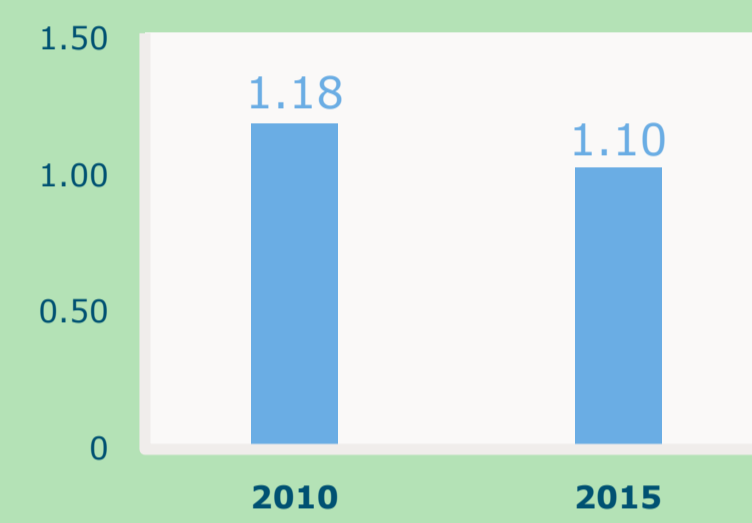
Since 2010, CO₂ emissions have declined by 2.0 Mtonnes, corrected for the outside temperatures. The total CO₂ emissions in 2015 are 16% below the level of 1990. This means that greenhouse horticulture is ahead of the national developments (+9%). This is clear from the Energiemonitor Glastuinbouw (greenhouse horticulture energy monitor) published by Wageningen Economic Research, formerly LEI Wageningen UR.



Decline in energy consumption in cultivation

In the greenhouses, energy is primarily required for heating (warmth) and lighting (electricity). Energy consumption rose through the increase of lighting (amongst other things), but at the same time energy was saved. On balance, between 2010 and 2015 energy consumption per m² of greenhouse declined by 7% and horticultural production per m² increased by 8%. Due to the reduction in overall energy consumption per m², CO₂ emissions decreased by 0.41 Mtonnes.

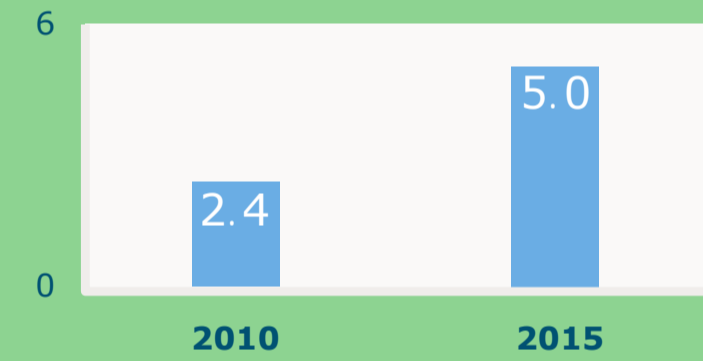
Decline in energy consumption per m² of cultivation area (GJ)



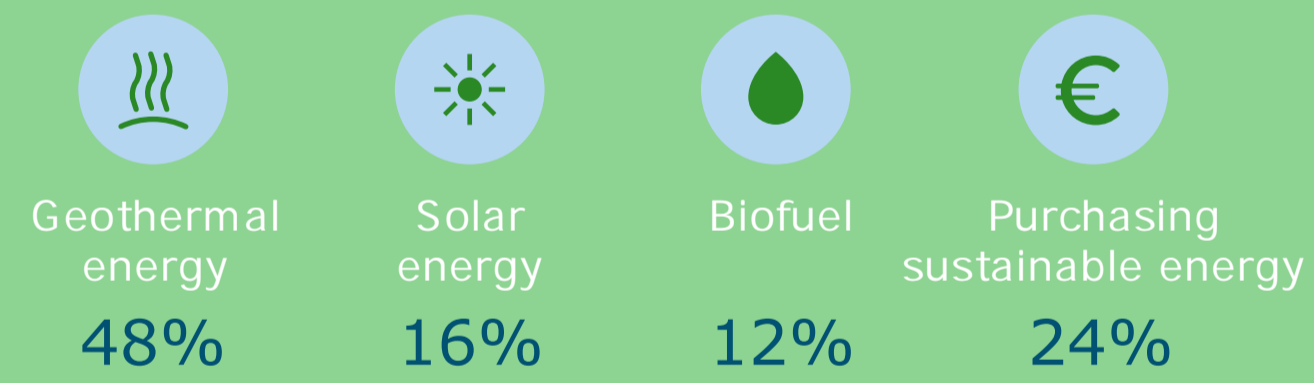
Increase in use of sustainable energy

In the period 2010-2015, the use of sustainable energy in Dutch greenhouse horticulture increased by 110%. As a result, CO₂ emissions declined by 0.15 Mtonnes. Sustainable energy consists of geothermal heat, solar energy, biofuels and the purchase of sustainable energy. Geothermal heat is the largest sustainable source and its use has greatly increased thanks to projects on large-scale greenhouse horticultural holdings and within growers' collectives.

Increase in use of sustainable energy (PJ)



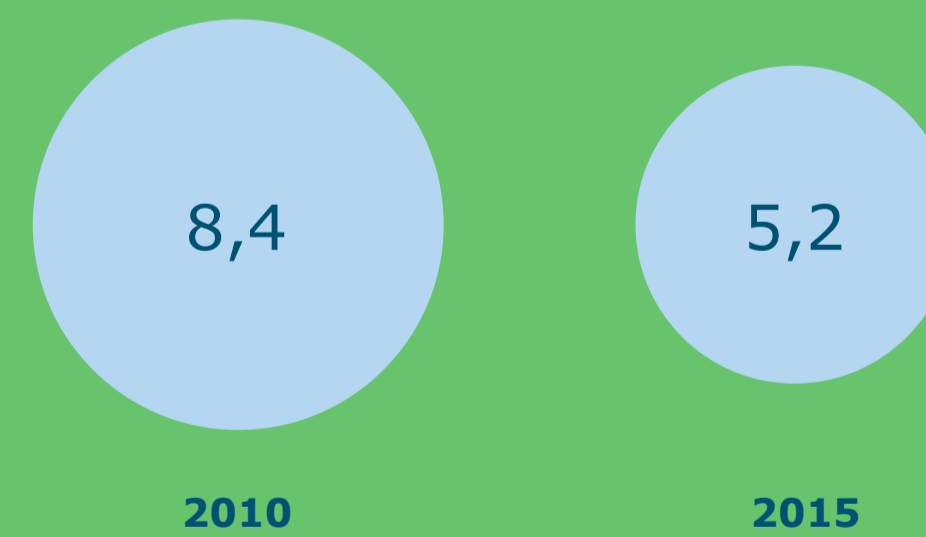
Sustainable energy comprises:



Afname verkoop elektriciteit

De Nederlandse glastuinbouw produceert op grote schaal warmte en elektriciteit met warmtekracht installaties op aardgas. Bij deze vorm van elektriciteitsproductie wordt de vrijkomende warmte gebruikt voor de kasverwarming. Naast eigen toepassing wordt de elektriciteit voor een groot deel verkocht. Door de lage stroomprijs is het minder aantrekkelijk om elektriciteit te produceren waardoor in de periode 2010-2015 het aantal door de tuinders verkochte kilowatturen daalde van 8,4 naar 5,2 miljard. Dit komt overeen met een reductie van de CO₂-uitstoot van de glastuinbouw met 0,88 Mton.

Afname verkoop electriciteit (miljard kWh)



Kleiner areaal kassen

Het totale areaal kassen nam in de periode 2010-2015 af van 10.307 tot 9.206 hectare. Dit kwam onder andere door de economische situatie. Deze daling van zo'n 11% leidde tot een reductie van CO₂-uitstoot met 0,56 Mton.

Kleiner areaal kassen

