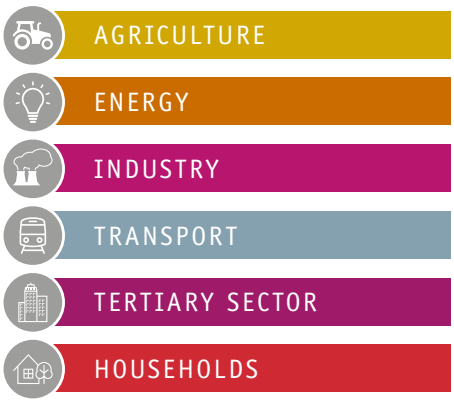
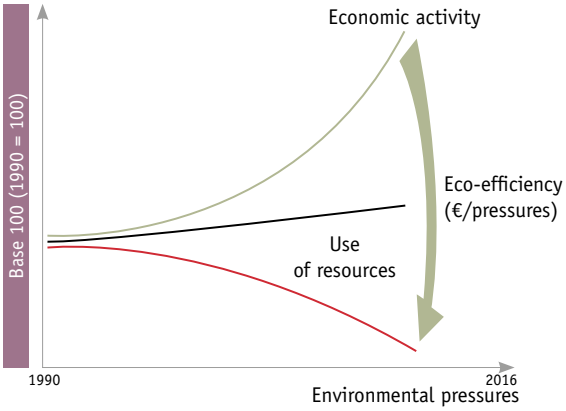
# INTRODUCTION

Much work has already been devoted to analysing the environmental impacts of the production and consumption of goods and services. In particular, this work has highlighted the imbalances between, on the one hand, the pressures linked to production methods and consumption patterns and, on the other hand, the ability of the environment to cope with them (availability of natural resources, absorption/filtration of polluting discharges, ecosystem services and biodiversity, etc.).

The implementation of policies aimed at correcting this situation requires the continuous drafting of more detailed sectoral analyses, in order to assess the specific impacts of the various economic actors in question and their evolution over time. In the context of SOERW 2017, six main sectors of activity were analysed[1].

In practice, the analyses are based on a combination of (i) socio-economic, (ii) production/consumption (materials, water, energy, transport, goods, services) and (iii) environmental data and highlight the main factors explaining the observed trends. Where possible, the eco-efficiency of the sectors of activity is assessed by putting the evolution of pressures on the environment (energy, air, water, etc.) in perspective with that of specific socio-economic parameters (gross domestic product, gross value added, employment, number of private households, etc.). This type of integrated indicator provides an assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable development in Wallonia. If these developments are decoupled, i.e. if the pressures increase less rapidly than the volume of activity, the sector's eco-efficiency increases.




[1] Due to a lack of data, the construction sector was not covered.