2017 FACT SHEET

PRODUCTION
The cement industry enjoyed steady growth in physical and monetary output to 2007 where, profoundly impacted by the economic recession, production dropped below 1990 levels. Though production has rebounded somewhat to 2015, GDP has only recently returned to 1990 levels.

Note: GDP data are estimated since STC no longer releases GDP data for this industry.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND INTENSITY
Energy consumption generally follows the trend in physical production; fossil fuels provide the bulk of energy consumed.

Physical intensity indicators (energy/tonne) decline over the period suggesting that the cement industry has become more energy efficient over time, although recent trends are inconsistent. The monetary indicator (energy/GDP) reflects this too, but is less dependable because it is influenced by other economic dimensions.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND INTENSITY
Greenhouse gas emissions trends closely follow production trends and, despite a dramatic drop after 2006, remain higher than 1990 levels in 2015.

Emissions intensity indicators based on energy for the cement industry rose 25% between 1990 and 2009 reflecting a trend towards using more carbon-dense fuels like coal and petroleum coke. Since then, fuel switching has caused intensities to decline to near 1990 levels.