



2014



UNFCCC SBI 42 MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT

BELGIUM

Bonn, 4 June 2015



Geography

- north-western Europe
- 30 528 km²

Population

- 11,2 million inhab. (2014)
- 364 inhab./km²

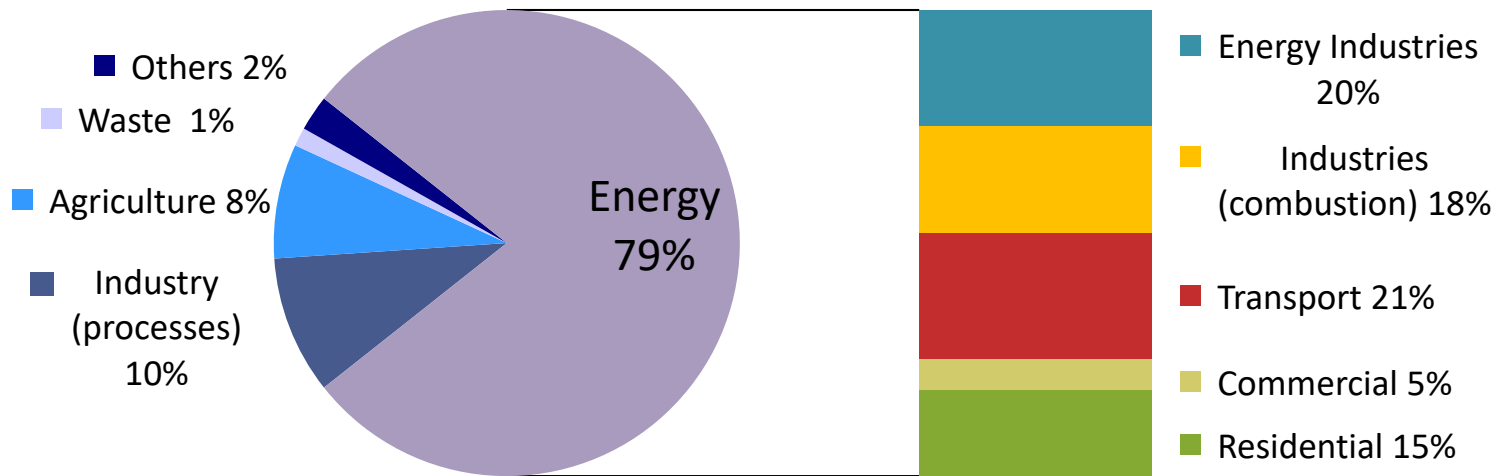
GDP

- 29 500 €/inhab.
- +1,7% /yr. (projected)

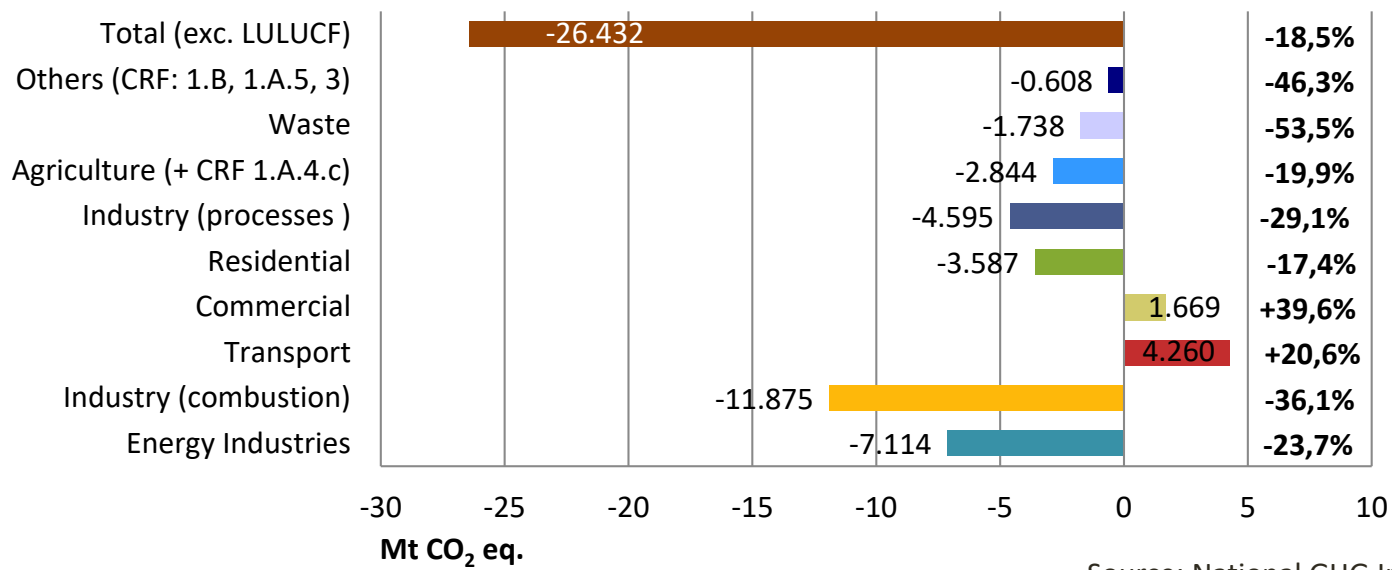
GHG emissions

- 116,520 Mton CO₂-eq. excl. LULUCF (2012)
- 10,5 tonnes / capita (2012)

GHG emissions profile (2012)

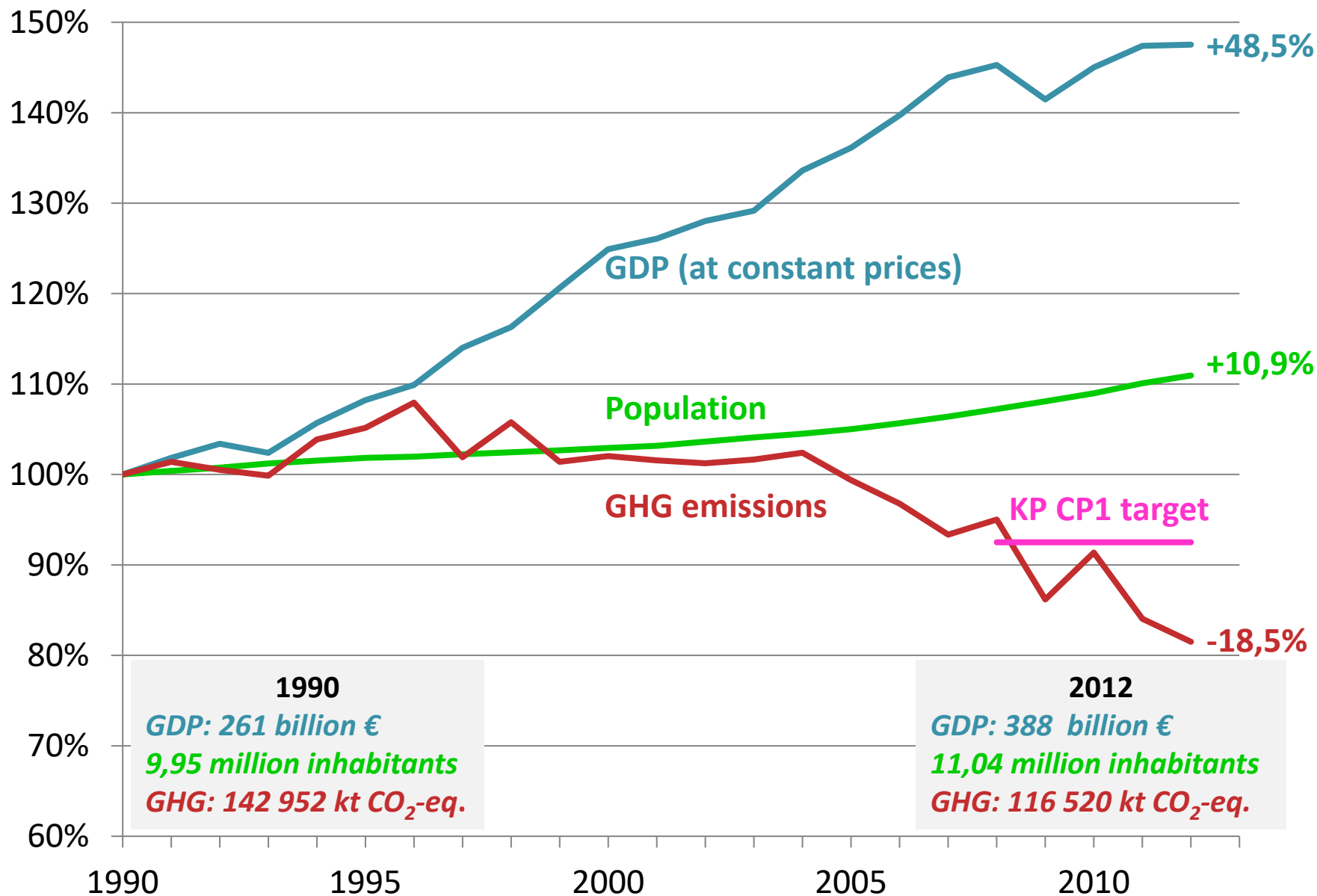


Trends (1990-2012)



Source: National GHG Inventory, 2014

Decoupling emissions from growth



Source: World Bank/OECD, Belgian Statistics, National GHG Inventory (2014)

Belgium's target within the EU

*EU 2020 Target:
-20% compared to 1990*

-14% compared to 2005

*EU ETS
-21% compared
to 2005*

*Non ETS sectors
-10% compared to 2005*

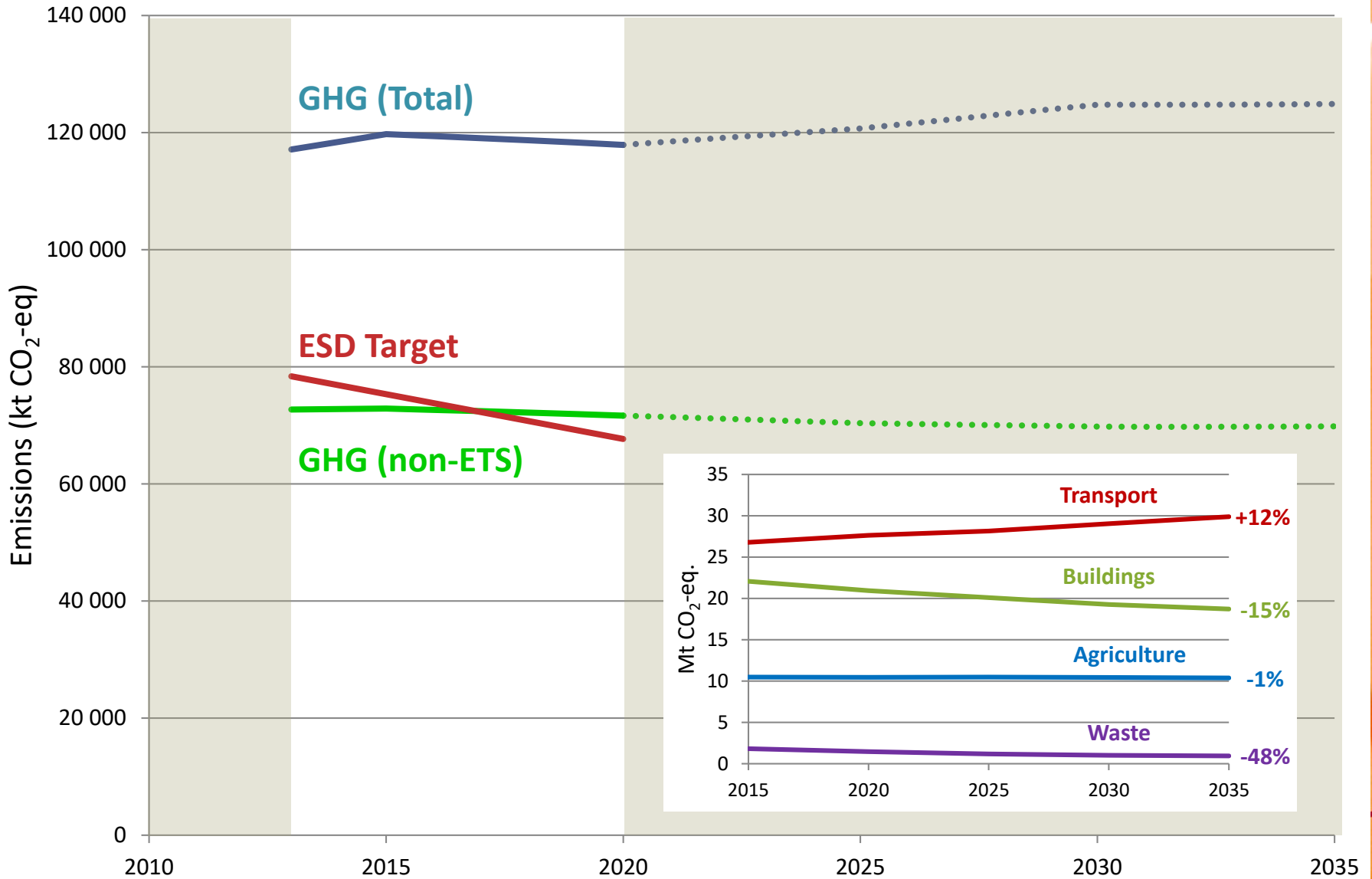
Member State targets, stretching from -20% to +20%

BE: -15%

Methodologies and assumptions

	Kyoto Protocol 1 st commitment period	Changes for Kyoto Protocol 2 nd commitment period (2013-2020)	Target under the Convention (2013-2020)
Sectors	All GHG inventory sectors, including LULUCF (activities under Article 3.3 of the protocol).	LULUCF: activities under Articles 3.3 and some activities under Article 3.4 of the protocol.	All GHG inventory sectors, excluding LULUCF, including part of international aviation.
Gases	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆	NF ₃	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆
Base year	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O: 1990 HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ : 1995	NF ₃ : to be decided	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O: 1990 HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ : 1995
GWP	IPCC 2nd AR	IPCC 4th AR	IPCC 4th AR
Use of MBMs	Yes. Precise quantities still to be defined. Purchase programs with additional sustainability criteria.	Still to be defined	Still to be defined

Projected emissions and targets



Source: Belgium's report for the assessment of projected progress, April 2015



BELGIUM
=
Federal State
+
Regions
(and Communities)

- Each has its own
 - Parliament
 - Government
 - Administration
 - Strategies & Policies
 - Legislation
- No hierarchy of norms
- Shared competences in Climate Policy

Organization of domestic climate policy

- **National Climate policy:**
 - Regional + Federal policies & measures
 - « bottom-up » approach
- **National Climate Commission (since 2002) :**
 - National Climate Plan
(incl. burden sharing, evaluation and update)
 - Exchange of information
 - Common methodologies
(impact assessments, projections)
 - Reporting obligations
(Inventories, Nat. Coms & BRs, EU Monitoring Mechanism)

Examples of key policies and measures

Renewable energy

- Off-shore wind energy
- Green certificates
- Biofuel incorporation in transport fuels

Buildings

- Financial support for energy savings and renewables in the residential sector
- EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings

Transport

- Free public transport for commuters
- Differentiated per km tax for heavy goods vehicles
- Investments in public transport and cycling infrastructure

Others

- Industry: sectoral agreements
- Agriculture: manure management policy (pig farming)

Long term strategies

Federal State

- Federal long-term strategic vision on sustainable development: *“Belgian GHG emissions will be domestically reduced by at least 80 to 95% with respect to their level in 1990”*
- Low-carbon scenarios 2050 under development

Flemish Region

- Flemish Mitigation Plan:
- Provides outlook for 2050 in non-ETS sectors
- Paths and strategic choices to be discussed

Walloon Region

- Walloon Climate Decree:
- -80% to -95% in 2050 compared to 1990 (final objective to be decided in 2020 depending on international agreements)
- process to define emission budgets for 5 years periods

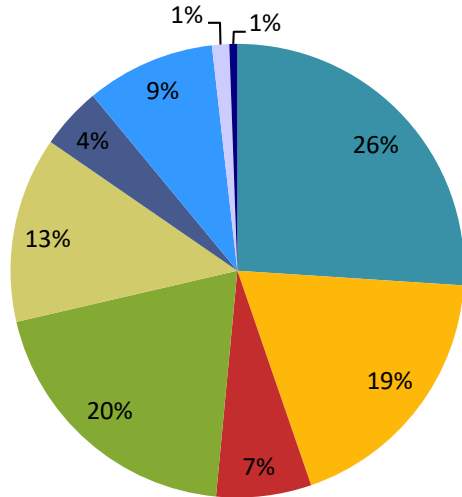
Brussels Capital Region

- -30% by 2025 compared to 1990 (Covenant of the Mayors)
- Low carbon development strategy to 2050, currently under development (2017)

THANK YOU

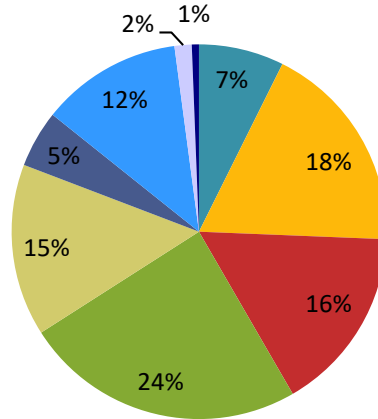
Emissions by Region (2012) | trends (1990-2012)

Flemish region



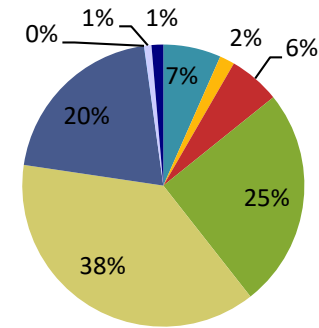
76,8 Mt CO₂-eq.

Walloon region

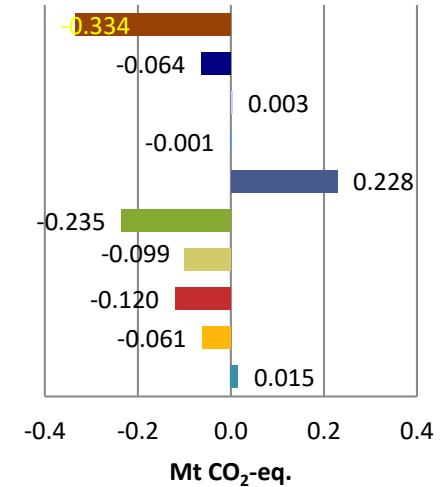
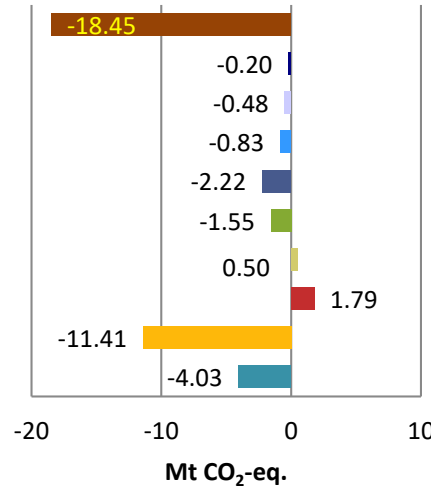
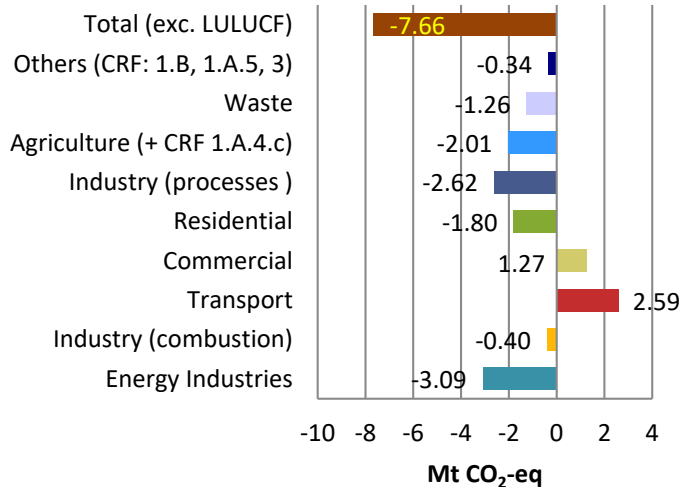


35,9 Mt CO₂-eq

Brussels-Capital region



3,9 Mt CO₂-eq



	Federal	Regions	Communities
Environment	+	++	-
Energy	++	++	-
Transport	+	++	-
Land use planning	-	++	-
Agriculture	-	++	-
Education	-	-	++
Taxation	++	+	-
Research	++	++	++
Foreign Affairs	++	+	+
...			