

Belgium

Submitted on 2 March 2020

Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information																								
Overall goal of the LTS	Regions have different goals: - The Walloon and Brussels-Capital Regions aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 - The Flemish region aims to reduce by 85% its non-ETS emissions by 2050 and move towards full climate neutrality	• The goal does not specify whether it includes all main greenhouse gases. • The goal covers all domestic sectors. • Remaining emissions in 2050 to be compensated by natural sinks, and technical sinks (CCU/CCS). • Each region attributes a significant role to the import of climate neutral electricity (and other energy sources). • A transitional increase in the production of natural gas power plants is projected in the context of the 2025 nuclear phase-out in the Walloon region.																								
Scenarios presented in the LTS	• The LTS does not include any scenarios at the national level.																									
GHG reductions	Modelling results: GHG emission reductions by 2050 compared to 2005 (excluding removals and ETS sector): 85% to 87% (i.e. sum of the emission projections for the different regions) Targets: no indicative milestones for 2040	Emission projections by sectors: <table> <tr> <th>Mio.tCO₂ eq</th><th>2030</th><th>2050</th></tr> <tr> <td>Power</td><td>n.a.</td><td>(0.0)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td><td>(5.1)</td><td>(1.3, 1.9)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td><td>(19.6)</td><td>(0.0)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buildings</td><td>(15.9)</td><td>(2.5, 2.9)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td><td>(9.9)</td><td>(6.3, 7.0)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td><td>(1.9)</td><td>(0.1, 0.2)</td></tr> <tr> <td>LULUCF</td><td>n.a.</td><td>n.a.</td></tr> </table> <i>Note: The table shows the projected GHG emissions from the Belgian non-ETS sectors by aggregating regional estimates.</i>	Mio.tCO ₂ eq	2030	2050	Power	n.a.	(0.0)	Industry	(5.1)	(1.3, 1.9)	Transport	(19.6)	(0.0)	Buildings	(15.9)	(2.5, 2.9)	Agriculture	(9.9)	(6.3, 7.0)	Waste	(1.9)	(0.1, 0.2)	LULUCF	n.a.	n.a.
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Renewable Energy Sources	n.a.	Main drivers and features: • No information available at national level. • The long-term Walloon strategy is based on a 100% renewable energy target by 2050 • By 2050 Flanders aims at producing energy locally and in a renewable way as much as possible: wind, solar, climate neutral fuels, etc.																								
Energy Efficiency	n.a.	Main drivers and features: • No information available at national level. • Wallonia aims at a significant reduction in final energy consumption (i.e. 50 TWh by 2050 compared to 140 TWh in 2005). • For Flanders and the Brussels-Capital Region no quantitative information is given. • In all regions, the improvement of the energy efficiency of buildings by 2050 is key.																								
Estimated investment needs	n.a.	• No information available at national level. • Estimations of additional investments to achieve climate target are quoted from different studies –																								

Metric	Value	Further information
		somewhat in the order of EUR 25-50 billions in 2020-2030¹ – but estimates are hard to compare due to different assumptions. - Investment needs are significant in all sectors, but peak in buildings, absorbing half of that amount. - All regions will continue their work to identify these needs more accurately.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	n.a.	- No information available at either national or regional level. - Societal challenges are discussed briefly (e.g. in the transport and building sectors) and similarly the likely impact of climate change in agriculture.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	The LTS refers to the 2010 National Adaptation Strategy and the 2017 National Adaptation Plan.
Public consultation	Limited	The LTS mentions several public consultations on climate and energy policy organised in recent years, both at national and regional levels, but does not provide information on the evidence collected.
Legal status of the LTS and targets	No	- There is currently no law that includes the LTS. - The carbon neutrality target is not legally binding.

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS does not define a clear goal at Belgium's federal level.
- Overall, the federal strategy includes a general ambition and estimates for GHG emission reductions by 2050 by sector, as a sum of figures for regions. However, some information are missing (e.g. emissions for the ETS sector and removals).
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents. Gaps in mandatory elements are:
 - GHG and CO₂ intensity of GDP;
 - Emission reductions for ETS sector and LULUCF;
 - Socio-economic impact assessment;
 - Strategies for related research, development and innovation.
- The LTS includes some of the non-mandatory contents. However, the estimated likely share of renewable and the energy consumption are missing and there are few specific information by sector (e.g. energy system's main drivers for energy use, emissions and energy sources by transport type, etc.).

¹ The range of values broadly reflects the findings of (i) a study carried out by the Boston Consulting Group for the Federation of Belgian Enterprises (July, 2019) and of (ii) the impact assessment of the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework prepared by the Federal Planning Bureau (May, 2018). Both studies consider the additional investment needs to achieve a substantial reduction of GHG emissions for Belgium. <https://www.vbo-feb.be/globalassets/actiedomeinen/energie-mobiliteit--milieu/energie/terugdringen-van-co2-uitstoot-in-belgie-is-mogelijk-maar-niet-eenvoudig-te-realiseren/belgiums-greenhouse-16.pdf> https://www.plan.be/uploaded/documents/201805171245060.WP_1805_11575.pdf