

FOD Economie, K.M.O., Middenstand en Energie

Belgian energy efficiency trends and policies by sector

The Green Deal and the National Energy and Climate Plan in Belgium

SESSION 2 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY - 10H30 - 11H15

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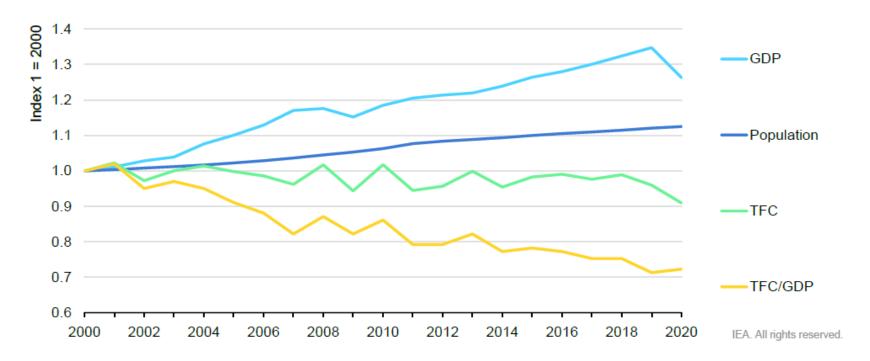
Overview

- Decoupling energy demand from economic growth
- Energy Demand by sector
 - Industry
 - Buildings
 - Transport
- Indicative Energy Efficiency targets 2020
- Federal Energy Efficiency Policies

Decoupling: Energy Demand by end-users & Economic Growth

Figure 4.1 Energy demand and drivers in Belgium, 2000-2020

(Total Final Consumption & GDP)

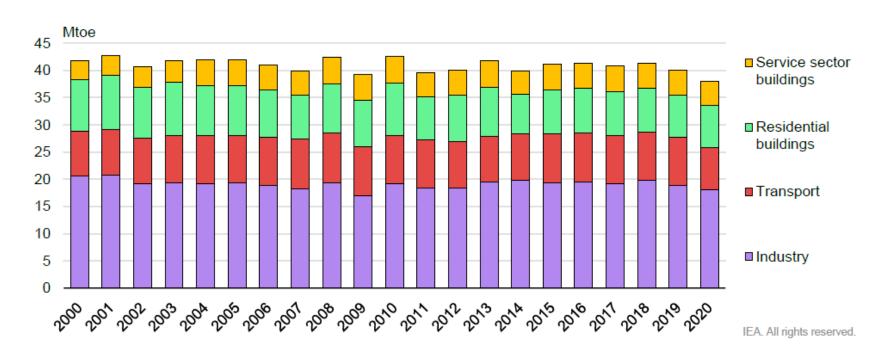


The TFC/GDP ratio decreased by 16% between 2010 and 2020, showing decoupling between energy demand and economic growth.

Energy demand by sector

In 2020, Belgium's energy demand was 38 Mtoe, with the largest share from industry (48% of TFC), followed by buildings (32% in total, with 21% from residential buildings and 12% from service sector buildings) and transport (20%) (Figure 4.2).

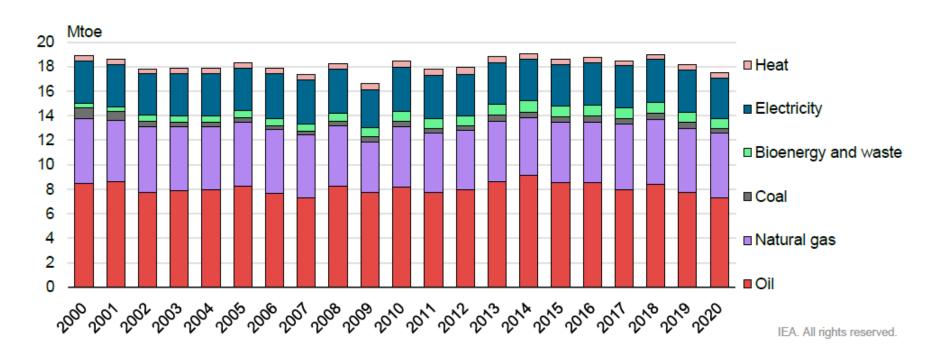
Figure 4.2 Energy demand by sector in Belgium, 2000-2020



Energy demand fluctuated around 40 Mtoe between 2009 and 2019, and dropped in 2020 due to Covid-19. The largest share comes from industry (48% in 2020).

Industry: Petrochemical and chemical sector account for 59% of TFC in 2020

Figure 4.3 Industry energy demand by source in Belgium, 2000-2020

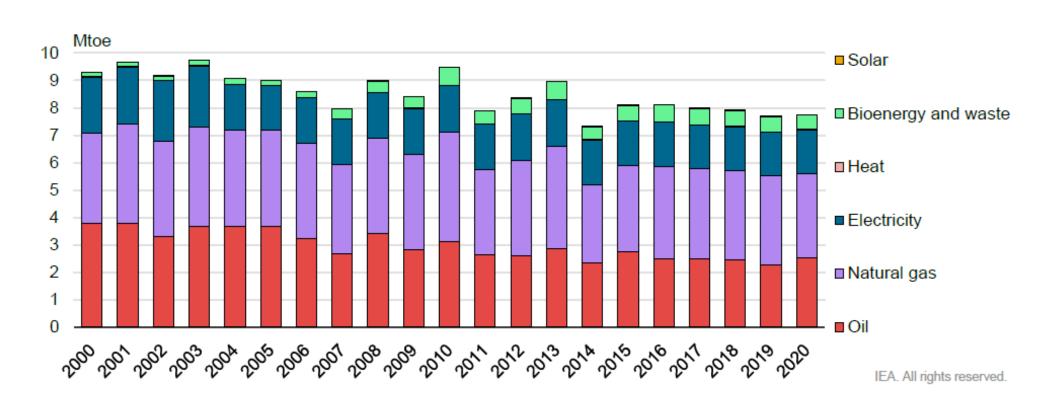


Industry energy demand fluctuated around 19.5 Mtoe between 2013 and 2018, dropping in 2019 and 2020. Oil covered 40% of TFC in 2020, followed by natural gas and electricity.

Residential Buildings: 73% originates from space heating

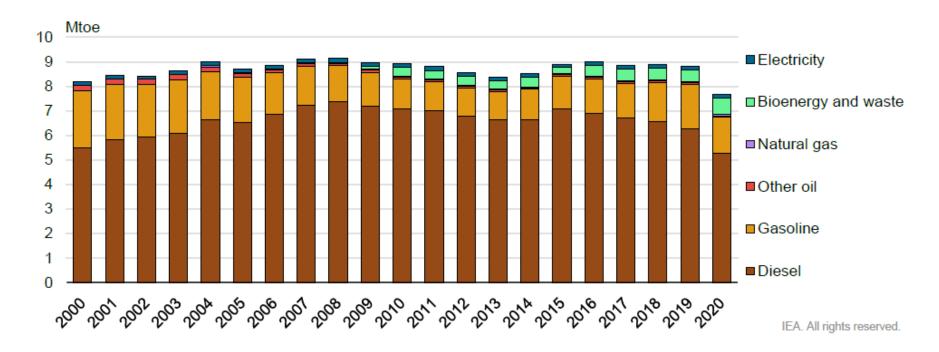
Figure 4.4 Total final consumption in the buildings sector by source in Belgium, 2000-2020

Residential buildings



Transport: 96% TFC comes from **road transport**; of which 55% passenger cars; freight 38%

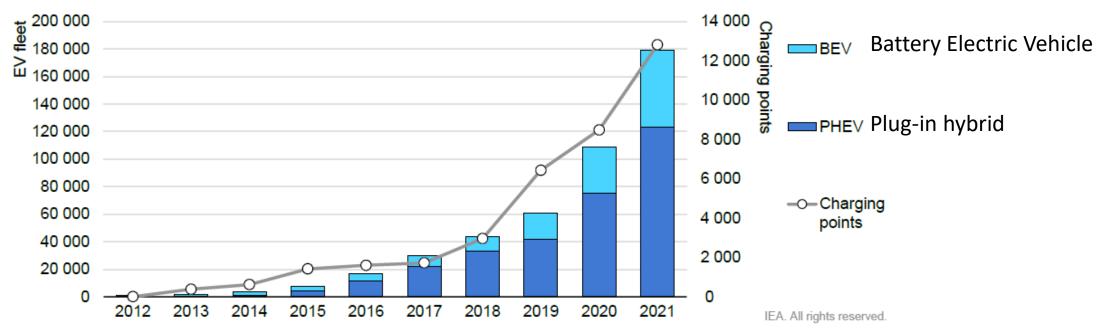
Figure 4.5 Total final consumption in transport by fuel in Belgium, 2000-2020



Transport demand in 2019 was at a level similar to that in 2009, but with a decreasing trend since 2016. The 2020 drop is caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Biofuels and gasoline increased, with a decreasing share of diesel.

New **Electric vehicle** registrations reached 48000 in 2020, or 8.6% of annual new vehicle registrations

Figure 4.6 Registered electric vehicles and public charging points in Belgium, 2012-2021



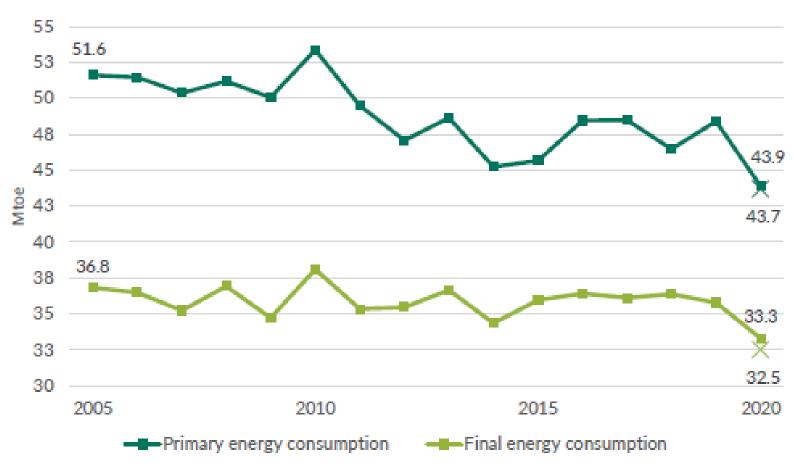
Sales of electric vehicles are rapidly increasing in Belgium, with plug-in hybrids making up the largest share. Deployment of charging infrastructure has also increased in recent years.

Note: BEV = battery electric vehicle.

Source: EAFO (2022), Belgium (database), https://eafo.eu/countries/belgium/1724/summary.

Indicative Energy Efficiency Target 2020





Energy Efficiency Policies in Belgium

 The rational use of energy is a shared competence of the regions and the federal state

- Federal State implements support measures aimed at enhancing energy efficiency within its own competences (Cfr. NECP)
- Consultation between the regions and federal state takes place within the consultation body "CONCERE"

Federal Energy Efficiency Policy

Buildings

- reduced 6% VAT rate demolition and reconstruction
- Carbon neutral public federal buildings by 2040

Appliances & Behavioural measures

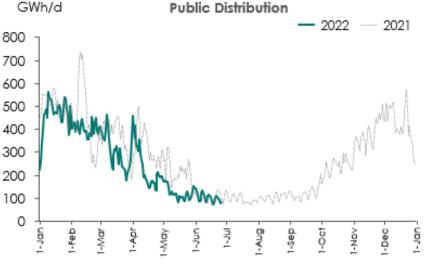
- National information campaign on new energy label
- 'I have impact' awareness campaign
- Heat pump 6% VAT reduction until end of 2023

Transport

- reform of the company car scheme phasing out tax deductions for ICE by 2026
- Reducing traction losses of rail transport (NMBS)

Structural Greening of tax system

- Existing increased investment tax credit for energy savings on industrial processes; product design; reusable package materials; ...
- Ongoing general review with the objective to green the tax system



- Public Distribution consumption highly linked with temperature – Indications of lower consumption due to lower temperature settings for heating systems.
- 01/01 26/06/2022 vs same period 2021: -18,33%

Bedankt!

Vragen?



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