

Building low carbon scenarios for Belgium

International Conference on 2050 Calculator Taipei, TAIWAN, 10-12 February 2015









TOWARDS A LOW CARBON SOCIETY

Low carbon strategies context

Cancún Agreements (December 2010):

The Conference of the Parties,

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45. Decides that developed countries should develop **low-carbon development strategies or plans**;



European Council (February 2011):

EU

UN

"Reaching the EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by **80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990** as agreed in October 2009 will require **a revolution in energy systems**, which must start now."

European Commission (2011): Low Carbon Economy Roadmap

Federal long-term strategic vision on sustainable developement (2013):

Objective #31. Belgian GHG emissions will be domestically **reduced by at least 80 to 95% with respect to their level in 1990.**



BE

Transition management and sustainable development **Mapping** initiatives Modelling 2050 Low carbon My 2050 BE Webtool scenarios (education) BE 2050 **Financing** Macroeconomic, competitiveness **Distributive** aspects and employment impacts Skills and jobs



Overview of government-led initiatives









Click directly on a municipality in order to see its engagements, or **click here** to view a synthesis table presenting all municipality initiatives.

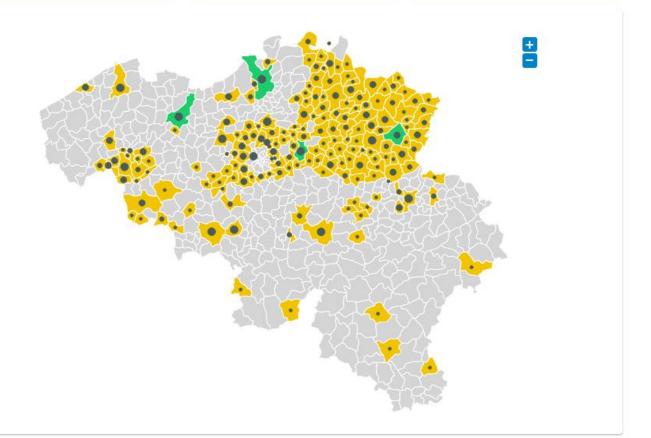
Legend

Population:

- <15.000 residents
- 15.000 > 30.000 residents
- 30.000 > 75.000 residents
- > 75.000 residents

The initiatives:

- Middle term initiatives
- Long term initiatives



Deep involvement of key actors

- For the identification of the levers and the definition of their ambition levels (1 to 4)
 - Mainly at the expert level (from universities, public administrations, interest groups incl. sectoral federations, consultancy companies, ...)
 - Thematic workshops with limited number of participants
 - Key success factors: careful selection of experts and robust analysis prior to the discussion
- For the definition of the scenarios:
 - Mainly stakeholders (Business federations, Trade unions and environmental NGOs)
 - Key success factors: balanced package of 'technical-storylines'



5 scenarios/storylines built on the basis of stakeholders consultations

Spatial planning, working arrangements, social innovation and networks, reducing meat consumption, ...



CORE SCENARIO (-80%)

Overall feasibility, high ambition level but not technical maximum, ...

TECHNOLOGY SCENARIO (-80%) Role of technologies, risks and opportunities, R&D, ...

-95% GHG REDUCTION SCENARIO

Stretch all levers to reach the higher end of the reduction range

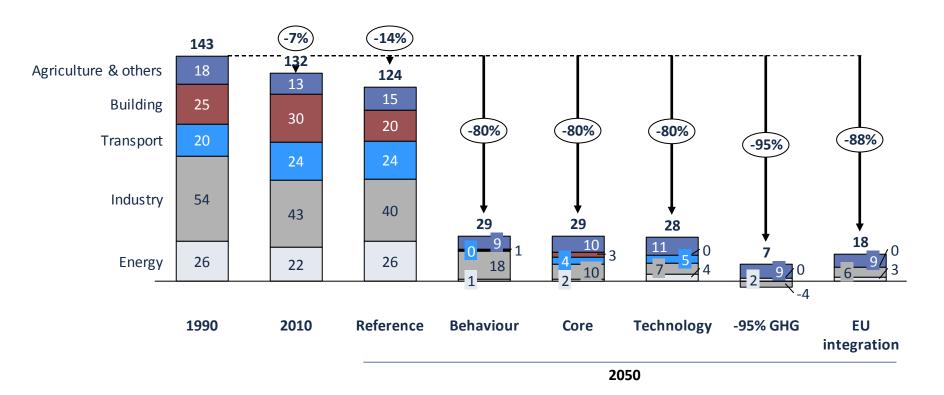
EU INTEGRATION SCENARIO (-87%)

Transmission and back-up requirements, EU energy integration, ...



A set of 5 scenarios reaching 80 to 95% GHG emission reduction

GHG emissions in Belgium (MtCO₂e per year)

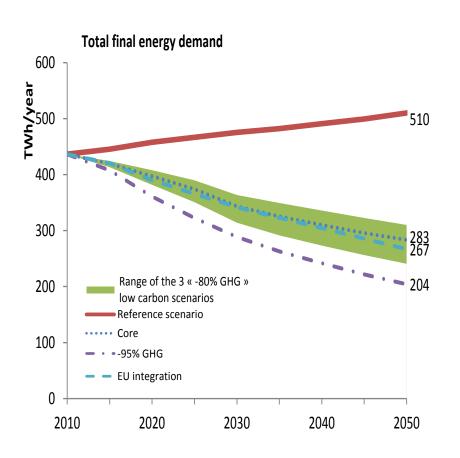


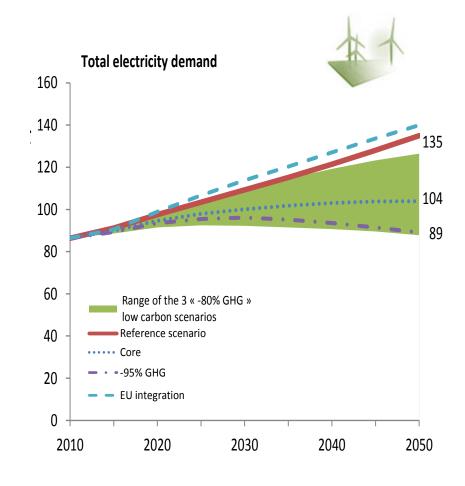






Scenarios allow to build ranges for most indicators













SECTORAL FINDINGS

FINDING 1



In the transport sector, reduced mobility demand and electrification play a key role.

FINDING 2



In the buildings sector, the renovation rate of existing buildings must increase and fossil fuel heating systems must be replaced by environmental heating systems.

FINDING 3



In the industry sector, energy efficiency and process improvements will allow further emission reductions. International competition needs to be taken into account.

FINDING 4



In the agriculture sector the technical potential for reduction is relatively limited. Behavioural changes, such as eating less meat, can play an important role.

FINDING 5



The share of electricity in the energy mix must rise significantly and can be provided by renewables.







FINDING 6



Lowering energy demand is key.

FINDING 7



Fossil fuels are drastically reduced and renewables increase manifold.

FINDING 8

TOWARDS A

LOW CARBON SOCIETY

OVERALL FINDINGS



Sustainable biomass will likely be important for the low carbon transition. Carbon capture and storage could also play a significant role but raises concerns regarding its feasibility and potential risk.

FINDING 9



Intermittent energy sources will increase significantly. They are manageable but require large interconnection, back-up and demand-side management measures.

FINDING 10



The low carbon transition requires additional investment expenditures that are compensated by reduced fuel expenses.











Belgium's transition to a low carbon society by 2050

In the context of the international negotiations under the United Nations, Belgium has committed to develop a low carbon development strategy. Such a strategy must be defined in the context of the European commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% to 95% in 2050 compared to their 1990 level. This site presents the initiatives taken by the Federal Government to contribute to the preparation of a Belgian low carbon strategy.

More information

> Scenario analysis

Build your own scenario

Mapping of initiatives

Complementary analyses

www.climatechange.be/2050