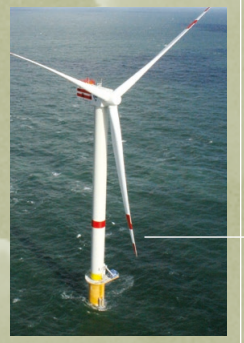
NATIONAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION



2017

CO_2 NEUTRAL BROCHURE

SUMMARY

BELGIUM'S SEVENTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON

CLIMATE CHANGE

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

.be

Table of contents

1. Preamble

At the end of 2017, the National Climate Commission submitted the 7th National Communication on Climate Change to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Parties to the **Framework Convention on Climate Change** are indeed (among other things) obliged to provide a detailed description of the way they apply the Convention and to verify what progress has been made in that field. This includes the following information:

1. the country-specific circumstances that have an impact on the greenhouse gas emissions
2. the data provided by the inventories of greenhouse gas emissions
3. the polices and measures
4. the forecasts on the greenhouse gas emissions
5. an assessment of the vulnerability, the consequences of climate changes and adaptation measures
6. the financial assistance and the transfer of technology
7. research and systematic observation
8. public awareness, education and training.

In addition, the **Kyoto Protocol** stipulates that the National Communications should also provide 'additional information' in order to prove that the Parties discharge their obligations imposed by this Protocol:

- a description of the 'national inventory system' (all procedures used to guarantee the quality of the inventories of greenhouse gas emissions)
- specific legislative provisions
- information about the 'national register' (the 'account' used for all transactions conducted for the trade of emission credits when applying the 'flexibility mechanisms')
- additional information about the policy and measures and in particular about actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by air and shipping traffic, about the complementarity of internal measures and the acquisition of emission rights
- the financial means, the transfer of technology, co-operation, the efforts made to enhance the flexibility of developing countries.

In order to prepare this report, the National Climate Commission has set up a working group composed of experts of the regional and federal administrations concerned.

This **summary** aims at providing the essence of the report in a concise brochure.

Availability

The **full report** (179 pages) is only available in English and only as an electronic document (pdf).

This **summary** is available in Dutch, French and English, both in printed and electronic form. Printed copies can be ordered from the Climate Change Department of the FPS of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment by e-mail: climate@environment.belgium.be.

Both documents are available in electronic form (pdf) on: https://www.cnc-nkc.be/en/reports.

2. National circumstances relevant to greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Belgium is a small country (30 528 km²) in north-western Europe. Belgium is highly urbanised and is the third most densely populated country in Europe (363 inhabitants/km² in 2015).

Belgium's temperate maritime climate is characterised by moderate temperatures. The evolution of temperatures in the past century reveals an upward trend, a phenomenon that has been accentuated in recent years.

Belgium is a federal state composed of three language-based communities and three regions, each with its own executive and legislative bodies.

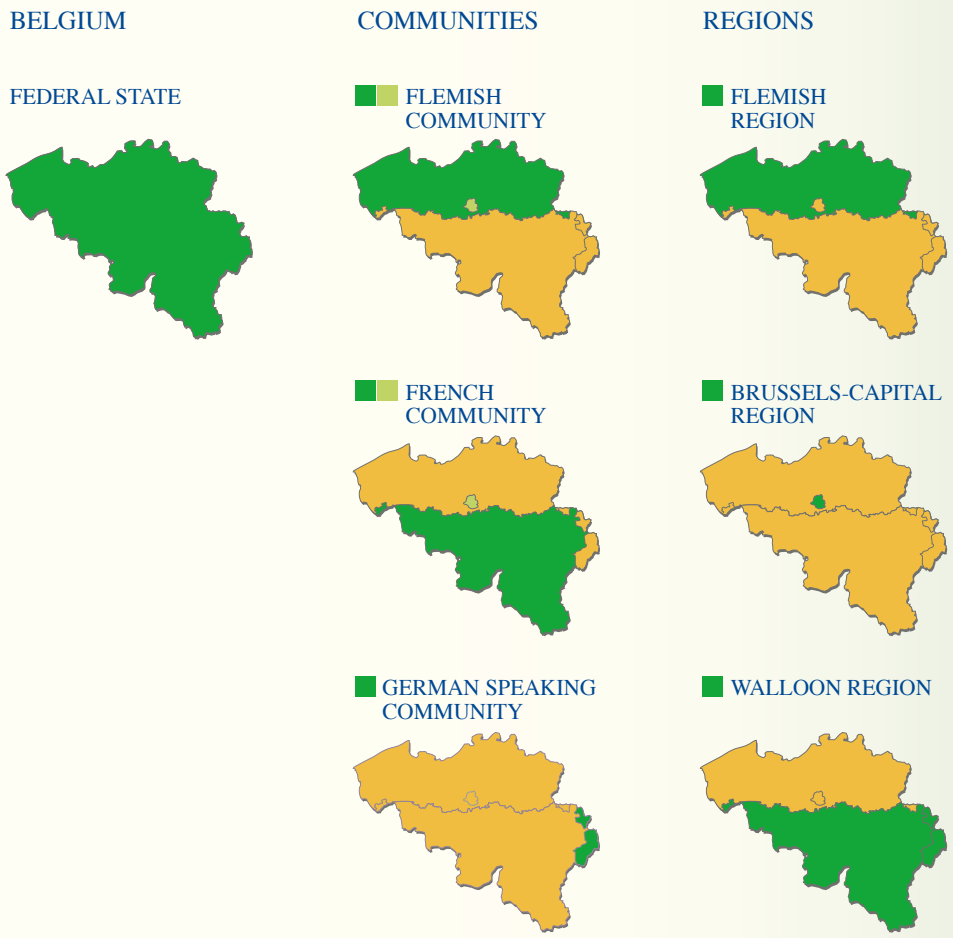
Given Belgium's federal structure and the division of powers, several structures have been created to promote consultation and cooperation between the different levels of power and to ensure consistency in the action of the federal state and its entities. The central coordination body with regard to national climate policy is the National Climate Commission.

Belgium has a very open economy, situated at the heart of a zone of intense economic activity. The Belgian economy is dominated by the services sector. Exports of goods and services accounted for 84% of GDP in 2015 and imports 83%.

The gross domestic product has constantly increased since 1990 (with a small drop related to the financial crisis in 2008-2009) amounting 421.611 billion EUR in 2016 (average GDP growth 2005-2015: 1.2%). At the same time, GHG emissions could be stabilized (1990-2005), then followed a decreasing trend up to now (-20% in 2015, compared to 1990). The main drivers for decoupling are : increased use of gaseous fuels (decreased use of liquid and solid fuels), higher energy efficiency, changes in the structure of the economy (less highly energy intensive industries like steel and more added value in sectors –services and commercial sectors- with lower energy intensity).

Greenhouse gas emissions per GDP unit were 287 tons per billion EUR in 2015 (excl. Land Use, Land Use-Change and Forestry - LULUCF).

Figure 1: Belgium, a federal state



Report p. 14-27

Energy

Energy intensity follows a downward trend since 1990, reflecting the decoupling of economic growth from primary energy consumption.

In terms of market shares of total final consumption, oil products remain the dominant energy source (52%), followed by natural gas (24%) and electricity (17%).

The residential sector is the main consumer of primary energy (32.2%), followed by industry (25.8%) and transport (21.5%).

In the industrial and residential sector, natural gas is the leading fuel (respectively 35% and 38% in 2015).

Consumption in the transport sector is dominated by petroleum products (95%). Non-energy consumption is also dominated by petroleum products (86%).

Belgium has limited energy resources, its total primary energy production represents approximately 20% of Belgium's total primary energy consumption. Belgium is consequently highly dependent on other countries for supply. 63.7% of Belgian energy production consists of nuclear energy. The share of renewable fuels and waste amounts to 26.5%.

The dependency on fossil fuel imports to meet domestic demand is very high. In 2015, the ratio between net-imports and primary energy consumption was 95%. Alongside petroleum imports, the country also imports natural gas. For the last decade Belgium was a net-importer of electricity, except in 2009.

Belgium has made progress in developing renewable energy in recent years. In 2015, the share of renewable energy amounted to 7.88% of the total final energy consumption.

Transport

Belgium is crisscrossed by an important network of waterways and a very dense communications network (roads and railways). Owing to Belgium's location as a transit country, transport is a growing sector. Road transport is the most energy-consuming means in Belgium. The number of passenger cars is increasing continuously (motorisation rate in Belgium is very high: one car for every two inhabitants). Road transport still accounts for most of land transport of goods. Demand for fossil fuels in the sector is expected to continue to rise.

Industry

Although the weight of the industrial sector (in particular heavy industry) in the economy has declined since the '60s, it continues to be a relatively important component of Belgium's economic activity (almost 15% of GDP).

Main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions are: energy combustion (mainly through the production of electricity and heat, but also to oil refining), industrial processes (mainly from the chemical industry, mineral products industry and metallurgy) and energy transformation (iron and steel industry, chemical industry, food and beverage processing and cement plants).

Waste

Between 2004 and 2014, waste production increased by 24%. Significant improvements in waste treatment have helped to sharply reduce the amount of waste put into landfills.

Housing stock

Since 1995, the number of buildings has increased by 12%. Over the same period, the number of residences increased by 20%. Belgian housing stock is characterised by a high proportion of old buildings. Natural gas is the main heating source. The housing equipment rate of appliances using energy continues to rise.

Agriculture

Belgian agriculture is specialised in market-garden and horticultural crops, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock and milk production. Although agricultural land occupies the greater part of the territory (44%), the number of farms has continued to decrease in recent years. The share of agriculture in the Belgian economy continues its decline and is now less than 1% of GDP. Despite a high population density, forests and other natural areas remain relatively stable (23% of the territory).

Report p. 14-27

3. Greenhouse gas inventory information

In Belgium, emissions of all gases have decreased by 19.7 % compared to 1990 and 20.7% using 1995 as the base year for the fluorinated gases (excluding 'land use, land use-change and forestry' - LULUCF). The largest contribution to total emissions is CO_2, which contributed 85.4% in 2015. Emissions of CH_4 account for the next largest share with 6.9% and emissions of N_2O make up a further 5.1%.

In 2015 the energy sector contributed 75% to the total emissions (excluding LULUCF). Since 1990, emissions have decreased by about 20%. Energy industries and manufacturing industries are both responsible for almost 40% in this decrease, while transport emissions increased by 22%.

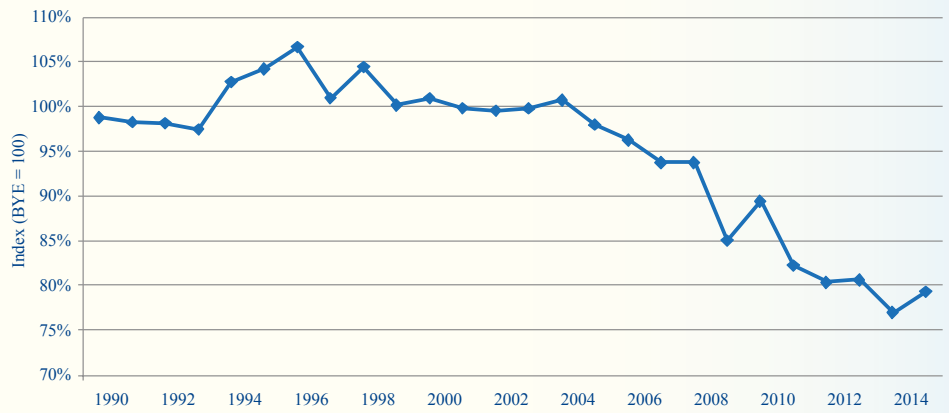
A switch from solid fuel to gaseous fuels is observed in the electricity production sector and industry. This, together with the development of biomass fuels in some sectors, has resulted in a lower CO_2 emission factor for a given level of energy consumption. A more rational use of energy is also developing but it often goes together with larger use of electricity, so its impact on actual emissions is generally harder to quantify. Finally, the closure of certain iron and steelworks over the past few years has also helped to cut emissions.

Compared to recent years, emissions from the residential and tertiary sectors decreased in 2015 although a number of indicators are rising such as the increase in residences and a greater number of employees in the tertiary and institutional sectors. This is due to a switch of fuels, better insulation and milder years. However, the trend for the tertiary sector since 1990 continues to be a net increase in emissions, due to the development of activity in this sector.

Emissions caused by road transport have been increasing continually since 1990 on account of the rising number of cars and traffic that has become more intense. Traffic growth, however, has slackened significantly in recent years.

Industrial processes and product use make up the second largest source of greenhouse gases in Belgium, amounting to 17% of the national total in 2015. Emissions have declined by 25% since 1990. All the sectors are concerned but the metal industry has experienced the most severe decrease.

Figure 2: Greenhouse gases emissions in Belgium between 1990 and 2015 (excluding LULUCF sector)



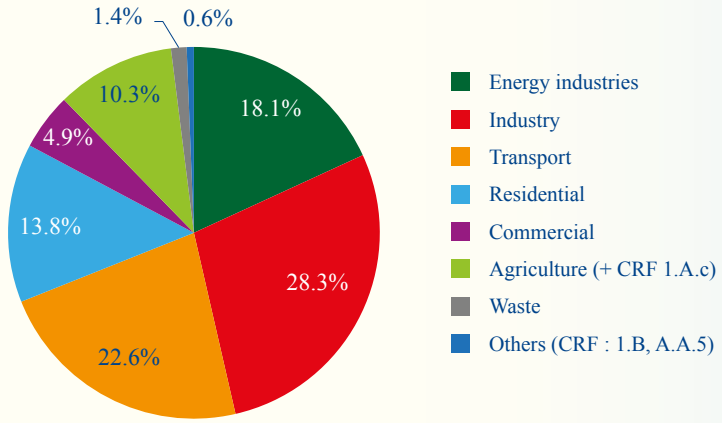
Report p. 28-45

Agriculture represents 8.7%. of the total emissions, mainly from CH_4 and N_2O. Some CO_2 emissions are caused by liming. Since 1990, emissions from this sector have decreased by 18%, due to a decline in emissions from enteric fermentation (related to lower livestock numbers but also to the shift from dairy cattle to brood cattle) and agricultural soils (reduced use of synthetic fertiliser and livestock reduction leading to less nitrogen excreted on pasture).

Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry sector presents sinks as well as sources of CO_2 emissions. However LULUCF is a net sink in 2015, as it is for the complete time series.

In 2015, the waste sector contributed around 1.4% to the national total. Emissions originate from waste incineration, solid waste disposal on land and wastewater handling. Emissions from this sector have steadily declined and are 63% below 1990 levels in 2015 mainly due to biogas recovery and use in solid waste disposals.

Figure 3: Share of the main sectors in 2015



Report p. 28-45

Report p. 28-45

4. Policies and measures

In the Belgian federal system, responsibilities and policy-making powers are shared between the Federal State and the three Regions (the Walloon, Flemish and Brussels-Capital Regions). Therefore, climate change policies are designed and implemented by the federal and regional governments, which set up their own priorities and objectives within the scope of their powers.

Regions have major responsibilities in areas such as rational use of energy, promotion of renewable energy sources, public transport, transport infrastructure, urban and rural planning, agriculture and waste management. In the context of the 6th Belgian state reform they have also obtained new fiscal responsibilities.

The Federal state is still responsible for large parts of taxation policy. It is also responsible for product policies (norms, fuel quality, labelling and performance standards for household or industrial electrical goods,…). It is responsible for ensuring the security of the country's energy supply and for nuclear energy. It also supervises territorial waters, which implies that it is also responsible for the development of offshore wind farms.

A National Climate Plan (NCP) for the period 2009-2012 was adopted in April 2009, built upon policies and measures elaborated by each of the 4 decisional entities. This plan has already been described in the 6th National Communication. It remains in application until the first National Energy and climate Plan (NECP2030) is adopted for the period 2021-2030.

The new NECP 2030 will have to be adopted at the latest by the end of 2019, in accordance with the European regulations (package "Clean energy for all Europeans"). An important prospective work on policies and measures is underway, both at the national level and within the federated entities.

Report p. 46-58

5. Projections and the total effect of policies and measures, and supplementarity relating to Kyoto protocol mechanisms

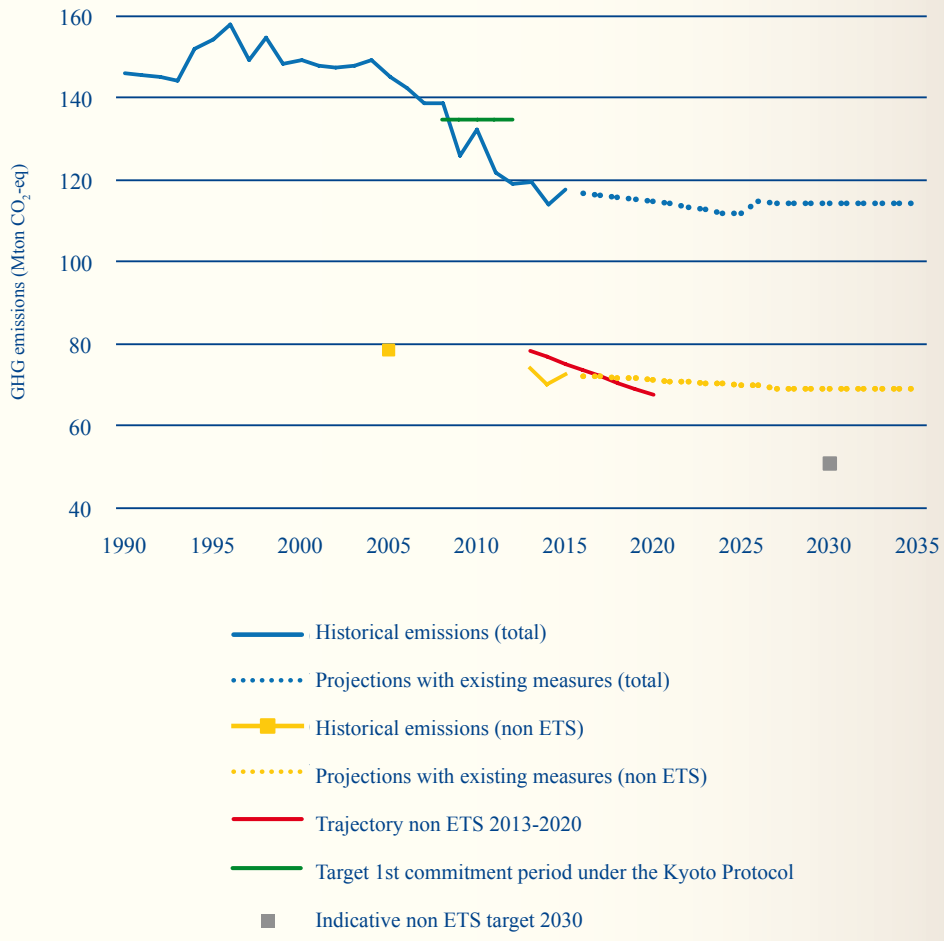
The projections described in the 7th National Communication are based on the 2017 Belgian submission to the European Commission in compliance with Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. The "With Existing Measures" (WEM) scenario includes implemented and adopted regional and federal measures at the end of 2016, for the projected Belgian greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2015-2035. The different entities in Belgium are working on a national integrated climate and energy plan for the period 2021-2030. In the framework of this process additional measures are being explored but are not yet sufficiently elaborated to be included in a "With Additional Measures" (WAM) scenario. There have been no significant changes in the modelling tools and methodologies since the last reporting of the national communication and biennial report.

The reported WEM projections are the sum of the bottom-up projections of the three regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels-Capital) which are calibrated on the regional energy balances. The aggregated regional bottom-up projections are compared with national projections calculated by the Federal Planning Bureau based on a macro-sectoral top-down econometric model (HERMES). The top-down HERMES projections result in a decrease of total emissions between 2015 and 2030 amounting up to 5 megaton CO_2-eq while the bottom up projections show a smaller reduction in this period. The resulting trends for the different sectors are very different between the two modelling approaches.

Sensitivity analyses have been performed for some important parameters such as number of degree-days and import of electricity without however taking indirect effects into account.

The projection results presented in this report have been compared with the previous reports (6th national Communication and 2nd Biennial Report). The main differences can be explained by the different sectoral assumptions. In particular, the changes in the nuclear phase-out assumptions lead to a significant impact on the total greenhouse gas projections. There are

Figure 4: Greenhouse gas emissions in megaton CO_2-eq (excluding LULUCF)



Report p. 59-89

no significant differences in the non-ETS[1] projection results.

There is a clear decrease between 1996 and 2015 in the total greenhouse gas emissions in the inventory. However, the total emissions in the WEM scenario remain more or less stable at 114 megaton CO_2-eq in the period 2015-2035 (Figure 4). These projections do not include emissions nor removals from LULUCF. Projections with the macro-economic model suggest a decrease in emissions from 2014 to 2030 from 114 megaton CO_2-eq to 109 megaton CO_2-eq.

Uncertainties concerning exogenous variables such as economic growth, climate conditions and electricity imports exist and their level will influence the resulting greenhouse gas emissions, notably in the sectors covered by the EU ETS.

A greenhouse gas emission limit of -15% in 2020 compared to 2005 greenhouse gas emissions levels has been fixed for Belgium in the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision No 406/2009/EC). This results in an emission reduction path for the non-ETS sectors in Belgium. An indicative comparison of the inventory data for the period 2013-2015 and the WEM projection scenario for the period 2016-2020 with the Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs) for the entire period 2013-2020 shows an AEA surplus in the period 2013-2017 and AEA shortage in the period 2018-2020 at the Belgian level. Cumulated in the period 2013-2020 this evaluation indicates a net surplus of about 8.9 million AEAs.

[1] Sectors not covered by the EU emissions trading system (such as transport, buildings, services, smaller industrial installations, agriculture and waste).

Report p. 59-89

6. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures

Belgium is now 2.4 °C warmer than in the pre-industrial period. Our country also witnesses a slow but significant increase in the annual precipitation. This increase shows in winter. The number of days of heavy precipitation is increasing, leading to higher flood risks. Heavy rainfall occurs mostly in summer because of heavy thunderstorms that occur in a space of a few hours. Periods of drought have not become more intense since the end of the 19th century. The most harmful climate effects for Belgium are expected to come from the increased frequency and intensity of extreme events such as heat waves.

The annual average sea level in 2015 is significantly higher than at the beginning of the time series (1951). Belgium is highly vulnerable to flooding as a result of the rising sea level: in Flanders, 15% of the surface area is less than 5 metres above the average sea level. Moreover, the Belgian coastline appears to be the most built-up in Europe.

Since previous national communication, new climatic projections have been built for the Belgian territory, based on greenhouse gas concentration trajectories or RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways) adopted by the IPCC in their latest Assessment Report. General climate trends for Belgium over 100 years can be summarised as follow: a hotter climate, a reinforcement of the precipitation seasonality (decrease in summer and increase in winter), more extreme events (more frequent or intense heavy rains in winter, more intense or frequent heat waves and heavy thunderstorms in summer), a fall in the average summer precipitation, a rise of the sea level at the Belgian coast (most likely between 20 and 90 cm by 2100).

Spurred on by the developments at European level, Belgium has made significant progress in terms of adaptation policy. Since the adoption in 2010 of the national adaptation strategy, impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments have been funded and piloted at regional and federal level. These preliminary studies were the first step to develop adaption plans by identifying a number of vulnerable sectors that need to adapt.

The federal level and the three Regions have now adopted their own adaptation plan. In addition, the National Adaptation Plan of Belgium complements the regional and federal plans by identifying specific adaptation measures that need to be taken at national level in order to strengthen cooperation and develop synergies between the different entities on adaptation. Also some provincial and local governments are developing adaptation plans.

Cross-cutting focus groups have been established and research programmes launched to improve the understanding of the effects of climate change and adaptation. In this respect, the value of certain exploratory projects should not be underestimated. Good examples include i.a. the Cordex.be project and its impact studies on the impact of climate change on agriculture, urban heat stress and urban environment, the Interreg project 'Future cities', the MODIRISK programme which takes stock of exotic and endemic species of mosquitoes, the CREST project aiming to increase the knowledge of coastal processes near the coast and on land, the FORBIO climate project analysing the adaptive capacity of tree species under different climate scenarios, etc.

Adaptation measures are already taking place and mainstreaming is ongoing i.a. in spatial planning, water and flood management (Plan PLUIES, SIGMA plan), coastal area (coastal safety master plan), biodiversity (national biodiversity strategy), agriculture (climatic agri-environmental

Report p. 90-104

measures), forestry (Walloon Forest Code and Brussels plan for managing the Forêt de Soignes/Zoniënwoud woodland area, monitoring programme), transport (“Summer” and “winter” plans drawn up by public transport managers), health (heat and ozone plans, monitoring), etc.

The information and awareness-raising of the Belgian population, as occurs in the case of water or heat wave campaigns, constitute an important aspect.

New or innovative processes may be very diverse. The Flemish new industrial policy seeks for answers to the new challenges.

Progress also occurs in the governance with a much greater collaboration between the regional and the local level: regional governments encourage and support the cities and municipalities to sign the Covenant of Mayors and to develop local action plans, by providing funds and tools.

In the context of development cooperation, the new Belgian Development Cooperation Act includes the protection of the environment and natural resources, as well as the fight against climate change, as one of two main transversal priorities. In order to facilitate the integration of this priority, a university research platform has been set up (‘Klimos’) and has developed an Environment Sustainability Toolkit. In addition, various initiatives for capacity building within Belgian development cooperation were organised. Belgium also supports international agricultural research, among other things by means of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Report p. 90-104

7. Financial resources and technology transfer

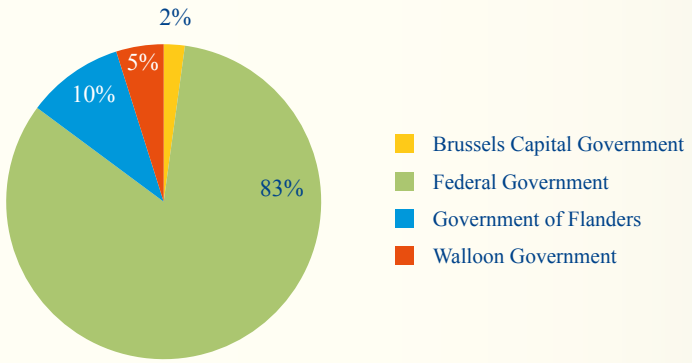
Over the period 2013-2016, Belgium provided 334.1 million EUR of public support to developing country Parties, mainly through grants and some concessional loans. This financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties mainly focused on:

- Predominantly adaptation and cross-cutting activities;
- Provision of bilateral and multilateral support under the form of grants;
- Contributions mainly directed towards Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
- Contributions to climate-specific multilateral funds (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, etc.) or specialized UN agencies;
- Mainly in the following sectors: multisectoral, agriculture and livestock, energy, water and sanitation and environment

At the Conference of the Parties in December 2015 Belgium announced that it would contribute at least 50 million EUR yearly to international climate finance. According to a negotiated internal distribution ratio the federal government accounts for half of this yearly commitment. The regions provide the other half as follows: 14.5 million EUR by the Flemish region, 8.25 million EUR by the Walloon region and 2.25 million EUR by the Brussels Capital region.

In parallel to its long-standing provision of public climate finance to developing countries, Belgium also supports the efforts of developing countries to implement low-emission, climate-resilient projects and programmes by (i) providing significant core funding to multilateral organizations and (ii) mobilizing, through public means, private investments for climate-related projects in developing countries.

Figure 5: Belgian climate finance support in EUR (2013-2016)



Report p. 105-118

8. Research and systematic observation

The science policy within Belgium undergoes major changes on the institutional level.

Within Belgium there is no specific 'thematic' research programme related to climate research, nor on the federal level, nor on the regional level. However there are several funding instruments which could fund climate related research. On the federal level, that will be in the future BRAIN-2 (2018-2022) and FEDtWIN (2015-2022). At the community level, the main funding through the agencies FNRS and FWO is competitive and based on the principle of 'excellence'. Regional institutions such as Innoviris, EWI or DGO6 also fund climate relevant research.

Belgium is also involved in systematic observation projects. The seventh National Communication provide information on the latest developments in this area for the period 2013-2017.

Table 1: Investment in R&D in KEUR at current prices (without R&D fiscality) adapted from the Overview of the government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D in Belgium in the period 1989-2016

Public authorities	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Federal	370 537	476 225	563 458	601 232	601 447	560 635	557 799
Flanders	255 357	595 684	1 224 024	1 243 501	1 397 775	128 426	1 398 235
French community	166 059	210 819	290 091	309 345	314 843	319 489	329 638
Wallonia	39 443	132 597	263 577	338 569	379 636	324 536	226 302
Brussels	14 588	7 903	33 896	29 812	34 441	34 248	43 688
Total	**845 985**	**1 423 228**	**2 375 046**	**2 522 459**	**2 728142**	**255 661**	**2 555 661**

* For the years 1989 to 2015, the overview is based on the final budget figures, and for 2016, on the initial budget figures.

Report p. 119-130

9. Public awareness, education and training

Effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions requires that all levels of society be well informed. Luckily, the most recent public survey, organized early 2017 by the federal Climate Change Service, indicates that the Belgians are already quite well aware of the problem: 85% of them think that climate change is a problem that urgently needs to be tackled. Such high scores are also obtained on statements about the global character of climate change (83%), the already visible consequences (84%) and the scientifically proven human cause (80%).

This chapter reports on the actions undertaken in Belgium to raise public awareness of climate change and to educate and train certain target groups during the period 2014-2017. It essentially presents the activities organised or financed by the public sector (the federal and regional levels), and actions undertaken by organisations of civil society or the private sector, often made possible by public funds. This approach inevitably excludes all small-scale local initiatives, being beyond the scope of this publication. Finally, a list of relevant internet sites is provided.

Awareness raising

Relatively few actions relate solely to the global warming issue. Many more focus on other thematic issues having a clear effect on climate change: energy savings, energy efficient buildings, environmentally friendly mobility, or - broader - environment and sustainable development. The structure of the chapter follows this logic, although in some cases this subdivision may seem trivial due to overlap between themes (e.g. energy-saving investments are also made in buildings), which is not surprising as climate change is a typical cross-sector phenomenon.

Education and training

Children and adolescents (increasingly) form a priority target group: there is a broad range of educational materials and activities addressing the various age groups. Environmental education has gained a firm foothold in the Belgian education system and is increasingly linked to awareness-raising initiatives outside the school environment. The education-linked activities are carried out by a wide range of actors, often NGOs in collaboration with authorities, the latter offering the necessary funding.

In higher education too, the interest in climate change is further increasing. Instead of making a full inventory of climate related colleges, we mention a few successful project examples. Finally, this section also describes some federal initiatives promoting climate change related capacity building in southern countries.

Internet sites

The list of relevant internet sites is being structured the same way as the awareness raising activities (energy, buildings, mobility, environment and sustainable development). Some of them present the authorities and organizations offering information or projects related to one or more of the above mentioned themes, others are specific campaign or project sites. In order to give an overview of the main players in the field of education, we also added a category “main educational actors and networks”.

Report p. 131-153

Nr.	Activity	Target groups							
9.2 - RAISING OF AWARENESS		Citizens	Organisations	Authorities	Business	Lower education	Secondary education	Higher education	Abroad
	GLOBAL WARMING								
9.2.1	Awareness raising by the federal and regional governments	x	x	x	x			x	
9.2.2	Earth Hour	x		x					
	ENERGY SAVINGS								
9.2.3	October, Month of Energy-Saving	x							
9.2.4	Avoid energy-guzzlers at home	x							
9.2.5	The TopTen website	x			x				
9.2.6	Energy-saving investments	x			x				
9.2.7	Assistance to disadvantaged groups of residents	x							
9.2.8	Energy consultants	x	x		x				
9.2.9	Enerpedia - Energy Knowledge Centre for Agriculture				x				
	BUILDINGS								
9.2.10	Guidance for consumers	x							
9.2.11	Guidance for professionals				x				
9.2.12	Knowledge platforms for passive buildings	x			x				
9.2.13	Energy efficiency certificates and audits	x		x	x				
9.2.14	Eco-construction		x		x				
	MOBILITY								
9.2.15	Promotion of sustainable mobility	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
9.2.16	Eco-driving	x	x	x	x				
9.2.17	Raising awareness about purchase of energy efficient vehicles	x		x	x				
9.2.18	Logistics consultants				x				
	ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT								
9.2.19	Belgian Environmental Awards	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
9.2.20	Eco-efficiency scan				x				
9.2.21	Corporate social responsibility				x				
9.2.22	Sustainable Neighbourhoods	x			x				
9.2.23	The ‘Eco-dynamic Enterprise’ label				x				
9.2.24	The Walloon Youth Parliament for Sustainable Development						x	x	
9.2.25	Sustainable Development Days in Wallonia	x	x	x		x	x	x	

Report p. 131-153

Nr.	Activity	Target groups							
		Citizens	Organisations	Authorities	Business	Lower education	Secondary education	Higher education	Abroad
9.3 - EDUCATION AND TRAINING									
	EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS								
9.3.1	Educational climate dossier					x			
9.3.2	The 'Climate Challenge' website						x		
9.3.3	The 'Climate Challenge @ School' conferences						x		
9.3.4	The My2050 webtool						x		
9.3.5	Invite a Climate Coach into your (secondary) school						x		
9.3.6	Solidar'Climat						x		
9.3.7	Symbiose "climat"						x		
9.3.8	Initiatives addressing energy efficiency in schools			x		x	x		
9.3.9	The MOS project (Respect for the environment at school)					x	x		
9.3.10	Cooperation Agreement on education concerning the environment, nature and sustainable development					x	x		
9.3.11	Raising environmental awareness for schools					x	x		
9.3.12	The network of Regional Centres of Initiation to the Environment	x				x	x		
9.3.13	The Forum on education on the environment and sustainable development					x	x		
9.3.14	Ener'jeunes					x			
9.3.15	Idea Network					x	x		
9.3.16	Good Planet					x	x		
9.3.17	Commitment to the planet and energy ambassadors					x	x		
9.3.18	Going to school by bike					x			
9.3.19	Day of the Warm Pullovers				x	x	x		
9.3.20	Association for the promotion of renewable energy (APERe)	x	x	x	x				
9.3.21	Training for building professionals				x				
	HIGHER EDUCATION								
9.3.22	Awareness-raising at the university – Ecocampus							x	
9.3.23	Education on Environment and Sustainable Development							x	
9.3.24	Teach the future teacher							x	
	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN COUNTRIES								
9.3.25	Federal initiatives								x

Report p. 131-153

SUMMARY OF BELGIUM'S SEVENTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

This report was prepared in collaboration with:

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
DG Environment - Climate Change Section
Place Victor Horta 40 - box 10
B-1060 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: climate@environment.belgium.be
URL: www.climatechange.be

Federal Public Service Economy, SMEs, Selfemployed and Energy
DG Energy
Rue du Progrès, 50
B-1210 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: info.eco@economie.fgov.be
URL : www.economie.fgov.be

Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport
DG Sustainable Mobility and Rail Policy
Rue du Progrès, 56
B-1210 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail : DirMobSec@mobilit.fgov.be
URL: http://mobilit.belgium.be/fr/mobilite

Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
DG Development Cooperation and humanitarian aid
Rue des Petits Carmes, 15
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail:
Annemarie.VanderAvort@diplobel.fed.be
URL: www.diplomatie.belgium.be

Federal Planning Bureau
Task Force on Sustainable Development
Avenue des Arts, 47-49
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: tfsd@plan.be
URL: www.plan.be

Belgian Federal Science Policy Office
Avenue Louise, 231
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: Martine.Vanderstraeten@belspo.be
URL: www.belspo.be

Flemish government
Department of Environment and Spatial Development
Energy, Climate and green Economy Division
Koning Albert II-laan 20 box 8
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: EKG.omgeving@vlaanderen.be
URL: www.omgevingvlaanderen.be

Flemish government
Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs
Boudewijnlaan 30 - box 80
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: info@iv.vlaanderen.be
URL: https://overheid.vlaanderen.be/departement-iv

Flemish Environment Agency (VMM)
Emission Inventory Air and Environment Reporting Flanders
A. Van de Maelestraat 96
B-9320 Erembodegem, Belgium
e-mail: info@vmm.be and mira@vmm.be
URL: www.vmm.be and www.environmentflanders.be

Flemish government
Department Economy, Science en Innovation (EWI)
Koning Albert II-laan 35, box 10
B-1030 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail : info@ewi.vlaanderen.be
URL : www.ewi-vlaanderen.be

Vlaamse overheid / Agency for Maritime and Coastal Services - Coastal Division
Vrijhavenstraat 3
B-8400 Ostend, Belgium
e-mail: kust@vlaanderen.be
URL: www.afdelingkust.be

Environment Brussels
Avenue du port 86c
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail:
pvanderplancke@environnement.brussels
URL: www.environment.brussels

Wallonia Public Service
Wallonia Agency for Air and Climate (AWAC)
Avenue Prince de Liège, 7 box 2
B-5100 Jambes, Belgium
e-mail: info-airclimat@wallonie.be
URL : www.awac.be

Ministère de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles / AGERS
Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Non Obligatoire et de la Recherche Scientifique
Rue A. Lavallée, 1
B-1080 Brussels
e-mail: infos@cfwb.be
URL: www.recherchescientifique.cfwb.be and www.enseignement.be

IRCEL-CELINE (Belgian interregional Environment Agency)
Rue Gaucheret 92-94
B-1030 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: biernaux@irceline.be
URL : www.irceline.be/

Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium
Avenue Circulaire 3
B-1180 Brussels, Belgium
e-mail: Steven.Dewitte@meteo.be
URL: www.meteo.be

Edited by the National Climate Commission – December 2017

Published and distributed by the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

Place Victor Horta 40 Box 10
B-1060 Brussels, Belgium

Legal Deposit: D/2017/2196/38

The summary of this document is also available in French and Dutch.

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded from the internet at: https://www.cnc-nkc.be/en/reports.

Electronic orders for paper copies : climate@environment.belgium.be

PRINTED CLIMATE NEUTRALLY
certificate number: 53520-1801-1001
www.artoos.be

RECYCLED
Paper made from recycled material
FSC® C007370

This brochure has been printed in a climate neutral printing office with vegetal inks on 100% recycled paper with EU-Ecolabel and FSC-label.

The CO_2 emissions linked to the production of this brochure have been compensated by the purchase of emissions rights from a project for the conservation of the forests in the Kasigau Wildlife Corridor (Kenia).

.be

NATIONAL CLIMATE COMMISSION

federal public service HEALTH, FOOD CHAIN SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

brussels environment .brussels

Air Climat agence wallonne de l'air & du climat

Flanders State of the Art

Belgian Science Policy Office belspo

economie

Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport

THE BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be

Federal Planning Bureau economic analyses and forecasts

FÉDÉRATION WALLONIE-BRUXELLES

irCELine

RMI