

BELGIUM (FLANDERS)

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population¹

Total population

Functional Urban Area population*

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

11.696
million (2020)

8.978

11%

2.6%

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1980 Annual construction

thousand dwellings

Annual construction rate

Residential

3,150

56%

30

1%

thousand dwellings

(2022)

(2023)

Non-residential

N/A

N/A million m² N/A

2021

109.7 **2021** 3.77

Energy & emissions data³

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	347	352	1%
	1990	2021	+/- rate
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	18.68	16.02	-14%

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions4

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)

Heating degree days***

Non-residential buildings

Final energy consumption (PJ/year)

GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)

1,822.6

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

61.3

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker

¹ Population data pertains to the national level in Belgium.

² http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

 $^{^{}m 3}$ Energy and emissions data pertains to the national level in Belgium.

⁴ https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies

A	DOMG
	(Departement
	Omgeving,
	regional)





ENOVER (Consultation group of federal & regional gov. on energy) Wonen in Vlaanderen (regional)

Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

.ocai g	overnments authority to customise BEE standards
	Local governments can customise national standards.
	Local governments <u>cannot adjust national standards,</u> but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
/	Local governments cannot adjust national standards. All building codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
	Neighbourhood level

The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level

Central data on EPC's can be found in the regional database, and thus can be monitored.



More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

The Woningpas (The Flemish Building Renovation Passport) is a free digital passport that brings together all information about a citizen's home. It can be accessed by building owners and third parties, providing an overview on available official documentation like the energy performance certificate (EPC), building permits, soil certificates and certificates on building quality, sewage, and water installation. Woningpas offers links to possible premiums and other financial stimuli during the renovation process.

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to tra	rain/enhance skills for SME	S
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Designing for ZEB		Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	t
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	_	Other	√



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	Priority ✓
Providing funding for training	✓
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	\checkmark
Developing online platforms to share best practices	✓
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	_
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	_
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	_
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	_
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	Priority

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

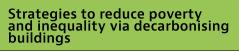
Que	Quantitative targets included in folig-term goals						
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	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling				
	Insulation		Heat pumps				
			98% new buildings will have a heat pump by 2025.				
		J					
黒	Rooftop PVs	->- ≈≈	Solar heating of water				
	More than 90% of new buildings already installed PV panels.						
	ранеть.						
		J					
	Other renewable energy	크는	Other				
		-					
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Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials

Energy poverty





Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people	
Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes	
Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission	
Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost	
Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED)	54
Energy bill coupon	
Energy coach/consultation	54
Other	✓

Note: Policies targeting specific households



me 🛕 Elderly 😫 Households with more than 3 children 📑

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DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

	National level	
Building codes	State level	
	Local level	

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	
Primary energy consumption	
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	
Energy efficiency of equipment	_
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	_
Other	√



Other

Stricter standards for public buildings than private	buildings	ń	For new construction	For renovation
Public buildings		ings	Public housing	
Energy efficiency	ሰጓ	<u> </u>		
Zero energy/emission			_	
Renewable energy	ሰጓ		ń	<u> </u>
Embodied carbon/life cycle	ሰጓ		_	_
Locally sourced & recycled materials			_	_
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment	✓			
Types of certificates/programme	Target for Mand		tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	✓	New buildings (residential)		✓
Energy labelling on passive house		New buildings (non-residential)		
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption		Existing buildings for renovation		
Comprehensive built environment certification		Existing buildings for sales/rent		
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions				
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD	✓	✓ Governmental	☐ Non-governme	ntal
Grant for using the following materials	_	☐ Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based	☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration		□Public	□ Residential	☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions		□Public	☐ Residential	☐ Non-residential
standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience	<u>V</u>)	□Office (rent/sale) □ Public building	s 🗹 Other
	atad in the buildin	~tou		
Strategic orientation of main building facades	nted in the buildin		□ Financial incon	tives
Light coloured and reflective materials		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incen	
Green roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives ☐ Financial incentives	
Other		□ Dogulations		ti roc
	✓	□Regulations		tives
♣ Floods/storms adaptation measures implement	ented in the buildir			tives
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