

Forecast document for Belgium (art. 4.3 of Directive 2009/28/EC)

Belgium intends to largely meet within its borders the 13% target share of energy from renewable sources in the gross final energy consumption by 2020. However, Belgium does not exclude the possibility to use the cooperation mechanisms.

In order to achieve its objective by 2020 and despite a possible excess production during the intermediate period Belgium may consider resorting to the cooperation mechanisms for maximum 0.5% of the expected final consumption of 39,857 ktoe, that is to say roughly 200 ktoe.

Introduction

The present document is meant to comply with the obligation to provide a forecast document meeting the requirements laid down in Article 4.3 of Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (see Annex).

Belgium reminds that forecast documents are aimed to provide the European Commission – and the other Member States through a publication on the transparency platform – with information on Belgium's demand for or supply of energy from renewable sources within the context of the cooperation mechanisms referred to in Articles 6 to 11 of the Directive. This document is not in any way binding. Besides it comes before the publication of the national action plan due by 30 June 2010, which will set out the Belgian strategy to meet the various targets imposed by the aforementioned directive.

Tool and method

The data set out in this document mainly come from the 20-20 scenario of the study WP 21-08 « Impact of the EU Energy and Climate Package on the Belgian energy system and economy »¹ conducted by the Federal Planning Bureau at the request of the Belgian federal and regional authorities. This scientific study takes into account the interactions between the various components of the climate-energy package.

As this study focuses on the year 2020, a number of extrapolations had to be made in order to meet the requirements of Directive 2009/28/EC.

The study WP 21-08 analyses, on the basis of the information available at the beginning of 2008, the impact of the climate-energy package on the Belgian energy system and economy. It takes into consideration Belgium's targets for renewable energy (13%) and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the non-ETS sectors (-15%), along with the possibilities in terms of flexibility offered by the climate-energy package. These flexibility mechanisms are assumed to work perfectly. Regarding the renewable energy target, the development of renewable energy in Belgium is determined by the levelling in the EU of the marginal subsidy necessary to reach the 20% target in the Europe of 27.

The scenario 20-20 notably includes what follows :

- a 15% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 in the non-ETS sectors in Belgium ;
- the efforts to be made by Belgium in the ETS sectors within the context of the cap on emissions set at EU level ;
- Belgium's 13% target share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption ;
- the 10% target share of renewable energy in the transport sector ;
- the possibility to use CDM credits, exchange annual emission allowances with other EU Member States and reach the 13% target for Belgium through energy production in another Member State.

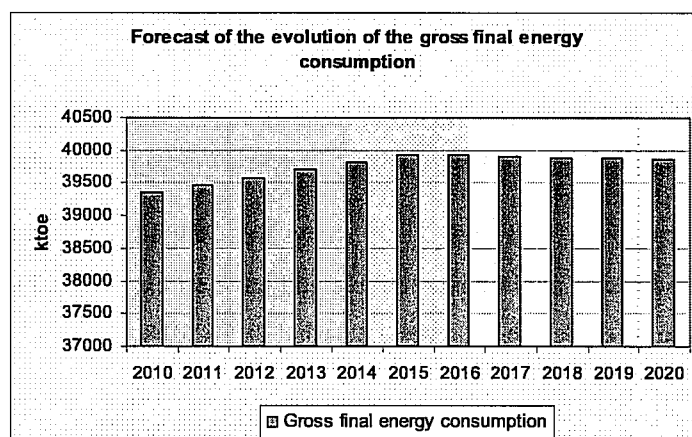
Other details as to the method used are provided by the study WP 21-08. However, it is worth mentioning that this study was published at the end of 2008 and that therefore it does not take into account the effects of the economic and financial crisis nor does it include the most

¹ See http://www.plan.be/publications/publication_det.php?lang=fr&TM=45&IS=63&KeyPub=763.

recent decisions taken in the field of energy. In the same way, the higher percentage of allowances to be auctioned² by Belgium has not been taken into consideration.

Forecast of the evolution of the gross final energy consumption

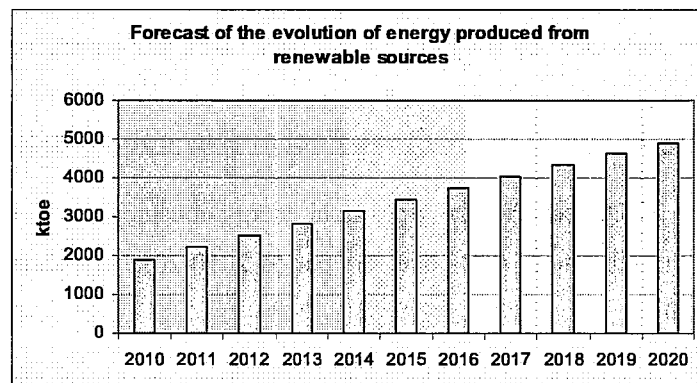
According to the 20-20 scenario, the gross final energy consumption should increase with an average annual growth rate of 0.3% over the period 2010-2015 and should stabilise over the period 2015-2020.



Forecast of the evolution of energy produced from renewable sources

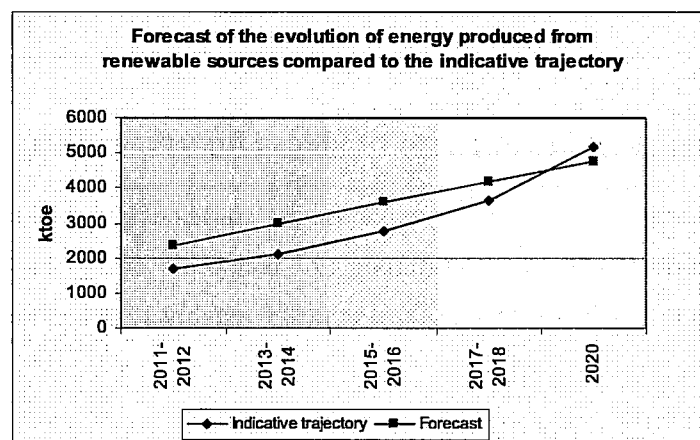
The targets in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and deployment of renewable energy are contributing to the breakthrough of renewable energy in the Belgian energy system, with up to 4,900 ktoe in 2020, that is to say roughly 12.3% of the gross final energy consumption.

² Directive 2009/29/EC, ANNEX IIa, Increases in the percentage of allowances to be auctioned by Member States pursuant to Article 10(2)(a), for the purpose of Community solidarity and growth in order to reduce emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.

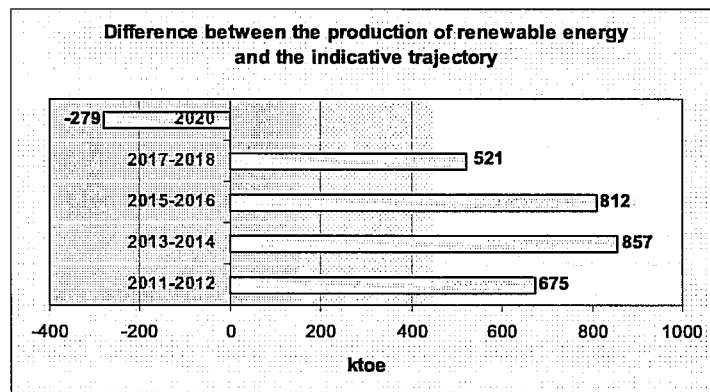


Forecast of the evolution of the demand for energy produced from renewable sources to be satisfied by means other than domestic production

The 20-20 scenario of the study WP 21-08 shows that Belgium, thanks to its energy system, could reach its indicative intermediate targets and have an excess production, which may be transferred to other Member States, over the period 2011-2018.



On the other hand, this scenario indicates that in 2020 Belgium could have to resort to the cooperation mechanisms in order to meet its binding 13% target share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption.



Annex 1 : Article 4.3 of Directive 2009/28/EC

Each Member State shall publish and notify to the Commission, six months before its national renewable energy action plan is due, a forecast document indicating:

- (a) its estimated excess production of energy from renewable sources compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to other Member States in accordance with Articles 6 to 11, as well as its estimated potential for joint projects, until 2020; and
- (b) its estimated demand for energy from renewable sources to be satisfied by means other than domestic production until 2020.

Annex 2 : indicative trajectory (Annex 1.b of Directive 2009/28/EC)

The indicative trajectory referred to in Article 3(2) shall consist of the following shares of energy from renewable sources:

$S_{2005} + 0,20 (S_{2020} - S_{2005})$, as an average for the two-year period 2011 to 2012;
 $S_{2005} + 0,30 (S_{2020} - S_{2005})$, as an average for the two-year period 2013 to 2014;
 $S_{2005} + 0,45 (S_{2020} - S_{2005})$, as an average for the two-year period 2015 to 2016; and
 $S_{2005} + 0,65 (S_{2020} - S_{2005})$, as an average for the two-year period 2017 to 2018,

where

S_{2005} = the share for that Member State in 2005 as indicated in the table in part A,

S_{2020} = the share for that Member State in 2020 as indicated in the table in part A.