

Country fact sheet: Belgium

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

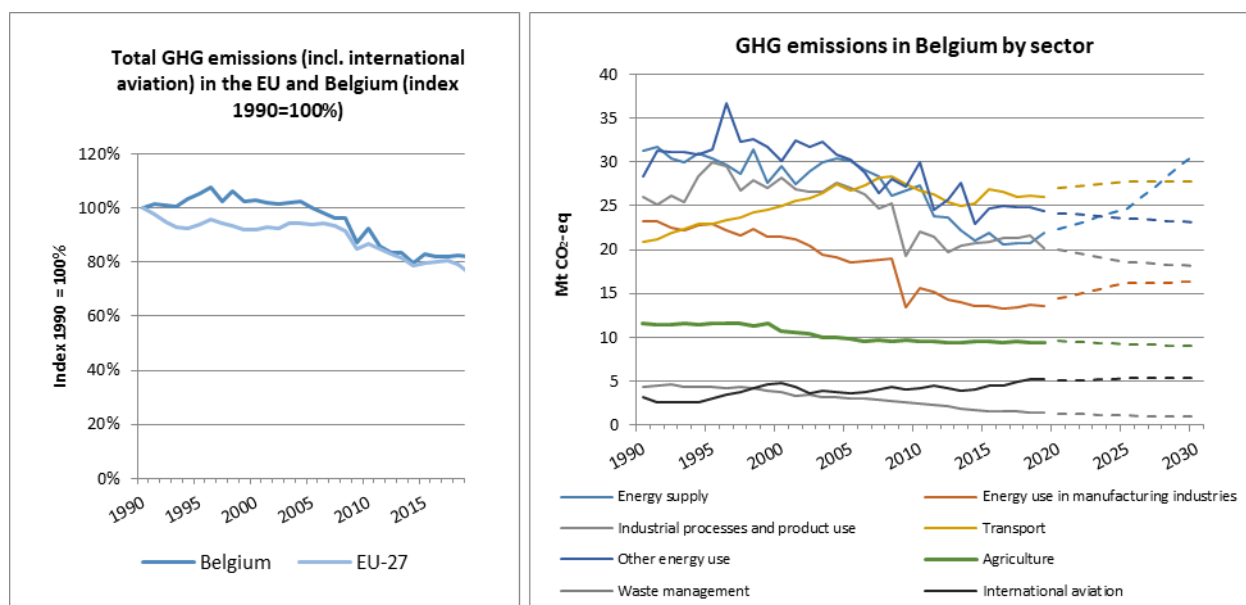


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (incl. international aviation) 1990-2020 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector¹ – historical emissions 1990-2019, proxy 2020, projections WEM 2021-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq).

¹ The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: 1.D.1.a.

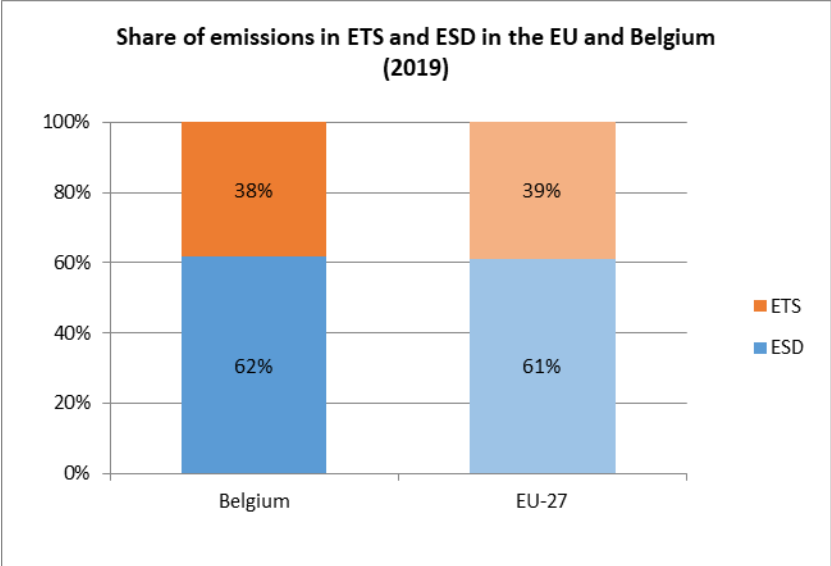


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2019).²

2. ETS emissions

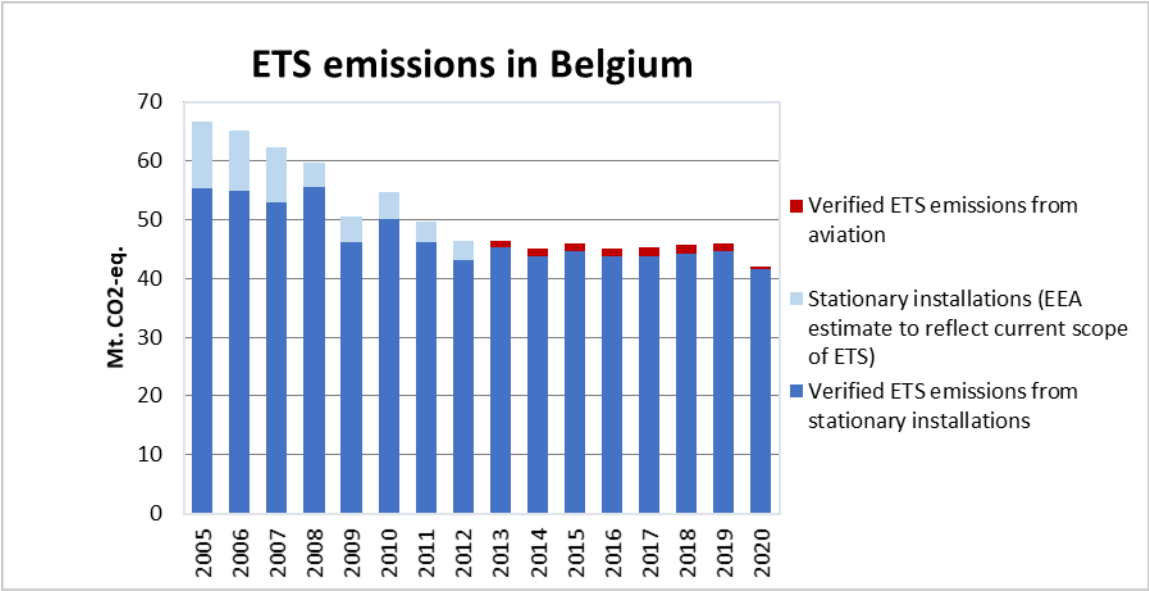


Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq).³

² Excluding international aviation and NF₃.

³ The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

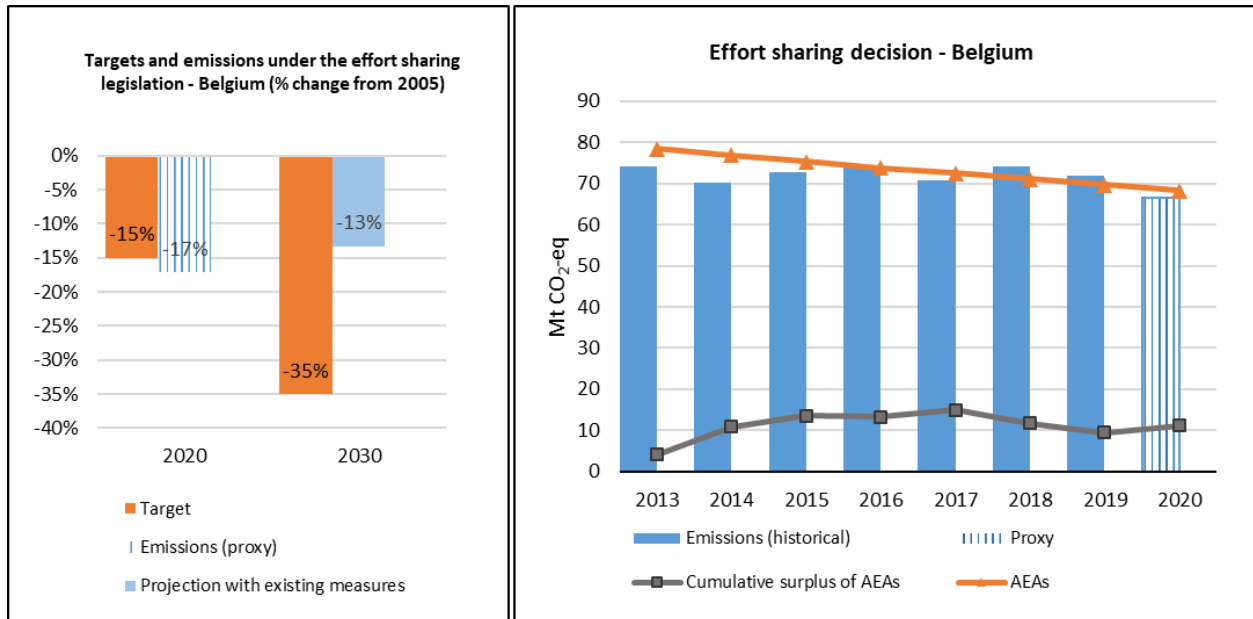


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq).

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

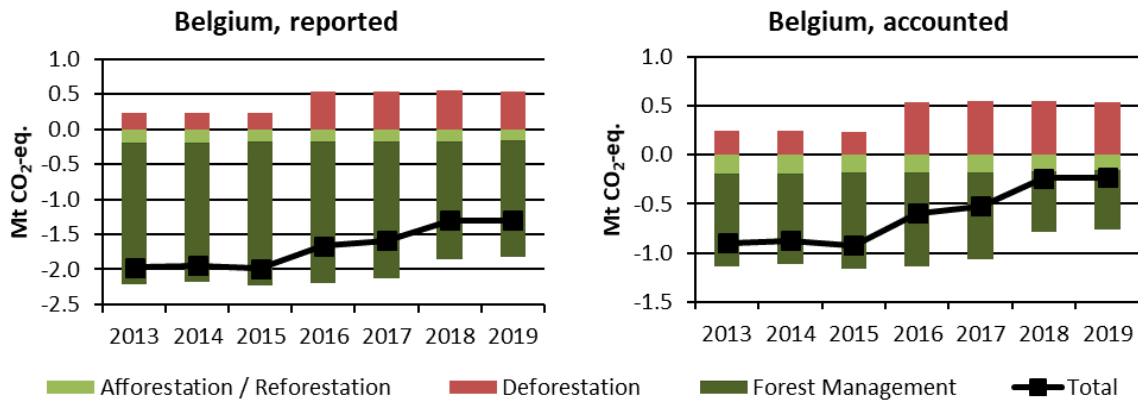


Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)⁴

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Belgium show net removals of, on average, -1.7 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2019. In this regard, Belgium contributes with 0.5% to the annual average sink of -344.9 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period shows net credits of, on average, -0.6 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 0.5% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -115.0 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits show a decrease from 2015 to 2018.

The dominating reported activity is Forest Management with removals that decrease over time. Emissions by Deforestation are notable and higher than removals by Afforestation/Reforestation. Emissions by Deforestation are higher in the period 2016 to 2019 as compared to the three previous years.

Credits by Forest Management dominate the accounts but decrease over time. Debits by Deforestation are notable, and credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are small. Debits by Deforestation increase in 2016 and remain at this level thereafter.

⁴ The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.

Data sources

Figure 1: Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2019 (EEA greenhouse gas data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer>). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2020* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 2: Verified ETS emissions extracted from European Union Transaction Log 01.07.2021 (EEA ETS data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1>). ESD data from European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for the year 2019 for each Member State* (forthcoming).

Figure 3: extract from European Union Transaction Log 01.07.2021 (EEA ETS data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1>).

Figure 4: European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decisions on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the years 2013-2019 under the Effort Sharing Decision* ([Implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision \(europa.eu\)](#)). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2020* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.