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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Assessment of the final updated national energy and climate plan of Belgium

Introduction

This staff working document provides a detailed assessment of how the final updated national energy and climate plans (NECPs) have addressed the Commission recommendations on the draft updated NECPs.

This document includes an assessment of the Belgian plan only. Poland had not submitted its final plan when the document was finalised. The assessment of this final plan will be published in a separate staff working document from the Commission.

The assessment of the remaining 25 NECPs is included in the following documents: (i) the Commission staff working document accompanying the Communication 'EU-wide assessment of the final updated national energy and climate plans delivering the Union's 2030 energy and climate objectives'[1] of 28 May 2025, and (ii) the staff working document 'Assessment of the final updated national energy and climate plans of Estonia and Slovakia' of 22 September 2025[2].

This staff working document includes specific guidance for implementation of the plan submitted by Belgium. The general guidance included in the above-mentioned Communication also applies to this plan.

[1] SWD (2025) 140 final, accompanying Communication COM (2025) 274 final.
[2] SWD (2025) 282 final.

Belgium

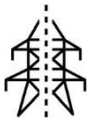
1 Overview of key objectives, targets and contributions in the final NECP

Table 1: Summary of key objectives, targets and contributions of Belgium's updated NECP

		2020	Progress based on latest available data	2030 national targets and contributions	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
	Binding target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared with 2005 under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) (%)		2023: -23.0%[3]	-47%	NECP: -42.7%. However, BE is expected to meet the 2030 target with ESR flexibilities.
	Binding target for additional net GHG removals under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)		2023: Reported net removals of -0.3 Mt CO_2 eq.	-0.3 Mt CO_2 eq. (additional removal target)	BE is expected to meet its target based on the latest projections: overachievement by -0.1 Mt CO_2 eq
	National target/contribution for renewable energy: Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy (%)	13% (SHARES) 13% (target)	2023: 14.7%	20.4%	BE contribution of 20.4% is significantly below the 33% required according to the formula set out in Annex II to the Governance Regulation[4].
	National contribution for energy efficiency:				
	Primary energy consumption	43.7 Mtoe	2023: 42.1 Mtoe	41.3 Mtoe	BE primary energy consumption contribution of 41.3 Mtoe is not in line with the EED recast Annex I formula result: 33.8 Mtoe (2020 EU Reference Scenario) or 34.7

[3] The ESR emissions in 2023 are based on the results of the comprehensive review that took place in 2025. The percentage reduction is compared with 2005 emissions as set out in Annex I to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2126. However, the final ESR emissions for 2021- 2025 will only be established in 2027 after a comprehensive review.

[4] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1.

					Mtoe (updated reference scenario 2030)
	Final energy consumption	32.5 Mtoe	2023: 31.3 Mtoe	29 Mtoe	BE final energy consumption contribution of 29 Mtoe corresponds to the corrected contribution for BE
	Level of electricity interconnectivity (%)	14.2%	13.5%	15%	BE is below the EU-wide interconnectivity target

Source: Eurostat, Belgium's final updated national energy and climate plan.

2 CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON DRAFT NECP UPDATE

In February 2024, the Commission published a thorough assessment of Belgium's draft updated NECP and provided recommendations[5] to be taken into account when preparing the final updated NECP. Belgium submitted its final updated NECP on 7 October 2025[6], more than 13 months after the deadline of 30 June 2024[7].

2.1 DECARBONISATION

Based on the projections available in the NECP, Belgium expects to decrease total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including LULUCF and excluding international aviation) by 41% in 2030 compared to 1990. The NECP refers to an agreement by Belgium's federal government aimed at aligning its actions with the goals of climate neutrality by 2050. Belgium does not provide GHG emissions projections beyond 2030.

2.1.1 Effort Sharing Regulation

Belgium has addressed recommendation 1. The final NECP provides sufficient information on how Belgium will meet its ESR target of a -47% cut in GHG emissions by 2030 compared with 2005.

The final plan provides updated projections that mark only a very slight improvement on the draft plan. These updated projections, show that the existing and planned policies and measures will lead to a decrease in GHG emissions of -42.7% in 2030 compared with 2005 which is 4.3 percentage points off Belgium's national ESR target. However, with the use of flexibilities (banking, but excluding the use of ETS-allowances and borrowing), Belgium expects to fulfil its ESR obligations in the With Additional Measures (WAM) scenario. In 2023, GHG emissions from ESR sectors represented 64% of the total in Belgium (expected to be 55% in 2030)[8], with transport projected to represent the largest share in 2030, closely followed by

[5] SWD (2024) 44 final and Commission Recommendation of 23 February 2024, C/2024/1195 final.
[6] Belgium subsequently submitted two corrigenda on 16 October and on 26 November 2025.
[7] Article 14(2) of Governance Regulation.
[8] Total GHG excluding LULUCF.

buildings. The WAM projected value for ESR in 2030 is roughly 13 percentage points below the With Existing Measures (WEM) scenario, which suggests that implementing the plan will require a significant effort and acceleration in reducing emissions compared with the past five-year trend.

The final plan includes few additional policies and measures compared with the draft but could benefit from a clearer description of their scope, timeline and, where possible, expected GHG reduction impact. The plan covers all ESR sectors.

As far as **transport** is concerned, the WAM projections describe a steep decrease in emissions in the period 2023-2030, with an annual percentage decrease in GHG emissions of -5.6% compared with -1.1% in the period 2015-2023.[9] In comparison with the WEM scenario, this requires an additional decrease of 6.6 $MtCO_2eq$, or. roughly 40% of the WEM. This will require a significant contribution by additional measures, including modal shift and electrification within and across all Belgian regions.

Belgium´s plan refers to the introduction of the Emissions Trading System for fuel combustion in buildings, road transport and additional sectors (ETS2). The WAM scenario projections for Flanders consider ETS2, but Wallonia´s WAM scenario projections do not appear to do so. It is also unclear how ETS2 is accounted for in the federal level WAM projections. The scenario projections do not quantify the impact of ETS2 on achieving the ESR target.

On **agriculture**, the plan does not provide sufficient detail on funding, the impact of policy measures, or how these contribute to the ESR target. Projections reflect a decrease in emissions from agriculture by about 21% in 2030 compared to 2005. This compares with rather stable GHG emissions from Belgian agriculture over the last 10 years[10].

2.1.2 LULUCF

Belgium addressed recommendation 3. The LULUCF sector in Belgium generates net removals, absorbing roughly 0.4% of country´s total GHG emissions in 2022. According to the LULUCF Regulation, Belgium must improve its net removals by -0.3 Mt CO2eq in 2030 compared with its yearly average in the 2016-2018 reference period. Belgium projects (WAM) to overachieve this target by -0.1 Mt CO2eq in 2030.

Belgium´s final plan provides only partial information on how public funding (CAP and State aid) and private financing, through carbon farming schemes, are used to reach the LULUCF target. The plan also lacks information on the status of and progress made in ensuring higher tier levels and geographically explicit datasets.

2.1.3 Carbon Capture and Storage

Belgium has addressed recommendation 2. The plan provides a strategy on carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and contains an assessment of the expected availability of transport capacity. Belgium is targeting an annual capture capacity of 5 million tonnes per annum by 2030. In particular, the plan identifies the sources of CO_2 emissions that are planned

[9] Compound annual growth rate.
[10] Baromètre de la transition : Où en est la Belgique dans sa transition vers la neutralité climatique en 2050?

to be captured, namely chemicals, cement, lime, glass, iron, steel, aluminium, pulp, paper, refineries, and waste incineration. Fossil fuel power plants and biomethane plants are identified as another source of CO_2 emissions that could potentially be captured. No CO_2 injection potential is identified, but Wallonia plans to analyse a potential CO_2 storage project.

2.1.4 Adaptation

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 4. The final updated NECP, while slightly more ambitious than the draft, only partially incorporates relevant adaptation policies and measures in the relevant dimensions of the Energy Union. The final plan includes several references to adaptation, but they are mostly procedural and lack specific goals. Nonetheless, the climate adaptation aspects of decarbonisation, and especially carbon sequestration through LULUCF, are addressed properly.

The NECP does not identify climate-related risks extensively, nor does it refer to climate vulnerabilities identified in the National Adaptation Plan. Only some climate vulnerabilities and risks that could make it harder to achieve the national objectives, targets and contributions are mentioned in the context of the decarbonisation and energy efficiency dimensions. Risks associated with floods have not been considered. Moreover, the identified impacts are not quantified, and measures to remedy them are described in quite generic terms. On the positive side, the plan mentions the preservation of water resources as being necessary to achieve the objectives of reducing GHG emissions. The related actions set out in the plan, although generic, aim to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure, the effectiveness of planning, and the management of water resources.

Belgium's final NECP identifies the same adaptation goals as its draft updated NECP from 2023, and these adaptation goals remain non/ quantifiable. The nature-based solutions proposed are insufficient, as they remain limited in terms of their impact on reducing the risks identified. The approach to address the investment gap is also insufficient as it is not sustained over time.

The plan only addresses partially the consequences of climate change on future water availability and its implications for the energy sector. It lacks a comprehensive forward-looking assessment of future water demand and supply at national scale, in line with expected climate warming trajectories. It does not adequately address any conflicts between different water-using sectors that may emerge. The plan mentions major actions undertaken by Flanders to deal with future water issues in relation to climate change, such as: (i) the adoption of a new rainwater regulation; (ii) and actions to reduce land take in floodplains and increase water retention (including by restoring wetlands). The Brussels-Capital region pays special attention to the improvement of soil health to increase resilience to climate change.

2.1.5 Fossil Fuels

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 19. The plan includes an overview of fossil fuel subsidies alongside information on the expected phase- out for the Walloon and Flemish region. However, the plan does not contain a detailed overview of timelines and related measures at all government levels for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

2.2 RENEWABLES

Belgium has not addressed recommendation 5. Belgium does not raise its national contribution to achieve a share of renewable energy sources of at least 33% as a contribution to the Union's binding renewable energy target for 2030 laid down in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (the 'revised RED II')[11] in line with the formula in Annex II to the Governance Regulation. The national contribution for 2030 has even been lowered to 20.4%, compared the share of renewable energy sources of 21.7% included in the draft NECP of 2023, based on the WAM scenario. The updated trajectory for achieving this contribution is outlined in Belgium's final plan, but it falls short of the trajectory calculated in line with the EU's 2030 renewable energy target.

Belgium has not addressed recommendation 6. Belgium does not provide an estimated trajectory or long-term plan for the deployment of renewable energy technologies over the next 10 years, with an outlook to 2040. The plan does not include an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technologies by 2030 to contribute to the indicative 5% target for these technologies in line with the revised RED II, nor does it determine a specific target to contribute to the indicative sub-target in buildings for 2030. The average annual increase in the share of renewable heating and cooling indicated by Belgium does not meet the binding targets in heating and cooling for 2021-2025. The plan also does not contain the indicative target to achieve the top-ups of Annex IA to the revised RED II. Belgium does not include the specific targets to contribute to the indicative sub-target in industry for 2030 and to the binding target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) in industry by 2030. In most of these cases, the plan indicates that work is still ongoing to develop the targets.

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 7. The final NECP contains measures to promote hydrogen in industry and prepare for trade in renewable hydrogen. In particular, Flanders is drawing up an action plan on RFNBO use in industry and Wallonia is developing a hydrogen strategy. The federal level of the Belgian government will progressively develop interconnections for hydrogen transport with neighbouring countries. Flanders is studying the possibility of designating renewables acceleration areas, while Wallonia indicates that work has started on mapping the areas necessary to meet the NECP targets and to define renewables acceleration areas.

Belgium has not addressed recommendation 8. The final NECP does not include estimated trajectories for the supply of forest biomass by feedstock and origin, differentiating between domestic production and imports. In addition, Belgium has not assessed the domestic supply of forest biomass for energy purposes in 2021-2030 in accordance with the strengthened sustainability criteria of the revised RED II. The final Belgium plan also does not provide an assessment of the compatibility of the projected use of forest biomass for energy production with Belgium's obligations under the revised LULUCF Regulation, particularly for 2026-2030, together with national measures and policies to ensure such compatibility. In addition, Belgium's plan does not set concrete targets to promote the sustainable production of biomethane.

[11] Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of energy from renewable sources, as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 9. The plan provides some information on the procedural steps leading to the adoption of some of the legislative and non-legislative policies and measures aimed at transposing and implementing the provisions of the revised RED II, in some of the federal entities (e.g. for permitting provisions in Wallonia).

2.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIMENSION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 10. The plan includes an indicative national contribution of 29 Mtoe to the Union's binding final energy consumption target for 2030. This contribution is in line with the corrected indicative national contribution that the Commission submitted to Belgium in March 2024 under Article 4(5) of Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency ("EED recast").

Belgium's final plan provides an indicative national contribution of 41.3 Mtoe to the Union's indicative primary energy consumption target for 2030. However, this contribution is not in line with Article 4 of the EED recast. There is still a gap of 22.19% compared with the indicative results of the 2020 Reference Scenario, and a gap of 19.12% compared with the indicative results of the updated 2020 Reference Scenario.

The Belgian plan also does not include the reductions per year to be achieved by all public bodies, and it does not provide the disaggregation by sector as required by Article 5 of the EED recast. Belgium does not report the total floor area of heated and cooled buildings owned by public bodies to be renovated yearly, nor the corresponding yearly energy savings to be achieved as required by Article 6.[12] Belgium states that it has opted for the alternative approach.[13] However, the plan does set out policies and measures to: (i)reduce energy consumption in public bodies and (ii) renovate public buildings.

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 11. Belgium's plan sets out policies and measures to achieve the national contributions on energy efficiency, but it does not quantify the expected energy savings nor the contribution for each of the reported energy efficiency measures. The plan specifies how the principle "energy efficiency first" will be implemented but it does not mention any measure for monitoring its implementation.

Belgium sets out appropriate policies and measures to achieve the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings by 2030, and it partially quantifies the energy savings from the reported energy efficiency measures to ensure that the cumulative target is achieved. The plan includes a quantification of savings from energy efficiency measures targeting energy poverty.

The plan describes robust financing programmes and support schemes to promote energy efficiency, including financial instruments and public guarantees, capable of mobilising private investments and additional co-financing. It specifies existing policy measures to promote the uptake of lending products and innovative financing schemes to promote energy efficiency (such as energy performance contracts, Energy Service Companies and third-party financing).

[12] There are partial figures from some regions only.

[13] Either mentioned explicitly or assumed based on the reporting, depending on the region.

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 12. Belgium's plan does not include an updated ambition level to both: (i) ensure a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised national building stock by 2050 and to (ii) transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050. It sets intermediate milestones for energy savings in buildings either for 2030 or 2040, differentiated by region and sector. The milestones for renovation include non-residential and residential buildings. Belgium provides energy savings milestones for the building stock and details the impact in terms of energy savings of each new measure put forward.

The plan includes[14] some information on related measures for buildings in terms of funding and costs as well as energy savings. Belgium's final plan also provides specific information on policies and measures in place in different regions, addressing: (i) deep renovation – with a specific focus on the worst-performing buildings and vulnerable consumers; and (ii)as the decarbonisation of heating and installation of renewables in buildings.

2.4 ENERGY SECURITY DIMENSION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 13. For the **gas sector,** the final plan provides further details about the measures planned to pursue the diversification of its gas supply and to continue encouraging a reduction in gas demand towards 2030. According to the quantitative annexes, the Belgium's gross inland consumption of gas is expected to remain quite stable, increasing from 15 Mtoe in 2020 to 17 Mtoe by 2030, before falling back to 15 Mtoe by 2040 (WAM scenario).

For electricity, the plan highlights the decision to extend the operation of the Tihange 3 and Doel 4 nuclear reactors by 10 years and the continuous monitoring of electricity generation capacity. The final NECP states that the Belgium's Federal Government will ensure the long-term supply of nuclear fuels, with the objective of minimizing both the use of raw materials and quantities of highly radioactive waste. However, the final NECP does not provide details of how diversification and long-term supply will be achieved. The federal government plans to support the development, construction and commissioning of the first small modular reactors (SMRs) in Belgium's plan. The final NECP provides information on research activities related to the fuel cycle, SMRs and waste management. Lastly, Belgium emphasises the role of electricity storage to improve flexibility but does not clarify objectives and measures for its deployment. Therefore, the NECP does not fully address this recommendation.

For the oil sector, the final plan accommodated some of the Commission's recommendations, including the provision of long-term projection of liquid fuel consumption post 2030. However, the plan does not assess the adequacy of Belgium's oil infrastructure (refineries, pipelines, oil stocks) in the long run with the expected drop on oil demand and the move to lower-carbon alternatives.

2.5 INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET DIMENSION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 14. The plan does not provide clear targets for demand response to improve the flexibility of the energy system. The Walloon and

[14] Differences between measures and regions are noted.

Flemish regions describe initiatives that aim at further developing demand response and flexibility resources at local level, but they do not refer to clear targets. The federal level and Brussels region do not mention the role that demand response will play in supporting their flexibility needs nor any initiative to develop it further.

The plan includes a limited description of how Belgium intends to facilitate energy system integration in the context of Article 20a of the revised RED II, namely, fiscal measures planned by the federal level to incentivise bi-directional charging stations.

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 15. The plan includes further details of existing and potential measures at federal and regional levels to address energy poverty but does not provide sufficient detail of financial resources from the perspective of both social policy and structural energy measures. However, there is still no specific measurable target for the reduction of energy poverty, as required by the Governance Regulation and considering Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407[15].

2.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 16. The plan includes a comprehensive approach to research, innovation and competitiveness. However, it does not include targets to support research, innovation and competitiveness specifically in clean energy technologies, setting out a pathway to 2030 and beyond. The plan outlines measures to promote the development of net-zero projects, including those relevant for the energy intensive industries. The plan also describes how Belgium will ensure a predictable and simplified regulatory framework for permitting procedures for wind and solar technologies, but not for all relevant clean technologies. The plan does not specify how access to national funding will be simplified where needed. In addition, the plan does not include information on policies and measures to develop clean energy-related skills for workers. The plan partially describes policies to facilitate resilient and sustainable supply chains for key net-zero components and equipment, in particular for the supply of critical materials.

2.7 FINANCING THE ENERGY AND CLIMATE TRANSITION

Belgium has not addressed recommendation 17. The plan does not present a comprehensive, internally consistent assessment of Belgium's investment needs for the energy and climate transition. There are no federal-level estimates, while regional estimates are limited, incomplete and not aligned. The plan states that Belgium's federal and regional governments will launch a joint exercise to estimate the investments required to implement the NECP.

There are general references in the plan to funding and financing mechanisms including at EU and regional level, but these references contain only limited information. The implementation of policies and measures is not linked to specific budgets, which highlights the need for a detailed analysis of the implementation costs[16] to estimate the investment gap.

[15] Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407 of 20 October 2023 on energy poverty (OJ L, 2023/2407, 23.10.2023)

[16] Pages 763 to 764 of the Belgian final updated NECP.

Belgium has not addressed the recommendation to provide a robust assessment of the macroeconomic impact of the planned policies and measures.

2.8 JUST TRANSITION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 21. The plan analyses the expected impact on employment and skills of the climate and energy transition for the Walloon region, providing qualitative details on job creation and labour redeployment, in particular for construction, transport and renewable energy. The plan does not include a similar analysis for the Brussels and Flemish regions in sufficient detail. While the plan includes several policies and measures to support employment, skills and gender equality in the context of the transition, the final updated NECP does not detail the resources devoted to supporting a just transition.

The plan provides an inadequate analytical basis for the preparation of the social climate plan, such as information on the estimated impact of ETS2 and the identification of vulnerable groups. The plan also does not explain for the Brussels and Walloon regions how the policy framework identified in the NECP will contribute to the preparation of Belgium's social climate plan, nor how consistency between the two plans will be ensured.

2.9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 22. For the updated NECP, 300 experts participated in roundtables, culminating in more than 60 recommendations in 2022. Moreover, a national public consultation was organised to assess a limited common part of the final NECP from 5 February to 3 March 2024 (1560 valid responses were registered). In addition, each region of Belgium carried out its own participatory process during the preparation of the plan. The consultations were organised at different times with targeted stakeholders and in some cases: (i)dialogue bodies (which met periodically); (ii) panels of experts on energy and climate, (iii) member of the public; and (iv) groups of young people. The consultations were conducted online or through online questionnaires or public surveys,[17]or via an independent agent[18]. These consultations were not always specifically focused on the NECP, but rather on the underlying policies and measures set out in the NECP.

The plan includes several references to summaries of the consultations which are scattered over various websites and formats. It does not describe how the final plan incorporates the inputs and changes suggested from stakeholders, nor does it explain why certain inputs were not included in the plan.

2.10 REGIONAL COOPERATION

Belgium has partially addressed recommendation 23. The final updated NECP does not further address how Belgium plans to expand the already good framework for cooperation with other Member States in line with Article 9 of Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

[17] From January to June 2024 in Flanders.
[18] For Region Wallon.

Belgium does not provide further information on the efforts to sign the five mandatory bilateral solidarity arrangements for the security of gas supply with its neighbours (Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Netherlands), or progress or new efforts to be undertaken in the area of regional cooperation.

2.11 ANALYTICAL BASIS

Belgium has addressed recommendation 20. The plan provides a description of the analytical framework with projections until 2030. The plan covers all dimensions of the Energy Union, incorporating economic and social impacts.

The plan describes in sufficient detail the methodologies used for the economic impact assessment.

2.12 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT, COHERENCE AND INTERACTION WITH OTHER PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND POLICIES

Belgium has addressed recommendation 18. The final updated NECP for Belgium addresses well the Commission's recommendation in this area and covers sufficiently the main reforms and investments of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) that contribute to implementing the objectives, targets and contributions. Nevertheless, many of the investments and reforms have not been adequately recognized as financed from the RRP and REPowerEU. Some measures included in the final updated NECP are less ambitious than those in the RRP, for example the "greening the company car fleet" reform which re-introduces a transitionary tax incentive for hybrid company cars in 2027, as opposed to the reform under RRP which limited the tax incentive to zero-emission company cars from 2026 onwards.

3 GUIDANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN

The Commission encourages Belgium to ensure a timely and complete implementation of the final updated NECP. Belgium should pay particular attention to the elements listed below:

- On the **ESR**, implement in a timely manner the additional policies proposed in the plan as, while Belgium is projected to meet its 2030 target with the use of flexibilities, a significant part of the emissions reduction is driven by measures that are not yet fully in place.
- Closely monitor the impacts of the policies included in the plan on emission reductions under the ESR in particular for the **transport sector**. Implement proposed initiatives to both: (i) improve multimodal mobility systems that reduce reliance on individual car trips; and (ii) facilitate modal shifts to cleaner transport modes, including active mobility and rail and inland navigation. Incentivize the electrification of logistics and passenger vehicles where road transport is necessary.
- On **climate adaptation**, ensure that the relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks are addressed as regards the achievement – in the various dimensions of the Energy Union – of: (i) national objectives, targets and contributions; and (ii) policies and measures. This could be done, in part by ensuring that the upcoming national climate adaptation plan properly addresses the results of the Belgian Climate & Environmental Risk

Assessment (BCRA), presented in November 2025 by the Climate Risk Assessment Centre (CERAC), through additional adaptation policies and measures.

- Develop a roadmap detailing the specific measures that will be taken and the timeline for the **phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies**.
- To facilitate a **just energy transition**, quantify the reductions it expects to make in energy poverty in line with the Governance Regulation.
- Put in place measures to achieve the higher ambition for **the deployment of renewables** by 2030 that aligns with the EU's collective target for renewable energy. Draw up a favourable framework to support **renewables-based electrification** across sectors, increase awareness amongst the public and companies about financing possibilities and the system benefits of renewable energy technologies, energy storage and demand response measures. Promote the deployment of **innovative renewable energy technologies** to help achieve the indicative target of 5% by 2030 under the revised RED II. Develop a strategy to significantly increase the acceptance of wind power, involving local communities and considering biodiversity.
- On **energy efficiency**, implement measures to achieve the higher ambition for energy efficiency by 2030 for primary energy consumption.
- On **buildings**, set a clear and updated ambition level through intermediate milestones for both 2030 and 2040 across all regions and sectors. Ensure long-term financial support mechanisms in this area at both federal and regional levels. Further promote the **electrification** of heating and the roll-out of heat pumps by addressing the unbalanced electricity-to-gas-price ratio
- On **research, innovation and competitiveness**, continue to strengthen its support for and provide more concrete targets on R&I for clean energy technologies, including funding and ensure cooperation and consistency with the European strategic energy technology Plan to support development of innovative technologies and industries.