

Low carbon scenarios for Wallonia in 2050

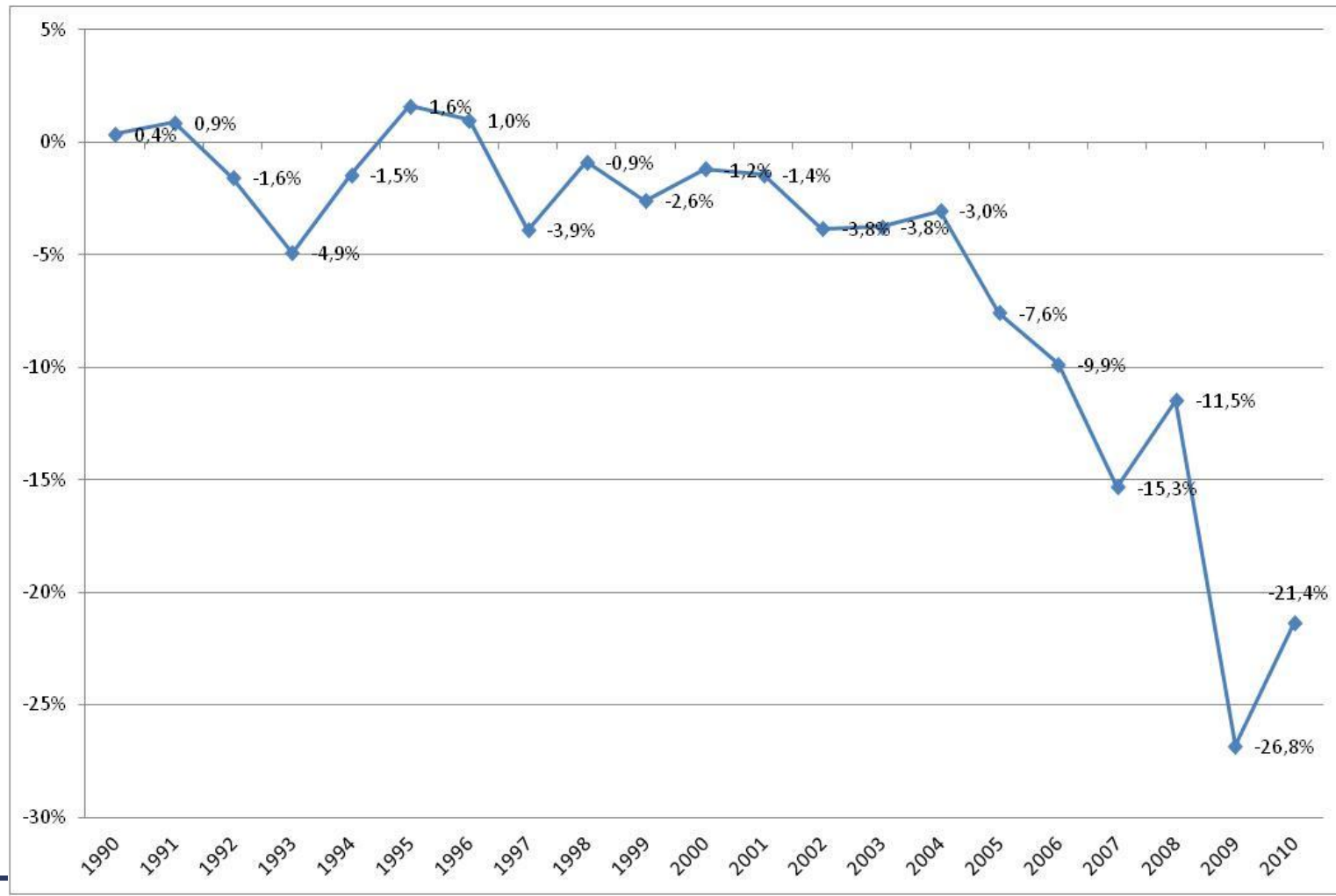
Philippe Henry

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Thursday November 29th— DOHA

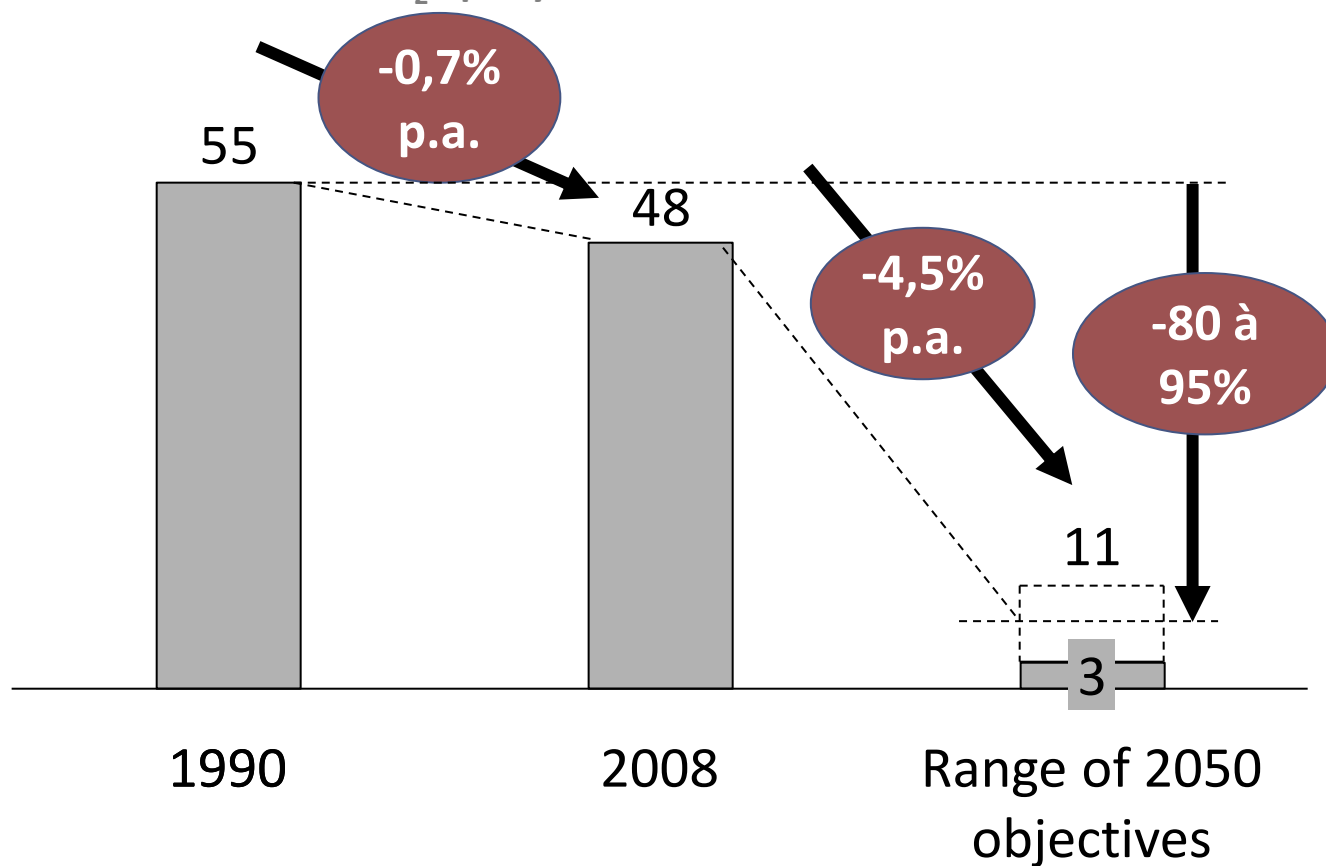
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GHG Emissions (% 1990 level)



Wallonia needs to massively increase its yearly GHG reduction pace in order to reach 80-95% objectives in 2050

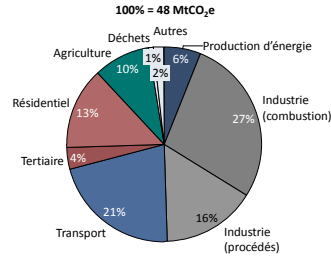
GHG emissions in Wallonia, MtCO₂e per year



A stakeholders-based approach was used to develop low carbon scenarios

1 "Bottom-up" study by sector of potential GHG reductions

Emissions de GES en Wallonie, 2008, %

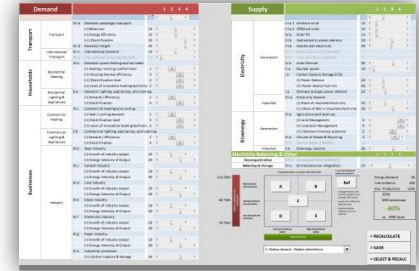


2 Test each sector with external experts

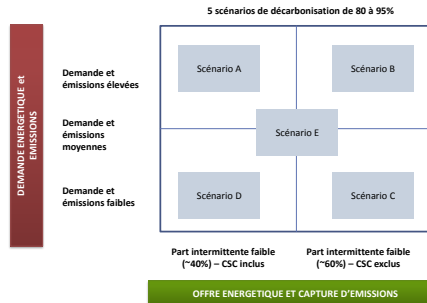
Workshops by sector with external experts

Discussions with international experts

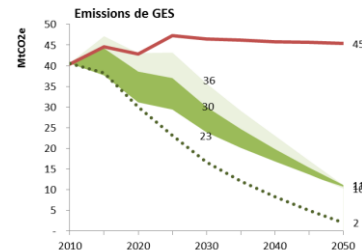
3 Adapt the DECC model to regional data and improve it



4 Define and model various scenarios



5 Detail the implications for these scenarios



6 Review conclusions with the Steering and Expert Committees

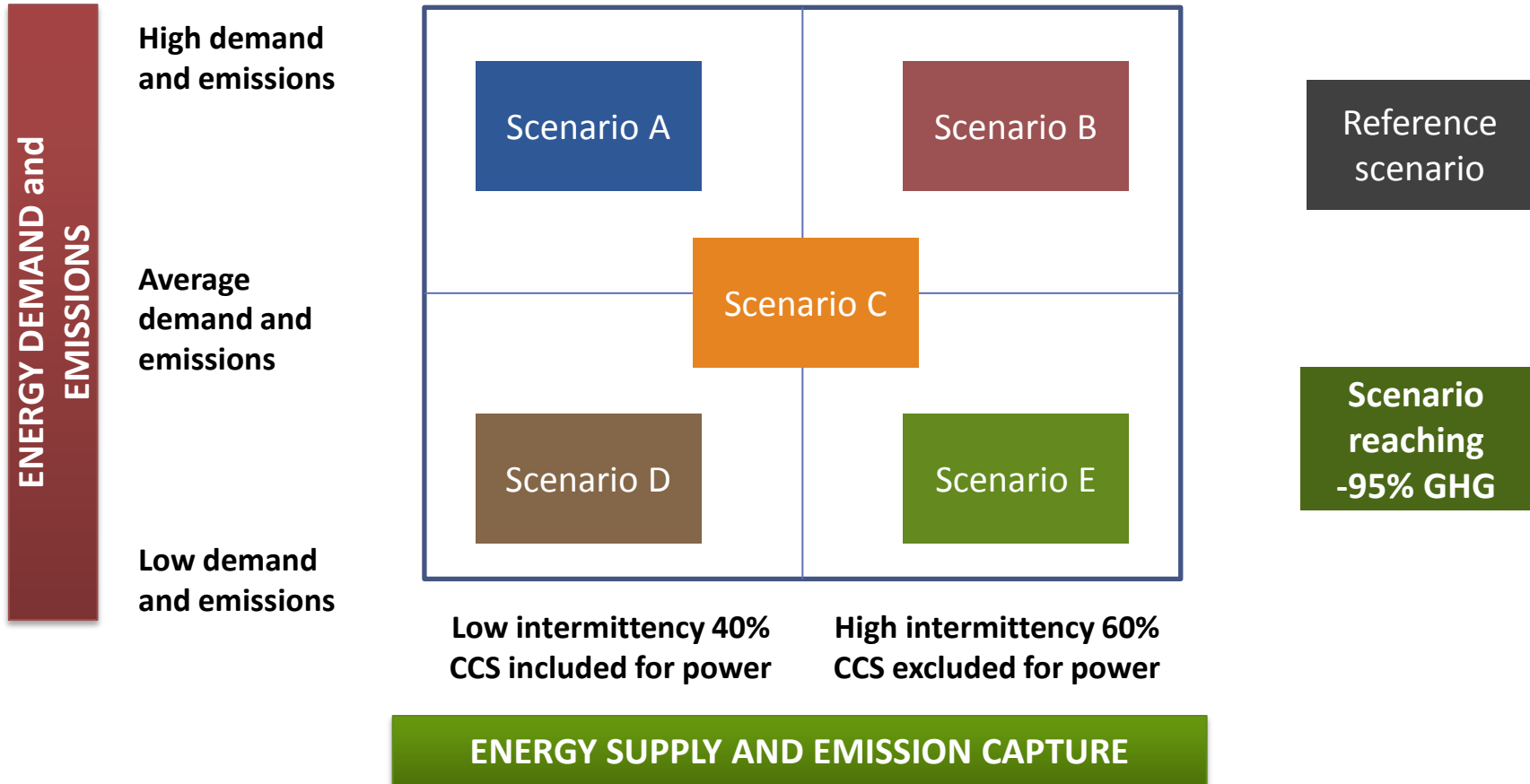
Walloon administration

Industry

Civil organisations

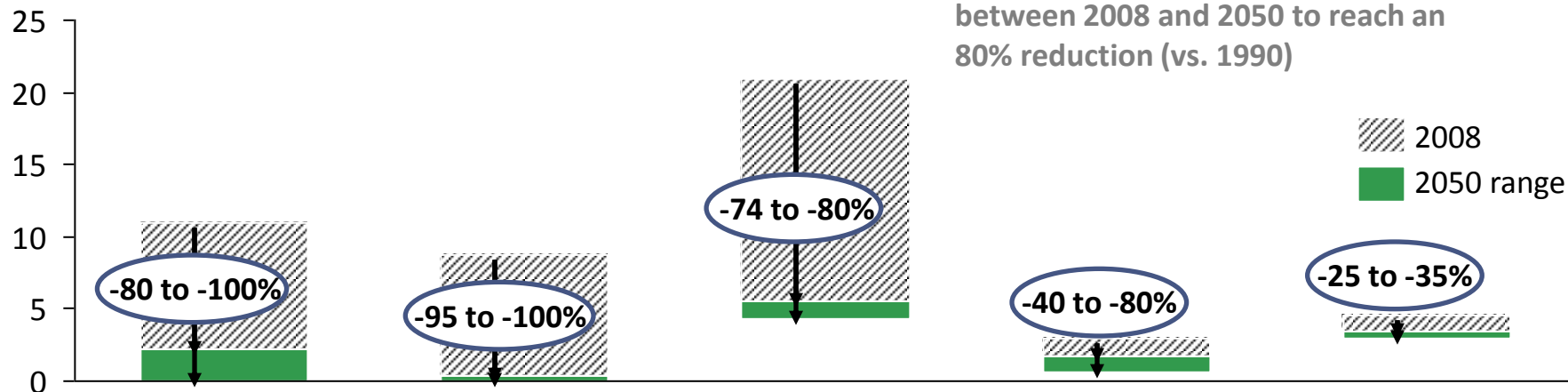
Academics

Several scenarios allow to reach 80% reduction combining various levels of the key parameters



It is technically possible to reach 80% GHG reduction in 2050

Emissions by sector in Wallonia, MtCO₂e per year



Required reduction ranges by sector between 2008 and 2050 to reach an 80% reduction (vs. 1990)

2008

2050 range

Transport



Sectors with large energy efficiency and electrification potential

Buildings



Industry



Energy efficiency potential, but CCS required to reach very large reductions

Energy production

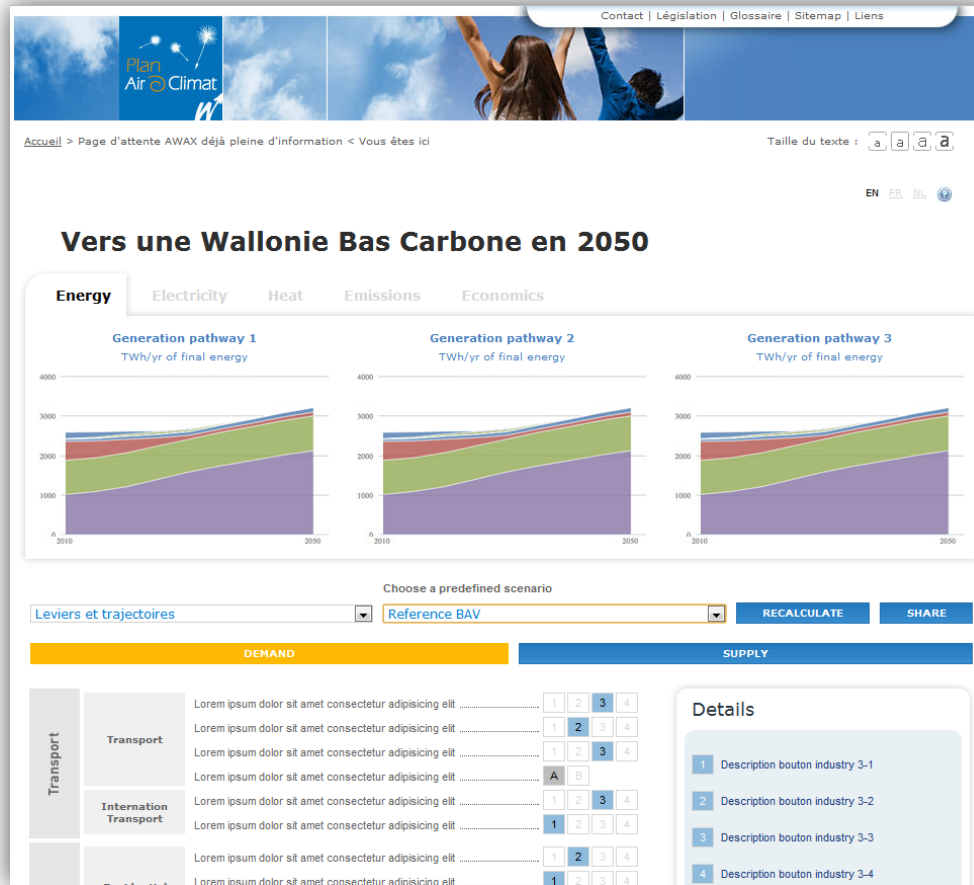


Current 75% nuclear production replaced in all scenarios

Agriculture

Limited technological alternatives, behavior changes required

Wallonia wants to increase stakeholders involvement



<http://www.wbc2050.be>

Key messages

1. A **shared LT vision** should be determined
2. All actors have a constructive role to play
3. **Various low carbon** pathways with different options/levers/technology mixes allow the reduction of 80 to 95% of GHG
4. Building a low-carbon society requires a **paradigm shift**
 - Behaviour (e.g. transport modal switch, heating in buildings)
 - Investments in efficiency and processes
 - Switches in energy supply
5. Reducing energy demand is **imperative**. It does not necessarily imply reduction in comfort
6. Financing is **key**: up front investment will be balanced by later savings
7. “Wallonia: growing well-being and low carbon leadership”. It creates **opportunities** when risks are well addressed
8. New **technology** could accelerate the transition
 - Low carbon **innovation and R&D** should be strengthened
 - **Not** limited to technology: also societal organization.

Thank you.

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