

SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The use of energy from renewable sources (RE) makes it possible to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and thus reduce energy dependency while limiting environmental pressures, particularly those related to emissions of air pollutants.

A growing share of renewable energy in final consumption

In 2014, the share of RE represented 10.7% of gross final energy consumption as defined by Directive 2009/28/EC. The Walloon trajectory is forecast to reach 13% by 2020 and 20% by 2030¹. This share has been growing steadily since 2000, both thanks to the increase in energy production from renewable sources, which more than tripled between 2000 and 2014, and also because of lower energy consumption².

Strong growth of solar and wind energy

The gross final consumption of RE was 12,832 GWh in 2014. Heat production was the main component of this (7,666 GWh). It more than doubled between 2000 and 2014, but the mix of renewable energy used for its production changed little, most of it (94% in 2014) being derived from solid biomass (wood heating, plant and animal by-products, alternative fuels). Renewable electricity production experienced significant changes between 2000 and 2014, both in terms of volume (559 GWh in 2000 compared to 3,692 GWh in 2014) and the development of new production methods³. As such, wind energy and photovoltaics, both almost non-existent in 2000 (1.2 GWh), developed significantly from 2005 and 2010. Wind and solar energy accounted for more than half of the energy sources for renewable electricity

generation in 2014 (2,030 GWh). Finally, the use of RE in transport increased over the period 2000 - 2014, mainly due to road biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel). However, it only represented 1,474 GWh in 2014.

Continuing the development of renewables

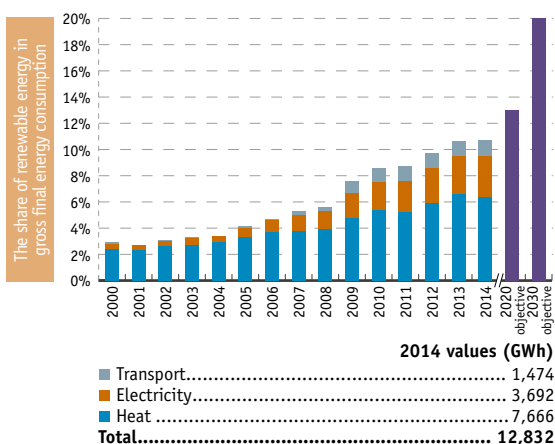
The Walloon authorities have implemented various tools to monitor and support the development of renewable energies (green certificates, financial aid, etc.). These will be optimised and strengthened, particularly for the biomass sector, as part of the Air Climate Energy Plan 2016-2022 (*Plan air climat énergie 2016-2022*)⁴ and the Walloon "Biomass-energy" strategy⁵. They aim to achieve the various objectives, including the binding objective stemming from the regional Burden Sharing⁶ of the Belgian target of 13% renewable energy by 2020.

^[1] Objectives defined by the Walloon Government as part of the green certificates policy (Walloon Government Decree of 30/11/2006 as amended). Wallonia is also committed to the Belgian objective of 13% of RE by 2020 by undertaking to reach 1.277 Mtoe (about 14,850 GWh) of RE by this deadline. | ^[2] → ENER 2 | ^[3] → Map 15 | ^[4] → AIR Focus 3 |

^[5] Recommendations for developing a Walloon "Biomass-energy" strategy, document approved by the Walloon Government on 21/04/2016 |

^[6] Political agreement on intra-Belgian Burden Sharing of 04/12/2015

Fig. ENER 4-1 Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy* in Wallonia



* 2000 to 2014 data according to Directive 2009/28/EC, 2020 and 2030 objectives resulting from the trajectory decided by the Walloon Government in the context of the green certificates policy (Walloon Government Decree of 30/11/2006 as amended)

Fig. ENER 4-2 Renewable gross final electricity production in Wallonia

