

## ***2.1. The ten year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns***

### ***2.1.1. Concrete actions taken and specific progress made in implementation***

Concrete actions taken and progress made in implementation have been identified on the basis of the table proposed in the CSD guidelines in order to structure the information delivered in this report. After a first description of the institutional and policy framework in each federal entity (1.1), the main actions that have been implemented in the federal entities are described in the table on cross-sectoral policies (1.2) and in the table on sectoral policies (1.3).

#### *a) Institutional and policy framework*

A working group on sustainable consumption and production patterns was set up in January 2001 within the Belgian Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy. This working group is composed of representatives of the federal and regional administrations in order to prepare the Belgian position on European and international policies on sustainable consumption and production patterns (SCPP).

Policies and measures on SCPP have been developed within the federal entities in accordance with the division of responsibilities. There is yet no action plan on sustainable consumption and production patterns in the Belgian federal entities, but policies and measures have been prepared and implemented either within the sustainable development framework, or within the regional development plans as explained hereunder.

#### *Federal level*

The federal reports and plans elaborated in the framework of the Federal strategy for sustainable development has drawn great attention on the need to change unsustainable C&P patterns since 1999. The fourth Federal report on sustainable development published in 1997 presents in particular 2 sustainable development scenarios for 2050 where changing consumption and production patterns are the central themes with food and transport. The two Federal plans on sustainable development (2000-2004 and 2004-2009) include several actions to change unsustainable C&P patterns.

In 2008, the Belgian federal Minister for Climate and Energy in charge of sustainable development launched the "Spring of the environment" in order to define concrete actions involving the various federal entities. One of the key topics was sustainable C&P patterns. Decisions were taken to strengthen actions on environmental information on products, voluntary labels, advertising, supply of environmentally friendly products...

([http://www.printempsdelenvironnement.be/FR/le\\_printemps](http://www.printempsdelenvironnement.be/FR/le_printemps)).

#### *Flemish Region*

Flanders created the first Flemish strategy for sustainable development adopted by the Flemish government in 2006. Since the ratification and promulgation of the Flemish Parliament Act for the promotion of sustainable development on 18 July 2008, Flanders now has a legal basis, just like the federal government, which guarantees continuity in the sustainable development policy. On the

basis of this Act on sustainable development, 12 thematic projects will be executed. One of those projects is sustainable consumption and production.

Aiming to set the right example, the Flemish Government is committed to achieving 100% Sustainable Public Procurement by 2020 ([www.vlaanderen.be/duurzameontwikkeling](http://www.vlaanderen.be/duurzameontwikkeling)) by the adoption of a Flemish action plan for sustainable public procurement (5/06/2009).

The Flemish government, in collaboration with businesses, ngo's and civil society, has set up the project 'Flanders in action'. The goal is to have Flanders belonging to the five top regions in Europe by 2020 ([www.vlaandereninactie.be](http://www.vlaandereninactie.be)).

### *Walloon Region*

The Plan Marshall is the revival plan developed for the Walloon economy. It is based on a combination of training, research and development and territorial management. The goals are to incorporate Wallonia into the energy revolution and to be more attractive (<http://www.wallonie.be/servlet/Repository/Dans+rubrique+Plan+Marshall.pdf?ID=44391>). The willingness to "green" the production and consumption patterns in the Walloon Region is increasing, with the recognition of the positive consequences on the environment, people's welfare and the region's competitiveness. That's why one of the three working themes of the Walloon Plan Marshall 2.0 is entitled Creating activity and employment through companies, research and development and one of its two transversal axes is Incorporating Wallonia in the energy revolution (considering that the environmental challenge is an opportunity).

In this perspective, the Walloon Region has developed different transversal plans (Air-Climate Plan, Energy Management Plan,...) and taken legislative measures (New Forest Code, Fiscal decree,...) which will guide this reorientation. One of the main features of it is the Decree allowing the inclusion of ethic, social and ecological specifications in public procurement.

### *Region of Brussels-Capital*

The regional plan of development of Brussels-Capital constitutes the basic framework of development of the regional actions as regards sustainable development. This plan (September 2, 2002) covers all the matters for which the Region has competences or which contribute to its development: housing, economy, employment, mobility, environment, safety, research, inheritance, tourism, trade, culture, social policy. Sustainable development constitutes the basic objective of the implementation of this plan.

It is within this general framework that the Region of Brussels-Capital develops many projects in favour of sustainable development. They relate to the companies, administrations, households, schools. The realization of the local Diaries 21, the promotion of the sustainable food and the calculation of an ecological print of the economic activities of the region constitute the priorities recently identified by the Region of Brussels Capital as regards sustainable development. Many contacts with professionals also made it possible to set up structures of stimulation of the economy of Brussels in relation to the Contract for the Economy and Employment.

b) Current priorities in cross-sectoral policies

Regarding cross-sectoral policies, various instruments have been used in the federal entities to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns. Four policies have actually received specific focus in almost all federal entities: better access to sustainable products and services for all, development of labels and eco-labels, use of public procurement policies as well as corporate social responsibility policies.

POLICY INSTRUMENTS	
<b>General policy instruments</b>	
- Taxes, subsidies	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <p>Tax deductions and subsidies have been granted for part of the cost of investments in energy efficiency (including the use of renewable energy resources). Those investments cover, for example, heat pump, roof insulation, thermostatic valves or time regulated thermostats, energy efficient lighting systems, passive houses. An evaluation of the potential CO2 reduction emission has been conducted.</p>
- Preferential tariffs and trade policies (including fair trade)	
- Economic instruments	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <p>On 20 February 2009, the National Labour Council concluded a collective agreement on green jobs. It is a wage premium, provided under certain conditions and with social tax exemption for environmentally-friendly and sustainable – so-called ‘green’ – consumer goods. List of green products: <a href="http://www.cnt-nar.be/CCT-ORIG/cct-098%20(20.02.2009).pdf">http://www.cnt-nar.be/CCT-ORIG/cct-098%20(20.02.2009).pdf</a></p> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <p>Development and use of tradable certificates for manure treatment, for green electricity production, for green building, for green transport, for green agriculture.</p>
- Tax reform	
- Consumer protection policies	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <p>Actualisation and strengthening of the code on ecological advertising by the Consumer Protection Agency.</p>
- Polluter-pays principle	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <p>Taxes for water pollution, groundwater extraction, waste incineration and landfill.</p> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <p>Taxes for water pollution, groundwater extraction, waste incineration and landfill.</p>

	<p>- Compulsory take back of some kinds of waste by the producer:  (<a href="http://www.ucm.be/ucm/ewcm.nsf/_/BF772AFD7AD0C704C1256F09002F7251?o">http://www.ucm.be/ucm/ewcm.nsf/_/BF772AFD7AD0C704C1256F09002F7251?o</a>)</p> <p>- Strengthening of the "polluter-pays" principle (Fiscal decree 22/03/07) through new taxes on hazardous wastes.</p>
- Integrated product policies	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <p>Two Actions plans were approved in 2009 : “ Federal contribution in the strike against an integrated product policy”</p>
R&D policies	<p><u>Federal level:</u> The 2001-2005 scientific support plan for a sustainable development specific part on "Sustainable production and consumption patterns" and financed several research projects (<a href="http://www.belspo.be/belspo/fedra/prog.asp?l=en&amp;COD=CP">http://www.belspo.be/belspo/fedra/prog.asp?l=en&amp;COD=CP</a>).</p>
- Others: integrated multifactor and participatory processes	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <p>Two networks for multi-actor long term transition processes have been established where government participate and reflect on ways to develop policies and take actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLAN C is a network for managing whole material cycles. Specific teams are preparing closing material loops, replacing goods by services, raising awareness among the public.</li> <li>- Transition toward a sustainable living and building network, with concrete demonstration actions, sustainable building labels, information desks etc.</li> </ul>
- Others: universal design (for all people: with/ without disabilities or special needs)	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of standard accessibility rules to obtain a building permit. <a href="http://www.gelid.be">www.gelid.be</a></li> <li>- Development of a website regarding the accessibility of public buildings, premises <a href="http://www.toevla.be">www.toevla.be</a></li> </ul>
<b>Changing consumption patterns</b>	
- Access to basic services for all	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main conclusion of the sustainability test on 2 projects of Royal Decree regarding for new heating appliances was that the priority has to be given to guarantee a central warming systems (before isolation) in habitations of low incomes population (fuel poverty and energy efficiency. The possible re-certification of second-hand heating systems (for safety and environmental reasons) has to be evaluated.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to overcome the loss of purchasing power, one of the 12 special measures of the Walloon Government is a decrease of the price of public transports.</li> </ul>
- Access to sustainable products and services	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p>

for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Fund for the Reduction of the Global Energy Cost – FRGE is a public limited company created by the Belgian government in 2006 to reduce the energy invoices of low-income families and make homes more energy efficient. The FRGE has a capital of 250 million at its disposal, raised through the sale of private-market bonds and is offered to the public at large in the form of cheques for energy-saving measures in private homes</li> <li>- A study is actually conducted to evaluate if the use of fiscal, economic, technical and legal instruments is socially fair and to propose actions to reduce those inequities if necessary</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish region:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project ‘Energiesnoeiers’ (Energy Cutters) trains low skilled, unemployed people in energy saving modifications, especially for houses of people with low income</li> <li>- Incentives for investments in retrofitting buildings, especially of people with low income</li> </ul> <p><u>Region of Brussels-Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up of many communication campaigns since 2006, by using systematically television, radio, newspapers, events, etc). The goal is each time to raise awareness on a priority axis of the energy policy (for example, the campaign was focused on the premiums for the photovoltaic panels)</li> </ul>
- Public information <sup>1</sup>	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the climate websites (<a href="http://www.climat.be">www.climat.be</a>/<a href="http://www.klimaat.be">www.klimaat.be</a>), a section “in action” provides ideas for personal actions allowing to decrease energy consumption at 3 levels</li> <li>- The Climate Change Section offers subsidies to solution oriented public information campaigns with climate change related issues (<a href="http://www.climat.be">www.climat.be</a> / <a href="http://www.klimaat.be">www.klimaat.be</a>).</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of tool providing information on the environmental impact of buildings</li> <li>- Development of tool assessing the sustainability of buildings and districts(<a href="http://www.energie.be">www.energie.be</a>)</li> <li>- In each of the five provinces of Flanders, information desks give advice to citizens on energy saving, constructing or retrofitting their house. Information concerning sustainable development is also provided</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Energy desks/Guichets Energie</i>: 14 energy desks allow the public to get personal advice about energy (renewable energies, subsidies, ...) (<a href="http://energie.wallonie.be/fr/energie.html?IDC=6060&amp;IDD=11672">http://energie.wallonie.be/fr/energie.html?IDC=6060&amp;IDD=11672</a>)</li> </ul>
- Consumer information	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation (in 2006) of the websites <a href="http://www.energievreters.be">www.energievreters.be</a> / <a href="http://www.energivores.be">www.energivores.be</a>. It measures the energy performance of existing appliances/products available on the market, calculates not only the CO2 emissions and financial cost, but also the yearly savings, taking into account personal selection criteria, personal behavior, specific parameters and subsidies. An “energy-guzzlers campaign” has been launched to promote the websites. 500.000 visitors in 2,5 years.</li> <li>- Campaign over Indoor pollution in September 2009.</li> <li>- Information related to car emissions.</li> <li>- Launch of stakeholder consultation to obtain one recognised/standardised appliance energy based labelling</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Actions on education will be described in the section “common issues” of the reporting

	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trial project to stimulate the sales of environmentally friendly goods (<a href="http://www.nel.be">www.nel.be</a>)</li> </ul>
- Labeling, eco-labels	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Website on the European eco-label (<a href="http://www.ecolabel.be">www.ecolabel.be</a>) up to date and community</li> </ul> <p><u>Region of Brussels-Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support of voluntary steps towards eco management of private or public economic dynamics companies" since 1999. Candidate companies to the label are provided with information, training, framing: formations, tools, individual guidance and setting in network of the companies</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Fruitnet Label</i>: voluntary label of integrated production of apples and pears (25 criteria regarding weeding, pest fighting,...)</li> <li>- Certification of forests: <i>Pefc</i> and <i>Fsc</i> labels guaranteed that the management of forests respects social, productive and environmental functions. <i>Pefc</i> is the only label used in Wallonia. The Walloon forest area is certified <i>Pefc</i> (<a href="http://www.pefc.be/fr/default.asp">http://www.pefc.be/fr/default.asp</a>)</li> </ul>
- Consumer organizations	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Granting of the <i>eco-conso</i> network which promotes more sustainable consumption (<a href="http://www.ecoconso.be/">http://www.ecoconso.be/</a>)</li> </ul>
- Public procurement policies	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of a Belgian federal action plan on sustainable procurement (03/07/09)</li> <li>- Development of a sustainable procurement guide including sustainable criteria for goods and service groups (<a href="http://www.guidedesachatsdurables.be">www.guidedesachatsdurables.be</a>)</li> <li>- Review of the Belgian federal scheme for procurement of wood and wood products. The main criterion for wood is the compliance with sustainable forest management principles. This applies to products other than paper.</li> <li>- Adoption of environmental prescriptions for the public fleet. For each vehicle of the fleet, an ecological score is defined (Circulaire 307/5), calculated on the basis of CO2 and pollutants produced during the production of the fuels (<a href="http://www.ecoscore.be/">http://www.ecoscore.be/</a>)</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Adoption of a Flemish action plan on sustainable procurement (05/06/09)</a>. The plan aims to achieve sustainable public procurement by 2020.</li> <li>- Web application to help local authorities green their procurement, as well as to assess the social criteria. <a href="http://www.ovam.be/producttest">www.ovam.be/producttest</a>.</li> <li>- Development of a tool to assess the sustainability of the Flemish government's procurement selection criteria.</li> <li>- For the vehicles purchased by the Flemish government, ecological criteria are used in the selection process (circular DVO/BZ/P&amp;O/2008/11, <a href="http://www.ecoscore.be">www.ecoscore.be</a>)</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of a Decree allowing the inclusion of ethic, social and ecological clauses in public procurement requirements. For the time being, 4 thematic bills have been approved describing the requirements to be respected for public procurement of lubricants for hydraulic works, cars, exotic vehicles (<a href="http://gov.wallonie.be/IMG/pdf/CPGW080717B.pdf">http://gov.wallonie.be/IMG/pdf/CPGW080717B.pdf</a>)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ecoscore of new vehicles bought by Walloon Regional authorities will be taken into account in public procurement (<a href="http://www.wallonie.be/fr/actualites/archives-des-actualites/lu-climatique-premiere-evaluation-du-plan-wallon.html">http://www.wallonie.be/fr/actualites/archives-des-actualites/lu-climatique-premiere-evaluation-du-plan-wallon.html</a>)</li> </ul>
- Others	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks to the creation and funding of posts of "Eco-advisor", public authorities are improving their environmental performances (<a href="http://www.eco-conseil.be/framepr.htm">http://www.eco-conseil.be/framepr.htm</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Changing production patterns</b>	
- Decent jobs promotion, including green jobs	<p><u>Federal level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The service voucher scheme is a consumer subsidy introduced in 2003 in order to support domestic services and proximity services, to create jobs in this sector (of benefit for other excluded groups), to provide incentives to convert undeclared work into declared work and to enable some high-skilled workers (especially women) to (re-)enter the labour market. (<a href="http://www.learning-employment.net/Theservicevoucher.html">http://www.learning-employment.net/Theservicevoucher.html</a> and <a href="http://www.emploi.belgique.be/publicationDefault.aspx?id=18858">http://www.emploi.belgique.be/publicationDefault.aspx?id=18858</a>);</li> <li>- A new approach to follow up and support the unemployed was introduced in 2008 as part of an agreement between the federal state and the Belgian regional authorities. The approach is based on cooperation amongst them since the three regions are responsible for training and job creation while the federal state remains responsible for labour law and social security, in particular for the unemployed. (<a href="http://www.mutual-learning-employment.net/FlexicurityapproachThenewsystemtofollowuptheunemployed">http://www.mutual-learning-employment.net/FlexicurityapproachThenewsystemtofollowuptheunemployed</a>)</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The re-use sector helps to create jobs for people who get few opportunities on the labour market.</li> <li>- Green social jobs have been created for the maintenance of natural public domain.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <i>RESSOURCE</i> network is a federation of companies from the social economy (Walloon Region and Wallonia) that collect, sort, repair, recycle and sale life ending products. It groups together an amount of 4000 people (<a href="http://www.res-sources.be/fr/default.asp">http://www.res-sources.be/fr/default.asp</a>).</li> </ul>
- Health and safety regulation	
- Workplace based sustainable production assessment	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <i>Rise Project</i> aims at promoting and awareness raising of workers/employees to sustainable production (Framework Contract between the Walloon Region and the different trade unions)</li> </ul>
- Regulation of emissions and effluents	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <p>The Walloon Region has developed a legal arsenal to regulate and restrict emissions (the Decree on the code) which contains the transpositions of European directives. Worth to mention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Sustainable Management Program of Nitrogen which lays down the respective responsibilities and the balance sheet, at the farm's level and defines terms for spreading ( according to the type of parcel, how far it is from watercourses,...).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Decree of the 03/04/09 on mobile phones antennas which requires an environmental impact assessment for each municipality and specify several particular rules (<a href="http://formpe.environment.wallonie.be/html/CI%20Antennes%20%C3%A9">http://formpe.environment.wallonie.be/html/CI%20Antennes%20%C3%A9</a>)</li> </ul>
- Charges or incentives for cleaner production	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual <i>Ecodesign Awards</i>, to students in the field of product development and design</li> <li>- <i>PRESTI 5 (PREvention STimulation for industry)</i> (2002-2008) allows companies to get financial support for contributing to waste reduction to get financial support.</li> <li>- An inspiration database containing good examples of eco-efficiency and ecodesign projects of Flemish companies and designers willing to integrate environmental considerations into their design and competitive products (<a href="http://www.ovam.be">www.ovam.be</a>).</li> <li>- Communication campaign annex prize contest around the principles of 'closed loop' design (<a href="http://www.grenzeloosgebruik.be/grenzeloosgebruik.htm">www.grenzeloosgebruik.be/grenzeloosgebruik.htm</a>)</li> </ul>
- Products standards (e.g. energy efficiency)	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the European Ecodesign regulations</li> </ul>
- Cleaner production programmes (R&D, training, technical assistance)	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <i>Ecolizer</i> is a tool to help designers create environmentally friendly products</li> </ul>
- Pollutant reporting and registers	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory and monitoring of industries pollutants emissions (<i>IPPC Directive</i>)</li> </ul>
- Strategic industrial and technology planning	
- Investment incentives	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Eco-efficiency scanprogramme</i> to identify opportunities for eco-efficiency improvements for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subsidies for the companies developing their own program of environment protection (<a href="http://economie.wallonie.be/02Databases/Prog_Midas/index.cfm?fuseAction=detail">http://economie.wallonie.be/02Databases/Prog_Midas/index.cfm?fuseAction=detail</a>)</li> </ul>
- Voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct	<p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation in 2005 of a corporate governance code for companies not listed on the stock exchange. Section on corporate social responsibility (<a href="http://www.codebuysse.be">www.codebuysse.be</a>)</li> </ul>
- Corporate social/environmental responsibility	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption (28/04/06) of a CSR-framework offering a common framework (definition of stakeholders on CSR)</li> <li>- Adoption of a CSR action plan (21/12/06) including 13 actions on e.g. staff development, supporting of learning networks. First monitoring in 2009 (<a href="http://www.fgov.be">www.fgov.be</a>)</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSR policy initiatives are targeted at businesses, the academic world and the public sector (<a href="http://www.mvovlaanderen.be">www.mvovlaanderen.be</a>).</li> </ul>



	- The project “CSR in SME’s” conducts a CSR scan of organisations. Based on the actions on CSR (including sustainable production) are carried out.
- Improved management accounting	
- Investment analysis	<u>Flemish Region</u> - By means of a software package, companies are able to calculate the true cost (www.ovam.be).
- Others	<u>Walloon Region</u> - The <i>Union of Walloon Businesses</i> offers to companies a detailed environmental recommendations → 750 companies involved .
<b>Analytical tools</b>	
- Life-cycle analysis	
- Indicators of sustainable development	
- Technology impact assessment	
- Impacts of globalization and urbanization	
- Policy impact assessment	
- Impacts of changes in international markets	
- Others	

c) Current priorities in sectoral policies

Regarding sectoral policies, waste policies are well-developed in the regions (in charge of this responsibility) with action plans having been implemented for several years. Transport, energy efficiency and renewable energy are priorities in all federal entities. Various instruments have been implemented and objectives have been set in order to achieve sustainable development objectives. Housing and construction policies has received more attention during the last three years and will remain a main priority in the future due in particular to the poor insulation of the Belgian real estate.

SECTORS AND ISSUES	
<b>Solid waste management</b>	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <i>Walloon Waste Management Plan</i> is the framework for waste management policies: its priorities are waste prevention, recycling and strict limitation of disposal in dumps (<a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/rapports/owd/pwd/index.htm">http://environnement.wallonie.be/rapports/owd/pwd/index.htm</a>). </li></ul> <p><u>Region of Brussels Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of a third waste Plan with actions in favour of recycling and composting.</li> </ul>
- Waste disposal	
- Reuse and recycling	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial support to help set up a network of re-use centres and shops.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selective waste collection</li> </ul>
- Waste reduction,	<p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Charging of the price of waste management on municipalities.</li> <li>- Awareness campaigns.</li> </ul>
- Others	
<b>Transport</b>	
- Clean fuels and vehicles	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct price discount for new low CO<sub>2</sub> cars (&lt;=115gCO<sub>2</sub>/km) and low PM ones (&lt;=5mg/km and &lt;=130gCO<sub>2</sub>/km) (<a href="http://www.voitureeconomie.be">www.voitureeconomie.be</a>).</li> <li>- Anticipated reduction of the content in sulphur of benzene and diesel in 2008 due to fiscal incentives.</li> </ul> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grant scheme for particle filters for lorries. A decree has been adopted to grant subsidies for the retrofit of passenger cars with particle filters.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of two biofuel plants with a total capacity of 500000m<sup>3</sup> per annum.</li> <li>- <i>Eco-Bonus</i>: ranging from 100€ to 1000€ according to the level of CO<sub>2</sub> emission of the car.</li> </ul>
- Public and alternative	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment to support an increase of the rail transport about 3,8% per</li> </ul>

transportation	year as well for passengers that for fret.
- Urban and regional transportation planning	<u>Federal level:</u> - The deduction of fees for commuter does not depend on the type of transport in order to avoid the use of the car. <u>Walloon Region</u> - Creation of 8 "intermodal" poles in Wallonia.
- Others	<u>Flemish Region</u> - Development of a specific model to restrict the emissions of shipping traffic. - Subsidies for ecological engines on ships.
<b>Cleaner production</b>	
- Resource efficiency	
- Pollution prevention	<u>Walloon Region</u> - <i>Permis d'environnement</i> (Environmental Permit): administrative licence required before starting to run a business or an industry <sup>2</sup> . It was established according to the Decree of the 11 <sup>th</sup> of March 1999 <sup>3</sup> and is delivered if the project complies with territorial management plans and the legislation on waste and water (pumping and disposal) management.
- Technology strategies	<u>Walloon Region</u> - For "Ippc" companies, obligation to use the <i>Best Available Practices</i> .
- Others	
<b>Energy efficiency and renewable energy</b>	
- Industrial energy efficiency	<u>Flemish Region</u> - Flemish environmental legislation (Flemish parliament act on energy planning): companies must have an energy plan or make an energy

<sup>2</sup> List of concerned activities : <http://www.permisenvironnement.be/UWE-Environnement/permis-denvironnement/qui-est-concerne/verifiez-le-classement-de-vos-activites-principales>

<sup>3</sup>

[http://www.ucm.be/C1256C0D003C8BF5/\\_/BE69176B9A3BFA41C12574A5004F0731/\\$file/PE%20ficheinfo.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.ucm.be/C1256C0D003C8BF5/_/BE69176B9A3BFA41C12574A5004F0731/$file/PE%20ficheinfo.pdf?OpenElement)

	<p>study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voluntary agreements: benchmarking and audit covenants with energy-intensive industry;</li> <li>- Energy consultants for SME's are subsidized</li> <li>- Certificates for combined heat and power installations</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A set of subsidies is available for private companies and public institutions to improve the energy efficiency of their buildings (<a href="http://energie.wallonie.be">http://energie.wallonie.be</a>)</li> </ul>
- Household energy efficiency	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household scans for energy efficiency and roof insulation are supported.</li> <li>- In 2020 it is the ambition of the Flemish Government that all houses have roof insulation, energy efficient windows and an energy efficient boiler.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Decree on energy efficiency of buildings</b> (2008) lays down standards for new buildings, renovation... (<a href="http://energie.wallonie.be/fr/la-reglementation-peb.html?IDC=6232">http://energie.wallonie.be/fr/la-reglementation-peb.html?IDC=6232</a>)</li> <li>- In the context of the fight against the loss of purchasing power, one of the 12 special measures decided by the Walloon Government is the improvement of household energy efficiency through loans and advice.</li> <li>- A set of subsidies is available for private households to improve the energy efficiency of their buildings (<a href="http://energie.wallonie.be">http://energie.wallonie.be</a>).</li> </ul>
- Renewable energy markets	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are guaranteed minimum prices for green electricity certificates.</li> <li>- The Flemish Government decided that by 2020 13% of the electricity supplied should be produced in renewable energy installations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Walloon Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Walloon Plan for Sustainable Energy Control</b> (as well as the Climate-Air Plan) proposes directions to increase the market share of renewable energy and cogeneration.</li> <li>- The goal is to reach a level of 10% of renewable energy in the global consumption.</li> <li>- The measure 26 of the Walloon <b>Air-Climate Plan</b> plans to grant an agricultural network of biomethanisation.</li> </ul>
- Others	
<b>Housing and construction</b>	
- Energy efficiency	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tax reduction during 10 years for passive houses, starting from 2009.</li> <li>- Tax reductions when: replacing old heating boilers, installing a solar water heating system, installing photovoltaic panels, installing systems for</li> </ul>

	<p>geothermic energy, double glazing, roof insulation, thermostatic valves, an energy audit of the building, boilers (a.o. : implementing the ecodesign and ecolabelling directive)</p> <p>- <a href="http://www.energievreters.be">www.energievreters.be</a>: website to calculate return on investment and CO2 impact of windows and roof insulation</p> <p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The energy standard for new buildings is E100. The standard will be stricter in 2010: E80. E60 from 2012 if feasibility study is positive.</li> <li>- An energy performance certificate is obligatory when renting out or selling a building.</li> <li>- Premiums for energy measures for investments in retrofitted buildings and for low-energy dwellings</li> </ul>
- Building materials	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing the availability of credible, transparent and scientific environmental information by creating a framework for environmental product declarations (<i>under development</i>).</li> <li>- Enhancing the indoor air quality by setting limit values for the emissions indoor of certain construction products (<i>under development</i>).</li> <li>- Raising awareness by organising an award at the national construction and housing fair (<a href="http://www.batibouw.be">www.batibouw.be</a>).</li> </ul>
- Construction standards	<p><u>Region of Brussels-Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several policies and measures have been developed: support to the emergence of sustainable quarters, maintenance of a dynamics “environment-economy-employment”, realization of tools and guidance in the field of eco construction, etc.</li> <li>- Calls for projects were in particular launched in years 2007 and 2008 as regards “Exemplary Buildings”. The objective is to show that it is technically realizable and economically profitable to build and/or to renovate exemplary buildings in Brussels in the field of energy and environmental performance (ecoconstruction). 75 projects representing 204.000 m<sup>2</sup> exemplary buildings will be built for 2011.</li> </ul>
- Building operations	<p><u>Federal level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching of a website (<a href="http://www.underecoconstruction.be">www.underecoconstruction.be</a>) with basic information on important aspects of construction products, available fiscal and financial supportive measures and information sources.</li> </ul>
- Others	
<b>Food and clothing</b>	
- Organic products	<p><u>Flemish Region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy plan for the production of biologically grown crops.</li> </ul>

	<u>Walloon Region</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional support system to organic farming and farms in transition. An amount of 600 000€ of subsidies were allowed (2007) for the supervision and training of Walloon organic farmers and horticulturists and to support organic products through promotion campaigns.</li> </ul>
<b>Chemical management</b>	
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	
<b>Forest</b>	<u>Walloon Region</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><i>Progress Plan for a Sustainable Management of Walloon Forests :</i></b> implies important directions must be given regarding the plannification and organisation of forest works in order to avoid overexploitation and ensure forests' multifunctionality (e.g.: species diversification,...).</li> </ul>

### **2.1.2. Expected future priorities and emerging issues**

The expected future priorities and emerging issues have been collected on the basis of the table used in section 1.2 and 1.3. For reason of space, we have not kept the table in this section. We have just listed the future priorities and emerging issues existing for the different cross-sectoral and sectoral policies.

It turns out that the main future priorities and emerging issues regarding cross-sectoral policies are focused on consumption patterns (i.e. better access to sustainable products and services for all, development of tools for better consumer information, public procurement policies). Regarding the sectoral policies, housing is a clear future priority and food an emerging issue.

#### *a) Cross-sectoral policies*

#### **General policy instruments**

##### *Walloon Region*

- Development of the "Marshall Plan 2.green" for Wallonia: the Marshall Plan will be continued but with a new inflexion focusing on alliances environment-employment (especially in the field of energy efficiency) and the creation of a 6<sup>th</sup> competitively pole dedicated to environmental new technologies. The transversal concern on sustainable development will be emphasised.

#### **Tax reform**

##### *Flemish Region*

- Implement a tax reform: for passengers' cars, the reform will probably be based on the car's impact on the environment. For lorries, the option of a mileage charge is currently under consideration.
- Use of economic instruments for air pollution.

#### *Walloon Region*

- Develop a fiscal instruments directed towards energy savings.
- Revise the "energy-housing" subsidies system in order to rationalize the measures and to ensure their environmental efficiency.
- Control and take action to insource real and complete waste costs

### **Access to sustainable products and services for all**

#### *Federal level*

- Provide more attention to the social component of sustainable consumption and production patterns. Giving access to sustainable products and services will in particular be a priority, with the results of different ongoing research projects and an expected consultation of NGO representing poor people.

### **Consumer information**

#### *Federal level*

- Development of a standardised approach for consumer oriented LCA based labelling.

#### *Flemish Region*

- More innovative materials, products and systems must enter the Flemish market and be known by consumers.

#### *Walloon Region*

- Develop a label *Sustainable Construction*.

### **Labeling, eco-labels**

#### *Federal level*

- Develop a coherent framework for the attribution of labels in order to provide more specific and coherent information to the consumers.

#### *Region of Brussels-Capital*

- Complement the label "Eco-dynamics companies" with other tools: another project was set up in 2008 aiming at analyzing the ecological footprint of the labelled companies. It is also considered to write a legal base - namely two new ordinances treating of environmental management (the economic expansion and the responsibility for the companies) - in order to give a greater legitimacy to the label.

### **Public procurement policies**

#### *Federal level*

- Address some obligations in the framework of green public procurement, awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the European draft Regulation (FLEGT) laying down obligations for putting on the market timber and timber products (discussion is on-going).
- Follow-up of the EMAS certification, with in particular the generalisation of EMAS in each federal public service, the realisation of a global vision and the benchmarking of all federal public services.

#### *Walloon Region*

- Continuation and strengthening of the sustainable public procurement (SPP) policy. An administrative unit dedicated to sustainable development will be created to make the setting up of SPP by public authorities easier.

#### *Region of Brussels-Capital*

- Update the ministerial circular of 1993 relating to eco-consumption and the management of waste in the regional public administrations in the region that has been approved on the 5th of February 2009.
- Set up, for the administrations concerned, formations as well as an offer of help desk.
- Set out an obligation to use environmental criteria in public procurement purchases, which leads to an effective "green control" of the purchase itself and is in that aspect innovative.

### **Changing production patterns- Decent jobs promotion, including green jobs**

#### *Federal level*

- Set up of the «alliance environment-employment», in order to promote techniques aiming at the reduction of energy in housing and buildings; and to study the potential of green jobs in a broader vision. (see [http://www.milquet.belgium.be/files/docs/Plan\\_emploi\\_2009.pdf](http://www.milquet.belgium.be/files/docs/Plan_emploi_2009.pdf) for more details)

#### *Walloon Region*

- Social economy must become an economic sector on its own.
- Development of a new plan for job creation, especially in the field of green jobs.

### **Changing production patterns-Forest**

#### *Walloon Region*

- Implementation of forests sustainable management criteria ( Helsinki Conference) and indicators to assess them.

### **Policy impact assessment**

#### *Walloon Region*

- Organisation of a "Technology assessment" as far as Public policies are concerned and implementation of the sections "strategy and assessment" of the Decree on Research to allow public authorities to manage funds in order to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns.



b) Sectoral policies

**Waste**

*Walloon Region*

- Development of the Walloon Waste Plan by 2020.

**Transport**

*Walloon Region*

- The global objective regarding transport is the improvement of the public transport supply.
- The government will work on several plans promoting cleaner modes of transport, such as rail, bicycles...

**Energy- Household energy efficiency & Renewable energy markets**

*Flemish Region*

- By 2020 all houses should have roof insulation, energy efficient windows and an energy efficient boiler.
- By 2020 13% of the electricity supplied should be produced in renewable energy installations.

*Walloon Region*

- Creation of a pluriannual Plan on energy savings and sustainable construction.
- Laying down of sustainable habitat criteria.

**Housing and construction-construction standards & others**

*In the Flemish Region*

- A general evaluation tool to assess the sustainability of building and quarters is being developed, with accreditation of a sustainability label.
- Information desks for cities and communities for large scale sustainable building projects will be set up in 2010.

**Food and clothing**

*Federal level*

The minister of environment in charge of sustainable development has asked the Federal Council on sustainable development an advice on sustainable food for the autumn 2009.

*Region of Brussels-Capital*

A "network of the Actors of Brussels for the Sustainable Food" was set up in 2008 and brings together persons or entities, citizens, associations, administrations and companies. It aims to promote sustainable food and to encourage a modification of the choices and food patterns. It privileges an approach based on the exchanges of knowledge and experiment.

*Walloon Region*

- Promotion of the Walloon products and the organic agriculture production through the APAQ-W which should become the only promoting structure for these products + promotion of short circuits + creation of a strategic framework for the organic filed.
- Ongoing development of a Walloon network for sustainable food “Réseau wallon pour une alimentation durable”

### **2.1.3. Lessons learned, major constraints and challenges**

The work that has yet been carried out on policies to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns has highlighted different challenges for the future in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of these policies:

- involve stakeholders from the very beginning of the processes and create dialogue and co-operation between government and civil society (business, NGO's, scientists...) . In this perspective, the development of multi-actor network processes is perceived as a good practice;
- acknowledge the education's central role to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns. In order to bridge the gap between science and society, it is crucial to integrate this cross-cutting theme in the curricula and to reinforce the role of actors involved in education at all levels;
- develop genuine integrated policies where the social and economic dimensions are also taken into account. Sustainable consumption and production patterns are still too often restricted to the environmental dimension. Taking into account the economic and social dimensions of SCP will help succeeding in the transition towards sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- streamline the different policies and measures in order to create synergies and to strengthen their effectiveness. Various instruments and plans have been developed or are in development without being interconnected or being part of a common framework. strengthen the implementation of actions included in action plans. Many actions have usually been adopted in action plans in order to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns, but these actions are not rapidly enough implemented. For example, regarding the implementation of the Federal Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2008, the situation in April 2009 was the following: 25% of the actions were in a phase of preparation, 47% were implemented (but not yet monitored), 15% will not been implemented and information was missing about 13% of the actions.