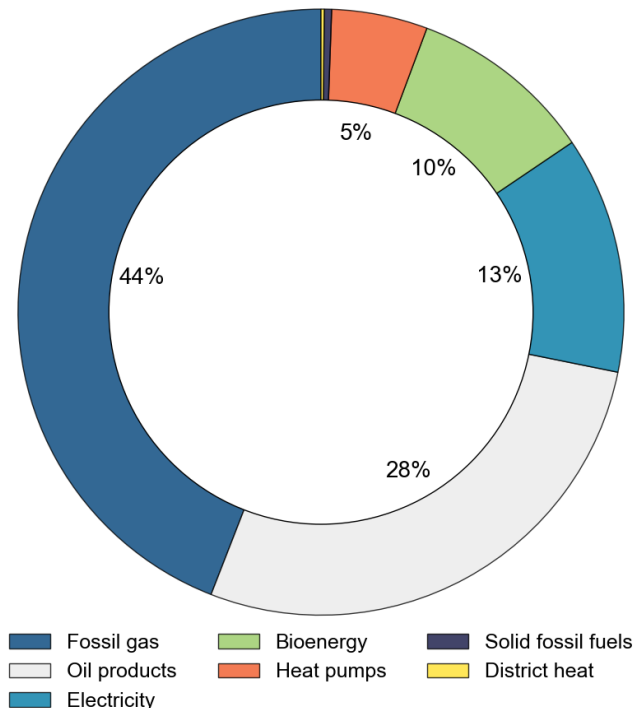


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Flanders, Belgium



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in Belgium, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

Yes. The heat plan is called "Visienota Warmteplan 2025" (Vision note heat plan 2025) [approved by the Flemish government](#) in 2021. The heat plan is part of the Flemish Energy and Climate Plan, which in turn is part of the Belgian NECP.

Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

Yes. Part of the NECP tracking. Dedicated key indicators published on this [Flemish government energy data platform](#).



Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

No.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

Information not found.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

Local heat plans are a task for the municipal level, supported by the regional level.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

No.

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Yes.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

No. Only projections of heat pump growth that are part of the climate plan scenarios. They are not targets.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

No.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

Yes.

2021: Ban on gas connections for large building projects.

2022: Ban on oil heating for new buildings, retrofits. Cost for new gas connection in new buildings no longer capped (resulting in increase from €250 to €1200).

2023: Increased min. share of RES in EPB, plus obligation to install low-temperature heating. No gas connection allowed anymore in new buildings or small developments.

2025: No gas connections in any newbuild. All new connections cost no longer capped.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

Yes. As of 2022, a ban on oil heating replacement in existing buildings with gas availability.

Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

No.



Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

Not really. Federal taxes and levies were reformed to excise duties to facilitate shifting them from electricity to gas. This has so far not happened yet, despite the imbalance between electricity and gas being one of the main hurdles for electrification of heating. Flanders proposed a climate plan in July 2025 that would shift more than €360 million in taxes from electricity to gas bills in 2028.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

No.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

Not under discussion. Anticipated start of ETS2.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

Yes, investment support subsidies for households. The [amount of the subsidy](#) depends on the type of heat pump (geothermal > air water > air air), whether the heat pump replaces electric resistance heating in an area without gas grid (higher if yes), and income level (higher support for low-income households).

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

Yes, through an annual [call for support](#) for larger renewable and waste heating projects.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

Limited. Some public campaigns to promote heat pumps.

Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

Yes, there is support for trade schools providing installer training.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

Fossil gas heating is available in 97% of streets in Flanders, and benefits from much lower taxation rates compared to electricity.