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Belgium: national replication context

This annex summarises key national regulatory and market conditions relevant to replicating FEDECOM in Belgium. It complements Chapter 7 of the [FEDECOM Replication Playbook](#) and [Online Self-Assessment Tool](#) by providing country-specific details on legal and regulatory frameworks impacting FEDECOM solution implementation. This information is current as of August 2025 and is intended as guidance only — users should consult local experts and authorities to confirm regulatory feasibility.

For Belgium, it's important to note that key aspects of the regulatory framework for energy communities and energy sharing differ between Flanders, Wallonia, and the Brussels-Capital Region.

In the specific case of Flanders, participants interested in energy sharing may face additional supplier-related costs. Depending on the electricity supplier, a compensation fee may apply when a consumer engages in energy sharing or electricity selling, including for occasional or non-commercial exchanges. The Flemish regulatory framework distinguishes between cases where such compensation applies and cases where it does not, and the applicable fees vary by supplier. The list of compensations is available on the website of the Flemish regulator ([here](#)). In some instances, a lump-sum compensation of up to approximately €144 may be charged, even when electricity is exchanged free of charge on a limited basis. Information on the applicable compensation mechanisms is published by the Flemish energy regulator.

As a result, project developers and follower communities are encouraged to assess regional conditions carefully and to verify, at an early stage, whether the electricity suppliers of prospective participants apply such compensation fees, as this may influence the feasibility and uptake of energy sharing arrangements.

Step 1. Ability to perform individual self-consumption

1.1 Individual self-consumption framework in place

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Regional electricity legislation transposing the EU Clean Energy Package (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels-Capital Region)
- **Comment:** Individual behind-the-meter self-consumption is permitted in all regions. Net-metering schemes have largely been replaced by net-billing mechanisms.



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Step 2. Ability to create an energy community

2.1 Creation of a Renewable Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Transposition of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (RED II) into regional energy legislation
- **Comment:** Renewable Energy Communities are legally recognised in all three regions. Regional rules define governance, proximity, and primary purpose.

2.2 Creation of a Citizen Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/944 into regional electricity laws
- **Comment:** Citizen Energy Communities are legally recognised. Practical implementation requirements differ by region.

2.3 Creation of a CSC arrangement

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Regional collective self-consumption and energy sharing regulations
- **Comment:** Collective self-consumption arrangements are explicitly enabled. Participation conditions are defined by regional regulators and DSOs.

Step 3. Ability to engage in energy sharing (CSC)

3.1 Process to register an energy sharing scheme

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Regional DSO and regulatory registration procedures
- **Comment:** Energy sharing schemes must be formally registered with the competent DSO. Registration includes identification of participants and assets.



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3.2 Energy sharing coefficient available

- **Framework in place:** Partially ●
- **Legal framework:** Regional CSC implementation rules
- **Comment:** Energy sharing coefficients are available but must be defined ex-ante. Only static coefficients are supported.

Step 4. Ability to create an inner-community P2P market

4.1 Price differentiation within the community

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Community members cannot freely define internal energy prices. Pricing remains regulated and non-market-based.

4.2 Availability of the dynamic sharing coefficient

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Dynamic or real-time sharing coefficients are not supported by regulation.

4.3 Ability to communicate the coefficient ex-post

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Ex-post modification or communication of sharing coefficients is not foreseen.

4.4 Alignment between the frequency of sharing coefficient communication and the timing of ex-post communication

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** There is no regulatory mechanism aligning coefficient updates with settlement or ex-post adjustments.



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Step 5. Ability to enable inter-community energy exchange

5.1 The ability to create a structure covering several energy communities sets

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** There is no legal structure allowing several energy communities to be grouped for joint energy exchange.

5.2 Consistency between these requirements and CSC rules

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** CSC rules are designed for single-community configurations only.

5.3 Recognition of the hierarchical allocation method

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Hierarchical or multi-level allocation mechanisms are not recognised.