

Sustainability reporting in the postal sector: The Belgian experience

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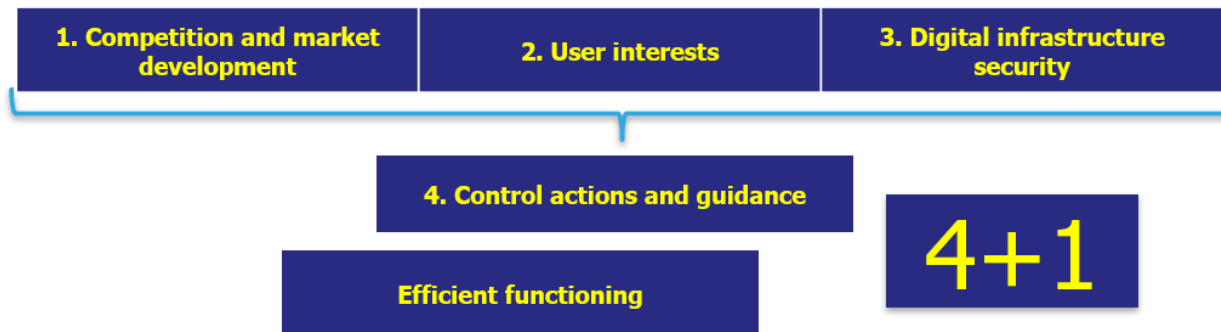


BIPT strategic plan

Vision

*"A reliable, **sustainable** and competitive digital environment for everyone"*

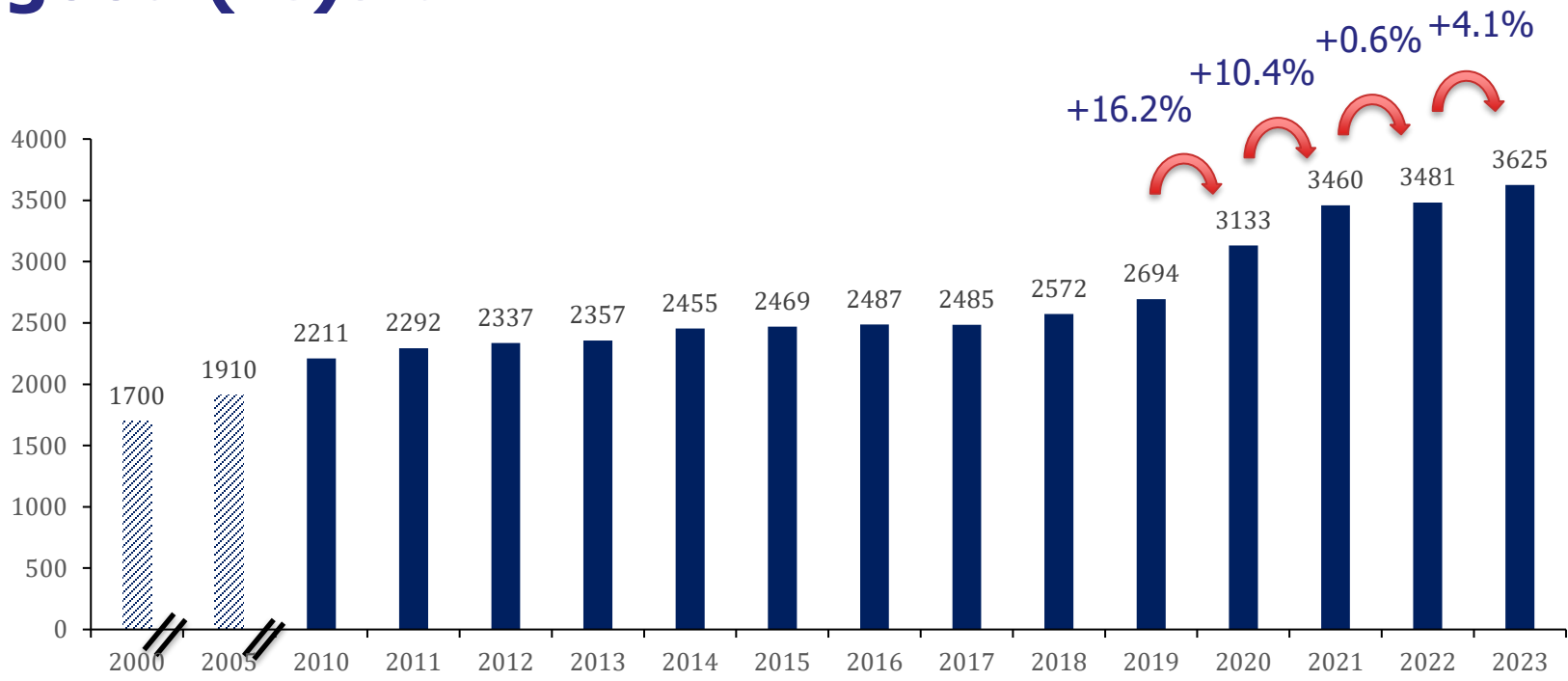
Strategic axes



Belgian Postal market



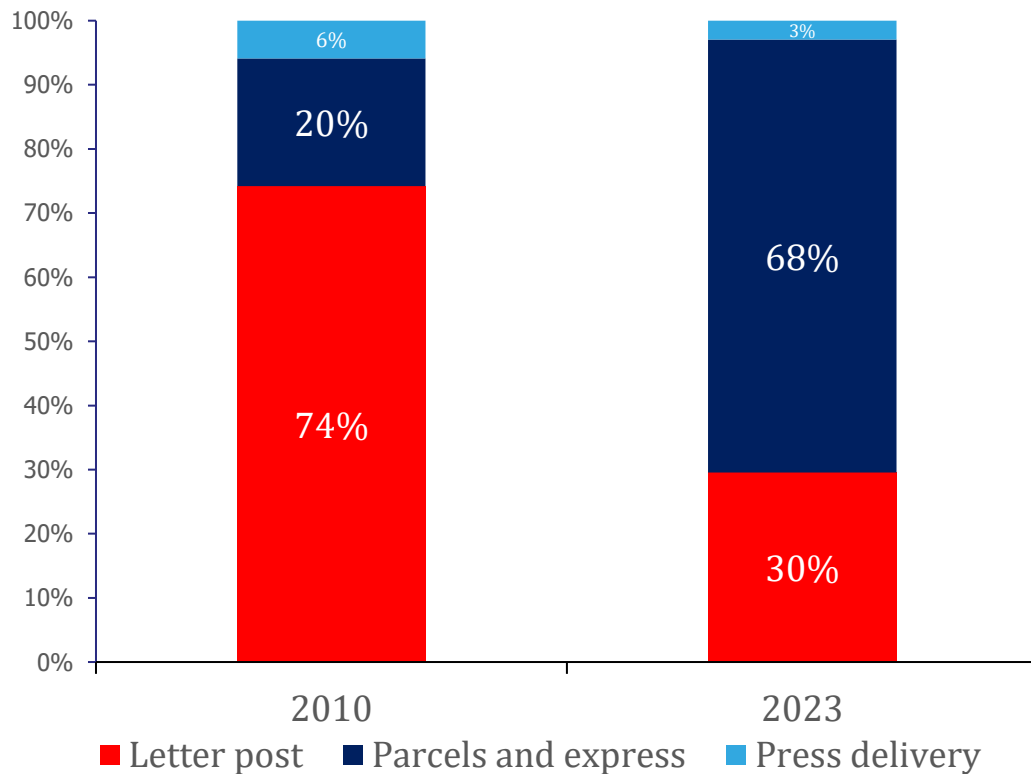
Turnover of the overall postal market: off to a good (re)start



Million €

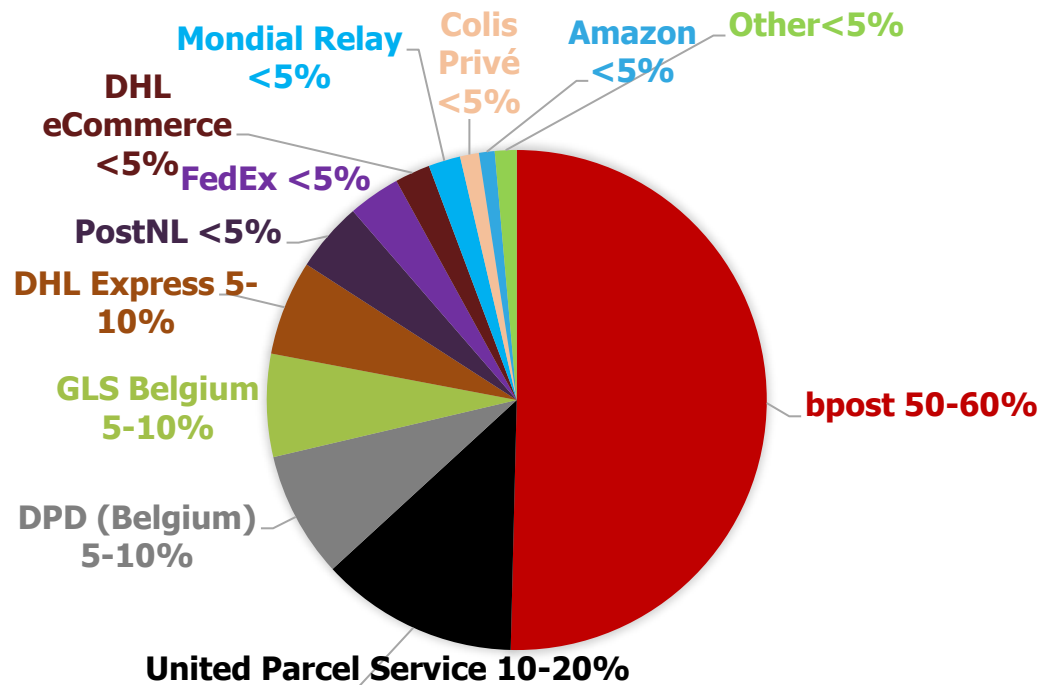


Transition towards a parcel-driven market





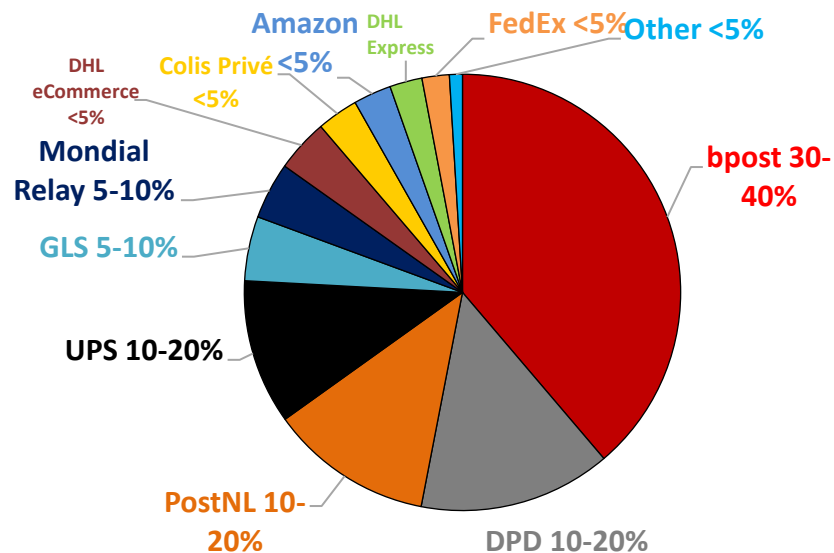
Bpost dominates postal market shares, Colis Privé and Amazon join the fray



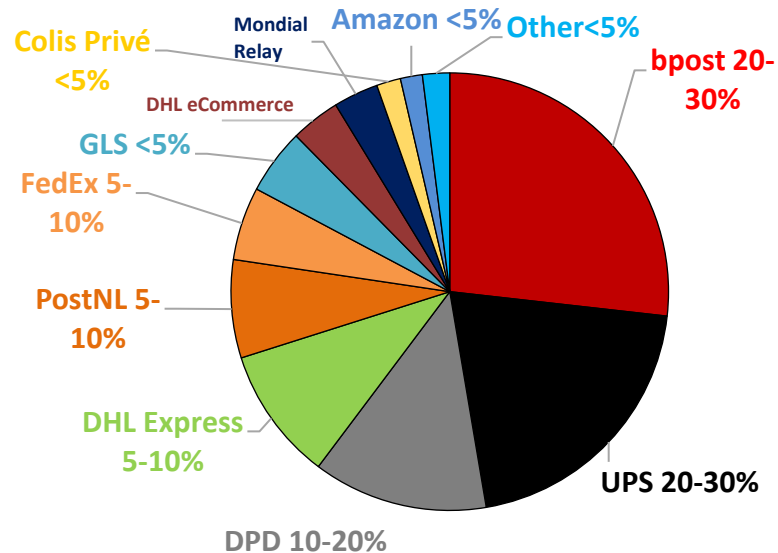


Parcels & express: volume vs turnover

Volume

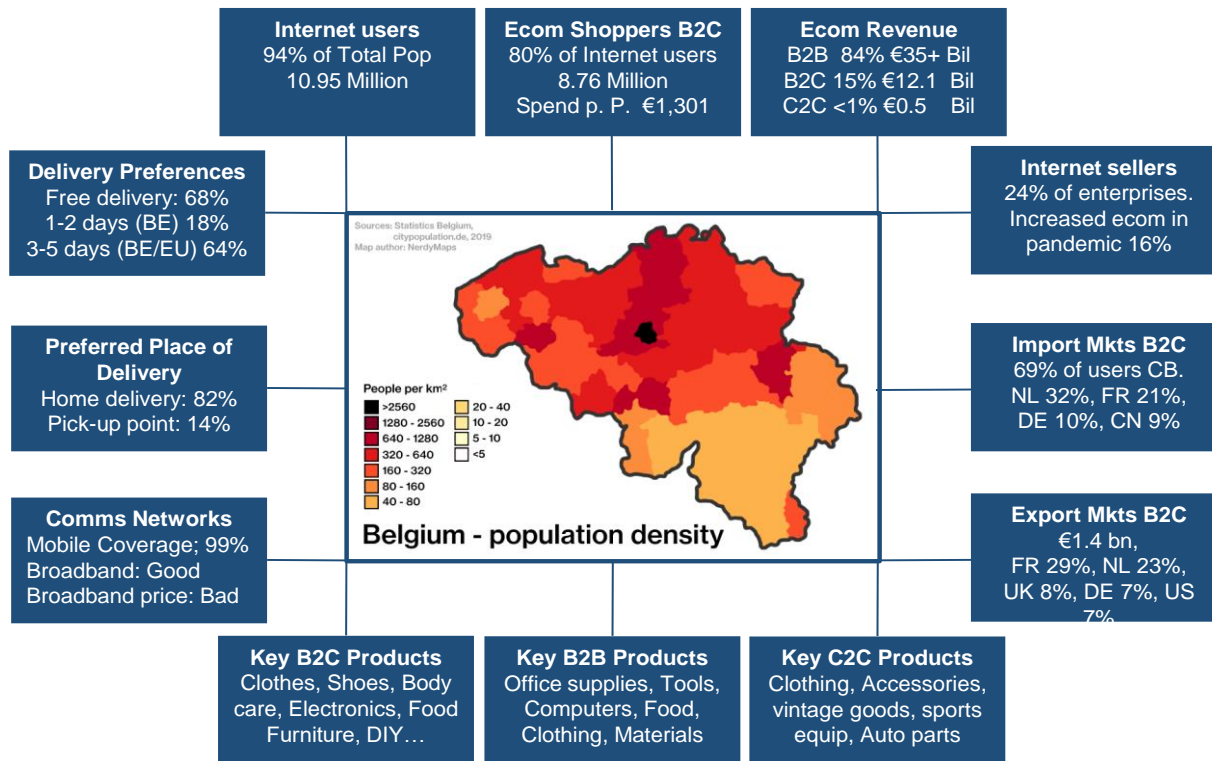


Turnover





Strong underlying e-commerce basis in BE





Environmental postal sustainability indicators

BIPT observatory results (2023)

121-269 gr/CO₂ per parcel

7-22% less emissions compared to 2022

3.5% of parcels delivered by electric/emission-free vehicles

IPC Results

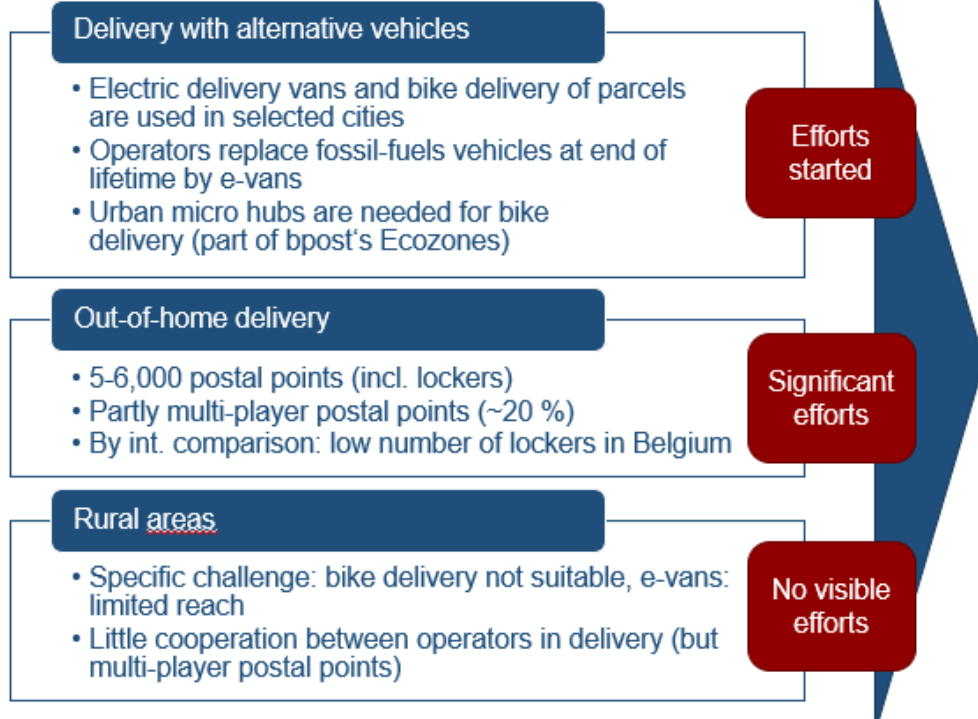
Delivery Efficiency	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025 target
Letter mail (grams CO ₂ per item)	37.4	40.9	37.8	40.4	43.7	28.4
Parcel (grams CO ₂ per item)	499.9	513.4	479.4	536.5	509.7	432.7

2012-2023 comparison of % of alternative-fuel vehicles


	2012	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total vehicles	524,000	601,000	630,000	637,000	651,000
Total alternative-fuel vehicles	65,000	134,000	149,000	165,000	182,000
% of alternative-fuel vehicles	12.40%	22.30%	23.60%	25.90%	27.90%

No estimation of the overall environmental impact of the postal sector: public figures can be broader (e-commerce/transport) or reduced (e.g. USPs only)

Environmental efforts in e-commerce first and last mile result in status quo




Operators




Most advanced player: bpost

- Sustainability in 7th Management Contract
- 600 e-vehicles (2022)
- Ecozone concept in 5 cities, more to follow
- Ecozone: bpost delivers with e-vans and bikes, uses urban hubs, dense network of parcel lockers. Mechelen, Leuven most advanced



Other players will follow bpost's example

- Other parcel operators test alternative vehicles
- New players with sustainability focus: BD Logistics, Budbee/Instabee
- Budbee plans carrier-agnostic parcel lockers



Operators specialised in out-of-home-delivery/returns

- Homerr and ViaTim (DPD) for neighbourhood delivery
- Mondial Relay delivers to postal points as standard offer





Environmental actions for the sector needed

- There is a high potential for improving sustainability on the first and last mile by postal operators and online retailers without regulatory intervention



Postal operators

- support sub-contractors to invest in e-vehicles
- improve information on sustainable delivery options to e-retailers
- improve attractiveness of out-of-home delivery options
- increase number of postal points, share points



Online retailers

- promote sustainability options at check-out
- change the return policy and introduce return fees
- develop sustainability policies
- inform online customers on environmental impact of deliveries and returns

- Postal operators and e-retailers have started measures to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollutants, but pace of transformation is too slow
- Further political and regulatory measures needed to create a framework targeted at increasing sustainability for parcel operators on the first and last mile

Recent legislative and regulatory developments

Environmental sustainability in the Postal Law



In **Belgium** an amendment to the Postal Act (2023):

- defines (public) **parcel lockers** and includes parcel lockers as an element of postal infrastructure;
- prescribes that **access to the postal infrastructure can be requested based on environmental sustainability objectives**
- obliges postal operators to make use of **private parcel boxes** (if any) when delivering parcels at homes

A Royal Decree (2022) **relaxed the delivery targets** for inbound cross-border single-piece mail to D+3 (95%) and D+4 (97%) in stead of D+2 (95%) and D+3 (97%)

A Royal Decree (2023) regarding sustainability imposes on providers of parcel delivery services with more than 250 workers **to communicate to users and the BIPT on 7 environmental indicators**



Royal Decree 14 December 2023 on environmental sustainability indicators

- Parcel delivery providers with 250 workers, including subcontractors and temporary, workers need to:
 1. yearly publish the environmental indicators results on website and contracts
 2. indicate to users the environmentally sustainable delivery option(s)
 3. yearly report the data to the BIPT
- BIPT to publish results after verification (audit)

7 environmental postal indicators

1. for each method of delivery, the average of the **emissions of CO2 equivalents** generated by the collection, sorting, transport & distribution of postal items, measured in grams per volume unit determined by the BIPT (scope 1, 2 and 3)
2. for each method of delivery and for the different types of emissions the average of CO2 equivalent emissions, measured in grams, per volume unit defined by the BIPT, generated only **during the distribution**
3. for each method of delivery, the **average number of vehicle kilometres per parcel** during the distribution
4. the percentage of vehicle kilometres covered by zero-emission vehicles during the distribution
5. possible accession to a **sectoral sustainability charter**
6. the percentage of **renewable energy used** in their buildings
7. the percentage of **electric vehicles** and zero-emission vehicles operated within the fleet



BIPT & VUB developed a CO₂ calculation tool



- **To verify and validate** the reporting of indicators 1 & 2 (CO₂ emissions equivalents) to BIPT by postal service providers
- The methodology makes **feasible** for the postal service providers to collect the requested data without administrative burden
- The methodology is **accurate**, the information collected is **representative** and to allow **comparative** analysis
- Tool **aligned with existing international standards**: ISO 14083 & aligned with GLEC Framework (same basis as ESRS and CSRD)
- CO₂ data published by the operators are checked by the tool
- A **result dashboard** in the tool presents:
 - The total annual CO₂ emissions
 - The CO₂ emissions per parcel
 - The difference in CO₂ emissions per parcel between the reported data and the tool data. A 10% difference indicated as a threshold value to review the reported result

[Decision of 14 January 2025 on the methodology regarding sustainability reporting for Belgian postal services providers | BIPT](#)

Data collection by BIPT

The methodology set out in the report is based on four pillars:

1. **CO₂ values to be calculated** and communicated by the postal service providers;
2. **Required input values:** from energy used, volume, logistic facilities and delivery modes) throughout the **entire chain**;
3. Same input specifically for **the last mile**;
4. Finally, there are the **calculation values** from the GLEC Framework.

Operator's own reporting						
<small>[to be completed by the BIPT based on input operators - EMISSIONS PER PARCEL IN GRAMS]</small>						
	Delivery method					
	Private address point	Manned collection point	Unmanned collection point	Shop	Express delivery	Sizeable delivery
<i>for each method of delivery, the average of the emissions of CO₂ equivalents generated by the collection, sorting, transport and distribution of postal items, measured in grams per volume unit determined by the Institute, distinguishing between the following emissions:</i>						
<i>direct emissions from sources owned or managed by the undertaking;</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams/parcel)</i>
<i>indirect emissions linked to energy consumption; and;</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams)</i>
<i>other indirect emissions generated by outsourced activities.</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams)</i>
<i>for each mode of delivery, the average of the emissions of CO₂ equivalents, measured in grams, by volume unit defined by the Institute, generated only during the distribution phase within the meaning of Article 2, 6° of the Act, distinguishing between the following emissions:</i>						
<i>direct emissions from sources owned or managed by the undertaking;</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams)</i>
<i>indirect emissions linked to energy consumption; and;</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams)</i>
<i>other indirect emissions generated by outsourced activities.</i>						<i>CO₂ per parcel (in grams)</i>

Data collection by BIPT

What is the total annual energy consumption of all your logistic facilities that fall within the limitations (distribution phase)? Gas and other consumption should be converted to kWh.		kWh
What is the total number of logistic facilities included in the energy consumption calculation above?		number of
Own transport without distinction between all delivery methods		
Do you use a single delivery method yourself (chain of facilities, type of vehicles, type of drive, round, etc.) for the different delivery methods (private address point, manned collection point, unmanned collection point, shop, express delivery, sizeable delivery)?	yes	Yes/No
What portion of the surface of the logistic facilities (with the exception of the headquarters if this is different) is reserved for the parcel volumes that fall within the scope?		
What portion of the vehicle surface, on average, is reserved for the parcel volumes that fall within the scope?		number between 0 and 100
Do you combine collection and delivery on the same route?	no	Yes/No
What is the total annual volume of parcels that you deliver?		number of parcels
What is the total annual volume of parcels that you deliver?		number of parcels
How many litres of diesel do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		litres of diesel
How many litres of gasoline do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		litres of gasoline
How many litres of biodiesel do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		litres of biodiesel
How many litres of HVO do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		litres of HVO
How many kilograms of CNG do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		kg of CNG
How many kilograms of LNG do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		kg of LNG
How many litres of LPG do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		litres of LPG
How many megajoules of hydrogen do you use each year in the context of the above activity for your own transport and vehicle and machinery in the logistics facilities?		MJ hydrogen
How many kWh of electricity do you use each year for your own transport in the context of the above activity?		KWh of electricity
What is the share of emission-free electricity in your consumption?		Portion - number between 0 and 100
How many logistic facilities do you use within the defined limits for collection?		Number - e.g.: if for a manned collection point, a sorting centre and a distribution centre are used each time, the '2'; if for a private address point, you use a sorting centre each time, and for 2 towns that account for 25% of the volume for this delivery method, additionally you use an urban distribution centre, then state '1,25'
How many logistic facilities do you use within the defined limits for delivery?		Number - e.g.: if for a manned collection point, a sorting centre and a distribution centre are used each time, the '2'; if for a private address point, you use a sorting centre each time, and for 2 towns that account for 25% of the volume for this delivery method, additionally you use an urban distribution centre, then state '1,25'

Assumptions and calculation values

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Emission factors: European sources								
2	Energy carrier	Lower heating value (MJ/kg)	Density (kg/l)	GHG emission TTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission WTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission WTT (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission TTW (g CO2e/kg or kWh for electric)	GHG emission WTW (g CO2e/kg or kWh for electric)	GHG emission WTT (g CO2e/kg or kWh for electric)
3	Diesel	42,8	0,83	74,1	96,6	22,5	3,17	4,13	0,96
4	Gasoline	42,5	0,74	75,1	99,1	24	3,19	4,21	1,02
5	Biodiesel (50% rapeseed, 40% used cooking oil, 10% soybean)	37	0,89	0,05	34,3	34,25	0,0019	1,27	1,2681
6	HVO (50% rapeseed, 50% used cooking oil)	44	0,77	0,05	28,6	28,55	0,0022	1,26	1,2578
7	CNG	49,2	n.a.	56,6	79,2	22,6	1,5	3,9	2,4
8	LNG	49,1	n.a.	57,9	82,6	24,7	1,5	4,05	2,55
9	LPG	45,5	0,55	67,1	90,3	23,2	3,05	4,11	1,06
10	Electric	n.a.	n.a.	0	47,11	47,11	0	154	154
11	Hydrogen	120	n.a.	0	160,7	160,7	0	19,29	19,29

background - GLEC

Energy carrier	Lower heating value (MJ/kg)	Density (kg/l)	GHG emission (operational) TTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission (operational) WTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission (operational) WTT (g CO2e/MJ)	New CO2 GHG emissions (operational) (g CO2e/MJ)	Source	
Gasoline	42.5	0.74	75.1	96.1	3.9	0.81	ecofact v3.8.1*	
Ethanol (48% maize, 35% sugar beet, 17% wheat)	27.0	0.78	0.02	47.9	0.0005	1.29	0.02	Fu, Inha & Fraunhofer IML, 2022*
Diesel	42.8	0.83	74.1	96.6	3.17	4.13	0.96	ecofact v3.8.1*
Biodiesel (50% rapeseed, 40% used cooking oil, 10% soybean)	37.0	0.89	0.05	34.3	0.0019	1.27	0.96	Fu, Inha & Fraunhofer IML, 2022*
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	45.5	0.55	67.1	90.3	23.2	3.05	ecofact v3.8.1*	
Jet Kerosene (Jet A1 and Jet A2)	43.3	0.80	74.0	92.3	3.13	4.02	0.92	ecofact v3.8.1* and CORSIA 2019*
Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) (30% wulst)	41.2	0.87	36.8	92.7	2.10	3.96	1.32	ecofact v3.8.1*
Light Fuel Oil (LFO) (51% wulst)	42.8	0.86	75.3	95.4	3.21	4.06	1.33	ecofact v3.8.1*
Hydrogen from steam reforming of natural gas (MCHFA (SM) (20% rapeseed, 50% used cooking oil)	120.0	n.a.	0	160.7	0	160.29	0.00	JEC 2020, modified*
HVO/HEFA (SAF) (50% rapeseed, 50% used cooking oil)	44.0	0.77	0.05	28.6	0.0022	1.26	0.96	Fu, Inha & Fraunhofer IML, 2022*

Energy carrier	Lower heating value (MJ/kg)	Density (kg/l)	Elementary energy density (MJ/kg)	GHG emission (operational) TTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission (operational) WTW (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission (operational) WTT (g CO2e/MJ)	GHG emission (operational) TTW (g CO2e/kg)	GHG emission (operational) WTW (g CO2e/kg)	GHG emission (operational) WTT (g CO2e/kg)
100% Diesel	42.8	0.832	35.8	22.5	74.1	96.6	0.96	3.17	4.13
90% Diesel, 10% Biodiesel	42.7	0.833	35.8	22.6	75.4	96.0	0.97	3.14	4.10
80% Diesel, 20% Biodiesel	42.7	0.833	35.8	22.7	75.6	95.4	0.97	3.10	4.07
70% Diesel, 30% Biodiesel	42.5	0.835	35.5	23.1	75.4	95.3	0.96	2.99	3.87
60% Diesel, 40% Biodiesel	42.4	0.836	35.4	23.3	69.9	92.2	0.99	2.82	3.91
50% Diesel, 50% Biodiesel	42.2	0.838	35.4	23.7	62.7	85.4	1.00	2.62	3.60
40% Diesel, 60% Biodiesel	41.8	0.841	35.1	24.9	52.3	84.4	1.03	2.27	3.36
30% Diesel, 70% Biodiesel	41.3	0.852	34.4	26.4	37.3	85.3	1.13	1.83	2.81
100% Biodiesel (50% rapeseed)	37.0	0.889	32.0	0.05	34.3	34.3	1.27	0.0019	1.27

Dashboard (comparison)



	Private address point			Manual collection point			Unmanned collection point			Shop			Express delivery			Reusable delivery		
	Total CO ₂ emissions (in kg)	CO ₂ emissions per parcel	Difference between operator reporting and tool	Total CO ₂ emissions	CO ₂ emissions	Difference between operator reporting and tool	Total CO ₂ emissions	CO ₂ emissions	Difference between operator reporting and tool	Total CO ₂ emissions	CO ₂ emissions	Difference between operator reporting and tool	Total CO ₂ emissions (in emissions)	CO ₂ emissions	Difference between operator reporting and tool	Total CO ₂ emissions (in emissions)	CO ₂ emissions	Difference between operator reporting and tool
Collection, sorting, transport distinguishing between the																		
Managed by the undertaking;	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%
to energy consumption; and;	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%
by outsourced activities.	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%
by volume unit defined by the Act, distinguishing																		
Managed by the undertaking;	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%
to energy consumption; and;	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%
by outsourced activities.	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%	#WAARDE!	#WAARDE!	0%



BIPT transparency tool: www.postalpoint.be



178 locations found

DELETE

[Map](#) [Parcel Rates](#)

NEAR YOU

-of-

1000

Enter a street name

SEARCH

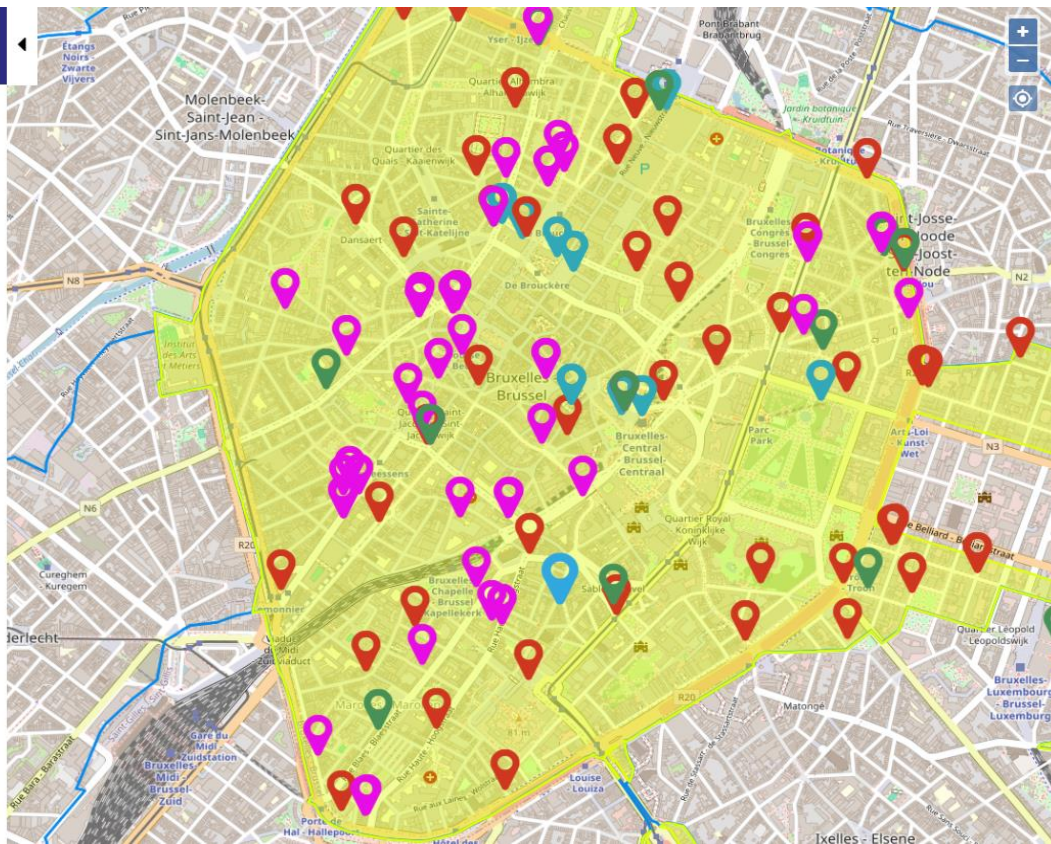
Type of postal service

letter package express

Type of Operator

bpost GLS
 DHL Express Mondial Relay
 DHL Parcel PostNL
 DPD UPS

 Select all



Librairie Du Sablon
Zavelstraat 17
1000 Brussel



Staffed point for dispatching and receiving express items

REPORT AN ERROR

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Thu 06.30 - 19.30
Fri 06.30 - 19.30
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More product information

