



**Delivering on the European
Green Deal and Fit for 55**

Better use of buildings in the context of the National Buildings Renovation Plans

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European Commission – DG ENER
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From LTRSs to Building Renovation Plans

- **2020 LTRS** (art 2a of 2018 EPBD):
 - 27 submitted and assessed in a dedicated [staff working document](#)
 - Concrete measures for easier access to finance, technical support, promotion of advisory tool and OSS, tackling energy poverty
 - BUT: **diversity** in completeness and **heterogeneity** of indicators/units/baselines that make comparison and aggregation difficult
- **National Building Renovation Plans** (Article 3 of the recast EPBD)
 - **Common template** – Annex II legal text with a list of indicators
 - **Aligned** with National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) cycles as LTRS
 - **2 stage-submission** : a draft and a final with recommendations from the Commission
 - First draft in **December 2025** – **Final plan in December 2026**

Content of the plan (Annex II)

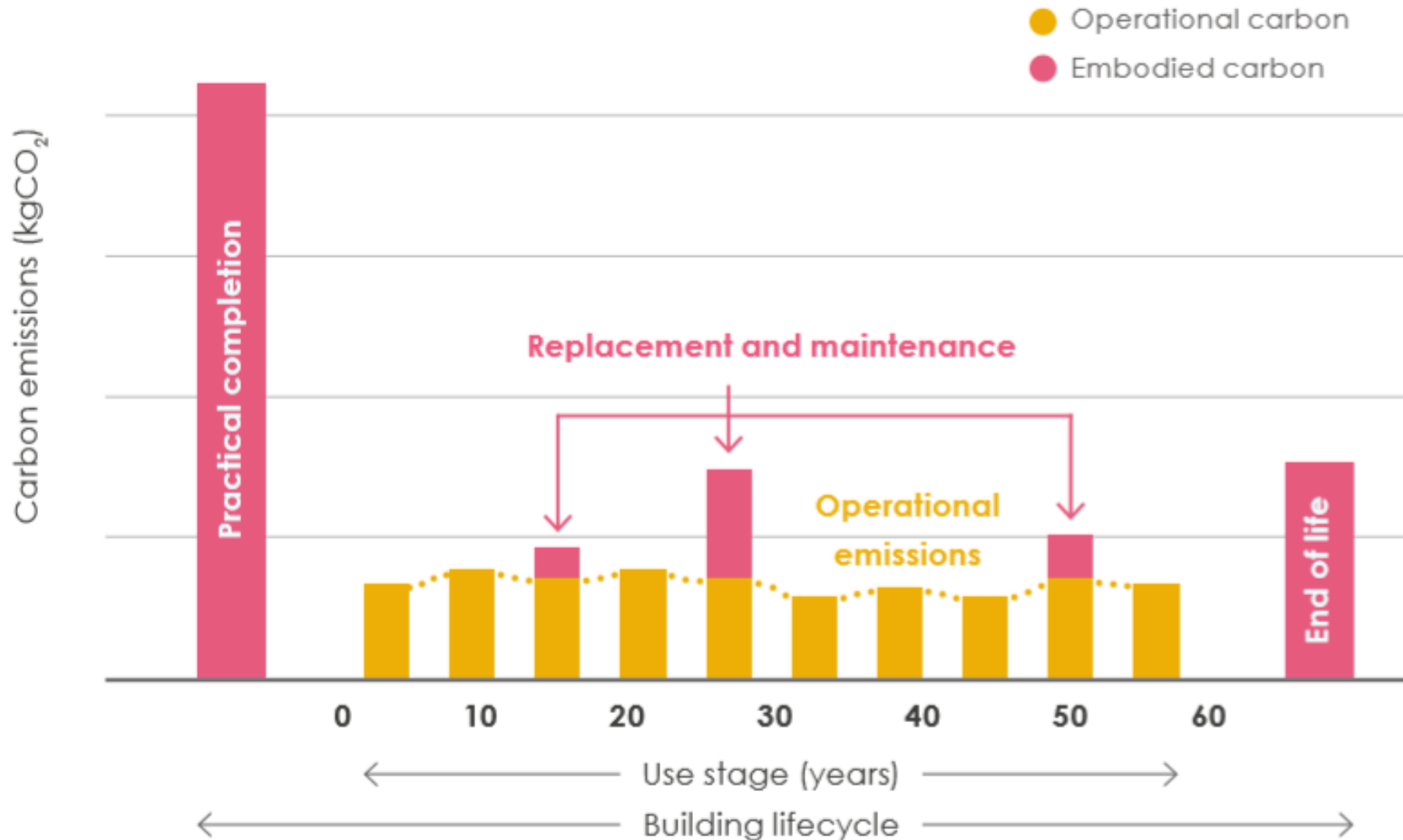
Structure	Narrative part	Data part	Comment
(a) Overview of the building stock	Description of the status quo, characteristic of the building stock in general, overview of barriers, market failures, capacities	Number of buildings, floor area, Renovation rates, PEC, FEC, GHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 1st plan rely on NECP R 2025 Status quo and baseline
(b) Roadmap	The ambition to reach climate neutrality by 2050, modelling, scenarios, path and trajectories	Renovation rates, PEC, FEC, RES, GHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward looking towards 2030, 2040 and 2050
(c) Policies and Measures	Describe the policies and measures existing and to be taken, quantify their impact to reach the roadmap target, list barriers	List	The PAMs should be sufficient to achieve the roadmap
(d) Outline of investment needs	According to the above and modelling, describe the investment needs and the available public and private investment and how to mobilise them	Needs and investments	They should be sufficient to implement the PAMs and achieve the roadmap
(e) Thresholds for ZEBs, (f) MEPS for non residential, (g) trajectory for residential	Mostly descriptive section, except for the trajectory and MEPS non residential		
(h) Evidence based estimate of expected energy savings and wider benefits	Mostly descriptive section		

Building sector - a big consumer of resources

40%

- of extracted materials in the EU is consumed by the sector
- of all EU waste is construction/demolition waste
- of all EU greenhouse gas emissions come from the building stock (operational and embodied)
- And 30-40% of all buildings in the EU are under-used....

GHG emissions at building level



Sufficiency benefits and drivers

- Less land take for buildings and necessary infrastructure
 - positive for biodiversity and climate resilience
- Less need of material
 - material independency and waste reduction
 - reduce embodied carbon emissions
- Potential for affordable housing and shared spaces
 - Less m² to heat/cool
 - Less isolation/ more co-creation



National Building Renovation Plans Scope

- **National Building Renovation Plans** (Article 3 of the recast EPBD)

“MS shall establish a national building renovation plan to **ensure the renovation of the national stock** of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a **highly energy-efficient and decarbonized building stock** by 2050, with the objective to transform **existing buildings into zero-emission buildings**”

Sufficiency and better use of buildings will contribute to implement the NBRP by lowering the overall LCA GHG emission at building stock level

Policies and measures

To promote deep renovation, MEPS implementation and targeting worst performing buildings	Prevention of construction waste, circularity	Smart technologies and infrastructure for sustainable mobility
Vulnerable customers/alleviation of energy poverty	Renewable energy including solar deployment, incl RED Art 15a	Addressing market barriers
Housing affordability	Reduction of whole life cycle GHG emissions and carbon removals – incl sufficiency	Addressing skills gaps
One stop shops	Promotion of district & neighbourhood approaches incl sufficiency	Awareness raising campaigns
Decarbonisation of heating and cooling	Improvement of buildings owned by public bodies as per EED	Modular and industrialised solutions

Example of national measures Frances

- [National Plan to Combat Vacant Housing](#)
- Targets 1.1 million vacant houses
- Covers 64 % of French municipalities (esp high demand areas)
- [New law to facilitate the repurposing \(June 2025\)](#)
- Local authorities can derogate to zoning (urban planning)
- Building permits with double purpose (taken into account as from design stage)
- Promote the construction of student housing
- New rule to allow repurposing in mutli-ownership and mixed usage buildings (majority and no longer unanimity)



NBRP submission process

- Annotated templates to support MSs and inform stakeholders
 - Word annotated template
 - Excel template for data collection (**mandatory** indicators)
 - https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-performance-buildings/national-building-renovation-plans_en
- Public consultation (inclusive)
- Any update on the Dutch consultation and NBRP's submission ?

Commission Other Initiatives

- Affordable Housing Plan
- Horizon Europe and other funding
- Roadmap for the decarbonisation of buildings
- New European Bauhaus
- Level(s)



Thank you!

