

Towards climate neutrality in Belgium's residential building stock: Integrating technical, socio-economic, and environmental data for sustainable renovation strategies

Aurora Bertini, Guirec Ruellan, Shady Attia – University of Liège

Towards 2050 climate neutrality?



40%

Final energy use



36%

Energy-related
GHG emissions



75%

Poor energy-performing
buildings

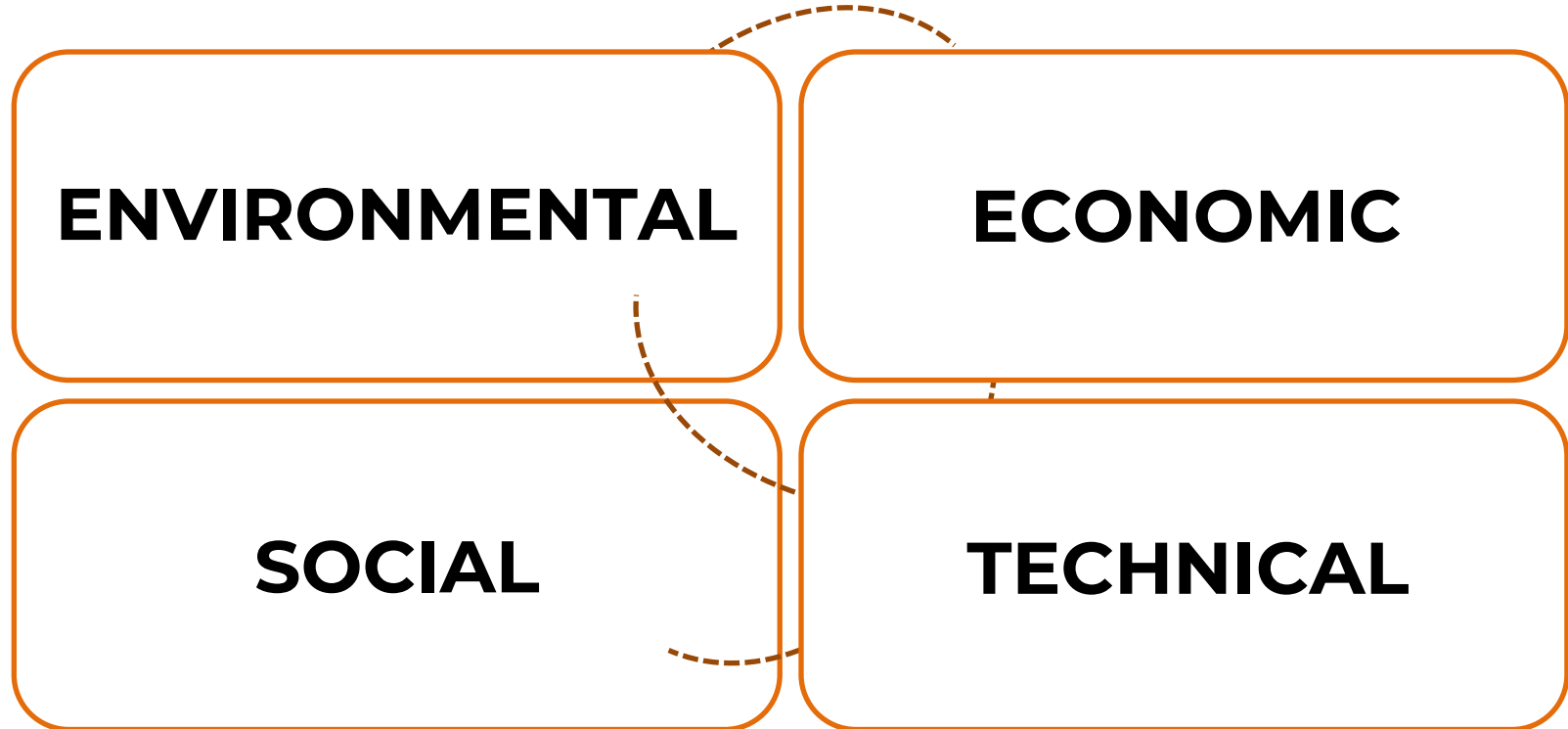


1%

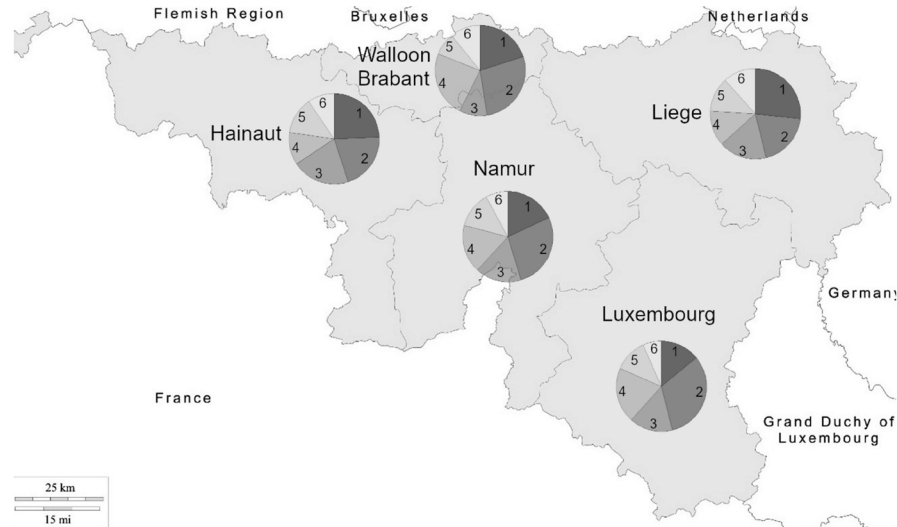
Renovation rate

European Parliament and Council of the European Union. (2024). Directive (EU) 2024/1275 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the energy performance of buildings (recast) (EU 2024/1275). Official Journal of the European Union. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1275/oj>
Climate Action Network Europe. (2025). National Building Renovations Plans (NBRP): A Powerful tool for a just and climate-resilient built environment. <https://caneurope.org/content/uploads/2025/06/Briefing-National-Building-Renovations-Plans.pdf>
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. (n.d.). https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-performance-buildings/energy-performance-buildings-directive_en

Retrofit barriers



Case studies



Attia, S., Mustafa, A., Giry, N., Popineau, M., Cuchet, M., & Gulirmak, N. (2021). Developing two benchmark models for post-world war II residential buildings. *Energy and Buildings*, 244, 111052. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2021.111052>

Ruellan, G., Attia, S., & Haesbroeck, G. (2025). Clustering of archetypal building-inhabitant pairs to improve energy efficiency: The case of the Walloon region in Belgium. *Energy and Buildings*, 335, 115549. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2025.115549>

2024 EPBD recast

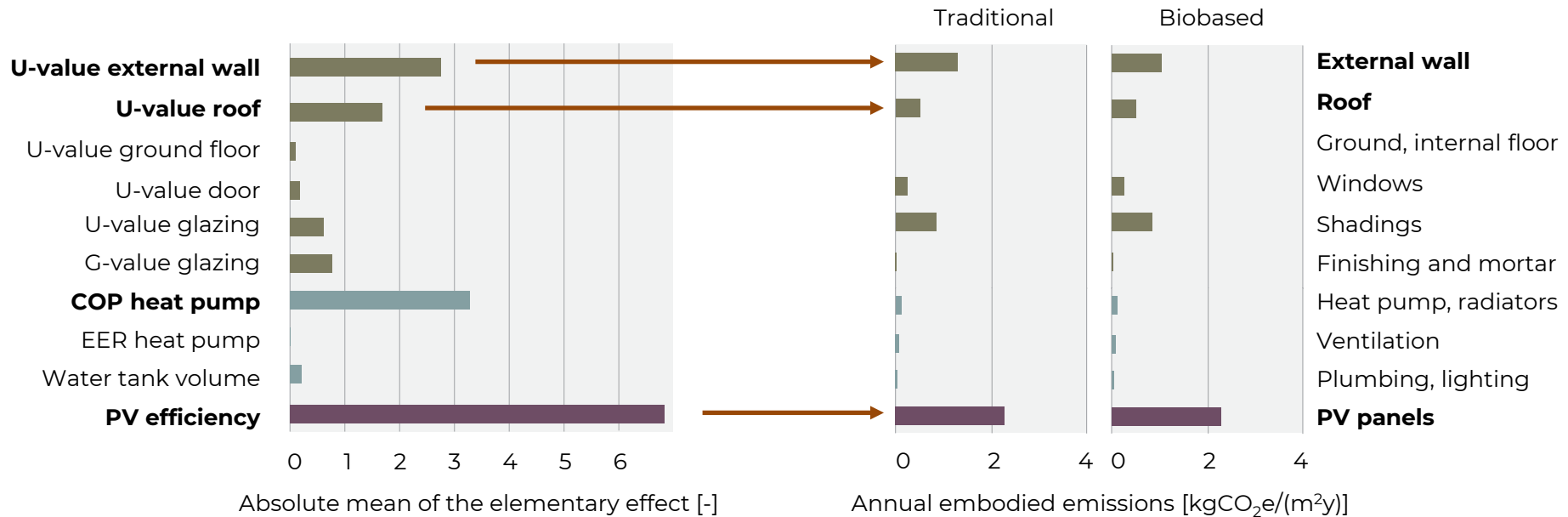
From Zero Energy to Zero Emissions

Zero-emissions building requirements for new buildings and deep renovations

Buildings must be characterized by zero or very low energy consumption,
zero on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels,
and **zero or a very low amount of operational GHG emissions**

Embodied – Operational emissions trade-off

Operational emissions - Embodied emissions

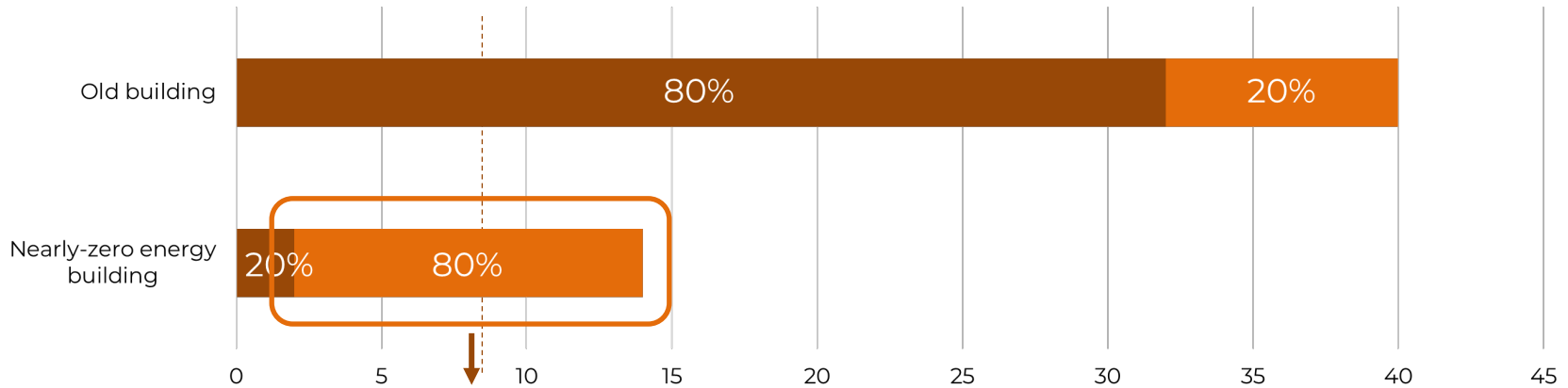


Embodied – Operational emissions trade-off

Whole-life GHG emissions [kgCO₂e/(m²·y)]

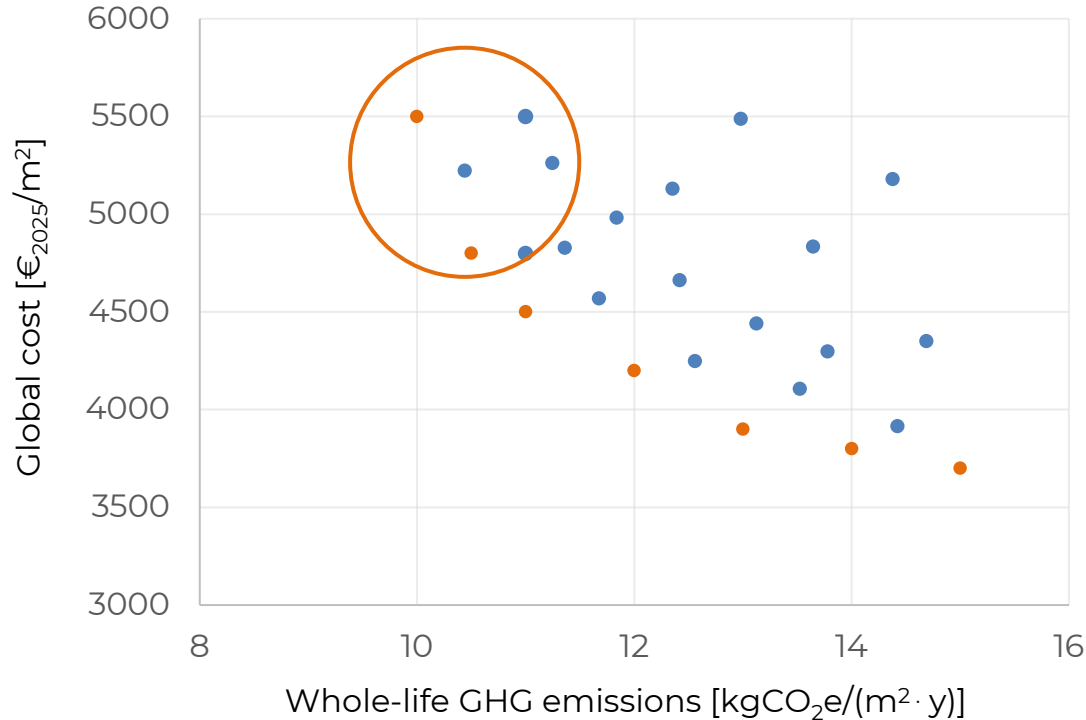
WHOLE-LIFE GHG THRESHOLDS




Danish threshold [8,2 kgCO₂e/(m²·y)]



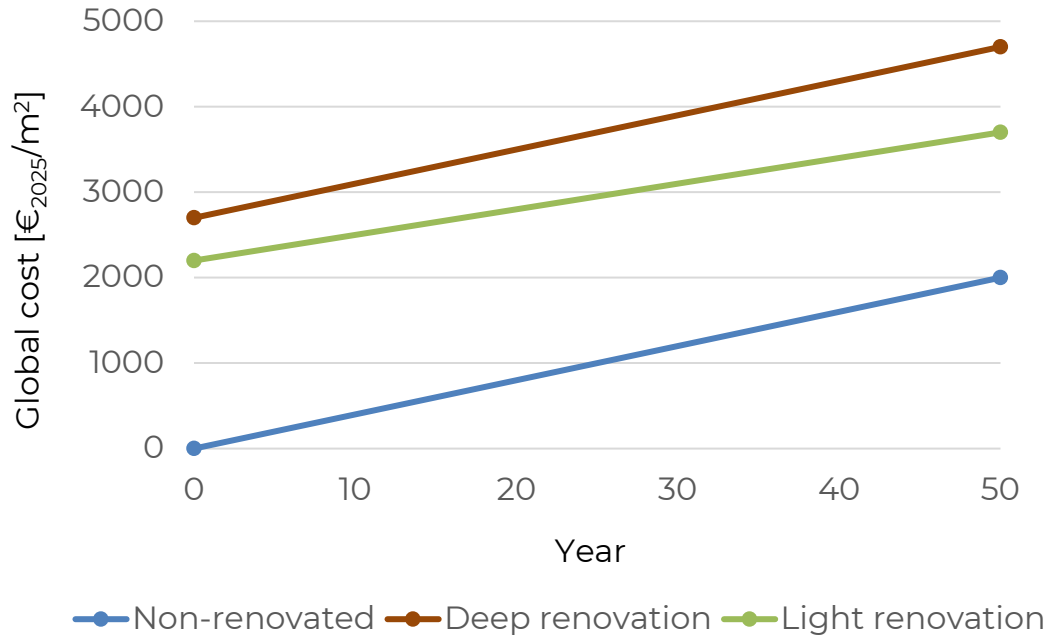
**LOW-CARBON MATERIALS
SUPPLY CHAIN DECARBONIZATION**

Emissions - cost trade-off



-  Whole-life GHG emissions
-  Global cost
-  Upfront investment (CAPEX)

Economic payback period



1. Low carbon taxation
2. Gas price < Electricity price



- a. Investment not recovered
- b. Light > deep retrofits



**CHANGE OF PARADIGM
& TARGETED SUBSIDIES**

Targeted interventions

Owners' income

Low-income people

17 % of residential buildings in Wallonia
(**EPC F and G**)



Energy poverty & health risks



Priority in renovation policies

High-income people

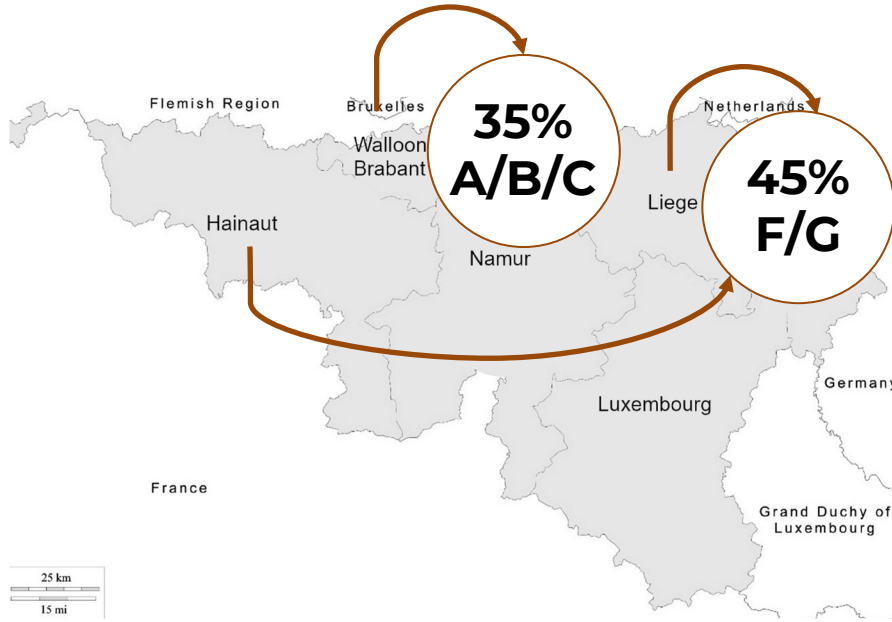
Houses with average energy use of
704 kWh/(m²·y)



New reforms and regulations
(High taxation on GHG emissions)

Targeted interventions

Location & granularity



Heterogeneity of building energy efficiency among municipalities

More efficient dwellings: Apartments
 Less efficient dwellings: Semi-detached



Strategies implemented on the **city** and **municipal level**

Lessons learnt

Embodied/Operational emissions trade-off

Low carbon materials

Need for a **whole-life** GHG emissions requirements

Supply chain decarbonization

Need for a **systemic** approach to achieve **sustainable** and **fair** carbon neutrality

Higher carbon taxation

Emissions/cost trade-off

Targeted interventions (city/municipalities)

Targeted subsidies (deep retrofit)

Heterogeneity

Targeted subsidies (low-income)

References

Attia, S., Mustafa, A., Giry, N., Popineau, M., Cuchet, M., & Gulirmak, N. (2021). Developing two benchmark models for post-world war II residential buildings. *Energy and Buildings*, 244, 111052. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2021.111052>

Bertini, A., Al-Obaidy, M., Dasse, M., Amaripadath, D., Gobbo, E., & Attia, S. (2025). Parametrization of variables affecting the whole life carbon performance of nearly zero energy residential building renovation. *Building and Environment*, 278, 113013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2025.113013>

Bertini, A., Amaripadath, D., Gobbo, E., & Attia, S. (2026). Uncertainty analysis for variables affecting the whole life carbon performance of nearly zero energy residential building renovation. *Energy and Buildings*. Under review.

Ruellan, G., Cools, M., & Attia, S. (2021). Analysis of the Determining Factors for the Renovation of the Walloon Residential Building Stock. *Sustainability*, 13(4), 2221. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13042221>

Ruellan, G., Attia, S., & Haesbroeck, G. (2025). Clustering of archetypal building-inhabitant pairs to improve energy efficiency: The case of the Walloon region in Belgium. *Energy and Buildings*, 335, 115549. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2025.115549>

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Email: aurora.bertini@uliege.be

LinkedIn: [Aurora Luigia Teresa Bertini](#)