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EU-WIDE ASSESSMENT OF THE FINAL NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS

Information note from the European Commission

This note aims to update Member States on the EU-wide assessment of the final national energy and climate plans (NECPs).

State of play

The Governance Regulation requires the Member States to prepare NECPs, outlining how they intend to meet the 2030 climate and energy targets and Energy Union objectives. These are critical to deliver a fair, resilient, and climate-neutral Europe, and to steer the much-needed investments for the climate and energy transition. Member States were required to submit the final updated NECPs by 30 June 2024.

The package published on 28 May 2025 includes an EU-wide assessment¹ of the final updated NECPs and a Staff Working Document², with the individual assessments of 23 national plans³ and guidance to facilitate implementation.

The assessment shows that EU Member States have substantially improved their plans following the Commission's recommendations on the drafts, and as a result the gap to achieving the agreed 2030 energy and climate targets has significantly reduced. This demonstrates the value of the cooperative process between the Commission and the Member States. This progress supports the 2050 climate neutrality objective and broader objectives, linking competitiveness, energy autonomy and reduced reliance on fossil fuels. This assessment is also a valuable input in the discussions on setting the intermediate climate target for 2040 as foreseen in the European Climate Law. A clear 2040 target will provide further predictability and strengthen the business case for the clean transition presented in the plans, and will thereby further support achieving the 2030 targets.

The assessment shows that the EU is well on track to reach the 2030 target of 55% net greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by 2030 compared to 1990. Based on Member States' projections, the Commission estimates that the EU is currently on course to reduce emissions⁴ by around 54% by 2030 compared to 1990, if Member States implement fully existing and planned national measures and EU policies.

Most Member States present national contributions that are in line with the EU's 2030 binding target for renewable energy share of at least 42.5%. However, a limited ambition gap of 1.5 percentage points remains.

Despite improvements in Member States contributions to the EU's target for energy efficiency of 11.7% by 2030, an ambition gap of 31.1 Mtoe remains for final energy consumption and 47.3 Mtoe for primary energy consumption. For final energy consumption this translates to an EU ambition level of 8.1%.

¹ [Communication delivering the Union's 2030 energy and climate objectives - European Commission](#)

² [Commission Staff Working Document: Delivering the Union's 2030 energy and climate objectives - European Commission](#)

³ Excluding Slovakia which submitted its plan on 15 April 2025, and Belgium, Poland and Estonia that are still to submit their plan.

⁴ Total net GHG emissions (including the LULUCF sink) including Commission estimates of emissions from international transport regulated by EU law. The estimate takes into account preliminary information shared by Estonia and Poland, which have not submitted a final NECP yet.

Emissions from sectors covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation (domestic transport, buildings, agriculture, small industry and waste) are projected to decrease by around 38% in 2030 compared to 2005 levels. While marking a significant improvement compared to the draft plans, this is still around 2 percentage points short of the -40% target by 2030.

For the land sector, the projections provided in the final plans show that the EU is not on track to meet its 2030 target of generating an additional 42 Mt CO₂ eq. of net removals by 2030, with a gap of 45 to 60 MtCO₂eq.

The final plans reflect a reinforced focus on enhancing the EU's competitiveness and supply chain resilience. Compared to the drafts, they include more concrete measures to support clean technologies and considerably improved investment estimates. While the final plans include increased focus on a fair transition for all, on energy poverty and skills, further improvements are needed in this area. Finally, adaptation to climate change is inconsistently addressed throughout the final plans, with only some Member States fully integrating measures to enhance climate resilience and preparedness.

Way forward

The focus should now be on a robust implementation and delivery to ensure predictability. Efforts should be put on targeting public funds to derisk transformational investments, unlocking private finance and coordinating at regional and European level.

Member States who have not yet submitted their final plans – Belgium, Estonia and Poland – must do so without further delay.

While the final plans demonstrated significant improvement compared to the draft plans, further action is still needed to close remaining gaps and fully deliver the legally binding 2030 energy and climate framework. Reaching the targets is a joint effort and shared responsibility at EU level and by all EU Member States.

The Commission will strengthen cooperation with Member States by supporting their implementation efforts and will continue to monitor progress. The Commission has already proposed several actions to support Member States in closing the ambition gaps, including the Action Plan for Affordable Energy and the Clean Industrial Deal, which will lower energy costs and boost competitiveness and the decarbonisation of EU's industry. The Commission will assess if further measures are necessary to ensure the collective target achievement, notably on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Member States are encouraged to follow the guidance included in the individual NECP assessments to facilitate implementation and scale up ambition where relevant. The upcoming Social Climate Plans and Building Renovation Plans are an opportunity for Member States to further operationalise their clean transition.

The NECPs as a governance tool will be reviewed for the post-2030 period as part of the forthcoming revision of the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.
