MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

Antalya, Türkiye, 9-20th November 2026

UNFCCC Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress GREECE

Climate Change Department
Ministry of Environment and Energy

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GREECE - Basic National Data

Geography: 131,957 km^2, consisting of two main geographic areas:

- a peninsular mainland, and
- approx. 6,000 islands & islets

Coastline: 16,300 km

Climate: mild, wet winter and hot, dry hot summer

Population: 10,372,335 (2025)

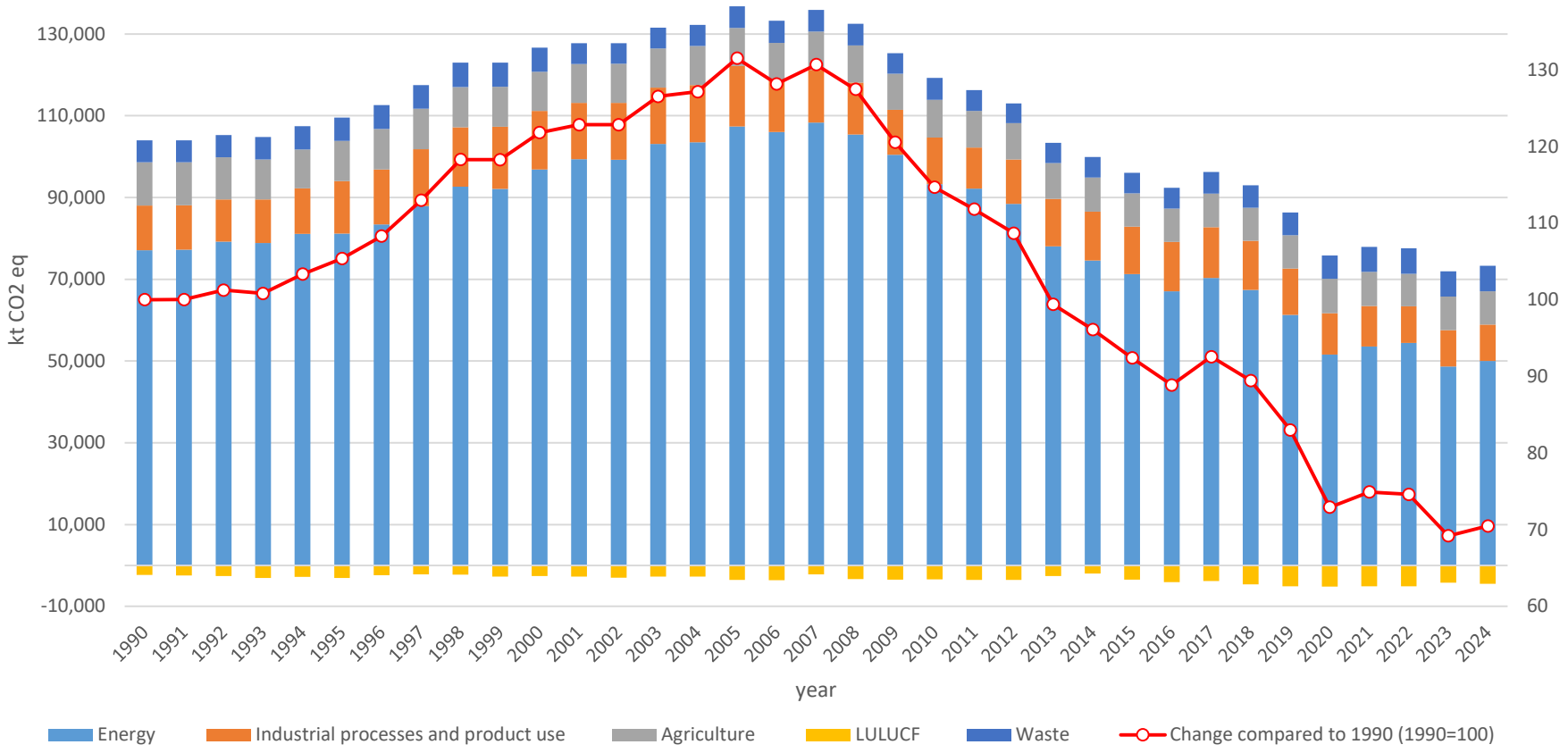
GDP: €248,354 mil (current prices 2025)

23,944 euros/capita (current prices 2025)

+2.1% (2025/2024)

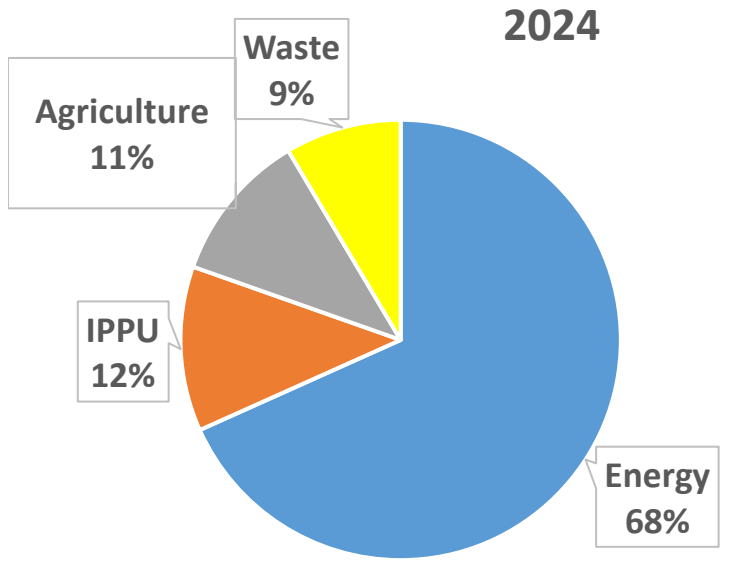
+22.03% (2025/2020)

GHG emissions profile



- ✓ GHG emissions (2024)

  68,805.23 $ktCO_2eq$ or
  6.63 tCO_2eq/capita
- ✓ -32.32% (2024/1990)
- ✓ -48.34% (2024/2005)



EU 2030 NDC target

AT LEAST

−55%

net GHG emissions

by 2030 vs 1990

Domestic reduction only

TARGET DEFINITION

Economy-wide, absolute, single-year

No international credits credits

1990 BASE-YEAR VALUE

4,699,405 kt CO_2-eq

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Total net GHG emissions

consistent with the EU NDC scope

COVERAGE

ENERGY | **IPPU** | **AGRICULTURE** | **LULUCF** | **WASTE**

CO_2 **CH_4** **N_2O** **HFCs** **PFCs** **SF_6** **NF_3**

EU GHG emission reduction target compliance architecture

The EU-wide NDC is delivered through three accounting pillars and supporting policy instruments

EU NDC — **At least −55% net GHG emissions by 2030 compared with 1990**

EU ETS

Emissions trading

Power, energy-intensive industry, aviation and maritime transport

−62%

vs 2005 by 2030

ESR

National annual targets

Road transport, buildings, agriculture, waste and small small industry

−40%

EU-wide vs 2005 by 2030

LULUCF

Land-sector accounting

Forests, cropland, wetlands and settlements

310 Mt

net removals by 2030

EU ETS and ESR targets use a 2005 baseline; the overall NDC uses 1990.

Greek 2030 ESR target

Annual Emission Allocations define Greece’ s binding emissions pathway

2030 ESR TARGET

–22.7%

compared with 2005

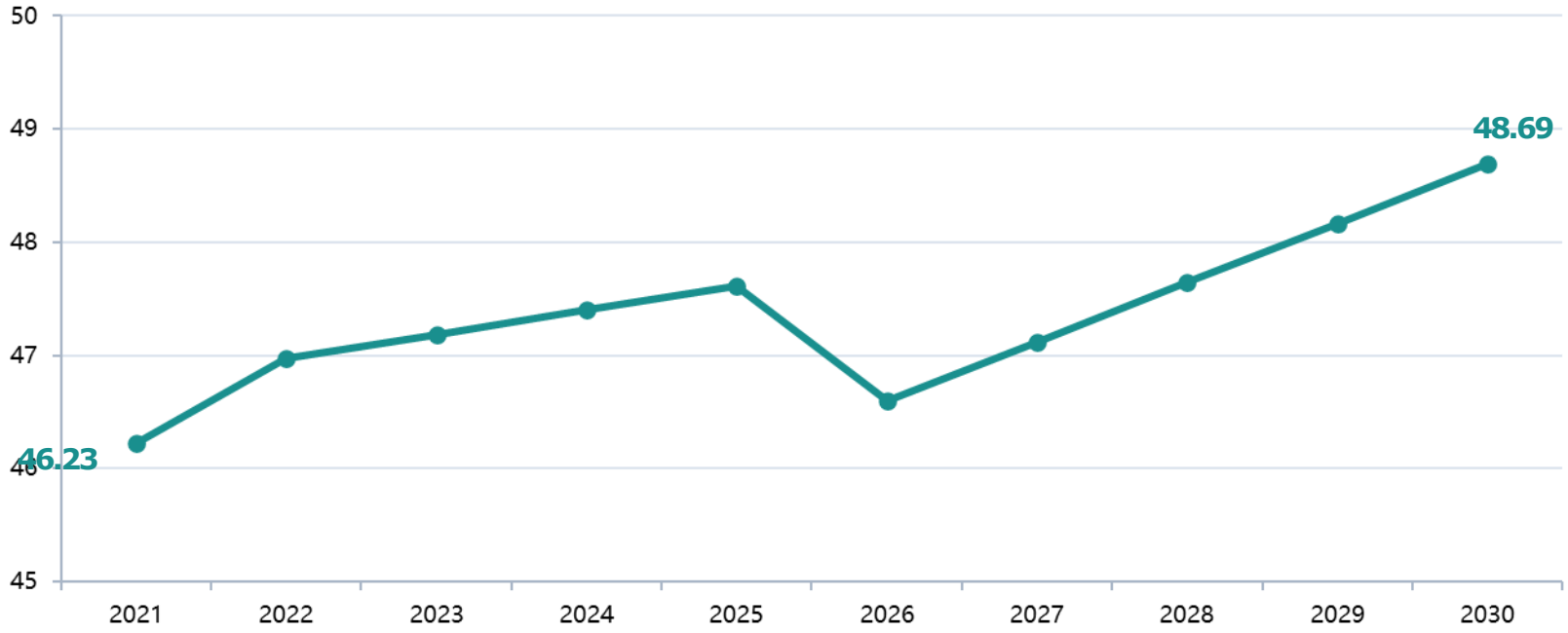
LINEAR PATHWAY

2021–2030

Binding annual limits

Annual Emission Allocations

million t CO_2-eq



AEA values shown in million tonnes; source table values converted from tonnes CO_2-eq.

Greek 2030 LULUCF target

National contribution under the EU land-sector accounting framework

2030 TARGET

−1,154

kt CO_2-eq

additional net removals

compared with the 2016–2018 average

The 2030 balance must not exceed the national target

ACCOUNTING LOGIC

2016–2018		2030 contribution		2030 balance
−3,219 kt	+	−1,154 kt	=	−4,373 kt

2026–2030 pathway

A linear trajectory translates the 2030 target into annual land-sector milestones.

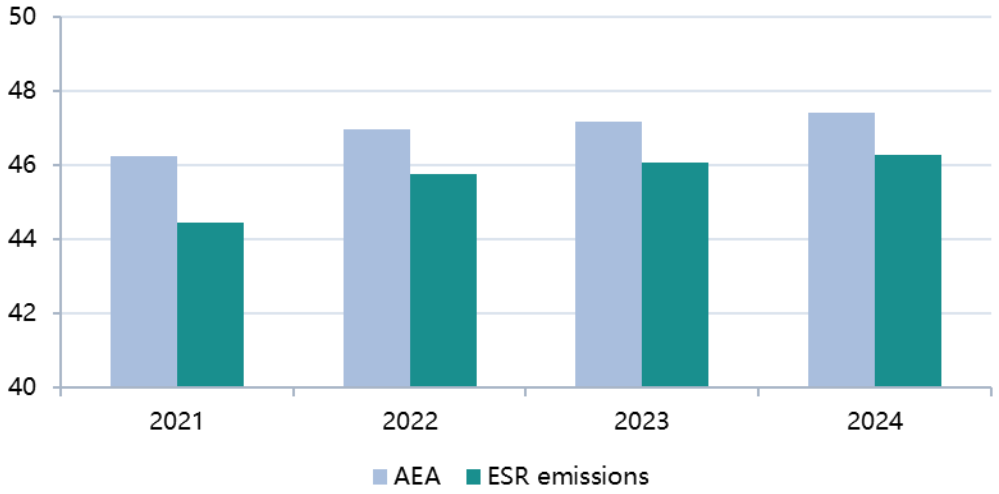
Legal basis Regulation (EU) 2018/841, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/839

Assessment of targets achievement

Greece remained below its ESR allocations while ETS emissions fell sharply from 2005

ESR compliance

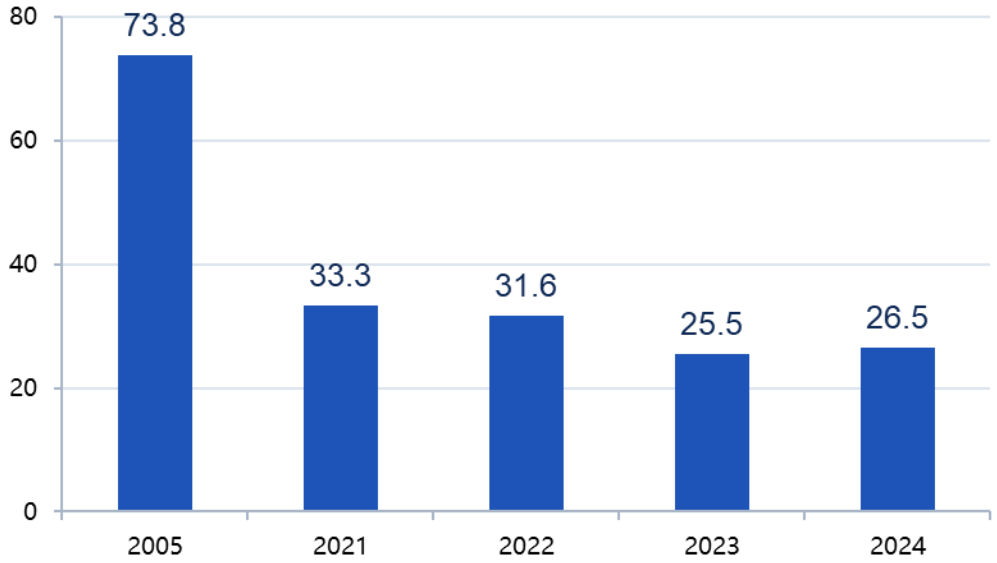
million t CO_2-eq



SURPLUS	2021	2022	2023	2024
	+1.79	+1.22	+1.13	+1.11 Mt

EU ETS emissions

million t CO_2-eq



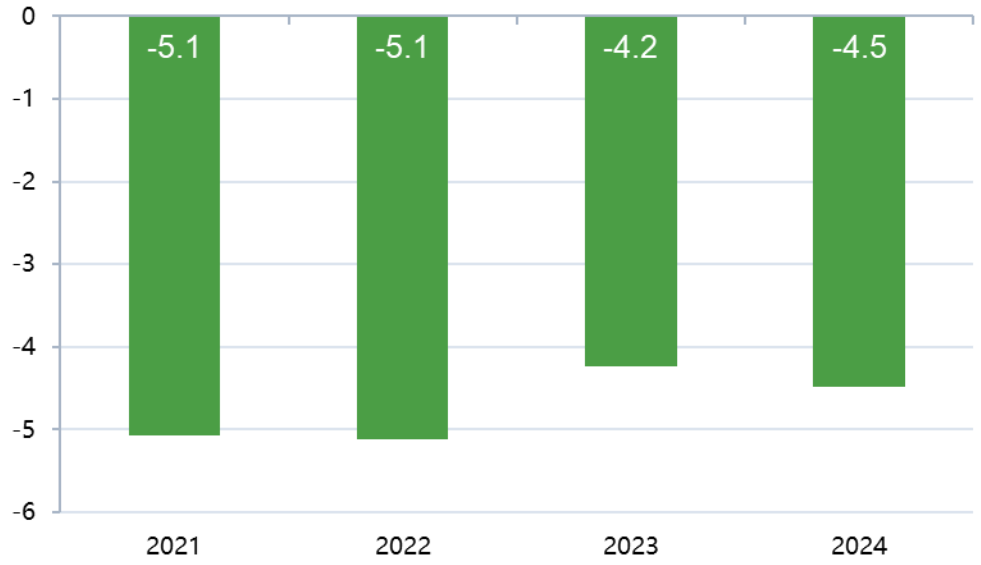
2024: 64% below 2005

Assessment of targets achievement

Land removals remained a net sink; total net emissions were 32.3% below 1990 in 2024

LULUCF net removals

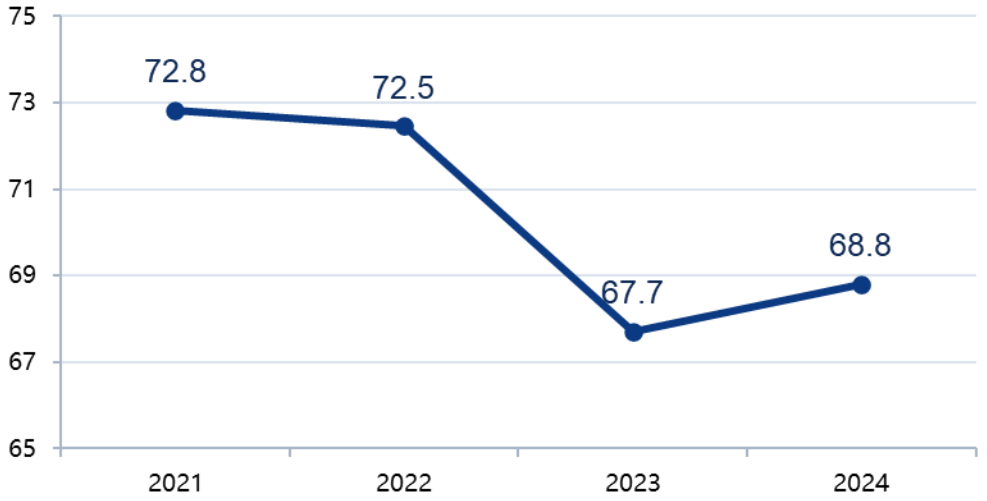
Mt CO_2-eq



Net sink in every year, 2021–2024

Total net GHG emissions

Mt CO_2-eq



2024 NET EMISSIONS

68.81 Mt

CHANGE VS 1990

−32.3%

Greek 2030 target
National Climate Law

Law 4936/2022 establishes Greece’ s domestic climate-policy milestones

2030

−55%

net GHG emissions and

compared with 1990

Economy-wide national milestone

LEGAL BASIS

National Climate Law

Law 4936/2022, Government Gazette A’ 105/27.05.2022

TARGET SCOPE

The target covers the national balance of greenhouse-gas emissions and removals.

Progress is assessed against the 1990 base-year level

National Climate Law

APPROVED 26 MAY 2022

Government Gazette A' 105/27.05.2022

MAIN GOAL

CLIMATE NEUTRALITY by 2050

aligned with the EU climate-neutrality objective

2030 MILESTONE

–55%

Net GHG emissions and removals compared with 1990

2040 MILESTONE

–80%

Net GHG emissions and removals compared with 1990

IMPLEMENTATION

5-year budgets

Power, industry, transport, agriculture, buildings, LULUCF and waste

POWER

Lignite phase-out

Phase-out of lignite-fired electricity generation by 2028

MOBILITY

Zero-emission shift

Targets for company cars, taxis, rental fleets and new light vehicles

BUILDINGS

Heating transition

Restrictions on heating-oil boilers and a renewable-fuel blending requirement

Legal requirements for public & private sector to reduce carbon footprint and increase climate resilience of plans

National Energy and Climate Plan

Priorities for clean power, system flexibility and energy efficient buildings

CLEAN POWER

Rapid RES deployment

Solar PV and wind, including offshore wind

Self-generation, rooftop PV and energy communities

Grid reinforcement

80% renewable electricity by 2030

FLEXIBILITY

Energy storage

Battery and pumped-hydro storage

Balancing and flexibility services

Demand response and smarter system operation

DEMAND

Energy efficiency

Renovation of about 68,000 buildings annually (2025-2030)

Smart energy-management systems

Heat pumps, efficient appliances and lighting

Public-sector building upgrades

The combined objective: lower energy use, integrate high shares of renewables and support domestic value creation.

National Energy and Climate Plan

Priorities for road-transport electrification and lower-carbon fuels

LIGHT ROAD TRANSPORT

Electrification

50% of new passenger cars to be PHEV or BEV by 2030

40% of new light commercial vehicles to be PHEV or BEV by 2030

Charging infrastructure supports the transition.

HARD-TO-ELECTRIFY MODES

Alternative fuels

Climate-neutral fuels for shipping and potentially heavy long-distance road transport where direct electrification is not feasible or beneficial

TRANSITION

Gas system

Natural gas as a transitional with gradual integration of renewable gases to reduce the carbon footprint of the gas mix

National Energy and Climate Plan

Priorities for industrial decarbonization and domestic green value chains

BIO-ECONOMY

Advanced fuels

Investments in domestic agricultural and industrial production of advanced biofuels and biogas

GREEN HYDROGEN

New energy

Develop renewable-hydrogen infrastructure and production for industrial use, transport energy storage

CCUS

Industrial

Support decarbonization of hard-to-abate activities, especially cement, oil refining and fertilizer manufacturing

DOMESTIC VALUE

Green industries

Develop Greek value chains for for clean-energy technologies, technologies, create employment and reduce energy costs

Industrial policy links emissions reduction with energy security, competitiveness and employment

2030 mitigation targets

Key outcomes in the supplied NECP target set

EXPECTED GHG

≥ 55%

by 2030

compared with 1990

Economy-wide target

Lignite in electricity: 0%

RENEWABLE ENERGY

≥ 44%

share in gross final energy consumption

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

≥ 75%

share in gross final electricity consumption consumption

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

≤ 15.2 Mtoe

final energy consumption

CLEAN CAPACITY

≥ 24.3 GW

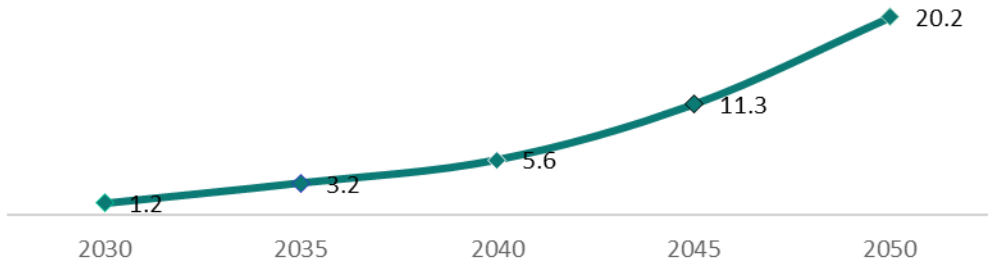
total installed solar PV and wind capacity

CCUS, green hydrogen and new fuels

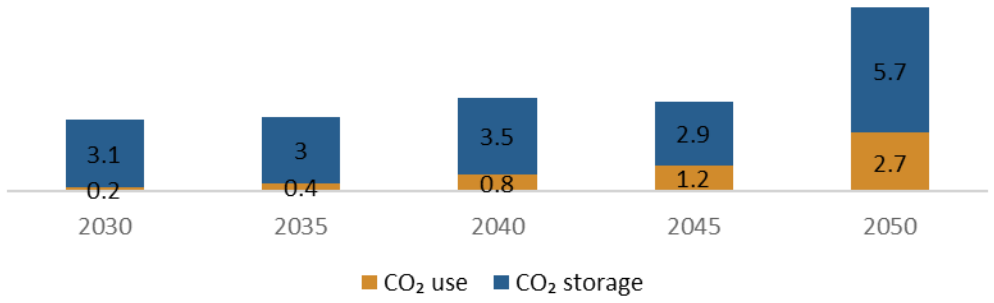
The NECP pathway accelerates after 2040 to decarbonize industry, shipping and aviation

NECP SCALE-UP

Green hydrogen production and use (TWh/year)



CO_2 capture, use and storage (Mt CO_2/year)



2050 capture: 8.4 Mt CO_2, including 4.5 Mt from DAC

DEPLOYMENT LOGIC, 2040–2050

Green H_2 supplies domestic synthetic-fuel production. Refineries provide the likely production hubs, supported by dedicated renewables or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

SHIPPING

Synthetic methanol first; synthetic ammonia expands commercially from 2045

AVIATION

Synthetic kerosene provides the main long-term route

CARBON SOURCE

Industrial CO_2 supplies carbon-based e-fuels initially
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) enters after 2045 as technology matures

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

IFESTOS, TITAN Kamari: about 1.9 Mt CO_2/year capture
OLYMPUS, HERACLES Milaki: about 1 Mt CO_2/year capture
Prinos CO_2 Storage: national transport and storage hub
EPHYRA and TRIĒRĒS, Motor Oil: refinery H_2 production and uses
IRIS, Motor Oil: refinery carbon capture value chain

Selected Energy Efficiency programs

Programs	Applications	Budget (€)	Approved Applications	Completed Renovations	Disbursed Applications
Exoikonomo – Autonomo	10.734	163.223.841	10.734	9.539	9.539
Exoikonomo 2021	88.962	797.000.000	69.409	55.739	44.877
Exoikonomo 2023	32.431	556.095.180	27.562	10.802	3.630
Exoikonomo for young people	6.677	96.792.060	4.418	352	50
Exoikonomo 2025	55.330	888.978.239,54	37.279	0	0
Total	**194.134**	**2.502.089.320,54€**	**149.402**	**75.179**	**58.096**

Targeted programmes for buildings energy renovation and installation of efficient heating & cooling systems in energy vulnerable households and micro-enterprises

Selected e-Mobility programs

Subsidy Schemes

Go Electric
Since 2020, for individuals & enterprises buying/leasing new EVs (passenger cars and vans, 2-3 wheelers, e-bikes) and "smart" private chargers. Budget = 133 mE. Already subsidized 15.000 cars & vans, 1300 microcars, 10.000 e-bikes, 10.000 scooters & e-motos.

Green Taxis
Since 2023, replacement of old taxis (Euro 5 and older) with BEVs, obligatory withdrawal and scrappage, already subsidized 160 electric taxis.

e-Astypalea
Since 2021, subsidies for island inhabitants, enterprises & taxis in the context of "smart and sustainable island" project.

Antonis Tritsis
Since 2020, for municipalities, 100% funding for purchases of up to 10 municipal fleet EVs (passenger, vans, small trucks, buses, 2-wheelers, etc).

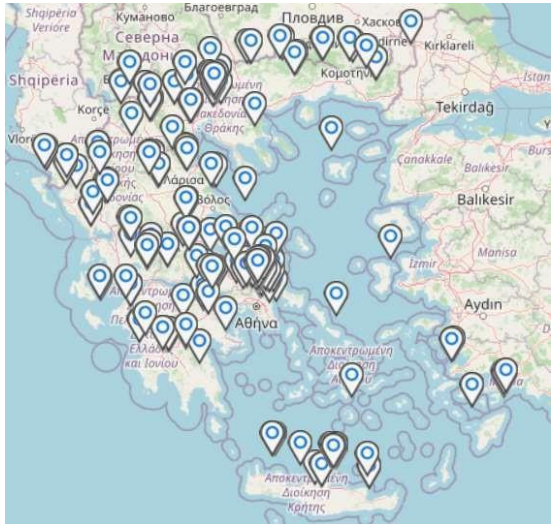
'Charge Everywhere' Subsidy Scheme

Subsidizes procurement, installation and grid interconnection of publicly accessible charging stations in municipalities, highways (TEN-T network), airports, harbors, parking areas, etc.
Started in May 2023, budget 40 mE.

Public Transport

On the road:
Athens
240 zero emission electric buses (RRF funded)
Thessaloniki
110 zero emission electric buses (RRF funded).

Forthcoming:
New electric buses:
300 in **Athens** and 175 in **Thessaloniki**
+ 175 in **Athens** and 50 in **Thessaloniki**
50 hydrogen (fuel cell) buses in **Athens**



Charging points circa 9.000



Social Climate Plan (2026-2032)

Approved support for a fair transition in buildings and road transport, 2026–2032

€5.3 bn

€4.8 bn plus VAT

1.5 million

households

70,000

micro-enterprises

25

measures and reforms

BUILDINGS AND HOUSING

62,000 homes and around 10,000 micro-enterprises targeted for energy renovation

280,000 heat pumps and solar water heaters

Around 2,800 social homes, including redevelopment of former military sites

CLEAN AND ACCESSIBLE MOBILITY

211 electric buses for Athens and Thessaloniki

Social leasing for 15,000 households, with rent capped at €150 per month

Electric taxis and business vehicles, metro upgrades and 4,400 public charging points

TARGETED SOCIAL PROTECTION

Heating allowance increased by €100 per year for 780,000 beneficiaries from 2027

Full subsidy for personal electric mobility aids for 13,200 people with disabilities

13 regional one-stop shops and free energy certificates for vulnerable households

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE



GR-eco Islands

Turning small islands into replicable models of low-carbon and sustainable development



Chalki, first GR-eco Island pilot

AN INTEGRATED ISLAND MODEL

Clean energy

More renewables and energy efficiency, supported by local energy communities and smarter grids

Circular resources

Sustainable water and waste management, with protection of island ecosystems

Smart mobility

Electric vehicles, charging infrastructure and cleaner public or maritime transport

Digital economy

Digital infrastructure supporting public services, tourism and local business

THREE ISLAND PATHWAYS

CHALKI

Operational pilot: 1 MW solar energy community, electric public vehicles and charging, smart lighting and digital services

ASTYPALEA

Living laboratory with Volkswagen: electric mobility, on-demand transport and digital services, combined with renewable electricity development

POROS

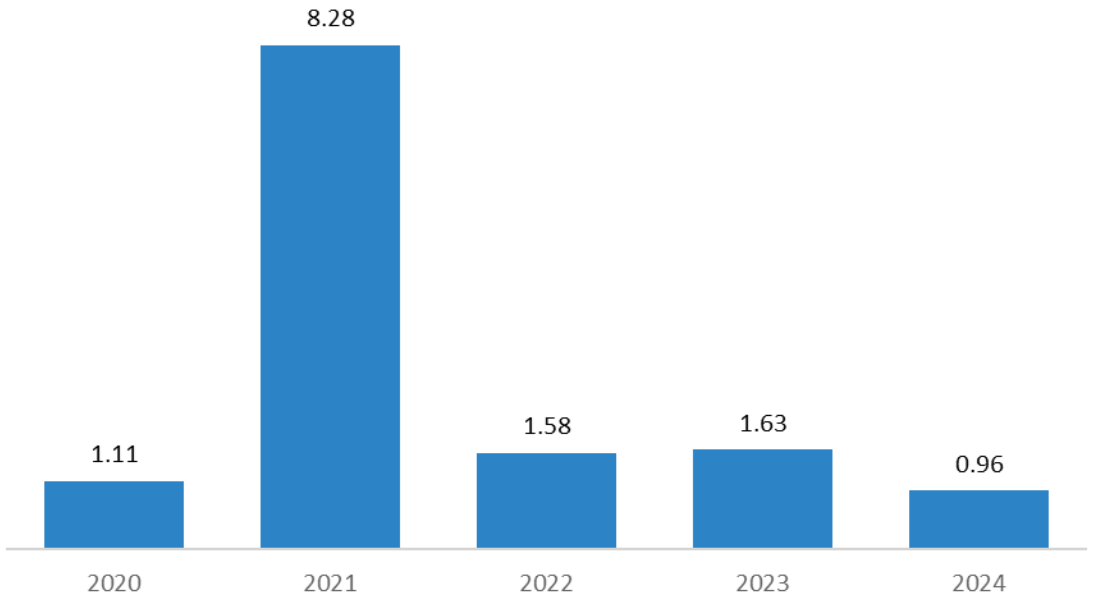
Next integrated project with the UAE and Masdar: planned solar power, grid upgrades, electric mobility and ferry transport, and stronger recycling

Article 9 – Climate Finance

OECD/DAC reporting with a strong focus on multilateral and regional channels

Reported financial support

13.6 EUR million, 2020–2024



How Greece delivers and records support

MAIN CHANNEL

Multilateral and regional institutions

Support is generally attributed to the relevant institution rather than to individual recipient countries.

GOVERNANCE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs leads development cooperation. Hellenic Aid tracks, measures and records climate-related assistance.

BILATERAL ODA

Flows focused mainly on costs for refugees hosted in Greece.

Channels supported, 2020–2024: UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol, AIIB, FAO, IFAD and the Ramsar Convention IUCN Account

Initiative on Climate Change Impact on Cultural and Natural Heritage

- Launched at the Climate Action Summit, New York, September 2019
- Partnership: **UNESCO** and the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**
- Objective: To accelerate global action to protect heritage before irreversible damage
- Focus Areas:
  - Mitigation and adaptation/resilience in climate change and heritage
  - Addressing impacts on small island states
- Global Support: Over 100 UN member states, plus numerous NGOs and organizations
- Follow-Up Committee: The Flexible Mechanism, including Greece, UNESCO, WMO, and UNFCCC

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

FLEXIBLE MECHANISM Coordination Unit



- Bridge Scientific Knowledge and Policy Making
- Facilitate coordinated international efforts
- Collection and exchange of best practices

Let's work together
for a resilient future!

