

Greek strategies, plans, laws, frameworks, and action programmes. Each entry includes its identification, brief description, goals, mandatory actions to be taken, interactions with other policies, direct/indirect impacts on the population, stakeholders' involvement in its development and implementation (who and how). Regarding implementation, important intermediate objectives are marked with an * (first) or an ** (second).

Name, dates, type, sector, target area(s)	Brief Description	Goals	Mandatory actions to be taken	Interaction with other policies	Direct/Indirect impacts on the population	Stakeholders' involvement in its development (who and how)	Stakeholders' involvement in its implementation (who and how)
National level - Greece							
<p>Εθνικός Κλιματικός Νόμος 4936/2022 National Climate Law approved: 2022 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): energy transition; climate change; greenhouse gas emission reduction; sustainable infrastructure</p>	<p>The National Climate Law 4936/2022 is Greece's legal framework for achieving climate neutrality by 2050. It sets intermediate goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and outlines strategic actions for energy transition and climate adaptation, aligned with the European Union's climate policies and the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>The primary goal of the law is to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, with intermediate targets set for 2030 and 2040. The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) is based on the National Climate Law. The law aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy, and create a climate-resilient economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phasing out lignite use by 2028. - Setting up carbon budgets to regulate emissions in different sectors. - Promoting renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency. - Creating regional climate adaptation plans to mitigate climate risks. - Developing sustainable urban mobility plans and expanding electric vehicle infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Climate Law aligns with both the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal, ensuring Greece adheres to international climate goals and the EU's climate neutrality by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Transition: transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources may lead to shifts in employment sectors, particularly affecting regions reliant on lignite production. - Public Health: reduced air pollution from a cleaner energy mix could improve public health. - Economic Transportation: emphasis on electric vehicles and sustainable mobility may lead to significant changes in public and private transportation habits. 	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Energy is primarily responsible for developing and drafting the law, in coordination with other relevant ministries and stakeholders, including scientific bodies, local governments, and industry representatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation will involve multiple stakeholders: the Ministry of Environment and Energy - overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation. - Regional and Local Authorities: responsible for executing climate adaptation and mitigation plans at local and regional levels. - Private Sector: expected to adopt green technologies, especially in energy, transport, and construction.

<p>Εθνικό Σχέδιο για την Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα (ΕΣΕΚ) National Energy and Climate Plan approved: 2019 implementation: 2027* 2028* 2030 2050*</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area (s): energy efficiency; renewable energy; lignite phase-out; energy poverty; urban planning; mobility</p>	<p>The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) outlines Greece's strategy to achieve the EU's Energy Union goals by 2030, focusing on GHG emission reduction, increased RES penetration, energy efficiency, and lignite phase-out. It involves comprehensive measures across various sectors to ensure a climate-neutral economy by 2050.</p>	<p>The NECP sets key targets for Greece by 2030, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by more than 42% compared to 1990 levels. It also seeks to increase the share of renewable energy sources (RES) to over 35% of gross final energy consumption, while improving energy efficiency by 38%. These objectives are crucial for Greece's strategy to align with EU climate goals, promoting a shift toward renewable energy and reducing overall energy consumption to ensure a sustainable and low-carbon future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement lignite phase-out by 2028 - Renovate public and private buildings to improve energy efficiency - increased use of RES in heating, cooling, and transport - Promote sustainable urban mobility and bioclimatic urban planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NECP is a core component of the National Climate Law, laying out the steps to achieve Greece's climate objectives by 2030. - The NECP is in line with international agreements such as the Paris Agreement, ensuring Greece fulfils its global climate commitments. - The NECP's 2030 goals are aligned with the MS50, which extends these targets to ensure climate neutrality by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved air quality and reduced pollution< - Lower energy costs for consumers - Job creation in renewable energy sectors - Enhanced energy security - Social support for vulnerable groups through energy poverty measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hellenic Parliament: Consultations and presentations - Workshops with local/regional authorities, institutional bodies, market players, NGOs - Public consultation through questionnaires and feedback mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional and municipal authorities: Implementation of local initiatives - Private sector: Investments and execution of energy projects - NGOs and civil society: Monitoring and advocacy
---	---	---	--	--	---	--	--

<p>Μακροχρόνια Στρατηγική για το 2050 (ΜΣ50) National Long-term Strategy approved: 2020 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): energy efficiency, mobility; renewable energy</p>	<p>The Greek Long-term Strategy for 2050 (MS50) aims to guide Greece towards becoming a climate-neutral economy by 2050, aligning with the European Union's broader goal of climate neutrality as outlined in the EU Green Deal. The strategy spans several sectors, including energy, industry, transport, and buildings, focusing on significantly cutting greenhouse gas emissions and fostering sustainable development. It outlines various policy measures, such as increasing the use of renewable energy sources (RES), boosting energy efficiency, and incorporating advanced technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the use of RES. -Improving energy efficiency. - Integration of advanced technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrification in all sectors. - Interventions to improve energy efficiency. -Development of chemical electricity storage. - Coupling sectors through the production and disposal of climate-neutral hydrocarbons. - Implementation of carbon dioxide capture, use and storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MS50 builds on the NECP by extending the roadmap beyond 2030 to reach climate neutrality by 2050. - The MS50 supports the long-term goals of the National Climate Law, focusing on post-2030 objectives. - MS50 is based on the Paris Agreement, aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. - MS50 aligns with the Energy Union Strategy, reflecting its goals of secure, affordable, and sustainable energy for Europe by 2050, contributing to the EU's climate-neutral economy transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensures a cleaner, healthier environment by reducing pollution and greenhouse gases. - Promotes the use of renewable energy, leading to lower energy costs for citizens. - Supports job creation in green technologies and sustainable industries. - Enhances energy security, reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels. Improves living conditions with more energy-efficient buildings and transportation. 	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Policymakers: These include various ministries and public agencies responsible for shaping energy and environmental policies. - Energy Industry: Companies from the renewable energy sector, fossil fuel industry, and power generation contribute technical expertise and resources. -Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Environmental and civil society groups participate in the consultation process to advocate for sustainability and social justice. - Private Sector: Industry stakeholders, particularly those involved in energy efficiency, bio-economy, and new technologies, play a role in adapting and applying green technologies
--	--	---	--	--	---	---	---

<p><u>Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Προσαρμογή στη Κλιματική Αλλαγή</u> National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change approved: December 2016 implementation: annually</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): biodiversity and ecosystems; fisheries; aquaculture; water resources; coastal zones; energy infrastructure; transport</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (NASCC) aims to enhance Greece's resilience against climate change impacts. It establishes general goals, guiding principles, and tools for a modern, effective, and growth-oriented adaptation approach, in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, EU directives, and international experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematize and improve adaptation decision-making processes. - Integrate adaptation into a sustainable growth model through regional/local plans. - Promote adaptation actions across all sectors, focusing on the most vulnerable. - Create mechanisms for monitoring and updating adaptation actions. - Enhance the adaptive capacity of Greek society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop regional adaptation plans with local priorities and measures. - Continuously assess and update actions based on new information. - Use a collaborative approach with public administration, scientific community, economic stakeholders, and civil society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NASCC provides the adaptation strategy needed under the Climate Law's broader focus on emissions reduction. - The NASCC works alongside the NECP, addressing different aspects of climate resilience. - Connected to the Paris Agreement and European Energy Strategy: NASCC is aligned with global and European frameworks for climate adaptation, ensuring that Greece's adaptation efforts contribute to global resilience. 	<p>The strategy aims to reduce the socio-economic costs of climate change, improve resilience, minimize regional disparities, and ensure a fair distribution of adaptation costs. It seeks to enhance the welfare of all citizens by protecting public goods such as the climate and local goods like health and infrastructure.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Energy is primarily responsible for coordinating and implementing the strategy.</p>	<p>The development of the strategy was a collaborative effort involving the Ministry of Environment and Energy, the Bank of Greece, and various other partners. It was developed through a public consultation process, with contributions from the Climate Change Impact Study Committee (CCISC) supported by the Bank of Greece and other governmental and scientific bodies.</p>
--	--	---	---	--	--	--	---

<p>Ενεργειακή Απόδοση στην Βιομηχανία Energy Efficiency in Industry approved: not specified implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: policy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy efficiency</p>	<p>Encourages large industries to conduct energy audits or implement energy/environmental management systems. It provides a comprehensive analysis of energy consumption trends, and the measures Greece has implemented to meet national and EU targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve a 38% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. - Limit final energy consumption to 16.5 Mtoe by 2030. - Comply with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive and Article 7 requirements, which mandate cumulative energy savings of 7.3 Mtoe for the period 2021-2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct energy audits -Implement efficiency measures - Promote the use of energy audits and performance contracts in industries. - Establish infrastructure for electromobility and natural gas stations. - Enhance public awareness and education on energy-saving practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In compliance with EU Energy Efficiency Directive. - Connected to the National Climate Law and NECP: This policy is in line with both the Climate Law and NECP, focusing specifically on the industrial sector's energy efficiency. This is a parallel connection, as it targets sectoral improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced energy consumption. - Lower energy bills. 	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy, CRES (consultation and technical support).</p>	<p>Industrial enterprises (implementation of audits and measures) and the Private Sector.</p>
---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---

<p>Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Ενεργειακή Απόδοση National Energy Efficiency Action Plan approved: 2007 implementation: annually</p> <p>Type: action plan</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy management; energy efficiency; technological upgrades</p>	<p>The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEPEA) outlines measures and actions aimed at reducing energy consumption across all sectors. It focuses on estimating energy savings, determining necessary budgets, and identifying funding sources for these initiatives. Serving as a key national policy and monitoring tool, the EEPEA tracks Greece's progress in energy efficiency and is subject to approval by the European Commission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing overall primary energy consumption by 20% by 2020, aligned with EU directives. - Implementing energy-saving measures across various sectors, such as public and private buildings, industry, and transportation. - Enhancing energy efficiency through technological upgrades and innovative practices. - Securing funding and budgeting appropriately for the successful execution of these measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing wide-scale energy efficiency upgrades in public buildings. - Increasing the energy efficiency standards for new and renovated buildings. - Promoting the adoption of energy-efficient appliances and lighting. - Enhancing industrial energy efficiency through technology improvements and process optimizations. - Encouraging the use of energy-efficient vehicles and improving public transportation networks. 	<p>The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan is an integral part of the NECP, contributing to Greece's energy efficiency goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The action plan directly contributes to achieving the National Climate Law's emission reduction targets by enhancing energy efficiency - The Action Plan aligns with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, ensuring Greece's compliance with EU obligations. - Directly connected with Energy Communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced energy bills due to increased energy efficiency in homes and businesses. - Improved air quality and health benefits from decreased reliance on fossil fuels. - Enhanced comfort in buildings through better insulation and modernized heating systems. - Increased employment opportunities in green energy sectors. - Access to incentives for energy-efficient upgrades and renewable energy installations. 	<p>- Ministry of Environment and Energy:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Providers and Utility Companies: Implementing energy efficiency measures and managing resource allocation. - Financial Sector (e.g., banks and investment firms): Financing projects aligned with the national energy efficiency goals. - Consumers and Homeowners: Engaging in energy-saving practices, upgrading appliances, and retrofitting homes to meet new standards.
--	--	--	--	---	---	--	---

<p>Εθνικό Σχέδιο αύξησης κτιρίων με μηδέν κατανάλωση ενέργειας National Plan to increase zero-energy buildings approved: 2018 implementation: 2019* 2021</p> <p>Type: action plan</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy efficiency; energy infrastructure; residential buildings; public and commercial buildings</p>	<p>This plan focuses on increasing the number of buildings in Greece that have nearly zero energy consumption (NZEB), in line with the EU's energy efficiency directives (EED).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all new buildings from 2021 are nearly zero-energy. Specifically for public sector buildings, the transition to NZEB must be complete by 2019. - Reduce the energy consumption of existing buildings through renovation and energy upgrades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandate energy efficiency upgrades for public buildings. - Provide incentives for private buildings to meet NZEB standards. - Implement financial programs to assist with building renovations, such as energy-saving programs for homes and businesses. - Increase the use of renewable energy sources in buildings. 	<p>The National Plan to increase zero-energy buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the NECP's overall objectives of enhancing energy efficiency, especially in the building sector. - It is connected to the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan: This plan directly supports the Action Plan's goal by focusing on improving energy performance in buildings. - The Action Plan aligns with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, ensuring Greece's compliance with EU obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens will benefit from reduced energy costs due to more efficient buildings. - The plan supports public health by improving indoor air quality and reducing energy poverty. - It creates job opportunities in the construction and energy services sectors. 	<p>The plan is developed by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Greece, following the guidelines set by the European Union and international energy efficiency protocols.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for the overall implementation, with support from other governmental bodies and local authorities, especially for public buildings.</p>
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--

<p>Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Καταπολέμηση της Ενεργειακής Ένδειας Action Plan to Combat Energy Poverty approved: 2021 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: action programme</p> <p>Sector: social/energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy poverty; energy efficiency</p>	<p>The action plan aims to reduce energy poverty in Greece by at least 50% by 2025 and bring it below the EU average by 2030, providing discounted electricity rates and other support measures for vulnerable consumers.</p>	<p>The goals of the action plan are to reduce energy poverty, improve energy efficiency in vulnerable households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide discounted electricity rates, - - Improve energy efficiency in vulnerable households - Raise awareness of existing programs. 	<p>The Action Plan to Combat Energy Poverty is aligned with the Energy Efficiency Directive, aiming to reduce energy consumption and enhance energy efficiency. The plan specifically focuses on vulnerable households, ensuring that those most affected by energy poverty benefit from energy-saving measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Action Plan is aligned with the NECP to ensure that vulnerable households benefit from energy-saving measures. 	<p>Direct financial relief to vulnerable households, improved energy efficiency, and reduced energy bills.</p>	<p>Developed with input from national and regional authorities, energy suppliers, and social policy makers.</p>	<p>Implementation by energy suppliers and local authorities, monitored by the Ministry of Environment and Energy.</p>
--	---	---	--	---	--	---	---

<p>Σχέδιο Βιώσιμης Αστικής Κινητικότητας Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans approved: 2019 implementation: 2021</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility; energy efficiency in public transport</p>	<p>Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans improves energy efficiency in transport through infrastructure projects, promotion of public transport, and sustainable mobility initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhances energy efficiency in transport -Reduce emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop infrastructure - Promote electromobility, - Implement eco-driving programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SUMP's support the NECP's goals by reducing carbon emissions in the transportation sector. This is a parallel connection, as SUMP's target sustainable mobility, contributing to broader climate objectives. - The SUMP's are aligned with EU-wide transport and energy policies, ensuring that national and local mobility efforts are in line with the EU's sustainability goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved air quality - Reduced traffic congestion 	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy, local authorities (consultation and planning).</p>	<p>Local authorities, transport companies (implementation).</p>
---	---	--	---	--	--	---	---

<p>Εθνικό Σχέδιο Ηλεκτροκίνησης National Electrification Plan approved: 2022 implementation: 2025* 2030** 2050</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility; energy infrastructure; electric vehicles</p>	<p>The Greek National Electrification Plan is designed to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) and the development of associated infrastructure across Greece. It targets the comprehensive electrification of various vehicle types including passenger cars, commercial vehicles, buses, and motorcycles by establishing ambitious goals for the coming decades. The plan also emphasizes the expansion of EV charging facilities, both in urban centers and across the country, including islands, aiming to support the growth of the EV market. This strategic initiative aligns with Greece's broader environmental objectives and the EU's energy policies, focusing on reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable transport solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase EV Registrations: Target higher percentages of EVs in new vehicle registrations by 2030. - Expand Charging Infrastructure: Build comprehensive charging networks across Greece, including remote and insular areas. - Broad Electrification: Electrify various types of vehicles, including public transport and commercial fleets. - Policy and Incentives: Introduce incentives such as subsidies and tax breaks to foster EV adoption. - Develop Ecosystem: Enhance the EV ecosystem with technology innovation and stakeholder collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infrastructure Setup: Develop and deploy extensive charging infrastructure nationwide. - Legislative Support: Enact policies that provide financial and regulatory support for EV adoption. -Public Awareness: Run campaigns to educate the public on the benefits of EVs and available incentives. - Stakeholder Engagement: Foster partnerships between government, industry, and other stakeholders to drive EV initiatives. - Monitor and Adapt: Continuously monitor progress and adapt strategies to ensure goals are met, reflecting technological advancements and market dynamics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national Electrification Plan is connected to the NECP; it supports the NECP by promoting electric vehicles and the necessary infrastructure. - The plan also aligns with the EU's Green Deal, contributing to the broader objective of climate neutrality by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced air pollution: Improved air quality due to fewer emissions from combustion engines. - Lower Energy Costs: Potential savings on fuel costs as electricity can be cheaper than petrol or diesel. Health Benefits: - Reduced respiratory and cardiovascular issues from cleaner air. - Enhanced Transport Options: More reliable and diverse transportation options with the introduction of electric buses and taxis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment and Energy: Coordinates regulatory and energy policy frameworks essential for the adoption and integration of electric vehicles. Ministry of Infrastructure: Facilitates the development and expansion of necessary infrastructure, such as EV charging stations, to support electromobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Agencies: Coordinate policies and regulatory frameworks, ensuring alignment with national and EU directives. - Private Sector Partners: Implement infrastructure projects, manufacture EVs, and develop technologies, supported by government incentives and regulations.
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

<p><u>Περιφερειακά Χωροταξικά Πλαίσια (ΠΧΠ) Regional Spatial Frameworks</u> approved: 2020 implementation: not specified</p> <p>Type: framework</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): energy infrastructure; renewable energy</p>	<p>The National Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks aim to create a balanced approach to regional development. This includes protecting natural resources, improving infrastructure, and promoting economic growth. In the energy sector, the emphasis is on increasing the share of renewable energy in the regional energy mix and supporting sustainable practices that align with climate change goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the proportion of renewable energy in the local energy grid. - Promoting energy efficiency across all sectors. - Ensuring a sustainable energy supply for the region by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of renewable energy projects such as wind farms, solar parks, and hydropower facilities. - Promotion of energy-efficient building practices in urban areas. - Development of energy storage systems and smart grids to manage the variability of renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Greek Regional Spatial Frameworks support the NECP by promoting regional development, renewable energy use, and improvements in energy infrastructure. - These frameworks support the Climate Law by promoting renewable energy projects, which contribute to the broader goals of reducing emissions and transitioning away from fossil fuels. - The RES framework indirectly supports the NASCC by integrating sustainable energy sources, which contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower energy costs for local populations due to increased efficiency. - Job creation in the renewable energy sector and related industries. - Improved quality of life through cleaner air and sustainable urban development. - Long-term benefits in climate resilience and reduced environmental risks 	<p>The Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy in collaboration with regional governments and local stakeholders.</p>	<p>Regional authorities, in partnership with public and private investors, particularly in large-scale energy projects, in close collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy.</p>
---	--	---	---	--	---	--	---

<p>Ελληνικό Ειδικό Πλαίσιο Χωροταξίας και Βιώσιμης Ανάπτυξης για Ανανεώσιμες Πηγές Ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) Special Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Framework for Renewable Energy Resources</p> <p>approval: November 2008 implementation: annual (with revisions)</p> <p>Type: framework</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): renewable energy; sustainability</p>	<p>It aims to integrate renewable energy installations into the Greek landscape with respect to environmental and spatial characteristics, promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The primary objectives involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficiently identifying areas suitable for renewable energy projects, - Establishing criteria for site selection that balance energy generation with environmental and aesthetic factors - Aligning with both national and European energy and environmental policies. 	<p>Necessary actions involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carrying out essential studies - Planning, and delegating tasks to advance renewable energy project - Ensuring compliance with the environmental standards and spatial planning regulations established by the framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Spatial Planning Framework for RES aligns with the NECP by providing the necessary spatial planning guidelines that enable the deployment of renewable energy infrastructure needed to meet these targets. - The RES framework indirectly interacts with the Long-Term Strategy 2050 by contributing to long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions through renewable energy infrastructure. - With the National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change (NASCC), as the relationship is indirect as the RES framework helps mitigate climate change by integrating sustainable energy sources, which aligns with the NASCC goals of adapting the energy infrastructure to withstand climate impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased employment in the renewable energy sector, especially in rural and remote areas. - Enhanced energy security and reduced energy costs over time due to local energy production. - Reduced air pollution and carbon emissions, leading to improved public health and environmental benefits. - Long-term economic benefits from sustainable energy production and potential growth in green technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Environment and Energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment and Energy - Regulatory Authorities for Energy - Environmental agencies and land use planning authorities
---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---

Regional level - Eastern Macedonia & Thrace							
<p>Περιφερειακή Στρατηγική για την Κοινωνική Ένταξη & την Καταπολέμηση της Φτώχειας Regional Strategy for Social Inclusion and the Fight against Poverty approved: 2015 implementation: annual, with revisions</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): social inclusion; poverty reduction</p>	<p>A comprehensive strategy aimed at improving social inclusion and combating poverty in the region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase social inclusion - Reduce poverty - Enhance employment opportunities for vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement integrated local plans and initiatives, - Promote employment among excluded groups, and develop social economy. 	<p>The Regional Strategy for Social Inclusion and the Fight against Poverty has a parallel connection to environmental policies like the NECP and NASCC. While its primary focus is on social development and poverty reduction, these efforts can indirectly support broader sustainability and climate goals by promoting inclusion and reducing vulnerability, contributing to the resilience needed for climate adaptation and for the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>Direct impact on reducing poverty and improving social inclusion for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Involves local authorities, social services, NGOs, and community groups in both the development and implementation phases.</p>	<p>Continued involvement of local authorities, social services, NGOs, and community groups.</p>

<p>Σχέδιο Βιώσιμης Αστικής Κινητικότητας Περιφέρειας Ανατολικής Μακεδονίας και Θράκης Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan Of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace approved: 2021 implementation: not specified</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility; public transport; innovation</p>	<p>The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace aims to create a sustainable transportation system in urban areas by improving public transportation, promoting non-motorized transport (walking, cycling), and reducing car dependency. It emphasizes accessibility, safety, and environmental sustainability, while incorporating public consultation and collaboration with various stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting public transport. - Encouraging non-motorized transportation (walking, cycling). - Enhancing road safety, particularly for vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly). - Reducing private vehicle usage. - Incorporating new technologies to optimize road network use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing action plans with specific measures for improving mobility and public transport. - Implementing awareness and participation campaigns to involve citizens and stakeholders in the decision-making process. 	<p>The Greek Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a national plan, governed by law N. 4784/2021, which the document explicitly references. This law provides a national framework for the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, ensuring that local and regional mobility plans across the country follow standardized principles. It is directly supporting EU-wide transport and energy policies, particularly the EU Green Deal, by reducing urban transportation emissions and promoting sustainable mobility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving quality of life through reduced pollution and congestion. - Enhancing mobility for all, especially for vulnerable groups - Providing safer, cleaner, and more efficient transport options, reducing dependency on private cars. - Boosting public health by promoting walking and cycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Directorate of Transport and Communications of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. 	<p>The responsibility for implementation lies with various stakeholders, including local and regional authorities, such as the General Directorate of Transport and Communications of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace in coordination with national institutions, especially the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport.</p>
---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

<p>Περιφερειακό Σχέδιο Προσαρμογής στην Κλιματική Αλλαγή (Περιφέρεια Ανατολικής Μακεδονίας και Θράκης) Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace) approved: 2017 implementation: annual revised: 2023</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): agriculture; forestry; energy; water resources infrastructure; transport</p>	<p>The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace) is structured to assess climate vulnerability and provide strategic measures for the region to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>To reduce the region's vulnerability to climate impacts, enhance resilience, and integrate climate adaptation into all aspects of regional planning.</p>	<p>Focus on water management, disaster risk reduction, improving energy efficiency, and protecting ecosystems.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Adaptation Plan of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace is closely aligned with Greece's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NEPC), the National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change (NASCC).</p>	<p>The plan is designed to safeguard the well-being of the population by mitigating the risks associated with climate change, such as extreme temperatures and flooding, which could affect health, livelihoods, and local economies.</p>	<p>The development of the "PeSPKA" involves the <i>Regional Authority of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace</i> in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Crisis and Civil Protection of Greece and the Ministry of Environment and Energy.</p>	<p>The Regional Authority of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace is responsible for its implementation alongside the Ministry of Climate Crisis and Civil Protection of Greece and the Ministry of Environment and Energy.</p>
---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---

<p>Περιφερειακό Χωροταξικό Πλαίσιο Περιφέρειας Ανατολικής Μακεδονίας και Θράκης Regional Spatial Framework of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace approved: October 2018 implementation: not specified</p> <p>Type: framework</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): energy infrastructure; renewable energy</p>	<p>This framework aims to support the sustainable development of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace through enhanced energy infrastructure, environmental protection, and economic growth. Energy projects are a key component, focusing on the use of the region's rich renewable energy resources and modernizing its energy infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the production and use of renewable energy (RES) across the region. - Develop geothermal energy potential. - Expand natural gas networks to improve regional energy security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of wind and solar farms to increase renewable energy production. - Geothermal energy exploitation in areas with potential. - Expansion of natural gas networks to supply more areas with cleaner energy. 	<p>The Regional Spatial Framework of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace is aligned with both Greek and European Union policies on energy and climate change, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU's Green Deal. - The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) of Greece - The Central Regional Spatial Framework, as it is a part of it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower energy costs due to increased efficiency and the availability of cheaper renewable energy. - Job creation in the renewable energy sector. - Improved air quality and reduced pollution from the shift away from fossil fuels. 	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Energy alongside the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.</p>	<p>The Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, supported by public and private investors.</p>
---	--	---	--	--	---	---	---

Local level - Avdira

[Ετήσιο Πρόγραμμα Δράσης του Δήμου Αβδήρων](#) | **Annual Action Program of the Municipality of Avdira**
approved: 2022
implementation: 2023 (annual)
Type: action programme
Sector: sustainable development
Target area(s): energy efficiency; renewable energy

The Annual Action Programme of the Municipality of Avdira for 2023 focuses on improving the quality of life through environmental sustainability, enhancing social services, supporting economic growth, and modernizing municipal operations. Key initiatives include energy upgrades for public buildings, waste management improvements, support for vulnerable groups, and infrastructure development.

The plan focuses on sustainable development and aims to:
- enhance energy efficiency through building upgrades;
- improve waste management to support recycling and reduction of landfill use;
- promote the use of electric vehicles within the municipality.

Key actions include:
- Energy Upgrades: Retrofitting municipal buildings to improve energy efficiency.
-- Electric Mobility: Procuring electric vehicles and installing charging stations as part of the national effort to promote electric mobility.
- Waste Management: Implementation of advanced waste management systems to improve recycling rates and manage biowaste.

The Annual Action Program of the Municipality of Avdira initiatives for building retrofits and electric vehicle usage are directly in support of NECP's objectives to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy use in Greece.

- Reduce energy costs for public buildings, thus saving municipal funds.
- Decrease pollution and improve air quality through reduced combustion engine use.
- Enhance the quality of life by improving environmental standards and public health.

The development of these actions is led by the Economic Committee of Avdira and supported by various technical departments within the municipality.

The municipality's technical services department will implement the energy and waste management initiatives, while procurement and ongoing maintenance of electric vehicles will be managed by the municipal transport services.