GREEŒ, GREEN DEAL & RELATED ACTIONS: Objectives and Challenges

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THE PATH TO A GREENER GREECE

- The EU Green Deal, in combination with the NECP and the NRRP offer a great opportunity for a greener, more resilient economy.
- The vast majority of the Greek economic sectors will be affected, through massive changes in the related legislation.
- The objectives are met with certain challenges or constrains mostly due to the physical characteristics of the Greek landscape.



THE GREEK TAKE ON THE EU GREEN DEAL THROUGH NECP

- Greece will meet EU Green Deal targets in the Energy and Climate policy areas, by implementing its NECP
- The Greek NECP was approved by the Decision of the Government Economic Policy Council No 4/2019 (Government Gazette issue B' 4893/31.12.2019)



THE GREEK NECP AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Key Categories of the Plan's Qualitative Objectives

- Objectives to strengthen the interconnectivity and security of energy supply
- Objectives and timetables for liberalized and competitive energy markets
- Objectives and timetables for the optimal development and functioning of the energy system and energy infrastructures for the benefit of the users
- Objectives of protecting and strengthening the role of consumers
- Objectives of changing consumption patterns and using energy efficiently and low emission fuels in final consumption sectors
- Objectives of strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy
- Objectives of promoting research and innovation in environmental and energy issues

CLIMATE CHANGE, EMISSIONS & REMOVAL OF THE GREENHOUSE GASES

Core objectives:

- A total **40%** reduction in GHG emissions in Greece in **2030** compared to **1990**
- A total **55%** reduction in GHG emissions in Greece in **2030** compared to **2005** (more comparable on the basis of the Greek economy levels and the related emissions at European level)
- With regard to the non ETS sectors the reduction in GHG emissions will exceed a total of 35,4% in 2030 compared to 2005

Productive restructuring of Greece with a clear regional dimension, through circular economy & bioeconomy Challenges:

- Inefficiencies to the regulatory and statutory framework
- Control and sanctioning mechanisms → intensify and coordinate the existing, apply new if necessary
- Difficulties in proper implementation, because of the different components (technical, administrative, managerial, institutional, social)
- Necessity to inform and monitor small and medium capacity producers in the Greek Agricultural sector

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (RES)

Core objectives:

- RES share in gross final energy consumption to reach at least 35%
- RES share in electricity consumption to reach at least 60%
- RES share in covering heating and cooling to exceed **40%**
- RES share in transportation to exceed 14%

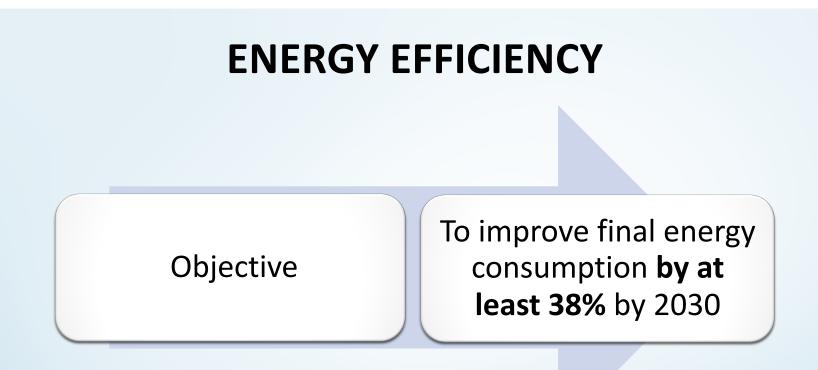
Key pillar is the RES in electricity consumption:

- Electrification and coupling of the final consumption sectors
- Promoting RES systems in buildings dispersed generation system

Challenges:

- Higher RES penetration \rightarrow need for energy storage
- Inefficiencies to the regulatory framework
- Complexity, delays and volatility of the existing institutional framework
- Lack of transmission system and distribution network, especially to the non interconnected islands
- NIMBY syndrome





- Establishment of a central quantitative objective for the renovation and replacement of the residential buildings
- Increase the use of natural gas in final consumption

ENERGY SECURITY (1)

Objectives:

- Increasing the diversification of energy sources and suppliers from third countries
- Optimal utilisation and use of domestic energy sources → reduction of the energy dependency rate
- Completion of the existing interconnections and design new international interconnections with third countries
- Interconnection of autonomous electrical islands systems



ENERGY SECURITY (2)



Challenges:

- Lack of interconnection with EU state members, most of our neighbour countries are non EU members → need to strengthen the Energy Community
- Greece's geographical position, with regard to the geopolitical status quo of the Aegean Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean Sea
- Greece's unique landscape : most of the Aegean Islands are not interconnected with the main land → the aim is to have most of these autonomous systems interconnected with the interconnected system of the main land of Greece



INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET



Energy security and the internal energy market are often complementary and interconnected

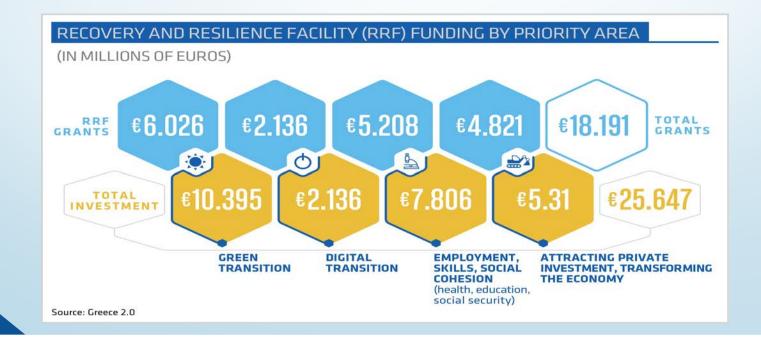
- Greece envisage to implement CRIDAs (complementary regional intraday auctions) in September 2021 and to be coupled with the XBiD in 4th go live (Q1 2022)
- The interconnection with Italy is coupled and the interconnection with Bulgaria is to be coupled

Objectives & Challenges:

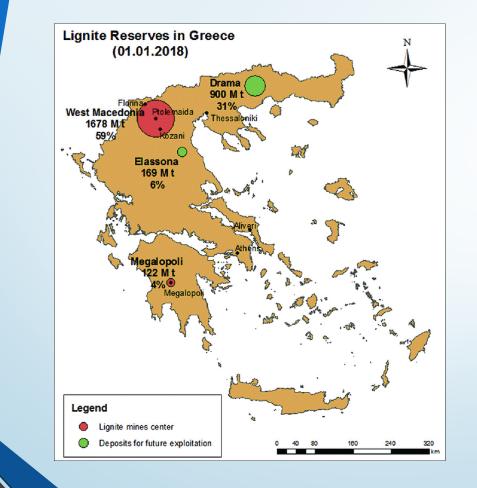
- Electricity interconnectivity
- Energy transmission infrastructure
- Digitation of the systems
- Addressing energy poverty



- NRRP aspires to change the growth model and institutions
- The economic tool to ensure the NECP is implemented
- NRRP's Reforms and investments are in line with the NECP's objectives



JUST TRANSITION PLAN



- Based on the objectives of the EU Green Deal and the NECP, Greece has committed to complete delignification of the country, until 2028, with the majority of lignite units of PPC SA to retire by 2023.
- Many economic, political and social challenges are to be met in the affected areas (Western Macedonia, Megalopoli, etc)
- The biggest challenge is to ensure a Just Transition, based on the idea of sustainable development
- NRRP's investments and reforms will be used to ensure the implementation of the Plan

THANK YOU