

GREECE

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

Total population

Functional Urban Area population*

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

10.441

5.732

55%

-3%

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1980 Annual construction

thousand dwellings

Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

4,100

55.9%

N/A

N/A

thousand dwellings

(2019)

N/A

million m²

N/A

N/A

Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	127	175	37%
	1990	2021	+/- rate

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)

N/A

Non-residential buildings			
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	N/A		
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	N/A		

Heating degree days***

921.9

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

496.6

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

^{*}Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies Ministry of Ministry of Finance (D) Œ Environment & Energy Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area Governmental Housing policy in Financial incentives for Behaviour change for Building code buildings general Act/law for BEE Energy policy in BEE standard Whole life carbon NDC regulation general BCDE Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards Local governments can customise national standards. Local governments cannot adjust national standards, but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate. Local governments cannot adjust national standards. All building codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country. Neighbourhood level approach/planning The national government is tracking progress on de-carbonisation efforts at the Tocal level More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to tra	rain/enhance skills for SME	S
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Designing for ZEB	_	Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipment	t 🛑
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	_	Other	



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	
Providing funding for training	
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	
Developing online platforms to share best practices	
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	√	√	√	√	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings			District heating/cooling	
台	Insulation		₩	Heat pumps	
		_	4	6% penetration until 2030	
当	Rooftop PVs		; <u>≻;</u> ≈	Solar heating of water	
	Rooftop PVs	:		Solar heating of water Solar heating of water for every building	
监	Rooftop PVs	:			
※	Rooftop PVs Other renewable energy	[:			
		[:		Solar heating of water for every building	
		[:		Solar heating of water for every building	



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes

Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED)	[5 ₄] [—]
Energy bill coupon	
Energy coach/consultation	
Othor	

Other

Note: Policies targeting specific households

[5]

-	, .
וע⊄	Low-incom

Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost



Households with more than 3 children



4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

Building codes	National level	(V)
	State level	
	Local level	

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings	
New	☐ All ☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All □ Only large units
Non-residential buildings	
New	☐ All ☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All □ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	\checkmark
Primary energy consumption	
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	_
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	_
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	A	♠ For new construction ♣ For renovation		
	Public buildings		Public housing	
Energy efficiency		_		
Zero energy/emission		_		
Renewable energy		_		
Embodied carbon/life cycle		_		
Locally sourced & recycled materials		_		
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment				
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	✓ New buildings		(residential)	√
Energy labelling on passive house	New building		s (non-residential)	
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption	_	Existing buildings for renovation		-
Comprehensive built environment certification		Existing buildin	gs for sales/rent	√
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions	_			
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD	_	□Governmental	☐ Non-governmental	
Grant for using the following materials		□Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based ☐ Re	eused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration		□Public	☐ Residential ☐ N	on-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions	_	□Public	☐ Residential ☐ N	on-residential
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings		□ All buildings □ Office (rent/sale	☐ Residential (rent) ☐ Re	
Climate resilience	ited in the buildi	ing sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Light coloured and reflective materials	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green roof	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green facades	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Other	_			
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures implement	nted in the build	ling sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Roof drainage system		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hurricane straps		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Microgrids	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Publicly available geographic database with clim risk information	ate		te system on climate resil	ience
Flood risk		Resilience to flo		
Heat wave		Resilience to he	eat	_
Storm		Other		_
Wild fire				
Other				
Outel	1 1	This survey is dosi	and for national governme	into