

D4.2 - Policy Adoption Measures for the Decarbonization of the H&C Sector

FACTSHEET #3_[Greece]

1. Identification of the measure

Capacity building and awareness raising

Strategic Policy Priority (SPP)	SPP #3: Actively engage local / decentralised authorities
Sector	Other
Type	Policy

2. Identification of KPIs

KPIs

KPI #1	Number of capacity-building programs delivered
KPI #2	Number of local authorities and officials trained
KPI #3	Level of implementation guidance uptake
KPI #4	Number of local/regional authorities involved in the exchange of best practices

3. Definition of the operationalization activities

OPERATIONALIZATION ACTIVITIES

#1	Organize workshops, webinars, and training sessions on NECP/EPBD implementation for local planners and building inspectors.
#2	Develop curricula and training materials tailored to regional and national needs. Distribute guidelines, toolkits, and checklists to local authorities.
#3	Conduct pre- and post-training assessments to evaluate knowledge uptake.
#4	Offer ongoing support via consultation hotlines, mentoring, or advisory visits.

4. Overview of the expected results

RESULTS

KPI ID	Assumptions	Estimated results (indicatively)
#1	<i>Enabling the above-mentioned operationalisation activities</i>	Increased knowledge and awareness of NECP/EPBD requirements among local and regional authorities.
#2		More standardized and structured training opportunities across regions.

#3	Reduced implementation errors or gaps due to clear, accessible guidance. Faster and more efficient adoption of NECP/EPBD measures at the local level.
#4	Creation of a network of skilled personnel for long-term implementation support.

5. Applicability/focus of the measure¹:

	City	-
	Region	-
x	Other	National

6. Brief description of the discussion oriented towards a SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Strong Policy Commitment: Greece has shown ongoing commitment to the Green Deal and transposition of EU directives, including updates to its NECP and EPBD obligations. - EU Funding Access: Availability of EU structural funds, RRF (Recovery and Resilience Facility), and Just Transition Fund to finance capacity building and training. - Government-Backed Platforms: Existing structures like the Building Renovation Roadmap, “Save–Autonomy” (Exoikonomo-Autonomo) program, and energy poverty observatories provide a base to expand capacity efforts.	- Aging and Inefficient Building Stock: A large share of buildings in Greece were built before modern energy standards, making retrofitting complex, expensive, and urgent. This increases demand for specialized training in deep renovation, historic preservation, and tailored retrofit solutions. - Limited Local Government Capacity: Many municipalities lack the staff and expertise to implement or promote NECP/EPBD goals locally. - Fragmented Training Programs: Existing capacity-building initiatives are scattered across ministries and lack coordination or follow-up evaluation. - Low Public Awareness: Limited understanding among citizens and professionals about the EPBD updates (e.g. zero-emission buildings, digital building logbooks, etc.). - Slow Uptake of Digital Tools: Low digitalization in the construction and public administration sectors, which is essential for implementing new EPBD requirements.

¹ Each MS is expected to focus on the application to, at least, 3 cities and 1 region. In total, this corresponds to 4 factsheets (1 factsheet per measure, per city and/or region).

Opportunities	Threats
• New Greek EPBD Coming: The national transposition of the revised EPBD will drive demand for training in zero-emission buildings, EPCs, digital tools, and smart readiness. • Increased Construction Rate of New Buildings: Growing real estate activity provides a prime opportunity to apply updated energy performance standards from the start. • Expansion of Heat Pump Market: Rising adoption of heat pumps creates demand for trained installers, designers, and energy planners, especially in combination with RES. • Grid Instability & PV Curtailments: Capacity building can support smarter energy use, storage integration, and load management solutions at building level. • Exemplary Role of Public Buildings: Public sector buildings can act as demonstration sites for NEC/EPBD compliance, setting standards and visibility for training and awareness. • Green Jobs Creation: Upskilling can directly support labor demand in renovation, auditing, and smart building technologies.	• Regulatory Delays: Unclear or slow EPBD transposition can undermine programme design and trust. • Industry Resistance: Traditional sectors may oppose change due to cost concerns and inertia. • Regional Inequities: Remote and rural regions may lack access to qualified trainers, internet connectivity, or outreach. • Brain Drain: Trained professionals may immigrate to countries offering better compensation, weakening local capacity.