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Greek National Climate Law

On May 26, 2022, Greece passed its first National Climate Law. Its goal is the transition to climate neutrality until 2050 and adaptation to climate change, while setting intermediate targets for reducing GHG emissions and adopting targeted measures to mitigate emissions from electricity, buildings, transport and businesses.

Main Provisions

	Target
2030	-55% GHG emissions
2040	-80% GHG emissions
2050	Climate Neutrality

Decarbonization

Prohibition of electricity generation from fossil fuels from **31 December 2028.** Plants currently using lignite as fuel will be phased out or gradually converted.

E-mobility

The goal is to reduce air pollution in cities. In particular:

- From 2026 in Athens and Thessaloniki, all new taxis and 1/3 of the new rental vehicles will be zero emission vehicles¹.
- From 2024, 1/4 of new company cars acquired through leasing or purchase, will be purely electric vehicles or hybrid electric vehicles.
- From 2030, new passenger and light commercial vehicles will be only zero-emission vehicles, without internal combustion engines².
- The issue of the complicated process of installing publicly accessible recharging points is addressed.

Measures to reduce emissions from buildings

- From 2025, the sale and installation of heating oil burners is banned.
- From 2030, only heating oil which is 30% mixed with renewable liquid fuels will be sold.
- Obligation to install electricity generation systems from PV or thermal systems for applications for building & construction permits of over 500 sq.m.

Municipalities

- Until the end of March 2023, each Municipality prepares a Municipal Emission Reduction Plan.
- The target is to reduce emissions by 10% for 2025 and 30% for the year 2030, compared to 2019 levels.

Measures to reduce emissions from facilities (excluding ETS)

Facilities classified:

- in environmental infrastructure systems (landfills, biological treatment plants etc.),
- in the tourist facilities and urban development projects of the building sector of sports and leisure,
- in poultry farms and aquaculture,
- in industrial activities and related facilities.

They should have reduced CO_2 emissions by at least 30%, by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. Business facilities that are part of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) are excluded. In case of non-achievement of the target, a fine is imposed that does not exceed 0.5% of the annual income of the company.

Measures to reduce emissions from businesses

Obligation to submit by October 2023 a report on their carbon footprint for 2022. The report is verified annually. Concerns:

- Stock companies listed on the stock exchange
- Credit institutions

¹ Reassessment until Dec. 2023 in terms of geographical area and start date.

² The proposal of the European Commission is the abolition of internal combustion engines to be effective from 2035.

- Insurance companies
- Investment companies
- Fixed and mobile telephony companies
- Water supply and sewerage companies
- Courier companies
- Electricity and gas supply companies
- Retail chains with more than 500 employees
- Supply chain service companies
- Urban transport companies (OASA, OASTH etc).

Islands

The goal is to reduce GHG emissions by 80% compared to 2019 levels.

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