

Bridging Horizons: Strengthening Cooperation, Resilience and Cohesion in the Adriatic-Ionian Region

**Dimitris Kollias**, Energy Transition Strategist, Ministry of Environment and Energy *Greece*  Energy Transition Frameworks and Projects in the Adriatic–Ionian Region: Policies, Priorities, and Climate Action Pathways











HELLENIC REPUBLIC Ministry of Economy and Finance



# Our objective today is multifaceted:

To **develop energy transition policies** for EUSAIR countries, aligned with the EU's long-term climate goals.

- To assess how this transformation will impact **energy security, affordability, and competitiveness** — all essential pillars of a resilient
  - energy system.
- To foster **policy harmonization** across the region. EUSAIR must evolve into a **platform of coordination**, addressing disparities and avoiding fragmented pathways.



# **1.** The Scope of the Energy Session: Laying the Groundwork

- To confront the core challenges:
- > investment (securitization/lower cost),
- > emerging stranded costs,
- > limited market integration,
- **barriers to technological adoption**.

• To initiate a dialogue on the **governance**, **priorities**, **and timing** of each country's energy policies, with transparency and cooperation at the heart of our effort.



# 2. Greek Presidency: Vision, Flagship Initiatives, and Priorities

The Greek Presidency recognizes the complexity of this transition and is committed to tackling these challenges head-on through:

- The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and Long-Term Strategy for
  2050
- The National Climate Law, enshrining legally binding decarbonization targets
- Major projects like the National Offshore Wind Programme, and Greece's leadership role in the Clean Energy for EU Islands initiative
- Promotion of cross-border PCI/PMI, IPCEIs, and CESEC priority projects
- Active engagement with the EU Action Plan for Electricity Grids to modernize and expand infrastructure



# 2. Greek Presidency: Vision, Flagship Initiatives, and Priorities

Under the Ministry of Environment and Energy (ΥΠΕΝ), Greece is focusing on three strategic axes:

#### ► a) Expanding International Energy Interconnections

Accelerating projects like **GRITA 2** and exploring **offshore wind farms in the Ionian and Adriatic Seas**. These are vital for energy security and decarbonization and reflect key goals of the EUSAIR Action Plan (Actions 2.4.1 & 2.5.1).

### **b**) Building the Hydrogen Economy

Greece is advancing its role as a regional hub for **green hydrogen** through initiatives like **H2DRIA** and the proposed **H2Poseidon pipeline**, connecting Southeastern Europe to Central and Western Europe. These are transformative investments in clean energy and industrial innovation. H2 Backbone, H2 ready pipelines, North macedonia

#### ► c) Strengthening Cross-Border Cooperation in RES & Efficiency

We must move toward **joint RES projects, shared permitting zones**, and **cross-national energy efficiency programs**, in line with Action 2.5.1 of the revised EUSAIR Action Plan.















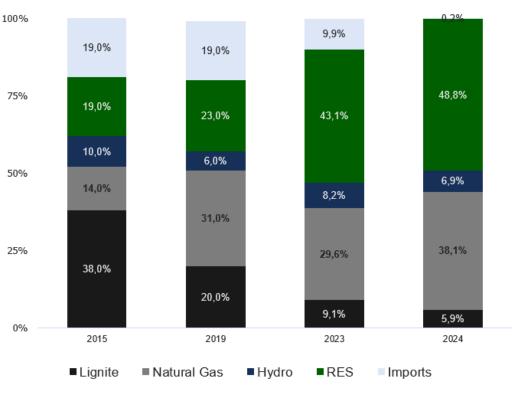
# Energy Transition in Greece



# (4) Electricity Energy Mix

#### **Evolution of Electricity Mix (%)**

Greece has made remarkable progress in transitioning from fossil fuels to clean energy sources



Source: IPTO



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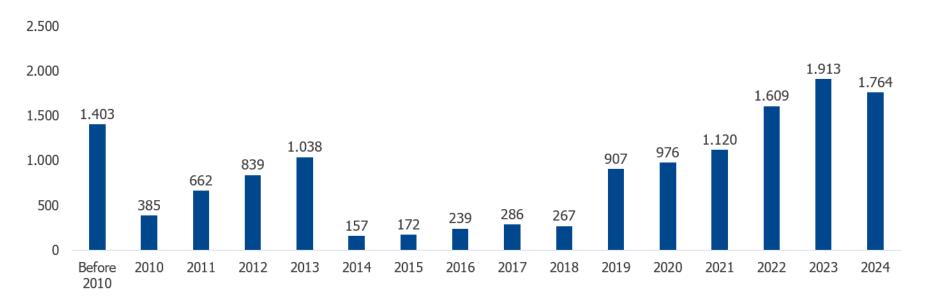








Additions of Renewable Energy Sources in Greece (RES) per Year (MW)

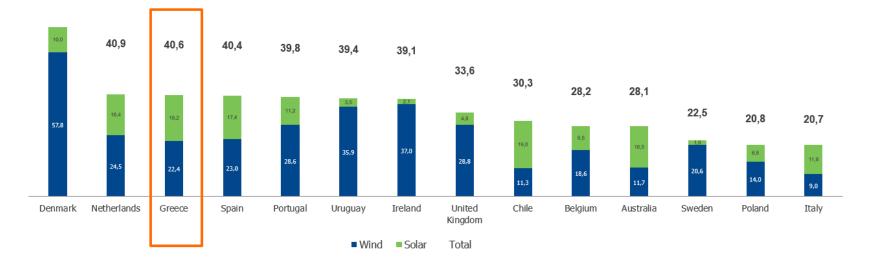




# Top Countries for Wind and Solar Penetration % (2023)

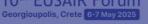
Greece is ranked among the leading countries globally in wind and solar energy penetration







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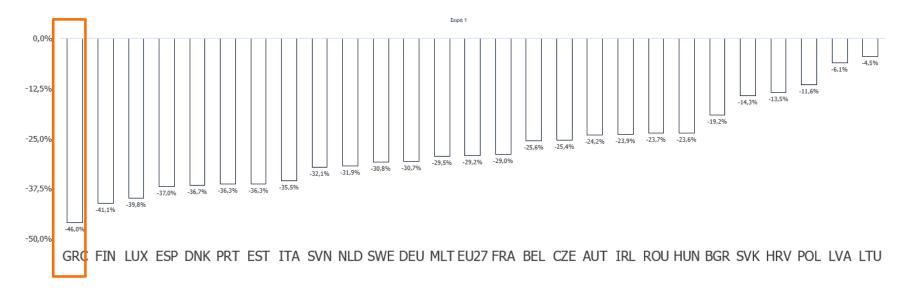






#### Greece has achieved the greatest greenhouse gas emissions reduction in Europe

Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2023 compared to 2005







Energy Transition

Greece

The **National Climate Law** sets a long-term goal to ensure the gradual transition of the country to climate neutrality by 2050

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **55% by 2030**.

by end-2028.

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2040.

By 2050: **net zero emissions** of greenhouse gases.

Five-year carbon budgets for

seven sectors of the Greek

Measures to enhance emobility.

Closure of all lignite plants

Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings.

Measures to reduce emissions from businesses. Measures to reduce island emissions aim for an 80% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2019 levels.

From 2030, **fuel oil use for** electricity generation on noninterconnected islands will be prohibited.

From 2024, municipal plans must aim at cutting carbon dioxide emissions by at **least** 10% by 2025 and 30% by 2030, compared to 2019

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economy.













#### We are aiming for an energy transition with the optimal cost-benefit ratio

As captured in Greece's updated NECP

**Cost of electricity:** A key factor for a smooth energy transition.

Energy Transition in Greece

# 1

#### Period 2025-2030

Rapid penetration of RES in electricity generation and laying the foundations for new technologies.

#### Period 2030-2040

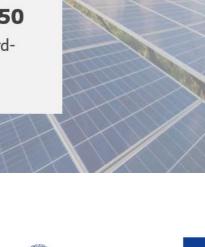
Electrification of end-use sectors.

## 3

2

#### Period 2040-2050

Decarbonization of "hardto-abate sectors."





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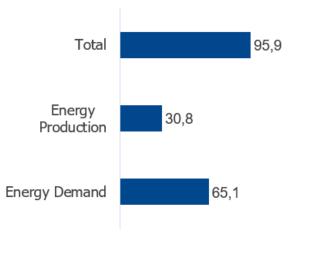






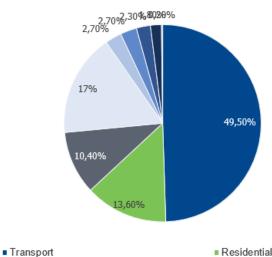
# Estimated Investments for the Period **2025-2030**

Total Estimated Investments for the Period 2025-2030 (billion €)



Energy Transition in Greece

Allocation of Estimated Investments Across Key Sectors of the Revised NECP for the Period 2025-2030



- Residential Sector
  Electricity Production and Storage
- Tertiary Sector
- Industrial Sector

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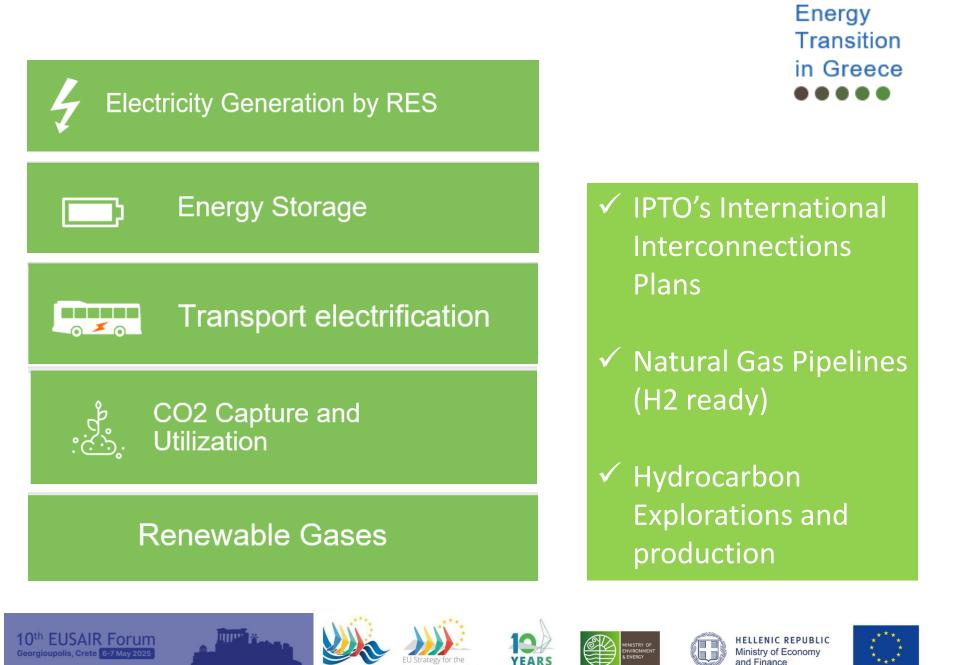
Agricultural Sector

CCUS

Electricity Networks Investments
 Gases and Liquid Alternative Fuels







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# Social & Economic Impact



Energy Transition in Greece















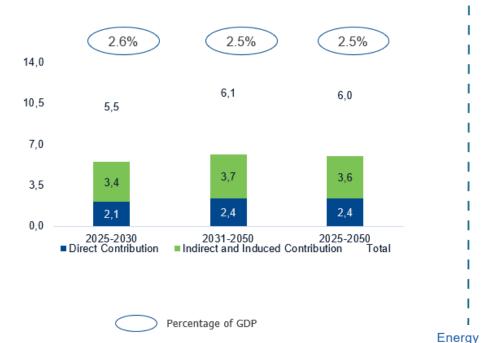


NECP contribution to the economy: approximately €6.0 billion annually until 2050

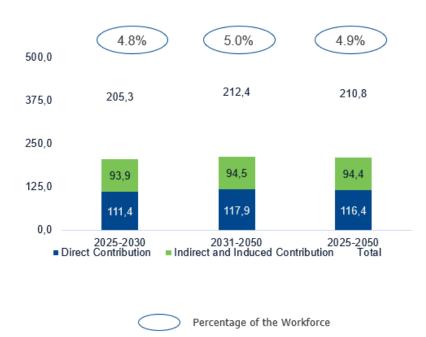


**NECP contribution in jobs:** approximately new 210,000 jobs maintained until 2050

Average Annual Contribution to Gross Value Added Billion Euros, at Constant Prices



Average Annual Contribution to Employment (In thousands of Jobs)



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EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region EUSAIR



Transition in Greece



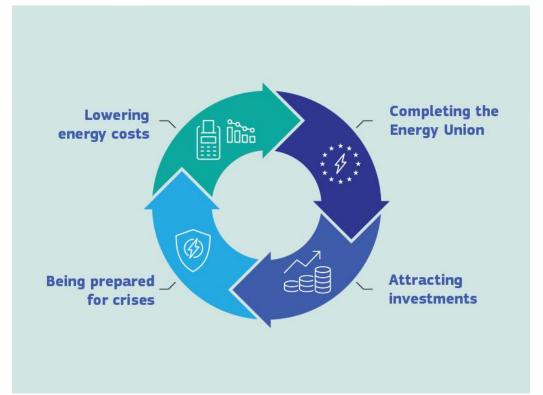






PRESS RELEASE | Feb 26, 2025 | Brussels

Commission brings relief to European consumers and businesses with Action Plan to save €260 billion annually by 2040









# **3. Key Topics in Energy Transition Strategy**

We must define clear **timelines and steps** toward climate neutrality while protecting affordability and reliability.

Immediate focus is needed on:

- **Renewable Energy, Storage and Energy Efficiency** as cost-effective, secure solutions
- **Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence**, which can enhance forecasting, demand management, and grid flexibility
- Cyber Security

Technology alone won't deliver the transition:

• We must invest in:

#### STEM education,

train professionals, green and digital skills reskilling and upskilling and foster innovation

Let us **identify roadblocks early** and **coordinate regional responses** to overcome them















Diverse national approaches must not divide us.

**Cross-border cooperation must:** 

- Enable shared infrastructure and innovation platforms
- Establish common research hubs for new technologies
- Consider emerging technologies like carbon removal and advanced storage, like pump storage etc as part of the mix, in line with technological neutrality



We must also:

- Encourage **regional energy players**
- Evaluate the lessons of past crises, including digital disruptions like the blackout in Spain, and build AI-powered resilience







FUSAIR









We face structural and operational hurdles:

- Economic impacts of **phasing out fossil fuels**
- Permitting delays, grid constraints, and investment gaps
- Disconnected policy frameworks

To bridge these, we must fully utilize:

- Connecting Europe Facility Energy
- European Structural and Investment Funds
- Interreg and IPA III programmes

## And importantly, we must ensure no region or community is left behind.















A few reflections:

- The path to decarbonized systems must be **smooth and fair**, avoiding **competitive asymmetries** and managing **stranded costs** 
  - **Electrification will double** driven by **EVs**, **data centers**, **heat pumps** requiring robust infrastructure and grid flexibility
- We must remain open to technology-neutral solutions, including natural gas as a potential transition enabler, and hydrogen as a long-term pillar, even though it's not yet fully mature



# 6. Closing Remarks: Towards a Just, Inclusive, and Effective Transition

A new model of **governance and cooperation** is needed:

- With shared NECP development
- Structured information exchange
- And robust public engagement to foster trust and social license

The transition must be **just, inclusive, and participatory** — putting **people, communities, and workers** at the center.







Our region has the potential not just to follow the energy transition — but to lead it.

With the leadership of the Greek Presidency, and the enabling framework of EUSAIR, let us commit to a clean, competitive, and united energy future.

Together, we can power a **resilient Adriatic–Ionian region** — and a **greener Europe** for generations to come.

























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THANK YOU!

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