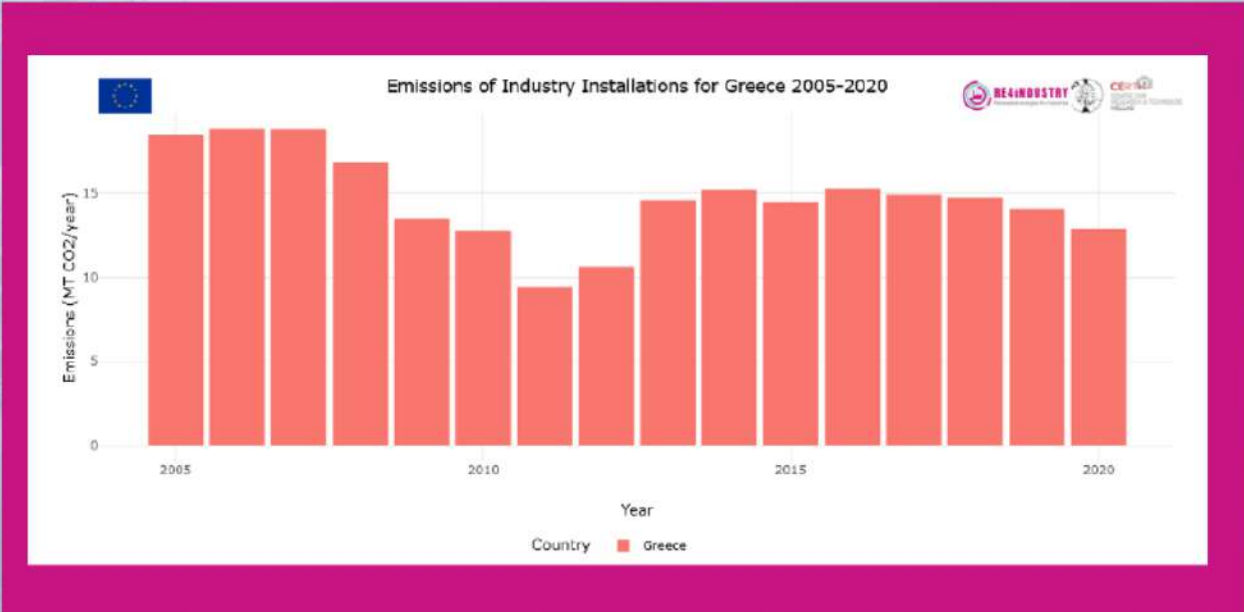


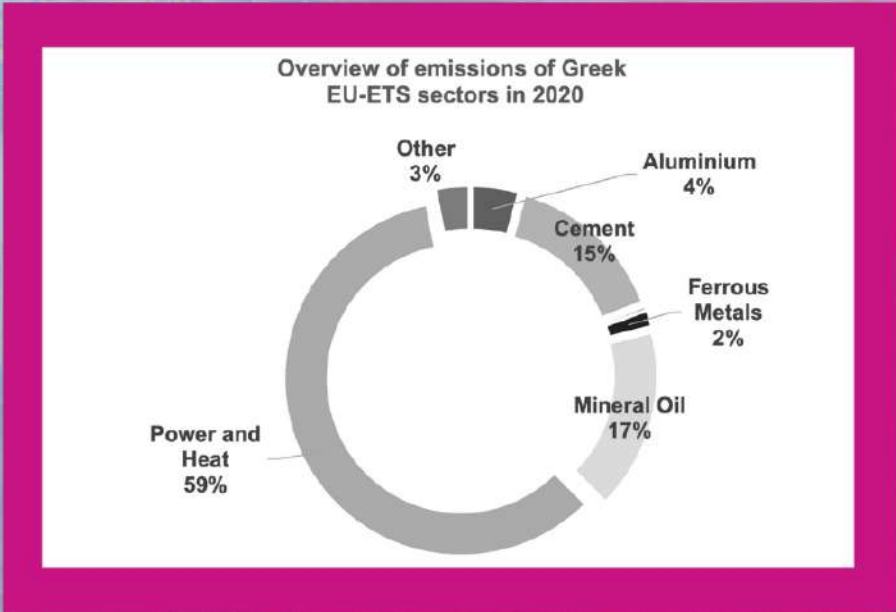
# PROJECT PROGRESS

## Greece

Greece is not as heavily industrialized as other EU member states, never the less there is a significant presence and economic activity of several large EILs, as well as several smaller companies. In fact, the power and heat sectors are responsible for the largest share of the GHG emissions of the Greek EU-ETS sector -but they have been able to reduce their emission by 46.78% since 2015. Follows, the mineral oil sector, with 16.54%, cement with 14.84% and aluminum, with 4.31% of all sectors.



**Figure.1** GHG emissions\* in the Greek industrial, millions of tons (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) (Source: <https://re4industry.eu/eiis-interactive-map>)



The report offers an overview of the steel industry and its significance for the European and global economies. It encompasses the primary industrial activities in the steel industry, including production and the most energy-intensive processes. The report provides information on the present usage and importance of steel, primary production processes, energy and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as potential alternatives for cleaner production processes to mitigate their climate impact.

## **Decarbonizing electricity Renewable PPA**

Hellenic Union of Industrial Consumers of Energy has proposed a series of measures aiming to reform the Greek electricity market, among which is the expansion of renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Renewable Electricity can be distributed to the EILs on the basis of the renewable generation capacity they have brought into the “Green Pool”. Green Pool has been adopted by the Greek Government and aims to cover 20% of the EILs’ electricity demand through renewable PPAs. The anticipated level of public support is approximately 15 €/MWh.

## **Social opposition to renewable energy projects**

There is significant social opposition against several renewable energy projects in Greece. This opposition mostly materializes against wind farms that have been set for establishment in mountainous and/or touristic areas of Greece. This activity has not directly impacted renewable electricity projects that have been planned with the explicit purpose to decarbonize the electricity supply to EILs in Greece.

## **Company size and financial limitations**

Many Greek EILs are actually small or medium-sized companies, with limited capacities to implement investments related to renewable energy uptake. On the other hand, it is evident that Greek companies with a strong position in their sectors are in fact willing to implement investments related to increased uptake of renewable energy.

