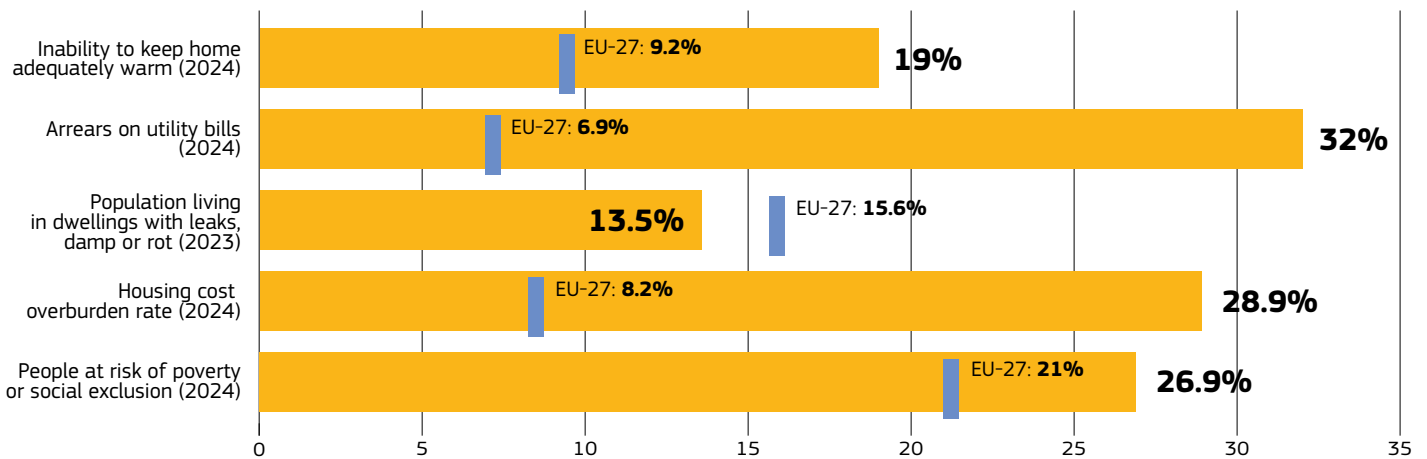


## NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

The revised [National Plan for Combating Energy Poverty \(2025\)](#) references the energy poverty definition from the EED recast. As such “energy poverty means a household’s lack of access to essential energy services, where such services provide basic levels and decent standards of living and health, including adequate heating, hot water, cooling, lighting, and energy to power appliances, in the relevant national context, existing national social policy and other relevant national policies, caused by a combination of factors, including at least non-affordability, insufficient disposable income, high energy expenditure and poor energy efficiency of homes”.

## ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



## NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The quantitative target set in the [National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030](#) (published in 2024) is to reduce energy poverty indicators by at least 50% by 2025 and by 75% by 2030, compared to 2016 (reference year). The revised [National Plan for Combating Energy Poverty \(2025\)](#) introduced the Index I-II<sub>2025</sub> indicator which calculates the number of households that simultaneously meet both of the following conditions:

- Condition I: The reasonable living expenses of a household based on its composition, including the energy costs required to achieve a basic and decent standard of living and health, are higher than its income,
- Condition II: The household lives in a building built before 1980, which has not undergone deep renovation.

The [Energy Poverty Observatory](#) also monitors additional indicators, as shown in the table below, although it should be noted that the latest data available for these are from 2021.

March 2026

**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

PRIMARY ENERGY POVERTY INDICATOR	REFERENCE VALUE (YEAR)	UPDATED VALUE (YEAR)
I&II <sub>2025</sub> - households that simultaneously meet both of the following conditions: Condition I: The reasonable living expenses of a household based on its composition, including the energy costs required to achieve a basic and decent standard of living and health, are higher than its income, Condition II: The household lives in a building built before 1980, which has not undergone deep renovation	15,9% (2016)	12.6% (2023)
I&IIeq - households that simultaneously meet two conditions: I) the annual cost of a household's total energy consumption is less than 80% of the cost required to meet the minimum necessary energy needs for that household, and IIeq) the equivalised net income of the household, adjusted according to the OECD equivalence scale, is below 60% of the national median equivalised income	13.8% (2016)	12.0% (2023)
Low absolute energy expenditure - M/2	17.4% (2016)	9.7% (2021)
High share of energy expenditure in income - 2M	15.2% (2016)	16.8% (2021)
Inability to keep homes adequately warm	29.2% (2016)	19.0% (2024)
Arrears on utility bills	39.2% (2016)	32.0% (2024)

**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE**
**KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY**

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2015	<a href="#">Law 4342/2015 (amended in 2021)</a>	Law 4342/2015 transposed the EU Energy Efficiency Directive. In its 2021 amendment (Law 4843/2021), the law introduced the requirement for a national Action Plan to address energy poverty.
2021	<a href="#">Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy</a>	The national roadmap for reducing the energy consumption and carbon footprint of the building stock by 2050. It identifies the country's ageing residential buildings and the slow renovation rate as a central priority due to their high energy needs and their link to energy poverty risk. The strategy connects renovation with social policy by promoting schemes with higher subsidies and simplified procedures for low-income and vulnerable households.
2021	<a href="#">National Plan for Combating Energy Poverty</a>	The country's first National Plan for Combating Energy Poverty establishing the official framework for identifying, measuring, and reducing energy poverty. It was updated in 2025.
2024	<a href="#">National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030</a>	The NECP is the key instrument for energy and climate policy until 2030, positioning energy poverty as a core social priority and setting binding national reduction targets. It adopts indicators to track energy poverty annually, enabling targeted and evidence-based policymaking. The NECP combines immediate protections for vulnerable households with long-term structural measures, including large-scale building renovations and expanded support.
2025	<a href="#">National Plan for Combating Energy Poverty</a>	The 2025 update of the Plan establishes a national definition of energy poverty in line with the EED recast. The Plan is divided in three main pillars: 1) immediate relief for vulnerable households, 2) structural, long-term response to energy poverty through actions to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy, and 3) awareness, education, and engagement. It reinforces monitoring through revised indicators and measures progress towards the NECP's targets.
Ongoing	<a href="#">Social Climate Plan</a>	Greece is developing its Social Climate Plan. A public consultation document was issued in July 2025, with the key pillars, measures, and analytical basis. Greece received support from the European Commission's Technical Support Instrument (TSI) to develop its Social Climate Plan.

**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE****NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY**

The National Energy Poverty Observatory of Greece, initially established in 2014 and recently further developed, serves as the country's central institution for monitoring and analysing energy poverty. Operated by the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRESES) under the Ministry of Environment and Energy, the Observatory systematically maps households affected by energy poverty. Its work supports evidence-based policymaking by informing the design and implementation of targeted measures aligned with national reduction targets. Website: <https://energypoverty.gr/>

**EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has established partnerships with energy-poverty stakeholders across all EU Member States. In Greece, the EPAH Antenna is INZEB (Initialising Energy Balance Towards Zero). INZEB is recognised as one of the most active civil society organisations in Greece in the field of energy poverty, participating in numerous EU-funded projects. Its contributions also include technical assistance and strategic support to local and regional authorities, including 20 municipalities across the country, to diagnose energy poverty levels and propose mitigation solutions.

Website: [www.inzeb.org](http://www.inzeb.org). Contact: [ac@inzeb.org](mailto:ac@inzeb.org). Check [EPAH's Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.

March 2026

**NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES**

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

**EPAH ATLAS DATABASE**


MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
<a href="#">Κοινωνικό Οικιακό Τιμολόγιο</a> (social residential tariff) <i>[since 2011]</i>	A targeted scheme giving low-income and vulnerable households a discount on electricity supply charges, aimed at helping them cover their energy bills. Households that meet vulnerability or income criteria pay reduced rates. It is implemented via ministerial decisions and delivered by power suppliers as a discounted supply charge.
<a href="#">Επίδομα θέρμανσης</a> (heating allowance) <i>[since early 2010s]</i>	The heating allowance aims to cover part of the cost of all forms of heating, including heating oil, natural gas, firewood, pellets, district heating and electricity. Approximately 1.2 million families meet the necessary income and property criteria set out for the winter 2025-2026 season. The financial aid ranges from 100 to 800 euros depending on income levels and family status. For residents of colder regions, the heating allowance can reach 1,200 euros.
<a href="#">Εξοικονομώ 2025</a> (save 2025 programme) <i>[original programme from 2011; current version from 2025]</i>	Greece's latest residential energy efficiency funding scheme. With a total budget of €924 million, funded through the Recovery and Resilience Fund, aims to improve households' energy performance by at least three grades and achieve 30% primary energy savings. It provides direct grants to households, with higher rates for very low-income households, households with disabled members, multi-child families and victims of natural disasters or earthquakes.
<a href="#">Εξοικονομώ - Ανακαινίζω για νέους</a> (save - renovate for young people) <i>[since 2026]</i>	In 2026, this programme, with a total budget of €300 million, combines energy efficiency interventions with functional and aesthetic renovations. Higher subsidy rates are applicable for low-income households and multi-child families.

March 2026

**NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES**

<b>ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<a href="#">Office for Combating Energy Poverty of the Municipality of Athens</a>	<p>A local government initiative designed to provide targeted, community-level responses to energy poverty. The Office's primary mission is to map, monitor, and reduce energy poverty within the city of Athens. It actively engages in the identification of energy-poor households, collects relevant socioeconomic and building data, and enables access to local and national support schemes. The Office provides an Energy Benefit Card to energy-poor households which operates as a voucher to ensure access to goods and services aimed at reducing energy costs and improving energy efficiency.</p>
<a href="#">Digital information office for the energy upgrade of residential buildings of the REVERTER project</a>	<p>Created in the framework of the LIFE REVERTER European project, the Greek digital information office for the energy upgrading of homes provides information and supports residents of Attica, especially those that are economically vulnerable and energy-poor, for the energy upgrade of their homes. It provides free online and in-person advice, organises information campaigns, informs on available financing options, and includes tips and tools for energy saving.</p>
<a href="#">EPAH Technical Assistance</a>	<p>The Drama, Kavala, Nestos and Pangaio Municipalities of the East Macedonia-Thrace Region applied to EPAH's technical assistance programme and received support from INZEB. The project conducted a comprehensive diagnosis of energy poverty, raises public awareness through targeted events and initiatives, and fosters collaboration between regional actors to create a cohesive response to energy poverty across the municipalities. A survey was conducted across the four municipalities, with a total of 982 responses, informing the development of a tailored action plan.</p>

**FURTHER READING**

- [Energy poverty and severe material deprivation in Greece: A path to inclusive policy solutions](#)
- [Annual Progress Report of the Action Plan to Combat Energy Poverty](#)
- [Social Watt – Country Factsheet: Greece](#)
- [ENPOR – Policy fiche for alleviating energy poverty in the private rented sector: Greece](#)
- [POWERPOOR – Greece's policy roadmap to alleviate energy poverty](#)



March 2026

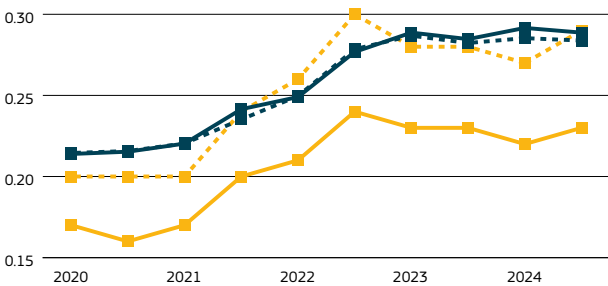
## MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Greece is a Southern European country with a Mediterranean climate. The country has a population of [10,400,720 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [19,020 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Greece has a Gini coefficient of [31.8](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is above the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

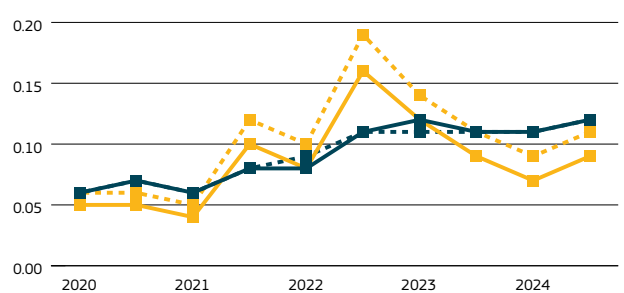
### ENERGY PRICES

—●— Greece (in EURO)    - - - ● - - - Greece (in PPP)    —■— EU-27 (in EURO)    - - - ■ - - - EU-27 (in PPP)

#### ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

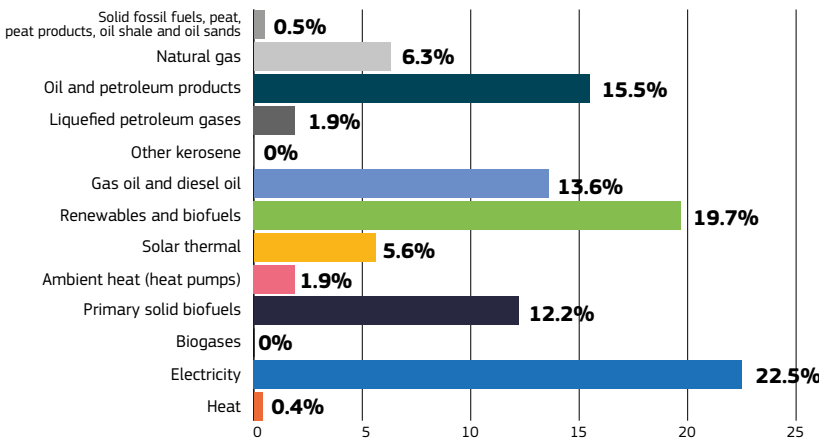


#### GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

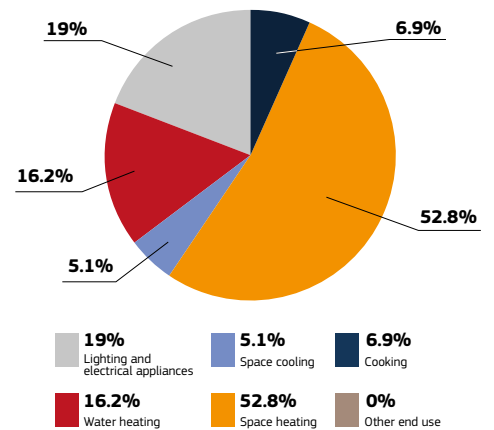


### HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)



FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



### VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

Low income	42%
Low education	14%

Rural households	28%
Elderly households	17%
Young households	6%
Single parents	2%

Migrants	11%
Unemployed persons	8%
Ill-health and disabilities	21%
Tenants	30%