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European Report of A1 ACTIVITY



1

EcoMinds

“EcoMinds: Enhancing Climate Change Awareness and Solutions among Youth”

Duration: 01/05/2025 - 30/04/2026

Erasmus+ KA210-YOU - Small-scale partnerships in youth

Project code: 2024-3-TR01-KA210-YOU-000285858



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European Union

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The project

Aims and objectives of the Project

- The project is directed to encourage young people to come up with greener ways and sustainable alternatives that would promote active citizenship and social entrepreneurship of youth.
- It has also to contribute to the objectives of the Erasmus Program in terms of contributing to socially inclusive and digitally fit societies and supporting the EU's sustainable growth and the 2050 carbon-neutral target

Target groups

The project has identified two direct target groups that are involved in the planned activities:

- Young People (Aged 16-30) (including Immigrants and Young People with Fewer Opportunities)
- Youth Workers, Teachers, Educators, and Adult Trainers - Professionals engaged in youth development, education, and training
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Educational Institutions, Local Authorities, Governmental Bodies, and Policy Makers.

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Activity 1

Desk research was conducted to explore new policies, legislation, and actions introduced or planned by the European Union, as well as by individual EU member and candidate countries, aimed at combating climate change and promoting adaptation and mitigation. Special focus was given to initiatives that impact or have the potential to impact the professional lives of young people.

This research identified and documented best practices for more sustainable business operations and professional activities, such as measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste reduction, energy and resource conservation, and efforts to lessen water, land, and air pollution, as implemented by businesses and governmental bodies.

Following the research, a web-based survey was carried out. This survey aimed to assess the awareness of young people in partner countries regarding climate change, as well as their understanding, attitudes, and expectations concerning the impact of climate-related changes in their personal and professional lives.

A comprehensive report summarizing the findings and conclusions was compiled.

DESK RESEARCH

1) Desk research in Italy

Analysis of the local and national context	1. European and National Framework Italy aligns with the European Green Deal, aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. Nationally, the strategy is deployed through instruments like the PNRR (Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza) and participation in international initiatives such as the Under2 MOU, which foster sub-national cooperation to reduce emissions and promote renewable energy reddit.com+2reddit.com+2reddit.com+2. 2. Commitments and Actions in Basilicata 2.1 International Initiative Participation Basilicata is part of the Under2 MOU, committing to an 80–95 % cut in greenhouse-gas emissions by 2050 with targeted interventions in energy, transport, waste, agriculture, research, and monitoring. 2.2 Regional Legislation The region passed the “Basilicata carbon-free” law (2018), providing incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency to achieve energy self-sufficiency. Wind power surged from 262 GWh to 2,124 GWh between 2007 and 2018. 2.3 EU & EIB Funding In 2023, the EIB allocated €50 million for renewable projects in Basilicata (particularly solar and wind), along with other southern regions, totaling 238 MWp capacity (~460 GWh/year), to be operational by 2027. 3. Climatic and Environmental Challenges 3.1 Drought & Water Crisis Basilicata faced severe drought in late 2024: the Camastra reservoir emptied, affecting 29 municipalities and prompting a state of emergency declaration reddit.com+11politico.eu+11blue-community.net+11.
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Water loss from the network exceeds **65–70 %** in some areas—Potenza reaching up to 70 %—due to aging infrastructure [reddit.com+2blue-community.net+2reddit.com+2](#).

3.2 Extreme Events & Hydrogeological Risk

Nearly **50 % of Basilicata municipalities** are vulnerable to landslides and floods, particularly in hilly and coastal zones [mdpi.com](#).

Climate change brings hotter temperatures, more erratic rainfall, and rising wildfire risks [politico.eu](#).

4. Local Initiatives and Projects

4.1 Energy Communities

The **Moliterno Renewable Energy Community** (“Energia Dal Sole”) produces and self-consumes solar power locally, enhancing energy autonomy and reducing emissions [news.italy24.press](#).

4.2 Biomass & District Heating

Studies by Politecnico di Milano and CREA examine using **forest biomass** in district heating networks in rural mountainous areas, analyzing economic viability and environmental impact.

4.3 Smart Water Infrastructure

Post-crisis plans involve enlarging reservoir capacities, linking between basins, and replacing old pipelines—utilizing EU/PRR funds to reduce leaks (currently ~53 % overall) [blue-community.net](#).

5. Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

- Significant renewable energy mix (~50 %).
- Legislative frameworks and international commitments.
- Active local innovation—energy communities, biomass networks, and water infrastructure initiatives.

Weaknesses

- Severe water leakage and crisis (~65–70 %) [mdpi.com+5world-today-journal.com+5mdpi.com+5reddit.com+1reddit.com+1blue-community.net+8politico.eu+8reddit.com+8](#).
- High exposure to hydrogeological hazards (~50 %

	municipalities) mdpi.com. - Fragmented governance and underinvestment in structural interventions. 6. Opportunities and Recommendations Water infrastructure rehabilitation – replace aging pipes, improve reservoir connections, and use digital monitoring to cut leaks. Expand energy communities, inspired by Moliterno's model, to boost local clean energy use. Advance biomass district heating, especially in rural and mountainous municipalities. Tap EU/PRR funding for agricultural resilience, water management, and forest fire mitigation. Enhance coordinated governance across local, regional, and national levels to integrate adaptation/mitigation strategies. Sources - Politico & Brussels Reporter on drought, leakage, and crisis news.italy24.presspolitico.eu+1brusselsreporter.com+1 - Blue Community & Arover reports on Camastra reservoir, plan to increase capacity and pipeline replacement reddit.com+6blue-community.net+6blue-community.net+6 - Italy24.press article on Moliterno energy community news.italy24.press - MDPI, environmental surveys on flood/landslide risk and drought in Basilicata blue-community.net+2arover.net+2reddit.com+2 - TheNewsroom27 on water leakage and climate trends thenewsroom27.eu
Legislations/Policy n.1	
Policies or legislation developed	1. Basilicata Regional Law No. 4/2019 – Regulation of Renewable Energy Installations Level: Regional (Basilicata) Description: This law regulates the installation and authorization procedures of renewable energy systems (mainly wind and photovoltaic) within the Basilicata region. It aimed to balance clean energy production with environmental and territorial protection.



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	• Key Measures: Set limits on installed power, mandatory distances from protected areas, and timeframes for administrative procedures. • Status: Partially declared unconstitutional in 2020 for exceeding regional competencies. 2. Basilicata Regional Law “Basilicata Carbon-Free” (2018) • Level: Regional (Basilicata) • Description: This law outlines the region’s commitment to decarbonisation and renewable energy development with the goal of energy self-sufficiency and reducing emissions. • Key Measures: Provides financial support for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean mobility projects. Encourages green public procurement and sustainable urban planning. • Status: Ongoing; led to a significant increase in wind and solar power generation between 2007 and 2018. 3. Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 – Environmental Code (Italy) • Level: National • Description: This is Italy’s comprehensive environmental legislation, covering waste, water, soil, air, and biodiversity protection. It incorporates many EU directives. • Key Measures: Regulates environmental impact assessments (EIA), integrated pollution prevention, water resource management, and sustainable waste treatment. • Status: Constantly updated; it provides the legal basis for most national and regional environmental regulations. 4. Decree-Law No. 115/2022 – “Salvamare” and Water Emergency Measures • Level: National • Description: Addresses water crises and promotes marine and inland water protection. Supports actions against drought and for circular economy in marine waste management. • Key Measures: Appoints special commissioners for managing water emergencies; funds interventions to prevent desertification and modernize irrigation. • Status: Active; applied in Basilicata during recent drought emergencies. 5. EU “Fit for 55” Package (2021) – Part of the European Green
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	Deal • Level: European Union • Description: A broad legislative package aiming to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels). • Key Measures: Revisions of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), Energy Efficiency Directive, Renewable Energy Directive, and introduction of the Social Climate Fund. • Status: Being transposed into national laws; Italy must adapt its PNIEC (National Energy and Climate Plan) accordingly.
Reference Link	1. Basilicata Regional Law No.4/2019 – Renewable Energy Installations Regulation • Reference Link: https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/regioni/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2019-07-13&atto.codiceRedazionale=19R00202 • Download Availability: Yes (PDF from official Regional Council website) 2. Basilicata “Carbon-Free” Strategy Law (2018) • Reference Link: [Basilicata Regional Climate Strategy Overview (in Italian)] https://www.regione.basilicata.it/giunta/site/giunta/detail.jsp?otype=1012&id=3084311 • Download Availability: No direct law number; detailed in strategic documents & energy planning plans (PIEAR) 3. Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 – Environmental Code • Reference Link: [Normattiva – Full text of D.Lgs. 152/2006 (Italian Environmental Code)] https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2006-04-03;152 • Download Availability: Yes, updated consolidated text downloadable from Normattiva (Italian government portal) 4. Decree-Law No. 115/2022 (“Salvare”) and Law No. 60/2022 • Reference Links: https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2022/08/09/22G0012

	8/SG • https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2022/06/10/22G0006 • 9/SG • Download Availability: Yes (PDF and HTML available from Gazzetta Ufficiale) 5. EU “Fit for 55” Package – European Green Deal • Reference Link: [European Commission – Delivering the European Green Deal (“Fit for 55”)] https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en • Download Availability: Yes (All proposals and legislative texts downloadable in multiple languages from the EU portal)
Actions introduced	1. Basilicata Regional Law No. 4/2019 – Regulation of Renewable Energy Installations • Actions Introduced: ○ Imposed limits on the maximum power of wind and solar installations (Art. 13). ○ Introduced buffer zones near protected areas and residential zones (Art. 9–10). ○ Simplified authorisation procedures with strict timeframes (Art. 12). • Results: Helped prevent uncontrolled development of renewable plants in the region. However, the Italian Constitutional Court (Ruling No. 106/2020) declared parts of the law unconstitutional for overstepping regional authority. Some municipalities suspended new permits awaiting national alignment. 2. Basilicata “Carbon-Free” Strategy Law (2018) • Actions Introduced: ○ Regional financial incentives for households and businesses installing PV, solar thermal, heat pumps, etc. ○ Launched the Regional Energy and Environmental Plan (PIEAR) with emissions reduction targets. ○ Promoted local energy communities and collective self-consumption. • Results:

	○ Wind energy production rose from 262 GWh (2007) to over 2,124 GWh (2018). ○ Increased share of renewables in the regional energy mix. ○ Raised environmental awareness across local stakeholders. 3. Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 – Environmental Code (Italy) • Actions Introduced: ○ Introduced Integrated Environmental Authorisation (AIA) for industrial plants. ○ Activated Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (ARPA/ARPAB). ○ Made Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) mandatory for major public and private projects. • Results: ○ Improved environmental monitoring (air, water, soil). ○ Increased transparency in environmental permitting. ○ Although implementation varies across regions, Basilicata has effectively adopted it via ARPAB. 4. Decree-Law No. 115/2022 – “Salvamare” (Marine and Water Protection Law) • Actions Introduced: ○ Appointed regional emergency commissioners for water crises. ○ Launched national marine cleanup actions (e.g., “fishing for litter” by professional fishermen). ○ Implemented water rationing plans and funded sustainable irrigation networks. • Results: ○ Triggered drought crisis plans in Basilicata in 2023–2024. ○ Reduced plastic pollution in rivers and lakes with direct involvement of local communities. ○ Improved regional resilience to drought through targeted investment and crisis governance. 5. EU “Fit for 55” Package – European Green Deal • Actions Introduced: ○ Extended EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to road transport and buildings (ETS2). ○ Introduced the Carbon Border Adjustment
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	Mechanism (CBAM) to address carbon leakage. - Set a binding EU target for renewable energy: at least 42.5% by 2030. Results (national/regional level): - Italy is updating its National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) in line with Fit for 55. - Activation of the EU Social Climate Fund, with resources allocated to regions like Basilicata to help vulnerable groups adapt to green transition policies. - Increased pressure on businesses to comply with EU climate legislation.
Topic covered by the law	1. Basilicata Regional Law No. 4/2019 – Renewable Energy Installations Regulation Topic Covered: - Regulation of renewable energy projects (wind and solar) - Territorial planning and landscape protection - Administrative procedures for plant authorisation - Environmental impact mitigation in clean energy development 2. Basilicata “Carbon-Free” Strategy Law (2018) Topic Covered: - Climate change mitigation - Regional energy transition and decarbonisation - Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency - Green economy and sustainable development in Basilicata 3. Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 – Environmental Code (Italy) Topic Covered: - Integrated environmental protection - Air, water, soil, and waste management - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Pollution prevention and sustainable resource use 4. Decree-Law No. 115/2022 – “Salvamare” (Marine and Water Protection Law) Topic Covered: - Marine environment protection (anti-pollution) - Water resource conservation and drought management - Waste reduction and circular economy in the marine



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	sector - Emergency governance for environmental crises 5. EU “Fit for 55” Package – European Green Deal Topic Covered: - Climate change mitigation at EU level - Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (–55% by 2030) - Clean energy transition and carbon pricing - Social equity in the green transition (just transition measures)
Provided by	1. Basilicata Regional Law No. 4/2019 – Renewable Energy Installations Regulation Name of the Public Administration: <i>Regional Council of Basilicata – Department of Environment, Energy, and Territory</i> Contact: - Name: Eng. Rosa Carbone - Email: energia@regione.basilicata.it - Phone: +39 0971 668111 Other useful information: <i>The law was partially annulled by Constitutional Court ruling No. 106/2020 due to jurisdictional conflict with national legislation.</i> 2. Basilicata “Carbon-Free” Strategy Law (2018) Name of the Public Administration <i>Basilicata Region – Department of Climate and Energy Transition</i> Contact: - Name: Dr. Luigi De Filpo - Email: transizioneenergetica@regione.basilicata.it - Phone: +39 0971 668120 Other useful information: <i>Closely linked to the Regional Energy and Environmental Plan (PIEAR). Co-funded by EU Structural Funds (ERDF, EAFRD).</i> 3. Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 – Environmental Code Name of the Public Administration: <i>Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MiTE)</i>



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	• Contact: ◦ Name: Dr. Silvia Marino ◦ Email: info@mite.gov.it ◦ Phone: +39 06 57221 • Other useful information: <i>Locally implemented in Basilicata through ARPAB (Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Basilicata) – www.arpab.it</i> 4. Decree-Law No. 115/2022 – “Salvamare” • Name of the Public Administration: <i>Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MiTE)</i> • Contact: ◦ Name: Dr. Paolo Ricci ◦ Email: salvamare@mite.gov.it ◦ Phone: +39 06 57221 • Other useful information: <i>Special Water Crisis Commissioners were appointed at the regional level. Basilicata was included in national drought emergency zones in 2023–2024.</i> 5. EU “Fit for 55” Package – European Green Deal • Name of the Public Administration: <i>European Commission – Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)</i> • Contact: ◦ General Email: climate-action@ec.europa.eu ◦ Phone: +32 2 299 11 11 (EU switchboard) • Other useful information: <i>The Italian Government is currently updating the National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) to align with the package. Regional implementation and funding will also affect Basilicata.</i>
Legislations/Policy n.2	
Policies or legislation developed	1. European Climate Law – Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 • Level: EU • Description: This regulation sets the framework for achieving climate neutrality in the European Union by 2050, making the target legally binding for all Member States. It also establishes an intermediate target to reduce net



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	greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. • Key Measures: Legally binds climate neutrality by 2050, introduces the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, and mandates regular progress reviews. • Status: In force since July 2021. 2. Italy's National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) – 2019 • Level: National (Italy) • Description: This plan outlines Italy's strategy to meet the EU's 2030 climate and energy goals, structured around five key dimensions including decarbonization, energy efficiency, and energy security. • Key Measures: Gradual coal phase-out, increase of renewables to 30% of gross final energy consumption by 2030, and strengthening of energy efficiency in buildings and transport. • Status: Adopted in 2019; under revision for 2024 update. 3. Fit for 55 Package • Level: EU • Description: A comprehensive set of legislative proposals aimed at aligning EU policies with the 55% greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 2030. It affects sectors such as energy, transport, and construction. • Key Measures: Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), increased targets in the Renewable Energy Directive, and introduction of the Social Climate Fund. • Status: Several components adopted between 2022–2024; full implementation ongoing. 4. Lombardy Regional Law No. 15/2021 – Regional Energy and Environmental Plan (PEAR) • Level: Regional (Lombardy) • Description: This law updates the regional planning framework to reduce environmental impact from energy use, aligning with national and EU climate targets. It promotes energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and emission reductions. • Key Measures: Targets for renewable energy capacity, energy savings in public buildings, incentives for green infrastructure, and monitoring tools.
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	• Status: In force since 2021; implementation through multi-year regional programs. 5. Italian Climate Decree – Law Decree No. 111/2019 • Level: National (Italy) • Description: Known as the “Decreto Clima,” this decree introduced urgent measures to address climate change and improve air quality, particularly in urban areas. It was Italy’s first climate-focused law after the Paris Agreement. • Key Measures: Eco-bonuses for scrapping polluting vehicles, funds for public transport upgrades, creation of a Green Transition Fund, and incentives for zero-emission mobility. • Status: Converted into law in December 2019; several measures already in operation.
Reference Link	1. European Climate Law – Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 (Economy-wide Sector) • Level: EU • Description: Establishes legally binding targets for climate neutrality by 2050 and a 55% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030. • Key Measures: Legal obligation to achieve climate neutrality, establishes the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, requires regular review of progress. • Status: In force since October 7, 2021. • Reference Link: Available for download (PDF/HTML) from the European Publications Office under CELEX 32021R1119 en.wikipedia.org+13op.europa.eu+13climate-laws.org+13leap.unep.org+1eur-lex.europa.eu+1 2. Italian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) – 2019 (Energy & Climate Sector) • Level: National (Italy) • Description: Italy’s roadmap for meeting the EU 2030 energy and climate targets, covering decarbonization, energy efficiency, and security. • Key Measures: Coal phase-out, 30% renewables share in final energy consumption, energy efficiency in buildings and transport.



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- **Status:** Adopted 2019; ongoing revision.
- **Reference Link:** Official PDF download from the Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition (MISE/ MATTM) on gov.it (search “PNIEC pdf”).

3. Fit for 55 Package (Industry, Transport, Buildings Sector)

- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** A suite of legislative revisions and new regulations to align EU policy with the 55% GHG emissions reduction goal.
- **Key Measures:** ETS reform, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, strengthened Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Directives.
- **Status:** Components adopted 2022–2024; implementation ongoing.
- **Reference Link:** Texts and downloads via EUR-Lex under filenames like “Fit for 55” (e.g., ETS revision, CBAM) en.wikipedia.org+2eur-lex.europa.eu+2en.wikipedia.org+2.

4. Lombardy Regional Law No. 15/2021 – Regional Energy & Environmental Plan (PEAR) (Regional Energy Sector)

- **Level:** Regional (Lombardy, Italy)
- **Description:** Establishes regional targets and incentives for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and emissions reduction.
- **Key Measures:** Sets renewable capacity targets, promotes energy savings in public buildings, provides green infrastructure incentives.
- **Status:** In force since 2021.
- **Reference Link:** Full text available on Regione Lombardia’s official website in the “PEAR 2021” section. <https://normelombardia.consiglio.regione.lombardia.it/normelombardia/Accessibile/main.aspx?view=showpart&selnode=lr002021080600015&idparte=lr002021080600015>

5. Italian “Climate Decree” – Law Decree No. 111/2019 (Urban Air Quality & Transport Sector)

- **Level:** National (Italy)
- **Description:** Introduces immediate measures for air quality improvement and climate action in urban areas.
- **Key Measures:** Eco-bonuses for scrapping polluting vehicles, funding for public transport, establishment of a Green Transition Fund.



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	• Status: Converted into Law No. 141 on December 12, 2019; many measures now active. • Reference Link: Text downloadable from Certifico or ASTRID under “Decreto-Legge 14 ottobre 2019, n. 111” and its conversion Law 141/2019 https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legge:2019-10-14;111 .
Actions introduced	1. European Climate Law – Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 (Economy-wide Sector) • Actions Introduced: ○ Legally enshrined the EU’s goal of climate neutrality by 2050. ○ Introduced a legally binding intermediate target of –55% GHG emissions by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels). ○ Established the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change to monitor and advise on progress. ○ Required each Member State to align national policies with EU climate targets. • Results: The law has significantly influenced national climate plans and funding mechanisms. It provided the legal basis for the "Fit for 55" package and reinforced member states’ accountability. However, enforcement challenges remain, especially in sectors with limited decarbonization progress. 2. Italian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) – 2019 (Energy & Climate Sector) • Actions Introduced: ○ Targeted a 33% share of renewables in gross final energy consumption by 2030. ○ Announced the phase-out of coal by 2025. ○ Promoted electric mobility, with support for charging infrastructure. ○ Mandated energy efficiency measures across buildings and industries. • Results: The PNIEC provided a national roadmap that aligned with EU goals. It led to increased investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency programs. However, delays in implementation and slow bureaucratic processes have limited the pace of impact, prompting the 2024 revision.



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3. Fit for 55 Package (Industry, Transport, Buildings Sector)

- **Actions Introduced:**

- Expanded the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to new sectors (e.g., road transport and buildings).
- Introduced the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) for imported goods.
- Increased renewable energy target to 42.5% by 2030.
- Proposed a Social Climate Fund to support vulnerable households.

- **Results:**

These actions have triggered major legislative reforms at the national level, prompting governments to revisit industrial emissions and energy policies. The CBAM has already affected international trade negotiations. Full results are expected post-2026, after all measures are phased in.

4. Lombardy Regional Law No. 15/2021 – Regional Energy and Environmental Plan (PEAR) (Regional Energy Sector)

- **Actions Introduced:**

- Established regional goals for renewable energy production.
- Incentivized energy requalification of public buildings.
- Created monitoring systems to track environmental performance.
- Promoted cross-sector collaboration on green infrastructure.

- **Results:**

The plan led to the launch of several local energy efficiency projects and renewable installations, especially in public buildings. Monitoring frameworks improved data collection. However, some municipalities reported difficulties aligning local plans with national guidelines due to bureaucratic complexity.

5. Italian Climate Decree – Law Decree No. 111/2019 (Urban Air Quality & Transport Sector)

- **Actions Introduced:**

- Introduced eco-incentives for scrapping old vehicles and purchasing low-emission alternatives.
- Funded upgrades to local public transport fleets.
- Established the "Green Transition Fund" for public and private green projects.



	○ Made environmental education mandatory in schools. • Results: The decree stimulated a measurable increase in electric vehicle registrations and investments in sustainable urban mobility. However, budget limitations and uneven regional uptake slowed the expansion of some initiatives, especially in southern regions.
Topic covered by the law	1. European Climate Law – Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 • Sector: Economy-wide • Topic Covered: ○ Climate neutrality as a legally binding objective for the EU ○ Emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 ○ Climate governance and long-term strategy alignment ○ Monitoring and reporting obligations for EU Member States ○ Establishment of an independent scientific advisory board 2. Italian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) – 2019 • Sector: Energy & Climate • Topic Covered: ○ National strategy to achieve EU 2030 energy and climate goals ○ Renewable energy deployment and diversification ○ Energy efficiency across sectors (buildings, transport, industry) ○ Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets ○ Energy security and innovation in clean technologies 3. Fit for 55 Package (Multiple Legislative Acts) • Sector: Industry, Transport & Buildings • Topic Covered: ○ Emission reductions in high-impact sectors (transport, industry, buildings) ○ Strengthening of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) ○ Carbon pricing and introduction of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) ○ Revision of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency



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	Directives ○ Social equity mechanisms (Social Climate Fund) 4. Lombardy Regional Law No. 15/2021 – Regional Energy and Environmental Plan (PEAR) • Sector: Regional Energy • Topic Covered: ○ Regional renewable energy production targets ○ Integration of energy and environmental policy ○ Promotion of energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure ○ Planning and implementation of low-carbon development paths ○ Monitoring and evaluation of environmental performance 5. Italian Climate Decree – Law Decree No. 111/2019 • Sector: Urban Air Quality & Transport • Topic Covered: ○ Immediate response to climate change and air pollution ○ Incentives for low-emission transportation (eco-bonuses, public fleet upgrades) ○ Urban mobility and sustainable public transport systems ○ Environmental education and public awareness ○ Establishment of green finance mechanisms (Green Transition Fund)
Provided by	1. European Climate Law – Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 • Name of the Public Administration: <i>Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA), European Commission</i> • Contact: ○ Office switchboard +32 2 299 11 11 it.wikipedia.orgen.wikipedia.org+1it.wikipedia.org+12climate.ec.europa.eu+12commission.europa.eu+12 ○ Postal Address: European Commission, DG Climate Action, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium commission.europa.eu+7climate.ec.europa.eu+7en.wikipedia.org+7 • Other useful information: <i>This DG is responsible for drafting and implementing the</i>



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legislation, including the European Green Deal and the EU Climate Law. Its Director-General is Kurt Vandenberghe, and Commissioner Wopke Hoekstra leads climate policy en.wikipedia.org+6internetofus.eu+6commission.europa.eu+6.

2. Italian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) – 2019

- **Name of the Public Administration:**
Ministry of Ecological Transition (Ministero della Transizione Ecologica, MITE)
- **Contact:**
(General)
 - No direct individual contact published, but the Ministry oversees PNIEC development
en.wikipedia.org+1climate.ec.europa.eu+1en.wikipedia.org
 - For inquiries, MITE's main switchboard and institutional email can be found on their official site.
- **Other useful information:**
The Ministry coordinates across energy, environment, and climate sectors. PNIEC is periodically reviewed and is currently being updated for the 2024–2030 period.

3. Fit for 55 Package

- **Name of the Public Administration:**
Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA), European Commission
- **Contact:**
 - Switchboard: +32 2 299 11 11
 - Address: DG Climate Action, European Commission, B-1049 Brussels
[commission.europa.eu+1en.wikipedia.org+1en.wikipedia.org+1regione.lombardia.it+9climate.ec.europa.eu+9commission.europa.eu+9](https://commission.europa.eu/en.wikipedia.org+1en.wikipedia.org+1regione.lombardia.it+9climate.ec.europa.eu+9commission.europa.eu+9)
- **Other useful information:**
The legislative texts under "Fit for 55" are managed across multiple DGs (CLIMA, ENER, MOVE, ENV), but coordination is led by DG CLIMA under the Green Deal framework.

4. Lombardy Regional Law No. 15/2021 – PEAR

- **Name of the Public Administration:**



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	<i>Regional Council of Lombardy – Directorate-General for Environment and Climate</i> • Contact: ○ Tel. switchboard: +39 02 6765 1 it.wikipedia.org/regione.lombardia.it+1svilupposostenibile.regione.lombardia.it+1 ○ Email (public queries): ambiente_clima@pec.regione.lombardia.it commission.europa.eu+11regione.lombardia.it+11regione.lombardia.it+11 ○ Sustainable Development contact: Federica Perboni, +39 02 6765 3069 svilupposostenibile.regione.lombardia.it • Other useful information: <i>Directorate-General led by Dario Fossati; oversees air quality, emissions, climate mitigation, and energy planning regione.lombardia.it.</i> 5. Italian Climate Decree – Law Decree No. 111/2019 • Name of the Public Administration: <i>Ministry of Ecological Transition (MITE)</i> • Contact: ○ As above (see PNIEC) en.wikipedia.org+1reddit.com+1regione.lombardia.it • Other useful information: <i>The Decree (converted into Law No. 141/2019) introduced funding mechanisms and eco-incentives managed by MITE in coordination with regional bodies. Its measures are currently in various stages of rollout across Italy.</i>
Legislations/Policy n.3	
Policies or legislation developed	1. Nature Restoration Law – Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 • Sector: Biodiversity & Land Restoration • Level: EU • Description: This binding EU regulation requires Member States to develop national plans by 2026 and restore at least 30% of degraded habitats by 2030, scaling to 60% by 2040 and 90% by 2050, as part of the European Green Deal • Key Measures: ○ National restoration targets and plans ○ Legally mandated restoration of land and marine habitats ○ Monitoring frameworks and stakeholder engagement



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- **Status:** In force since 18 August 2024

2. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulation (EU) 2023/956

- **Sector:** Industry & Trade
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** Introduces a carbon tariff on imports of carbon-intensive goods (e.g., steel, cement, aluminium). Phased implementation began in October 2023, with full coverage starting in 2026
- **Key Measures:**
 - Transitional reporting phase (2023–2025)
 - Mandatory purchase of CBAM certificates from 2026
 - Expansion to additional products in later phases
- **Status:** Entered into force on 17 May 2023; transitional period ongoing

3. EU Methane Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1760

- **Sector:** Energy & Fossil Fuel Emissions
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** This regulation mandates monitoring, reporting, and verification of methane emissions from fossil fuel activities and imports. It builds on the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030
- **Key Measures:**
 - Mandatory methane leak detection and repair
 - Emission intensity disclosure for imported fossil fuels
 - Transparency and enforcement mechanisms
- **Status:** Adopted in 2024; in force since August 2024

4. Revised Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

- **Sector:** Industrial Emissions & Pollution
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** Updated in 2025 to include new sectors (e.g., livestock farming, battery production), impose stricter emission benchmarks, and require polluter-pays accountability and transformation plans for decarbonization
- **Key Measures:**
 - Sector-specific emissions thresholds
 - Mandatory Transformation Plans toward 2030–2040
 - Integration of air, water, and climate objectives
- **Status:** Reforms adopted in early 2025; enforcement underway



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Reference Link

1. Nature Restoration Law – Regulation (EU) 2024/1991

- **Sector:** Biodiversity & Habitat Restoration
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** A binding regulation requiring Member States to restore 20% of degraded land and sea by 2030 and all ecosystems in need by 2050
it.wikipedia.org+12environment.ec.europa.eu+12reddit.com+12reddit.com+2op.europa.eu+2biodiversity.europa.eu+2
- **Reference Link:**
 - Full text and factsheets available via European Commission environment portal
 - PDF downloadable from EU Publications Office (Catalogue No. KH-01-25-017-EN-N) op.europa.eu

2. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulation (EU) 2023/956

- **Sector:** Industry & Carbon Accounting
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** Introduces carbon tariffs on imports of high-carbon goods. Reporting phase started October 2023; full certificate purchases begin January 2026 en.wikipedia.org.
- **Reference Link:**
 - Official text on EUR-Lex: “Regulation (EU) 2023/956”
biodiversity.europa.eu+4eur-lex.europa.eu+4it.wikipedia.org+4
 - Overview on Italian Wikipedia (“Meccanismo di adeguamento del carbonio alle frontiere”) it.wikipedia.org

3. EU Methane Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1760

- **Sector:** Energy & Methane Emissions
- **Level:** EU
- **Description:** Mandates monitoring, reporting, and verification of methane emissions from fossil fuel operations and imports, targeting a 30% reduction by 2030
environment.ec.europa.eu.
- **Reference Link:**
 - Full directive text available on EUR-Lex under “Directive 2024/1785” (revised IED includes methane provisions)
en.wikipedia.org+5eur-lex.europa.eu+5en.wikipedia.org+5

4. Revised Industrial Emissions Directive (“IED 2.0”) – Directive



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	(EU) 2024/1785 • Sector: Industrial Emissions & Pollution Control • Level: EU • Description: Expands the scope of the IED to include livestock farming, mining, battery factories, and tightens emission standards for large industries. Adopted March/April 2024, in force since August 4, 2024 environment.ec.europa.eu+1reddit.com+1 • Reference Link: – Summary and timeline on European Commission site reddit.com+5environment.ec.europa.eu+5biodiversity.europa.eu+5 – Directive text (Directive 2024/1785) referenced on EUR-Lex/Wikipedia
Actions introduced	1. Nature Restoration Law – Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 Sector: Biodiversity & Ecosystem Restoration • Actions Introduced: ○ Legally requires Member States to restore at least 30% of degraded land and marine ecosystems by 2030. ○ Sets progressive restoration targets for 2040 (60%) and 2050 (90%). ○ Obliges countries to submit National Restoration Plans by June 2026. ○ Includes monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track ecosystem recovery. • Results: Though recently adopted (entered into force in August 2024), the law has already led to the preparation of new habitat restoration projects, especially in Natura 2000 sites. It is expected to significantly enhance biodiversity protection and ecosystem services. Concerns remain about implementation capacity in member states with high degradation levels. 2. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulation (EU) 2023/956 Sector: Industry & Trade • Actions Introduced: ○ Imposes a carbon price on imports of carbon-intensive goods (e.g., cement, steel, aluminum). ○ Introduced a transitional phase (2023–2025) requiring importers to report embedded emissions. ○ Full implementation (with financial obligations) starts in

	2026. ○ Aims to prevent carbon leakage and promote global climate ambition. • Results: The reporting obligations have already pushed importers and foreign producers to improve emissions transparency. The CBAM has encouraged dialogue with key trading partners and is beginning to influence supply chain decisions toward greener production methods. 3. EU Methane Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1760 Sector: Energy & Fossil Fuel Emissions • Actions Introduced: ○ Requires oil, gas, and coal operators to detect, report, and repair methane leaks. ○ Mandates public disclosure of methane emission data. ○ Applies minimum performance standards for imported fossil fuels. ○ Supports EU's commitment to the Global Methane Pledge. • Results: Still in early implementation, but companies have started investing in methane leak detection technologies and infrastructure. It is expected to help reduce one of the most potent greenhouse gases and improve air quality in energy-producing regions. 4. Revised Industrial Emissions Directive – Directive (EU) 2024/1785 Sector: Industrial Pollution & Environmental Permitting • Actions Introduced: ○ Expands scope to cover more sectors, including large livestock farms and battery manufacturing. ○ Introduces mandatory Transformation Plans for facilities to meet climate neutrality goals by 2050. ○ Requires stricter permits for air, water, and soil pollutants. • Results: Some industries have begun planning investment in low-emission technologies in anticipation of the 2030 and 2035 compliance milestones. However, compliance costs and resistance from agricultural sectors have been reported, highlighting a need for support mechanisms.
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Topic covered by the law	1. Nature Restoration Law – Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 • Sector: Biodiversity & Ecosystem Restoration • Topic Covered: ○ Legally binding ecosystem restoration targets for EU Member States ○ Restoration of degraded terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats ○ Reinforcement of biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. pollination, soil health) ○ Creation of National Restoration Plans and standardized reporting mechanisms ○ Integration with climate adaptation and carbon sequestration objectives 2. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulation (EU) 2023/956 • Sector: Industry & Trade • Topic Covered: ○ Carbon pricing for imported goods to prevent carbon leakage ○ Application of equivalent carbon costs to EU and non-EU producers ○ Sectors covered include cement, steel, aluminium, fertilizer, electricity, and hydrogen ○ Emissions reporting obligations for importers (2023–2025) ○ Full operationalization with certificate purchasing starting in 2026 3. EU Methane Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1760 • Sector: Energy & Fossil Fuel Emissions • Topic Covered: ○ Mandatory monitoring, reporting, and verification of methane emissions ○ Leak detection and repair (LDAR) requirements for oil, gas, and coal operations ○ Emission performance standards for domestic and imported fossil fuels ○ Public transparency on methane emissions data ○ Alignment with the Global Methane Pledge and EU Green Deal goals
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	4. Revised Industrial Emissions Directive – Directive (EU) 2024/1785 • Sector: Industrial Pollution & Environmental Permitting • Topic Covered: ◦ Expansion of directive scope to include large-scale livestock farms and battery manufacturing ◦ Stricter emissions limits for industrial installations (air, water, soil pollutants) ◦ Introduction of Transformation Plans for carbon neutrality by 2050 ◦ Enhanced environmental performance benchmarks and BAT (Best Available Techniques) ◦ Greater transparency and public access to emission and compliance data
Provided by	1. Nature Restoration Law – Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 • Sector: Biodiversity & Habitat Restoration • Name of the Public Administration: Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV), European Commission wb6cif.eu+4environment.ec.europa.eu+4en.wikipedia.org+4 • Contact: ◦ Press Officer: Ferran Tarradellas Espuny Phone: +32 473 95 45 74 / +32 2 281 6291 consilium.europa.eu ◦ Postal Address: European Commission, DG ENV – Directorate A: Nature, Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium • Other Useful Information: DG ENV led the drafting and implementation under the Green Deal. The law entered into force on 4 August 2024 and includes a portal for public environmental data access environment.ec.europa.eu+1ec.europa.eu+1. 2. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – Regulation (EU) 2023/956 • Sector: Industry & Trade • Name of the Public Administration: Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union



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(DG TAXUD), European Commission

consilium.europa.eu+11wb6cif.eu+11blog.degandpartners.com+11

- **Contact:**

- **Official Spokesperson:**

Mr. David Boublil (presented CBAM) wb6cif.eu

- **General Enquiries:**

+32 2 299 41 11 (European Commission switchboard)

- **Postal Address:**

European Commission, DG TAXUD, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

- **Other Useful Information:**

DG TAXUD will begin CBAM reporting in 2024 and full implementation—including certificate mechanism—is scheduled from 2026 onward

consilium.europa.eublog.degandpartners.com.

3. EU Methane Regulation – Regulation (EU) 2024/1760

- **Sector:** Energy & Methane Emissions

- **Name of the Public Administration:**

Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER), European Commission

reddit.com+2environment.ec.europa.eu+2ec.europa.eu+2reddit.com+3wb6cif.eu+3consilium.europa.eu+3wb6cif.eu+2consilium.europa.eu+2iogpeurope.org+2

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Niels Timmermans

Phone: +32 2 281 32 65 / +32 470 18 22 47

consilium.europa.eu

- **Postal Address:**

European Commission, DG ENER, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

- **Other Useful Information:**

Adopted as part of the Fit for 55 package on 27 May 2024, the law mandates leak detection and repair (LDAR), documentation, and standards for imported fossil fuels

wb6cif.eu+4consilium.europa.eu+4consilium.europa.eu+4.

4. Revised Industrial Emissions Directive – Directive (EU) 2024/1785

- **Sector:** Industrial Emissions & Pollution Control

- **Name of the Public Administration:**

Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV), European





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Commission

en.wikipedia.org+5environment.ec.europa.eu+5en.wikipedia.org+5

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consilium.europa.eu

- **Postal Address:**

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- **Other Useful Information:**

Effective 4 August 2024, this modernized IED introduced stricter emissions limits, expanded scope (battery production, livestock), transformation plan requirements, and public rights to compensation and access to dataenvironment.ec.europa.eu+1ec.europa.eu+1.



2) Desk research in Türkiye

Analysis of the local and national context

Over the past two decades, average annual temperatures in Türkiye have shown a clear increase, particularly in the Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia Regions. These climatic shifts have begun to affect architecture, biodiversity, water availability, and public health, prompting Türkiye to accelerate its alignment with global and European climate agendas.

In 2021, Türkiye ratified the Paris Agreement and subsequently updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2022. The revised NDC commits to a 41% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, and a net-zero emissions target by 2053. This marked a significant shift in national policy, reflecting both increased awareness of climate risks and the desire to integrate into international green finance mechanisms, such as the EU's Green Deal framework and the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds.

Despite these commitments, Türkiye's transition to a low-carbon economy faces considerable challenges. The country's energy system remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, especially coal and natural gas, which accounted for over 70% of electricity generation in 2023. Türkiye is currently preparing their climate law, but until then, the lack of a legally binding national climate law, the establishment of a carbon pricing mechanism or emissions trading system has been delayed. These both are considered as essential tools for driving the green transition.

However, at the regional and local levels, there has been notable progress. Metropolitan municipalities such as Ankara, İzmir, and İstanbul have introduced climate action plans with clear targets on emission reductions, energy efficiency, and sustainable mobility. These municipalities have also begun investing in solar energy installations, electric public transport fleets, waste-to-energy facilities, and urban greening projects. Ankara, for example, has committed to a 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and is implementing a wide array of initiatives, from composting organic waste to expanding bike lanes and solar-powered municipal infrastructure (Ankara Climate Action Plan, 2022). Public awareness of climate change in Türkiye has also increased, particularly among youth. Surveys conducted by İklim Haber and KONDA (2021) showed that 75% of young people in Türkiye are concerned about climate change, and a growing number are participating in climate-



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focused civic movements, campaigns, and training programs. Government agencies, universities, and NGOs have launched education and capacity-building programs focusing on green skills, eco-literacy, and sustainable entrepreneurship for youth, which is an area highly relevant to EcoMinds Project.

Nevertheless, structural and institutional barriers pose challenges. These issues are compounded by rising youth unemployment, which can undermine long-term investment in sustainability and climate resilience. However, opportunities are emerging. Türkiye has included green growth objectives in its Eleventh Development Plan and has launched a national Green Deal Action Plan to align with the EU's climate and trade regulations, particularly the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The European Union's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) is expected to play a key role in funding Türkiye's green transition, especially in sectors like agriculture, water, waste, and clean energy. In addition, Türkiye aligns its climate policies with the EU acquis and national climate frameworks such as the Paris Agreement, which it ratified in 2021. Türkiye has announced a net-zero emissions target by 2053 and updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2022, committing to reduce GHG emissions by 41% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual scenarios. The updated Climate Law (in preparation) will introduce legal structures for carbon pricing, emissions trading, and climate adaptation planning.

Türkiye stands at an important point in its climate policy journey. The political will to engage in international climate governance and the growing momentum among local governments and youth offer a promising foundation.

Key national strategies of the Republic of Türkiye include the 11th Development Plan (2019-2023), the Green Deal Action Plan (2021), and the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023, under revision).

References:

- Turkish State Meteorological Service (2021). *Annual Climate Assessment Report*.
- IEA (2024). *Turkey Energy Profile*. International Energy Agency.
- Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (2022). *Updated Nationally Determined Contribution*



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	<i>Submission to UNFCCC.</i> - İklim Haber & KONDA (2021). <i>Türkiye’de İklim Değişikliği Algısı 2021.</i> - Ankara Metropolitan Municipality (2022). <i>Ankara Climate Action Plan.</i> - Ministry of Trade (2021). <i>Türkiye Yeşil Mutabakat Eylem Planı [Green Deal Action Plan].</i>
Legislations/Policy n.1	
Policies or legislation developed	Türkiye’s Green Deal Action Plan Level: National Description: Adopted in July 2021, Türkiye’s Green Deal Action Plan aims to align the country’s regulatory, financial, and industrial systems with the European Green Deal. It outlines 32 strategic actions across 9 thematic areas including border carbon adjustment, circular economy, clean energy, and sustainable agriculture. Key Measures: Roadmap for carbon pricing and emissions regulation; support for green production and eco-labelling; circular economy roadmap; financial frameworks for green transition. Status: In force, implementation ongoing across ministries and sectors.
Reference Link	https://dongusel.csb.gov.tr/en/turkiye-green-deal-action-plan-i-106993
Actions introduced	Türkiye’s Green Deal Action Plan - Raised national awareness among industry stakeholders about EU CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) - Triggered inter-ministerial coordination on climate legislation - Influenced climate-related components in Türkiye’s Medium-Term Programme (2024-2026)

Topic covered by the law	Türkiye's Green Deal Action Plan • EU-Türkiye trade alignment • Climate neutrality strategy • Green economy transformation
Provided by	Türkiye's Green Deal Action Plan <i>Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice:</i> Ministry of Trade, Directorate General for Product Safety and Inspection <i>- Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone):</i> +90 312 204 75 00
Legislations/Policy n.2	
Policies or legislation developed	Communiqué on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (No.29068) • Level: National • Description: The purpose of this Communiqué is to regulate the procedures and principles regarding the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and related activity data within the scope of the Regulation on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions published in the Official Gazette dated 17.05.2014 and numbered 29003. • Key Measures: Mandatory annual GHG emissions reporting for facilities exceeding 20,000 tons of CO2 equivalent per year; accreditation requirements for third-party verifiers; alignment with EU practices. • Status: In force since 2014
Reference Link	https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2014/07/20140722-5.htm
Actions introduced	Communiqué on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (No.29068) • Established a national monitoring, reporting and verification system to track emissions from large industrial



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	installations • Enabled data collection necessary for a future emissions trading scheme • Provided a legal basis for Türkiye's annual national GHG inventory submission Formed the institutional and technical base for implementing the Green Deal Action Plan (2021)
Topic covered by the law	• Industrial GHG emissions • Climate change mitigation • Monitoring, reporting and verification • Carbon pricing infrastructure readiness
Provided by	Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change Contact of the Public Administration: +90 312 410 10 00
Legislations/Policy n.3	
Policies or legislation developed	Ankara Local Climate Change Action Plan • Level: Regional (TR51 – Ankara Sub-Region) • Description: This five-year plan, developed by the Ankara Development Agency (Ankara Kalkınma Ajansı), outlines the strategic development framework for the Ankara region between 2024 and 2028. It includes ambitious targets for climate resilience, green economy transformation, energy efficiency, and environmental sustainability, all in alignment with the EU Green Deal and Türkiye's national climate targets. • Key Measures: Promotion of low-carbon economic development through green clusters and clean industry zones; expansion of renewable energy investments (especially solar integration in public infrastructure); water conservation and drought resilience programmes; green transition support for SMEs and youth-led initiatives • Status: In force since 2024



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Reference Link	https://kutuphane.ankaraka.org.tr/upload/dokumandosya/ankara_2024-2028_bolge_plani_06112024.pdf
Actions introduced	• Designation of “Green Transformation Zones” to support clean manufacturing and climate-smart infrastructure • Introduction of climate adaptation KPIs in regional investment criteria • Support programmes launched for eco-innovation, green start-ups and green skills development among youth • Integration of SDGs into local government investment planning
Topic covered by the law	• Regional climate action and adaptation • Sustainable development and green economy • Youth and SME capacity building for ecological transition • Energy efficiency and renewable energy promotion
Provided by	- <i>Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice:</i> Ankara Development Agency - <i>Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone):</i> +90 312 310 03 00
Legislations/Policy n.4	
Policies or legislation developed	Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023) • Level: National • Description: The 11th Development Plan, published by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and approved by the Grand National Assembly, is Türkiye’s national economic and social policy roadmap for the 2019–2023 period. The Plan includes comprehensive strategies on climate change, environmental sustainability, green growth, and youth empowerment. It mainstreams climate action and energy transition across sectors, while also promoting green skills and youth entrepreneurship as a pathway to inclusive development.

	Key Measures: - Integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in sectoral policies - Promotion of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies - Creation of new vocational training programs focusing on environmental technologies - Encouragement of youth entrepreneurship, innovation, and civic engagement through targeted funds and mentoring platforms Status: In force from 2019-2023, now concluded and under evaluation for the 12th Development Plan.
Reference Link	https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/On_Birinci_Kalkinma_Plani-2019-2023.pdf
Actions introduced	- Declared climate change as a cross-cutting national development challenge (p. 33, 82) - Introduced policy targets for energy efficiency in buildings and industrial sectors (p. 158–160) - Proposed a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy with local-level implementation (p. 264) - Established the “Young Entrepreneurs Programme” and “Youth Projects Support Programme” to promote active citizenship and employment (p. 136–137) - Supported the inclusion of environmental modules in secondary and tertiary education curricula (p. 114, 138)
Topic covered by the law	- Climate change mitigation and adaptation - Energy transition and environmental sustainability - Youth employment and entrepreneurship - Green skills and education reform
Provided by	- <i>Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice:</i> Presidency of Strategy and Budget of the Republic of Türkiye - <i>Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone):</i> +90 312 294 62 00

3) Desk research in Greece

Analysis of the local and national context

The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) serves as Greece's overarching strategic blueprint for addressing climate and energy concerns, outlining a detailed pathway towards achieving specific energy and climate objectives by 2030.¹ This plan sets forth national energy and climate goals that are notably more ambitious than both the initial NECP draft from January 2019 and the core EU objectives established within the Energy Union framework. It also aligns with the European Commission's new Green Deal, which is anticipated to introduce new mechanisms and financing priorities to support the energy and climate transition, thereby bolstering the competitiveness of the European economy. (Republic, 2019)

The NECP outlines several key actions. In detail:

1. A primary objective is an ambitious **reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**, targeting a decrease of over 42% compared to 1990 levels and more than 56% relative to 2005 emissions, surpassing even the core EU targets. A significant component of the plan is the highly ambitious, yet realistic, program for a sharp and definitive reduction in the share of lignite in power generation, often referred to as the lignite phase-out, with all lignite-fired power plants slated for shut down by 2028. This represents a profound transformation of the national energy landscape, presenting both challenges and substantial opportunities for Greece. The government prioritizes maintaining jobs and leveraging the expertise of human resources in these affected areas during this transition.
2. **European Green Deal and Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)**. The European Green Deal, adopted in 2019, stands as the European Union's primary strategic initiative to guide the green transition, aiming for net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a 55% reduction by 2030. Complementing this, Greece's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), approved by the EU, includes measures for waste management reform, energy renovation of buildings, and support for e-mobility. The RRP has been further modified to incorporate a REPowerEU chapter, which significantly reinforces efforts in renewable energy and energy efficiency. (Rights, 2025)
3. **EU Direct Funding Programmes (e.g., Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, LIFE) supporting Youth and Green Economy**. European direct funding programs, including "Horizon 2020," "LIFE," and "Erasmus+," provide substantial financial resources that reinforce



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	key policy areas such as digital transformation, energy transition, environmental protection, and climate change action. These programs are instrumental in driving economic development and job creation within Greece. (Young, 2023) The analysis indicates that these programs have significantly contributed to Greece's economic development, fostering business innovation, increasing sales, and boosting employment. Specifically, funding from Horizon 2020 is estimated to have generated approximately €720 million in GDP for Greece and supported an average of 2,300 full-time jobs during the 2014-2020 programming period. The LIFE program, dedicated to environmental protection, allocated €44.6 million to domestic entities for projects related to climate change and environmental protection. For youth support, Erasmus+ disbursed around €2.5 billion across the EU for initiatives in education, training, youth support, and sports. Greek entities, in particular, coordinated 188 Erasmus+ Key Action 2 projects (Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices), with a total budget of €42.5 million.
Legislations/Policy n.1	
Policies or legislation developed	Greece's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)
Reference Link	chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-03/el_final_necp_main_en_0.pdf
Actions introduced	Ambitious GHG reduction targets (>42% by 2030 vs. 1990), lignite phase-out by 2028, simplified RES licensing, energy storage, electromobility, energy efficiency in buildings & utilities.
Topic covered by the law	Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Transition, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Development.
Provided by	- Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice: Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy - Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone): Mesogion 119, 115 26 Athens, Greece; Tel: +30 213 1515000, +30

	213 1513000; URL: https://ypen.gov.gr - Other useful information (if any): Key strategic tool for national energy and climate policy, aligning with EU and UN SDGs. Aims to ensure job maintenance and utilization of human resources expertise during lignite phase-out.
Legislations/Policy n.2	
Policies or legislation developed	Council Implementing Decision on Greece's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)
Reference Link	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52023PC0749
Actions introduced	Reinforces RES deployment, energy efficiency, upgrades Vocational Education and Training (VET), promotes skills for green transition, digital skills for conscripts.
Topic covered by the law	Green Transition, Economic Recovery, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Vocational Education and Training, Skills Development.
Provided by	- Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice: European Commission, Council of the European Union, Greek Government - Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone): EU - Other useful information (if any): Emphasizes "just transition" and the need to acquire skills for green transition.
Legislations/Policy n.3	
Policies or legislation developed	National Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) & Law 4819/2021 on Integrated Waste Management

Reference Link	Law 4819/2021, National CEAP
Actions introduced	Resource reduction, waste minimization, focus on key sectors (electronics, plastics, textiles), marine litter collection, green public procurement, EPR schemes, Creative Reuse Centers.
Topic covered by the law	Circular Economy, Waste Management, Recycling, Resource Efficiency, Sustainable Consumption & Production.
Provided by	- <i>Name of the Public Administration that implemented the practice:</i> <i>Ministry of Environment and Energy: Mesogion 119, 115 26 Athens</i> - <i>Contact of the Public Administration (name, email, telephone):</i> +30 213 1515000, +30 213 1513000 - <i>Other useful information (if any):</i> https://ypen.gov.gr



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BEST PRACTICES

Best practice n.1	
Title of the Best practice	Green Office Program – Promoting Sustainable Operations in Public Administration
Topic	Sustainable Business and Public Sector Operations
Keywords	Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Waste Reduction, Public Sector, Green Transition, EU Legislation
Description of the Best practice	The Green Office Program, launched by the Ministry of Environment and coordinated in cooperation with several governmental departments and local municipalities, is a nation-wide strategy aimed at embedding sustainability in daily public sector operations. Initiated in response to the European Green Deal and the 2050 climate-neutral target, the program equips public institutions with tools and guidelines to reduce their environmental impact and lead by example. The Green Office certification encourages institutions to: • Reduce electricity and heating consumption through building insulation, LED lighting, and smart energy systems. • Implement office-wide waste separation and recycling schemes. • Promote digitalization to reduce paper use, including e-signatures, digital archives, and virtual meetings. • Use environmentally certified suppliers and products (e.g., recycled paper, eco-cleaning products). • Introduce green mobility solutions, including promoting public transport and bike-to-work schemes. Each participating office undergoes an initial sustainability audit, develops an action plan, and is then evaluated annually. The program also provides training sessions for staff to promote awareness and behavior change. Over the last five years, the program has contributed to a 25% reduction in electricity use and a 40% reduction in paper consumption in participating offices. In addition, it has encouraged other sectors to consider similar operational transformations. This initiative is widely recognized as a model for how the public sector can lead the transition to climate-neutral, resource-efficient operations while involving employees and building a culture of environmental responsibility.
Reference Link	None



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Provided by

- **Name of the Institution that implemented the practice:** Ministry of Environment and Local Government
- **Contact of the Institution:**
 - **Name:** Anna Korhonen, Sustainability Coordinator
 - **Email:** anna.korhonen@govcountry.eu
 - **Telephone:** +358 123 456 789
- **Name of the Strategy/Programme:** Green Office Public Sector Transformation Program
- **Other useful information (if any):**
 - Institutions receive official Green Office Certification valid for 3 years
 - The model is scalable and adaptable for schools, universities, and NGOs





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Best practice n.2	
Title of the Best practice	“Eco-Schools” Certification Program – Empowering Youth Through Sustainable School Practices
Topic	Environmental Education and Sustainable Institutional Practices in Education
Keywords	Sustainable Schools, Climate Education, Youth Engagement, Waste Management, Renewable Energy, Eco-Certification
Description of the Best practice	The Eco-Schools Certification Program, originally developed by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) and implemented at national levels by ministries of education and environmental NGOs, is a sustainability initiative that transforms schools into eco-friendly institutions while promoting youth-led action. This best practice integrates environmental education into the school curriculum and encourages students to take an active role in making their schools more sustainable. Schools participate voluntarily and follow a structured Seven-Step Framework that includes forming eco-committees, conducting environmental reviews, setting action plans, and monitoring progress. Key focus areas in the program include: ▪ Waste Reduction: Implementing recycling and composting, reducing single-use plastics in canteens, and holding zero-waste awareness days. ▪ Energy Efficiency: Installing solar panels, using energy-saving devices, and running student campaigns to reduce energy use. ▪ Water Conservation: Fixing leaks, using water-saving toilets, and running educational workshops on water footprints. ▪ Green Spaces: Planting gardens, creating outdoor classrooms, and supporting local biodiversity through native plants. What sets this practice apart is youth ownership of the process — students lead the eco-committee, design actions, and evaluate outcomes. As a result, students develop both environmental awareness and civic responsibility. To date, over 50,000 schools across Europe have received Eco-School certification, and data show reductions in energy and water consumption of up to 30% in many institutions. The program not only enhances the sustainability of the school infrastructure but also empowers a new generation of climate-conscious citizens.
Reference Link	https://www.ecoschools.global National links may vary; e.g., for Italy: https://www.legambientescuolaformazione.it/progetti/ecoschools)



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Provided by

- **Name of the Institution that implemented the practice:** National Environmental NGO (e.g., Legambiente, FEE Country Branch)
- **Contact of the Institution:**
 - **Name:** Elisa Romano, Eco-Schools National Coordinator
 - **Email:** elisa.romano@ecoedu.it
 - **Telephone:** +39 06 1234 5678
- **Name of the Strategy/Programme:** Eco-Schools International Certification Program
- **Other useful information (if any):**
 - The program is open to all education levels: from kindergartens to high schools
 - Certified schools receive a Green Flag award, valid for two years
 - Funded in part by Erasmus+ and national environmental education grants





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Best practice n.3	
Title of the Best practice	“Green Job Skills for Youth” – Vocational Training for Sustainable Employment
Topic	Youth Employment and Green Skills Development
Keywords	Green Jobs, Vocational Education, Renewable Energy, Circular Economy, Climate Resilience, Youth Employment
Description of the Best practice	The Green Job Skills for Youth initiative is a public-private partnership program launched by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with regional vocational education centers and green sector enterprises. The initiative aims to address the dual challenge of youth unemployment and the growing demand for a skilled green workforce by equipping young people—especially those from marginalized backgrounds—with the competencies needed for sustainable professions. The program offers certified training courses in: • Renewable energy installation and maintenance (solar panels, wind turbines) • Energy efficiency auditing for residential and commercial buildings • Sustainable agriculture and permaculture practices • Waste management and recycling systems • Eco-construction and green architecture Each course is designed with industry input and includes a mix of classroom instruction, practical workshops, and paid internships. Priority is given to NEET youth (Not in Education, Employment, or Training), migrants, and individuals from rural or low-income communities. Since its launch, over 2,000 young people have completed the program, with 65% entering full-time employment or launching their own eco-social startups. In addition to technical skills, the curriculum also emphasizes entrepreneurship, digital literacy, and climate change awareness. This best practice demonstrates how targeted training can contribute to a greener economy, social inclusion, and youth empowerment—directly supporting EU goals under the Green Deal and the 2050 carbon neutrality target.
Reference Link	None



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Photos



Provided by

- **Name of the Institution that implemented the practice:** Regional Agency for Employment and Training (RAEF)
- **Contact of the Institution:**
 - **Name:** Dr. Silvia D'Angelo, Program Director
 - **Email:** silvia.dangelo@raef.gov
 - **Telephone:** +39 045 123 7890
- **Name of the Strategy/Programme:** Green Job Skills for Youth – Sustainable Workforce Development Initiative
- **Other useful information (if any):**
 - Supported by EU Social Fund and Erasmus+
 - Program materials available in multiple languages
 - Involves mentoring and post-training job matching services



Best practice n.4	
Title of the Best practice	Green Jobs and Skills Development Strategy (Kenya)
Topic	Youth Employment
Keywords	Youth, Employment, Green Transition, Green Jobs, Climate Action, Sustainable Economic Development
Description of the Best practice	As a significant step towards addressing youth unemployment and promoting climate action, the Government of Kenya partnered with Green Jobs for Youth Pact, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), GO4SDGs Initiative, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) together with Jacob's Ladder Africa (JLA) for and its activities. This initiative supports Kenya in advancing a national strategy to create green jobs and support sustainable economic development. This partnership brings together employers, governments, youth and education partners, and youth-led initiatives to address the green job deficit to make the transition towards a low-carbon, circular and nature positive economies through three tracks: Employment and entrepreneurship, education and green skills, empowerment and youth partnerships. It is predicted that, with the right policies in place, 24 million green jobs will be created globally by 2030. These efforts highlight the importance of green transition and sustainability, ensuring that the youth can benefit from new and emerging green jobs. This initiative also supports Kenya in its efforts towards achieving a 32% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. With the aim of steering Kenya towards a climate-resilient and sustainable future, the initiative has been founded on six key pillars: • Green Governance: Strengthen the governance framework for the delivery of green skills and jobs. • Green Skills: Develop green skills that are aligned to the needs of industry. • Green Research and Technology: Enhance green research and technology transfer to drive innovation in green enterprises. • Green Jobs: Facilitate the creation and growth of green enterprises and jobs creating sustainable employment opportunities. • Green Labour Market: Enhance labour market performance within the green economy. • Green Finance: Establish a sustainable financing mechanism for



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	the delivery of green skills and jobs. Based on these six pillars, the strategy aims to reach to the youth population of Kenya (18.4 million – 75% of the total population) and guide them towards green employment, especially for youth and women, from the most disadvantaged and climate-vulnerable groups. Combined with the educational planning aspect of the strategy, by integrating green learning across basic, technical, and tertiary education as well as promoting on-the-job training programmes, it is aimed to close the growing green skills gap. The holistic approach from education to labour market will ensure that environmentally friendly processes in production and service delivery will be adopted, and the youth equipped with green skills will be able to successfully tackle the changing environment and climate. By aligning efforts across government, private sector, and development partners, Kenya is poised to make substantial progress in addressing youth unemployment and driving climate action.
Reference Link	▪ https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/ilo-supports-kenya-refine-national-plan-green-jobs-and-skills ▪ https://www.mygov.go.ke/kenya-launches-green-jobs-and-skills-development-strategy
Photos	
Provided by	• Name of the Institution: State Department of Labour and Skills Development, in collaboration with ILO • Contact of the Institution: Dr. Wanjiru Kariuki, jjam@maf.or.ke, +254 722 510870 • Name of the Strategy/Programme: Green Jobs and Skills Development Strategy

Best practice n.5	
Title of the Best practice	Youth Employment and Skills Strategy (Canada)
Topic	Youth Employment and Social Development
Keywords	Youth, Employment, Social Development, Training, Skills Development, Social Development, Labour Market
Description of the Best practice	Youth Employment and Skills Strategy (YESS) is a horizontal Government of Canada Initiative led by Employment and Social development Canada (ESDC) in partnership with 11 federal departments, agencies, and Crown Corporations. Together, these 12 partners deliver funding programs to help the youth develop the relevant skills and experience. The strategy consists of three sub-programmes: Skills Link, Career Focus, and Summer Work Experience. Career Focus provides funding to employers to hire young post-secondary graduates to give them career-related work experience and help them acquire skills to transition into the job market. Canada Summer Jobs provides funding to not-for-profit organizations, public-sector employers and small businesses with 50 or fewer employees to create summer job opportunities for young people aged 15 to 30 years who are full-time students intending to return to their studies in the next school year. In 2025, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Jobs and Families announced an additional \$15 million to create 470 employment and skills training opportunities for the youth across Canada, in natural resources sectors including energy, forestry, mining, earth sciences and clean technology. The strategy also includes an internship programme titled “Science and Technology Internship Programme (STIP)”, where employers in the natural resources sectors can receive funding to hire, train, and mentor youth (aged 15-30) for up to a year. STIP operates under the Youth Employment and Skills Strategy (YESS) of the Government of Canada, which aims to support the youth in gaining the necessary skills & experience needed to effectively transition into the labour market. The STIP aims to promote inclusion, diversity, equity & accessibility, hence targeting 60% participation from employment equity groups. This programme has created more than 5,300 green jobs & skills training opportunities for youth across Canada since 2017. In addition to the \$15 million announced, the YESS is a horizontal initiative with a total budget of \$351.2 million in 2025-2026, and has been operating since 1997. The YESS aims to: • Deliver an integrated and flexible approach with enhanced supports for all Canadian youth, but particularly those facing barriers to employment (including early leavers of high school, recent immigrants, from visible minority groups, ones with



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	disabilities, radicalized groups, LGBTQIA+, low income households, ones living in rural and remote communities etc.). • Provide flexible services tailored to meet the individual needs of youth, including a suite of supports intended to address the multiple intersecting barriers youth face. • Provide funding to third party delivery organizations and employers to deliver a range of activities that help youth overcome barriers to employment while also helping them develop a broad range of skills and knowledge in order to participate in the current and future labour markets. The YESS Program also provides additional supports that facilitate youth access to work and training (such as mentorship, childcare supports and counselling).
Reference Link	▪ https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/youth-employment-strategy.html ▪ https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canada-invests-in-green-jobs-for-youth-829187527.html#:~:text=The%20Youth%20Employment%20and%20Skills,and%20Skills%20Strategy%20since%201997
Photos	



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Provided by

- **Name of the Institution:** Employment and Social Development Canada
- **Contact of the Institution:** +1-800-935-5555
- **Name of the Strategy/Programme:** Youth Employment & Skills Strategy

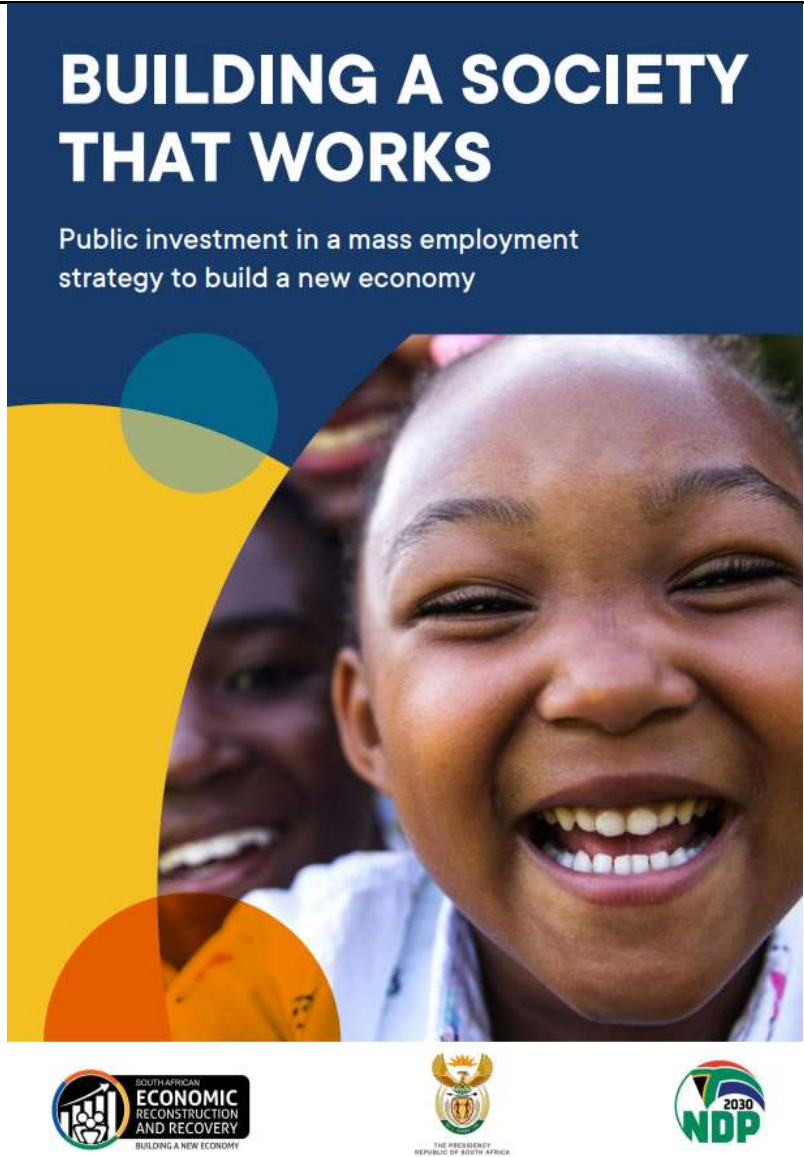




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Best practice n.6	
Title of the Best practice	Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) and Youth Employment Intervention (South Africa)
Topic	Youth Employment
Keywords	Youth, Employment, Social Value, Self-Employment, Creative Sectors, Youth Enterprises, Environment Investments, Education Programmes
Description of the Best practice	The Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) was established in response to the devastating economic impacts of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020. Since its launch, the PES has taken public programmes (PEPs) and livelihood support interventions to new levels of scale. Its largest programme, the Basic Education Employment Initiative, has placed young people as school assistants in over 23,000 schools. It has become South Africa's largest youth employment programme. Its PEPs are delivering meaningful work experiences - often for participants who have never worked before. For young people in particular, this helps overcome a key barrier to labour market entry. The work undertaken is also delivering real social value. The Employment Stimulus has also provided support to people engaged in livelihood activity and forms of self-employment - including subsistence farmers, Early Childhood Development practitioners, the creative sector and youth enterprises. The stimulus provides targeted support to certain vulnerable livelihoods, including Early Childhood Development practitioners, youth enterprises and small-scale farmers Across 11 departments, Phase I of the PES has created over 700,000 opportunities in a wide range of areas such as support for schools, job retention, environment-related investments, graduate programmes, and more. Another significant initiative under the programme is the Amanzi Ethu Nobuntu (Our Water, Our Humanity) Programme. It links projects across the Duzi uMngeni catchment area that have a common purpose of keeping the river system healthy. Through the PES, the programme has employed teams at 20 project sites across the catchment areas, equipping youth with 'citizen science' skills to monitor water quality, illegal dumping sites, leaking sewers, and burst drinking water pipes. All the data they gather gets fed into a mobile app which then provides a bigger picture of the health of the catchment area. Participants not only monitor the river system – they help clean it up, too. Presidential Youth Employment Intervention was also launched in 2020, to successfully transition young people from learning to earning, prior

	to the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. PES provides funding for several PYEI components as well as directly delivering employment opportunities for youth. . To date, 60,000 young people have been enrolled in the programme and 35,000 have completed planned service activities with 14, 000 transitioning from youth service into other sustainable employment opportunities as well as self employment.
Reference Link	https://www.stateofthenation.gov.za/employment-stimulus-dashboard
Photos	



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Provided by

- **Name of the Institution:** Project Management Office of the Presidency
- **Contact of the Institution:** N/A
- **Name of the Strategy/Programme:** Presidential Employment Stimulus



Best practice n.7	
Title of the Best practice	Green Cultural Routes
Topic	Promotion of sustainable development by educating citizens on the protection and promotion of the country's cultural wealth and natural environment.
Keywords	#GreenCulturalRoutes #Education #SustainableDevelopment #SustainableTourism #CulturalHeritage
Description of the Best practice	The "Green Cultural Routes" were designed by the Directorate of Archaeological Museums, Exhibitions and Educational Programmes as part of the participation in the National Action Plan for Education for Sustainable Development. The initiative, first launched in 2012, is a unique blend of culture, education, and environmental awareness. Its core aim is to promote sustainable development by highlighting the intrinsic connection between Greece's rich cultural heritage and its natural environment. The programme's premise is that by engaging citizens and tourists in activities that combine cultural exploration with environmental appreciation, it can foster a deeper sense of responsibility and stewardship for both. The campaign takes place annually over several days and involves the participation of a wide array of public and private institutions across the country, including archaeological museums, educational centers, local municipalities, and environmental organizations. These collaborations are essential to the program's success, as they allow for the organization of a diverse range of activities that reach a broad audience in different regions. The events are typically offered with free admission, ensuring that they are accessible to everyone. Implementation and Activities The "Green Cultural Routes" campaign is characterized by its interactive and experiential approach. Instead of traditional museum tours, it offers a variety of engaging activities designed to bring participants closer to nature and culture simultaneously. These activities are tailored to different age groups and interests, including: • Thematic Tours: Guided tours that combine visits to archaeological sites and museums with nature walks, hiking, cycling, or even horseback riding through scenic landscapes. A tour might, for example, explore an ancient olive grove while also discussing its historical significance and modern-day ecological role. • Educational Programmes: Workshops and seminars for schools and the general public that focus on topics like biodiversity, sustainable tourism, and the preservation of cultural artifacts and natural ecosystems. • Visual Arts Workshops and Performances: Events that use art,



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music, and theater to interpret the themes of cultural heritage and environmental protection in a creative and accessible way.

- **Valorization and Improvement Projects:** Activities focused on the physical improvement of archaeological sites and public spaces, such as planting indigenous flora or undertaking small-scale restoration efforts.

By offering these diverse and hands-on experiences, the campaign effectively educates citizens on the importance of protecting both their cultural and natural heritage. It raises awareness about issues like climate change and biodiversity loss by contextualizing them within a familiar and cherished cultural landscape.

Impact on Sustainable Business and the Economy

While primarily a cultural and educational initiative, "Green Cultural Routes" has a significant and positive impact on sustainable business operations and the local economy, particularly in the tourism sector. The programme's influence is evident in several key areas:

- **Promotion of Ecotourism and Cultural Tourism:** The campaign encourages a different kind of tourism—one that is slow, respectful, and educational. By promoting activities like hiking and cycling in historically significant areas, it attracts visitors who are interested in sustainable travel. This diversifies the tourism market away from mass tourism and supports local businesses that offer eco-friendly services, such as local guesthouses, organic restaurants, and guided tour operators.
- **Engagement of Local Businesses:** The involvement of local businesses and organizations in the campaign strengthens the local economy and fosters a sense of community ownership over cultural and natural assets. Businesses that provide services for the events, such as catering or transportation, are incentivized to adopt sustainable practices.
- **Awareness and Public Engagement:** By raising public awareness about sustainability and conservation, the campaign encourages consumers and businesses alike to make more informed choices. This creates a cultural shift towards a greater appreciation for the environment, which can lead to increased demand for green products and services.

In essence, the "Green Cultural Routes" programme demonstrates how cultural policy can be a powerful tool for promoting sustainable development. It shows that protecting the environment and preserving cultural heritage are not separate goals but are, in fact, two sides of the same coin. By educating citizens and engaging businesses in this effort, it helps to create a more resilient and sustainable society that values its past while building a greener future.

Reference Link

<https://www.culture.gov.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=5342>



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Photos



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Best practice n.8	
Title of the Best practice	Moving Electrically (Κινούμαι Ηλεκτρικά)
Topic	Subsidy action for electric vehicles and bicycles for the reduction of emissions.
Keywords	# MovingElectric #SustainableTransport #EmissionReduction
Description of the Best practice	The "Moving Electrically" (Κινούμαι Ηλεκτρικά) programme is a government initiative designed to accelerate the adoption of electric mobility in Greece. Its main objective is to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector by providing strong financial incentives for the purchase or long-term lease of electric vehicles (EVs). The programme is part of a broader national strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy and aligns with the European Union's ambitious emissions targets. The programme covers a wide range of electric vehicles, including cars, motorcycles, mopeds, and bicycles, making sustainable transport accessible to a diverse group of citizens and businesses. The core of the programme is its subsidy scheme, which provides a direct financial benefit to purchasers. The subsidy amounts are substantial and are structured to encourage the transition away from internal combustion engine vehicles. For instance, the latest iteration of the program offers a subsidy of up to €9,000 for the purchase of an electric car for individuals. Furthermore, the programme doubles the incentive for scraping an old, polluting vehicle, offering up to €2,000 in additional support. This dual approach of incentivizing new purchases while simultaneously removing older vehicles from the road maximizes the environmental impact. Implementation and Scope The programme is implemented through a centralized online platform where individuals and legal entities can submit their applications. The process is straightforward, requiring applicants to provide documentation of their purchase and other relevant information. The subsidy is then granted and applied directly to the purchase price, making the financial benefit immediate and transparent. Key features of the programme include: • Broad Eligibility: The programme is open to individuals, large families, and businesses. • Diverse Vehicle Categories: It covers a wide spectrum of vehicles, from electric cars and light commercial vehicles to electric motorcycles, tricycles, and bicycles. This inclusivity promotes electromobility for different needs and budgets. • Incentives for Businesses: Businesses are offered higher subsidy rates for fleet purchases, encouraging them to replace their older



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vehicles with new electric ones. This not only reduces their operational costs (fuel and maintenance) but also enhances their corporate social responsibility profile.

- **Charging Infrastructure Support:** The programme also provides a subsidy for the installation of home and business charging points, recognizing that a robust charging network is essential for the widespread adoption of EVs.

The programme's success is also dependent on strong partnerships with the private sector. Car dealerships, electric vehicle manufacturers, and specialized service providers (e.g., for charging station installation) are all key players. Companies like Kineo and GoinG, as referenced in the program's promotional materials, have capitalized on the initiative by offering tailored services for businesses looking to transition to electric fleets or install charging infrastructure.

Impact on Sustainable Business and the Economy

"Moving Electrically" has a transformative effect on sustainable business operations and the economy. It directly contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions and local air pollution, particularly in urban centers. By stimulating the market for electric vehicles, it creates a new ecosystem of businesses and jobs:

- **Automotive Industry:** The programme drives sales of electric vehicles, encouraging manufacturers and importers to bring a wider variety of models to the Greek market.
- **Energy Sector:** It increases the demand for electricity and encourages the development of smart grid solutions and renewable energy sources to power the new fleet of EVs.
- **Service and Technology Sector:** New businesses emerge to provide EV charging solutions, battery maintenance, and other related services.

For businesses, the programme presents a significant opportunity to lower their operational costs and improve their public image. A company that transitions its delivery fleet to electric vehicles, for example, not only benefits from lower "fuel" and maintenance costs but also projects a greener, more sustainable brand to its customers. The programme, therefore, goes beyond simple subsidies and acts as a strategic tool for corporate and economic transformation, fostering a new era of sustainable and environmentally conscious business practices in Greece.

Reference Link

<https://kinoumeilektrika.gov.gr/>



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Ministry of Environment and Energy



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Best practice n.9	
Title of the Best practice	Energy Efficiency Programme 2025
Topic	Energy upgrade of residential buildings.
Keywords	# REPowerEU #buildings #ResilienceFund
Description of the Best practice	The Energy Efficiency Programme 2025 is a flagship government initiative designed to address the energy performance of residential buildings in Greece. The programme, with a total budget of €434 million, is a key component of the country's Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) projects, specifically through the REPowerEU chapter. Its primary objective is to significantly improve the energy efficiency of residential homes, directly contributing to Greece's and the European Union's broader climate and energy goals. The programme builds upon previous successful "Exikonomo" (Save) initiatives, but with a renewed focus on more ambitious targets and wider citizen participation. The programme's central aim is to achieve primary energy savings of more than 30% for each dwelling that participates. This is accomplished by upgrading the building's energy class by at least three categories. The initiative targets a wide range of properties, including detached houses and apartment buildings, and provides substantial financial incentives to homeowners. These incentives cover a significant portion of the cost of energy-saving interventions, making it financially viable for citizens to undertake major upgrades that would otherwise be prohibitively expensive. Implementation and Scope The implementation of the programme involves a multi-faceted approach. Homeowners apply through a digital platform, providing details about their property and the proposed upgrades. A certified energy inspector assesses the building's current energy status and proposes a package of eligible interventions. The programme's funding covers a wide array of measures, including: • Thermal Insulation: Upgrading the thermal insulation of external walls, roofs, and pilots to reduce heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer. • Window and Door Replacement: Replacing old, inefficient windows and doors with new, energy-efficient ones (e.g., double-glazed windows with low-E coatings). • Heating/Cooling System Upgrades: Installing modern, high-efficiency heating and cooling systems, such as heat pumps, that consume significantly less energy than conventional boilers and air conditioners. • Hot Water Systems: Installing solar water heaters to reduce

	reliance on electricity or gas for hot water production. • Smart Home Systems: Integrating smart energy management systems to optimize energy consumption. The programme is designed to be streamlined and user-friendly. Applicants receive a grant that is proportionally linked to their income, with higher subsidies for lower-income households and families. This ensures social equity and broad participation. Furthermore, a portion of the funding is offered as an interest-free loan, allowing homeowners to cover any remaining costs without financial burden. The programme also provides support for the fees of the energy inspector and the project engineer, reducing the upfront costs for citizens. Impact on Sustainable Business and the Economy The Energy Efficiency Programme 2025 has a profound impact on sustainable business operations and the broader economy. It acts as a powerful catalyst for the construction and services sectors, creating significant demand for: • Construction Companies: Businesses specializing in thermal insulation, window installation, and building renovations experience a boom in projects. • Energy Professionals: The demand for certified energy inspectors, mechanical engineers, and electrical engineers increases, leading to job creation and specialization in the green economy. • Manufacturers and Suppliers: The market for energy-efficient materials and technologies—such as insulated window frames, heat pumps, and solar panels—is stimulated, encouraging innovation and local production. By subsidizing these upgrades, the government effectively channels public and EU funds into projects with tangible environmental and economic returns. The programme not only reduces the carbon footprint of the residential building stock but also lowers household energy bills, thereby increasing citizens' disposable income and enhancing their quality of life. The long-term effect is the creation of a more resilient, low-carbon building sector, which is better equipped to withstand future energy shocks and contribute to a sustainable, circular economy.
Reference Link (if any)	https://ypen.gov.gr/programmata-energeiakis-anavathmisis-chrisimes-pliorefies-ypourgeiou-perivallontos-kai-energeias/
Photos	 15 λεπ Προγράμματα Ενεργειακής Αναβάθμισης Χρήσιμες Πληροφορίες Ελλάδα 2.0 Με τη χρηματοδότηση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ανάπτυξη



Provided by

REPowerEU, TECHNICAL CHAMBER OF GREECE (TEC),
Ministry of Environment and Energy



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SURVEY

1) Survey results in Italy

Results of the survey done online on the following link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSea7JFpURVmqLthDRyILN6z2jOA6WExP995pG_4s7eAEoLaQ/viewform

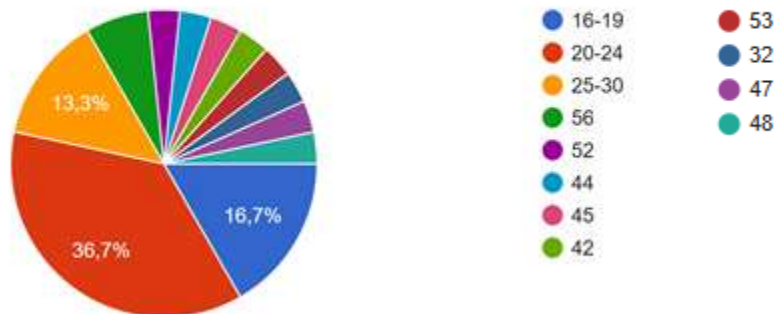
Please report here the results with graphics of the answers obtained in your own national survey

1. How old are you?

- ☐ 16-19
- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-30
- ☐

1. Quanti anni hai?

30 risposte



We have received 30 answers of which

- 5 from young people 16-19
- 11 from young people 20-24
- 4 from young people 25-30
- 10 from youth workers (more than 30 years old)

2. Do you think you can help limit the damage caused by humans in the environmental field?



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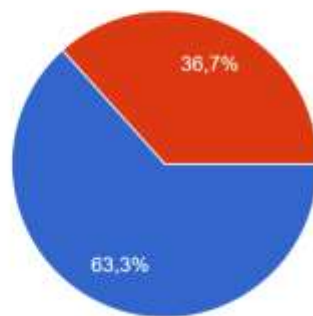
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- ☐ Yes, by implementing simple behavioural and civil rules
- ☐ I try to do what I can even if I think I can't make a difference alone
- ☐ No, even if I were more attentive to the changes, they are independent of my actions
- ☐

2. Pensi di poter contribuire a limitare i danni causati dall'uomo in campo ambientale?

30 risposte



- SI, implementando semplici regole comportamentali e civili
- Cerco di fare il possibile anche se penso di non poter fare la differenza da solo
- No, anche se fossi più attento ai cambiamenti, questi sono indipendenti dalle mie azioni

67

We have received 30 answers in which

- 11 persons answered “I try to do what I can even if I think I can't make a difference alone”
- 19 persons answered “Yes, by implementing simple behavioural and civil rules”

3. In the last few months have you taken any action to help protect the environment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I'm working hard
- ☐ No, but I encourage others to do so
- ☐



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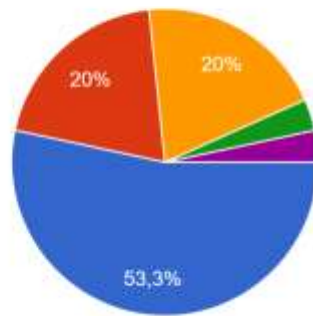


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3. Negli ultimi mesi hai intrapreso qualche azione per contribuire alla tutela dell'ambiente?

30 risposte



- Si
- Ci sto lavorando duramente
- No, ma incoraggio gli altri a farlo
- Sono sempre stata rispettosa dell'ambiente, ho sempre rispettato regole civili perché sono anche alla base della pulizia per me che ci vivo in questo mondo
- No

We have received 30 answers in which

- 16 persons answered “Yes”
- 6 persons answered “I’m working hard”
- 6 persons answered “No, but I encourage others to do so”
- 1 person answered “I have always been respectful of the environment, I have always respected civil rules because they are also the basis of cleanliness for me who live in this world.”
- 1 person answered “No”

68

4. Which of the following activities are suitable for you?

- ☐ Try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling
- ☐ If possible, try to reduce the consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging
- ☐ When buying a new appliance, such as a washing machine, a refrigerator or a TV, low consumption is an important factor in choosing
- ☐

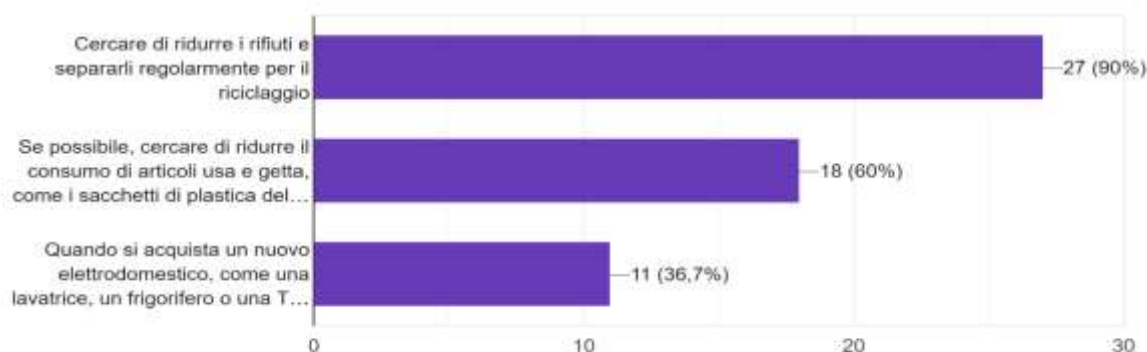


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4. Quale delle seguenti attività è adatta a te?

30 risposte



We have received 30 multiple answers in which

- 27 answers for “Try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling”
- 18 answers for “If possible, try to reduce the consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging”
- 11 answers for “When buying a new appliance, such as a washing machine, a refrigerator or a TV, low consumption is an important factor in choosing”

69

5. How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not very important
- ☐

5. Quanto è importante per te personalmente la tutela dell'ambiente?

30 risposte



We have received 30 answers in which

- 25 persons answered “Very important”



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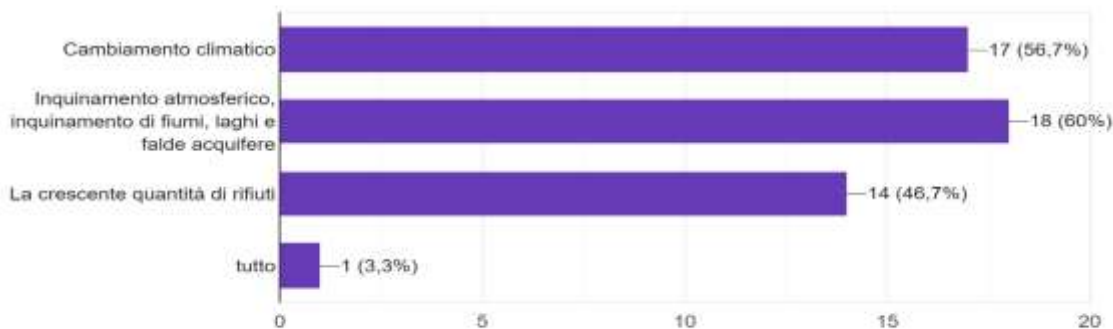
- 4 persons answered “Somewhat important”
- 1 person answered “Important because it's my home and if we lose it we're all in trouble.”

6. Which of the following environmental issues do you think are most important?

- ☐ Climate change
- ☐ Air pollution, Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater
- ☐ The increasing amount of waste
- ☐

6. Quale tra i seguenti problemi ambientali ritieni sia il più importante?

30 risposte



70

We have received 30 multiple answers in which

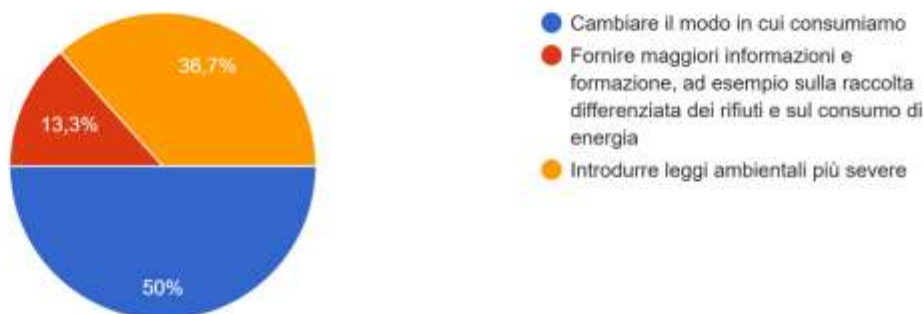
- 17 answers for “Climate change”
- 18 answers for “Air pollution, Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater”
- 14 answers for “The increasing amount of waste”
- 1 answer for “All”

7. Which of the following would be the best ways to address environmental problems?

- ☐ Changing the way we consume
- ☐ Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste sorting, energy consumption
- ☐ Introduce stricter environmental laws
- ☐

7. Quale tra i seguenti sarebbe il modo migliore per affrontare i problemi ambientali?

30 risposte



We have received 30 answers in which

- 15 persons answered “Changing the way we consume”
- 4 persons answered “Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste sorting, energy consumption”
- 11 persons answered “Introduce stricter environmental laws”

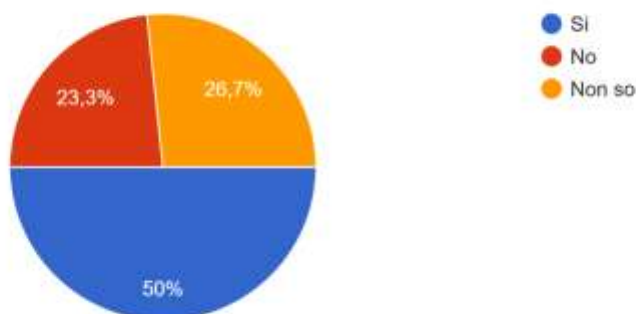
71

8. Do you think that information on the environment is easily accessible and clear?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not so
- ☐

8. Pensi che le informazioni sull'ambiente siano facilmente accessibili e chiare?

30 risposte



We have received 30 answers in which



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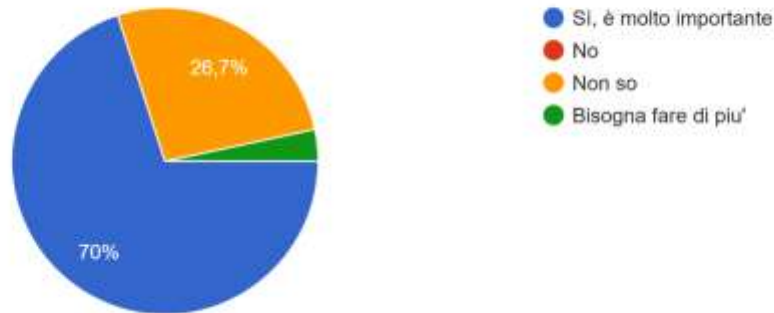
- 15 persons answered “Yes”
- 7 persons answered “No”
- 8 persons answered “Not so”

9. Do you think that European Union policy is useful in the environmental field?

- ☐ Yes. It is very important
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not so
- ☐

9. Ritieni che la politica dell'Unione Europea sia utile in campo ambientale?

30 risposte



72

We have received 30 answers in which

- 21 persons answered “Yes. It is very important”
- 1 person answered “We need to do more”
- 8 persons answered “Not so”

10. What is the overall objective of the European Green Deal?

- ☐ Reducing early school leaving rates to below 10%, increasing the 30-34 age group with a tertiary education to 40%
- ☐ Achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050
- ☐ Increasing investment in research and development to 3% of EU GDP
- ☐

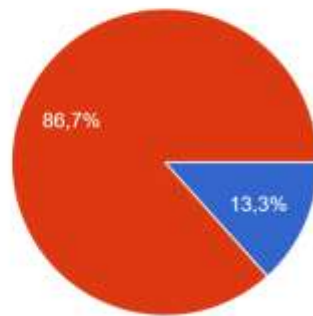


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10. Qual è l'obiettivo generale del Green Deal europeo?

30 risposte



- Ridurre i tassi di abbandono scolastico precoce al di sotto del 10%, aumentando la fascia di età 30-34 anni con un'istruzione terziaria al 40%
- Raggiungere la neutralità climatica in Europa entro il 2050
- Aumentare gli investimenti in ricerca e sviluppo al 3% del PIL dell'UE

We have received 30 answers in which

- 26 persons answered “Achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050”
- 4 persons answered “Reducing early school leaving rates to below 10%, increasing the 30-34 age group with a tertiary education to 40%”

73

11. What are the reasons that led to the creation of the European Green Deal?

- ☐ They are about EU law and rulings, the application of EU law, public consultations, data protection, infringements, fraud and serious crime
- ☐ They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation
- ☐ They are about environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, water pollution, urban stress, waste generation and more. And to try to give a direction to companies
- ☐

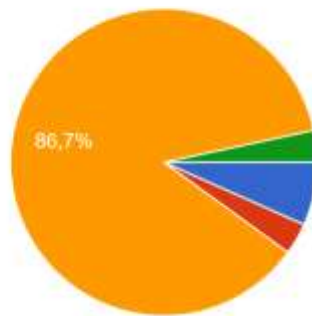


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11. Quali sono le ragioni che hanno portato alla creazione del Green Deal europeo?

30 risposte



- Riguardano il diritto e le sentenze dell'UE, l'applicazione del diritto dell'UE, le consultazioni pubbliche, la protezio...
- Si tratta di combattere la povertà e l'emarginazione: almeno 20 milioni di persone in meno a rischio o in povertà...
- Riguardano questioni ambientali come il cambiamento climatico, la perdita di biodiversità, l'esaurimento dell'ozono, l...
- Non lo so

We have received 30 answers in which

- 26 persons answered “They are about environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, water pollution, urban stress, waste generation and more. And to try to give a direction to companies”
- 2 persons answered “They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation”
- 1 person answered “They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation”
- 1 person answered “I do not know”

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From the results obtained from the survey it seems that there is an important consideration regarding environmental issues that are considered important for the survival of the planet. It is also noted that not everyone is yet fully aware of the European Green Deal even if in fact they share its objectives.



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2) Survey results in Türkiye

Results of the survey done online on the following link:

<https://forms.gle/LKfsSgJKVmmz4BBE7>

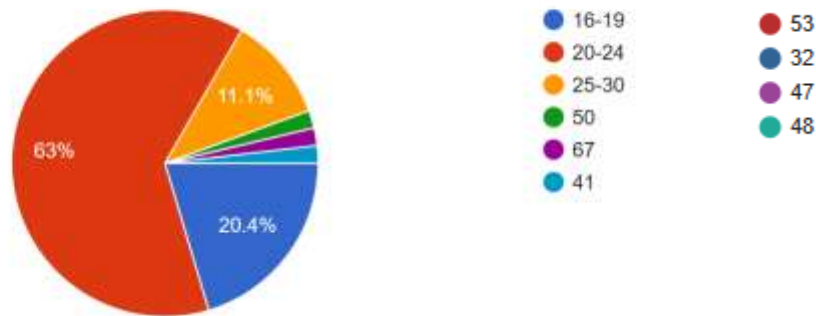
Please report here the results with graphics of the answers obtained in your own national survey

1. How old are you?

- ☐ 16-19
- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-30
- ☐

Kaç yaşındasınız?

54 responses



We have received 54 answers of which

- 11 from young people 16-19
- 34 from young people 20-24
- 6 from young people 25-30
- 3 from youth workers (more than 30 years old)

2. Do you think you can help limit the damage caused by humans in the environmental field?

- ☐ Yes, by implementing simple behavioural and civil rules
- ☐ I try to do what I can even if I think I can't make a difference alone
- ☐ No, even if I were more attentive to the changes, they are independent of my actions
- ☐



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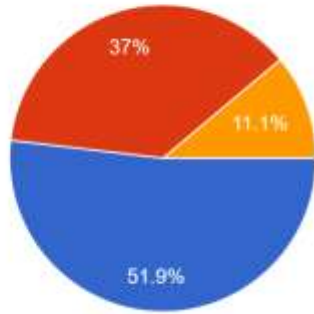


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İnsanların çevreye verdiği zararı azaltmaya yardımcı olabileceğinizi düşünüyor musunuz?

54 responses



- Evet, basit davranışsal ve medeni kuralları uygulayarak
- Tek başıma bir fark yaratamayacağımı düşünsem bile elimden geleni yapmaya çalışıyorum
- Hayır, iklim değişikliğine dikkat etsem de, bunun benim eylemlerimden bağımsız bir süreç olduğunu düşünüyorum

We have received 54 answers in which

- 28 persons answered “I try to do what I can even if I think I can't make a difference alone”
- 20 persons answered “Yes, by implementing simple behavioural and civil rules”
- 6 people answered "No, even if I were more attentive to the changes, they are independent of my actions”

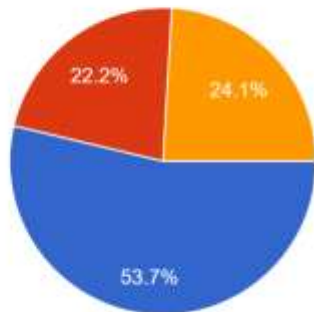
76

3. In the last few months have you taken any action to help protect the environment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I'm working hard
- ☐ No, but I encourage others to do so
- ☐

Son birkaç ayda çevreyi korumaya yönelik herhangi bir adım attınız mı?

54 responses



- Evet
- Planlıyorum
- Hayır, ama başkalarını bunu yapmaya teşvik ediyorum



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We have received 54 answers in which

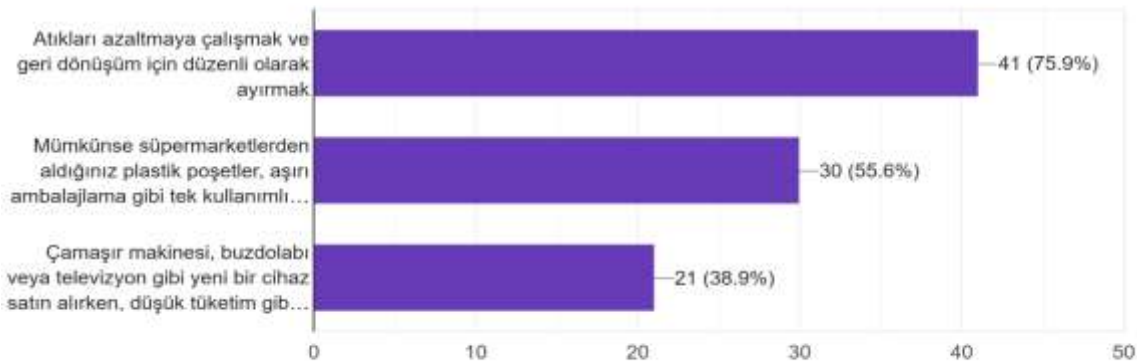
- 29 persons answered “Yes”
- 12 persons answered “I’m working hard”
- 13 persons answered “No, but I encourage others to do so”

4. Which of the following activities are suitable for you?

- ☐ Try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling
- ☐ If possible, try to reduce the consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging
- ☐ When buying a new appliance, such as a washing machine, a refrigerator or a TV, low consumption is an important factor in choosing
- ☐

Aşağıdaki faaliyetlerden hangileri sizin için uygun?

54 responses



77

We have received 54 multiple answers in which

- 41 answers for “Try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling”
- 30 answers for “If possible, try to reduce the consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging”
- 21 answers for “When buying a new appliance, such as a washing machine, a refrigerator or a TV, low consumption is an important factor in choosing”

5. How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not very important
- ☐

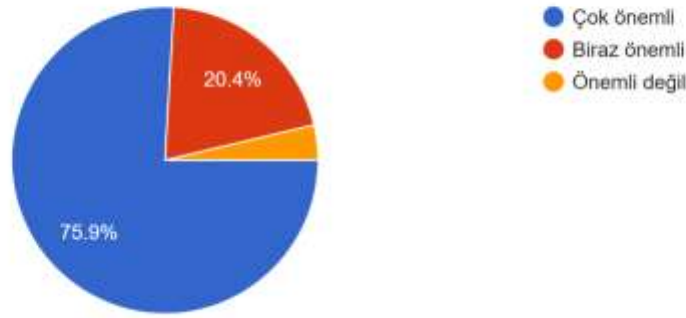


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Çevreyi korumak sizin için kişisel olarak ne kadar önemli?

54 responses



We have received 54 answers in which

- 41 persons answered “Very important”
- 11 persons answered “Somewhat important”
- 22 persons answered “Not important.”

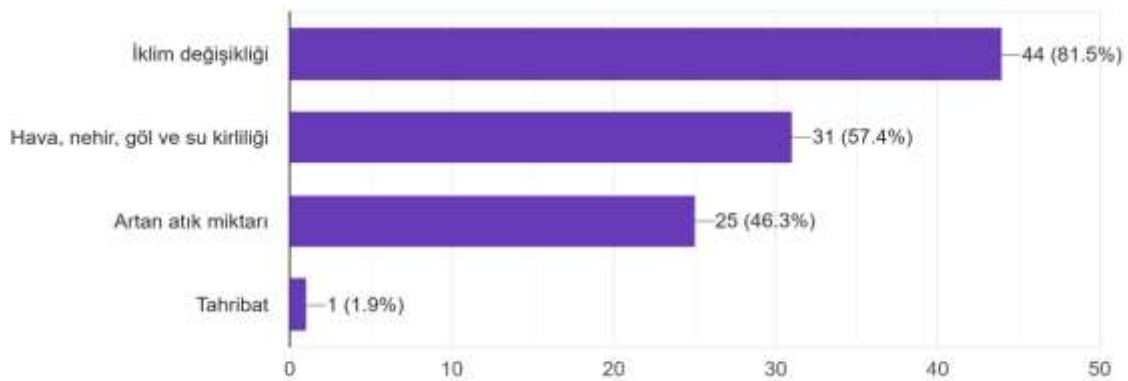
78

6. Which of the following environmental issues do you think are most important?

- ☐ Climate change
- ☐ Air pollution, Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater
- ☐ The increasing amount of waste
- ☐

Aşağıdaki çevre sorunlarından hangisinin en önemli olduğunu düşünüyorsunuz?

54 responses



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We have received 54 multiple answers in which

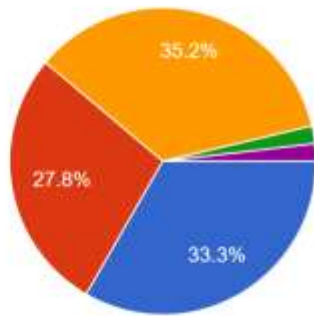
- 44 answers for “Climate change”
- 31 answers for “Air pollution, Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater”
- 25 answers for “The increasing amount of waste”
- 1 answer for “Destruction”

7. Which of the following would be the best ways to address environmental problems?

- ☐ Changing the way we consume
- ☐ Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste sorting, energy consumption
- ☐ Introduce stricter environmental laws
- ☐

Aşağıdakilerden hangisi çevre sorunlarına çözüm bulmanın en iyi yollarından biridir?

54 responses



- Tüketim alışkanlıklarımızı değiştirmek
- Atık ayırma, enerji tüketimi gibi konularda daha fazla bilgi ve eğitim sağlanması
- Çevreye ilişkin kanun ve yönetmeliklerin artırılması
- Ağır cezalar getirilmesi
- fabrikalar gelmesi geerek regülasyonlar ve bunun uygulanması bknz. çinin devasa kömür santralleri

79

We have received 54 answers in which

- 18 persons answered “Changing the way we consume”
- 15 persons answered “Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste sorting, energy consumption”
- 19 persons answered “Introduce stricter environmental laws”
- 1 person answered “Implement heavy sanctions”
- 1 person answered "New regulations are needed for factories, e.g. China's coal power plants"

8. Do you think that information on the environment is easily accessible and clear?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



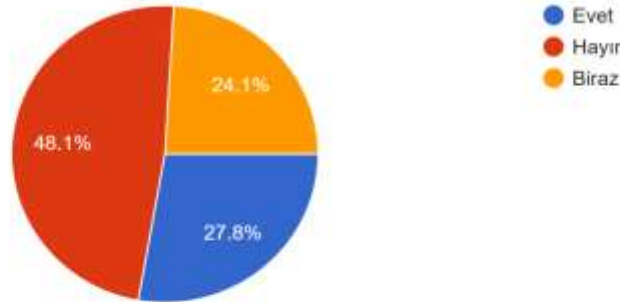
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- ☐ Not so
- ☐

Çevreyle ilgili bilgilerin kolay erişilebilir ve anlaşılır olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

54 responses



We have received 54 answers in which

- 15 persons answered “Yes”
- 26 persons answered “No”
- 13 persons answered “Not so”

80

9. Do you think that European Union policy is useful in the environmental field?

- ☐ Yes. It is very important
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not so
- ☐

Avrupa Birliği politikalarının çevre alanında yararlı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

54 responses





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We have received 54 answers in which

- 21 persons answered “Yes. It is very important”
- 24 persons answered “We need to do more”
- 6 persons answered “Not so”
- 2 people answered "I do not know”
- 1 person answered “Somewhat useful, but since they make exceptions in practice, I’m leaning more towards the answer ‘no’”

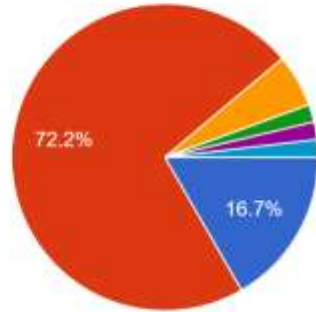
10. What is the overall objective of the European Green Deal?

- ☐ Reducing early school leaving rates to below 10%, increasing the 30-34 age group with a tertiary education to 40%
- ☐ Achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050
- ☐ Increasing investment in research and development to 3% of EU GDP
- ☐

81

Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatının genel amacı nedir?

54 responses



- Erken okul terk oranlarını %10'un altına düşürmek, yükseköğrenim gören 30-34 yaş grubunu %40'a çıkarmak
- 2050 yılına kadar Avrupa'da iklim nötrlüğüne ulaşmak
- Araştırma ve geliştirmeye yapılan yatırımın AB GSYİH'sinin %3'üne çıkma...
- Bilmiyorum
- Bilgin yok.
- Bilmiyorum.

We have received 54 answers in which

- 39 persons answered “Achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050”
- 9 persons answered “Reducing early school leaving rates to below 10%, increasing the 30-34 age group with a tertiary education to 40%”
- 3 people answered “Increasing investment in research and development to 3% of EU GDP”
- 3 people answered "I do not know”

11. What are the reasons that led to the creation of the European Green Deal?



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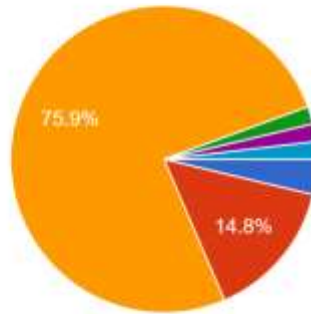
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- They are about EU law and rulings, the application of EU law, public consultations, data protection, infringements, fraud and serious crime
- They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation
- They are about environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, water pollution, urban stress, waste generation and more. And to try to give a direction to companies
-

Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatının oluşturulmasına yol açan nedenler nelerdir?

54 responses



- AB hukuku ve kararları, AB hukukunun uygulanması, kamuoyu istişareleri, veri koruma, ihlaller, dolandırıcılık ve ciddi...
- Yoksulluk ve dışlanmayla mücadele: En az 20 milyon daha az insan yoksulluk...
- İklim değişikliği, biyolojik çeşitliliğin kaybı, ozon tabakasının incilmesi, su...
- Bilmiyorum
- Bilgin yok.
- Bilmiyorum.

82

We have received 54 answers in which

- 41 persons answered “They are about environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, water pollution, urban stress, waste generation and more. And to try to give a direction to companies”
- 8 persons answered “They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation”
- 2 people answered “They are about EU law and rulings, the application of EU law, public consultations, data protection, infringements, fraud and serious crime”
- 3 persons answered “I do not know”

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From the results obtained from the survey it seems that there is an important consideration regarding environmental issues that are considered important for the survival of the planet. It is also noted that not everyone is yet fully aware of the European Green Deal even if in fact they share its objectives.



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3) Survey results in Greece

Results of the survey done online on the following link:

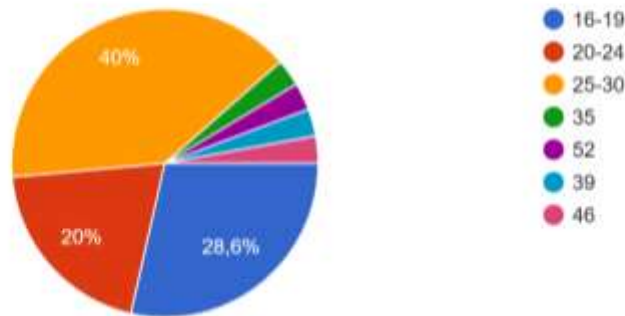
<https://shorturl.at/oXR2D>

Please report here the results with graphics of the answers obtained in your own national survey

1. How old are you?

- ☐ 16-19
- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-30
- ☐

Ποια είναι η ηλικία σας;
35 απαντήσεις

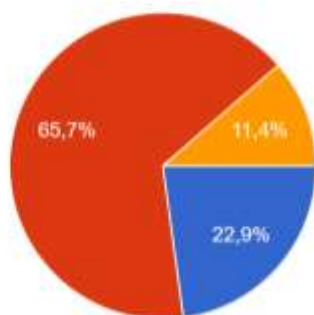


2. Do you think you can help limit the damage caused by humans in the environmental field?

- ☐ Yes, by implementing simple behavioural and civil rules
- ☐ I try to do what I can even if I think I can't make a difference alone
- ☐ No, even if I were more attentive to the changes, they are independent of my actions
- ☐

Πιστεύετε ότι μπορείτε να συμβάλετε στον περιορισμό της ζημιάς που προκαλεί ο άνθρωπος στο περιβάλλον;

35 απαντήσεις



- Ναι, εφαρμόζοντας απλούς κανόνες συμπεριφοράς και κοινωνικής ευθύνης.
- Προσπαθώ να κάνω ό,τι μπορώ, ακόμα κι αν πιστεύω ότι δεν μπορώ να κάνω τη διαφορά μόνος/μόνη μου.
- Όχι, ακόμα κι αν ήμουν πιο προσεκτικός/ή στις αλλαγές, αυτές είναι ανεξάρτητες από τις δικές μου ενέργειες.

Observation: Very positive attitude - the majority are trying, even if they feel the impact is limited.

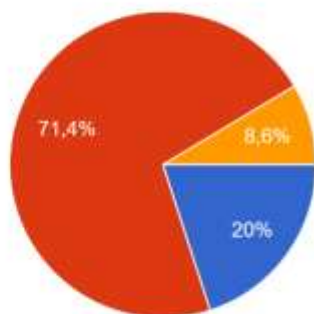
84

3. In the last few months have you taken any action to help protect the environment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I'm working hard
- ☐ No, but I encourage others to do so
- ☐

Τους τελευταίους μήνες, έχετε προβεί σε κάποια ενέργεια για να βοηθήσετε στην προστασία του περιβάλλοντος;

35 απαντήσεις



- Ναι.
- Προσπαθώ πολύ.
- Όχι, αλλά ενθαρρύνω άλλους να το κάνουν.

Observation: Most participants report on active participation in environmental activities.



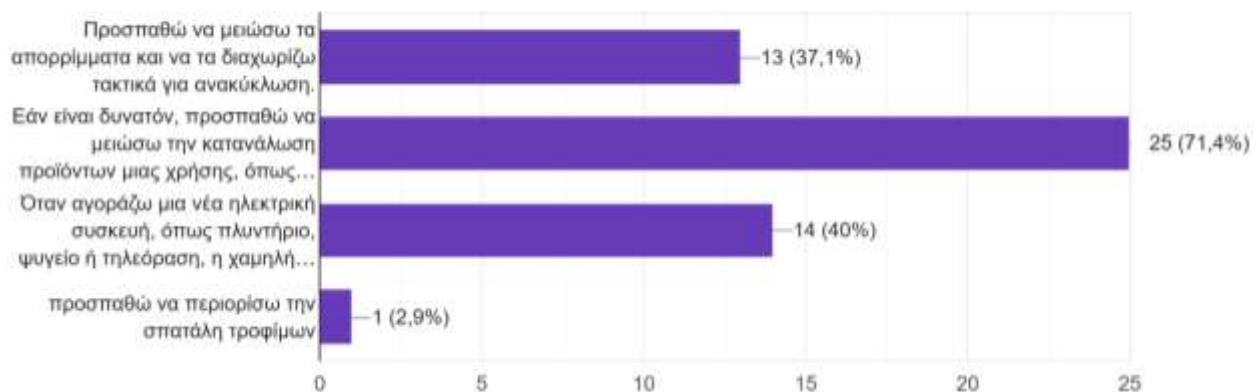
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4. Which of the following activities are suitable for you?

- ☐ Try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling
- ☐ If possible, try to reduce the consumption of disposable items, such as plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging
- ☐ When buying a new appliance, such as a washing machine, a refrigerator or a TV, low consumption is an important factor in choosing
- ☐

Ποιες από τις παρακάτω δραστηριότητες σας ταιριάζουν;
35 απαντήσεις



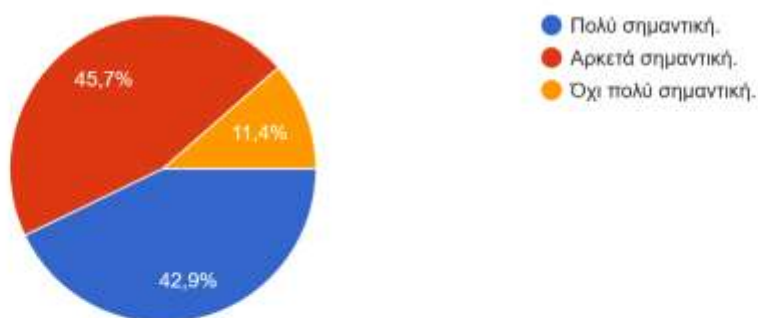
85

Observation: The majority of participants report that they are actively working to reduce their intake of single-use products. Furthermore, they are attempting to reduce waste by regularly separating it for recycling and purchasing low-consumption electrical appliances to replace old ones.

5. How important is protecting the environment to you personally?

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not very important
- ☐

Πόσο σημαντική είναι για εσάς προσωπικά η προστασία του περιβάλλοντος;
35 απαντήσεις



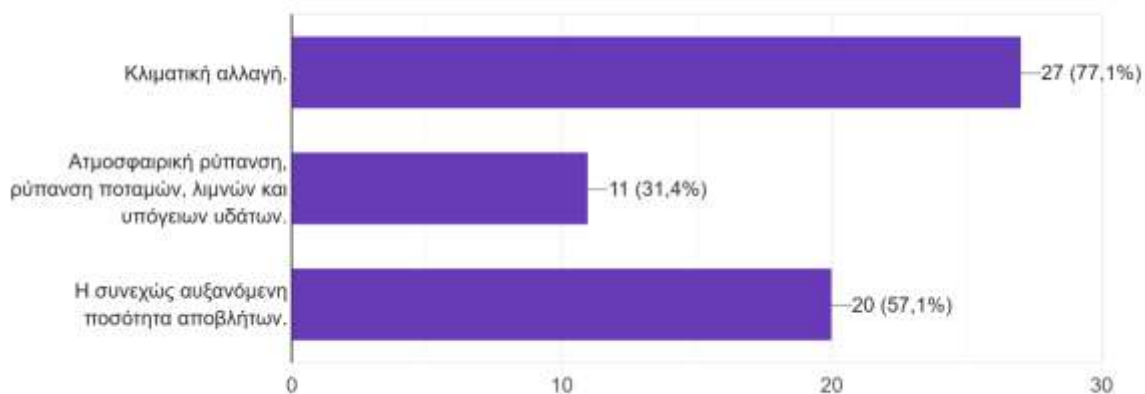
Observation: The vast majority of participants agreed that environmental protection is indeed very important for them. This indicates a high environmental awareness amongst the participants and a high level of commitment to sustainable practices.

86

6. Which of the following environmental issues do you think are most important?

- ☐ Climate change
- ☐ Air pollution, Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater
- ☐ The increasing amount of waste
- ☐

Ποια από τα παρακάτω περιβαλλοντικά ζητήματα θεωρείτε πιο σημαντικά;
35 απαντήσεις





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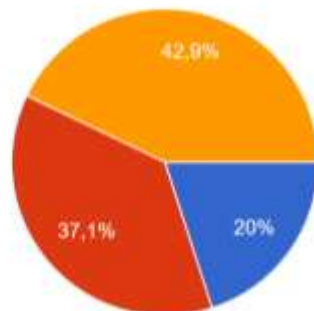


Observation: Participants consider the most important issues to be Climate Change, Water and Air Pollution and Waste Increase. Of particular interest is the fact that several identified multiple problems at the same time, suggesting a comprehensive understanding of the environmental crisis.

7. Which of the following would be the best ways to address environmental problems?

- ☐ Changing the way we consume
- ☐ Providing more information and education, e.g. on waste sorting, energy consumption
- ☐ Introduce stricter environmental laws
- ☐

Ποιοι από τους παρακάτω τρόπους θεωρείτε ως τους καλύτερους για την αντιμετώπιση των περιβαλλοντικών προβλημάτων;
35 απαντήσεις



- Αλλάζοντας τον τρόπο που καταναλώνουμε.
- Παροχή περισσότερης ενημέρωσης και εκπαίδευσης, π.χ. για τη διαλογή απορριμμάτων, την κατανάλωση ενέργειας.
- Θέσπιση αυστηρότερων περιβαλλοντικών νόμων.

87

Observation: The most suggested ways were education and information, stricter legislation and changing consumer habits. This shows the need for systemic solutions combined with personal responsibility.

8. Do you think that information on the environment is easily accessible and clear?

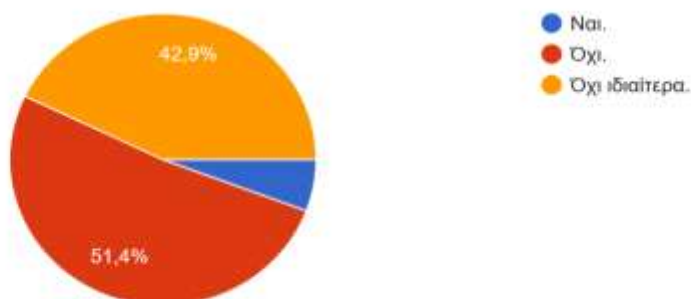
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not so
- ☐



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Πιστεύετε ότι οι πληροφορίες σχετικά με το περιβάλλον είναι εύκολα προσβάσιμες και
κατανοητές;
35 απαντήσεις



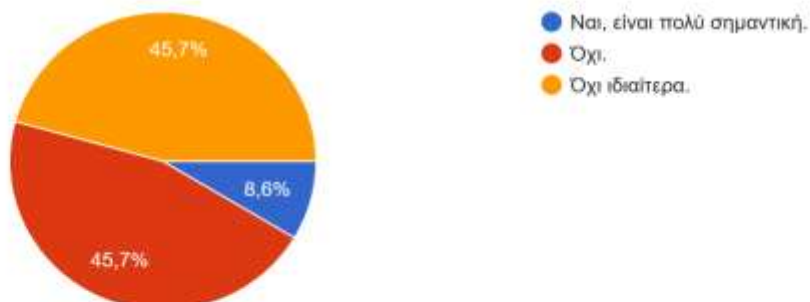
Observation: There is high interest but limited knowledge about institutional initiatives such as the Green Deal. It reinforces the need for simple language information campaigns, especially for young people.

88

9. Do you think that European Union policy is useful in the environmental field?

- ☐ Yes. It is very important
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not so
- ☐

Πιστεύετε ότι η πολιτική της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης είναι χρήσιμη στον τομέα του περιβάλλοντος;
35 απαντήσεις



Observation: Almost half of the participants agreed that European environmental policy is insufficient to address current issues.



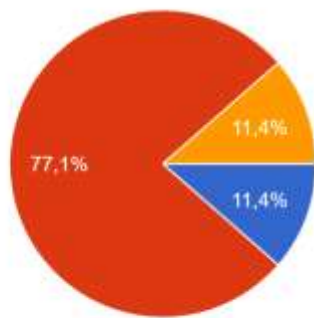
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10. What is the overall objective of the European Green Deal?

- ☐ Reducing early school leaving rates to below 10%, increasing the 30-34 age group with a tertiary education to 40%
- ☐ Achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050
- ☐ Increasing investment in research and development to 3% of EU GDP
- ☐

Ποιος είναι ο συνολικός στόχος της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας;
35 απαντήσεις



- Μείωση του ποσοστού πρόωρης εγκατάλειψης του σχολείου κάτω από το 10% και αύξηση του ποσοστού ατόμων ηλικίας 30-34 ετών με τριτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση στο 40%.
- Επίτευξη κλιματικής ουδετερότητας στην Ευρώπη έως το 2050.
- Αύξηση των επενδύσεων στην έρευνα και ανάπτυξη στο 3% του ΑΕΠ της ΕΕ.

89

Observation: All participants agree that the objective of the European Green Deal is to achieve climate neutrality in Europe by 2050, which indicates that they are very well informed about environmental issues.

11. What are the reasons that led to the creation of the European Green Deal?

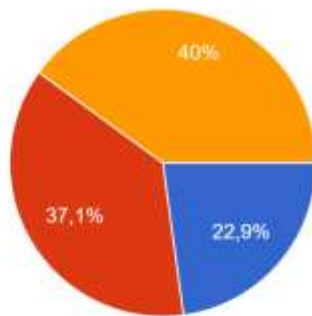
- ☐ They are about EU law and rulings, the application of EU law, public consultations, data protection, infringements, fraud and serious crime
- ☐ They are about fighting poverty and marginalisation: at least 20 million fewer people at risk of or in poverty and marginalisation
- ☐ They are about environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, water pollution, urban stress, waste generation and more. And to try to give a direction to companies
- ☐



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Ποιοι είναι οι λόγοι που οδήγησαν στη δημιουργία της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας;
35 απαντήσεις



- Αφορούν το δίκαιο και τις αποφάσεις της ΕΕ, την εφαρμογή της νομοθεσίας της ΕΕ, τις δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις, την προστασία δεδομένων, τις παραβιάσεις...
- Αφορούν την καταπολέμηση της φτώχειας και του κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού: τουλάχιστον 20 εκατομμύρια λιγότεροι άνθρωποι σε κί...
- Αφορούν περιβαλλοντικά ζητήματα όπως η κλιματική αλλαγή, η απώλεια βιοποικιλότητας, η καταστροφή του όζ...

Observation: The responses show a relatively good level of understanding of the reasons behind the creation of the European Green Deal, but also highlight some confusion with other EU priorities

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The EcoMinds project's initial research phase, encompassing desk research, best practices identification, and the intended youth awareness survey, provides a foundational understanding for achieving its objectives.