SOCIAL CLIMATE PLAN • 2026-2032

How Greece's Social Climate Plan shields households from ETS2 and high energy prices

€4.77 bn
Total Greek Social Climate Plan budget

€3.57 bn
Direct EU funding (75% grant)

€1.20 bn
Greek public budget (25% state aid)

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

Shield vulnerable energy users from rising fuel and transport costs driven by ETS2 extension.

Building Sector

01 Energy Efficiency Upgrades for Residential Buildings

C1.C.I30 / C1.C.I31 | TARGET: Energy vulnerable households.

Delivers deep energy efficiency upgrades to **62,000 dwellings** (achieving an improvement of at least three energy performance classes), lowering energy demand and permanently shielding households from high ETS2 heating costs.

02 Heating & Hot Water Replacement Scheme

C1.C.I32 | TARGET: Energy vulnerable households.

Funds the installation of **200,000 high-efficiency appliances (including at least 130,000 heat pumps and solar water heaters)** to replace outdated, energy-intensive heating systems.

03 Social Housing & Student Residences Renovation

C1.B.I10 & C1.B.I2 | TARGET: Low-income families and vulnerable students.

Builds and renovates social housing units (achieving at least energy class B+) and upgrades **15 public student residences** to reduce utility bills and expand affordable energy-efficient housing.

Transport Sector

01 Modernization of Public Transport & Demand Responsive Transport (DRT)

C2.G.I1, C2.G.I20, C2.G.I30 | TARGET: Vulnerable urban, suburban, and rural transport users.

Deploys **211 zero-emission urban buses**, upgrades Athens Metro trains, and introduces DRT services with social fare policies in remote areas

02 Social Leasing Scheme & Adaptive Mobility

C2.F.I60, C2.F.I8, C2.F.I90 | TARGET: Vulnerable transport users, individuals with disabilities, and micro-enterprises.

Provides long-term social leasing for **15,000 zero-emission vehicles, 12,620 electric mobility devices for individuals with disabilities**, and financial incentives for micro-enterprises to transition to zero-emission fleets.

Key Related SCP Measures

Assessing Impact: Energy Demand & Energy Poverty

A monitoring framework connecting outcomes, social conditions and policy evidence

1 ENERGY OUTCOMES

What to measure

- ↓ Final energy consumption per dwelling
- ↓ Heating & cooling energy use
- ↓ Household energy expenditure
- ↑ Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating
- Energy savings
- Number of dwellings renovated
- EPC upgrades achieved

SCP monitoring already captures renovation & EPC upgrades, final energy savings and GHG emission reduction.

2 SOCIAL OUTCOMES

Does affordability improve?

- Households unable to keep homes adequately warm
- Share of income spent on energy
- Households with energy-bill arrears
- Self-reported affordability of energy services

Compare indicators before vs. after programme participation.

3 ODYSSEE–MURE

Evidence infrastructure

- **ODYSSEE**: residential energy consumption & use per dwelling
- **ODYSSEE**: efficiency trends & ODEX
- **MURE**: policy objectives, target groups & implementation
- **MURE**: expected impacts

Together: link energy trends to supported renovation measures.

IMPACT LOGIC → Renovation measures → Lower energy demand → Lower energy burden → Better living conditions

Croatia: from crisis subsidies to structural protection against ETS2 and high energy prices

Social Climate Plan (SCP) €1.68 bn (€1.26 bn SCF + €0.42 bn national ETS2 contribution) | Crisis packages 10 and 11 in 2026: €710 m | Cumulative packages since 2020: €9.26 bn

1 SCP measures (share of budget)

Energy poverty (households)

- M1 Renovation of worst-performing family houses – 20%
- M2 27 One-stop-shops – 0.3%
- M3 Social housing: 232 buildings + 5 elderly centres – 12%

Transport poverty

- M4 Cycling infra, bike-sharing (~114k car-less users) – 4%
- M5 Public transport in suburban/rural/islands, ZE buses and boats – 35%
- M6 Demand-responsive transport – 1.5%
- M7 ZEV/e-bike support for vulnerable households (50–80%) – 5%
- M8 ZEV for 2,600 vulnerable micro-firms – 6%

All vulnerable groups

- M9 Direct income support (time-limited, degressive vouchers) – 15%
- M10 Education and awareness – 0.6%

Targets: income < 60% of median-wage equiv.; rural households spend 2x avg. income share on transport

2 2026 support packages 10 and 11

Package 10 (23 Mar 2026) – €450 m, to 30 Sep

Why: Hormuz crisis, oil $71→$115/bbl

- Frozen electricity and gas prices (>€100 m); fuel price caps (diesel €1.73 vs €1.86)
- €70/month voucher for ~125k vulnerable customers (€53 m)
- Public transport €0.16/l diesel (€8 m); farmers/fishers €28 m
- Structural ~€250 m: household RES/heat pumps 50% (70% energy-poor) €40 m; district heating €80 m; geothermal €26 m; ind. CO2 comp. €50 m

Package 11 (10 Sep 2026) – €260 m, Oct–31 Mar

Why: oil ~$100 (+50% y/y), EU gas +136% to €78/MWh

- Electricity €126.4 m: household bill €58.25→€43.33 (≈€180/yr saved)
- Gas and heat €43.7 m (prevents +16%)
- Social €89.8 m: €70 voucher for 130k; firewood discount 60k households (€5 m)
- Public transport €8 m; 7+ seat vehicles for large families (up to €15k)

Reported results: fuel below uncapped price (Eurosuper €1.67 vs €1.88); food -0.2% y/y; gas storage 78%. Mostly price relief, no demand reduction

3 Deep dive: Measure 1

Who: vulnerable households, class ≤D (continental) / ≤C (Adriatic), G first

What: >7,000 homes; insulation, windows, heat pumps, PV; 0% co-financing

How it helps: permanently lowers kWh needed → less exposure to ETS2 and price spikes; comfort and health gains; fewer vouchers needed over time

Complementarity

- M2 OSS and M10 finds, advises and onboards households; sufficiency tips
- M9 vouchers bridge until renovation → then phase out
- RES scheme (70% for energy-poor) adds heat pumps/PV
- PV + M7 home EV charging → 'prosumer home' also cuts transport fuel costs
- M5/M6 give car-free alternatives for the same rural households

SCP KPIs: renovated m^2, kWh/m^2 primary and final saved, ktCO2e

The Italian Social Climate Plan (IT-SCP)

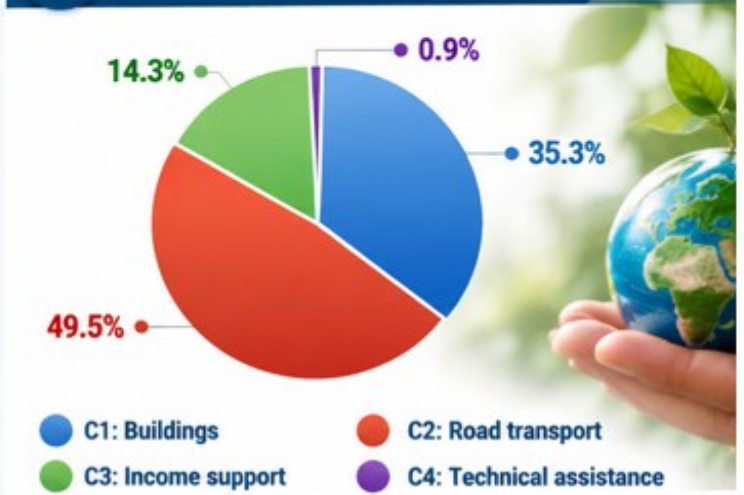
Timeline

- **6 August 2026:** Submission to the EC
- **5 October 2026:** Evaluation of the EC
- **24 October 2026:** Deadline for consultation

Components and budget (EUR mln)

Components:	Contribution: EU (EUR mln)	IT (EUR mln. 25%)	Total (EUR mln)
C1: Buildings	2,471.42	823.81	3,295.23
C2: Road transport and mobility	3,469.91	1,156.63	4,626.54
C3: Income support	1,005.00	335.00	1340.00
C4: Technical assistance	63.75	21.25	85.00
Total PSC-IT	**7,010.08**	**2,336.69**	**9,346.77**

Components and budget (%)



IT-SCP – C1: Buildings

Objectives

- **Improve energy efficiency of buildings**
- **Decarbonise H/C systems** (integration of RES, storage technologies)
- **Remove economic barriers to the promotion of electrification**

Measures and investments: interventions/eligibility criteria-potential beneficiaries/targets



C1.M1-M.E.1 Renovation – Public Residential Houses (PRH)

Interventions / Eligibility	Beneficiaries / Targets	Support instruments	Expected results / Targets
• DNSH-EE interventions (fabric, H/C plants, RES, BA) • EPC: [F;G]; Improvement > 30% • Full insulation of the building: non eligible	• PRH Managers/Owners • ESCOs (indirect: contracted)	• Grant (CapEx): 65% • Open-call • Grant (CapEx): 65% - 100% (co-financing) • Competitive call	• Building stock renovated: 15.6 mln sqm (90%); • Vulnerable households supported (n.): 220 thd; • Energy savings (ktoe): -82



C1.M1-M.E.2 Renovation – Vulnerable micro-enterprises

Interventions / Eligibility	Beneficiaries / Targets	Support instruments	Expected results / Targets
• DNSH-EE interventions (fabric, H/C plants, RES, BA) • EPC: [F;G]; Improvement > 30% • Full insulation of the building: non eligible	• Micro-enterprises (fossil fuels costs/EBITDA >2%)	• Grant (CapEx): 65% • Competitive call	• Building stock renovated: 80%; • Vulnerable micro-enterprises supported (n.): 128 thd; • Energy savings (ktoe): -90



C1.I1 Electrification of consumptions

Interventions / Eligibility	Beneficiaries / Targets	Support instruments	Expected results / Targets
• DNSH-E interventions (cost for contractual change, Increase in the contracted power of the domestic electricity supply, information for vulnerable households) • Structural works: non eligible	• Vulnerable households (EESI < EUR 25 thd)	• Grant (CapEx): 100% • Open call	• Vulnerable households supported (n.): 865 thd

IT-SCP – C2: Road transport and mobility

Objectives

- Reduce the cost of transport for vulnerable users
- Enhance transport affordability and promote sustainable travel choices
- Encourage a modal shift among non-users of public transport

Measures and investments: interventions/eligibility criteria-potential beneficiaries/targets

C2.M.T.1: My mobility account



- Local public transport (region, province, municipality)
- Demand-Responsive Service (DRS)

- Vulnerable users
- Vulnerable non users

Annual voucher (Vulnerability Index)

- EUR 100
- EUR 200
- EUR 400



C2.I.T.1 Public mobility services (7 sub-investments): territorial basis (Territorial Vulnerability Map)

Sub-investments	Grant - CapEx	Grant - Opex	Total	Expected results / Targets
C2.I.T.1.1: Demand-responsive transport (DRT)	200.0	306.5	**506.5**	2032: 1,400 zero-emission vehicles (n.)
C2.I.T.1.2: Local Public Transport	729.6	961.1	**1,690.7**	2032: 1,400 zero-emission vehicles (n.)
C2.I.T.1.3: Shared mobility (car, bike,...)	73.8	31.4	**105.2**	2032: 2,100 zero-emission vehicles (n.)
C2.I.T.1.4: Charging points	31.5	0.0	**31.5**	2032: 2,500 charging points (n.)
C2.I.T.1.5: Multimodal interchange facilities	120.0	0.0	**120.0**	2032: 200 new or renovated facilities (n.)
C2.I.T.1.6: Active mobility	80.3	0.0	**80.3**	2032: 150 km bike lanes
C2.I.T.1.7: Passengers accessibility	352.5	0.0	**352.5**	2032: 1,000 new or renovated stations (n.)
Total C2.I.T.1	**1,587.6**	**1,298.9**	**2,886.5**	

IT-SCP – Other components

Objectives

C3 Income support



- **Temporary support**: counteract the effect of ETS2 on energy bills of vulnerable households
- Drive a smooth transition towards a structural reduction of energy consumption (complementary to EE measures)

C4 Technical assistance



- Support with technical planning of measures,
- ...data collection and analysis for monitoring targets/milestones
- ...financial reporting and quality control and
- ...training and communication activities

Measures and investments: interventions/eligibility criteria-potential beneficiaries/targets

C3.S.E.1: "Energy Plus" social bonus



Vulnerable households (EESI < EUR 25 thd)

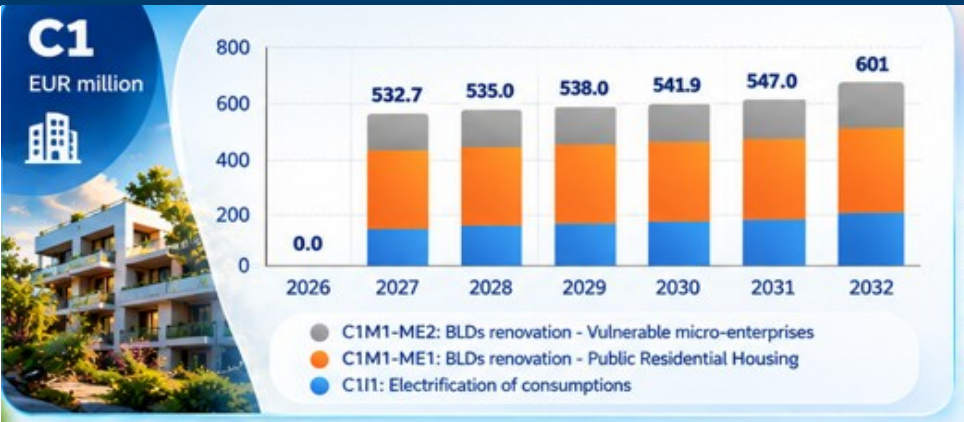
- Bill rebate (direct)
- Amount: economic vulnerability, climate area, estaimted impact of the ETS

Vulnerable households supported (n.): **4 mln** (85%)

C4: Technical support (5 actions)

Actions	Sub-actions	Targets
C4.A: IT platforms	C4.A.1. Eco-fair mobility platform; C4.A.2. Vulnerability map	2027: Adoption, 2032: C4.A.1 Transactions: **6.93 mln**
C4.B: Network of provincial offices for EP	-	2027: Adoption
C4.C: Information and communication	-	Provincial offices for EP (n.): 2028: 40, 2032: 90
C4.D: SCP evaluation	-	2027: Adoption of the I&C strategy, 2032: Final report
C4.E: Monitor, control, audit	-	2027: Adoption of the Monitoring plan, 2032: Final report

IT-SCP – Costs


C1
EUR million
800
600
400
200
0
0.0
532.7
535.0
538.0
541.9
547.0
601
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
C1M1-ME2: BLDs renovation - Vulnerable micro-enterprises
C1M1-ME1: BLDs renovation - Public Residential Housing
C1I1: Electrification of consumptions


C2
EUR million
1400
700
0
0
219.7
508.7
787.1
946.1
1097.1
1067.7
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
C2MT1: Mobility account
C2IT1: Public mobility services and hub


C3
EUR million
500
250
0
0,00
0,00
429
386.1
309
216.1
0,00
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
C3.S.E1; "Energy Plus" social bonus


C4
EUR million
36
18
0
1.8
30.9
13.7
10.5
10.2
9.2
8.8
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
C4A1: Eco-fair mobility platform
C4A2: Vulnerability map
C4B: Network of provincial offices for EP
C4C: Information and communication
C4D: SCP evaluation
C4E: Monitor, control, audit

Energy efficiency first in Slovenia's SCP

460 mio EUR, National contribution 116 mio EUR

100 % of costs
Up to 28.000 €

Measures from SCP target **Buildings & Transport**

Grants for efficiency improvement of buildings (envelope, ventilation, heating system)

Energy communities – support for vulnerable households to join energy communities.

Information and advice

Transport on demand with EV

Electric vehicle subsidies for volunteer transport services

Vouchers – an €800 voucher for each eligible adult for small investments in sustainable mobility or energy efficiency improvements to their homes.

ODYSSEE-MURE

Latvia's Social Climate Fund Plan 2026-2032

Contribution to improve energy efficiency of vulnerable households dwellings

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Energy efficiency improvement of residential buildings

	Social Climate Fund (SCF)	On-going General programme (RRF + Cohesion Fund)
Targeted buildings	both single family and multi-apartment	multi-apartment (3+ apartments) only
Eligibility of buildings	worst energy performance (E class and worst)	no restrictions
Number of targeted households, thousand	15.3	15 - 18
Public funding, incl.national co-funding, MEUR	312.4	236
Project support intensity	100 % (households at energy poverty)	40 – 50 %
Impact (MURE)	0.25 %	0.6 %

SCF will target the households at energy poverty according OECD approach (> 30 % household income for housing related expenses)

The expected impact of SCF is compared with the on-going, 2022-2029 general programme, thus illustrating the role of SCF within the overall funding

Situation in Latvia: Departure point

Target group

- In Latvia, only about 9 % of households use fossil fuels (coal, oil products, and natural gas) for heating, with approximately 6.5% using natural gas.
- The remaining households are connected to district heating systems or use biomass as well as electricity for heating.
- Consequently, in terms of increased heating costs the introduction of ETS2 will directly affect only a minor share of households total number

Target sector: residential buildings

- A large share of residential buildings have poor thermal insulation performance.
- Although detailed information is not available regarding the split of residential buildings stock based on specific energy consumption (kWh/m²/year), **Estimates** indicate that up to approximately 65 % of residential building floor area could fall into the two lowest energy performance classes (E and F).

Conclusion

The Social Climate Fund measures targeted to improve building energy efficiency would be expected to contribute **more significantly to alleviating energy poverty and to a lesser extent for compensating the cost increase directly resulting from ETS2 implementation**

ETS2 implementation impact assessment

Increase of household average energy and fuel expenditure: allowance cost - 50 EUR/t CO_2

A class buildings

Fuel for heating and hot water	Average households	1 st quintile group households
Coal	11.5 %	17.4 %
Natural gas	4.4 %	6.6 %

E class buildings

Fuel for heating and hot water	Average households	1 st quintile group households
Coal	30.7 %	46.5 %
Natural gas	11.7 %	17.7 %

SCF measure on Building renovation implementation impact

- building's thermal performance increases by at least one energy efficiency class, due to renovation
- decrease of households annual total expenditures (heating fuel + ETS2 allowance) by 39 %
- in the case of a **gas boiler**, building renovation fully offsets the additional ETS2 costs and also yields additional benefits through reduced heating fuel costs.
- in the case of a **coal boiler**, building renovation almost offsets the additional ETS2 costs however no yield additional benefits due to low efficiency factor of coal boiler
- **to provide additional benefits, the SCF measure will support also heating switch to RES technologies, to be combined with the building renovation,**
- In range of cases, the building renovation support programme will enable households to move up to a higher income quintile group in terms of their energy & fuel expenditure.

€884 million for 2026–2032, three-quarters from the EU

€884.2 m

Total plan budget, 2026–2032

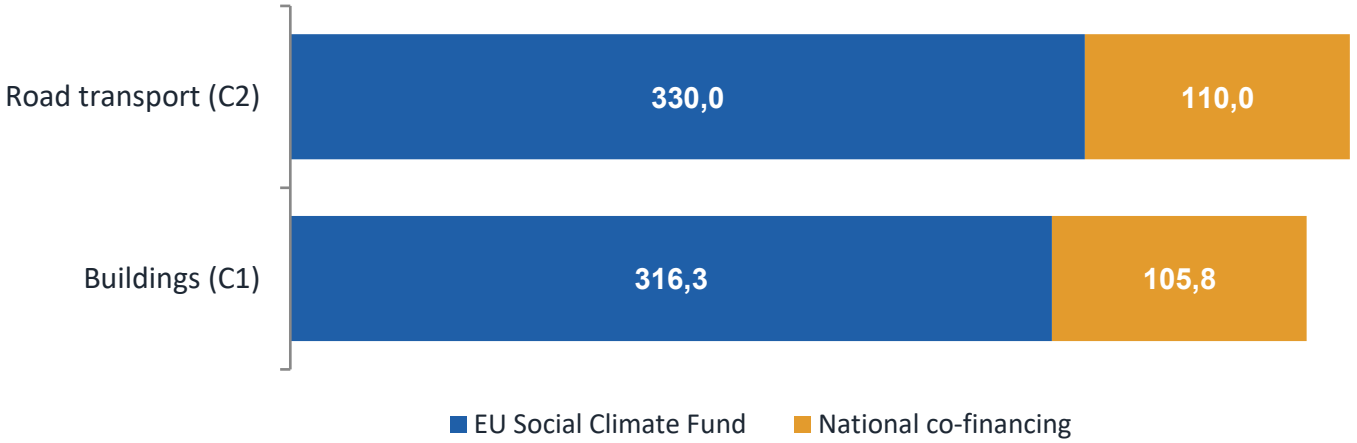
€662.9 m

EU Social Climate Fund (75%)

€221.4 m

Lithuanian co-financing (25%)

Distribution between measure groups, € million



Totals: Transport €440.0 m (49.8%) · Buildings €422.1 m (47.7%) · Technical assistance €22.1 m (2.5%)

Inside buildings — €422.1 m

€269 m renovation of multi-apartment buildings

€103 m renovation of single-/two-family houses

≈ €50 m social housing (> €35 m) and 10 energy-saving advisory centres

Inside transport — €440.0 m

Cars: EVs for households and micro-enterprises, plus charging

Active & public: bikes, cycle paths, e-school and public buses

Access: on-demand transport, ticketing, mobility wallet

What the money buys: renovation, clean mobility, access

Buildings — energy-vulnerable households

Integrated renovation, multi-apartment
643 buildings · 7,851 vulnerable + 12,000 other households · ≥ 40% saving · aid 80% / 50%

Partial renovation, multi-apartment
2,300+ buildings · ≥ 2 of 6 works · ≥ 15% saving · aid 85% / 75%

Single- and two-family houses
2,450 integrated + 1,325 partial renovations · aid up to 85%

Social housing fund
278 new A++ dwellings for households on waiting lists

Energy-saving advisory centres
10 regional one-stop shops

Road transport — vulnerable transport users

Zero-emission cars, households
Up to 90% · max €20,000 new / €12,000 used

Zero-emission vehicles, micro-enterprises
Up to 100% difference · max €10,000 new / €8,000 used

Clean micromobility and cycling
14,000+ bicycles and e-bikes · 282 km of cycle infrastructure

Zero-emission buses
300+ e-buses incl. 62 electric school buses · 7,000+ EVs in total

On-demand transport and ticketing
On-demand services in 54 municipalities · national ticketing + mobility wallet (≈ €200/yr)

~41,600	vulnerable households (20,400 energy-poor)	~74,300	vulnerable transport users (37,900 transport-poor)	3,230	vulnerable micro-enterprises	−143 kt	CO_2 reduction (71 buildings + 72 transport)

Renovating multi-apartment buildings for vulnerable households

Measure: C1:A:I1–I2, integrated and partial renovation · €269 m, the largest single item of the plan · 2,900+ buildings

Who it targets and how it helps

- **Target:** vulnerable and energy-poor households in Soviet-era apartment blocks; higher aid (80–85%) where heating is fossil-fuelled, so ETS2-exposed homes come first.
- **Lower bills for good:** ≥ 40% (integrated) or ≥ 15% (partial) less heat, so any carbon or gas price rise hits a smaller volume of energy.
- **Affordable to join:** the subsidy covers most of the cost, so low-income owners are not left with repayments larger than their savings.
- **Beyond compensation:** unlike heating allowances, the saving continues after 2032 and reduces future support spending.

ETS2 note: large district-heating plants are in ETS1; the ETS2 channel is strongest for building-level gas boilers and small fossil-fuelled networks.

What evidence would show it works

- **Demand:** metered, weather-corrected heat use (kWh/m²) per building before and after, against matched non-renovated blocks.
- **Energy poverty:** heating cost share of income; heating-allowance recipients and payouts in renovated blocks; EU-SILC 'unable to keep home warm' and arrears.
- **ODYSSEE:** space-heating use per m² and per dwelling (climate-corrected) and the household ODEX show the national trend and an EU benchmark.
- **MURE:** log the measure as energy-poverty targeted, with ex-ante and ex-post savings

Watch for take-back: energy-poor homes may turn savings into warmth, so track 'able to keep warm', not only kWh.