

The EKePEK:

The European Centre for Environmental Research and Training (EKePEK) was established on February 2002, following a decision of the Senate of Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences.

Administratively, it belongs to the Department of International, European and Area Studies, while adhering in all research and educational activities of the Sector of International and European Institutions. It closely collaborates with the European Union, the United Nations, regional organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations and Local Administration entities.

EKePEK's primary objective is to engage in research and to study issues related to International and European politics, as well as institutions relevant to environmental management and protection, taking into consideration the social and economic parameters of sustainable development. Furthermore, it provides consultancy, evaluation and assessment services, it organizes summer courses and postgraduate training programs and it closely collaborates with other academic institutions.

In order to achieve its goals, EKePEK has set up a library and records files, undertakes and carries out research programs, organizes series of courses, seminars, conferences and other scientific manifestations, publishes papers, books and the proceedings of the conferences it organizes. Additionally, EKePEK runs stage programs for young scientists.



PANTEION UNIVERSITY
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The CCISC of the Bank of Greece:

The Bank of Greece has been working on climate change related issues since 2009, and has set up the interdisciplinary Climate Change Impacts Study Committee (CCISC) in order to study the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in Greece.

In the past decade the CCISC has:

- published 2 reports and 18 studies on climate change,
- drafted the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) for Greece,
- organized a large number of conferences, workshops, seminars and round-table discussions,
- represented Greece in numerous international discussions in and out of the country,
- organized a public consultation on climate and energy issues.

The CCISC is currently :

- conducting research on economic policy, including monetary policy, and climate change,
- studying the potential restructuring of the Greek economy in the context of climate change policies,
- working on the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) for Greece under a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and the Academy of Athens.



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Climate Change Ready

*An educational seminar
for the Climate Change Ready
Erasmus+ Programme,
in collaboration with
the European Centre
for Environmental Research
and Training (EKePEK)*



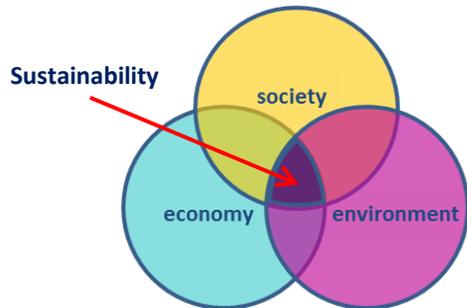
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Sustainability

Sustainability and sustainable development aim to make sure that present resources are used effectively so that future generations can also meet their own needs. This means that we have to formulate the conditions under which all living species will co-exist in a productive harmony.

Modern economies endeavour to reconcile ambitious economic development and obligations of preserving the natural resources and ecosystems, two traditionally conflicting notions. Sustainable development aims to address this concern through the merging of the three pillars of sustainability, the society, the economy and the environment.



Since 2015, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the "universal, integrated and transformative" 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), "the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all".

Further info:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

1. **No Poverty**; End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. **Zero Hunger**; End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. **Good Health & Well-Being**; Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. **Quality Education**; Ensure Inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. **Gender Equality**; Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. **Clean Water & Sanitation**; Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. **Affordable & Clean Energy**; Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. **Decent Work & Economic Growth**; Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. **Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**; Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. **Reduced Inequalities**; Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. **Sustainable Cities & Communities**; Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production**; Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. **Climate Action**; Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. **Life Below Water**; Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. **Life on Land**; Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**; Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. **Partners for the Goals**; Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Climate Change

Humans are increasingly influencing the climate and the earth's temperature by burning fossil fuels, cutting down rainforests and farming livestock. This adds enormous amounts of greenhouse gases to those naturally occurring in the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming.



The climate is changing in Europe and globally. Land and sea temperatures are increasing; precipitation patterns are changing, generally making wet regions in Europe wetter, particularly in winter, and dry regions drier, particularly in summer; sea ice extent, glacier volume and snow cover are decreasing; sea levels are rising; and climate-related extreme weather events such as heat waves, heavy precipitation and droughts are increasing in frequency and intensity in many regions.

The EU is committed to climate action and has taken measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aiming long term at a cut of 80-95%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2050.

Further info:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and-vulnerability-2016/key-findings>
and
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eccp_en