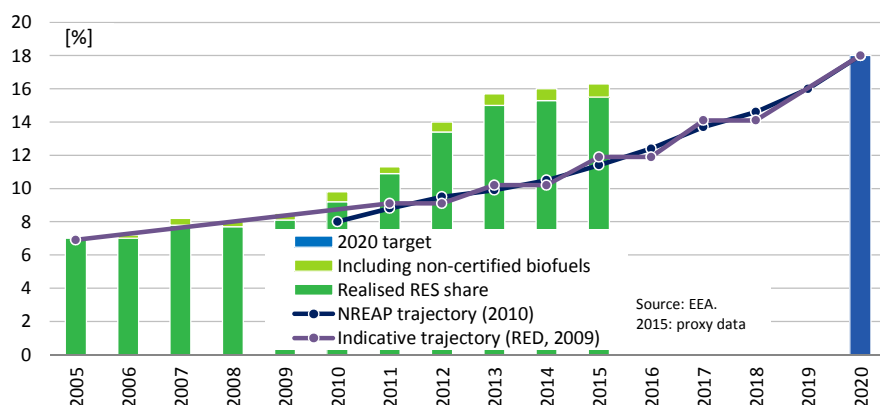


Summary

In Greece, electricity from renewable sources is promoted through feed-in premiums, granted through tenders (as from 2017), feed-in tariffs for limited cases, a preferential tax regime (since 2016) and a net metering scheme. Heating and cooling from renewable energy sources is incentivised by way of a preferential tax regime and an investment subsidy scheme. The main instrument for renewable energy use in transport is a biofuels quota scheme.

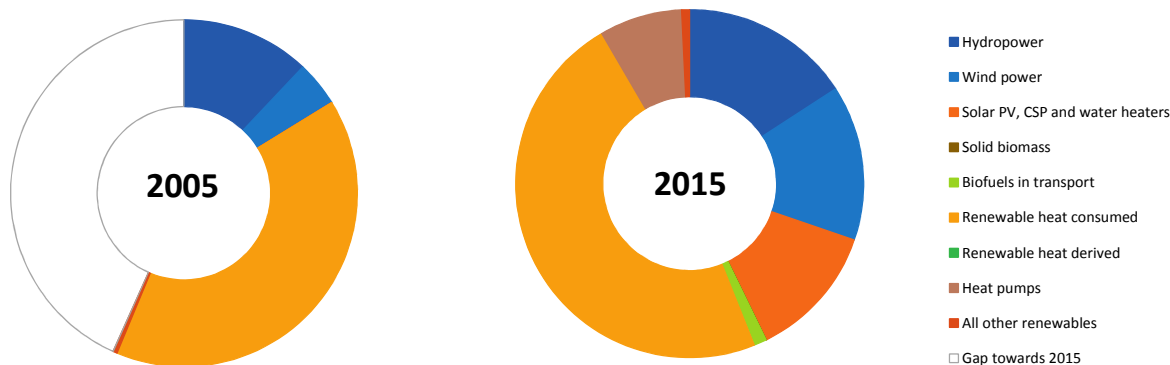


Abbreviations used:

RES: renewable energy sources
 RES-E: renewable electricity
 RES-H/C: renewable heating/cooling
 RES-T: renewable transport fuels

Data for 2015

Overall RES share:	15.4%	Avoided fossil fuels:	4.5 [Mtoe]
Overall RES 2020 target:	18.0%	Avoided fuel expenses:	1.0 [billion euro]
Share RES-E in electricity:	22.1%	RES Turnover:	1075 [MEUR]
Share RES-T in transport:	1.4%	RES Employment:	12950 [jobs]
Share RES-H/C in heating:	25.9%		



	2005		2015		
	Energy		Energy	Employment	Turnover
Hydropower	322.6 ktoe		424.9 ktoe	2500 Jobs	20 MEUR
Wind power	113.3 ktoe		386.6 ktoe	2000 Jobs	315 MEUR
Solar PV, CSP and water heaters	0.1 ktoe		335.3 ktoe	4600 Jobs	295 MEUR
Solid biomass	0.0 ktoe		0.1 ktoe	2800 Jobs	275 MEUR
Biofuels in transport	0.0 ktoe		31.8 ktoe	750 Jobs	140 MEUR
Renewable heat consumed	1075.4 ktoe		1278.2 ktoe		
Renewable heat derived	0.0 ktoe		0.0 ktoe		
Heat pumps	0.0 ktoe		206.7 ktoe	0 Jobs	0 MEUR
All other renewables	10.4 ktoe		19.8 ktoe	2800 Jobs	50 MEUR
Gap towards 2015	1161.7 ktoe				

Source: Eurostat, EurObserv'ER, 2017.

Hydropower jobs & turnover only covers 'small hydropower'. PV=Photovoltaics, CSP=Concentrated Solar Power. Biofuels in transport only covers compliant fuels (employment and turnover additionally cover the non-compliant biofuels). Derived heat includes heat produced in main activity producer plants and heat sold produced in autoproducer plants. Its counterpart is the final heat consumption in the final consumption sectors (such as households).



CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY

As from 2017 electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a feed-in premium granted after successful participation in tenders. In December 2016, a pilot tender for PV only took place. Tenders are envisaged as from 2017. Feed-in tariffs are applicable in specific cases only, compatible with the energy and environmental aid guidelines. Feed-in tariffs as the main instrument for electricity from renewable sources was closed for new projects on 31 December 2015. In addition, a new tax regulation mechanism and subsidies are available under the 2016 Development Law along with – notably for residential prosumers with an own PV installation and small windpower projects – a net metering scheme. Renewable energy sources for heating purposes profit from a new tax regulation mechanism and subsidies foreseen in the Development Law, as well as a tax credit. The main incentive for renewable energy use in transport is a biofuels quota system. Additional incentives are a new tax regulation mechanism and subsidies available under the Development Law.

OVERVIEW OF MAIN SUPPORTING POLICIES

From 2017 electricity from renewable sources is promoted for large installations through feed-in premiums granted after successful participation in technology specific tenders. In December 2016, a pilot tender for PV only took place. On aggregate 40 MW was tendered at base rate bids varying from 79.97 to 104 €/MWh. Tenders are foreseen to be applied for administrating feed-in premiums as from 2017 onward for non-wind renewable generating plants as well as combined heat and power plants ≥ 1 MW and windpower parks ≥ 6 MW. Feed-in tariffs as main support instrument were closed for large projects on 31 December 2015. Feed-in tariffs are applicable in specific cases only i.e. wind energy parks ≤ 3 MW and other renewable power installations ≤ 500 kW, which remain eligible for the applicable feed-in tariff. Furthermore, autonomous generating installations using renewable energy sources (RES) are eligible for a net metering scheme, mainly for PV. For small wind power plants virtual net metering is allowed for certain cases. In addition, since July 2016 a tax regulation mechanism and a subsidy scheme are available under the new Development Law.

Heating and cooling installations sector using renewable energy sources are supported by two tax relief mechanisms and by investment subsidies. The new Development Law that came into force in July 2016 foresees support for combined heat and power plants and renewable heating and cooling installations in the form of two types of tax credits or investment subsidies.

Biofuels are supported through a quota scheme. Moreover, producers of biofuels can also benefit from a tax credit regulation and a subsidy scheme under the Development Law.

Table 1: Overview of support schemes to promote renewable energy

		REGULATORY POLICIES					FISCAL INCENTIVE AND PUBLIC FINANCES			
	Feed-in tariffs 1)	Feed-in premiums 2)	Tenders 3)	Quota obligation with Tradable Green certificates	Quota obligation without Tradable Green certificates 4)	Net-metering/ net-billing	Investment subsidies 5)	Tax credits mechanism I 5)	Tax credits mechanism II	Soft loans
RES-E										
- Offshore wind		x	x				x	x		
- Onshore wind	x	x	x			x	x	x		
- Solar	x	x	x			x	x	x		
- Hydro	x	x	x				x	x		
- Geothermal	x	x	x				x	x		
- Solid biomass	x	x	x				x	x		
- Biogas	x	x	x				x	x		
RES-H/C										
- Solar thermal							x	x		
- Geothermal							x	x		
- Biomass							x	x		
- Biogas							x	x		
- Small scale installations, e.g. solar thermal collects, heat pumps, biomass boilers and pellet stoves							x	x		
- Others, i.e. aerothermal, hydrothermal							x	x		
RES-T										
- Bio gasoline					x		x	x		
- Biodiesel					x		x	x		

- 1) Small renewable installations in compliance with EU legislation
- 2) Medium and large installations in compliance with EU legislation
- 3) As from 2017, medium and large installations have to acquire feed-in premium support through successful participation in tenders
- 4) A biofuels renewable quota scheme
- 5) Investment subsidies and/or tax credits through the Development Law

Sources: EurObserv'ER, GSR/REN21, RES-Legal Europe (2017)

Table 2: Overview of instruments used at present

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Description</i>
Feed-in tariffs	Guaranteed sale of electricity at a pre-set preferential price during the support contract period. Windpower installation ≤ 3 MW and other RES-E installations ≤ 500 kW
Feed-in premiums	Floating premiums based on difference between guaranteed reference values and the average benchmark electricity price per reference period during the support contract period. Applicable to medium and large-scale RES-E installations
Tenders	Applicable to medium and large-scale RES-E installations
Biofuels quota scheme	Closed for other alternative fuels
Investment subsidies	Granted through the Development Law
Tax credits	Granted through the Development Law

For further information:

CEER, 2017. Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe.

http://www.ceer.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/EER_PUBLICATIONS/CEER_PAPERS/Electricity/2017/C16-SDE-56-03%20Status%20Review%20RES%20Support%20Schemes.pdf

EEA, 2017. [1] EEA, 2017 http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/actual-res-progress-indicative-trajectory-2#tab-chart_3_filters=%7B%22rowFilters%22%3A%7B%7D%3B%22columnFilters%22%3A%7B%22pre_conf

[g_country%22%3A%5B%22European%20Union%22%5D%7D%7D](http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/actual-res-progress-indicative-trajectory-2#tab-chart_3_filters=%7B%22rowFilters%22%3A%7B%7D%3B%22columnFilters%22%3A%7B%22pre_conf)

Eurostat, 2017. Energy from renewable sources. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Energy_from_renewable_sources

REN21, Global Status Report 2017 http://www.ren21.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/170607_GSR_2017_Full_Report.pdf

IEA/IRENA Joint Policies and Measures database

<https://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/renewableenergy/?country=Greece>

Member State Progress Report, available at the Renewable Energy pages of the European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy>

RES Legal database, <http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/greece/>



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Disclaimer

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