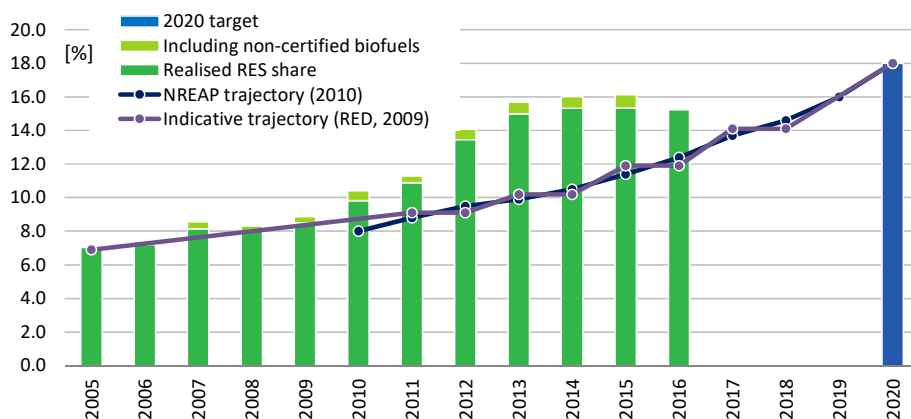


Summary

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. In addition, there are a new tax regulation mechanism and subsidies available under the 2016 Development Law.



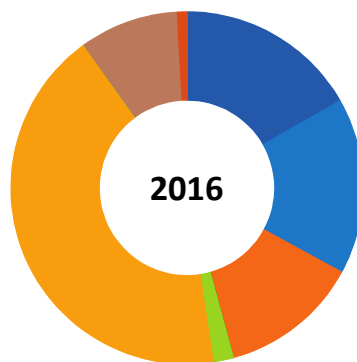
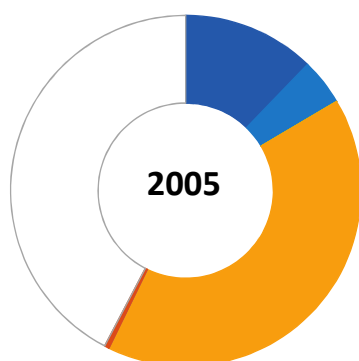
Source: EEA, Eurostat

Abbreviations used:

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

Data for 2016

Overall RES share:	15.2%	Avoided fossil fuels:	4.8 [Mtoe]
Overall RES 2020 target:	18.0%	Avoided fuel expenses:	0.9 [billion euro]
Share RES-E in electricity:	23.8%	RES Turnover:	1120 [MEUR]
Share RES-T in transport:	1.7%	RES Employment:	18300 [jobs]
Share RES-H/C in heating:	24.2%		



- Hydropower
- Wind power
- Solar PV, CSP and water heaters
- Solid biomass
- Biofuels in transport
- Renewable heat consumed
- Renewable heat derived
- Heat pumps
- All other renewables
- Gap towards 2016

Source: Eurostat, 2018.

	2005	2016		
	Energy	Energy	Employment	Turnover
Hydropower	322.6 ktoe	443.2 ktoe	1700 Jobs	150 MEUR
Wind power	113.3 ktoe	426.8 ktoe	3700 Jobs	300 MEUR
Solar PV, CSP and water heaters	0.1 ktoe	337.9 ktoe	2600 Jobs	200 MEUR
Solid biomass	0.0 ktoe	0.4 ktoe	3400 Jobs	150 MEUR
Biofuels in transport	0.0 ktoe	49.5 ktoe	4500 Jobs	150 MEUR
Renewable heat consumed	1075.4 ktoe	1120.5 ktoe		
Renewable heat derived	0.0 ktoe	0.0 ktoe		
Heat pumps	0.0 ktoe	238.6 ktoe	1400 Jobs	110 MEUR
All other renewables	10.4 ktoe	23.2 ktoe		
Gap towards 2016	1118.3 ktoe			

Source: Eurostat, EurObserv'ER, 2018.

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).



Renewables policy in a nutshell

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. In addition, there are a new tax regulation mechanism and subsidies available under the 2016 Development Law.

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 (sliding) *feed-in premiums* granted after successful participation in *technology specific tenders*. Tenders are applied for administering feed-in premiums as from 2017 onward for non-wind renewable generating plants as well as combined heat and power plants ≥ 1 MW and windfarms ≥ 6 MW. *Feed-in tariffs* as main support instrument were closed for large projects on 31 December 2015 with transitional provisions in place. 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. Moreover, so far a special feed-in tariff regime remains to be in place for rooftop PV installations up to 10 kW_p. Furthermore, autonomous generating installations using renewable energy sources (RES) are eligible for a net metering scheme, mainly for PV. Since July 2016 a tax regulation mechanism or alternatively a subsidy scheme is 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 2016 Development Law stipulates 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. A database of PV installers and RES professionals (including RES installers) was developed and updated by the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (CRES). The introduction of new energy efficiency standards promotes, or even imposes the installation of RES in new buildings and in public buildings. Apart from that, incentives are offered for the installation of RES in existing buildings. In addition, Greece is supporting RD&D activities.

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 2016 Development Law. Battery and hybrid electric vehicles are exempt from registration tax. Electric and hybrid passenger cars with an engine capacity up to 1,922 cc are exempt from annual circulation tax. Hybrid cars with a higher engine capacity pay 50% of the normal annual circulation tax. Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from luxury and luxury living tax.

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 collectors, 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

Instrument	Description
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-](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_config_country%22%3A%5B%22European%20Union%22%5D%7D%7D)

[chart_3_filters=%7B%22rowFilters%22%3A%7B%7D%3B%22columnFilters%22%3A%7B%22pre_config_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_config_country%22%3A%5B%22European%20Union%22%5D%7D%7D)

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/>

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/energy-union-factsheet-greece_en.pdf
(European Commission/ DG ENER, Energy Union Factsheet Greece, November 2017)

European Alternative Fuels Observatory, <http://www.eafo.eu/content/greece> ;
<http://www.eafo.eu/eu>



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Disclaimer

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