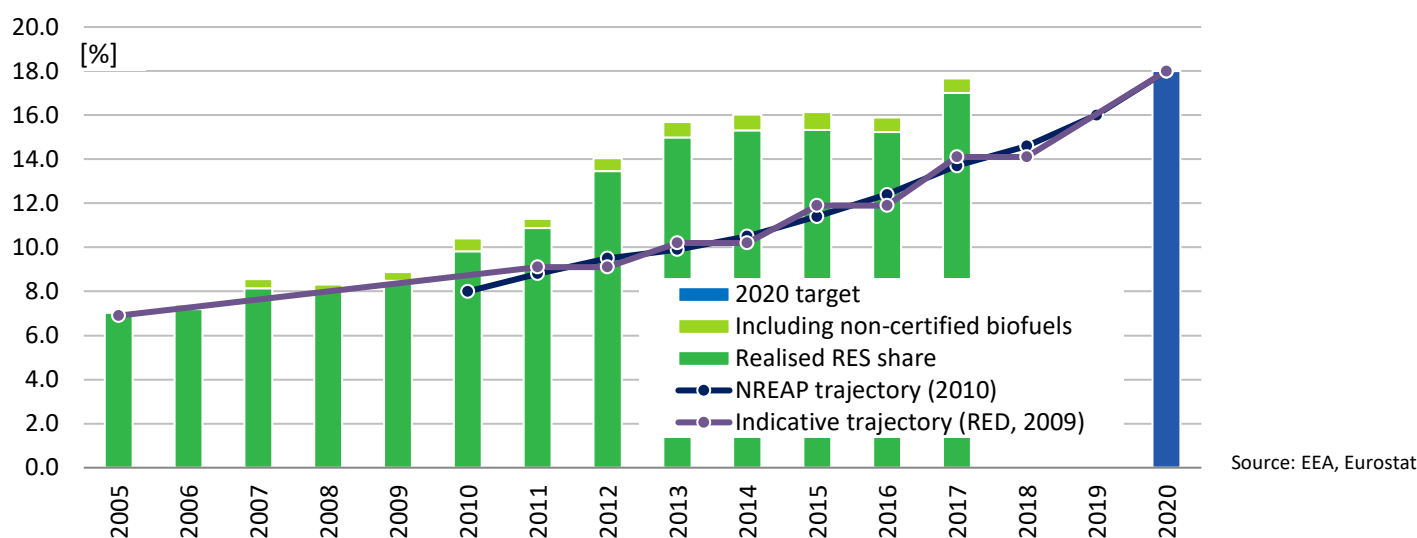


Summary

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 under the 2016 Development Law 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.



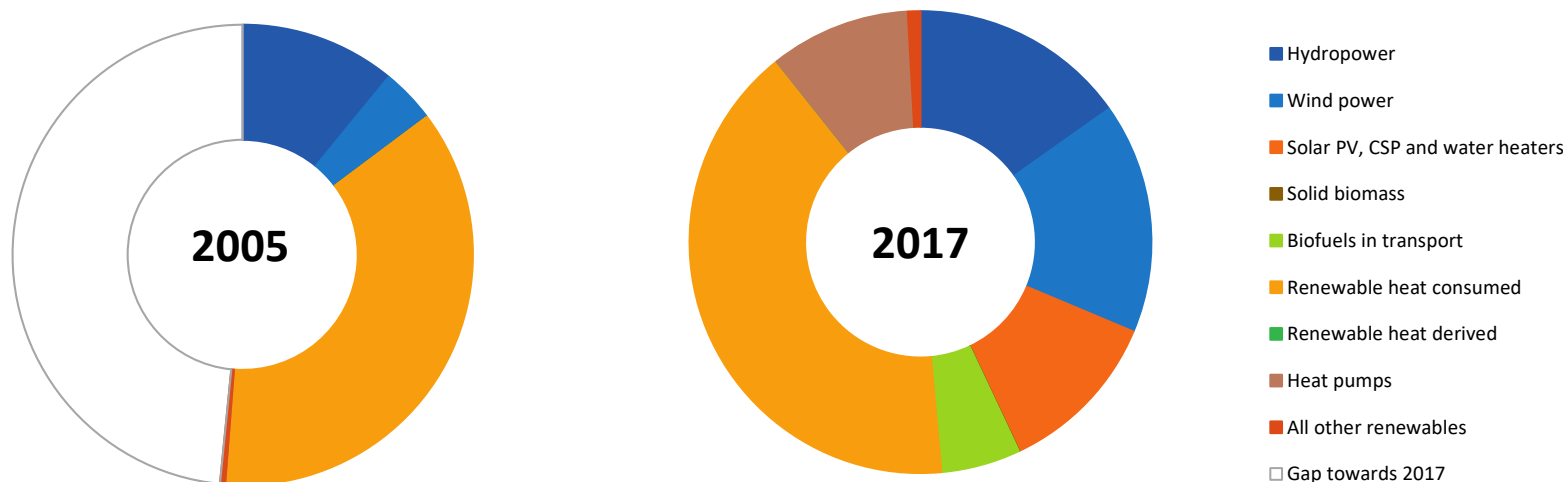
Source: EEA, Eurostat

Abbreviations used:

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

Data for 2017

Overall RES share:	17.0%	Avoided fossil fuels:	4.2 [Mtoe]
Overall RES 2020 target:	18.0%	Avoided fuel expenses:	1.0 [billion euro]
Share RES-E in electricity:	24.5%	RES Turnover:	1320 [MEUR]
Share RES-T in transport:	4.0%	RES Employment:	25200 [jobs]
Share RES-H/C in heating:	26.6%		



Source: Eurostat, 2019.

	2005		2017		
	Energy		Energy	Employment	Turnover
Hydropower	322.6 ktoe		448.6 ktoe	2000 Jobs	140 MEUR
Wind power	113.3 ktoe		475.9 ktoe	3100 Jobs	230 MEUR
Solar PV, CSP and water heaters	0.1 ktoe		343.2 ktoe	3300 Jobs	220 MEUR
Solid biomass	0.0 ktoe		0.8 ktoe	2600 Jobs	170 MEUR
Biofuels in transport	0.0 ktoe		164.3 ktoe	11500 Jobs	370 MEUR
Renewable heat consumed	1075.4 ktoe		1201.9 ktoe		
Renewable heat derived	0.0 ktoe		0.0 ktoe		
Heat pumps	0.0 ktoe		289.9 ktoe	1200 Jobs	100 MEUR
All other renewables	10.4 ktoe		25.8 ktoe		
Gap towards 2017	1428.6 ktoe				

Source: Eurostat, EurObserv'ER, 2019.

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

Until 2015 *renewable electricity generation* was mainly promoted through a guaranteed feed-in tariff. However, as from 2017, electricity from renewable energy sources is promoted for large installations through *feed-in premiums*, granted after successful participation in *technology-specific tenders*. Excepted are hydropower installations >15 MW and wind farms > 50 MW. Technology-specific tender rounds are implemented for setting feed-in premiums for non-wind renewable generating plants as well as combined heat and power plants ≥ 1 MW and windfarms in between 3 MW and 50 MW. Tenders are on a pay-as-bid basis with acceptance of the lowest bids until the pre-specified total capacity for tender in the tender round concerned has been depleted. *Feed-in tariffs* remain applicable in specific small-scale technology cases only, such wind energy farms ≤ 3 MW and other renewable power installations ≤ 500 kW. A special feed-in tariff regime remains in place for rooftop PV installations up to 10 kW_p; households are also eligible to zero-interest loans for such installations. In addition, autonomous generating installations using renewable energy sources are eligible for a *net metering scheme*. Especially operators of PV installations benefit from net metering. Since July 2016, under the Development Law *an income tax relief mechanism* or alternatively *a subsidy scheme* is available for specified renewable power technologies, including bio-energy using CHP, small-scale hydropower and other renewable generation technologies for self- production. Hybrid renewable power plants on non-interconnected islands ≤ 5 MW are also supported.

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 income tax credits or investment subsidies. Interest-free loans and subsidies are offered for the installation of renewable energy equipment, including notably solar thermal, in existing residential and other buildings. In addition, Greece is supporting RD&D activities. The introduction of new energy efficiency standards promotes, or even imposes the installation of renewable energy generation equipment in new buildings and in public buildings.

Biofuels are supported through a biofuels quota scheme. Producers and distributors of automotive petrol and diesel are the obligatory parties to the quota scheme. Moreover, those producers of biofuels not based on edible plants, who are not benefitting from the quota scheme are eligible to 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.

OVERVIEW OF MAIN SUPPORTING POLICIES

The main RES support measures applied in Greece are epitomized in Tables 1 and 2 below. See the previous section and the notes to Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Overview of support schemes to promote renewable energy in Greece

	NON-FISCAL SUPPORT SCHEMES						FISCAL AND OTHER STATE FUNDED INCENTIVES		
	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 15)	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	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 quota scheme
- 5) Investment subsidies and/or tax credits through the 2016 Development Law

Sources: RES-Legal Europe (2019), EurObserv'ER,

Table 2: Overview of instruments used at present in Greece

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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