

# Greece

## Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

### ***Policy Background***

The EU is working to reduce the effects of climate change and establish a common energy policy. As part of this policy, European Heads of State or Government agreed in March 2007 on binding targets to increase the share of renewable energy. By 2020 renewable energy should account for 20% of the EU's final energy consumption (8,5% in 2005). To meet this common target, each Member State needs to increase its production and use of renewable energy in electricity, heating and cooling and transport.

Although renewable energies are an integral part of our fight against climate change, they also contribute to growth, job creation and increase our energy security.

### ***Country targets***

The renewables targets are calculated as the share of renewable consumption to gross final energy consumption. Renewables consumption comprises the direct use of renewables (e.g. biofuels) plus the part of electricity and heat that is produced from renewables (e.g. wind, hydro), while final energy consumption is the energy that households, industry, services, agriculture and the transport sector use. The denominator for the RES share includes also distribution losses for electricity and heat and the consumption of these fuels in the process of producing electricity and heat.

*Greek target: 18% (2005 = 6.9%)*

### ***Key issues***

Hydro power has traditionally been important in Greece, and the markets for wind energy and active solar thermal systems have grown in recent years. Geothermal heat is also a popular source of energy. The Greek parliament has recently revised the RES policy framework partly to reduce administrative burdens on the renewable energy sector.

### ***Main supporting policies***

General policies relevant to RES include a measure related to investment support, a 20% reduction of taxable income on expenses for domestic appliances or systems using RES, and a concrete bidding procedure to ensure the rational use of geothermal energy. In addition, an inter-ministerial decision was taken in order to reduce the administrative burden associated with RES installations.

Greece has introduced the following mechanisms to stimulate the growth of RES-E:

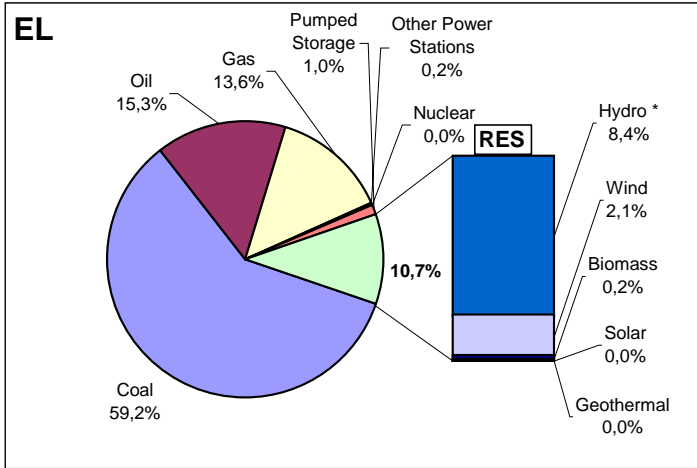
- Feed-in tariffs were introduced in 1994 and amended by the recently approved Feed-In Law. Tariffs are now technology-specific, instead of uniform, and a guarantee of 12 years is given, with a possibility of extension of up to 20 years.
- Liberalisation of RES-E development is the subject of Law 2773/1999.

Fuel taxes are not applied to biofuels.

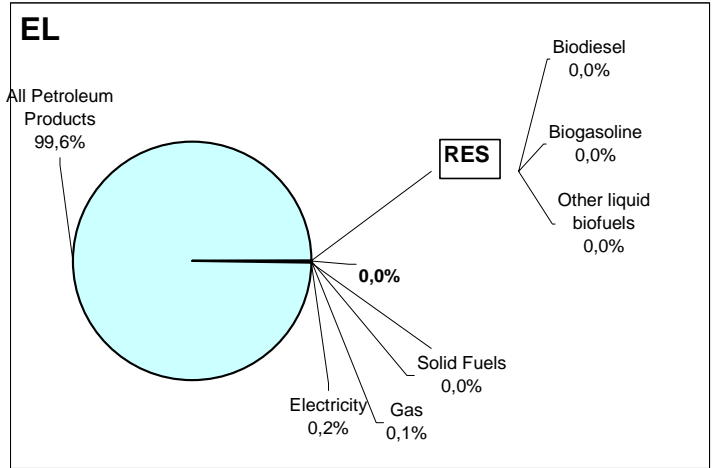
Tax incentives were in place to promote RES-H, but these have been suspended for budgetary reasons.

**Key figures<sup>1</sup>**

**Gross Electricity Generation by fuel (2005)**



**Final Energy Consumption by Fuel, Transport (2005)**



Source: Eurostat

\* Not including generation from hydro pumped storage, but including electricity generation to pump water to storage. Municipal Solid Waste, Wood waste, Biogas included.

**For further information**

To find out more about renewable energy, go to: [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index_en.htm)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html)

To find out more about the current situation of renewable energy in the Member States, go to [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity\\_member\\_states\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_member_states_en.htm)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share\\_res\\_eu\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share_res_eu_en.htm)

To find out more about support measures, go to [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/support\\_electricity\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/support_electricity_en.htm)

To find out about a project or contact an energy agency in your region, go to <http://www.managenergy.net/emap/maphome.html>

<sup>1</sup> Reliable and complete data for heating and cooling is not yet available from Eurostat

## Greece - Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

### What is meant by.....?

*RES*: Renewable energy sources

*RES-E*: Electricity production from renewable energy sources

*RES-H*: Production of heat and cold from renewable energy sources

*Biofuels*: Mainly includes biodiesel and bioethanol

*Biomass*: Includes solid biomass, biowaste and biogas

*PV*: Photo-voltaic - technology for the production of electricity from solar energy

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