

Country profile –Greece

| Country: Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Support schemes | Electricity and heat production | | | Consumption | | | | Transport | | Supply and others | | |
| | RES | Fossil | Nuclear | RES | Fossil | Electricity | Heat | Biofuels | Fossil | RES | Fossil | El.\heat |
| 1. Direct subsidies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct on-budget subsidies | 6, 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed-in tariffs | 3, 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed-in premiums | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inherited liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Induced transfers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Fiscal measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Tax Allowance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Tax Exemptions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Tax Deductions | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Earmarked refunds of taxes | | | | | 14, 13, 12, 11, | | | | 11, 10 | | | |
| 3. Transfer of risk to government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inherited liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Other financial measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Tax Deductions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Non-fiscal measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quota obligations | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | |
| Priority Grid Access | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | Datasource | Description |
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| 1 | RES-LEGAL | The grid operator is obliged to connect renewable energy plants to the grid. Furthermore, the grid operator is obliged to purchase electricity from renewable sources. The connection contract, signed between the grid operator and the plant operator, must state that the grid operator is obliged to carry out the necessary grid development works. |
| 2 | RES-LEGAL | Feed-in tariff I - In Greece, renewable electricity generation is promoted through a guaranteed feed-in tariff. According to Law No. 3468/2006 and its amendments feed-in tariff differentiates between different renewable electricity producers (electricity generation technology), capacity and according to whether or not they are located on a Greek island i.e. whether or not they are connected to the mainland grid. |
| 3 | RES-LEGAL | Feed-in tariff II (PV on rooftops) - The scheme supports electricity generation by roof-top PV installations of up to 10 kWp through a guaranteed feed-in tariff. This tariff is first deducted from an installation operator's electricity charges as indicated on his electricity bill. If the tariff exceeds the installation operator's electricity bill, he will receive the exceeding amount. The scheme applies to private individuals and small enterprises. The tariff is € 495 per MWh. The tariff has been revised several times subsequent to 2012. |
| 4 | RES-LEGAL | Subsidy (Subsidy combined with tax exemption) - Although Law No. 3908/2011 (known as Investment Law) does not clearly state that RES related projects should be supported, support may be provided under the provisions of art. 6 of the law (General Investment Plans). Art. 6 distinguishes between three types of general investment plans: General Entrepreneurship, Technological Development and Regional Convergence plans. All RES projects are eligible except for Solar PV. |

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| 5 | RES-LEGAL | Loan ("Energy Efficiency at Household Buildings - Exoikonomokat'oikon") - The Programme "Energy Efficiency at Household Buildings - Exoikonomokat'oikon" aims at improving the energy performance of residential buildings through the provision of interest-free loans and subsidies for the installation of RES plants and energy-saving measures. The total budget of the programme is € 396,000,000. The programme will be open until the funds are exhausted. Expenditures must be made prior to 31 December 2012. The programme officially terminates on 31 December 2017. |
| 6 | RES-LEGAL | Subsidy (Subsidy combined with tax exemption) / Tax regulation mechanism II (Subsidy combined with tax exemption) - Law No. 3908/2011 (known as Investment Law) does not clearly state that RES related projects should be supported; however, support may be provided under the provisions of art. 6 (General Investment Plans). Art. 6 distinguishes between three types of general investment plans: General Entrepreneurship, Technological Development and Regional Convergence plans. RES projects are eligible for funding . |
| 7 | RES-LEGAL | Tax regulation mechanism I (Law No. 2238/1994) - Law No. 2238/1994 provides for an income tax relief for natural and legal persons who have performed an energy upgrading of their building either on their own or as participants of National Programmes (such as Exoikonomo). This measure has been abolished in 2014. |
| 8 | RES-LEGAL | Biofuel quota (Law No. 3054/2002) - Law No. 3054/2002 obliges producers and distributors of petrol and diesel to blend their fuels with a certain amount "quota" of biofuels. The mandatory quota is specified in the distribution scheme, which is reviewed every year (art. 15A par. 3 Law No. 3054/2002). |
| 9 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax Refund for Fuels Used in the Production of Energy Products for Intra-EU Use |
| 10 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax Refund for Fuels Used in Tourist Boats |
| 11 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax Refund for Fuels Used in Domestic Shipping Including Fishing |
| 12 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax Refund for Fuels Used in Agriculture |
| 13 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax and Other Tax Refunds for Fuel Used by Hospitals, Social-Solidarity Institutions and Hotels |
| 14 | OECDTADFFSS | Excise-Tax Refund for Diesel Oil. Estimates after 2007 not available. |