

# **Greek RES - E Market Challenges & Development Priorities up to 2030**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Balkan and East Med Energy Law Forum  
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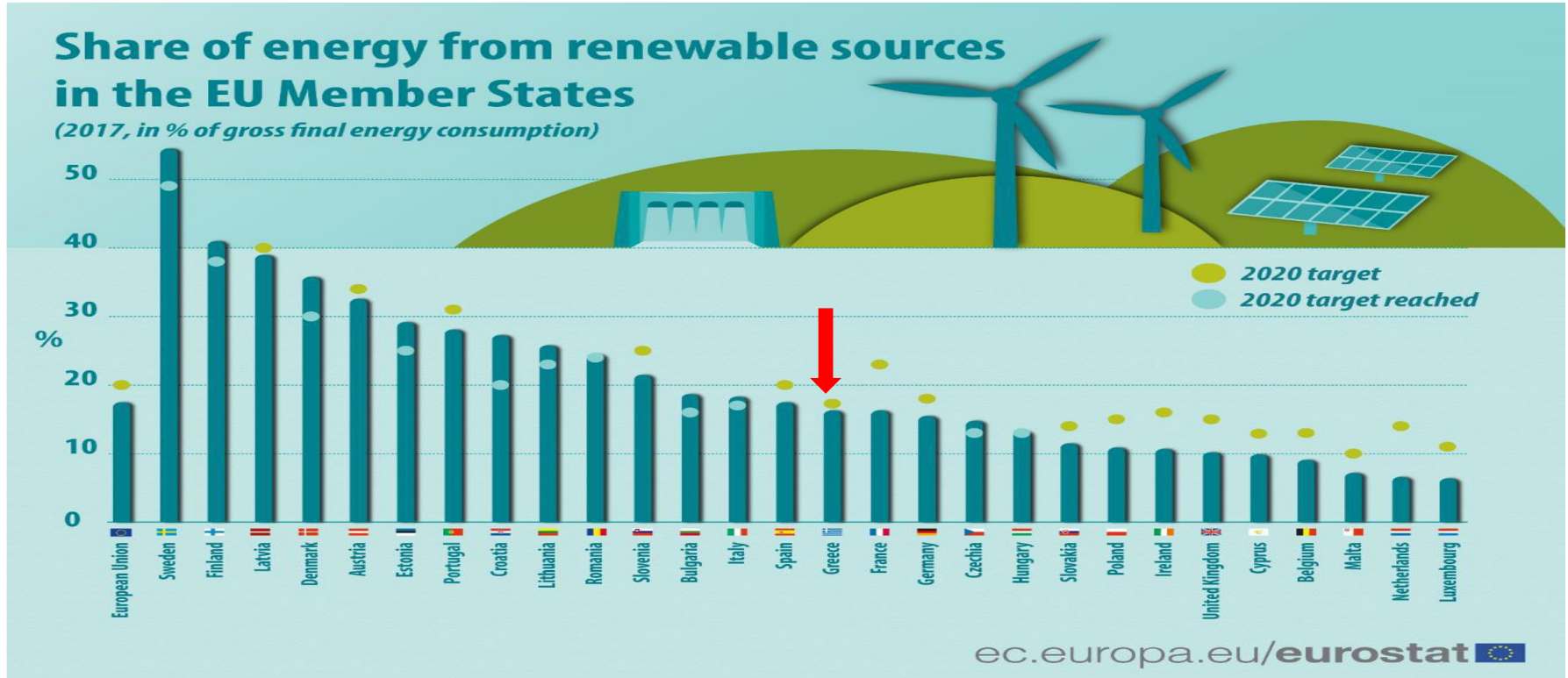
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- **Where do we want to go by 2030?**
- **Can we make it? Main challenges?**
- **Does the legal / regulatory framework play a role?**
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## Where we are? A snapshot of the current status

- Almost **6 GW** RES operating capacity (excluding large hydros)
- A well-functioning **new support scheme** in place
- Considerable **decrease** in the **remuneration** prices
- An **unprecedented interest** for the licensing of new projects
- The achievement of the **2020 national target** under RED seems now **feasible**
- 2019 is expected to be a **record year**
- **Expansion** / reinforcement of the transmission **grid**
- **Debt financing** not really an issue any more

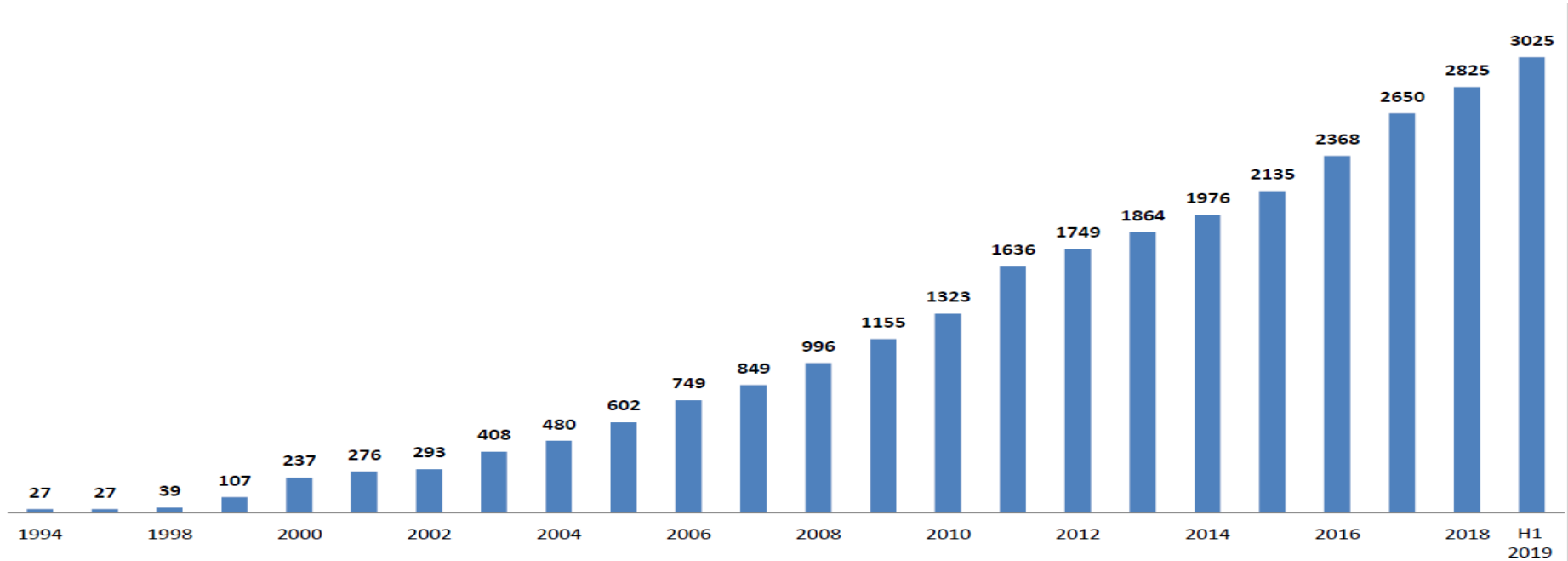
# Where we are? RES Development in Greece vs 2020 Target



Source: Eurostat – February 2019

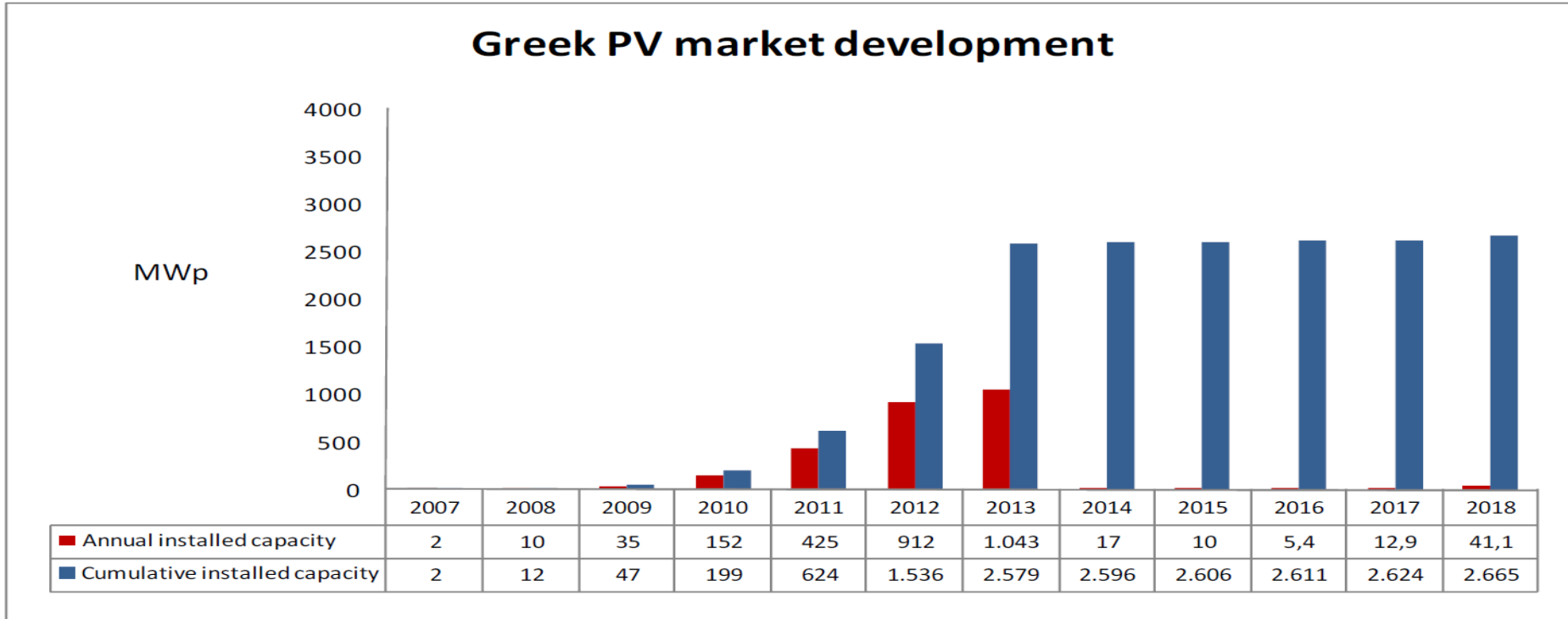
# Where we are? The 20+ years journey of wind power

Total installed wind capacity per year (in MW)



Source: Hellenic Wind Energy Association (ELETAEN) – July 2019

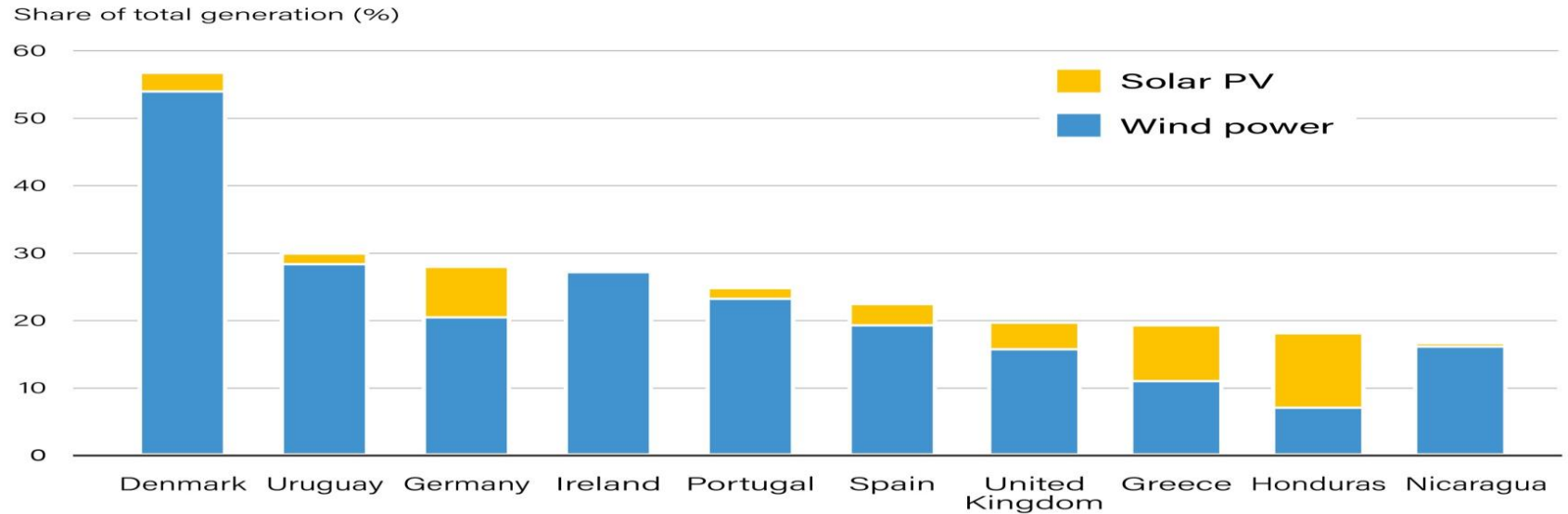
# Where we are? The 10+ years journey of PV power



Source: Hellenic Association of PV Companies (HELAPCO) - August 2019

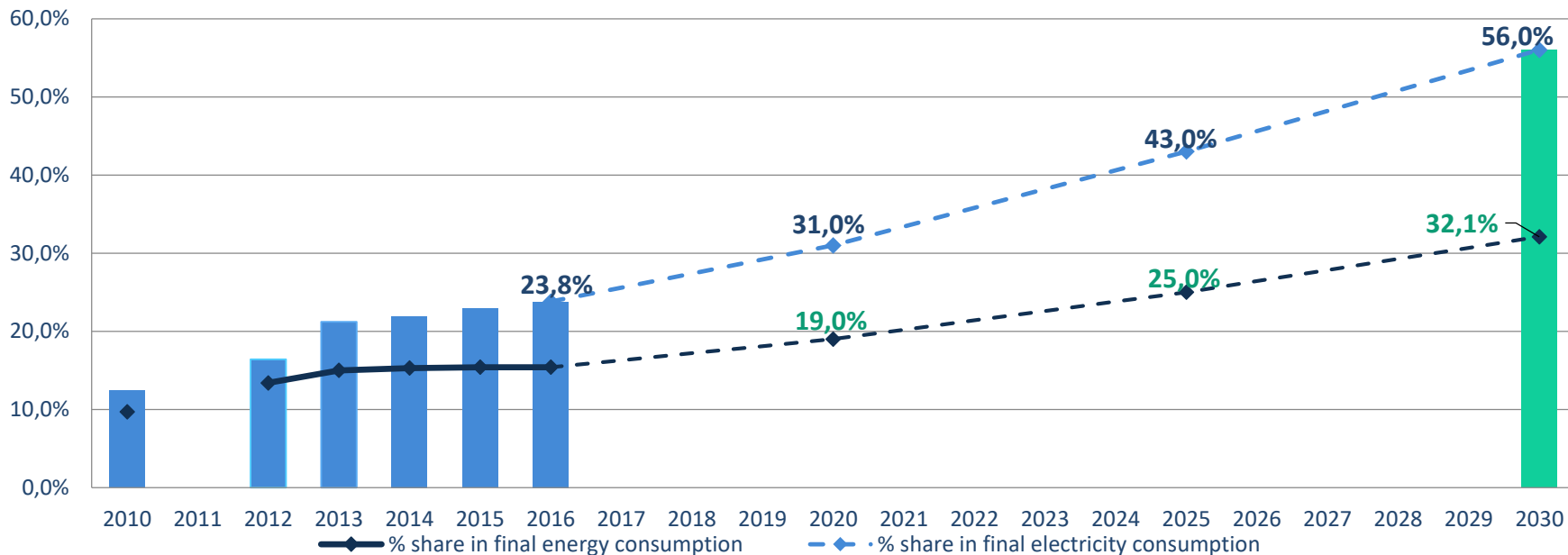
# Where we are? Share of electricity generation from VRE – Top 10 countries

Share of Electricity Generation from Variable Renewable Energy, Top 10 Countries, 2017



# Where do we want to go by 2030?

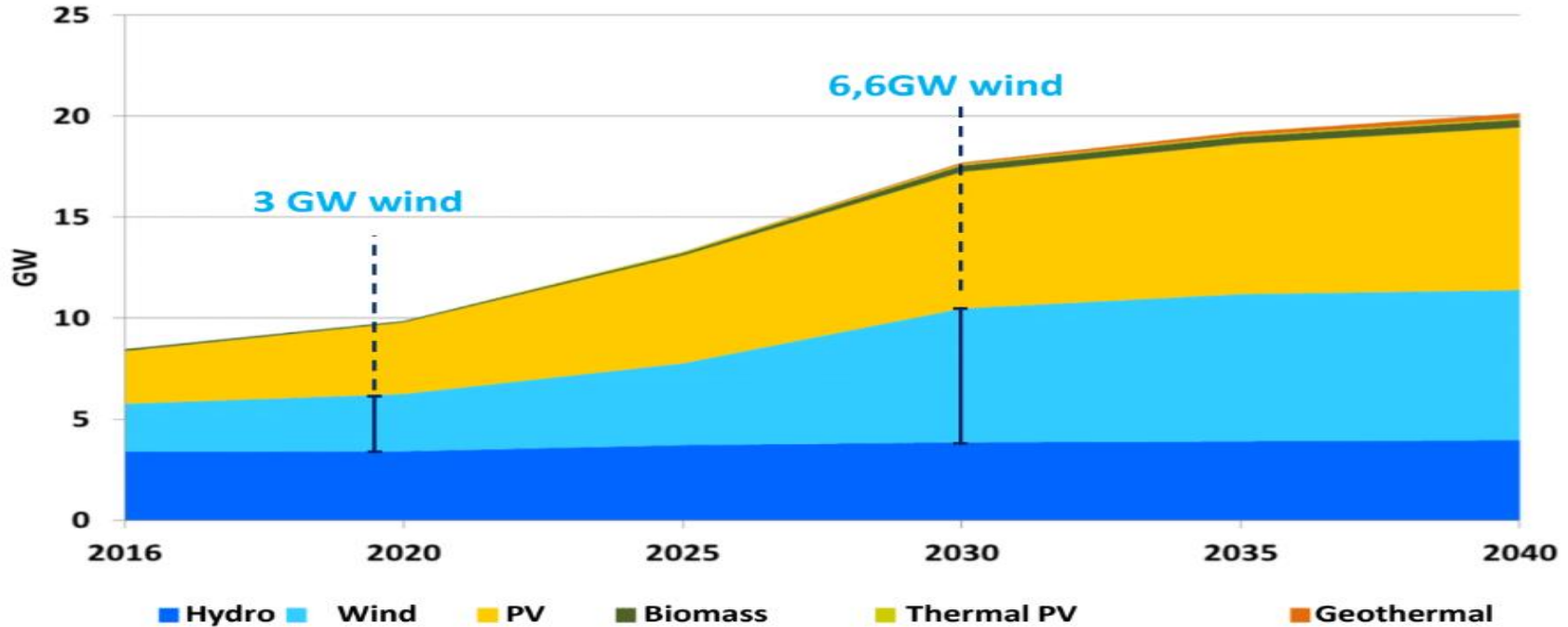
## Targets for share of RES in final energy & electricity consumption by 2030



Source: Ministry for Environment & Energy - Draft Long Term Plan for Energy & Climate Change – January 2019



# Where do we want to go by 2030?



Source: Ministry for Environment & Energy - Draft Long Term Plan for Energy & Climate Change - January 2019

# Can we make it? Main Challenges?

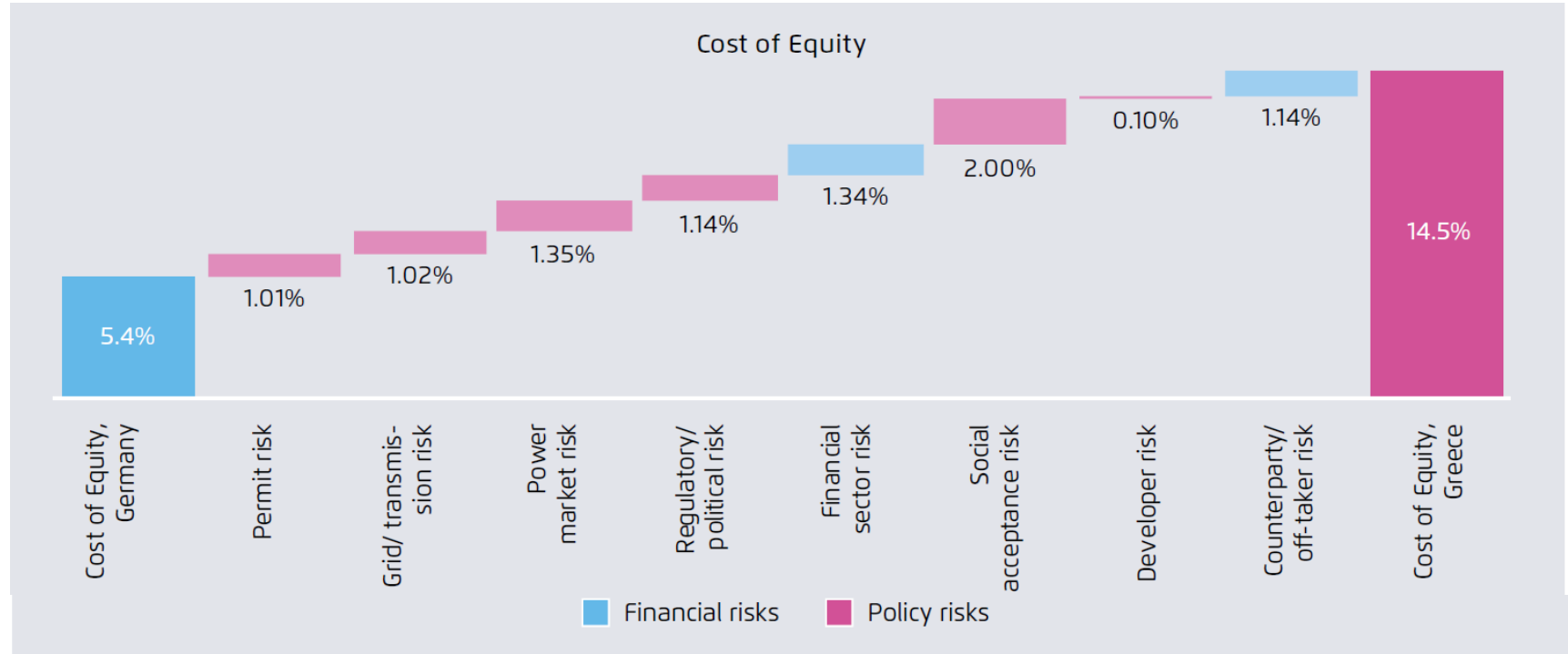
- Lack of a coherent **long-term plan** for the sector
- **Grid** issues
- **Redtape** / long delays in the licensing process
- **Land** rights issues
- Revision of the **spatial planning** framework
- **Limited places** for development of large-scale projects
- Market in **transition**
- **Slow reaction of lawmakers** in addressing technological evolutions
- **Slow pace** in the adaptation of secondary legislative acts



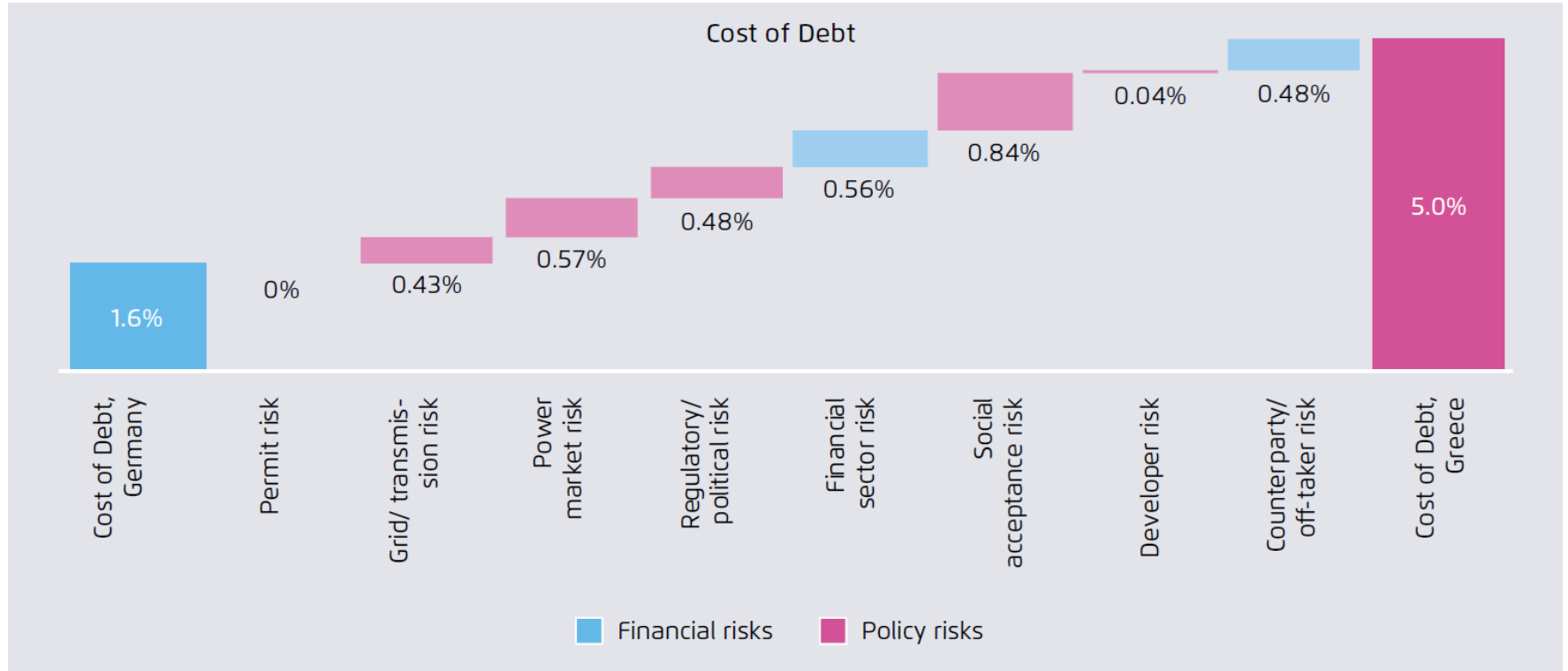
# Does the legal / regulatory framework play a role?

- National Climate and Energy Plan (**NCEP**)
- **Simplification** of the licensing process
- **Streamlining** of the rather fragmented licensing regime
- Coherent framework for the development of **hybrid** and large-scale **energy storage** projects
- Special **support scheme** for **large-scale projects**
- Regulations for **subsidy-free projects** (e.g. direct participation in the market, corporate PPAs)
- Revision of the **spatial planning framework** to facilitate the development of new technologies
- **Incentives** for the construction and operation of **major grid infra projects** (including international interconnections) from third parties

# Does the legal / regulatory framework play a role?



# Does the legal / regulatory framework play a role?



# Unlocking Low Cost Renewables in South East Europe

## Key findings

- Even though wind and solar conditions are better, investing in RES in SE Europe is more expensive than in Western and Northern Europe.

***The reason:** countries in SE Europe face **higher financing costs** due to perceived higher investor risks.*

- SE Europe could secure low cost renewables by introducing contractual, **regulatory** and **market policies** that greatly reduce investor risk and thereby lower financing costs.

**“De-risking measures”** available to governments will reduce RES project costs to levels comparable or lower than those of fossil fuel investments.



# Unlocking Low Cost Renewables in South East Europe

- De-risking measures will lower the cost of renewable energy projects by 20 %

Unlocking Low Cost  
Renewables in  
South East Europe  
Case Studies on De-risking Onshore Wind  
Investments  
ANALYSIS

Agora  
energymarket



## De-risking measures with the highest impact

- The proposed EU budget guarantee mechanism
  - Reliable long-term RES remuneration regimes and long-term targets
  - Well-functioning, regionally integrated balancing and intraday markets
  - Corporate PPAs
- 
- The proposed EU budget guarantee mechanism is a no-regret policy instrument and should be equipped with sufficient resources under the new EU budget 2021-2027.



**Thank you for your attention!**  
**Any questions?**





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