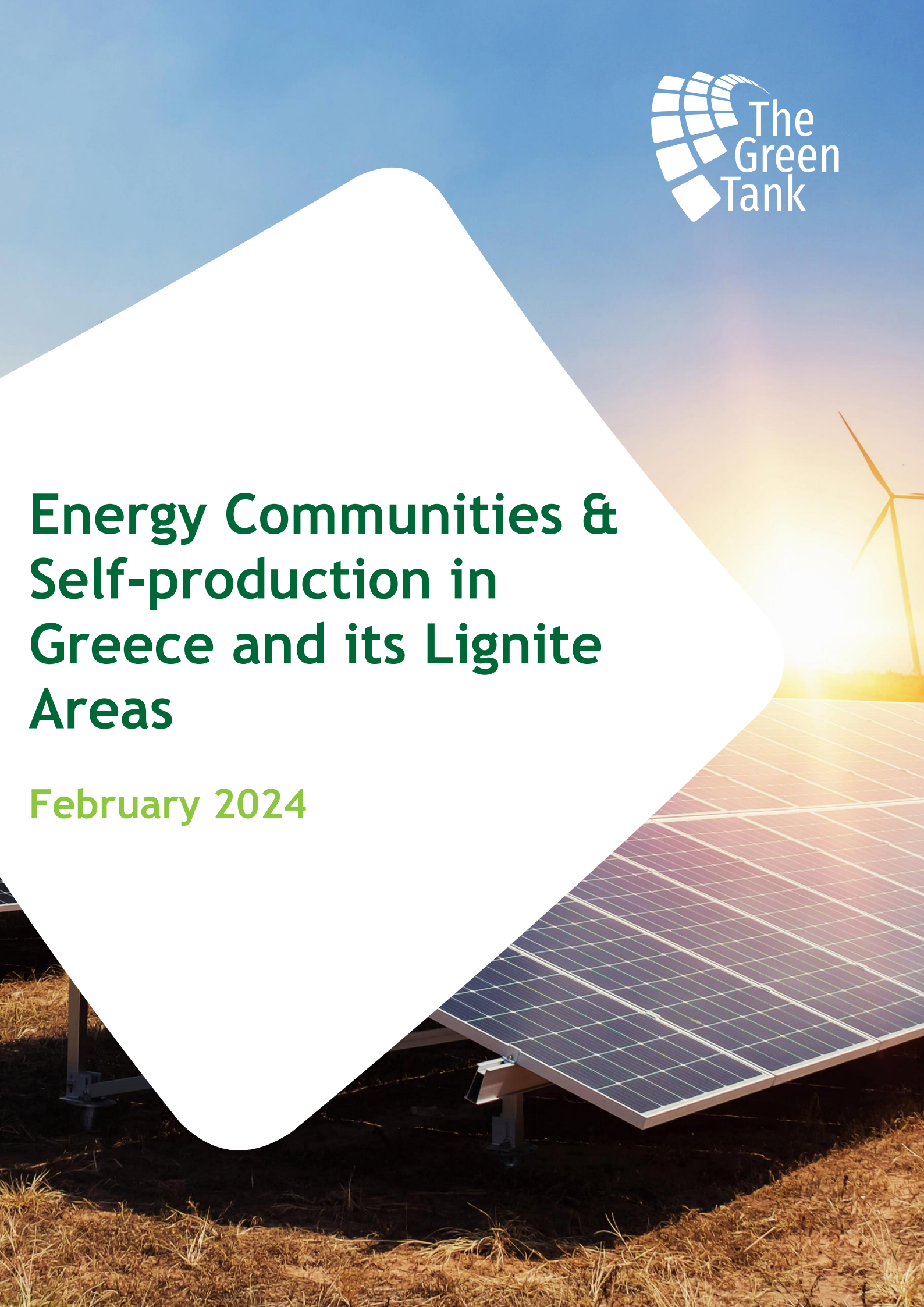




Energy Communities & Self-production in Greece and its Lignite Areas

February 2024





Text:

Ioanna Souka, Data Analyst, The Green Tank

Comments:

Ioanna Theodosiou, Policy Associate, The Green Tank

Coordination:

Nikos Mantzaris, Policy Analyst & Co-Founder, The Green Tank

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Contact

📍 50 Vas. Sofias Avenue, Athens, 115 28

☎ 210 7233384

🌐 <https://thegreentank.gr>

✉ info@thegreentank.gr

Summary

The present review of Energy Communities is based on the latest available data by the General Commercial Register (GEMI) and the Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) up to December 2023. It follows up on the four (4) previous Green Tank reviews¹ carried out each time the relevant data were updated by the HEDNO. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- From 2018 to 2023, **1,689 active energy communities have been established**. Of these, 1,673 are Energy Communities founded under Law No. 4513/2018, while 11 Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and 5 Citizen Energy Communities (CECs) were established under the new institutional framework (Law no. 5037/2023) introduced in March 2023.
- The Region of Central Macedonia continues to host the largest number of energy communities (334), while the lignite region of Western Macedonia ranks second (294).
- Nationwide, **the total installed capacity of energy community projects amounts to 1,178 MW**; the overwhelming majority (1,164 MW) comes from commercial projects, while only **14 MW correspond to self-production projects**.
- On the other hand, **self-production projects by energy communities show the greatest momentum**. Their installed capacity more than tripled in a year, while 377 new requests for such projects were submitted during 2023; in contrast, just 4 new requests were submitted for commercial projects.
- **Grid availability problems were intensified**. 48% of the requested projects from energy communities have been notified of inability to connect by the HEDNO. The capacity of the projects that were finally cancelled, increased from 577 MW in 2022 to 955 MW in 2023. Western Macedonia continues to have the highest rate of notification of inability to connect nationwide (**75%** of requested capacity).
- The **total number of self-production projects** (by individual households, farmers, businesses, municipalities, other entities and energy communities) **continues to surge**, with the installed capacity almost doubling in one year, from 217 MW in 2022 to 421 MW in 2023. However, only a small fraction of this capacity corresponds to energy community projects (14 MW).
- The installed and pending capacity of self-production projects, combined, amounts to 1,642 MW. This fact should be taken into consideration in the future planning for the allocation of available grid space, as it appears that the **2 GW margin for self-producer projects provided for by Law No. 5037/2023 is nearly exhausted**.
- In areas in transition, the current capacity of pending self-production projects by energy communities amounts to 43 MW; this is less than half the target capacity of 91 MW set by the first financing program for energy community projects in these areas with local authorities and related institutions as beneficiaries. **Therefore, a complementary call should be**

¹ The Green Tank, Energy Community Watch, Analyses - Recommendations, <https://bit.ly/4bo1gWu>

immediately issued to finance self-production projects of energy communities by citizens and small-medium enterprises (SMEs) that were not beneficiaries in the first call. The Alternate Minister of National Economy and Finance, responsible for Just Transition in Greece appears to be considering this possibility according to an answer he gave in a relevant question during parliamentary scrutiny.

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Introduction

Against the backdrop of the energy crisis and in the course of phasing out lignite in electricity production, buildings and transport sectors, citizens are called upon to play a more active role in the energy transition. To this end, the institution of energy communities constitutes a very important tool; it enables citizens to participate collectively in the energy market and to meet their own energy needs by using renewable energy sources (RES), as well as to become active in various aspects of the energy sector, such as energy saving, energy storage and electromobility.

This review is based on the latest available data (December 2023) of the General Commercial Register (GEMI)² and the Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO)³ and explores the evolution of energy communities since their establishment in 2018 (Law no. 4513/2018). In particular, it presents the geographical (per region) distribution of energy community projects, while highlighting a major obstacle faced by energy communities, namely grid space scarcity. In addition, both projects that generate profits for their members (commercial projects) and self-production projects aiming to meet members' energy needs rather than making a profit are analyzed separately.

Trends in self-production projects by energy communities, as well as by individual households and other entities, are then documented. Through this mapping, the aim is to determine the electricity space required for such projects and weigh it against the 2 GW reserved to self-producers under the new institutional framework for energy communities (Law no. 5037/2023).

Finally, the review presents the evolution of energy communities in Greece's regions in transition (Western Macedonia, Arcadia, South Aegean, North Aegean and Crete), for which the first program for the financing of self-production projects by energy communities was issued in September 2023, with local authorities and related bodies as beneficiaries⁴. Emphasis is placed on the comparison of the capacity of pending requests for self-production projects recorded until December 2023 with the program's quantitative targets.

Energy Communities in Numbers

Nationwide

According to GEMI's data, there are currently 1,689 active energy communities. Of these, 1,673 are active Energy Communities under Law no. 4513/2018, while 11 Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and 5 Citizen Energy Communities (CECs)

² GEMI, 2023, <https://bit.ly/3FdiqHK>

³ HEDNO, File of Requests for the connection of RES and CHP plants under the competence of HEDNO (Dec 2023) <https://bit.ly/303PJMj>; File of Requests for the connection of net-metering and virtual net-metering projects (Dec 2023) <https://bit.ly/3Lyv2MW>

⁴ EYDAM, 27.9.2023, <https://bit.ly/3HLLiP8>

have been established under the new institutional framework (Law no. 5037/2023), which was activated in March 2023. In addition, under the same legislation, four (4) Energy Communities under Law no. 4513/2018 were converted into a REC or CEC. This conversion has so far been carried out in two ways: either by dissolving-clearing the previous Energy Community under Law no. 4513/2018 and establishing a new one in the form of a REC or a CEC, or by directly modifying the type of the Energy Community, while maintaining the original GEMI record. This conversion enables Energy Communities to continue their work and submit new project requests⁵, while gaining access to the privileges provided for by Law no. 5037/2023 to RECs and CECs but not to Energy Communities under Law 5037/2023 (resources, access to the grid, etc.).

Looking at the evolution of the establishment of energy communities over time, we note that during the first year following the founding legislation (2018) only 32 communities were launched. The largest number of new energy communities was recorded in 2020 (+464 or +129.2% compared to 2019 when there were 359 energy communities). A smaller increase was observed in 2023 (+281 or +20% compared to 2022).

Overview of Energy Community Projects

As illustrated in Figure 1, until December 2023, 6,385 requests with a cumulative capacity of 4,924 MW were submitted for both categories of energy community projects (commercial and self-production) at low-medium voltage; this corresponds to a 4.6% increase in the capacity requested by the end of 2022 (4,707 MW).

There are 1,624 electrified energy community projects with a capacity of 1,178 MW, representing 23.9% of the total requested capacity of energy community projects. In contrast to the small rise observed in requests over the past year (+6.3% in number, +4.6% in capacity), the increase in project electrification was pronounced. The number of electrified projects and the installed capacity increased by 32.6% and 35%, respectively. Nonetheless, from 2020 -namely, the year which saw a surge in requests compared to the previous year- to 2023, the annual growth rate of installed capacity is constantly decreasing. In particular, between 2020 and 2021, installed capacity grew by 123.2%, while in the following year (2021-2022) it increased by nearly half (+67.1%); over the period 2022-2023, the increase was even smaller (+35%).

⁵ As of 1 November 2023, Energy Communities under Law 4513/2018 may not submit new requests to the competent Operator for either commercial or self-consumption plants.

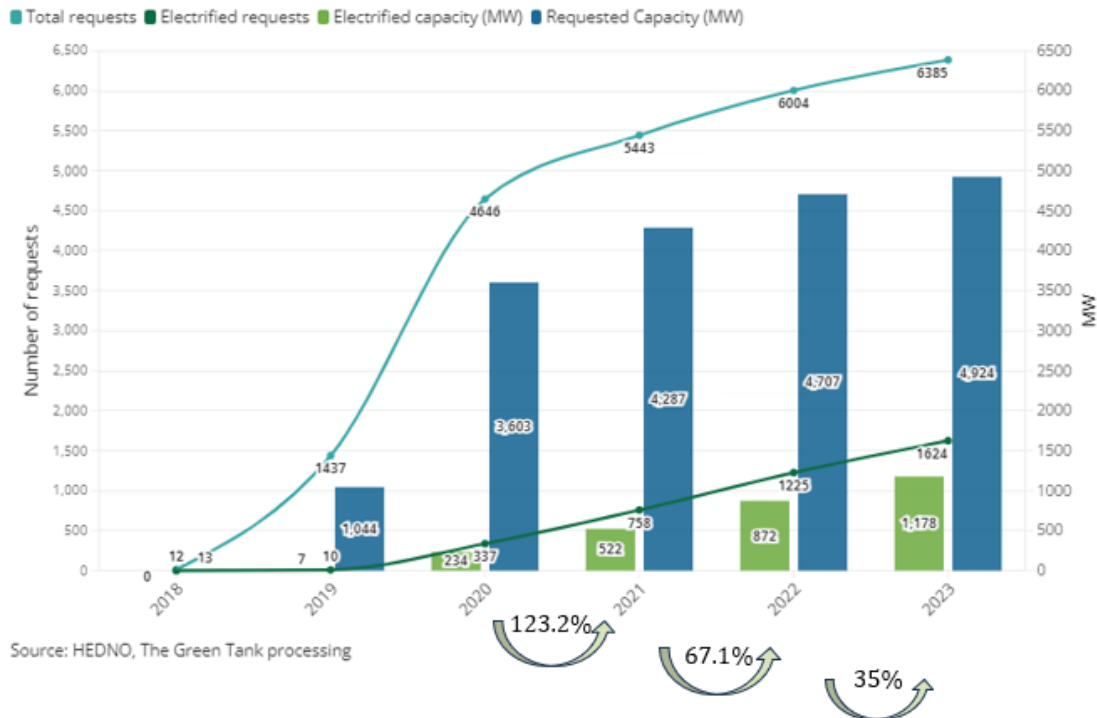


Figure 1: Evolution of the number and capacity of total and electrified RES project requests by energy communities over the period 2018-2023.

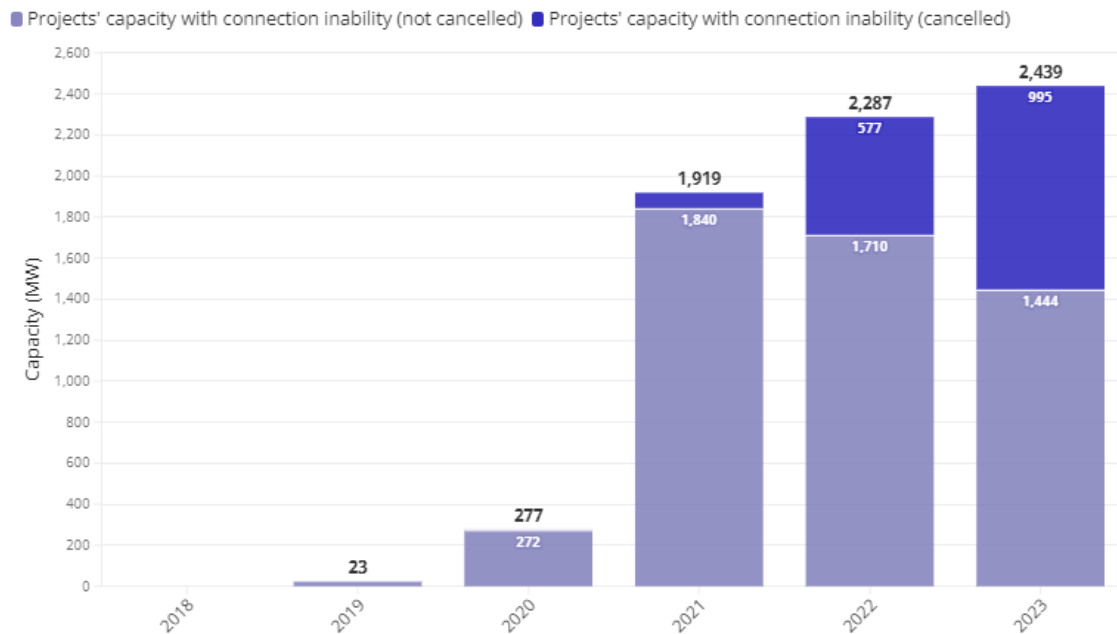
The Issue of Grid Availability

The reduced growth rate of electrified projects is largely due to the lack of available electrical space, which hinders the connection of new RES projects to the grid. This constraint is reflected in Figure 2, which shows the time evolution of the capacity of energy community projects which have been notified of inability to connect by the HEDNO⁶.

From 2018 until the end of 2023, the HEDNO has notified 3,055 energy community projects of inability to connect (48% of requested projects); the latter amount to 2,439 MW, which correspond to slightly less than half of such projects' total requested capacity (49.5%). When focusing on the projects that have been definitively canceled after having received a notification of inability to connect from the HEDNO, the problem becomes even more evident. By 2023, the capacity of canceled energy community projects -which had previously been notified of inability to connect- was 995 MW, namely, 20.2% of the total requested capacity. Of the remaining capacity of 1,444 MW with a notification of inability to connect, only a small share has been electrified (104 MW). The remaining 1,339 MW correspond to projects for which the inability to connect has been notified, but they have neither been canceled nor electrified; thus, they are pending. There has been a notable rise in the number of canceled projects that have received a notification of inability to

⁶ In the process of examining a request for the connection of a RES project, the HEDNO must notify of inability to connect to the grid rather than directly reject the request. In this case, the applicant/producer is given the possibility to keep the request pending for 5 years.

connect over the past three years. Specifically, from 2021 to 2022, canceled capacity increased sevenfold from 77 to 577 MW, while it further rose by 72.4% in 2023.



Source: HEDNO, The Green Tank processing

Figure 2: Capacity of energy community projects with notification of inability to connect by year.

Finally, the steadily increasing need for available electrical space for the connection of energy community RES projects in the coming period has become transparent. As of December 2023, there are 2,353 projects with a capacity of 1,864 MW (37.9% of the total requested capacity), which are pending⁷ and awaiting connection to the grid.

Distribution by Region

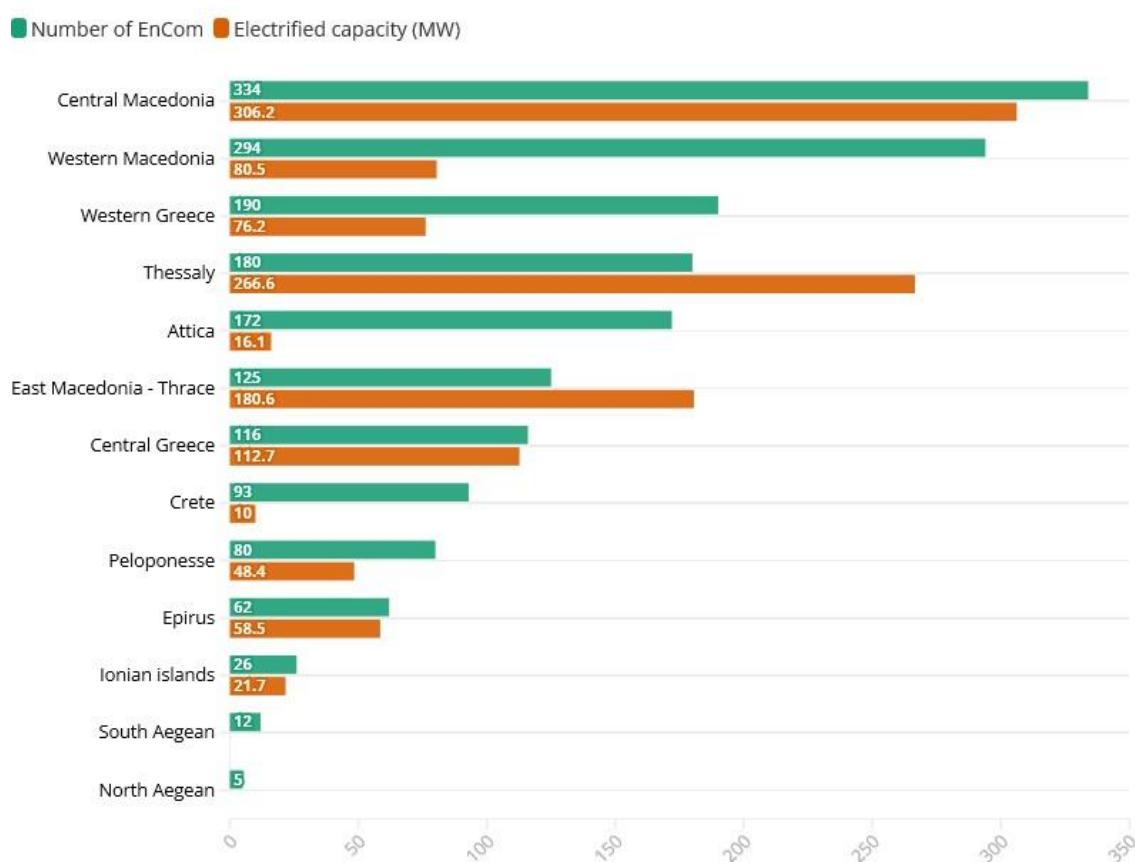
Since their establishment in 2018 and up until 2023, most energy communities have been founded in the Region of Central Macedonia (334); in particular, 48 new energy communities were launched in this Region over the past year. The highest installed capacity is also found here (306.2 MW), with Thessaly and Eastern Macedonia & Thrace, respectively, ranking second (266.6 MW) and third (180.6 MW).

The lignite region of Western Macedonia ranks second with regard to the number of energy communities (294 in 2023); stagnation was noted over the past year, as only 2 new energy communities were established between 2022 and 2023. In terms of installed capacity, however, Western Macedonia ranks fifth among the Regions with 80.5 MW (12.3% of the Region's requested capacity for such projects) and despite a 20% increase compared to 2022. In fact, here we observe the most significant discrepancy between the number of energy communities, which is high, and installed

⁷ The number of pending projects is obtained by deducting requests that have been either electrified or cancelled for any reason (inability to connect, failure to provide documents, deadline expiration or automatic termination of the agreement) from the total requests for energy community projects.

capacity, which remains relatively low (Figure 3). This is most likely due to the lack of electrical space, as Western Macedonia also records the highest rate of notifications of inability to connect. In particular, up to 2023, 75% of the total requested capacity of energy community RES projects had been notified by the HEDNO of inability to connect.

A large discrepancy between the number of energy communities (172) and installed capacity (16.1 MW) is also noted in the case of Attica; however, in this Region the low installed capacity can be justified by the low requested capacity (146.2 MW) compared to the other Regions. Furthermore, Attica shows the second largest increase in the number of energy communities over the past year (+44), behind the Region of Central Macedonia (+48 between 2022 and 2023).



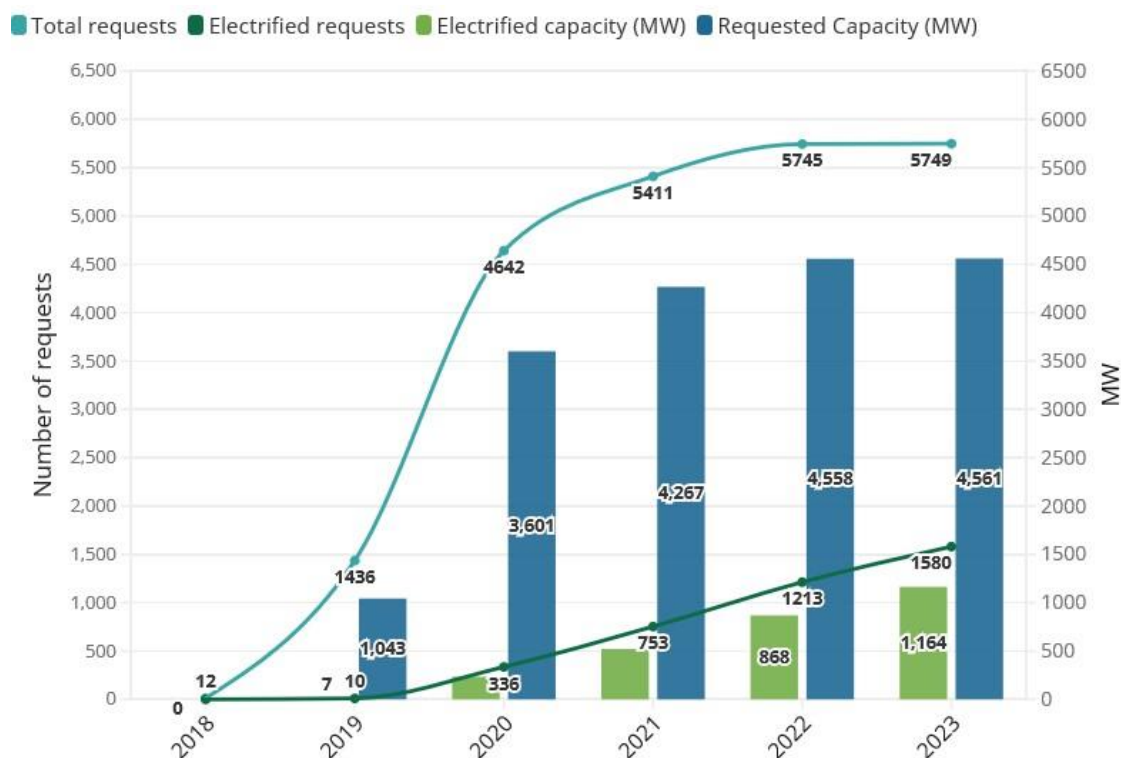
Source: HEDNO, GEMI, The Green Tank processing

Figure 3: Number of energy communities and installed capacity by Region, December 2023.

Commercial Projects by Energy Communities

As of December 2023, records show 5,749 requests for commercial RES projects by energy communities with a requested capacity of 4,561 MW. As illustrated in Figure 4, stagnation characterizes the past year, as commercial project requests have only increased by 4. In contrast, between 2022-2023, electrified commercial projects increased by 349 and the respective installed capacity reached 1,164 MW at the end of 2023 (+ 34.1% compared to 2022).

Energy communities' diminished interest in commercial projects in 2023 can be partly attributed to discouragement due to low project connectivity. The recent institutional changes (Law 5037/2023)⁸ that provided for higher resource and grid allocation to self-production projects, while setting restrictions on the allocation of surpluses, also contributed to this trend. Therefore, the tool of the energy communities is gradually being utilized as it was originally meant, namely, shifting towards meeting own energy needs and enhancing citizen participation in the energy transition, rather than making financial profit in the form of dividends.



Source: HEDNO, The Green Tank processing

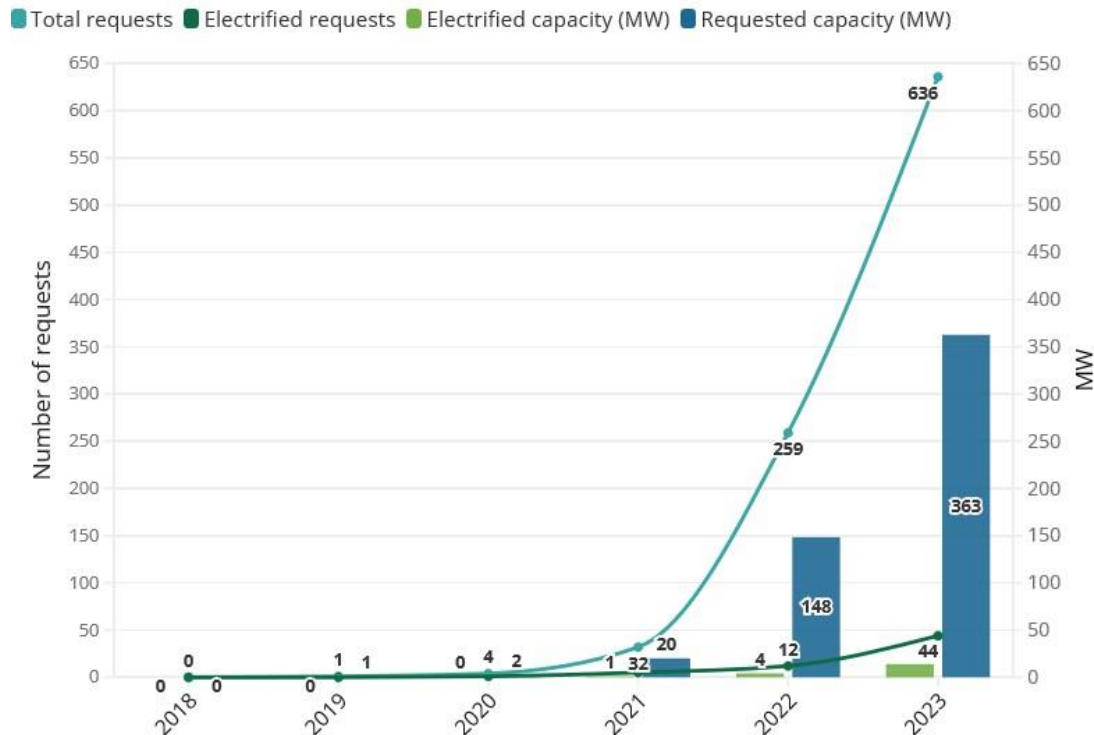
Figure 4: Number and capacity of commercial energy community projects 2018-2023.

Self-production Projects by Energy Communities

In contrast to the stagnation observed in commercial project requests by energy communities, there is a surge in requests for self-production projects, which decisively drives upward the overall number of energy community project requests (Figure 1). From 2018 to 2023, records show a total of 636 requests amounting to 363 MW (Figure 5). Remarkably, the number of requests in 2023 increased by 145.6% compared to 2022 (377 new requests with a capacity of 214.4 MW); this spike highlights citizens' increasing need to meet their own energy needs through clean energy. Even more impressive is the growth observed in installed capacity, which

⁸ The Green Tank, October 2023, Energy Communities in Greece and its lignite areas. Review #4, <https://shorturl.at/aqxyJ>

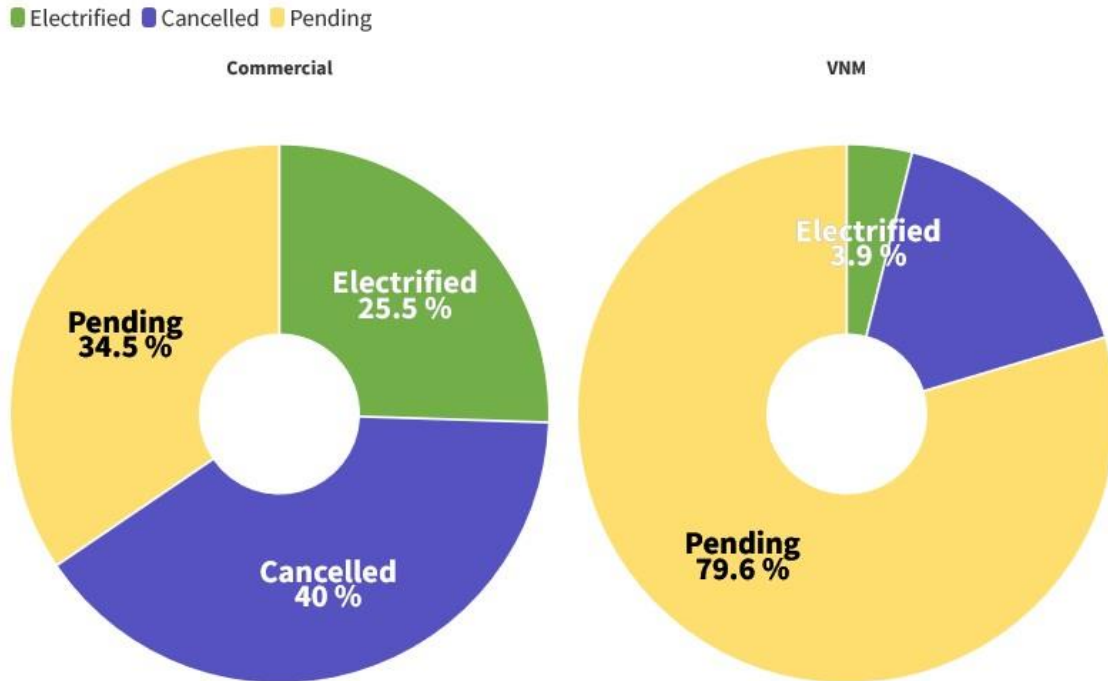
more than tripled in one year (2022 - 2023): by 2023, 44 projects with a capacity of 14 MW were electrified, while there were only 12 electrified projects with a capacity of 4.2 MW in 2022. It is noted here that the first energy community self-production project -with a mere capacity of 0.03 MW- was electrified in late 2020.



Source: HEDNO, The Green Tank processing

Figure 5: Number and capacity of requested and electrified self-production projects by energy communities 2018 - 2023.

Nonetheless, despite this great progress, the electrification rate of self-production projects remains low, as illustrated in Figure 6, with the installed capacity accounting for only 3.9% of that requested. In fact, this percentage is much lower than that noted in commercial projects (25.5%). In contrast to the electrification rate, canceled capacity in commercial projects is higher compared to that recorded in self-production projects (40% compared to 16.5%). Nonetheless, the share of pending capacity (neither installed nor canceled) of that requested is smaller in the case of commercial projects; this difference reveals the priority given to these projects in the past, while highlighting the possibility of a significant rise in electrified self-production projects, given that the latest legislation (Law no. 5037/2023) foresees electrical space for their connection.



Source: HEDNO, The Green Tank processing

Figure 6: Capacity share in the two categories of energy community projects (commercial and self-production), December 2023.

Energy Self-Production by Citizens, Other Ethnicities and Energy Communities

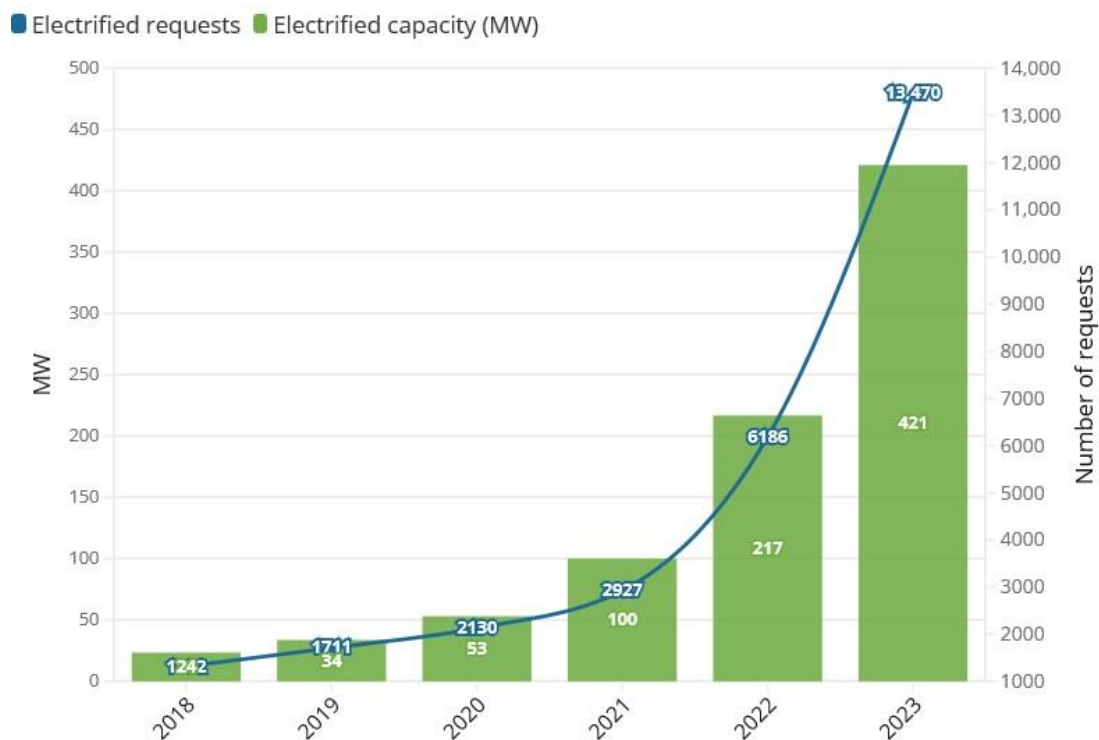
Citizens’ increasing interest in electricity self-production is revealed through both the growth of energy communities and the requests for virtual net-metering projects submitted by individual citizens and other entities. By December 2023, a total of 35,162 requests for net-metering or virtual net-metering projects⁹ with a capacity of 2,010 MW had been submitted, recording a 65.1% increase in requested capacity compared to 2022 (15,169 projects, 1,218 MW).

The cumulative installed capacity of net-metering and virtual net-metering projects nearly doubled, from 217 MW in 2022 (6,186 projects) to 421 MW (13,470 projects) in 2023, which represents 21% of the requested capacity. Thus continues the galloping growth rate of self-production (Figure 7), which numbered only 24 MW in 2018, and 34 MW in 2019 before entering a phase of annual doubling (53 MW in 2020; 100 MW in 2021). Virtual net-metering projects by citizens, entities and energy communities account for just 7% of self-production installed capacity (29 MW), while the lion’s share (93%) corresponds to net-metering projects by citizens or other entities (392 MW). Despite the more than tripling of the installed capacity of self-production projects by energy communities in 2023, it still represents only 3.3% of

⁹ Natural persons (traders or not) and legal entities under public and private law may employ net-metering in self-production. Energy communities, farmers and local-regional authorities may self-produce using virtual net-metering.

total self-production installed capacity. This fact highlights the vast scope that exists for further exploiting the tool of energy communities for self-production projects; notably, the latter are cheaper for citizens compared to simple self-production projects, due to their larger size.

In addition to the rise observed in 2023 in the installed capacity of self-production projects, the capacity of canceled projects (+173.5%) increased significantly, reaching 368 MW (4,039 projects). Moreover, there remains a very high percentage (60.7%) of pending requests totaling 1,220 MW in capacity, 289 MW of which correspond to energy communities. Together, the installed capacity and the capacity of pending self-production projects, amounts to 1,642 MW, approaching the 2 GW of electrical space for self-production projects foreseen by Law no. 5037/2023. The immediate connection of pending requests for self-production projects is feasible, provided that projects by citizens and energy communities are prioritized. Furthermore, the growing interest of citizens, institutions and energy communities in self-production projects now constitutes a key parameter in planning the future allocation of grid space.



Source: HEDNO, The Green Tank processing

Figure 7: Number and capacity of self-production projects by citizens, institutions and energy communities (net-metering and virtual net-metering, 2018 - 2023).

Areas in Transition¹⁰

Up to 2023, Western Macedonia, the country's largest lignite region, has seen the establishment of 294 energy communities; the latter have submitted 821 requests for RES projects with a total capacity of 652.2 MW. However, and despite a surge being recorded (+128 new energy communities) between the years 2020 and 2021, only 2 new energy communities were founded in 2023. This stagnation is probably the result of grid space scarcity, as Western Macedonia has the highest rate of notification of inability to connect nationwide (75% of the requested capacity). The opposite trend is observed in the lignite region of Arcadia, with most new energy communities (24) being established over the past year, bringing the total number to 42. However, there are far fewer project requests (111 projects, with a capacity of 59.7 MW) in Arcadia, compared to Western Macedonia.

A vast difference between the lignite regions is detected in project electrification. In Western Macedonia, 128 projects with a capacity of 80.5 MW had been electrified by 2023. Arcadia, on the other hand, hosts 31 electrified projects amounting to 16 MW. Nonetheless, the percentage increase in installed capacity in Arcadia was much higher in 2023 (+154.7%), compared to Western Macedonia (+20.2%).

Moreover, it is worth noting that the largest share of both requested and installed capacity in these two regions comes from commercial projects, with self-production projects accounting for just a minor share (4% of requested capacity and 0.5% of electricity).

Aiming to promote self-production by energy communities, in September 2023, the Special Service for Just Development Transition (EYDAM) issued a call¹¹ entitled "Support to energy communities for the development of self-production actions" for the allocation of the Just Development Transition Program 2021 - 2027¹² funds to energy community projects. This constitutes the first call to fund energy community projects in Greece. It concerns the implementation of net-metering and/or virtual net-metering projects and the promotion of RES projects for self-production with or without batteries, by regional and local authorities and related entities. The funds available for energy communities (in all the areas under transition falling under the Just Transition Fund) amount to €41,795 million; of these, €26,845 million has been earmarked for energy communities in the lignite areas of Western Macedonia and Arcadia. This program aims to achieve the installation of 91 MW of self-production projects by energy communities, as well as to address the issue of grid availability by combining self-production projects with energy storage batteries.

¹⁰ Under transition are considered lignite and coal-intensive areas that fall under the Just Transition Fund and for which a Territorial Just Transition Plan (JTTP) has been approved. In Greece, these are the two lignite areas of Western Macedonia and Arcadia (Megalopolis), the islands of the North and South Aegean and Crete.

¹¹ EYDAM, 27.9.2023, Call entitled «Support to energy communities for the development of self-production actions» <https://bit.ly/3HLLiP8>

¹² Just Development Transition Program 2021-2027, <https://bit.ly/3PLQE8G>

Table 1 below presents the requests and corresponding capacity of self-production projects by energy communities (launched by citizens, local authorities, enterprises and other entities) recorded up to December 2023 in the areas in transition, as a whole, namely, including requests by entities that are not among the aforementioned financing program’s beneficiaries. As illustrated, 115 requests with a capacity of 57.8 MW have been submitted; of these, 73 requests with a total capacity of 43 MW remain pending (non-electrified, non-cancelled projects). The highest pending capacity is recorded in the Region of Western Macedonia (19.7 MW), followed by the Region of Peloponnese (11.2 MW), the Region of Crete (9.1 MW) and the Region of the South Aegean (3 MW); no requests have been submitted in the Region of the North Aegean.

It should be underlined that, out of all pending requests, municipality projects, which are eligible for funding under this program, account for just 19 MW; this capacity is far below the 91 MW that this financing program had aspired to connect. Even though this discrepancy may incentivize other eligible local authorities to submit requests for new self-production projects, this process will require a considerable amount of additional time; meanwhile, 43 MW of energy community self-production projects that do not involve local authorities are currently pending. In view of the above, *we recommend that a supplementary call for proposals be issued immediately by EYDAM, aiming at financing self-production projects by energy communities launched by citizens and other entities that were not eligible in the first call.*

Table 1: Capacity and amount of funding per transition area for self-production projects with or without storage

Regions	Regional Unit (RU)	Project Requests	Requested Capacity (MW)	Electrified Projects	Installed Capacity (MW)	Pending Capacity (MW)	Funding Amount Local-Regional Authorities (€ million)
WESTERN MACEDONIA	GREVENA	1	0				
	KASTORIA	1	0			0	
	KOZANI	30	18.9	1	0.03	18.7	
	FLORINA	2	1			1	
	Total RU	34	20	1	0.03	19.7	16.380
PELOPONNENSE	ARCADIA	43	8.8	9	0.5	5.3	
	MESSINIA	7	5.9			5.9	

	Total RU	50	14.7	9	0.5	11.2	10.465
CRETE	HERAKLIO	8	5.6	4	2.6	2	
	LASITHI	2	1.5	2	1.5		
	CHANIA	17	13.1	9	6	7.1	
	Total RU	27	20.1	15	10	9.1	6.370
SOUTH AEGEAN		4	3	0	0	3	2.340
NORTH AEGEAN		0	0	0	0	0	6.240
Total		115	57.8	25	10.6	43	41.795

Source: EYDAM call (Call Code 2.2.1, no. 1626), The Green Tank processing

Institutional Developments and Parliamentary Scrutiny

Since the publication of the previous Green Tank review (October 2023), no new institutional developments have taken place with regard to energy communities.

During parliamentary scrutiny, several questions were submitted with regard to energy communities. Based on the data presented in the Green Tank review⁸ that highlighted the lack of grid availability, which prevents the connection of new energy community projects, especially in Western Macedonia, three MPs of the Coalition for the Radical Left (SYRIZA) submitted a question to the Ministers of Environment & Energy and Economy & Finance; they inquired regarding the measures the government intends to take to resolve this issue, as well as regarding the financial support reserved for energy community projects by citizens and SMEs via the Just Development Transition Program 2021-2027¹³. In response, the competent Deputy Minister of Environment & Energy referred to the provisions of the new law on energy communities (Law no. 5037/2023), which denotes the Ministry's political will to support the institution of energy communities. Furthermore, she referred to the progress made in the connection of energy community projects in Western Macedonia, also noting that the current available margin of 30 MW for RES plants (not only by energy communities) and CHP plants is expected to increase by 240 MW and reach 270 MW over the next 5 years. In response to the same question, The Deputy Minister of Economy & Finance, who is competent for Just Transition, referred to the first program for financing self-production projects by energy communities in transition regions. He did underline that citizens and SMEs were not included among the beneficiaries of this program; nonetheless, he stressed that *"EYDAM, taking into account the course of proposals submitted and the investments to be granted, is already considering the future issuance of a new Call with Energy*

¹³ Greek Parliament, 10.11.2023, Question by SYRIZA MPs, <https://bit.ly/3UhTUxI>

Communities as potential beneficiaries and targets that will result from the needs of territories falling under the Territorial Just Transition Plans (TJTps) with regard to meeting energy needs”, concluding that “this will contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives set by the Just Development Transition Program of the NSRF 2021-2027.”

Furthermore, a SYRIZA MP submitted as a reference the joint letter by Electra Energy and the Consumers' Association - The Quality of Life (EKPIZO) addressed to the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Waste and Water (RAEWW), with regard to the issue that energy communities and their members have been facing -at a national level, as consumers- due to the lack of implementation of the virtual net-metering model¹⁴. In response, the competent Deputy Minister of Environment & Energy cited the specific measures taken by the government in order to promote self-production, with the ultimate goal of meeting consumer energy needs and reducing electricity bills. Regarding the specific issues raised by the organizations in their letter, she replied that *“the competent services of the Ministry of Environment and Energy have taken note of these issues and are further investigating them along with the Network Operator and the RAEWW”*, and that, *“if necessary, the Ministry of Environment and Energy will intervene with a regulatory act, in a timely, direct and targeted manner.”*

Another question was also tabled by a SYRIZA MP¹⁵ regarding the lack of government support for energy communities. In particular, the need to facilitate energy communities and to give priority to their connection to the grid is highlighted. The question was answered by the competent Minister of Environment and Energy, who highlighted the government's actions to support energy communities, while acknowledging the problem of grid saturation and the need for fair distribution.

Finally, five New Left (Nea Aristera) MPs co-signed a question¹⁶ based on a letter sent to the Minister of Environment and Energy and RAEWW by 16 energy communities and institutions upon the initiative of Electra Energy and EKPIZO. The letter focused on the ambiguity created by the new law (Law no. 5037/2023) regarding the procedure to be followed for the conversion of an energy community under Law 4513/2018 into a REC or CEC, requesting the issuance of the relevant Joint Ministerial Decisions. The letter also addressed the problems deriving by the lack of virtual net-metering implementation on the part of energy suppliers for energy community members. The competent Minister responded by listing the government's actions to date to support self-production in general, the available funding sources (Recovery and Resilience Fund, "Apollon" programme), the priority given to grid connection for self-producer projects and the initiatives taken to support new forms of energy communities (RECs and CECs). She pointed out that no new decisions are required for the conversion of existing energy communities to new forms, and clarified that they are investigating the glitches identified and will intervene if appropriate.

¹⁴ Greek Parliament, 29.11.2023, Question by SYRIZA MP M. Zabararas, <https://bit.ly/48PjluT>

¹⁵ Greek Parliament, 19.02.2024, Question by SYRIZA, M.Zambaras, <https://bit.ly/3UMKIBN>

¹⁶ Greek Parliament, 15. 01.2024, Question by New Left MPs, <https://bit.ly/3HAJEsO>

