

PANORAMIC

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Greece

 LEXOLOGY



Renewable Energy

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Contents

Renewable Energy

MARKET FRAMEWORK

- Government electricity participants
- Private electricity participants
- Definition of 'renewable energy'
- Framework
- Stripping attributes
- Government incentives
- Purchasing mechanisms
- Legislative proposals
- Drivers of change
- Disputes framework

UTILITY-SCALE RENEWABLE PROJECTS

- Project types and sizes
- Development issues

HYDROPOWER

- Primary types of project

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

- Prevalence
- Types
- Regulation
- Other considerations

ENERGY STORAGE

- Framework
- Development

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

- Ownership restrictions
- Equipment restrictions

PROJECTS

- General government authorisation
- Offtake arrangements
- Procurement of offtaker agreements
- Operational authorisation
- Decommissioning

TRANSACTION STRUCTURES

Construction financing
Operational financing

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Recent developments

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MARKET FRAMEWORK

Government electricity participants

Who are the principal government participants in the electricity sector?
What roles do they perform in relation to renewable energy?

The Ministry of Environment and Energy is the government participant responsible for energy strategy and its subsequent execution. A key player in the Greek energy market is the Regulatory Authority for Waste, Energy and Water (RAEWW), which constitutes an independent administrative authority competent for the monitoring, regulation and supervision of the energy market, as well as for the issuance of certain licences. DAPEEP, a state-owned private entity, manages RES support mechanisms (through operating-aid arrangements) as well as guarantees of origin. The state indirectly participates in the Energy Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) and the Independent Power Transmission Operator and distribution operation for islands not interconnected to the mainland distribution network (IPTO).

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Private electricity participants

Who are the principal private participants in the electricity sector? What roles do they serve in relation to renewable energy?

The private sector is broad and diverse. Private participants in the electricity sector typically include independent power producers, self-consumers, RES aggregators, project developers, private suppliers, investors and creditors, including the systemic credit institutions. Their core role in renewable energy is to develop, finance, build, own and operate renewable generation assets such as wind and solar plants.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Definition of 'renewable energy'

Is there any legal definition of what constitutes "renewable energy" or "clean power" (or their equivalents) in your jurisdiction?

Renewable energy (RES) is defined as energy from non-fossil sources, including wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic), geothermal, osmotic, ambient, tidal, wave, ocean, hydropower, biomass, and gases from landfills, sewage treatment and bio-sources.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Framework

What is the legal and regulatory framework applicable to developing, financing, operating and selling power and "environmental attributes" from renewable energy projects?

RES developing is mainly regulated under Law 4685/2020 (first stage of licensing procedure) and Law 4951/2022 (second stage of licensing procedure) as well as Law 4014/2011 regarding the intermediary phase of environmental licensing. Law 4414/2016 provides for operating aid contract with DAPEEP (or HEDNO), usually via competitive auctions organised by RAEWW. The monetisation of generated electricity is regulated by Law 4425/2016, which provides for the official trading platform operated by the Hellenic Energy Exchange (EnEx). Lastly, key institutional aspects are governed by Law 4001/2011 and Law 3468/2006; the latter providing for the Guarantees of Origin (GO) system as a form of environmental attributes; nonetheless, given the liberalisation of power purchase agreements (PPAs) market, as of 2026, selling power and environmental attributes is more a matter of private will regulated by the general civil code provisions.

Greece does not have a dedicated legislative framework exclusively governing the financing of RES projects. Financing is instead governed by a combination of general corporate and capital markets law, primarily articles 59 to 74 of the Greek company law 4548/2018 and article 14 of Greek law 3156/2003 which governs bond loans. Bond loans are the predominant debt instrument in RES project finance, which allows for a common bondholders' representative to hold and enforce the security package on behalf of all lenders. This is supplemented by EU-level frameworks, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), European Investment Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development lending programmes and the EU Green Bond Standard, which shape the terms on which institutional and ESG-driven capital is deployed into the sector.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Stripping attributes

Can environmental attributes be stripped and sold separately?

The Guarantees of Origin (GO) system allows for environmental attributes to be stripped and sold separately. The GO consists of a transferable electronic document issued by DAPEEP, which certifies to final consumers the share or quantity of energy produced over a specific period from RES and HECHP (high efficiency co-generation of heat and power) stations, where each GO is equivalent to 1MWh of generated energy. The GO may be transferred only between parties registered in the DAPEEP platform or the respective platform of other EU member states.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Government incentives

Does the government offer incentives to promote the development of renewable energy projects? In addition, has the government established policies that also promote renewable energy?

Government incentives vary with the most prominent one being the feed-in tariff and feed-in premium operating contracts, authorised by the European Commission in the frame of state aid rules, between state-owned entities (such as DAPEEP) and RES producers. Other worth mentioning initiatives include the "Photovoltaics on the Roof" ministerial

programme, which subsidises households and farmers to install photovoltaic systems for self-consumption. Greece also participates in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), which constitutes an implementation of the cap-and-trade system. Greece does not offer RES-specific production or investment tax credits. Instead, renewable energy projects may benefit from broader incentives for green, energy-efficient and strategic investments. Businesses can apply enhanced tax depreciation under Article 24 of Law 4172/2013 (Income Tax Code) for energy-efficiency and water-saving assets, including photovoltaic and other RES systems used for net metering or self-production. Small and medium-sized enterprises may also claim a 100% super-deduction for eligible green economy, energy and digitalisation expenses under Article 22E, provided they do not simultaneously use Article 24 or Article 22B incentives. Additional incentives are available under the Development Law 4887/2022, including tax exemptions, grants, leasing subsidies and employment subsidies, as well as a dedicated “Green transition – Environmental upgrade” scheme is included. Large RES projects may qualify as strategic investments under Law 4864/2021, offering benefits such as a 12-year income-tax rate stabilisation, income-tax exemption and accelerated depreciation. Eligible projects include RES combined with green hydrogen, offshore wind, floating photovoltaic, RES interconnections and fully controlled RES generation, with a minimum budget of €75 million. Targeted incentives also exist, such as the super deduction under Article 22B for public charging infrastructure for zero- or low-emission vehicles, with higher deductions when powered by RES. Overall, Greece’s RES tax support is delivered through general deductions, enhanced depreciation, investment-aid tax exemptions and strategic-investment incentives, all subject to EU state aid rules.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Government incentives

Are renewable energy policies and incentives generally established at the national level, or are they established by states or other political subdivisions?

Renewable energy policies and financial incentives are primarily established at the national level, heavily guided by overarching EU directives and climate targets. While the EU sets the broad regulatory framework, individual national governments design and implement specific support mechanisms, such as feed-in tariffs, competitive auctions, and tax incentives. In contrast, regional states or political subdivisions generally lack the jurisdiction to regulate electricity pricing or alter core energy market structures; their role is typically limited to localised implementation, such as regional zoning laws and project permitting.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Purchasing mechanisms

What mechanisms are available to facilitate the purchase of renewable power by private companies?

RES purchasing mechanisms include: (a) PPAs between private companies and renewable energy producers – although the market is not regulated by sector-specific legislation, it is clear that private entities may enter into PPAs without a utility counterparty; (b) green

tariffs and guarantees of origin, the latter being established for certifying the renewable origin of energy produced from RES; (c) purchase of electricity solely or primarily from RES either by large multinational companies included in the RE100 list and operating in Greece or by entities being granted state aid for the development of green and sustainable projects; legislation strengthens the execution of green PPAs by granting priority grid access and minimising curtailment risks; (d) participation in the Energy Exchange either as a stand-alone entity or through contracts with renewable energy aggregators and demand response aggregators; and (e) distributed generation mechanisms.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Legislative proposals

Describe any notable pending or anticipated legislative proposals regarding renewable energy in your jurisdiction.

A ministerial decision is being prepared to establish a curtailment redistribution mechanism, with the goal of ensuring a fairer allocation of curtailment burdens among different generation units. A new Special Spatial Framework for Renewable Energy Sources has been submitted for public consultation, covering all key renewable energy technologies as well as energy storage systems. The said strategies are aligned with the Paris Agreement and the European Union's target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Drivers of change

What are the biggest drivers of change in the renewable energy markets in your jurisdiction?

Technological updates in the storage technologies sector have been the primary driver of change for national RES legislation. The legislative framework favours the sustainable installation of RES projects on large agricultural lands in Greek territory. In parallel, continuously evolving case law on forest protection, combined with the successive natural disasters of recent years, has provided significant impetus for the amendment of the legal framework of the renewable energy market. Likewise, this trend is further reinforced by the broader shift toward simplifying the legislative framework.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Disputes framework

Describe the legal framework applicable to disputes between renewable power market participants, related to pricing or otherwise.

Disputes between renewable power market participants related to pricing or otherwise are divided into those brought before administrative authorities and those brought before judicial authorities (courts), either directly or following an administrative appeal. RAEWW is the main dispute settlement body, before which any natural or legal persons may

file formal complaints against grid operators (HEDNO and IPTO) or other energy market operators for breach of sector-specific national or EU regulations or grid access terms. Court disputes are further subdivided into those falling under civil courts, typically commercial claims arising from energy sales, and those under administrative courts, such as disputes involving environmental and energy licensing. At the same time, the possibility of recourse to arbitration or the Energy Ombudsman is provided for.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

UTILITY-SCALE RENEWABLE PROJECTS

Project types and sizes

Describe the primary types and sizes of existing and planned utility-scale renewable energy projects in your jurisdiction.

The main types of large scale renewable energy projects include the following: (a) photovoltaic parks, reaching a maximum total installed capacity of up to 204.3MW, while a further solar park with a total capacity of up to 882.4MW is also planned; (b) wind farms reaching 167.9MW, while the installation of the first offshore wind farms is also under consideration; (c) electricity storage systems (BESS) are under development; and (d) the first pumped-storage hydropower project is also under construction, with 680MW (generation) and 730MW (pumping) capacity.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Development issues

What types of issues restrain the development of utility-scale renewable energy projects?

The main constraints in the development of renewable energy projects consist of limited grid availability (with substantial grid investments being required), as well as lengthy permitting and administrative procedures. Furthermore, the Greek framework provides for an expanded right to challenge a project's permits; the resulting risk of litigation delays or even a permit annulment by the courts creates a significant investment risk. Lastly, securing land poses major difficulties for large-scale projects that require vast areas of land with highly fragmented ownership. Locating numerous owners and negotiating agreements to secure land lawfully takes a substantial amount of time.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

HYDROPOWER

Primary types of project

Describe the primary types of hydropower projects that are prevalent.

Large hydropower projects in Greece are widespread and include dams, reservoirs and power generation stations. The most characteristic hydropower complexes in the country (on the

Achelous River, Aliakmonas River, Nestos River and Arachthos River) belong to the Public Power Corporation - which, despite its trade name, is no longer a state-owned enterprise, though the state remains a key shareholder. The first pumped-storage hydropower project is also under construction, with 680MW (generation) and 730 MW (pumping) capacity. Conversely, participation in the wholesale electricity market is more widespread.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Primary types of project

What legal considerations are relevant for hydroelectric generation in your jurisdiction?

Among the challenges of developing hydropower is the complexity of the permitting process. Given the status of water as a public good, additional permits are required, such as water use permits, making the procedure more complex compared to other renewable energy sources

Law stated - 26 June 2026

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

Prevalence

Describe the prevalence of on-site, distributed generation projects.

Distributed generation for self-consumption is an evolving segment in Greece, currently accounting for approximately 1.1GW out of the total 9GW of RES capacity connected to the national distribution network. The framework recently underwent a significant transition under Law 4951/2022, which restricted traditional net metering and established net billing as the primary self-consumption mechanism. Ultimately, consecutive regulatory updates in recent years are enriching the market framework, and further accelerated growth is anticipated as these new schemes mature.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Types

Describe the primary types of distributed generation projects that are common in your jurisdiction.

In the Greek jurisdiction, the regulatory framework defines three categories of "prosumers" (producers and consumers): those acting individually, those acting jointly and those acting through energy collective entities (citizen energy communities, renewable energy communities and energy communities). In practice, operations are primarily carried out either through individual prosumers (operating independently by installing RES stations either on rooftops or ground-mounted in fields) or through energy communities. These distributed generation projects for self-consumption are predominantly utilising small-sized solar photovoltaic installations.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Regulation

Have any legislative or regulatory efforts been undertaken to promote the development of microgrids? What are the most significant legal obstacles to the development of microgrids?

In the Greek framework, the concept of a direct line is provided for as an electricity line that connects either an isolated generation unit with an isolated customer, or an electricity producer with an electricity supply undertaking that directly supplies its own premises, subsidiaries and customers. Direct lines are not integrated into the transmission system or the distribution network. However, beyond this umbrella regulation, a systematised framework for microgrids is currently lacking.

As to the broader regulatory framework for self-consumption in Greece, such framework began in 2006 with the first definition of an "auto-producer" - a producer generating electricity via RES or HECHP primarily for own use, feeding any surplus into the grid. The framework expanded in 2013 by introducing net metering for photovoltaicss and small wind turbines, alongside exceptional energy sales for specific public entities, while a 2016 law officially defined net metering and virtual net metering, extended net metering to other RES technologies (such as biomass and biogas), and granted virtual net metering eligibility to specific legal entities and farmers. A subsequent 2018 law permitted auto-producers to integrate storage systems and established the institution of energy communities, which was further expanded by 2019 and 2021 legislation that broadened the concept of net metering and allowed local government authorities to utilise virtual net metering for specific energy needs. Ultimately, the current Law 5037/2023 rebranded auto-producers as "self-consumers", introduced distinct categories for them and established a total capacity cap for net metering and virtual net metering. Further amendments to existing legislation introduced from 2024 to 2026 have aimed to enhance self-consumption, update energy communities' framework, and expand net billing.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Other considerations

What additional legal considerations are relevant for distributed generation?

Further development of the self-consumption market requires coordinated promotion through public awareness campaigns alongside targeted commercial marketing of self-consumption products by market players. To sustain this momentum, establishing a national or potentially supranational know-how exchange network among prosumers is essential. At the same time, managing a smooth transition from net metering to net billing is critical to maintaining regulatory stability and preserving investor confidence among both existing and prospective prosumers. Looking ahead, entering the era of "smart prosuming" will necessitate technological tools to optimise the synchronisation of electricity generation and consumption based on each consumer's profile. Transforming the concept of smart cities into a widespread reality presents its own set of challenges, particularly the need to safeguard the grid from cyber threats while robustly protecting self-consumers' personal data. Finally, a significant future challenge involves leveraging blockchain technology to

facilitate peer-to-peer (P2P) energy trading, a milestone that fundamentally depends on the design and implementation of a supportive legislative and regulatory framework.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

ENERGY STORAGE

Framework

What storage technologies are used and what legal framework is generally applicable to them?

Law 4951/2022 established a coherent legal framework for licensing and promoting RES storage facilities in Greece. By amending previous legislation, it successfully integrated a structured authorisation regime tailored specifically for energy storage projects. Technically, a distinction is made between (a) stand-alone storage projects (which are licensed as such), (b) RES-plus-storage plants (which have to be licensed with a special production certificate) and (c) pumped-hydro storage projects (which are licensed under the large hydropower plants licence procedure). Energy storage has evolved past early standalone and behind-the-meter pilots. The industry is now defined by a clear shift toward utility-scale deployment, characterised by large-scale, front-of-the-meter BESS and co-located renewable-plus-storage projects.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Development

Are there any significant hurdles to the development of energy storage projects?

During the last quarter of 2025 and the first half of 2026, the legislative framework for energy storage projects has been substantially clarified, following the issuance of critical secondary legislation governing the access of storage plants to the wholesale energy market. However, rather than eliminating all development risks, this integration means that any remaining hurdles for energy storage projects now heavily overlap with the exact structural risks facing utility-scale RES projects.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Ownership restrictions

May foreign investors invest in renewable energy projects? Are there restrictions on foreign ownership relevant to renewable energy projects?

Foreign investors may invest in RES projects. The main restrictions are provided by law 5202/2025, according to which foreign direct investments made by non-EU investors are subject to government review before their completion. In practice, to date, all such investments have been approved; nevertheless, the FDI framework importantly delays the

actual deployment of RES projects. Furthermore, any transaction that gives people or companies from outside the European Union or the European Free Trade Association any property or contractual rights over real estate (eg, for the deployment of RES plants) in border areas is prohibited.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Equipment restrictions

What restrictions are in place with respect to the import of foreign manufactured equipment?

Greece has no national import restrictions or special taxes on foreign-made renewable energy equipment. As an EU member, it applies EU customs rules (TARIC) for imports from non-EU countries, while intra-EU trade is duty-free. Imports into Greece are subject to 24% VAT, with no RES-specific reduced rate. Additional costs may arise from EU trade-defence duties (where applicable) and, from 2026, CBAM obligations for covered carbon-intensive components (eg, steel, aluminium). Greece does not maintain a separate national tariff regime specifically restricting the import of foreign-manufactured renewable energy equipment. Beyond these requirements, the key limitations relate to the potential impact of EU sanctions on the importation of foreign-manufactured goods.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

PROJECTS

General government authorisation

What government authorisations must investors or owners obtain prior to constructing or directly or indirectly transferring or acquiring a renewable energy project?

Apart from the permits required by RES legislation in force regarding the production of energy from RES projects, their installation, and operation, as well as the requirements set forth in environmental legislation (see below under “Operational authorisation”), the construction of RES projects itself requires the prior issuance of either a building permit or a small-scale construction permit, depending on the size of the project to be constructed. Prior to the issuance of the operation permit, the authorities verify that the project has been constructed in accordance with the installation permit, building permit, or small-scale work approval, as well as in compliance with the provisions of the grid connection agreement. As a general rule, neither the transfer of shares in a special purpose vehicle company engaged in RES power generation (share deal), nor the transfer of the photovoltaic project itself (asset deal), requires prior regulatory approval except where the transaction triggers merger control or foreign direct investment screening regimes. The respective procedures differ from each other; with a share deal being administratively more streamlined, as it typically requires a mere notification of the transaction to the competent licensing authorities.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Offtake arrangements

What type of offtake arrangements are available and typically used for utility-scale renewables projects?

Offtake arrangements for utility-scale renewable projects vary as the offtaker may be either DAPEEP, a state-owned enterprise, or private parties including large companies and electricity suppliers. DAPEEP may enter into FIP (feed-in-premium) power purchase agreements (PPAs); the financial credibility of DAPEEP is assured through legislative measures providing for specialised accounts (such as the Special RES Account/ELAPE). By way of exception, DAPEEP or, in the case of non-interconnected islands, HEDNO, may enter into feed-in tariff (FIT) agreements. On the other hand, PPAs entered into between private parties typically require the issuance of a letter of guarantee or other credit-support instruments, despite the lack of respective legislative provision. Finally, electricity may be sold through the Hellenic Energy Exchange market as well, where minimum capital requirements are in place.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Procurement of offtaker agreements

How are long-term power purchase agreements procured by the offtakers in your jurisdiction? Are they the subject of feed-in tariffs, the subject of multi-project competitive tenders, or are they typically developed through the submission of unsolicited tenders?

While state-backed FIP contracts have historically set the norm, the private PPA market has recently gained significant momentum driven by targeted regulatory incentives for producers, and continues to evolve.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Operational authorisation

What government authorisations are required to operate a renewable energy project and sell electricity from renewable energy projects?

As a general rule, the licensing process for RES projects is differentiated based on the RES station's capacity, typically distinguishing between projects above (large-scale RES projects) or below or equal to 1MW (small-scale RES projects or exempted RES projects). Exceptions apply to wind power projects, where the threshold is set above or below 60kW, as well as to certain other special RES categories. With regard to large-scale RES, the licensing process consists of five distinct stages: (a) the producer's certificate (or, for designated categories, a producer's certificate for special projects); (b) the environmental terms approval; (c) the issuance of the final grid connection offer and the execution of the grid connection agreement; (d) the installation permit; and (e) the operation permit. For exempted small-scale RES projects, the licensing process comprises four key stages: (a) obtaining the registration certificate for the designated area in the RAEWW Geo-Information Online Platform; (b) securing the exemption certificate from the environmental permitting

process or, where applicable (indicatively in Natura 2000 areas), the required environmental permit; (c) the issuance of the grid connection offer followed by execution of the grid connection agreement; and (d) submission of the electrification request. Furthermore, specific authorisation regimes apply to certain RES technologies and categories (such as offshore wind, geothermal installations, large-scale hydropower projects, facilities installed by public or private educational or research institutions), while additional authorisations may be required depending mostly on the project's location (eg, specific geological soil characteristics, proximity to archaeological sites, etc).

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Decommissioning

Are there legal requirements for the decommissioning of renewable energy projects? Must these requirements be funded by a sinking fund or through other credit enhancements during the operational phase of a renewable energy project?

As a general rule, specific licensing terms – primarily embedded within the project's environmental terms approval – explicitly govern site restoration and environmental reinstatement following the decommissioning and permanent cessation of the operation of a RES project. Beyond regulatory requirements, site restoration to its prior state is a standard contractual covenant stipulated within the respective land agreements. Lastly, a series of compliance obligations regarding the handling, removal and lawful disposal of equipment derive from applicable waste management legislation.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

TRANSACTION STRUCTURES

Construction financing

What are the primary structures for financing the construction of renewable energy projects in your jurisdiction?

The predominant structure for the financing of the construction of RES projects would be through the establishment of a special purpose vehicle (SPV). More particularly, the project is held by an SPV (typically a *société anonyme* under Law 4548/2018) which ringfences project assets and limits lender recourse to project cash flows and assets. When debt financing is used within this structure, the instrument of choice is governed primarily by articles 59-74 of the Greek company law 4548/2018 and article 14 of Greek law 3156/2003, which provides for a common bondholders' representative empowered to hold and enforce the entire security package on behalf of all lenders simultaneously, a critical structural feature under Greek law. The security package customarily includes: (i) a pledge over the shares of the SPV (and relevant OpCos, if applicable); (ii) an assignment of the SPV's receivables under its FIP contract with DAPEEP (or, for PPA-backed projects, under the relevant offtake agreement); (iii) a pledge over all bank accounts of the SPV, including any debt service reserve account; (iv) assignments of the engineering, procurement and construction contract, insurance policies, grid connection agreement and other material project contracts. Debt is typically

drawn in tranches during construction, usually against certified construction milestones and independent engineer sign-off.

Alternatively, in the case of larger energy groups, RES construction may be financed directly from the sponsor's balance sheet, relying on the sponsor's overall creditworthiness rather than the project's standalone cash flows. This is typically supported by revolving credit facilities, syndicated loans, or corporate-level bond issuances, with a parent guarantee or letter of support extended to the SPV.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Operational financing

What are the primary structures for financing operating renewable energy projects in your jurisdiction?

Once a project reaches its commercial operation date and establishes an operational track record, sponsors typically access refinancing on materially improved terms (eg, lower margins, higher leverage and longer tenors), reflecting the reduced risk profile post-construction. Bond loans articles 59-74 of the Greek company law 4548/2018 and article 14 of Greek law 3156/2003 remain the instrument of choice for this purpose. Portfolio refinancing (ie, aggregating multiple operational projects into a single bond issuance) is increasingly used by larger developers to achieve scale efficiencies and optimise financing costs. Lenders require the assignment of the producer's rights and receivables under the FIP contract as a primary element of their security package.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Recent developments

Describe any market trends with respect to development, financing or operation in the renewables sector or other pertinent matters.

The Greek energy market is undergoing a major structural transformation focused on maximizing RES utilization while maintaining grid stability. To combat growing grid congestion and prevent the curtailment of clean energy, Greece is heavily promoting storage projects to absorb midday production spikes. On the wholesale front, market flexibility has been significantly enhanced by transitioning to a 15-minute trading interval within the intra-day market. This upgrade allows traders to buy and sell electricity in 15-minute blocks instead of hourly ones, making it far easier to balance the rapid, unpredictable fluctuations of wind and solar power. Furthermore, the country's unique, mountainous terrain and high solar irradiation have accelerated the promotion of agrivoltaics - the dual use of land for both agriculture and solar energy production - allowing Greece to scale its solar capacity without compromising scarce, high-value arable land. Finally, a cohesive and legally secure ecosystem for the future adoption of clean gases has been firmly established under the dedicated hydrogen framework of Law 5215/2025.

Law stated - 26 June 2026

Recent developments

Describe any notable pending or anticipated legislative proposals.

Driven by the transposition of the EU's RED III directive, regulatory frameworks are rapidly evolving to balance technological advancement with land-use management. In Greece, this shift has triggered a strict overhaul of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) siting legislation, with the administration imposing tighter spatial restrictions on wind farm developments to ensure more controlled and sustainable territorial integration.

Law stated - 26 June 2026