



EnerCmed: Regulatory Framework for Energy Communities in Greece

Normative Framework

Law No. 4513/2018 - The first stone about RECs in Greece
Law No. 5037/2023 - Alignment of Greece with EU Directives



Type of Energy Communities

Renewable Energy Communities

Eligibility: Natural persons, local and regional authorities, associations of LA and RA and enterprises if are fully owned by LA and RA, SMEs, agricultural cooperatives, civil cooperatives, No-profit entities

Minimum Members: 30 (standard), 20 (small islands), 15 (if SMEs are involved)

Locality Requirements: at least 51% of members must reside near the project

Citizens Energy Communities

Eligibility: Natural persons, local and regional authorities, associations of LA and RA and enterprises if are fully owned by LA and RA

Minimum Members: 30 (standard), 20 (small islands), 15 (if private/public entities are members)

Locality Requirements: at least 51% of members must reside near the project

Energy Communities (Law 4513/2018)

Eligibility: Natural persons, local and regional authorities, associations of LA and RA and enterprises if are fully owned by LA and RA, SMEs (under conditions)

Minimum Members: 5 (standard), 3 (for LA participation), 2 (small islands)

Locality Requirements: 51% of members must have local ties (property, ownership, residency)



Highlights for Western Greece and Patras

Western Greece:

- Seven Renewable Energy Communities formed through partnerships with municipalities, reclamation organizations, and water companies.
- Largest European virtual energy offset project (118 MW photovoltaic park in Messolonghi)

Patras:

- Operates under national legislation without additional local rules
- Focus on solar energy projects

Key Normative Provisions

Virtual Net Metering

- Offsetting energy consumption with renewable production
- Applicable to RECs, CECs and ECs under Law 4513/2018

Profit Allocation Rules

- RECs and CECs are Non-Profit and surpluses cannot be distributed but may fund local projects
- ECs can be "For-Profit" and 10% must be allocated to reserves, remaining surplus distributable if law-conditions are met



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