

PV Policy Group

Position Paper for the Improvement of the Regulatory Frameworks, Support Schemes and Monitoring Systems for Photovoltaics in Greece

 **National Position Paper – Greece**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the EC co-funded project PV POLICY GROUP, eight energy agencies, EPIA and WIP have partnered to define common action for the improvement and alignment of national policies for PV. Within this project, National Core Groups were formed by the respective energy agencies, CRES for Greece, and key actors in the PV market, and developed National Position Papers (NPP). This NPP highlights strengths and weaknesses of Greek PV policy, lessons that can be learned from European success stories and recommends a strategy for the sustainable market development of PVs.

The Greek policy shortcomings include the complicated regulatory framework and requirements for grid-connection even for small-scale systems, and the lack of dedicated promotion of roof-top systems in private households. Potential for improvement exists based on better practices in other European countries, primarily Germany, Spain and Austria.

Recommendations to national policy makers for the improvement of national regulatory framework, support schemes and monitoring systems are presented in this paper. These propositions are required for the promotion of PV applications and maximisation of their financial profit and social benefits. They must be treated as a whole, as selective implementation will not solve the problem of the PV market. The key proposed measures are summarized below.

Strategy and targets

In the recently announced programme for PV applications in the mainland and in the islands not connected to the mainland grid, specific targets of 80 MWp and 120 MWp respectively until 2010 are required. The programme must support small systems. To avoid large systems blocking the others, system-size dependent upper limits as percentages of the installed capacity target are suggested.

Removal of administrative barriers

The Energy Production Licence should be discontinued for RES plants of less than 50 MW capacity in the mainland grid and less than 10 MW in the island grid. Licenses for the installation and operation of PV systems and from the Town Planning Authority in all these cases should also be abolished with a few exceptions. Installation license must be discontinued for stand-alone PV systems. Licensing concerning forestry usage and adjacency with monuments should be required from a local Prefecture for systems over 500 kW and below 5 MW, or from a District Authority for the ones over 5 MW.

Simplification of procedures for grid connection

The enactment of the DSO responsible for arranging grid access and connection issues, and the issuing of the relevant grid codes are first priority matters. Grid connection of PV systems installed in the household sector should be straightforward after approval of an application duly submitted in a standard form by the owner. This application must be accompanied by a certification for the technical characteristics of the inverter from a licensed electrician who will perform the installation.

Building integration

In the framework of the Building Directive 2002/91/EC, integration of PV systems on buildings to cover part of their needs in electricity should be incorporated in the designs for all new buildings and in renovations of existing buildings. This must be introduced as an obligatory request in the national building construction regulation. PV modules must be considered as a building component, as for example are windows, with everything this entails, including standardisation.

Modifications of the feed-in tariff policy for PV

No distinction between “self-producers” and “independent power producers” should be put in place, i.e. the proposed tariffs should be valid for the total energy production at the output of the inverter. In addition, it is suggested that for utility customers in low-voltage connection, i.e. for households, the produced energy is deducted from the consumption figure (net metering). Contracts with the utility should be increased from 10 years today to 20 years with a constant tariff throughout the years of a contract. Applications can be served in a first-come first-serve basis with applications submitted after the limit is reached serving as reserves and replacing those that fail to proceed to implementation within a reasonable amount of time.

Public subsidies and financial incentives

VAT of engineering study, PV plant components, installation labour should be decreased from 19% today to 9%. Tax incentives must be established for the income from electricity fed into the grid, at least for the residential customers. It is suggested that for any property with PV systems over 2 kWp, its objective value regarding real estate tax is reduced by 4%. Soft loans must be provisioned for off-grid PV systems that are far away from the grid. Specifically, for installations with capacity up to 5 kWp, a zero interest loan up to 30,000 € must be granted for a 5-8 year term.

Public support for R&D, technology transfer, product development and education

The research activities and the demonstration and pilot projects, involving advanced and prototype PV systems and the optimal aesthetical integration of PV in the environment must be part of a national research programme for PV. Technical guides should be composed for the connection of PV systems to the grid and international standards should be applied, in cooperation with the industry, PPC etc. Educational activities and campaigns should be planned in high schools, technical schools and universities, along with training and certification of electricians as installers and composition of syllabus and guides that should include other RES too.

Monitoring systems

According to the new law, systematic registration of all RES installations will be officially kept by MoD which should provide an annual report and make the data publicly available on MoD's website. For operational systems, data processing, analysis and statistics should additionally be undertaken implemented by adding a data logger or an electronic energy meter with data logging capabilities to each PV system. PV policy performance is required and could be performed by MoD. A cross checking mechanism is recommended involving checking of data between the monitoring system and the existing data, for example from the DSO.

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I. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THIS POSITION PAPER

In the EC co-funded project PV POLICY GROUP [1], eight energy agencies, EPIA and WIP have partnered to define common action for the improvement and alignment of national policies for PV. Within this project National Core Groups were formed by the respective energy agencies, CRES for Greece, and key actors in the PV market. One of the deliverables of this project is this National Position Paper (NPP) for Greece and was developed by the members of the Greek National Core Group involved in the national roundtable discussions that were held according to the project plan. The NPP is based on the results of the Best Practice Report, also deliverable of the project (http://www.pvpolicy.org/doc_overview.asp), and the roundtable discussions of the National Core Groups.

Against the background of the Best Practice Report, the NPP highlights strengths and weaknesses of national PV policy, lessons that can be learned from European success stories and how this experience can be used to improve the situation in Greece. Another objective of this paper is to recommend a particular strategy with vision, targets and measures for the sustainable market development of PVs in the country, both in the islands and the mainland.

These suggestions aim to be the basic building block in a new policy framework for the systematic exploitation of solar energy in Greece on a long-term basis. The objectives of the measures that must be simple and transparent are:

- To remove the barriers which have been imposed, either because of lack of knowledge of the PV technology and its advances or because of a tendency for purposeless bureaucratic procedures, so that harmonisation with EU member states is achieved.
- Opening of the market and enhancement of business activities with investments following the rules of competition. These will have important social and financial benefits. Greece has one of the highest values of solar radiation in the EU and PV technology can contribute in the security of energy supply, employment, protection of the environment, achievement of national environmental and energy targets with which Greece has to comply, tourism, and rational use of energy in the commercial and residential sector.

The NPP is addressed mainly to the Greek government and policy makers. Specifically to the Ministry of Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Environment and Public Works, and the Regulatory Authority for Energy. The target group of the NPP also includes the utility Public Power Corporation and the Hellenic Transmission System Operator.

This paper is structured as follows. Section II spots the major deficits, shortcomings and particularities in the PV policy of Greece and identifies potential for improvement based on the better practice in other

European countries. In section III recommendations are presented for the improvement of national regulatory frameworks, support schemes and monitoring systems. The proposed measures are grouped in thematic areas, for example the removal of administrative barriers and the simplification of procedures for grid connection.

The dissemination actions for this paper will be:

- Communication of the NPP to relevant key actors and target group representatives by personal mailing and/or presentation at meetings. Key actors include commerce and industry chambers as for example the Hellenic-German Commerce and Industry Chamber, the Technical Chamber of Greece, Greenpeace Greece, academia, PV industry and market actors, electricity associations, and the Hellenic Association of PV Companies (HELAPCO).
- Composition and placement of five related press articles in national PV, RES and political media such as the weekly periodical of Technical Chamber of Greece, the monthly periodical of the Hellenic Association of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the periodical "World of Energy" of IENE and the periodical "Electrician".
- Two presentations of the paper on national key events.

1.

II. NATIONAL PV POLICY FRAMEWORKS: KEY CONCLUSIONS FOR GREECE FROM BEST PRACTICE REPORT AND WORKING GROUPS MEETINGS

1. On a national perspective: Identification of particularities, barriers and shortcomings of the National PV policy

The general assessment of the situation in Greece is:

- Market development: satisfactory off-grid development, but little activities in the on-grid segment
- Industry development: fair representation relatively to the small national market
- Cost reduction: following trends in EU
- PV acceptance: very high public acceptance

The strengths of the national PV policy framework are the generous feed-in tariffs, the recently established national programme that will last until 2020, the monitoring scheme and the obligation of the utility to connect renewable energy systems to the grid. The weaknesses are:

- The lack of dedicated promotion of roof-top systems in private households where hidden demand is highest
- The partly purposeless licensing processes even for small-scale applications
- The complicated requirements for grid-connection for small-scale systems that put off potential investors

The very effective regulatory framework, promotion schemes and pilot programmes in the solar thermal sector, creating a leading market and industry in Europe can be seen as a reference for PV. The new law for RES [3] was approved by the Hellenic Parliament in June 2006. This law will raise some of the barriers set by the current PV policy framework and open the market for grid-connected PV applications.

PV systems are cost-competitive on islands today. But the assessment of the real (macro-economic) value of PVs should not be done against the production cost of the utility at the power plant for the mainland and against the domestic low voltage tariff for the islands. When calculating the economic cost of a policy instrument (e.g. feed-in tariff), the benefits from PVs should be considered:

- PV contribution in peak demand hours when cost is high. In Greece, 600 MW capacity is needed for only 40 hours per year.
- PV ancillary services, e.g. reactive power for voltage control.
- Environmental benefits and avoidance of CO₂ sequestration costs among others. PVs replace diesel generators that are usually over-dimensioned.
- Production of power near the load in the case of systems in the residential sector, and thus, avoidance of power transmission and distribution costs and of losses. These additional costs are 50% of production cost in the mainland and much higher-even 100%-in the islands.

2. On a comparative European perspective: Identification of potential for improvement based on the better practice in other European countries

Areas for potential improvement can be identified by comparison with other European countries. A soft loan scheme alongside with a carefully designed feed-in tariff law with a guarantee period of 20 years has brought Germany's PV market in the first place in Europe. This is due to the fact that these policy instruments provide a decisive leverage for an investor and guarantee a reasonable pay-back time of 8-12 years with ROI 7-8% for an investment in a PV system and a long-term security. Germany has also managed to develop a leading PV industry in Europe because of the strong home market and the long-term perspectives that the policy framework provides as there is no cap on the installed PV capacity to avoid market growth coming to a sudden rest ("stop & go effect"). The feed-in tariff decrease rate provisioned by the German law reflects cost reductions and drives price reductions. The cost of the feed-in tariff law is passed to the consumers. Administrative processes are simple and fast; for example, small installations require 4 permissions from 2 authorities which can be obtained within 2 months. The soft loan programme "100.000 Rooftops" was efficiently implemented by banks with minimal involvement of the government that only transferred the appropriate funds to them. Monitoring of the programme was performed by the federal bank. The broad public acceptance of photovoltaics in Germany, initiated by the demonstration programme "1.000 Rooftops" in the early '90s, regional and school programmes and awareness campaigns for clean and environmental friendly power production, and further enhanced by the profitability of the systems, encouraged the government to further support this technology.

Spain can be considered a European benchmark for a consistent PV strategy, oriented at clear political targets. An official target of the Spanish government was already stated in the national Renewable Energy Promotion Plan from 1999 that envisaged an installed PV capacity of 144 MWp until 2010 with 135 MWp grid-connected. The Renewable Energy Plan in 2005 lifted this threshold to 400 MWp. The entire Spanish policy framework is aligned to the achievement of these targets and has been amended various times since the actual market development was lagging behind. The framework combines a feed-in tariff law, a national subsidy scheme and specific administrative regulations regarding authorisation procedures, grid access and registration of plants. Spain is the only country with a combined grant and soft loan via a public bank programme. A PV investor can apply for a maximum of 7.000 €/kWp – which is the biggest amount to be obtained in Europe. Another advantage of the Spanish scheme is its countrywide uniformity. Market monitoring is performed by IDEA, the energy agency, together with regional level authorities responsible for renewable energy. They have developed a computer database to provide, to

national, regional and local authorities, real-time uniform information on renewable energy investment projects.

Austria has established an effective monitoring system for PV projects supported under its feed-in law. The regulatory authority E-Control collects data through three channels and publishes an annual report. All plants that receive the feed-in tariffs need to be registered and the installed capacity, the fed-in electricity and the tariffs paid are incorporated into a central database at E-Control.

In Japan the subsidy programmes and fiscal incentives have resulted in the highest numbers of PV installations worldwide. PV is highly accepted by the public and seen as an innovative 'high tech' product. In most cases it is already implemented into the houses when the owner buys the house. It is a 'prestige' product whereas in Europe it is mainly a question of return of investment.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL PV POLICY FRAMEWORKS UNTIL 2008: RECOMMENDATIONS TO NATIONAL POLICY MAKERS

The propositions that follow are required for the promotion of PV applications and maximisation of their financial profit and social benefits. They must be treated as a whole, as selective implementation will not solve the problem of the PV market. Most of the recommendations are based on the proposal published by the Institute of Energy for South-Eastern Europe (IENE) [2].

1. Improvement of national regulatory framework: concrete recommendations

The proposed measures, grouped in thematic areas, are presented below.

1.1. Strategy and targets

The recently announced programme [3] for PV applications in the mainland and in the islands not connected to the mainland grid must support small systems. A list of short and medium term quantitative targets for PV technology evolution and applications in Greece are summarised in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Recommended national targets for PV applications

Targets for 2010 and 2020	Islands	Mainland Grid
<u>2010</u>		
Installed Capacity	120MWp	80MWp
Electricity Production	180GWh	115GWh
Penetration from PV	3%	0.2%
Price Reduction	40-50%	40-50%
<u>2020</u>		
Penetration from PV	15%	3% – 5%
Price Reduction	>50%	>50%

The absence of a limit for the installed capacity until 2010 would have various negative side effects, including price increase of systems, due to the extremely high demand after the approval of the new law for RES that provisions a very attractive tariff. To avoid large systems blocking the others, system-size dependent upper limits as percentages of the installed capacity target are suggested. Specifically, in the islands the distribution should be: 12 MWp (10%) for large systems above 1 MWp and below 5 MWp, 18 MWp (15%) for systems in the range of 0.1-1 MWp and the rest 90 MWp (75%) for systems up to 100 kWp. In the mainland, 15 MWp (~20%) for systems in the range of 0.1-1 MWp and the rest 65 MWp (~80%) for systems up to 100 kWp.

PV market development after the first 2-3 years of the programmes, due to the learning-curve effects, is expected to lead to a price reduction of the applications of about 30%. For 2010, because of the technology advances, PV market and industry growth a further 10-20% price reduction is foreseen which will be reflected to the Greek market as it will be mature by then, adding up to a total 40-50% price reduction.

This leads automatically to a reduction of the cost of the produced PV energy.

The mature market in 2010 will result to a further price reduction. These conditions justify the optimistic forecast regarding PV penetration in 2020. PV systems should be considered as integrated power supply elements, to assist the grid with high penetration levels reaching 15% in islands within 2020. In view of the upcoming new electricity grids and the role of Distributed Generation and Distributed Energy Resources topologies, such an integration approach would contribute significantly to the quality and the security of energy supply as well as, the improvement of voltage regulation, grid stability and grid security.

Involvement of the public sector, extended public sector and local authorities in successful and special PV applications is advisable in order to encourage the private sector.

1.2. Removal of administrative barriers

- The Energy Production Licence, now issued by MoD after the recommendation of RAE, should be discontinued for RES plants of less than 50 MW capacity in the mainland grid and less than 10 MW in the island grid, provided that a study for the integration is submitted and approved by the DSO in the latter case.
- Inclusion of PV systems in the existing legislation for solar thermal applications, solar heaters and active solar thermal systems. This concerns all installations inside settlements and in the built-up area, and, for applications outside settlements, it concerns building-integrated installations and "open-land" plants up to 500 kW in privately owned or rented fields. Licenses for the installation and operation of PV systems and from the Town Planning Authority in all these cases should be discontinued. The only exception should be PV installations in traditional settlements, preservable buildings and protected areas/villages, where technical guidelines for their optimal aesthetical integration should be followed.
- Installation license should be discontinued for stand-alone PV systems or hybrid systems with wind turbine generators of the same order of power as the PV system, that are far away from the grid and that service houses, telecommunications, tourism, cottages and agricultural, cattle-breeding, cultural, emergency or other applications.
- Licensing should be required from a local Prefecture for systems over 500 kW and below 5 MW or from a District Authority for the ones over 5 MW. This license concerns only matters related to forestry usage or adjacency with archaeological sites or other monuments.

1.3. Simplification of procedures for grid connection

- The enactment of the Distribution System Operator (DSO) and the issuing of the relevant grid codes are considered as first priority matters. The DSO will be an authority independent from the Public Power Corporation (PPC) and will be responsible for arranging grid access and connection issues. Until then, PPC will be connecting PV systems to the grid, installing the energy meters and regularly recording the readings from the meters. RAE could also monitor access and connection to the grid and intervene to the DSO regarding the access code.
- Grid connection of PV systems installed in the household sector should be straightforward after approval of an application duly submitted in a standard form by the owner. This application must be accompanied by a certification from a licensed electrician for the technical characteristics, e.g. power, of the inverter. The inverter must be certified by international organisations for its conformance to international standards for isolation/connection from the grid and must provide the protection required by the current national electrical installation and protection standards.
- For rational use of PV energy reasons, a recommendation should be made to the applicant to install and use a solar heater, unless hot water is provided by a CHP unit or a system that utilises rejected heat or a biomass unit.
- The installation of a PV system should be performed by a licensed electrician who has undergone appropriate training and certification.

1.4. Building integration

Building Directive 2002/91/EC is asking Member States to ensure for new buildings with a total useful area over 1000 m² that technical, environmental and economic feasibility of decentralised energy supply based on renewable energy is considered and taken into account before construction starts. Furthermore, integration of PV systems on buildings to cover part of their needs in electricity should be incorporated in the designs for all new buildings and in renovations of existing buildings. This must be introduced as an obligatory request in the national building construction regulation.

PV modules must be considered as a building component, as for example are windows, with everything this entails, including standardisation.

2. Improvement of national support schemes: concrete recommendations

The proposed measures, grouped in thematic areas, are presented below.

2.1. Modifications of the feed-in tariff policy for PVs

No distinction between “self-producers” and “independent power producers” should be put in place, i.e. the proposed tariffs should be valid for the total energy production at the output of the inverter. Every customer connected to the grid is entitled to install a single PV system or dispersed systems but which will be added up in the calculation of the total installed PV plant capacity. For dispersed PV systems of big customers that are connected to the low-voltage grid and that their total capacity is greater than 100 kWp, then the tariff for capacity lower than 100 kWp is applied.

In addition, it is suggested that for utility customers in low-voltage connection, i.e. for households, the produced energy is deducted from the consumption figure (net metering). This can for example be implemented in the monthly electricity bill. In case PV production is greater than consumption, the surplus is distributed to other months within the same calendar year.

Contracts with the utility should be increased from 10 years today to 20 years. Any prediction of module and system prices for the next three years is premature; therefore the tariff should remain constant throughout the years of a contract. The tariffs for new contracts may be revised after 2010, taking into account the current market conditions and the advances in PV technology.

As mentioned before, a cap of 120 MWp in the islands and 80 MWp in the mainland must be imposed in the feed-in tariff scheme until 2010. As explained above, this is a short-term measure to initiate market development in a smooth fashion. But in the long term, after 2010, when the market will have developed, the cap must be lifted.

Applications can be served in a first-come first-serve basis with applications submitted after the limit is reached serving as reserves and replacing those that fail to proceed to implementation within a reasonable amount of time. The first-come first-serve scheme could be combined with “maturity” grading (i.e. whether some of the permissions/approvals required and/or technical data are submitted together with the application) for large systems over 500 kWp.

2.2. Public subsidies and financial incentives for setting up production capacities and demonstration projects

- VAT of engineering study, PV plant components, installation labour should be decreased from 19% today to 9%. This is in accordance to the important incentives that have been given for natural gas. It is certain that PV applications will result in a much greater public income than what will be lost due to the VAT reduction.

- Tax incentives should be established for the income from electricity fed into the grid, at least for the residential customers. The plant owner should be given the choice of tax deduction or investment amortisation with income-expenses declaration in their tax return for an eight-year period.
- It is suggested that for any property, e.g. building or field, with PV systems over 2 kWp, its objective value regarding real estate tax is reduced by 4%.
- Soft loans must be provisioned for off-grid PV systems and hybrid systems with wind turbine generators of the same order of power as the PV system that are far away from the grid. Specifically, for installations with capacity up to 5 kWp, a zero interest loan up to 30,000 € must be granted for a 5-8 year term, as well as insurance of the installation. In this soft loan programme, the government should provide funds for the interest and the banks should handle the administrative implementation that is initiated with the submission of the purchase invoice of the system.

2.3. Public support for R&D, technology transfer, product development and education

Support of applied research is required for the development of successful PV applications technically, financially and aesthetically. The development of PV systems and components leads to successful applications, and development of the market and the industry.

The integration of PV in buildings and, in general, their incorporation in urban or rural environment requires the participation and contribution of architects to reach successful solutions. Greece offers many challenges for such applications, both in the mainland and in the islands.

Elaboration of technical guides and application of standards, having in mind both the grids in the islands and the mainland grid, is of high priority for efficient and safe PV applications. The PV technology is mature enough and related issues have been investigated in a great extent so that a framework of technical guides taking into account international standards is possible. Cooperation with the industry, PPC etc in this case is necessary.

Training of technicians, especially of electricians as installers, is required for the application of the relative standards for technically sound, efficient and safe PV installations.

For the achievement of the objectives mentioned above, measures should be taken to involve actions in the following areas:

- Development of components of PV systems.
- Development of demonstration and pilot projects for the application of advanced and prototype PV systems.
- Demonstration projects involving the integration of PV in buildings, communal space and, in general,

in the environment, emphasising in the research of optimal solutions for traditional settlements, preservable buildings and protected areas/villages.

- Composition of technical guides for the connection of PV systems to the grid and application of international standards, in cooperation with the industry, PPC etc.
- Educational activities and campaigns in technical schools and universities, training and certification of electricians as installers, composition of syllabus and guides that should include other RES too.

The research activities and the demonstration and pilot projects should be part of a national programme for PV. This must be supported by the government and should be a competitive research programme similar to the EU research programmes. Its target should be the collaboration of Greek industry and manufacturers with research institutes in PV technology, as well as the development of international collaboration with EU RTD programmes or bilateral cooperation. Initially a special programme for collection of data, processing and analysis regarding RTD activities must be planned, which will contribute in the further improvement of RTD programmes.

The support of research, pilot and demonstration projects in Greece will lead to the promotion of the state of the art in PV technology with positive impression to the general public. From the prospect of business activities, the necessary conditions are created for such actions in Greece as well as in the greater south-eastern Europe for the coverage of electrification needs.

Among other educational activities, there should be included a special programme for educational PV systems in high schools and for training of high school professors. These can have great impact on the general public. The systematic training of the electrician installers should lead to issuing of a certificate by an accredited body, for example CRES.

3. Improvement of national monitoring systems: concrete recommendations

According to the new law [3], market monitoring will be performed by MoD. It is suggested that a unique ID code is assigned to each PV system. An annual report regarding the national plant register must be provided and the data should be publicly available on MoD's website.

For operational systems, data processing, analysis and statistics should additionally be undertaken in order to assess the performance of systems. This can be implemented by adding a data logger or an electronic energy meter with data logging capabilities to each PV system. The cost of this equipment is low. Communication can be done in a wireline or wireless fashion and PV system data could also be accessed by the installer for control, adjustment and

improvement of its performance, and by the owner for notification and supervision.

For the feed-in tariff scheme and the national PV Programme an efficient assessment process with specific indicators is also required, to be done in intermediate stages. In this way, better usage of national resources will be guaranteed and the necessary amendments will be carried out reaching the Programme's targets in an optimum way. The real value of PV should be used in this assessment. PV policy performance monitoring could also be performed by MoD.

In general, a cross checking mechanism is recommended. This involves checking of data between the monitoring system and the existing data, for example from the DSO.

REFERENCES

[1] EC co-funded project "*PV Policy Group*", Contract No EIE/04/058/S07.3856, www.pvpolicy.org.

[2] IENE report "*Propositions for the Development of Solar Applications in Greece*", December 2004.

[3] "*Production of Electricity from RES, High Efficiency Cogeneration of Heat and Power and Other Devices*", Law 3468, Official Gazette of the Hellenic Republic, Vol. 1, Issue 129, 27 June 2006, pp. 1405-1426.

ABBREVIATIONS

CHP: Cogeneration of Heat & Power

CRES: Centre for Renewable Energy Sources

DER: Distributed Energy Resources

DG: Distributed Generation

DSO: Distribution System Operator

HELAPCO: Hellenic Association of PV Companies

IENE: Institute of Energy for South-Eastern Europe

MoD: Ministry of Development

MoF: Ministry of Economy and Finance

NAP: National Action Plan

NPP: National Position Paper

PPC: Public Power Corporation

PV: Photovoltaic

RAE: Regulatory Authority for Energy

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

ROI: Return on Investment

VAT: Value-Added Tax

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