



Developments in the renewables market are constant

The first common tender for wind energy and photovoltaics in Greece is expected with great interest by the market, while the regulatory authority, RAE, concludes its preparations and final touches before announcing the schedule.

At the center of attention lies the level of competition, as well as the prices during the tender, in order to ascertain the country's progress towards the ever greater installation of "green" energy plants and achieving its energy and climate goals. The authorities' expectation is that there will be intense participation given the fact that last year RAE received applications for 8 GW of renewables.

We should keep in mind, though, that in order for the process to be successful, it takes something more, such as the adequate staffing of RAE to be able to deal with its difficult task, as well as the simplification of the licensing process to reduce the time until the realization of new investments. When it comes to the wider renewables market, many more steps are required, such as the conclusion of the framework concerning small wind turbines and net metering, the modernization of land use planning in order to install more renewables on land and the sea, better funding opportunities, development of the power grid and much more.

Also, our country needs to pay attention to new alternative technologies developed abroad and not stay behind, such as energy storage, blockchain, renewable gas and many more things that are not far away, but can soon contribute to the better function of the energy system, the reduction of cost for consumers and of course, the decarbonizing of the sector as a whole.

Greek regulator published its opinion on prices for future renewables tenders

The Greek regulator, RAE, published its opinion on the new starting prices for photovoltaics, wind farms and energy communities for the renewables auctions to take place in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

According to RAE, the following two segments are introduced for wind projects taking part in the auctions:



a) Wind energy from land based farms of up to 3 MW (6 MW for energy communities) and

b) Wind energy from land based farms of more than 3 MW (6 MW for energy communities)

The reference price for farms category "a" will be 79.77 Euros/MW and for category "b" 64.06 Euros/MWh.

As for photovoltaics, the starting price for the proposed uniform category with capacities between 500kW-20MW will be 71.91 Euros/MWh.

PPC's share in supply fell under 80% in January

PPC's share in power supply fell from 80.29% in December to 79.76% in January, 2019, according to latest data from the power exchange.

As for the largest alternative suppliers, Mytilineos was second with 4.17%, Heron was third with 4.09% and Elpedison was fourth with 3.39%.

DEPA: Greek energy ministry greenlights IGB's installation

Greek energy minister, George Stathakis, authorized the installation license for the Greek part of the IGB pipeline, as part of a decree published on February, 7 and subsequently published in the government's gazette.

DEPA said in a statement that through this decree the way opens for the construction of the pipeline in Greece during the second trimester of 2019. Also, RAE is expected to publish its license for the independent natural gas system, which is the last step before construction begins.

JinkoSolar was the biggest manufacturer of photovoltaics in 2018

JinkoSolar once again took first place among manufacturers of photovoltaics in 2018, widening its margin from the rest, since it had a share of 12.8% with total sales of 11.6 GW.

According to GlobalData, JA Solar was second with 8.8 GW and 9.7% share, while Trina Solar, Lerrri Solar and Canadian Solar followed.



Next steps for alternative fuels in Greece

In his interview to insider.gr HAAE President Dr. Kostas Andriosopoulos discusses the conclusions of the 2nd Ecomobility Conference organized by insider.gr and HAAE. He also talks about the results of recent large scale market research regarding e-mobility, alternative fuels and their development prospects in the Greek market. Below you may find the interview:

How mature is the Greek market for the development of e-mobility?

Surely the market has gone through different stages and I think a lot of work has been done recently. Already there is deliberation between the Ministry and the Regulator (RAE) in order to draft the institutional framework which will dictate the operation of the market so that e-mobility can be developed. Therefore, certain steps have been made. In truth the market is not yet mature enough to develop e-mobility to the point and volume desirable to reach the goals set for 2030, but in any case, every move to that direction is positive.

Liquid gas and natural gas seem to be in a better position as alternative fuels...

Liquid gas is a dilution product on which both the large companies of the industry have invested. Given that the fuel is similar to the liquid fuels we are used to, despite it is subjected to transformation, the market is much more mature since it has been around for years. There was also a motive for dilution companies to "cannibalize" themselves regarding this alternative fuel.

Natural gas is in itself an entirely different fuel. It obviously belongs to the same supply chain as liquid gas and liquid fuels, meaning that it can be found in some retail stations although there are only some retail stations that supply it. One must be close to the source of natural gas, a high or medium pressure pipeline which may (or may not) be present in some cities. Since we do not have natural gas all around Greece it is quite difficult to develop the supply chain that will support gas-mobility. This is where e-mobility comes in to complete the picture. I believe that especially non-heavy vehicles (cars) are ideal targets to make the shift to e-mobility.

The network is in place, but it has to be further developed in order to create charging stations and to have enough quick chargers that are necessary to make electric cars more functional and thus to facilitate their development and penetration.



Of course, in order to further develop e-mobility and the alternative ways of transportation there must be certain incentives. This is evident in many countries where there is mobility in this sector. Motives can be of financial or of other nature. Efforts have been taking place in our country, but we are still quite behind in relation to other EU countries that have significantly developed e-mobility.

HAAE has produces specialized research on this sector. Quite recently you prepared a policy paper....

It is ready for distribution to all those who follow the think tank's work on energy economy issues. The policy paper is exclusively dedicated on e-mobility. We mention a few best practices that have contributed to the spread of e-mobility in European markets and we explain where Greece stands in this sector. We have also enriched the paper with conclusions drafted from the 2nd Ecomobility Conference co-organized recently by insider.gr and HAAE and we believe that it will be a useful tool, a research paper with HAAE's proposals that will help to further mobilize the market towards the greater penetration of e-mobility to the market. The paper is aimed at institutions, individuals, policy makers, businesses and governmental actors. We believe it will be an easy read and we hope that it will prove to be helpful for the ministries involved in the sector (Ministries of Energy and Transportation) so that they will be able to further develop the concept of e-mobility in the Greek market.

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