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Greece: national replication context

This annex summarises key national regulatory and market conditions relevant to replicating FEDECOM in Greece. It complements Chapter 7 of the [FEDECOM Replication Playbook](#) and [Online Self-Assessment Tool](#) by providing country-specific details on legal and regulatory frameworks impacting FEDECOM solution implementation. This information is current as of August 2025 and is intended as guidance only — users should consult local experts and authorities to confirm regulatory feasibility.

Step 1. Ability to perform individual self-consumption

1.1 Individual self-consumption framework in place

- **Framework in place:** Partially ●
 - **Legal framework:** Law 4513/2018; Law 5037/2023
 - **Comment:** Individual self-consumption is legally enabled. Deployment is constrained by limited smart meter rollout and administrative complexity.
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Step 2. Ability to create an energy community

2.1 Creation of a Renewable Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Law 4513/2018 as amended by Law 5037/2023
- **Comment:** Renewable Energy Communities are legally established. Rules define membership, governance, and eligible activities.

2.2 Creation of a Citizen Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Law 5037/2023 transposing Directive (EU) 2019/944
- **Comment:** Citizen Energy Communities are formally recognised. Implementation provisions largely mirror those for RECs.

2.3 Creation of a CSC arrangement



- **Framework in place:** Partially ●
 - **Legal framework:** Virtual net-metering provisions under Law 4513/2018
 - **Comment:** CSC is enabled primarily through virtual net-metering. Physical proximity and dynamic allocation are not required.
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Step 3. Ability to engage in energy sharing (CSC)

3.1 Process to register an energy sharing scheme

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** HEDNO registration procedures for energy communities
- **Comment:** Registration with the DSO is required. Procedures exist but are administratively demanding.

3.2 Energy sharing coefficient available

- **Framework in place:** Yes (static) ●
 - **Legal framework:** Virtual net-metering implementation rules
 - **Comment:** Energy sharing relies on predefined static allocation coefficients. Dynamic coefficients are not supported.
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Step 4. Ability to create an inner-community P2P market

4.1 Price differentiation within the community

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Community members cannot set internal electricity prices.

4.2 Availability of the dynamic sharing coefficient

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Dynamic sharing coefficients are not supported.

4.3 Ability to communicate the coefficient ex-post



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- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Ex-post communication of coefficients is not foreseen.

4.4 Alignment between the frequency of sharing coefficient communication and the timing of ex-post communication

- **Framework in place:** No ●
 - **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
 - **Comment:** No regulatory alignment mechanism exists.
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Step 5. Ability to enable inter-community energy exchange

5.1 The ability to create a structure covering several energy communities sets

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Federated or multi-community energy exchange structures are not recognised.

5.2 Consistency between these requirements and CSC rules

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Existing CSC rules apply only to single-community arrangements.

5.3 Recognition of the hierarchical allocation method

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Hierarchical allocation methods are not recognised.