



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Poland

Client: DG Energy

Contact author: Anna Pobłocka, policy@eclareon.com

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eclareon GmbH

Luisenstraße 41
10117 Berlin
Germany
Phone : +49 30 246 86 90
Fax: +49 30 246 286 94
www.eclareon.com



Öko-Institut

P.O. Box 1771
79017 Freiburg
Germany
Phone : +49 761 45295-30
Fax: +49 761 45295-88
www.oeko.de



ECN

P.O. Box 1
1755 ZG Petten
The Netherlands
Phone : +31-224-564450
Fax: +31-224-568486
www.ecn.nl





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Poland – summary text

In the Republic of Poland, electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a quota system and tax relief. Heat generated from renewable energy sources is supported through two subsidy schemes. Renewable energy in transport is promoted through a biofuels quota obligation.

Access of electricity from renewable energy sources to the grid shall be granted according to the principle of non-discrimination. Furthermore, grid operators must give electricity from renewable sources priority of transmission. Plant operators are not entitled to the development of the grid.

In Poland, there are only two policy programmes related to renewable energy plants: A certification programme for installers of energy equipment, which also applies to RES installers, and a certification scheme for solar thermal installations.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Republic of Poland, electricity from renewable sources is promoted mainly through a quota system. Electricity suppliers are obliged to acquire a certain number of so-called "certificates of origin", which are issued to the producers of electricity from renewable sources. Furthermore, electricity from renewable sources is supported through tax relief.
Summary of support system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota system. In Poland, the main incentive for renewable energy use is a quota system in terms of a quota obligation, which is combined with a certificate trading scheme. The Energy Law obliges electricity generators and suppliers that provide electricity to customers in Poland to fulfil a specified quota of certificates of origin/ green certificates. These certificates are awarded to the producers of electricity from renewable sources. • Tax incentives. Producers of electricity from renewable sources are exempt from the tax on the sale and consumption of electricity.
Technologies	In general, all technologies are eligible for promotion.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Law (Prawo energetyczne – general energy law) • Order of 18/10/2012 (Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 18 października 2012 r. – order on the quota obligation) • Tax Act (Ustawa o podatku akcyzowym – general tax law)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r. Prawo energetyczne	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 18 października 2012 r. w sprawie szczegółowego zakresu obowiązków uzyskania i przedstawienia do umorzenia świadectw pochodzenia, uiszczenia opłaty zastępczej, zakupu energii elektrycznej i ciepła wytworzonych w odnawialnych źródłach energii oraz obowiązku potwierdzania danych dotyczących ilości energii elektrycznej wytworzonej w odnawialnym źródle energii	
Full name			
Name (English)	Act of 10 April 1997, Energy Law	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 18 October 2012 establishing detailed provisions on the Order of the Polish Minister of Economy as of 14th August 2008 establishing detailed provisions on the obligation to acquire certificates of origin and submit them for collection, the obligation to pay a compensation fee, the obligation to purchase electric energy and heat generated from renewable energy sources, and the obligation to prove that the amount of energy generated and the source of energy used have been	



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		accurately reported	
Abbreviated form	Energy Law	Order of 18/10/2012	
Entry into force	10.04.1997	31.12.2012	
Last amended on	01.07.2012		
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the Polish energy market and setting guidelines for national energy policy, see art. 1.	Establishing detailed provisions on the promotion of renewable energy sources through a quota and price control as set out in art. 9a of the Energy Law.	
Relevance for renewable energy	The act also applies to renewable electricity generation.	This order promotes renewable energy only.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.ure.gov.pl/portal/pl/25/17/Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r Prawo energetyczne.html	http://www.ure.gov.pl/portal/pl/600/5003/DzU z 2012 r poz 1229.html	
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://www.mq.gov.pl/NR/rdonlyres/FEF39A92-841A-4D24-AE9D-D6E0A2469100/13609/PE_6092005_Energy_Law_Act.doc		



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Name of legal source (original language)			Ustawa z dnia 6 grudnia 2008 r. o podatku akcyzowym
Full name			
Name (English)			Tax Act
Abbreviated form			Tax Act
Entry into force			01.03.2009
Last amended on			01.01.2013
Future amendments			
Purpose			The Tax Act establishes provisions on the levying of consumption taxes including the consumption tax on electricity.
Relevance for renewable energy			Renewable energy is exempt from the tax.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)			http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20090030011
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstwo Gospodarki (MG) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mg.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	mg@mg.gov.pl
Ministerstwo Środowiska (MOS) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mos.gov.pl		+48 22 57 92 900	info@mos.gov.pl
Urząd Regulacji Energetyki (URE) – Energy Regulatory Office	http://www.ure.gov.pl		+48 22 661 61 07	ure@ure.gov.pl
Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A. (KAPE) – National Energy Conservation Agency	http://www.kape.gov.pl		+48 22 825 86 92	kape@kape.gov.pl
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (NFOSiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection	http://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@nfosigw.gov.pl



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and Water Management				
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Support schemes

Quota system

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Law • Order of 18/10/2012 	
Contact Authority	Regulatory authority URE	
Summary	<p>The Energy Law obliges electricity generators, electricity suppliers, end-users who are members of the commodity exchange, commodity brokerage houses or brokerage houses to meet a certain quota of green certificates (certificates of origin) (art. 9a par. 1 no. 1 Energy Law). As an alternative, the companies may pay a fee (art. 9a par. 1 no. 2 Energy Law). Satisfying neither of these obligations carries a penalty (art. 56 par. 1 no. 1a) Energy Law). Electricity producers may also sell their electricity on the market or offer it to an electricity supplier at last year's market price.</p> <p>Electricity generators subject to the quota system may receive grants and subsidies.</p>	
	General information	In general, all technologies are eligible (§ 6 par. 1 No. 1 Order of 18/10/2012).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.



	Biomass	<p>Eligible, if the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In plants whose capacity exceeds 5 MW and 20 MW, the amount of biomass shall exceed a certain percentage if substances other than biomass are co-fired (§ 6 par. 2 and 3 Order of 18/10/2012).• In plants whose capacity exceeds 20 MW and which fire biomass only, a certain percentage of the biomass shall be of a certain origin (§ 6 par. 4 Order of 18/10/2012).																
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>The quota is a percentage of the total annual amount of electricity sold (§ 3-5 Order of 18/10/2012). The quota has been fixed until 2021 and amounts to:</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Quota</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>17%</td></tr></table>	Year	Quota			2013	12%	2014	13%	2015	14%	2016	15%	2017	16%	2018	17%
Year	Quota																	
2013	12%																	
2014	13%																	
2015	14%																	
2016	15%																	
2017	16%																	
2018	17%																	



		2019	18%	
		2020	19%	
		2021	20%	
	Adjustment of quotas	The quota may change due to amendments in legislation. The person in charge of energy legislation is the Minister of Economy (art. 9a par. 9 no. 5 Energy Law).		
	Number of certificates according to technology	The quota does not depend on the technology used, and each technology is eligible for the same amount of certificates for the same amount of energy.		
	Minimum price per certificate	There is no minimum price per certificate.		
Fees and penalty charges	Payment of a fee. The quota obligation may also be fulfilled by paying a fee (art. 9 a par. 1 no. 2 Energy Law). Every year, the amount of fee is calculated according to a statutorily set formula and published (art. 9a par. 2-4 Energy Law). The fee calculated for 2013 amounts to PLN 297.35 (€ 71,4) Penalty charges. If a generator fails to present certificates of origin or does not pay the fee, the regulatory authority URE charges a penalty (art. 56 par. 1 no. 1a) and par. 2 no. 1) Energy Law). The amount of penalty must exceed a certain amount calculated according to a specified formula (art. 56 par. 2a no. 1) Energy Law).			
Yearly Average Certificate Price				



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Eligibility period		
International applicability	International certificate trade	The Act does not stipulate that certificates can be traded on an international basis.
	Flexibility Mechanism	
Addressees	<p>Energy companies producing or selling electricity to end users are obliged to comply with the quota obligation (art. 9a par. 1a Energy Law).</p> <p>Furthermore, electricity suppliers licensed to supply electricity to households that have not chosen a supplier are obliged to purchase electricity from renewable sources from producers within their area of service at a fixed price (art. 9a par. 6 Energy Law). The fixed price is the mean electricity price of the previous year. It is calculated by the regulatory authority (art. 9a par. 6 in conjunction with § 23 par. 2 no. 18 b) Energy Law).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Submission of certificates of origin/ green certificates. In order to provide evidence for the fulfilment of the quota, companies shall present certificates of origin/ green certificates (art. 9a par. 1 no. 1, art. 9e Energy Law). The regulatory authority awards these certificates for electricity from renewable energy to the plant operators (art. 9e par. 3 Energy Law). Certificates of origin are transferable (art. 9e par. 6 Energy Law) and may either be acquired by generating electricity from renewable energy or by purchasing them from other producers.</p> <p>Payment of a fee. The quota obligation may also be fulfilled by paying a fee (art. 9a par. 1 no. 2 Energy Law).</p> <p>Penalty charge. If a company fails to present certificates of origin/ green certificates or does not pay the fee, the regulatory authority</p>



		URE charges a penalty (art. 56 par. 1 no. 1a) Energy Law).
	Competent authority	Regulatory authority URE monitors compliance with the quota obligation (art. 23 par. 2 no. 4 Energy Law).
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the quota system are borne by the consumers (§ 17 Order of 18/10/2012).
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	The costs of purchasing certificates of origin/green certificates and of paying the fee are included in the electricity price and thus, are equally distributed among final consumers (§ 17 par. 1 Order of 18/10/2012).



Tax regulation mechanisms

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Act 	
Contact Authority	The customs office	
Summary	In Poland, a tax is levied on the sale of electricity to end-users and their consumption (art. 9 Tax Act). Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from consumption tax (art. 30 par. 1 Tax Act).	
Eligible technologies	General information	All renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible for tax exemption (art. 30 par. 1 Tax Act).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.
Amount	The amount of subsidy is equal to the amount of taxes entitled persons are exempt from. At the moment, the consumption tax on electricity amounts to PLN 20 (approx. € 5) per MW/h (art. 89 par. 3 Tax Act).	
Addressees	Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from consumption tax. Both generators and suppliers of electricity are exempt from	



	paying tax on all renewable electricity sold to end-users or consumed (art. 30 par. 1 in conjunction with art. 9 par. 1 Tax Act).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Tax collection. The tax is collected when the electricity is supplied to the end-user or when it is consumed (art. 11 Tax Act).</p> <p>Certificates issued by URE. The regulatory authority URE issues certificates to electricity distributors that comply with their quota obligation (see quota system).</p> <p>Exemption from tax. Generators and suppliers are exempt from the tax when they submit their certificates to the competent authority (art. 30 par. 1 Tax Act).</p>
	Competent authority	The competent authority is the customs office (art. 14 Tax Act).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs of tax relief are borne by the state (art. 1 par. 2 Tax Act).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



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RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	Grid operators are obliged to connect renewable energy plants to their grids without discriminating against certain (groups of) plant operators. Furthermore, grid operators must give electricity from renewable sources priority of transmission. Grid operators are also obliged to develop their grids in line with the general provisions of energy law. However, plant operators are not entitled to the development of the grid.
Connection to the grid	Grid operators are obliged to enter into agreements with the operators of renewable energy plants. However, they must apply objective rules to ensure equal treatment of all plant operators. The cost of connecting a plant to the grid shall be borne by the plant operator. Plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources whose capacity does not exceed 5 MW are subject to reduced connection charges (art. 7 par. 8 no. 3 Energy Law).
Use of the grid	The grid operators are obliged to give electricity from renewable sources priority of transmission. The grid may be used as set out in the connection agreement. The minimum content of a connection agreement is set out in statute law. The costs of use of the grid are added to the electricity prices. Thus, the consumers bear these costs via the electricity bill (art. 45 par. 1 no. 2 Energy Law).
Grid development	Grid operators are obliged to develop their grids according to the general provisions of energy law (art. 9c par. 2 no. 4; art. 9 c par. 3 no. 3 Energy Law). However, plant operators are not entitled to the development of the grid. There are no specific regulations on the distribution of the costs of grid development.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prawo energetyczne (Energy Law)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r. Prawo energetyczne		
Full name			
Name (English)	Act as 10 April 1997, Energy Law		
Abbreviated form	Energy Law		
Entry into force	10.04.1997		
Last amended on	01.07.2012		
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the Polish energy market and setting guidelines for national energy policy, see art. 1.		
Relevance for renewable energy	The Act also applies to renewable electricity generation.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.ure.gov.pl/portal/pl/25/17/Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r. Prawo energetyczne		



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	<u>energetyczne.html</u>		
Link to full text of legal source (English)	<u>http://www.mg.gov.pl/NR/rdonlyres/FEF39A92-841A-4D24-AE9D-D6E0A2469100/13609/PE_6092005_Energy_Law_Act.doc</u>		



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Urząd Regulacji Energetyki (URE) – Energy Regulatory Office	http://www.ure.gov.pl		+48 22 661 61 07	ure@ure.gov.pl
Ministerstwo Gospodarki (MG) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mg.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	mg@mg.gov.pl
Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne. PSE Operator S.A. – Polish Transmission System Operator	http://www.pse-operator.pl			



Grid issues

Connection to the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Law 	
Contact Authority	Energy Regulatory Office	
Overview	<p>Where a plant operator and a grid operator have concluded a connection agreement, the plant operator may demand from the grid operator that his plant is connected to the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into an agreement with every plant operator that is interested in being connected and whose connection is technically and economically feasible (art. 7 par. 1 Energy Law). The plant operator must meet the grid operator's connection requirements (art. 7 par. 1 Energy Law Act).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application. The applicant requests the connection requirements to be specified (art. 7 par. 3a Energy Law). Connection requirements. The grid operator is obliged to notify the plant operator of the connection requirements within a certain period of time (art. 7 par. 8g Energy Law). Connection requirements are applicable for two years from the date of receipt. During this period, the grid operator has to make sure that grid capacity is sufficient to connect the plant to the grid (art. 7 par. 8i Energy Law). Advance payment. An operator of a plant with a capacity of more than 1 kW is obliged to make an advance payment of PLN 30 (approx. € 7.7) per kW of installed capacity to the grid operator. This payment must be made within fourteen days after the system operator has requested the connection requirements to be set (art. 7 par. 8a and 8c Energy Law). The advance payment must not exceed the total costs of connection and must not exceed PLN 3 m. (approx. € 770,000) (art. 7 par. 8b Energy Law). Connection agreement. The grid operator enters into a connection agreement with the plant operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into such an



		<p>agreement if the connection of the plant in question is technically and economically feasible (art. 7 par. 1 Energy Law). If the grid operator refuses to enter into an agreement with an applicant, he has to inform regulatory authority URE and the applicant in written form and without undue delay about the reasons for his refusal (art. 7 par. 1 Energie1 Energy Law). Disputes are resolved by the URE (art. 8 par. 1 Energy Law). Where the grid operator refuses to enter into a connection agreement for reasons of insufficient economic conditions, the grid operator and the plant operator may agree on a connection fee other than the usual fee (art. 7 par. 9 Energy Law).</p>
	Deadlines	<p>Statute law does not usually specify deadlines regarding the connection of plants to the grid. However, according to statute law a grid connection agreement must contain the date of connection and provisions regarding delays in connection (art. 7 par. 2 Energy Law).</p> <p>Apart from that, the law specifies a deadline, which requires the grid operator to notify the plant operator of the connection requirements within a certain period of time. The notification deadline depends on the voltage level at which the plant is to be connected. The deadline is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days after the advance payment was made where a plant is connected at a voltage level of up to 1 kV. • 150 days after the advance payment was made where a plant is connected at a voltage level of more than 1 kV (art. 7 par. 8g Energy Law).
	Obligation to inform	<p>The grid operator is obliged to notify the plant operator of the connection requirements within a certain period of time (art. 7 par. 8g Energy Law).</p> <p>The operator of a grid with a voltage level of more than 1 kV is obliged to gather and compile information on:</p>



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		<p>1) every applicant for connection to the grid , the connection point, entry capacity, type of installation, date of issue of the connection requirements, start date of the connection agreement and of electricity supply,</p> <p>2) the total amount of available transmission capacity, as well as planned changes to this capacity in the next 5 years from the date of their publication.</p> <p>This information shall be updated at least four times a year and be published on the grid operator's website (art. 7 par. 8l Energy Law).</p>
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	The grid operator is obliged to connect plants without discriminating against certain (groups of) plant operators (art. 7 par. 1 Energy Law). Renewable energy is not given priority.
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)		
Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	The costs of connecting a plant to the grid are borne by the plant operator. The connection charges are equal to the actual connection costs. Operators of renewable energy plants whose capacity does not exceed 5 MW only need to pay 50% of these costs (art. 7 par. 8 no. 3 Energy Law).



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	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Use of the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Law 	
Contact Authority	Energy Regulatory Office	
Overview	The grid may be used as set out in the connection agreement (art. 5 par. 1 Energy Law). The grid operators are obliged to give electricity from renewable sources priority of transmission (art. 9c par. 6 Energy Law).	
Procedure	Process flow	After a plant has been connected, the grid operator and the plant operator conclude a transmission agreement (art. 5 par. 1 Energy Law). Certain contents of the transmission agreement are set out in statute law (art. 5 par. 2 no. 2 Energy Law). If the grid operator refuses to enter into the agreement, the URE shall decide on the matter (art. 8 par. 1 Energy Law).
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	(X) Priority to renewable energy () Non-discrimination	Grid operators are obliged to give electricity generated from renewable energy sources priority of transmission. In doing so, they have to make sure that the national grid network remains reliable and secure (art. 9c par. 6 Energy Law).
Curtailement	The transmission of electricity shall not put the security of energy supply or the reliability and security of the national grid network at risk (art. 9c par. 6 Energy Law). The transmission grid operator and the distribution grid operator may manage generating plants that have an installed capacity of at least 50 MW and are connected to a grid with a voltage level of at least 110 kV as long as they ensure equal treatment of all grid	



	users (art. 9c par. 2 no. 6) and par. 3 no. 5) Energy Law).	
Distribution of costs	There are no special provisions on the costs and the distribution of the costs of grid use by electricity from renewable sources. The costs of grid use by electricity from renewable sources shall be calculated in pursuance of the general provisions of energy law (art. 45 par. 1 no. 2) Energy Law).	
	State	
	Consumers	The costs of use of the grid are borne by the consumers via the electricity bill (art. 45 par. 1 no. 2 in conjunction with art. 3 no. 21 Energy Law).
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	When calculating the price for electricity, the grid operators take into account the costs arising from the fulfilment of their obligations (art. 45 par. 1 no. 2 in conjunction with art. 3 no. 21 Energy Law).



Grid development

Abbreviated form of legal source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Law 	
Contact Authority	Energy Regulatory Office	
Overview	<p>The grid operator is obliged to make sure that the construction and development of the grid is implemented and sufficiently funded. This obligation also applies where the connection of a plant requires the grid to be developed (art. 7 par. 5 Energy Law). However, this general obligation does not entitle the plant operators to the development of the grid.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	
	Enforcement of claims	
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	
Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation		
Distribution of costs	<p>There are no special regulations on the distribution of the cost of grid development. The costs of grid development are determined in pursuance of the general provisions of art. 45 par.1 no.2 of the Energy Law, for covering reasonable costs incurred by the transmission and distribution system operators in connection with the execution of their duties.</p>	
	State	
	Consumers	



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	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	
Grid studies	<p>The grid operators must devise plans for the development of their grids, taking into account the current and future demand development for energy (art. 16 par. 1 Energy Law). These plans shall outline the development of the grids for a timeframe of at least 5 years, and forecast the security of electricity supply for no less than 15 years (art. 16 par. 2a Energy Law). These plans have to be approved by the regulatory authority URE (art. 16 par. 6 Energy Law). The grid operators shall review the plans every 3 years (art. 16 par. 8 Energy Law).</p> <p>The Plan for high-voltage grids and additional information are available at the website of the Polish transmission system operator: http://www.pse-operator.pl/index.php?dzid=79&did=22</p>	



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In Poland, heat generated from renewable energy sources is supported through two subsidy schemes.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies. There are two subsidy schemes for heat from renewable energy sources. One was launched by a state-owned bank, the other one by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. The former supports refurbishment works which, among others, may include the installation of RES technologies for heat generation. The subsidy from the National Fund supports the purchase and installation of solar collectors. •
Technologies	In general, all technologies are eligible for support.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act (Prawo ochrony środowiska – law on environmental protection in general) • Act on Thermo-Modernisation (Ustawa o wspieraniu termomodernizacji i remontów - Act on Support for Thermo-Modernisation and Refurbishments) • Priority Programme RES Solar (Program Priorytetowy dla przedsięwzięć w zakresie odnawialnych źródeł Część 3– application conditions for loans for renewable energy – Part 3)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Program priorytetowy. Program dla przedsięwzięć w zakresie odnawialnych źródeł energii i obiektów wysokosprawnej kogeneracji – Część 3		
Full name			
Name (English)	Priority Programme. Programme for Investments in Renewable Energy and Combined Heat and Power – Part 3		
Abbreviated form	Priority Programme RES Solar		
Entry into force	19.12.2012		
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.		



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Relevance for renewable energy	The regulation promotes solar installations only.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.nfosiqw.gov.pl/download/gfx/nfosiqw/pl/nfoopisy/653/3/22/pp_19.12.2012.pdf		
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 27 kwietnia 2001 r. Prawo ochrony środowiska	Ustawa z dnia 21 listopada 2008 r. o wspieraniu termomodernizacji i remontów	
Full name			
Name (English)	Environmental Protection Act	Act of 21 November 2008 on Support for Thermo-Modernisation and Refurbishments	
Abbreviated form	Environmental Protection Act	Act on Thermo-Modernisation	
Entry into force	27.04.2001	19.03.2009	
Last amended on	07.03.2013	01.01.2013	
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act implements several European directives regarding environmental protection (see art. 1 Environmental Protection Act).	The act sets up rules for the award of grants for refurbishment works.	
Relevance for renewable energy	Art. 400 ff. of the Environmental Protection Act provide rules on the granting of loans by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water	Thermo-modernisation grants are also available for the installation of RES plants for heat generation in buildings.	



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	Management. These loans may also be granted to projects involving the use of renewable energy sources.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20010620627	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20082231459	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstwo Gospodarki (MG) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mg.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	mg@mg.gov.pl
Ministerstwo Środowiska (MOS) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mos.gov.pl		+48 22 57 92 900	info@mos.gov.pl
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (NFOSiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	http://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@nfosigw.gov.pl



Support schemes

Subsidy (Thermo-modernisation grants)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on Thermo-Modernisation 	
Contact Authority	Ministry of Economy	
Summary	<p>The thermo-modernisation grant scheme supports building renovations which increase energy efficiency or the use of renewable energy sources for heating purposes. Lenders may receive grants to pay off part of the loan taken out to implement such measures.</p> <p>Eligible measures shall reduce a building's annual energy demand, annual energy losses or annual costs of heat production or replace existing heat generation plants with renewable or high-efficiency CHP plants (art. 3 par. 4 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	In general, all renewable energy sources used in heat generation are eligible (art. 3 par. 4 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).
	Aerothermal	Eligible
	Hydrothermal	Eligible
	Biogas	Eligible
	Biomass	Eligible
	Geothermal energy	Eligible
	Solar Thermal	Eligible



Amount	The amount of grant is equal to 20% of the loan received for the implementation of thermo-modernisation undertakings. However, the subsidy may not exceed 16% of the total costs of the modernisation work and may not exceed twice the amount of the anticipated annual savings in energy costs, which were identified through an energy audit (art 5 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).	
Addressees	The owner or manager of the building in which refurbishment works are conducted (art. 7 par. 1 in conjunction with art. 2 no. 1 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application. The investor submits an application for a subsidy to the BGK (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego) via the lending bank (art. 12 par. 2 Act on Thermo-Modernisation). • Credit agreement. The lending bank passes the application and the credit agreement to the BGK (art. 12 par. 3 Act on Thermo-Modernisation). • Decision. The BGK examines the applications for subsidies in the order in which they were received. The BGK informs both the investor and the lending bank on the decision of whether or not a subsidy has been granted. If the decision is positive, the BGK also specifies the amount of the subsidy (art. 17 Act on Thermo-Modernisation). • Subsidy transfer. The BGK transfers the grant to the lending bank only if the works have been conducted in accordance with the project plan and have been completed by the date specified in the loan agreement (art. 19 par. 1 Act on Thermo-Modernisation). The lending bank uses the grant to cover part of the loan taken out by the investor (art. 19 par. 2 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).
	Competent authority	Grants are awarded by BGK (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego – Polish state-owned bank) and financed from the Fund for Thermo-Modernisation and Refurbishments (art. 12 par. 1 Act on Thermo-



		Modernisation).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs of the thermo-modernisation subsidy are financed from the national budget (art. 24 Act on Thermo-Modernisation).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



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Subsidy (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - Solar)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act • Priority Programme RES Solar 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	
Summary	<p>The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management grants subsidies to cover parts of a loan taken out to purchase and install solar collectors (7.1 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>The collectors must be installed by an expert who has been certified according to the requirements specified in Appendix II of the Priority Programme RES Solar.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Only solar thermal installations are eligible for this programme (7.5 Priority Programme RES Solar).
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	<p>Eligibility covers the purchase and installation of solar collectors for the supply of hot water or heat in buildings used for residential purposes (7.5 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>The solar collector has to be purchased from a certified supplier (9</p>



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		par. 2 Priority Programme RES Solar).
Amount	<p>The overall budget for this programme is PLN 363.7 m (€ 87.3 m.) (3 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>The subsidy shall cover 45% of the loan (7.2 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>Taken together, the amount of a loan and the subsidy granted may cover up to 100% of the eligible costs, provided that these costs do not exceed PLN 2,250 (€ 540) per m² of the total area of the solar thermal installation (7.3 no. 3 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Eligible entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural persons entitled to manage an existing residential building or a building under construction • housing associations installing solar thermal installations on multi-dwelling buildings (7.4 Priority Programme RES Solar). 	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application. The investor submits an application for a loan and for a subsidy to a lending bank that has signed a co-operation contract with the National Fund (5 no. 1 Priority Programme RES Solar). • Granting of the loan. The lending bank may grant a loan within the financial limits agreed with the National Fund (7.3 no. 1 Priority Programme RES Solar). • Subsidy transfer. The National Fund transfers the subsidy after the lending bank has confirmed that the project has been completed and the intended environmental effect has been achieved (7.3 no. 8 Priority Programme RES Solar).
	Competent authority	The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
Flexibility mechanism		



Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the subsidy scheme are borne by the final consumers of electricity.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	The means provided by the National Fund to promote renewable energy are made up of compensation and penalty fees paid by electricity producers and suppliers that have failed to meet their quota obligations. The costs of these fees are passed on to the end-users (art. 401 par. 7 no. 4 in conjunction with art. 401c par. 5 Environmental Protection Act).



RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In Poland, renewable energy in transport is promoted through a biofuels quota obligation.
Summary of support schemes	Biofuels quota obligation. The producers, importers and suppliers of fuels are obliged to meet an annual quota of biofuels in the total amount of liquid fuels produced/supplied/imported. The obligation levels are determined every three years for a period of 6 years by the Council of Ministers.
Technologies	The biofuels quota obligation applies to biofuels and biohydrogen.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels (Ustawa z dnia 25 sierpnia 2006 r. o biokomponentach i biopaliwach ciekłych – Act of 25 August 2006 on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels) Regulation on the National Indicative Targets (Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 15 czerwca 2007 r. w sprawie Narodowych Celów Wskaźnikowych na lata 2008-2013 – Regulation of 15 June 2007 on the National Indicative Targets for 2008-2013)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 25 sierpnia 2006 r. o biokomponentach i biopaliwach ciekłych	Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 15 czerwca 2007 r. w sprawie Narodowych Celów Wskaźnikowych na lata 2008-2013	
Full name			
Name (English)	Act of 25 August 2006 on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels	Regulation of 15 June 2007 on the National Indicative Targets for 2008-2013	
Abbreviated form	Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels	Regulation on the National Indicative Targets	
Entry into force	01.01.2007	25.06.2007	
Last amended on	30.10.2011		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act sets out rules on the production and trade of biocomponents and liquid biofuels and on the implementation of the national indicative targets.	The regulation sets out the quota obligations for the years 2008 – 2013.	
Relevance for renewable energy	The Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels introduced the obligation to produce or supply a certain proportion of transport fuels	This regulation promotes renewable energy only.	



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	from bio-components.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download;jsessionid=33399B524222EF498227DA6D5736A356?id=WDU20061691199&type=3	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20071100757&type=2	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstwo Gospodarki (MG) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mg.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	mg@mg.gov.pl



Support schemes

Biofuel quota (National Indicative Target)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels • Regulation on the National Indicative Targets 	
Contact Authority	Energy Regulatory Office	
Summary	<p>The Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels obliges producers, importers and suppliers of fuels to meet a defined quota of biofuels. The act introduces the national indicative targets (NCW), i.e. annual minimum percentages of biofuels and other renewable fuels in the total amount of liquid fuels. The NCW levels are determined every three years for a period of 6 years by the Council of Ministers.</p>	
Promoted technologies	General information	<p>The obligation applies to biofuels and biohydrogen only (art. 2 par. 1 no. 11 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).</p> <p>Biocomponents supplied or used to produce fuels must meet quality requirements as evidenced by certification from accredited certification bodies (art. 22 par. 1 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).</p>
	Biofuels	<p>The following biocomponents are eligible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bioethanol • biomethanol • ester • dimethyl ether • pure vegetable oil • synthetic hydrocarbons (art. 2 par. 1 no. 3 Act on



		Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	Biohydrogen is eligible (art. 2 par. 1 no. 11 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>The obliged companies have to ensure that biofuels make up a certain percentage of the company's total annual sale or consumption of fuel (art. 23 par. 1 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels). The following quotas have been set for the period from 2008 to 2013 (§ 1 Regulation on the National Indicative Targets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008 - 3.45% • 2009 - 4.60% • 2010 - 5.75% • 2011 - 6.20% • 2012 - 6.65% • 2013 - 7.10%
	Adjustment of quotas	<p>Every 3 years by 15 June, the Council of Ministers shall determine, by regulation, the National Indicative Targets for the next six years, taking into account the technical manufacturing conditions (art. 24 par. 1 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).</p> <p>The Council of Ministers may, by regulation, lower the amount of quota obligation in the event of extraordinary market events leading to changing conditions of supply of agricultural raw materials or biomass (art. 24 par. 2 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).</p>



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	Fees and penalty charges	If an obliged company fails to fulfil the quota, it will be punished with a fine (art. 33 par. 1 no. 5 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels). The amount of the fine is calculated with a formula described in art. 33 par. 5 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).
Addressees	All companies which produce, import, supply or use fuels for their own purposes are obliged to meet the biofuels quota (art. 23 par. 1 in conjunction with art. 2 par. 1 no. 25 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).	
Procedure	Procedure	The obliged company sends an annual report to the president of the Energy Regulatory Office within 90 days after the end of the calendar year as evidence for the fulfillment of the obligation (art. 30b par. 1 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).
	Competent authority	Energy Regulatory Office (Urząd Regulacji Energetyki)
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers.
	European Union	
	Others	
	Distribution mechanism	



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Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	In Poland, there are only two policy programmes related to renewable energy plants: A certification programme for installers of energy equipment, which also applies to RES installers, and a certification scheme for solar thermal installations.
Summary of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programme for installers. This qualification scheme applies to persons operating and installing energy equipment, installations and networks, including installations using renewable energy sources. • Certification scheme for solar thermal installations. The certificate confirms compliance with specific technical and quality standards.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers • Priority Programme RES Solar (Program Priorytetowy dla przedsięwzięć w zakresie odnawialnych źródeł Część 3– application requirements for loans for renewable energy projects – Part 3)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki, Pracy i Polityki Społecznej z dnia 28 kwietnia 2003 r. w sprawie szczegółowych zasad stwierdzania posiadania kwalifikacji przez osoby zajmujące się eksploatacją urządzeń, instalacji i sieci	Program priorytetowy. Program dla przedsięwzięć w zakresie odnawialnych źródeł energii i obiektów wysokosprawnej kogeneracji – Część 3	
Full name			
Name (English)	Regulation of the Minister of Economy, Labour and Social Policy of 28 April 2003 on the Exact Method of Verifying the Qualifications Held by Persons Operating Energy Generation Equipment, Installations and Networks	Priority Programme. Programme for Investments in Renewable Energy and Combined Heat and Power – Part 3	
Abbreviated form	Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers	Priority Programme RES Solar	
Entry into force	21.06.2003	19.12.2012	
Last amended on	02.08.2005		
Future amendments			
Purpose	This regulation specifies requirements for the training and certification of operators and	This regulation sets up conditions for the granting of loans and subsidies by the	



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	installers of energy devices.	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.	
Relevance for renewable energy	This regulation also applies to RES installations.	This regulation promotes solar installations only.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download.jsessionid=2390181D70D0ABEFEF3BCFC7D48D30D3?id=WDU20030890828&type=2	http://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/download/gfx/nfosigw/pl/nfoopisy/653/3/22/pp_19.12.2012.pdf	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstwo Gospodarki (MG) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mg.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	mg@mg.gov.pl
Ministerstwo Środowiska (MOS) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mos.gov.pl		+48 22 57 92 900	info@mos.gov.pl
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (NFOSiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	http://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@nfosigw.gov.pl



Policy categories

Training programme for installers

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	
Description	<p>In Poland, installers of RES installations have no legal obligation to undertake training. However, a (so far voluntary) qualification scheme is in place for persons operating and installing energy equipment, installations and networks, including renewable energy installations. The procedure and the requirements for obtaining this qualification are specified in the Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers.</p> <p>Certification is not provided for electricity generating installations whose capacity does not exceed 20 kW and heat generating installations whose capacity does not exceed 50 kW (§ 4 Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers).</p>
Addressees	The training programme is aimed at persons operating and installing energy generation equipment, installations and networks.
Competent authority	There is no government body which is responsible for the installer qualification scheme. The certification examination is held by a qualification commission. Such a commission may, upon request, be established by any company with at least 200 employees who carry out services for which certification is available (§ 12 Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers).



Further information	
Distribution of costs	State
	The costs of the certification examination are borne by either the company employing the installer or the installer himself. The costs for the examination are 10% of the company's minimum wage (§ 14 par. 2 Regulation on the Qualifications of Operators and Installers).
	European Union
	Others



Certification scheme for RES installations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Programme RES Solar
Sector	Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	
Description	<p>The certification scheme for solar thermal installations certifies that installations comply with the PN – EN 12975-1 standard. Installations must comply with the requirements specified in the "Regulation on Solar Thermal Systems and Components - Solar Collectors - Part 1: General Requirements" or possess a "Solar Keymark" certificate (9.2 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>Certification is a precondition for receiving subsidies for the purchase and installation of solar thermal installations granted by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (see Subsidy from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - Solar). Installations must meet the technical and quality standards specified in the Priority Programme RES Solar (9.2 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p> <p>The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management recognises and uses harmonised European standards.</p> <p>Certification of any of these standards must be renewed after 5 years.</p> <p>Certificates will be accepted only if they were issued no more than 5 years prior to the date of loan application (9.2 Priority Programme RES Solar).</p>
Addressees	Solar thermal installation vendors as well as applicants for support from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for the purchase and installation of solar thermal installations.



Competent authority		
Further information		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Industry	
	System Producers	
	European Union	
	Others	



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Exemplary role of public authorities in accordance with Art. 13 Par. 5 RES Directive

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling, Transport
Contact Authority	
Description	In Poland, there is no programme promoting the use or installation of renewable energy plants in public authority buildings. Measures for renewable energy use in the government sector rather focus on increasing the energy efficiency of buildings.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	



RD&D Policies

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling, Transport
Contact Authority	
Description	There is no policy supporting RES research, development and demonstration projects in Poland.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	



RES-H building obligations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Sector	Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	
Description	In Poland, there is no legislation requiring the installation of RES technologies in buildings or specifying minimum levels for the use of energy from renewable sources in buildings.
Obligated entities	
Competent authority	
Further information	
Obligation on regional level	No



Support of RES-H infrastructure

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Sector	Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	
Description	There is no programme supporting the development of the RES-H infrastructure in Poland.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	