



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Poland

Client: DG Energy

Contact author: Michał Gulczyński, policy@eclareon.com

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eclareon GmbH

Giesebrechtstr. 20
10629 Berlin
Germany
Phone: +49 30 88 66 7400
Fax: +49 30 88 66 74010
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, tax relief and subsidy and loan schemes. Heat generated from renewable energy sources is supported through three subsidy schemes and a loan scheme. Renewable energy in transport is promoted through a biofuels quota obligation.

Access of electricity from renewable energy sources to the grid shall be granted with priority. 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 is only one policy programme related to renewable energy plants: A training programme for installers of RES 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 a tax relief as well as loan and subsidy schemes from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW).
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. The current plans foresee that on 1 July 2016, the current quota system will be substituted by an auction system. Furthermore, there will be a feed-in tariff for installations with the capacity between 3 kW and 10 kW. However, the Ministry of Energy has announced that the RES-Act, introducing the new system, will be thoroughly amended. • Tax incentives. Producers of electricity from renewable sources are exempt from the tax on the sale and consumption of electricity. • Loan. The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management grants low interest loans to support the purchase and installation of RES installations. • Subsidy. The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) grants low interests loans together with subsidies to support the purchase and installation of small and micro-RES installations for the needs of residential single-family or multi-family houses
Technologies	In general, all technologies are eligible for support.



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)• Environmental Protection Act (Prawo ochrony środowiska – law on environmental protection in general)• Tax Act (Ustawa o podatku akcyzowym – general tax law)• RES-Act (Ustawa o odnawialnych źródłach energii – law on renewable energy sources (in force from 01.01.2016)• Priority Programme RES Stork (Program priorytetowy. Rozproszone, odnawialne źródła energii - Priority program. Distributed, renewable energy)• Priority Programme Prosumer (Program priorytetowy. Linia dofinansowania z przeznaczeniem na zakup i montaż mikroinstalacji odnawialnych źródeł energii - Priority program. Financing for purchase and installation of micro-installations of renewable energy sources)
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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	Ustawa z dnia 6 grudnia 2008 r. o podatku akcyzowym
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 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	Tax Act



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		source of energy used have been accurately reported	
Abbreviated form	Energy Law	Order of 18/10/2012	Tax Act
Entry into force	10.04.1997	31.12.2012	01.03.2009
Last amended on	31.12.2015	16.12.2014	10.09.2015
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the Polish energy market and setting guidelines for national energy policy.	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.	The Tax Act establishes provisions on the levying of consumption taxes including the consumption tax on electricity.
Relevance for renewable energy	The act also applies to renewable electricity generation.	This order promotes renewable energy only.	Renewable energy is exempt from the tax.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU19970540348	http://www.ure.gov.pl/portal/pl/600/5003/DzU_z_2012_r_poz_1229.html Amendments: http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-spraw-1/5547,DzU-z-2013-r-poz-1362.html	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20090030011



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		http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-spraw-1/6277,DzU-2015-poz1912.html	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 27 kwietnia 2001 r. Prawo ochrony środowiska	Program priorytetowy. Wspieranie rozproszonych, odnawialnych źródeł energii. Część 1) BOCIAN - Rozproszone, odnawialne źródła energii	Program priorytetowy. Wspieranie rozproszonych, odnawialnych źródeł energii. Część 4) Prosument – linia dofinansowania z przeznaczeniem na zakup i montaż mikroinstalacji odnawialnych źródeł energii
Full name			
Name (English)	Environmental Protection Act	Priority program. Support for distributed, renewable energy sources. Part 1) STORK - Distributed, renewable energy	Priority program. Support for distributed, renewable energy sources. Part 4) Prosumer - financing for purchase and installation of micro-installations of renewable energy sources
Abbreviated form	Environmental Protection Act	Priority Programme RES Stork	Priority Programme Prosumer
Entry into force	27.04.2001	01.03.2014	13.09.2014



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Last amended on	11.09.2015		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act implements several European directives regarding environmental protection (see art. 1 Environmental Protection Act).	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.
Relevance for renewable energy	Art. 400 of the Environmental Protection Act provide rules on the granting of loans by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. These loans may also be granted to projects involving the use of renewable energy sources.	The regulation promotes renewable energy sources only.	The regulation promotes renewable energy sources only.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20010620627	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/download/gfx/NFOŚiGW/pl/nfoopisy/1014/4/1/bocian.pdf	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/download/gfx/NFOŚiGW/pl/nfoopisy/1085/2/11/pp_prosument_13.09.14.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa o odnawialnych źródłach energii	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 13 listopada 2015 r. w sprawie ceny referencyjnej energii elektrycznej z odnawialnych źródeł energii w 2016 r.	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 2 listopada 2015 r. w sprawie sposobu obliczania współczynnika intensywności zużycia energii elektrycznej przez odbiorcę przemysłowego
Full name	Ustawa z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii		
Name (English)	Law on Renewable Energy Sources	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 13 November 2015 establishing the reference price of electric energy from renewable energy sources in 2016	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 2 November 2015 on the method of calculating the energy consumption intensity coefficient by an industrial power consumer
Abbreviated form	RES-Act	Order of 13/11/2015	Order of 2/11/2015
Entry into force	05.04.2015	01.01.2016	01.01.2016
Last amended on	31.12.2015		
Future amendments			



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Purpose	The Act regulates the production and support of renewable energies. It also provides rules for realization of the national action plan and international cooperation.	The order establishes reference prices of electric energy from renewable energy sources of any kind.	The order establishes the method of calculating the energy consumption intensity coefficient by an industrial power consumer.
Relevance for renewable energy	This is the main legal act on renewable energy sources.	This order provides the reference prices, which are used in the calculation of public support for renewable energy sources, according to the RES-Act.	This order clarifies the rules included in the RES-Act.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20150000478	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawi/6353,Dz-U-z-2015-r-poz-2063.html	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawi/6352,Dz-U-z-2015-r-poz-2059.html
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 11 sierpnia 2015 r. w sprawie ilości i wartości energii elektrycznej wytworzonej w instalacjach odnawialnego źródła energii o łącznej mocy zainstalowanej elektrycznej nie większej niż 1 MW, jaka powinna zostać sprzedana w drodze aukcji w 2016 r.	Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 18 czerwca 2015 r. w sprawie maksymalnej ilości i wartości energii elektrycznej z odnawialnych źródeł energii, która może być sprzedana w drodze aukcji w 2016 r.	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 28 kwietnia 2015 r. w sprawie wzoru wniosku o wpis do rejestru wytwórców wykonujących działalność gospodarczą w zakresie małych instalacji
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Full name			
Name (English)	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 11 September 2015 on volume and value of electric energy produced in RES installations with total installed electric power not bigger than 1 MW that should be sold in auctions in 2016	Order of the Polish Council of Ministers of 18 June 2015 on maximal volume and value of electric energy produced in RES installations that should be sold in auctions in 2016	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 28 April 2015 on sample application form for registration in the register of energy producers in small installations
Abbreviated form	Order of 11/08/2015	Order of 18/06/2015	Order of 28/04/2016a
Entry into force	01.01.2016	01.01.2016	04.05.2015
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	The order establishes the volume and value of electric energy from small renewable sources that should be sold in auctions in 2016.	The order establishes the maximal volume and value of electric energy from renewable sources that should be sold in auctions in 2016.	The order establishes a form for registration in the register of energy producers in small installations.



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Relevance for renewable energy	The order regulates auctions in 2016, which are one of the measures of support for RES.	The order regulates auctions in 2016, which are one of the measures of support for RES.	The order regulates the procedure of registration as an energy producer in small installation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawie/6282,Dz-U-2015-poz-1396.html	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawie/6281,Dz-U-2015-poz-975.html	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawie/6280,Dz-U-poz-598.html
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 28 kwietnia 2015 r. w sprawie wzoru sprawozdania kwartalnego wytwórcy energii w małej instalacji	Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 4 kwietnia 2014 r. w sprawie sposobu obliczania końcowego zużycia energii brutto ze źródeł odnawialnych oraz sposobu obliczania ilości energii elektrycznej i ciepła z takich źródeł
Full name		



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Name (English)	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 28 April 2015 on sample quarterly report form for energy producers in small installations	Order of the Polish Minister of Economy of 4 April 2014 on methods of calculating the final gross energy consumption from renewable sources and the volume of electric energy and heat from this kind of sources
Abbreviated form	Order of 28/04/2015b	Order of 04/04/2014
Entry into force	04.05.2015	29.04.2015
Last amended on		
Future amendments		
Purpose	The order establishes a sample quarterly report form for energy producers in small installations.	The order establishes methods of calculating the final gross energy consumption from renewable sources and the volume of electric energy and heat from this kind of sources.
Relevance for renewable energy	The order regulates the procedure of reporting for energy producers in small installations.	The order regulates the methods of calculating the energy consumption from RES.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawi/6279,Dz-U-poz-595.html	http://www.ure.gov.pl/pl/prawo/rozporzadzenia/rozporzadzenia-w-sprawi/5725,DzU-2014-poz-487.html
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 Energii (ME) – Ministry of Energy	http://www.me.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	me@me.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 (NFOŚiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@NFOŚiGW.gov.pl



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Agencja Rynku Energii (ARE) – Energy Market Agency	http://www.are.waw.pl		+48 22 444 20 00	biuro@are.waw.pl
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Support schemes

Loan (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - Stork)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Act Priority Programme RES Stork 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	
Summary	The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management grants low interests loans to support the purchase and installation of RES installations (7.1 Priority Programme RES Stork). The duration of the scheme is 2015-2023 (4 Priority Programme RES Stork).	
Eligible technologies	General information	All RES are eligible. Maximum loan is PLN 40 million (€ 9.11 m.), not more than 85% of eligible costs.
	Wind energy	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 40 kWe and 3 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation: PLN 6 million (€ 1.37 m.) per MW (6.4.1 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
	Solar energy	<p>Eligible with a capacity from 40 kWp to 1 MWp (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLN 8 million (€ 1.82 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWp and 200 kWp PLN 8.5 million (€ 1.94 m.) per MW for installations on buildings with a capacity between 200 kWp and 1 MWp



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 6 million (€1.37 m.) per MW for installations on ground with a capacity between 200 kWp and 1 MWp (6.4.2 Priority Programme RES Stork). <p>Eligible are large solar panels with a heat accumulator.</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 3.5 million (€ 0.80 m.) for large solar panels - PLN 0.3 million (€ 0.07 m.) for heat accumulator (6.4.6 Priority Programme RES Stork).
	Geothermal energy	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 5 MWt to 20 MWt (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 3.5 million (€ 0.80 m.) per MW (6.4.3 Priority Programme RES Stork).
	Biogas	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 40 kWe and 2 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 25 million (€ 5.69 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWe and 100 kWe - PLN 20 million (€ 4.55 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 100 kWe and 300 kWe



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 16 million (€ 3.64 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWe and 2 MWe (6.4.7 Priority Programme RES Stork).
	Hydro-power	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 30 kWt and 5 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 12 million (€ 2.73 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity up to 1 MWe - PLN 15 million (€ 3.41 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity over 1 MWe (6.4.4 Priority Programme RES Stork).
	Biomass	<p>Eligible is high efficient cogeneration with a max. capacity between 40 kWe and 5 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 7 million (€ 1.59 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWe and 500 kWe - PLN 15 million (€ 3.41 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 500 kWe und 5 MWe - PLN 20 million (€ 4.55 m.) per MW for installations with ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) (6.4.8 Priority Programme RES Stork). <p>Eligible is a biomass heat source with a capacity between 300 kWt and 20 MWt.</p>



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		<p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 1.6 million (€ 0.36 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWt and 1 MWt without systems for fuel preparation, conditioning of exhaust fumes and heat storage. - PLN 6 million (€ 1.37 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWt and 1 MWt with systems for fuel preparation, conditioning of exhaust fumes and heat storage. - PLN 12 million (€ 2.73 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 1 MWt and 20 MWt (6.4.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).
Amount	<p>The overall budget of the programme is PLN 570 million (€ 130 m.) for the timeframe 2015-2023 (3 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The loan shall cover max. 85% of investment's eligible costs (7.2 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The loan amounts to PLN 40 million (€ 9.11 m.) (7.3.1 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Interest rate of the loan is: WIBOR (Warsaw Interbank Offered Rate) 3M – 100 base points but at least 2% (7.3.2 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The maximal duration of loan support is 15 years (7.3.4 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Eligible for the loan support are enterprises (7.4 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p>	



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Procedure	Process flow	The investor submits an application for a loan to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.
	Competent authority	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).

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



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Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act • RES-Act • Priority Programme Prosumer 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW)	
Summary	<p>The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) grants low interests loans together with subsidies to support the purchase and installation of small and micro-RES installations for the needs of residential single-family or multi-family houses (7.5 Priority Programme Prosumer). There are two different schemes – one is designed for local government units or their compounds and is governed by the NFOŚiGW, the other one which addresses private persons, homeowner associations and housing cooperatives is governed by a bank.</p> <p>The duration of the scheme is 2015-2022 (4 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Small and micro-installations using biomass, biogas, wind and solar energy intended for residential buildings located within the beneficent local government unit are eligible (7.5.2 Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Wind energy	Small wind energy installations with a capacity of up to 40 kWe are eligible (7.5.2e Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Solar energy	PV installations with a capacity of up to 40 kWp and solar collectors up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5.2d Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	Micro co-generation installations fired with biogas with a capacity of up to 40 kWe are eligible (7.5.2f in conjunction with Annex 3 II 6 Priority Programme Prosumer).



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	Hydro-power	
	Biomass	<p>Micro cogeneration installations fired with biomass with a capacity of up to 40 kWe are eligible. The biomass has to come from forestry or be of agricultural origin, come from own resources of the applicant or be a bioliquid (7.5.2f in conjunction with Annex II 6 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Heat sources fired with biomass with a capacity of up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5.1a Priority Programme Prosumer)</p>
Amount	<p>The budget of the programme for the timeframe 2015-2022 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for subsidies: PLN 249.8 million (€ 56.87 m.) • for loans: PLN 467.2 million (€ 106.36 m.) <p>(3 Priority Programme Prosumer)</p> <p>Taken together, the amount of a loan and the subsidy granted may cover up to 100% of the eligible costs and must be more than PLN 200,000 (€ 45,530) (7.2.1 and 7.3.1 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>The interest rate of the loan is 1%. The maximum duration of loan support is 15 years. The investment must be finalised within 24 months from the first loan payment (NFOŚiGW governed) or 18 months from the date of the loan agreement (bank governed) (7.3.3, 7.3.5, 7.3.6 and 7.3.8 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>The subsidy shall cover up to 15% of the installation costs of biomass and solar collectors and up to 30% for photovoltaic, wind energy and micro-cogeneration installations. However in the years 2015-2016, in the first case up to 20% and in the latter up to 40% (7.2.1b Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Maximum eligible investment costs for residential buildings in case of installations using only 1 energy source:</p>	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 100,000 (€ 22,765) for private persons, except for biogas micro co-generation installations - PLN 300,000 (€ 68,296) for homeowner associations or housing cooperatives - PLN 500,000 (€ 113,826) in case of biogas micro co-generation installations <p>Maximum eligible investment costs for residential buildings in case of installations using at least 2 energy source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 150,000 (€ 34,146) for private persons, except for biogas micro co-generation installations - PLN 450,000 (€ 102,440) for homeowner associations or housing cooperatives - PLN 500,000 (€ 113,826) in case of biogas micro co-generation installations <p>(7.2.4 and 7.2.5 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>	
Addressees	<p>For the support governed by the Fund: local government units or their compounds (7.4 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>For the support governed by the bank cooperating with the Fund: natural persons, having the right to dispose of a single-family residential building, existing or under construction; and homeowner association or housing cooperative managing multi-family residential buildings (7.4 Priority Programme Prosumer 4b).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>The investor submits an application for a loan and for a subsidy to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management or to the bank, cooperating with the Fond.</p> <p>Applications for funding in the form of loans and grants will be considered on a continuous basis.</p> <p>A compulsory part of the installation is a meter to enable the collection and presentation of data on the amount of electricity generated in the installation and the connection of the</p>



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		communication module for data transmission (Annex I Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Competent authority	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).



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>Plant operators producing electricity using renewable energy sources receive 1 Green Certificate (certificate of origin) per 1 MWh of generated electricity.</p> <p>The Energy Law obliges some industrial customers, 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).</p> <p>Electricity producers may also sell their electricity on the market or offer it to an electricity supplier at last quarter's market price.</p> <p>The current plans foresee that on 1 July 2016, the current quota system will be substituted by an auction system. According to the Energy Market Agency, the installation owners who started the energy production until 31 December 2015 will be entitled to choose between both systems. Furthermore, there will be a feed-in tariff for installations with the capacity between 3 kW and 10 kW. However, the Ministry of Energy has announced that the RES-Act, introducing the new system, will be thoroughly amended.</p>	
	General information	In general, all technologies are eligible (§ 6 par. 1 No. 1 Order of 18/10/2012).



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	Wind energy	Eligible.						
	Solar energy	Eligible.						
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.						
	Biogas	Eligible.						
	Hydro-power	Eligible.						
	Biomass	Eligible, if the following requirements are met: <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>2015</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>15%</td></tr></table>	Year	Quota	2015	14%	2016	15%
Year	Quota							
2015	14%							
2016	15%							



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		2017	16%	
		2018	17%	
		2019	18%	
		2020	19%	
		2021	20%	
	Adjustment of quotas	The Minister of Energy presents to the European Commission a report evaluating the progress achieved in the share of total produced electric energy constituted by electric energy produced in high effective cogeneration (art. 9n 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. 9a 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. 10 Energy Law). The fee calculated for 2015 amounts to PLN 303.03 (€ 68.98). 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 and par. 2 Energy Law). The amount of penalty must			



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		exceed a certain amount calculated according to a specified formula (art. 56 par. 2 no. 2a-d Energy Law).
	Yearly Average Certificate Price	
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>Obligated parties. Following parties are obliged to comply with the quota obligation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial customers, which in the calendar year preceding the year of the obligation consumed at least 100 GWh of electricity (art. 9a par. 2 No. 1 Energy Law) • Energy companies producing or selling electricity to end users (art. 9a par. 2 No. 2 Energy Law) • End-users who are members of the commodity exchange (art. 9a par. 2 No. 3 Energy Law) • Commodity brokerage houses or brokerage houses (art. 9a par. 2 No. 4 Energy Law) <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. 9v Energy Law). The fixed price is the mean electricity price of the previous quarter.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	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



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		<p>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 URE charges a penalty (art. 56 par. 1 and par. 2 Energy Law).</p>
	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



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		equally distributed among final consumers (§ 17 par. 1 Order of 18/10/2012).
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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. € 4.55) per MWh (art. 89 par. 3 Tax Act).	



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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 par. 1 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	



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	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. The connection of micro-installations is free of charge (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)• Ustawa o odnawialnych źródłach energii (RES-Act) (in force from 01.01.2016)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ustawa z dnia 10 kwietnia 1997 r. Prawo energetyczne	Ustawa o odnawialnych źródłach energii	
Full name		Ustawa z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii	
Name (English)	Act as 10 April 1997, Energy Law	Law on Renewable Energy Sources	
Abbreviated form	Energy Law	RES-Act	
Entry into force	10.04.1997	05.04.2015	
Last amended on	05.09.2014	31.12.2015	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the Polish energy market and setting guidelines for national energy policy.	The Act regulates the production and support of renewable energies. It also provides rules for realization of the national action plan and international cooperation.	
Relevance for renewable energy	The Act also applies to renewable electricity generation.	This is the main legal act on renewable energy sources.	



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.ure.gov.pl/portal/pl/25/17/Us_tawa_z_dnia_10_kwietnia_1997_r_Praw_o_energetyczne.html	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20150000478	
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)
Urząd Regulacji Energetyki (URE) – Energy Regulatory Office	http://www.ure.gov.pl		+48 22 661 61 07	ure@ure.gov.pl
Ministerstwo Energii (ME) – Ministry of Energy	http://www.me.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	me@me.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). The connection requirements shall include the envisaged timetable for connecting a RES-plant, taking into account the various stages of grid development (art. 7 par. 8d⁸ 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 (€ 6.83) 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



		<p>exceed the total costs of connection and must not exceed PLN 3 million (€ 682,935) (art. 7 par. 8b Energy Law).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection agreement. The grid operator enters into a connection agreement with the plant operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into such an 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 Energy Law). Disputes are resolved by the URE (art. 8 par. 1 Energy Law). Where the grid operator refuses to connect a plant 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). • If the applicant for the connection who wants to connect a micro-installation (installation using renewable energy sources with a capacity up to 40 kW (art. 3 No. 20b Energy Law)), is already connected to the grid as a final consumer and the installed capacity of the micro-installation is not greater than that specified in the connection requirements, the grid connection is based on the notification of the connection of micro-installation to the grid operator (art. 7 par. 8d⁴).
	Deadlines	<p>Statute law does not specify deadlines regarding the connection of plants to the grid. However, 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>



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		<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 connection agreement should include among others: deadline for completion of connection, connection fee, schedule of completing the connection, the expected date of conclusion of the electricity supply agreement, the quantity of electricity for reception, connection capacity (art. 7 par. 2 Energy Law).</p> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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>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)	(X) Priority to renewable energy () Non-discrimination	The grid operator is obliged to connect plants without discriminating against certain (groups of) plant operators, but giving priority to renewable energy sources (art. 7 par. 1 Energy Law).
Capacity limits	In case technical or economic conditions for grid connection of RES-plant are not met, the grid operator shall notify the applicant of available connection capacity. If the applicant, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notification:	



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(quantitative criteria)	<p>1) agreed to the connection of available capacity, the grid operator issues connection requirements;</p> <p>2) did not agree to the connection of available capacity, the grid operator refuses to issue connection requirements (art. 7 par. 8d³ Energy Law).</p>	
Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	<p>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. The connection of micro-installations (installations using renewable energy sources with a capacity up to 40 kW (art. 3 No. 20b Energy Law)) is free of charge (art. 7 par. 8 no. 3 Energy Law).</p>
	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).
Curtailment	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).	



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	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). If the grid operator refused the connection of a plant using renewable energy sources because of the lack of technical conditions resulting from a lack of necessary grid capacity at the time requested by the applicant, the grid operator shall set the date and necessary conditions for developing or upgrading the grid, and set a new deadline for the connection of the plant (art. 7 par. 8d² Energy Law).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	
	Enforcement of claims	
	Deadlines	<p>The statutory law does not specify deadlines for the grid development. However, the grid operator shall set the date of developing or upgrading the grid, and set a deadline for the connection of the plant (art. 7 par. 8d² Energy Law).</p>
	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	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	
Grid studies	<p>The transmission and distribution grid operator shall, for the area of their operations prepare a development plan for meeting the present and future demand for energy, for a period of not less than three years (art. 16 par. 1 Energy Law). The draft of this plan shall be agreed with the President of the Energy Regulatory Office (art. 16 par. 13 Energy Law).</p> <p>The transmission grid operator shall draw up a development plan for meeting current and future demand for electricity for a period of 10 years. The plan for the demand for electricity shall be updated every 3 years (art. 16 par. 2 Energy Law).</p> <p>The distribution grid operator shall draw up a development plan for meeting current and future demand for electricity for a period of not less than five years. The plan for the demand for electricity shall be updated every 3 years (art. 16 par. 4 Energy Law). 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=80&did=23</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 three subsidy schemes for heat from renewable energy sources. One was launched by a state-owned bank, the other two by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. The former and one of the latter support refurbishment works which, among others, may include the installation of RES technologies for heat generation. The second subsidy programme from National Fund support the purchase and installation of solar collectors. • Loan. The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management grants low interest loans to support the purchase and installation of RES installations.
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 Stork (Program priorytetowy. Rozproszone, odnawialne źródła energii - Priority program. Distributed, renewable energy) • Priority Programme Prosumer (Program priorytetowy. Linia dofinansowania z przeznaczeniem na zakup i montaż mikroinstalacji odnawialnych źródeł energii - Priority program. Financing for purchase and installation of micro-installations of renewable energy sources)



Basic information on legal sources

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	Program priorytetowy. Wspieranie rozproszonych, odnawialnych źródeł energii. Część 3) Dopłaty na częściowe spłaty kapitału kredytów bankowych przeznaczonych na zakup i montaż kolektorów słonecznych dla osób fizycznych i wspólnot mieszkaniowych
Full name			
Name (English)	Environmental Protection Act	Act of 21 November 2008 on Support for Thermo-Modernisation and Refurbishments	Priority program. Support for distributed, renewable energy sources. Part 3) Subsidies for partial repayment of bank loans for the purchase and installation of solar collectors for individuals and housing cooperatives
Abbreviated form	Environmental Protection Act	Act on Thermo-Modernisation	Priority Programme RES Solar
Entry into force	27.04.2001	19.03.2009	13.03.2014
Last amended on	16.12.2015	28.12.2013	
Future amendments			



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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.	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.
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 Management. These loans may also be granted to projects involving the use of renewable energy sources.	Thermo-modernisation grants are also available for the installation of RES plants for heat generation in buildings.	The regulation promotes solar installations only.
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	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/download/gfx/NFOŚiGW/pl/nfoopisy/653/3/32/program_priorytetowy_13_03_2014.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Program priorytetowy. Wsparcie rozproszonych, odnawialnych źródeł energii. Część 1) BOCIAN - Rozproszone, odnawialne źródła energii	Program priorytetowy. Wsparcie rozproszonych, odnawialnych źródeł energii. Część 4) Prosumenci – linia dofinansowania z przeznaczeniem na zakup i montaż mikroinstalacji odnawialnych źródeł energii	Ustawa o odnawialnych źródłach energii
Full name			Ustawa z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii
Name (English)	Priority program. Support for distributed, renewable energy sources. Part 1) STORK - Distributed, renewable energy	Priority program. Support for distributed, renewable energy sources. Part 4) Prosumer - financing for purchase and installation of micro-installations of renewable energy sources	Law on Renewable Energy Sources
Abbreviated form	Priority Programme RES Stork	Priority Programme Prosumer	RES-Act
Entry into force	01.03.2014	13.09.2014	05.04.2015
Last amended on			31.12.2015
Future amendments			
Purpose	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.	This regulation sets up conditions for granting loans and subsidies by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.	The Act regulates the production and support of renewable energies. It also provides rules for realization of the national action plan and international cooperation.



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Relevance for renewable energy	The regulation promotes renewable energy sources only.	The regulation promotes renewable energy sources only.	This is the main legal act on renewable energy sources.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/download/gfx/NFOŚiGW/pl/nfoopisy/1014/4/1/bocian.pdf	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/download/gfx/NFOŚiGW/pl/nfoopisy/1085/2/10/pp_prosument_15.04.14.pdf	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20150000478
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	Program priorytetowy. Poprawa efektywności energetycznej. Część 4) Ryś – termomodernizacja budynków jednorodzinnych.		
Full name			
Name (English)	Priority Program. Improvement of energetic efficiency. Part 4) Lynx – thermo-modernization of single-family buildings.		
Abbreviated form	Priority Programme Ryś		
Entry into force	05.11.2015		



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Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act establishes the rules of the subsidy programme Ryś.		
Relevance for renewable energy	The act establishes the rules of the subsidy programme Ryś.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	https://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/oferta-finansowania/srodki-krajowe/programy-priorytetowe/rys--termomodernizacja-budynkow-jednorodzinnych/informacje-o-programie/		
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)





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Ministerstwo Energii (ME) – Ministry of Energy	http://www.me.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	me@me.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 (NFOŚiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@NFOŚiGW.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 Energy	
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 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



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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-



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		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 - Prosumer)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act • RES-Act • Priority Programme Prosumer 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	
Summary	<p>The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) grants low interests loans together with subsidies to support the purchase and installation of small and micro-RES installations for the needs of residential single-family or multi-family houses (7.5 Priority Programme Prosumer). There are two different schemes – one is designed for local government units or their compounds and is governed by the NFOŚiGW, the other one which addresses private persons, homeowner associations and housing cooperatives is governed by a bank.</p> <p>The duration of the scheme is 2015-2023 (4 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Heat pumps (air-water and water-water), biomass and solar thermal installations intended for residential buildings located within the beneficent local government unit are eligible (7.5 No 1 Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Aerothermal	Heat pumps with a capacity of up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5 No 2 b) Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Hydrothermal	Heat pumps with a capacity of up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5 No 2 b) Priority Programme Prosumer).
	Biogas	



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	Biomass	<p>Biomass installations with a capacity of up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5 No 2 a) Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>As biomass are understood solid substances of plant origin that are biodegradable, derived from the products, waste and residues from agriculture and forestry (except for full value wood) and industries related and not full value grains (Annex 3 II 1 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Biomass installations in urban areas of more than 10 000 inhabitants, and in spa areas are excluded from support (Annex 3 II 1 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	<p>Solar thermal installations with a capacity of up to 300 kWt are eligible (7.5 No 2 c) Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Eligibility covers the purchase and installation of solar collectors for the supply of hot water or heat in buildings used for residential purposes (Annex 3 II 3 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Compulsory part of the installation is a heat meter installed in the solar collector loop, which allows for the local presentation of data (Annex 3 II 3 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>
Amount	<p>The budget of the programme for the timeframe 2015-2022 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for subsidies: PLN 249.8 million (€ 56.87 m.) 	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for loans: PLN 467.2 million (€ 106.36 m.) <p>(3 Priority Programme Prosumer)</p> <p>Taken together, the amount of a loan and the subsidy granted may cover up to 100% of the eligible costs and must be more than PLN 200,000 (€ 45,530) (7.2.1 and 7.3.1 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>The interest rate of the loan is 1%. The maximum duration of loan support is 15 years. The investment must be finalised within 24 months from the first loan payment (NFOŚiGW governed) or 18 months from the date of the loan agreement (bank governed) (7.3.3, 7.3.5, 7.3.6 and 7.3.8 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>The subsidy shall cover up to 15% of the installation costs of biomass and solar collectors and up to 30% for photovoltaic, wind energy and micro-cogeneration installations. However in the years 2015-2016, in the first case up to 20% and in the latter up to 40% (7.2.1b Priority Programme Prosumer).</p> <p>Maximum eligible investment costs for residential buildings in case of installations using only 1 energy source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 100,000 (€ 22,765) for private persons, except for biogas micro co-generation installations - PLN 300,000 (€ 68,296) for homeowner associations or housing cooperatives - PLN 500,000 (€ 113,826) in case of biogas micro co-generation installations <p>Maximum eligible investment costs for residential buildings in case of installations using at least 2 energy source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 150,000 (€ 34,146) for private persons, except for biogas micro co-generation installations - PLN 450,000 (€ 102,440) for homeowner associations or housing cooperatives - PLN 500,000 (€ 113,826) in case of biogas micro co-generation installations <p>(7.2.4 and 7.2.5 Priority Programme Prosumer).</p>
Addressees	For the support governed by the Fund: local government units or their compounds (7.4 Priority Programme Prosumer).



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	For the support governed by the bank cooperating with the Fund: natural persons, having the right to dispose of a single-family residential building, existing or under construction; and homeowner association or housing cooperative managing multi-family residential buildings (7.4 Priority Programme Prosumer 4b).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>The investor submits an application for a loan and for a subsidy to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management or to the bank, cooperating with the Fund.</p> <p>Applications for funding in the form of loans and grants will be considered on a continuous basis.</p>
	Competent authority	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



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		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).
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Subsidy & loan (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - Lynx)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act • RES-Act • Priority Programme Lynx 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	
Summary	<p>The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) grants low interests loans together with subsidies to support the thermo-modernisation of single-family houses, inter alia via purchase and installation of small and micro-RES installations houses (7.5 Priority Programme Lynx). There are two different schemes – one is by the NFOŚiGW, the other one is governed by a bank. In both cases the addresses are government units, natural persons and NGOs.</p> <p>The duration of the scheme is 2015-2023 (4 Priority Programme Lynx).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Heat pumps (air-water and water-water), biomass and solar thermal installations intended for residential buildings (7.5 No 1 Priority Programme Lynx).
	Aerothermal	The maximal eligible cost is PLN 30,000 (€ 6,830) (Priority Programme 6.2. Lynx).
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	The maximal eligible cost is PLN 15,000 (€ 3,415) (Priority Programme 6.2. Lynx).



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	Geothermal energy	The maximal eligible cost is PLN 55,000 (€ 12,520) (Priority Programme 6.2. Lynx).
	Solar Thermal	The maximal eligible cost is PLN 5,000 (€ 1,138) (Priority Programme 6.2. Lynx).
Amount	<p>The overall budget of the programme is PLN 400 million (€ 91 m.) for the timeframe 2015-2023. The budget for subsidies amounts to 120 million (€ 27 m.) and for the loans to 280 million (€ 63.73 m.) (3 Priority Programme Lynx).</p> <p>The subsidy loan shall cover max. 80% of investment's eligible costs and the subsidy max. 20% (7.2 Priority Programme Lynx).</p> <p>Interest rate of the loan in the banks is: 1% plus the remuneration of the bank, max. 3% in the first year and 1.5% in the following years (7.3.2b Priority Programme Lynx).</p> <p>The maximal duration of the project is 3 years (7.3.2e Priority Programme Lynx). The maximal duration of the loan support is 15 years (7.3.2c Priority Programme Lynx). It is possible to delay the repayment of the first instalment, but not longer than 6 months (7.3.2d Priority Programme Lynx).</p>	
Addressees	For the support governed by the Fund: local government units, natural persons, having the right to dispose of a single-family residential building and homeowner association or housing cooperative managing multi-family residential buildings and NGOs (7.4.4. Priority Programme Lynx).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>The investor submits an application for a loan and for a subsidy to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management or to the bank, cooperating with the Fund.</p> <p>Applications for funding in the form of loans and grants will be considered on a continuous basis.</p>



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	Competent authority	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).



Loan (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - Stork)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act • Priority Programme RES Stork 	
Contact Authority	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	
Summary	The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management grants low interests loans to support the purchase and installation of RES installations (7.1 Priority Programme RES Stork). The duration of the scheme is 2015-2023 (4 Priority Programme RES Stork).	
Eligible technologies	General information	All RES are eligible. Maximum loan is PLN 40 million (€ 9.10 m.), not more than 85% of eligible costs.
	Aerothermal	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 40 kWe and 3 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation: PLN 6 million (€ 1.37 m.) per MW (6.4.1 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
	Hydrothermal	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 30 kWt and 5 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 12 million (€ 2.73 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity up to 1 MWe



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		<p>PLN 15 million (€ 3.41 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity over 1 MWe (6.4.4 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
	Biogas	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 40 kWe and 2 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 25 million (€ 5.69 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWe and 100 kWe - PLN 20 million (€ 4.55 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 100 kWe and 300 kWe <p>PLN 16 million (€ 3.64 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWe and 2 MWe (6.4.7 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
	Biomass	<p>Eligible is high efficient cogeneration with a max. capacity between 40 kWe and 5 MWe (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 7 million (€ 1.59 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWe and 500 kWe - PLN 15 million (€ 3.41 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 500 kWe und 5 MWe - PLN 20 million (€ 4.55 m.) per MW for installations with ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) (6.4.8 Priority Programme RES Stork).



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		<p>Eligible is a biomass heat source with a capacity between 300 kWt and 20 MWt.</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 1.6 million (€ 0.36 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWt and 1 MWt without systems for fuel preparation, conditioning of exhaust fumes and heat storage. - PLN 6 million (€ 1.37 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 300 kWt and 1 MWt with systems for fuel preparation, conditioning of exhaust fumes and heat storage. <p>PLN 12 million (€ 2.73 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 1 MWt and 20 MWt (6.4.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
	Geothermal energy	<p>Eligible with a capacity between 5 MWt to 20 MWt (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 3.5 million (€ 0.80 m.) per MW (6.4.3 Priority Programme RES Stork).
	Solar Thermal	<p>Eligible with a capacity from 40 kWp to 1 MWp (7.5 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 8 million (€ 1.82 m.) per MW for installations with a capacity between 40 kWp and 200 kWp - PLN 8.5 million (€ 1.93 m.) per MW for installations on buildings with a capacity between 200 kWp and 1 MWp - PLN 6 million (€1.37 m.) per MW for installations on ground with a capacity between 200 kWp and 1 MWp (6.4.2 Priority Programme RES Stork). <p>Eligible are large solar panels with a heat accumulator.</p> <p>Maximum cost of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLN 3.5 million (€ 0.80 m.) for large solar panels <p>PLN 0.3 million (€ 0.07 m.) for heat accumulator (6.4.6 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>
Amount	<p>The overall budget of the programme is PLN 570 million (€ 130 m.) for the timeframe 2015-2023 (3 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The loan shall cover max. 85% of investment's eligible costs (7.2 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The loan amounts to PLN 40 million (€ 9.11 m.) (7.3.1 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>Interest rate of the loan is: WIBOR (Warsaw Interbank Offered Rate) 3M – 100 base points but at least 2% (7.3.2 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p> <p>The maximal duration of loan support is 15 years (7.3.4 Priority Programme RES Stork).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Eligible for the loan support are enterprises (7.4 Priority Programme RES Stork)</p>	



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Procedure	Process flow	The investor submits an application for a loan to the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.
	Competent authority	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 23 lipca 2013 r. w sprawie Narodowych Celów Wskaźnikowych na lata 2013-2018 – Regulation of 23 July 2013 on the National Indicative Targets for 2013-2018)



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 23 lipca 2013 r. w sprawie Narodowych Celów Wskaźnikowych na lata 2013-2018	
Full name			
Name (English)	Act of 25 August 2006 on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels	Regulation of 23 July 2013 on the National Indicative Targets for 2013-2018	
Abbreviated form	Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels	Regulation on the National Indicative Targets	
Entry into force	01.01.2007	28.08.2013	
Last amended on	20.02.2015		
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 2013-2018.	
Relevance for renewable energy	The Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels introduced the obligation to produce or	This regulation promotes renewable energy only.	



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	supply a certain proportion of transport fuels from bio-components.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20061691199	http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20130000918&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 Energii (ME) – Ministry of Energy	http://www.me.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	me@me.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 • biobutanol • ester • dimethyl ether



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pure vegetable oil • bio liquid hydrocarbons • bio propane-butane • liquefied biomethane • compressed biomethane and biohydrogen, which are produced from biomass for use in the manufacture of liquid fuels or biofuels (art. 2 par. 1 no. 3 Act on Biocomponents and Liquid Biofuels).
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	Biohydrogen is eligible (art. 2 par. 1 no. 11c 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 2013 to 2018 (§ 1 Regulation on the National Indicative Targets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 - 7.10% • 2014 - 7.10% • 2015 - 7.10% • 2016 - 7.10% • 2017 - 7.80% • 2018 - 8.50%
	Adjustment of quotas	Every 3 years by 15 June, the Council of Ministers shall determine, by regulation, the National Indicative Targets for the next six years,



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		<p>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>
	Fees and penalty charges	<p>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).</p>
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 fulfilment 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	



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	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers.
	European Union	
	Others	
	Distribution mechanism	



Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	In Poland, there is only one policy programme related to renewable energy plants: A training programme for installers of RES installations, and a certification scheme for solar thermal installations.
Summary of policies	Training programme for installers. This qualification scheme applies to persons operating and installing installations using renewable energy sources.
Statutory provisions	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 of 10 April 1997, Energy Law		
Abbreviated form	Energy Law		
Entry into force	10.04.1997		
Last amended on	05.09.2014		
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the Polish energy market and setting guidelines for national energy policy.		
Relevance for renewable energy	The act also applies to renewable electricity generation.		



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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		
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 This translation does not provide information on the latest amendments.		



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstwo Energii (ME) – Ministry of Energy	http://www.me.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 693 50 00	me@me.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 (NFOŚiGW) – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	http://www.NFOŚiGW.gov.pl/		+ 48 22 45 90 100	fundusz@NFOŚiGW.gov.pl



Policy categories

Training programme for installers

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	Energy Law
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	
Description	<p>The installer of micro installations or small installations may request in writing to the President of the Office of Technical Inspection (UDT) for the issuance of a certificate (art. 20h par. 1 Energy Law).</p> <p>The certificate is evidence of formal qualifications of the installer to install the following types of renewable energy sources installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boilers and stoves using biomass, • PV installations • solar thermal systems • heat pumps • shallow geothermal installations (art. 20h par. 2 Energy Law). <p>The certificate can be issued to an installer that meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the full legal capacity,



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a diploma confirming vocational qualifications or equivalent evidence of formal qualifications for the installation of plumbing, electrical, heating and cooling appliances or ○ a documented 3-years professional experience in installation or modernisation of equipment and installation of sanitation, electricity, heating and cooling appliances or ○ a certificate of completion of at least two-semester graduate school or equivalent, of which the program included the concerned qualifications ○ a certificate of completion of training from the manufacturer of the type of renewable energy source; • has not been convicted by a final judgment of a court for an offense against the credibility of documents and business transactions; • graduated from basic training for people applying for a certificate for installers of micro- or small installations, carried out by an accredited training provider, with regard to installation of the RES-installation; • passed an examination conducted by the examination committee not later than 12 months from the date of completion of basic training (art. 20h par. 3 Energy Law). <p>Certificate is issued for five years (art. 20k par.3 Energy Law).</p>	
Addressees	The training programme is aimed at persons operating and installing RES installations.	
Competent authority	Office of Technical Inspection (UDT) (art. 20h par. 1 Energy Law).	
Further information		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	The costs of the certification examination are borne by either the company employing the installer or the installer himself (art. 20za Energy Law).



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	European Union	
	Others	