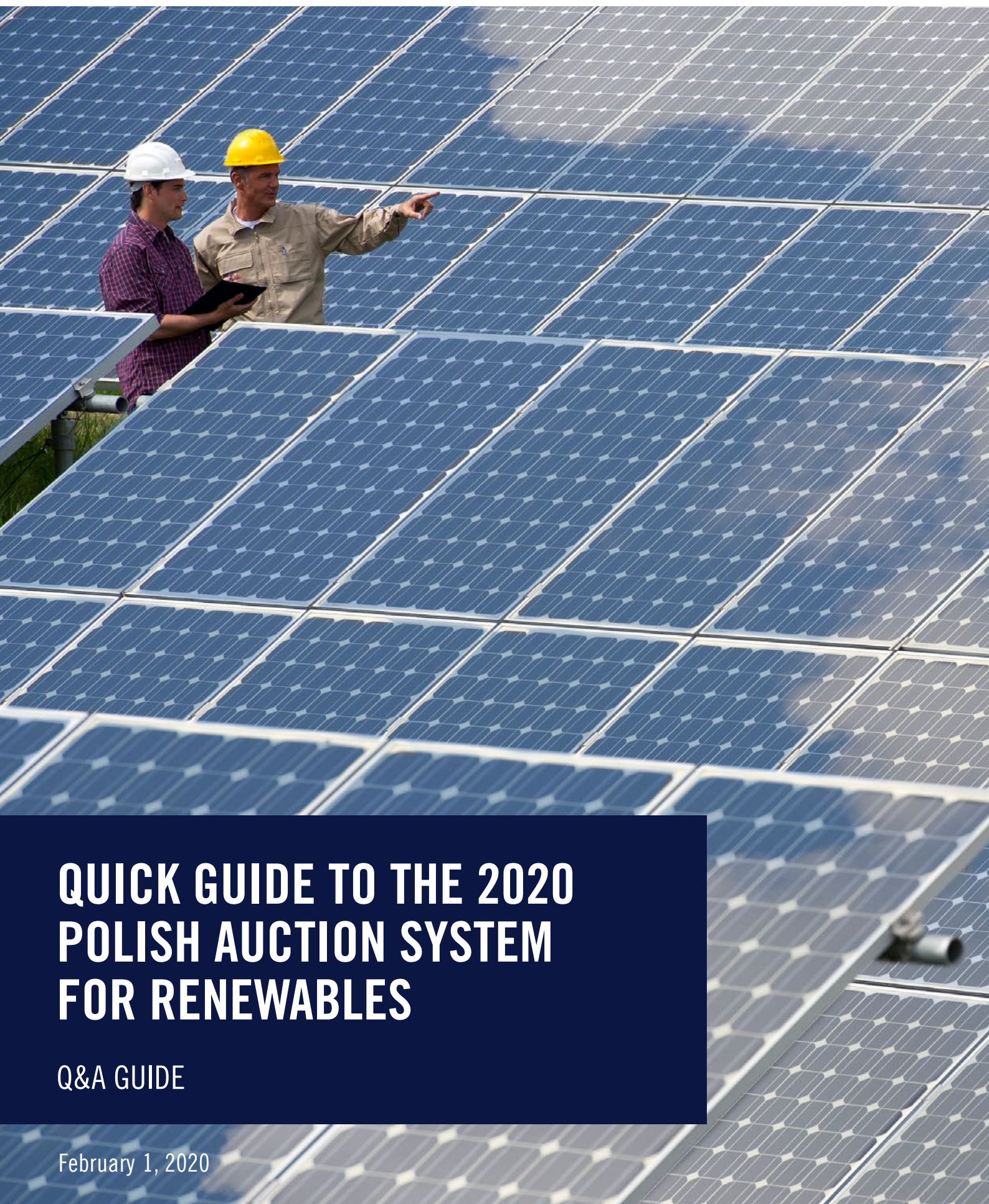




Polish  
Photovoltaics  
Association



# QUICK GUIDE TO THE 2020 POLISH AUCTION SYSTEM FOR RENEWABLES

Q&A GUIDE

February 1, 2020





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# INTRODUCTION

Dear Readers,

the solar energy revolution in Poland is in full swing, with new auctions scheduled for 2020 by the government. They are expected to contract ca. 1500 MW of new solar generation. Even in the auction basket for installations above 1 MW, solar is expected to dominate this year and take up the largest chunk of available amounts. This is due to the “10H distance rule” with respect to onshore wind. There are simply no new onshore wind projects and, even if the rule is lifted or relaxed in the near future, there is bound to be a few years’ investment gap in this sub-sector. As a result, the expected RES deficit in the Polish electricity system can be filled only by large and small scale PV projects for several years from now.

It is also worth mentioning that rising energy prices open the opportunity for new business models, apart from RES auctions. In this context, long-term Corporate Power Purchase Agreements, industrial, self-consumption and co-located solar and storage constitute a whole new opportunity for the solar PV sector and provide direct economic benefits to the consumers.

If the auctions are set to bring the country closer to meeting the goal of renewables’ share in Polish electricity generation in 2020 and 2030, then there is an urgent need for the government to set clear, ambitious and well visible targets for solar PV technology in the targeted energy mix and to provide the 3 years visibility for auctions volumes and dates. It is the only way for Poland to make sure the development of the new solar PV capacity, as well as the other technologies, can contribute its fair share to so much needed transformation of the national energy system and to lowering the electricity cost for the final consumers.

We have a pleasure to present this guide on the auction system for renewables as a compendium of knowledge prepared by the Polish Photovoltaics Association and one of its members – DWF Poland law firm.

We hope that you will find the guide useful.



**Ewa Magiera**  
President of the  
Management Board,  
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## 1. THE CONDITION OF SOLAR ENERGY IN POLAND

**Solar energy already constitutes a more and more significant segment of the Polish RES mix, and its role in the coming years will inevitably increase. Experiences of the neighboring countries, with similar climatic conditions to Poland, are encouraging. Full use of the PV potential will help to enable transformation of the energy system towards a low-emission economy. The solar industry is also the cornerstone of a European Green deal. It drives sustainable and local growth, innovation, and supports the competitiveness of EU SME's and businesses with clean and affordable electricity. By 2030, the solar sector could generate at least 500 000 jobs in Europe only.**

Currently in Poland most new PV projects are being developed in the power range from 0.5 MW to 1 MW, which is mainly due to the construction of the auction support system that has been in operation for three years. In practice, the basket of smaller installations is dominated by small solar farms. For example, 750 MW capacity in last year's auction for sources below 1 MW was fully covered by such projects. On the other hand, among large-scale projects above 1 MW, only wind farms could expect support. However, recent legislative changes have blocked, as is known, the increase in new capacity in this technology, leading to a situation in which, due to the long investment process compared to PV, even in the case of easing distance restrictions, for the next few years the wind share in auctions for basket above 1 MW will be only rudimentary. Therefore, possibilities to support solar farms are not only opening up, but become the most viable option, the more so that, within next 2–3 years, the largest solar farms will be able to economically compete with the large wind farms.

Solar energy seems to have no problems with social acceptance. A recent European Social Survey (ESS) on “European Attitudes toward Climate Change and Energy” found that solar power is the most popular energy source in Europe, with a stunning average of 85% support amongst EU citizens.

**2020 Auction potential for PV below 1 MW**

**11.76 TWh**  
of electricity contracted

**800 MW**  
PV installations can win

Moreover, solar energy is currently the fastest growing RES market, measured with newly added capacity, both in Europe and in Poland, especially in recent years. According to the information provided by Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne (PSE), based on data received from distribution network operators, as of January 1, 2020, the total capacity of solar farms in Poland was about 1300 MW. Meanwhile, at the end of 2018, PSE noted 471.4 MW installed in the country's PV installations. In the first nine months of previous year, solar power plants with a total potential of 535.8 MW arrived on the territory of Poland, which means an average monthly increase in capacity of 59.53 MW.

**1.3 GW**  
Total installed PV capacity in Poland

**60 MW**  
Average monthly increase in PV capacity in Poland

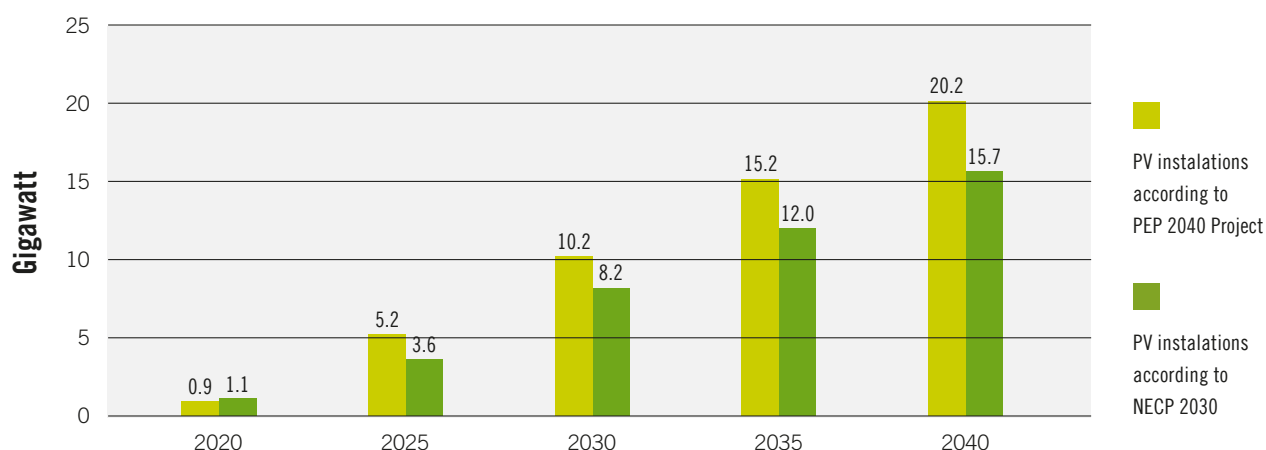
Key government document in strategic planning in the field of Polish energy policy put also an accent on the development of photovoltaics. The draft Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 (PEP 2040) from November 2019 assumes the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption at about 21% in 2030. The increase of solar energy's share in energy mix will have a key role in achieving this goal in electricity, especially from 2022 on.

The necessity of stable strategy of solar PV growth, which is essential to ensure new investments, results also from provisions of the EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (EU 2018/1999). Member States will be obliged to ensure that the increase in the share of renewable energy will be distributed evenly over a 10-year period. To this end, a renewable energy development trajectory is envisaged, assuming, that not only the implementation of the final declared participation for 2030 will be important, but also the achievement

of earlier stages – the so-called reference points.

The adopted trajectory assumes that at the EU level at the first reference point, i.e. in 2022, 18% of the required growth will be achieved, in 2025 – 43%, and in 2027 – 65%. Integrated national energy and climate plans are becoming the primary tool for achieving the goals and objectives of the Energy Union. Member States energy and climate goals and contributions must be consistent with the Union's policy and lead to its objectives. Member States will also from 2023 and every two years thereafter report on the implementation of their integrated national energy and climate plan, which will cover all five dimensions of the Energy Union. The Commission is obliged to assess the above studies in terms of their adequacy and ability to achieve the collective goals and assumptions of the Energy Union and to report on possible discrepancies. A first assessment of Member States' progress, based on a detailed analysis of integrated national progress in energy and climate, will be carried out by 31 October 2021 and then repeated every two years.

**Development forecast for photovoltaic power  
according to PEP 2040 and NECP**



**Diagram No. 1**

Source: IEO, Market of Photovoltaics in Poland 2019





Polish National Energy and Climate Plan 2021–2030 (NECP) draft indicates that the capacity installed in the scenario of achieving EU goals in 2030 is to be 52 GW, of which over 32 GW is RES, in this 8 GW is photovoltaic (increase from 1 GW in 2020), which is to become the second technology after onshore wind energy. Finally, the fact that the PV is particularly useful for covering summer energy demand peaks, which the Polish power system has been struggling

with in recent years, is increasingly emphasized among the grid expert circles.

We find extremely important the future constant growth in the share of PV projects in Polish energy mix, especially in the context of the so-called “gaps” in achieving the renewable energy target, as indicated in Table No. 1.

The data presented above clearly show that gross electricity consumption in 2020 will probably reach almost 183 TWh. The renewable energy target for the power industry resulting from the National Renewable Energy Action Plan is 19.13%. To achieve this goal, 35 TWh of RES electricity would have to be produced in Poland. Meanwhile, as the quoted data indicate, in 2018 the production of green energy amounted to only 21.6 TWh. Therefore, it should be clearly stated that catching up to 2020 delays is no longer possible.

However, in our opinion, it is possible to achieve production at 35 TWh around 2022. Assuming that 3.5 GW of new wind installations and 1.3 GW of new solar installations built following the 2018-2019 auction will be launched, and production from other sources will remain at the 2018 level, renewable electricity production will increase to 33.3 TWh. In order to reach the level of 35 TWh, an additional 1.7 TWh per year should be allocated for auction, which in turn would require an increase in the volumes available for solar producers by approx. 25 TWh (budget for 15 years of installation operation).

Therefore, reaching of the RES targets by Poland is only possible through a rapid increase in high capacity installations in the coming years. Due to the technological gap of several years regarding the increase of wind potential, the only area of the renewable energy sector where such large increases

### Deficit of RES target for Poland

Year	2018	2020 (P)
Gross Production	175,769	182,943
Required RES Share	15.6%	19.1%
Required RES Production	27,490	34,997
RES Deficit	5,887	1,658
Total RES	21,604	33,339
Water	1,970	1,970
Co-incineration	1,496	1,496
Biomass (without co-incineration)	3,849	3,849
Wind	12,848	23,348
Biogas	1,142	1,142
PV	299	1,534
RES Deficit	TWh	1,658
Additional PV Production 15 years	TWh	24,875
<b>Additional PV Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>1,746</b>

**Table No. 1**

Source: PPA own analysis





in power could occur is solar PV. However, the main incentive to invest in new, large scale solar PV capacity can only be the perspective of support under the auction system, as it offers the lowest possible cost of capital and bank financing, necessary to see the adequate projects volumes to materialize.

Well visible, long-term planning of appropriately increased volumes is the only effective method to stimulate the development of projects above 1 MW, whose rapid growth, as indicated, may bring Poland closer to achieving renewable energy targets, while mitigating the steady electricity price increase we observe from 2018. It should also be remembered that from this point of view, we need as many large volumes of green energy as possible, regardless of technology. Auctions should therefore allow full capacity development and complementarity between large-scale wind and solar projects. The segment of installations below 1 MW is also not without significance in the context of RES targets. The volume allocated to it in the auction also brings Poland closer to increasing the share of green energy in its energy mix. Due to the technical conditions of the Polish power infrastructure, it is often locally possible to connect only small installations to the medium voltage networks. Therefore, the increase in capacity in this segment should also be stimulated in the future by a more ambitious auction volume.

It should be mentioned that SolarPower Europe in its letter to The Council of Energy Ministers encourages to similar actions on European scale. The cosigned associations, including Polish Photovoltaics Association, point out that in order to use the development potential of solar PV it will be extremely important to set clear and ambitious targets for solar capacity and clear regulatory frameworks, providing clarity on future regulatory proposals related to the

timing and volumes of upcoming solar tenders, as well as the implementation of the provisions of the Market Design legislation.

Finally, due to the fact that there is a constant rise of energy prices for end users, the promising perspectives are opening in Poland for direct market sales of RES energy in the form of corporate power purchase agreements (PPA). Business consumers buying energy directly from RES producers (under the long-term PPA agreement) will have a chance to reduce and stabilize their costs. It is worth noting that in the case of PV technology renewable energy production profiles are often consistent with consumers' profiles. There is also growing number of industrial energy consumers, who - due to their consumers' preferences, corporate products and policies - cannot accept electricity from the Polish mix energy with too low a share of renewable energy and need to buy more renewable energy directly from producers.



## 2. AUCTIONS IN 2020

On January 22, 2020 the new regulation on the maximum volumes and values of electricity from renewable energy sources that might be auctioned in 2020 was officially announced. The maximum volume of electricity to be contracted from small PV and wind installations was set at 11,760,000.00 MWh of the value of PLN 4,527,600,000.00 (over 1 billion EUR). The previous draft of the regulation assumed 7,350,000.00 MWh for this technology basket.

Regarding industrial-size PV and wind installations, the maximum volume was set at 46,290,000.00 MWh of the value of PLN 14,015,850,000.00 (over

3 billion EUR). The previous draft of the regulation assumed the maximum of 14,700,000.00 MWh to be contracted, which indicates that the government positively acknowledged the voices opting for increasing the maximum volume of electricity to be auctioned.

The Polish government estimates that the figures should translate into at least:

- 700 MW of new industrial-size PV projects and 800 MW in industrial-size onshore wind (1,500 MW together in the auction basket, however ratios may be different between wind and PV, which depends on investors' offers and availability of wind projects in the market);

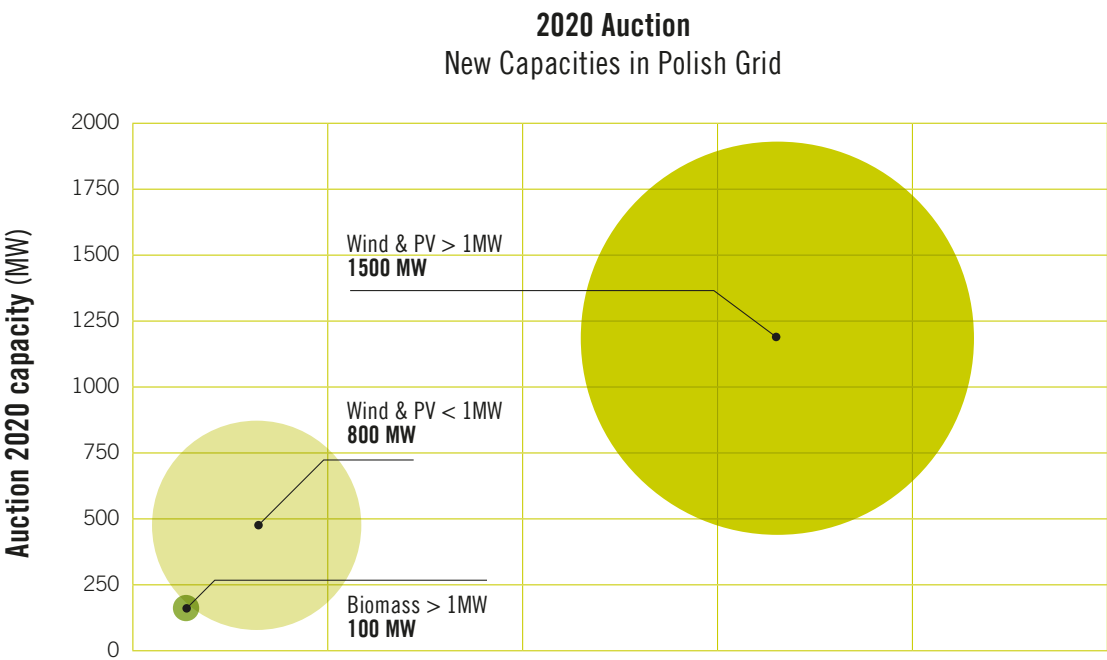


Diagram No. 2



**Auction budgets 2020 description for each RES technology and comparison to year 2019**

Technology	Cap.	2020 budget		2019 budget		Change	
		(GWh)	(PLN)	(GWh)	(PLN)	(%vol.)	(%val.)
Wind & PV	< 1MW	11,760.00	4,527,600,000.00	11,445.00	4,213,650,000.00	+3%	+7%
Biomass	> 1MW	10,950.00	5,182,500,000.00	14,910.00	5,577,600,000.00	-27%	-7%
Wind & PV	> 1 MW	46,290.00	14,015,850,000.00	113,970.00	32,577,000,000.00	-59%	-57%
Agri biogas		1,800.00	1,152,000,000.00	2,512.00	1,617,874,880.00	-28%	-29%
Other		1,620.00	788,400,000.00	734.40	356,400,000.00	+121%	+121%
Existing installations		2,500.00	1,600,000,000.00	41,177.73	25,282,012,130.00	-94%	-94%
<b>Total</b>		<b>74,920.00</b>	<b>27,266,350,000.00</b>	<b>184,749.13</b>	<b>69,624,537,010.00</b>	<b>-59%</b>	<b>-61%</b>

**Table No. 2**

Source: own study.

- 800 MW in small PV and wind projects (it is expected that the entire volume will be taken up by small PV).

The significant increase in the volumes indicates that it is likely that in 2020 two RES auctions will be announced instead of one (mid year and at the end of the year) – which is permissible under the currently binding provisions.

### 3. WHEN DID THE LAST AUCTIONS TAKE PLACE?

The most recent auctions for onshore wind and PV took place on 5th December and 10th December 2019, respectively for installations above and up to 1 MW capacity. More wind (in particular, offshore) and solar auctions are expected in 2020.

## 4. HOW DOES A PROJECT QUALIFY FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN AUCTION?

Ready-to-build onshore wind, solar as well as biogas, biomass and waste thermal treatment (including CHP) projects can participate in an auction if they:

1. hold a certificate of admission to an auction, and
2. pay a deposit of PLN 60 (ca. EUR 14) per 1 kW, or provide an equivalent bank guarantee.

Obtaining a certificate of admission to an auction is preceded by a pre-qualification procedure carried out by the President of the Energy Regulatory Office. Investors need to evidence that they possess ready-to-build installations, i.e. that the following criteria are met:





1. interconnection conditions or an agreement is in place,
2. the project has a final and non-appealable building permit (valid for at least 6 months),
3. an installation scheme is provided,
4. a schedule of works and expenditures for the completion of construction is presented.

Once the prequalification criteria are fulfilled, a certificate of admission to an auction is issued within 30 days by the President of the Energy Regulatory Office. The certificate remains valid for 12 months from the date of issue.

## 5. HOW DOES WINNING AN AUCTION IMPACT GRID INTERCONNECTION?

Interconnection conditions or a concluded interconnection agreement is required for participation in an auction. Interconnection conditions are valid for 2 years from the day of their service upon an applicant. In this period they constitute a binding obligation on the part of a grid operator to conclude an interconnection agreement.

An interconnection agreement specifies a period for implementation of an interconnection and contains a deadline for first delivery of electricity produced by a renewables installation. This deadline cannot exceed 4 years from the date of execution of an interconnection agreement. Non-delivery of electricity within the deadline constitutes statutory grounds for termination of an interconnection agreement by a distribution/transmission system operator (under the

applicable provision termination cannot occur up to 30 June 2021).

The Polish RES Law, however, provides for a mechanism to extend the deadline for first delivery of electricity for projects which have won an auction. Grid operators are obliged to adjust the deadline in interconnection agreements for the winning projects to be in line with the deadlines from the auction (e.g. for onshore wind – 33 months from the auction closure date). Annexes to interconnection agreements will then be concluded so that the agreements do not expire before the deadline for commissioning of a project.

## 6. WHAT IS THE COURSE OF AN AUCTION AND WHO WINS?

The date of an auction is announced by the President of the Energy Regulatory Office at least 30 days in advance before the auction.

A bidder – prospective producer submits a bid which includes the volume of electricity in MWh and the price in PLN per 1 MWh, at which the bidder agrees to sell electricity on the basis of a quasi contract for difference. The support is awarded to the lowest bidders. The auction continues until the volume and value of electricity specified in an announcement of an auction is fully exhausted. When several bidders offer the same lowest selling price, and the volume of electricity declared to be produced exceeds the volume referred to in the announcement of the auction, the order of submitted bids is decisive. Winning producers' offers may not jointly exceed 100% of the value of electricity specified in the announcement of the auction and 80% of the volume of electricity covered by all bids.



This second cap is aimed at guaranteeing sufficiently competitive auctions.

Within 21 days from an auction closure date, the President of the Energy Regulatory Office publicly announces, on its website, information about:

1. the results of the auction (i.e. the producers who won the auction, the minimum and maximum price at which electricity was sold in the auction, as well as the total volume of electricity sold and its value), or
2. invalidation of an auction, if that happens.

An auction may be invalidated only if all offers have been rejected or if it could not be carried out for technical reasons. If the results of an auction have already been published, the auction is settled and final.

## 7. WHAT IS THE PERIOD OF SUPPORT?

The period of support amounts to 15 years from the date of first sale of electricity, however not later than until 30 June 2039.



## 8. WHAT IS THE MECHANISM OF SUPPORT?

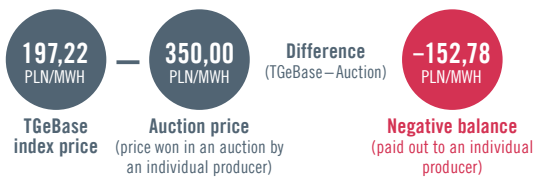
Industrial-size installations (above 0.5 MW) that have won an auction, sell the produced electricity on the electricity market at the market price, to a chosen offtaker, after which they may apply for additional payments to reach their auction price. This is done by way of an application to cover the “negative balance”. The monies are paid out by Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A., a state-owned corporation responsible for carrying out the settlements of the “negative balance”. Under the Polish RES Law, the “negative balance” is the difference between the net value of the sale of electricity in a given month (as calculated on the basis of a commodities exchange index) and the value of that electricity determined on the basis of the price contained in a producer’s offer that won an auction. Please also note that the latter is indexed annually to the inflation rate in Poland.

The volume of electricity subject to the settlement is determined on the basis of actual indications of measuring devices in a given month. A producer from an installation informs Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A., within 10 days after the end of the month, of:

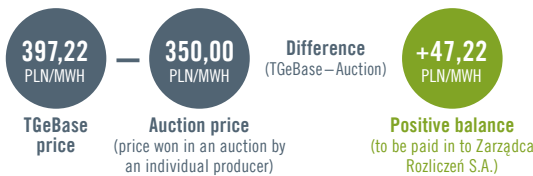
1. the volumes and prices of electricity sold in the previous month,
2. data on the value of the electricity (prices published by the Polish Power Exchange – TGeBase index) and
3. the producer submits an application to cover the negative balance.



In consequence, the “negative balance” is the difference between the value of produced electricity calculated on the basis of the TGeBase index and the value of such electricity established pursuant to the price from a respective auction bid of an individual producer. Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. is obliged to verify an application for covering the “negative balance” within 30 days and pay the producer in question the relevant funds, as per the example below.



Please note that in the example below the balance can also be positive, especially in case of a substantial increase of wholesale electricity prices. In such a scenario, the producer could be obliged to pay back the positive balance to Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. Any positive balance is set off against any future negative balance on an “as-we-go” monthly basis. An outstanding positive balance is returned to Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. in 6 equal monthly installments at the end of the 15-year support period.



There is no obligation to sell electricity produced by renewables through a commodities exchange.

## 9. WHAT ENERGY PRODUCING EQUIPMENT CAN BE INSTALLED?

An investor who won an auction is restricted in terms of generating devices that can be installed. The Polish RES law stipulates that devices used for generating and processing electricity must be new, and produced within certain dates proceeding the day of first production of electricity. This is detailed in the table below.

Category of renewable installation	Equipment not older than
Onshore wind	33 months
Photovoltaics	24 months
Offshore wind	72 months
Biomass	42 months

Table No. 3

## 10. WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN INVESTOR WHO WON AN AUCTION?

The first obligation imposed on an investor is to produce electricity for the first time, while already holding a generation concession, within certain deadlines from the auction closure date. Failure to





timely meet this obligation results in an exclusion from the auction system and loss of the deposit. This is detailed in the table below.

Category of renewable installation	Deadline to produce electricity with a concession in place
Onshore wind	33 months from the auction closure date
Photovoltaics	24 months from the auction closure date
Offshore wind	72 months from the auction closure date
Biomass	42 months from the auction closure date

**Table No. 4**

The second obligation is to produce the volume of electricity declared in the offer. However, an option of one update of the offer following the auction, with respect to, in particular, the planned date of commencement of the period of use of the support system and the volume of electricity planned for sale in subsequent calendar years (the total volume will however need to remain constant). The volume is settled after the expiry of each 3 full calendar years in which support was granted, and after the lapse of the entire period of support. If an installation fails to produce at least 85% of the volume specified in a winning offer in a relevant settlement period, the producer is subject to a fine. The fine is calculated as 50% of the product of the auction price and the difference between the electricity that was supposed to have been produced, pursuant to the auction offer and the energy actually produced. However, the financial penalty will not apply if the required volume of electricity was not produced as a result of:

1. application of the generally binding law;
2. the need to ensure security of the grid;
3. a power system failure;
4. force majeure, e.g., natural disasters, war, acts of terrorism, riots;
5. the technical failure of an installation – violent, unpredictable and independent of the producer, damage or destruction of an installation or destruction of buildings or facilities essential for its operation.

## 11. HOW IS THE FINANCING OF THE AUCTION SYSTEM SECURED?

Funds in the auction system are required for the payment of the “negative balance” and the functioning of the entity covering the balance Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. They are secured via a renewables fee. The renewables fee is collected by distribution system operators (“DSO”). DSOs collect the renewables fee predominantly from final off-takers interconnected directly to their grid, i.e. mainly households. Therefore, financing of the auction system is not influenced by the government budget.

The rules for calculating the renewables fee by DSOs are set forth in the respective statute. DSOs calculate it as a product of the renewables fee rate and the sum of electricity consumed. The renewables fee rate is published in the bulletin of the President of the Energy Regulatory Office until 30 November of each calendar year.



## 12. WHAT IS THE RISK OF THE STATE EVADING ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOLLOWING AN AUCTION?

Although no written agreement is entered into between Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. and the auction winner, the legal relationship between such a producer and the Polish state takes the form of a binding obligation, by statutory law. The elements of this obligation are construed on the basis of the Polish RES Law and documents published by the President of the Energy Regulatory Office – published auction results. In consequence, if Zarządca Rozliczeń S.A. fails to pay a due amount of money, a producer can enforce its rights in a common court. A producer can also be protected by bilateral investment treaties or the Energy Charter Treaty, providing for investment arbitration outside Poland, provided that the investment is adequately structured in advance. It's worth mentioning, that this arrangement is deemed sufficient to bank financing on a non-recourse basis (project finance).

## 13. IS IT POSSIBLE TO TRANSFER THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ACQUIRED AT AN AUCTION?

Under the Polish RES Law, it is admissible to either acquire a project which won an auction or acquire shares in a company holding such a project. In the former case, it is necessary to apply to the President of

the Energy Regulatory Office for consent. Granting of such consent is dependent on a statement by a buyer, which should include a declaration by the buyer that electricity will be produced purely from renewables, in the installation related to the auction and that the buyer accepts the rights and obligations of a RES producer.

## 14. SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED 2019 AUCTIONS

The last auctions for wind and solar projects took place in December 2019. The volume of electricity from new small PV and wind installations was set at 11.445 TWh of the value of over PLN 4 billion (ca. EUR 980 million). The reference price for electricity from wind installations up to 1 MW was 320 PLN/MWh, while for electricity from small PV installations – 385 PLN/MWh.

The auction for new small wind and PV installations was the most popular among the producers. Over 400 participants entered the auction, submitting over 1,000 bids for sale of energy, all of which concerned PV installations. Over 11.43 TWh of electricity of the value of over PLN 3.6 billion was contracted, among the 759 winning offers submitted by 260 producers. The minimum price at which electricity was sold in this auction was 269 PLN/MWh, while the maximum price was 327 PLN/MWh. Among the winning producers were PGE Energia Odnawialna S.A., Sabowind Polska Sp. z o.o., ECO-INVEST SOLUTIONS Sp. z o.o.

For the onshore wind and solar power technological basket (projects above 1 MW of installed capacity), the government in 2019 envisaged the maximum auction volume of 113.970 TWh for 15 years. The value of support was over PLN 32.5 billion (over EUR 7.5 billion). The maximum price (i.e. reference

### 2019 auction results New installations (GWh)

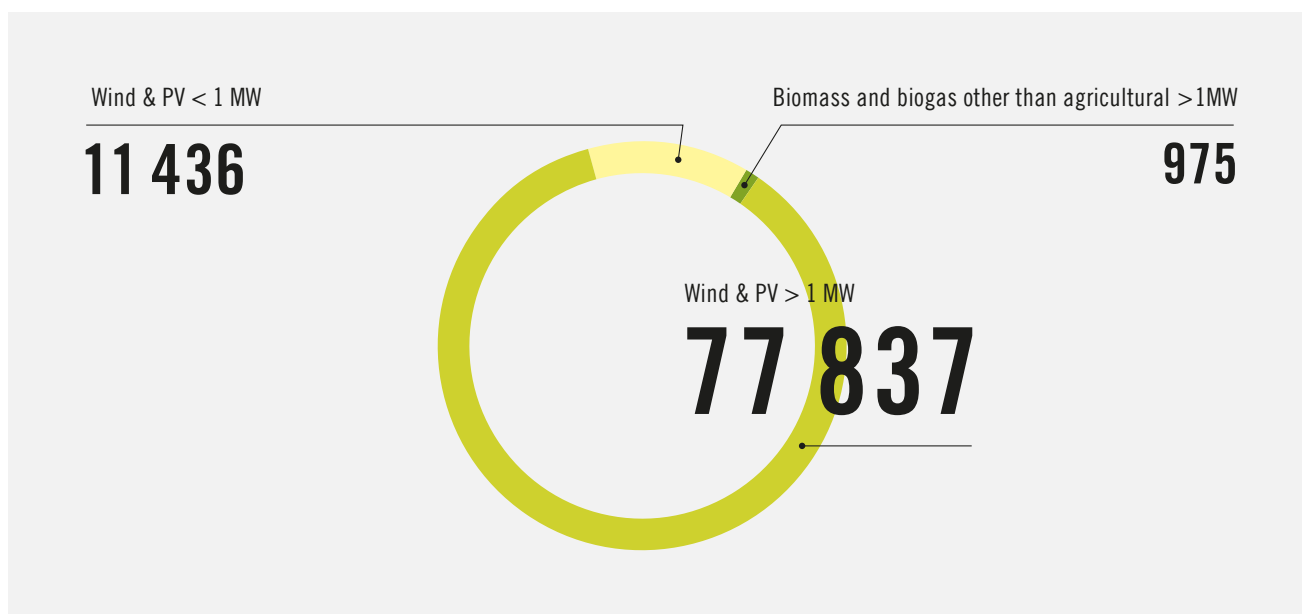


Diagram No. 3

### 2019 RES auctions for biomass, biogas, existing RES installations

Absent	Budget		Execution	
	Value (MWh)	Value (PLN)	Value (MWh)	Value (PLN)
Agricultural biogas (including CHP) – New > 1 MW	1,170,000	678,600,000	0	0
Biogas (other than agricultural), biomass, and waste thermal treatment (including CHP) – New > 1 MW	14,910,000	577,600,000	975,000	390,000,000
Existing installations (various)	41,177,726	25,282,012,130	0	0

Table No. 5



price) that could be submitted in a bid for wind above 1 MW was 285 PLN/MWh (ca. EUR 66), while for solar 365 PLN/MWh (ca. EUR 84). PLN 16.2 billion was contracted in the auction for new large wind and PV installations, of which PLN 16.1 billion concerned wind installations. That corresponds to the creation of over 2.2 GW of new installed electrical capacity in wind technology. On the other hand, concerning large PV installations, electricity of the value of over PLN 129 million was contracted. Overall, almost 78 TWh of electricity was sold in this auction. The cheapest electricity in this technology basket was sold for 162.83 PLN/MWh, and the most expensive for 233.29 PLN/MWh. The winners included Elawan Energy Polska Sp. z o.o., Energa Invest Sp. z o.o. or companies from the Polenergia group.

## 15. REFERENCE PRICES (MAXIMUM BID PRICES) FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF RENEWABLES FOR 2019

No.	Type of renewables installation	Reference price (PLN/MWh)
1.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only agricultural biogas	650
2.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only agricultural biogas in high-efficiency cogeneration	700
3.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from landfills	560
4.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from landfills in high-efficiency cogeneration	620

No.	Type of renewables installation	Reference price (PLN/MWh)
5.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from sewage treatment plants	420
6.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from sewage treatment plants in high-efficiency cogeneration	480
7.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas other than obtained from agricultural biogas, landfills or sewage treatment plants	470
8.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only biogas other than obtained from agricultural biogas, landfills or sewage treatment plants in high-efficiency cogeneration	530
9.	Installations with a capacity below 0.5 MW using only hydropower	550
10.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW and not exceeding 1 MW using only agricultural biogas	590
11.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW and not exceeding 1 MW using only agricultural biogas in high-efficiency cogeneration	670
12.	Large Installations (above 1 MW) using only agricultural biogas	570
13.	Large Installations (above 1 MW) using only agricultural biogas in high-efficiency cogeneration	640
14.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from landfills	550
15.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from landfills in high-efficiency cogeneration	610
16.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from wastewater treatment plants	385
17.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas obtained from wastewater treatment plants in high-efficiency cogeneration	445
18.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas other than obtained from agricultural biogas landfills or sewage treatment plants	435



No.	Type of renewables installation	Reference price (PLN/MWh)
19.	Installations with a capacity not below 0.5 MW using only biogas other than obtained from agricultural biogas landfills or sewage treatment plants in high-efficiency cogeneration	495
20.	Dedicated biomass combustion installations or hybrid systems	435
21.	Thermal waste treatment installations or dedicated multi-fuel combustion installations	350
22.	Installations with a capacity not exceeding 50 MW in a dedicated biomass combustion installation or hybrid systems, in high-efficiency cogeneration	470
23.	Installations with a capacity higher than 50 MW in a dedicated biomass combustion installation or hybrid systems, in high-efficiency cogeneration	435
24.	Installations using only bio-liquids	475
25.	Installations with a capacity not exceeding 1 MW using only onshore wind energy	320
26.	Large Installations (capacity higher than 1 MW) using only onshore wind energy	285
27.	Installations with a capacity of not below 0.5 MW and not exceeding 1 MW using only hydropower	500
28.	Large Installations using only hydropower	480
29.	Installations using only geothermal energy	455
30.	Installations with a capacity not exceeding 1 MW using only solar energy	385
31.	Large Installations (capacity higher than 1 MW) using only solar energy	365
32.	Installations using only offshore wind energy	450
33.	Small hybrid installations	415
34.	Large hybrid installations	410

**Table No. 6**

*This guide is based on selected publicly available information and does not constitute legal advice.*



The Polish Photovoltaic Association (PPA) is a newly established non-governmental organization aiming to support the development of large-scale solar energy in Poland as a clean energy source. The Association works to increase political and social awareness in the field of photovoltaics, and also supports the creation of an appropriate regulatory environment for this dynamically developing sector in Poland.

Main areas of the PPA activity are:

- Support of the development of large-scale photovoltaic projects
- Participation in consultations of various energy regulations, direct cooperation with public energy entities and taking action to implement new legal regulations fostering the development of PV in Poland
- Promotion of solar energy and knowledge about this technology
- Increasing social and political awareness about solar energy
- Creation of opportunities to share experiences, establish new business relationships, joint substantive work as well as workshops and seminars

Polish Photovoltaics Association is a member of the SolarPower Europe

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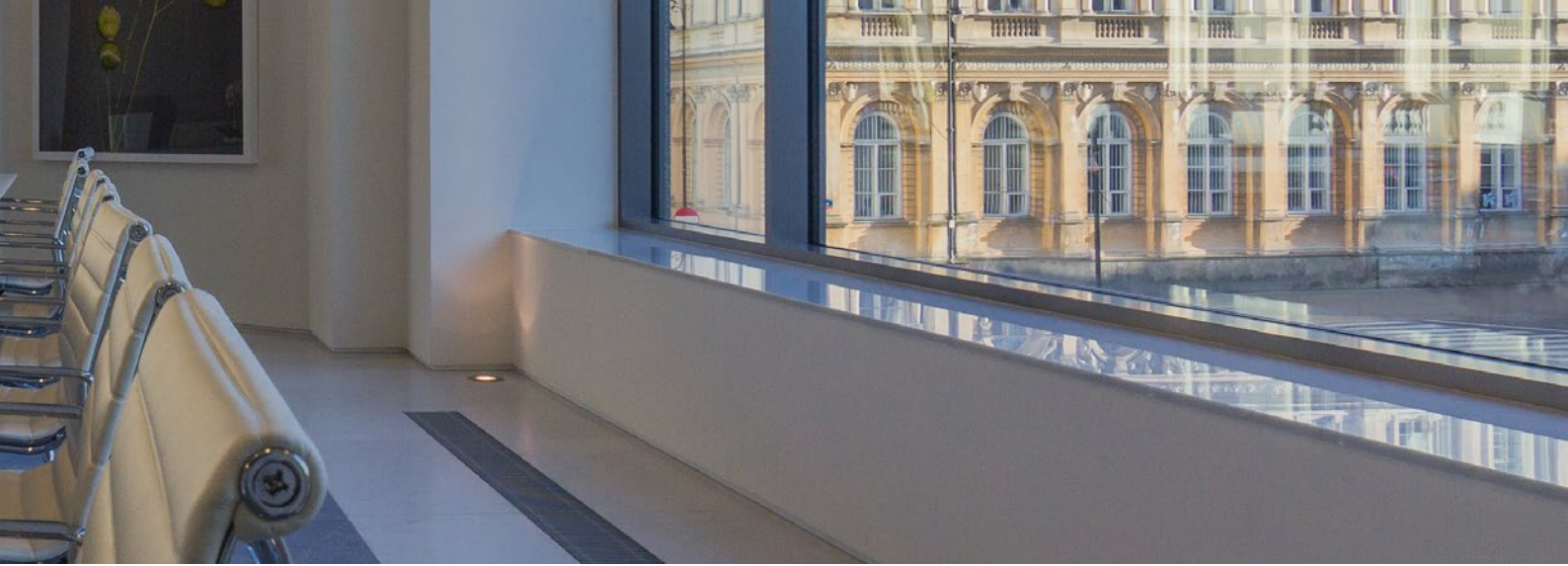
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