Energy Communities - 18 August, 2021
Experiences and Examples of Energy Communities
Polish experiences
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- „More Than Energy” campaign
- Implementation of RED II – main goal for the year 2021
CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION IN PL
- ENERGY COOPERATIVES

• max. 3 rural or urban-rural municipalities,
• max. 999 members,
• covering at least 70% of own energy needs,
• max. 10 MW power of energy sources,
• net-metering system 1:0,6.

➢ Between August 2019 and April 2021 – no energy cooperative registered!
FINALLY...

First energy cooperative – EISSAL - registered on May 11, 2021

- 2 PV micro-installations, each of 10 kW,
- 3 small companies + 1 household.

- Plan to invest in wind turbines, but don’t plan to admit more members,
- They set up a cooperative to check how it works and if it’s going to be cost-effective.
HOWEVER...

- Cooperative set up by a professional – former CEO of an energy company,
- The establishment process - 15 months,
- Support from the law firm specialised in energy,
- Difficulties in cooperation with banks,
- No regulation on settlements with electricity network operator.

BUT...

➢ People and companies keep contacting them about a possibility to join 😊
SOCIAL RENEWABLE ENERGY – STATE OF PLAY IN PL

- A total legislative chaos – several same-topic proposals simultaneously!

- RISK: a ministerial proposal on the energy buy&sell system at the price unfavourable for the prosumer;

- CHANCE: a parliamentary proposal on the net-metering system (1:1 + distribution fee) + jointly acting renewables prosumers (including virtual prosumers);

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POSSIBLE SCENARIOS FOR COOPERATIVES

- No legislative proposals on REC’s so far;
- A draft legislation on CEC’s – will they be established on the basis of renewables?
- Minor or inappropriate changes to current Polish rules on energy cooperatives?
- Introduction of unfavourable systems for prosumers which will discourage also energy cooperatives?