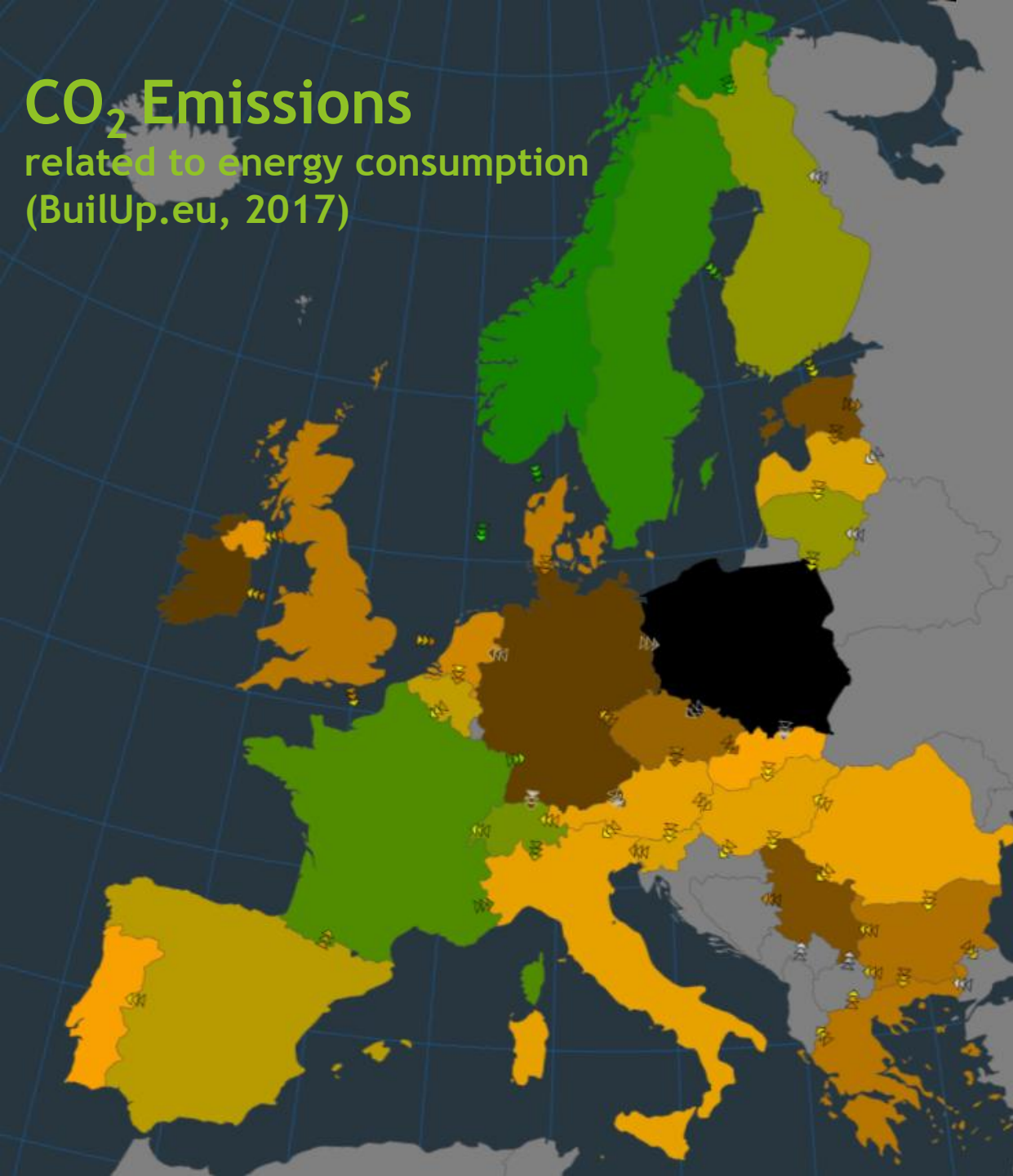




The Renewable Energy Communities in Poland – a study of a problem

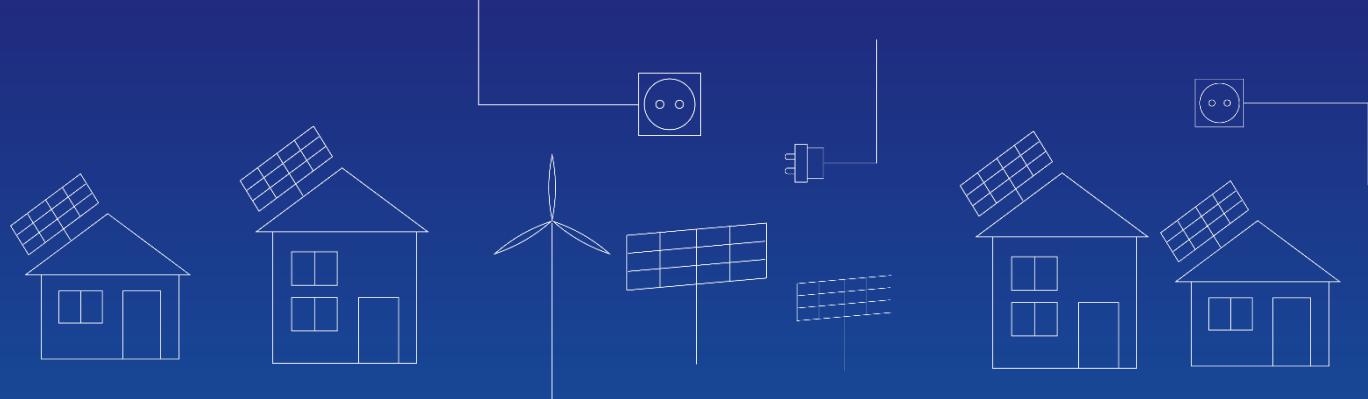


CO₂ Emissions related to energy consumption (BuilUp.eu, 2017)



Energy cooperatives in Europe (REScoop.eu, 2020)





CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION IN PL - ENERGY COOPERATIVES

- rural or urban-rural municipalities (= no cooperatives in towns/cities!)
 - 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.

AND...

- Still not functioning due to the lack of ministerial regulations on energy distribution billing.

SOCIAL RENEWABLE ENERGY – STATE OF PLAY IN PL

- A total legislative chaos – several same-topic proposals simultaneously;
- An unfavourable ministerial proposal on the energy net-billing system has just passed through Parliament;
- No legislative proposals on RECs so far (according to the RED II).



ACCORDING TO THE 2021 YOUNGOV POLLING (BY THE ECF):

18% of Europeans think their government is doing „all they can” to tackle climate change;

86% of Europeans support new wind and solar projects in their neighbourhood;

74% of Poles (!) would join an energy cooperative if one was set up in their local area.





- ☐ The Energy Democracy Hub
- ☐ Implementation of RED II
- ☐ Encouraging people, despite existing barriers

