

**Question for written answer P-002609/2018
to the Commission**
Rule 130
Michał Boni (PPE)

Subject: Wind power in Poland: state of play

Diversifying Poland's coal-dominated energy mix by increasing the share of renewables is necessary, in order not only to meet EU targets, but also to strengthen the country's energy security, which is endangered by an increasingly unreliable power supply infrastructure.

Following Poland's law of 20 July 2017, the situation has changed dramatically, with existing projects being affected by the elimination of wind growth and the increasing cost of wind development. On 29 December 2017 a complaint was submitted to the Commission's DG Competition over the Polish law amending the Act on renewable energy sources (RES Act) and introducing new rules for calculating the so-called substitute fee.

The complainant considers that under the cloak of improving the green certificates system, the Polish law introduced new rules for calculating the so-called substitute fee, the result being that the value of green certificates is not sufficiently increased, but this law is now the basis for terminating or renegotiating long-term contracts for the purchase of green certificates from wind energy producers by state-owned companies (in particular ENERGA). This in its turn has led to an increase in ENERGA's value on the stock exchange.

What action is the Commission taking concerning what is probably a case of unlawful and un-notified state aid being granted by the Polish government to the state-owned enterprise ENERGA?