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Abstract of the doctoral dissertation entitled. "Public law aspects of the sale of electricity from renewable sources".

The development of renewable energy sources is a pillar of the energy transition, which in the long term is geared towards achieving climate neutrality by 2050. A particularly important determinant of this development is the legal framework for the sale of electricity produced by renewable energy installations. This is because it is the basic relationship that determines the profit-making nature of an energy producer's business. Thus, the state of the legal regulation of the sale of electricity from renewable energy sources has a fundamental impact on the shaping of the investment landscape and the achievement of targets for the dissemination of renewable energy sources.

The dissertation considers the issue of public law influence on the sale of electricity from renewable sources. The main objective of the research conducted was to identify, systematise, as well as evaluate the means by which state authorities influence the sale of electricity from renewable sources. This is because the problem underlying this dissertation is the existence of differences in the scope of the applied instruments of public law influence depending on whether the electricity was produced in a renewable energy source installation or not.

The structure of the dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters and a concluding chapter containing research conclusions and *de lege ferenda* postulates. The first chapter analysed issues concerning the meaning of the category of renewable energy sources, primarily the normative content of this concept. Further considerations referred to the legal status of electricity from renewable energy sources. Then, the basic legal framework for state intervention in the sale of electricity from renewable sources was set out to provide an introduction to the further, more detailed content of the research.

The second chapter focuses on the problem of the rationale and objectives of the public regulatory impact on the sale of renewable electricity. The differences in the regulation of renewable energy vis-à-vis non-renewable energy were found to be caused, among other things, by a specific interpretation of the public interest and the content of energy policy. The following section analyses the impact of energy security, environmental protection together with the principle of sustainable development and the need to fulfil international obligations on the regulation of renewable energy.

The third chapter examines the issue of public law impact on the sphere of renewable electricity sales contracts. The initial part of the chapter considers the question of the relationship between private and public law provisions in relation to the sale of energy. It then presents the instruments through which state authorities intervene in energy sales, in general terms. Subsequently, the analysis is expanded to include instruments relating specifically to the issue of the sale of electricity from renewable sources, taking into account, inter alia, the impact on price formation, the obligation to contract or the norms concerning the legal status of the parties to the contract.

The fourth chapter presents a model for the supervision and control of the sale of electricity from renewable sources. Due to the multiplicity of tasks performed in this area, the structure of this chapter is subjective in nature, focusing on the analysis of the powers of individual entities performing economic administration tasks related to the supervision or control of the sale of electricity from renewable sources. The research concluded that the central position in this model should be attributed to the President of the Energy Regulatory Office. In addition, the role played by the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection was taken into account. The dispersion of supervisory and control tasks was also highlighted by assigning the competences to perform them to energy companies and the renewable energy settlement operator.

The final chapter is devoted to instruments supporting the generation of electricity from renewable sources. Their application is the clearest example of the distinctiveness associated with the impact of state bodies on renewable energy. On the basis of the research carried out, it was found that, within the wide range of support instruments, measures directly related to the sale of renewable electricity can be distinguished. These include support schemes for renewable energy sources and the mechanism for issuing guarantees of origin. In the following section, a classification of support schemes is made with regard to the settlement mechanism and the entities entitled to apply them. Next, a detailed analysis is made of the norms of the individual

support systems and an assessment of their application in the context of the dissemination of renewable energy sources. The chapter concludes with a consideration of guarantees of origin, which are a key instrument for identifying energy as coming from renewable sources.

The dissertation as a whole is rounded off with a conclusion. It verifies the research theses that were posed at the beginning of the dissertation. Moreover, the conclusion includes a summary of conclusions that were drawn on the basis of detailed analyses in the preceding chapters. It also contains *de lege ferenda* postulates relating to public and legal norms concerning the sale of electricity from renewable sources.