



Trading Terms for Instruments Listed on the Property Rights Forward Market

Consolidated text

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Terms and abbreviations used in the document

1. Market Maker – means an entity which is an OTF Member and is obliged to place, on a continuous basis and according to the agreed terms, buy and sell orders in respect of instruments for its own account, as part of its activity, in order to support the liquidity of a given instrument;
2. OTF Member – means an entity having the status of an OTF Member, in accordance with the Trading Rules of the Organized Trading Facility of Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.;
3. delivery day – means the day on which property rights contracted on the OTF on a trading day are to be delivered or collected;
4. trading day – the day when a PRFM session regarding forward instruments takes place;
5. expiration day – means the last day of trading;
6. Exchange, TGE – means Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.;
7. algorithmic trading for financial instruments – means the purchase or sale of financial instruments by means of a computer algorithm automatically determining individual parameters of purchase or sale orders for such instruments, including the moment the order is placed, its validity period, price or number of instruments being the subject of the order or the order management method after its placement, without or with limited human intervention within the meaning of Article 18 of Regulation 2017/565, provided that the application of automatic systems used exclusively for redirecting orders between trading systems for financial instruments, processing of orders without determining any transaction parameters, order confirmation or post-transaction processing of executed trades is not considered algorithmic trading;
8. underlying instrument – means the property rights to the certificates of origin for energy generated in renewable energy sources, quoted on the PRM in accordance with the principles set forth the CM Rules;
9. instrument, RES instrument – means a forward contract concluded on the OTF, as a result of which rights or obligations arise, based on property rights to certificates of origin for energy generated in renewable energy sources, being financial instruments, as the underlying instrument;
10. financial instrument – means a financial instrument within the meaning of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments;
11. Clearing House – means the Warsaw Commodity Clearing House which operates a settlement and clearing house and, at the same time, acts the central clearing party;
12. lot – means the minimum quantity that may be subject of an order, as established by the Exchange Management Board for each instrument of a given kind;
13. PFSA – means the Polish Financial Supervision Authority;
14. contract – means a contract concluded on the OTF, which creates certain rights or obligations related to the possession of instruments;
15. instrument price – means the price of a RES Property Right at the time of delivery, as determined at the time of contract conclusion;

16. MIFID 2 – means Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/95/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU;
17. long position opening (a long position) – means the purchase (acquisition) of an instrument;
18. short position opening (a short position) – means the sale (disposal) of an instrument;
19. OTF - means the Organised Trading Facility referred to in Article 3(10)(b) of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments, operated by Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.;
20. opposite position – means a long position for instruments of the same series when referred to a short position, and a short position for instruments of the same series when referred to a long position;
21. RES Property Rights – means transferable property rights constituting a commodity and arising from Certificates of Origin for electricity generated in Renewable Energy Sources;
22. OTF Rules – means the Trading Rules for the Organised Trading Facility of Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.;
23. CM Rules – means the Trading Rules for the Commodity Market of Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.;
24. Certificates of Origin Register – means the register of certificates of origin and the RES Property Rights arising therefrom, maintained by the Exchange;
25. Regulation 2016/679 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation);
26. Regulation 2016/957 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/957 of 9 March 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the appropriate arrangements, systems and procedures as well as notification templates to be used for preventing, detecting and reporting abusive practices or suspicious orders or transactions;
27. Regulation 2017/565 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) of 25 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive;
28. Regulation 2017/578 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) of 13 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the requirements on market making agreements and schemes;
29. Regulation 2017/583 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583 of 14 July 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives;

30. Regulation 2017/584 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/584 of 14 July 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying organisational requirements of trading venues;
31. Regulation 2017/580 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/580 of 24 June 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the maintenance of relevant data relating to orders in financial instruments;
32. Regulation 2017/590 – means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) of 28 July 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the reporting of transactions to competent authorities;
33. PRM – means the Property Rights Market operated by the Exchange in accordance with the principles set forth in the CM Rules;
34. CM – means the Commodity Market operated by the Exchange in accordance with the Act on Commodity Exchanges;
35. PRFM – means the Property Rights Forward Market for financial instruments, the underlying instrument of which are property rights arising from Certificates of Origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources;
36. underlying market – means the underlying instrument market, i.e. the Property Rights Market operated by the Exchange on the Commodity Market;
37. instrument series – means the instruments conforming to the standards determined by the Exchange and characterised in particular by the same underlying instrument and the same execution period;
38. IT system of the Exchange – means the electronic communications system, including all relevant hardware and software, and specifically the dedicated computer application that facilitates the trading on the OTF;
39. order table – means a tabulated summary of buy and sell orders;
40. Act on Commodity Exchanges – means the Act of 26 October 2000 on commodity exchanges (*“ustawa o giełdach towarowych”*) (Dz.U.2000.103.1099, as amended);
41. Act on Trading in Financial Instruments – means the Act of 29 July 2005 on trading in financial instruments (*“ustawa o obrocie instrumentami finansowymi”*) (Dz.U.2005.183.1538, as amended);
42. contract value – means the price of the instrument multiplied by lot size;
43. Trading Terms – means these Trading Terms for the instruments based on property rights to certificates of origin for electricity generated in renewable energy sources as the underlying instrument;
44. analysed instrument – means an instrument for which a daily clearing price is determined;
45. reference instrument – means an instrument in relation to which the price is determined using method 3. The following categories of reference instruments are distinguished:

- higher-level reference instruments (i.e. an annual instrument in relation to a quarterly instrument, a quarterly instrument in relation to a monthly instrument, a monthly instrument in relation to a weekly instrument);
 - parallel reference instruments (i.e. an annual instrument in relation to an annual one, a quarterly instrument in relation to a quarterly one, a monthly instrument in relation to a monthly one, a weekly instrument in relation to a weekly one);
46. reference price – means the initial clearing price for the reference instrument, determined in accordance with these Trading Terms;
47. end-of-session period – means the session period immediately preceding the end of the session on the OTF, corresponding to the time of minimum activity of the last order.
48. observation window – means a period of time during a session during which concluded transactions and active orders are used to determine prices pursuant to §45.6 and §45.7 of these Trading Terms.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Oddział 1 Description and designation of instruments

§ 1

1. The present Trading Terms apply to financial instruments based on property rights arising from certificates of origin for electricity generated in renewable energy sources, for which the production period started on 1 March 2009, hereinafter also referred to as the RES instruments.
2. A RES Property Rights contract shall be understood as an agreement which obliging the seller (the issuer of the instrument) to deliver the RES Property Rights at a specific point in time, at a specific price, and obliging the buyer (the acquirer of an instrument) to accept the RES Property Rights at such specific point in time and to pay the specified price.
3. The RES instruments shall be quoted in series with four series of instruments being quoted simultaneously.
4. The description and detailed specifications of the RES instruments are set out in the standard specifications of the instrument enclosed as the Annex to these Trading Terms.
5. The expiration date and execution term for each period is defined in the instrument standard, in the Annex to these Trading Terms and in the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".

Oddział 2 Starting date of trading in instruments

§ 2

1. The starting date for the trading in the first series of RES instruments shall be established by the Exchange Management Board upon the introduction of the instruments to trading on the OTF. The Exchange Management Board or an employee of the Exchange authorised by the Management Board shall establish the contract quotation and execution dates for all the introduced instruments in the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".
2. The "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar" shall be defined and made public not later than 14 days before the trading starts.

Oddział 3 Procedures for financial instruments compliance review

§ 3

The Exchange shall establish procedures enabling regular reviews of the compliance of financial instruments introduced to trading with the criteria for being admitted to trading on the Property Rights Forward Market.

Oddział 4 Place, form and time of public access to the Trading Terms

§ 4

The Trading Terms shall be made available at least 7 days prior to the commencement of the trade in RES instruments, in the IT system of the Exchange and on its website.

Chapter 2 Information for buyers or sellers of RES instruments.

Section 1 Description of risk factors

§ 5

General

1. All investment decisions should be taken on the grounds of appropriate knowledge of mechanisms regulating the trade in Forward Instruments and of the awareness of risk specific to such Instruments.
2. The Exchange shall not bear any responsibility for investment risks involved in the trade in RES instruments.

§ 6

Market risk

1. Market risk is connected with changes in the prices of forward contracts and in the prices of underlying instruments. The RES instrument price is driven primarily by the price of the underlying instrument. An OTF Member entering into transactions on the Property Rights Forward Market is exposed to higher risk of price changes than on the underlying instrument market because of the financial leverage effect.
2. The financial leverage effect is caused by the fact that the value of the contributed collateral is part of the forward instrument's value and therefore losses or profits caused by a forward instrument price referred to the value of capital committed (i.e. the collateral value) may have significant values which are not found on the underlying instrument market.
3. A contingent loss incurred on the Property Rights Forward Market may exceed the initial value of an investment, understood as the amount of contributed collateral.
4. In the case of a decrease in the value of initial margin and variation margin below the level determined by the Clearing House, an investor holding open positions shall be requested to make up for the margin shortfall. If the shortfall is not made up for within the specified time, an order will be placed on behalf of the entity concerned to reduce its outstanding net position.
5. The placement of the order referred to in sub-paragraph 4 with a price below the opening price of a long position and an order with a price above the opening price of a short position means a loss on the transaction. The loss may exceed the amount of initial investment if the difference between the values of opening position and that of the order placed exceeds the value of contributed margin.

§ 7

Liquidity risk

1. On the Property Rights Forward Market, and in particular at the initial stage, certain difficulties may occur connected with entering into a large transaction or entering into such transaction may adversely affect the level of market prices.
2. The OTF Member may experience difficulties in entering into a transaction aimed at reducing its outstanding net position at an expected price due to the lack of opposite orders.
3. Trade liquidity may also depend on the activity of market makers.

§ 8

Legal risk

1. The Exchange reminds that legal risk is inherent to any investment. The level of risk varies and depends on the type of a forward contract being the subject of the investment, as well as on the regulations of community and national legislation.
2. Any decision to buy or sell a forward contract involves, among other things, the need to assess the related legal risk.

§ 9

Delivery risk

1. The delivery risk is related to the possible occurrence of a situation when the contract issuer fails to deliver the RES Property Rights on the delivery day, including the case when such failure is due to the lack of RES Property Rights in trading because of the current legal constraints. In case of the lack of the possibility of executing the delivery of RES Property Rights, the clearing and settlement of the concluded transactions shall take place according to the principles set out by the Clearing House.
2. The Exchange shall not be liable for the physical delivery or acceptance of RES Property Rights under the contracts concluded on the PRFM.
3. The delivery risk shall be mitigated through the transaction margin mechanism, and specifically the delivery margin according to the applicable regulations of the Clearing House.

Section 2 Conditions to be fulfilled by the buyers and sellers of RES instruments

§ 10

1. In order to act as buyers or sellers of RES instruments under these Trading Terms, interested parties must be OTF Members admitted to operation on the PRFM with respect to RES instruments in accordance with the conditions set forth in the OTF Rules.
2. The details of the conditions to be fulfilled by the OTF Member in order to be able to enter into transactions on the PRFM are set out in § 13- § 14 .

Section 3 Rights and obligations resulting from the contracts

§ 11

The term contract is understood as an agreement obliging the seller (the issuer) to deliver RES property at a specified point in time, at a specified price and obliging the buyer (the acquirer) to accept the RES Property Rights at the specified point in time and at the specified price. The performance of the agreement concluded on the OTF shall take place through cash settlement and physical delivery of the RES Property Rights according to the principles set out by the Clearing House.

Chapter 3 Rules of operation for OTF Members

Section 1 Requirements concerning membership and admission to the operation on the Property Rights Forward Market

§ 12

Membership in the OTF

1. The membership agreement shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the OTF Rules, upon an application of the interested entity.
2. The submission of the application referred to in clause 1 by the an entity interested in acquiring the OTF membership shall be deemed to be an offer to enter into a membership agreement.
3. The membership agreement shall be executed upon the adoption of a resolution granting the status of an OTF Member by the TGE Management Board.
4. Entities described in § 15(1) and (2) of the OTF Rules are eligible for membership in the OTF.

§ 13

Admission to operation on the PRFM

1. The admission of an OTF Member to operation shall take place in accordance with the provisions of the OTF Rules, upon an application of the interested entity.
2. The Management Board of TGE shall admit the applicant to operation on the PRFM, provided that the applicant fulfils the conditions set out in the OTF Rules, and specifically in § 23 and § 27 of the OTF Rules.
3. An OTF Member declaring to use its proprietary software for the purposes of connecting with the IT system of the Exchange shall be required to fulfil the conditions set out in § 30 of the OTF Rules.

§ 14

The capability of correct clearing and settlement of transactions shall be evidenced by the party applying for the admission to the operation on the PRFM through providing the Exchange with:

- a) a confirmation from the Clearing House that the OTF Member has the status of a clearing member, or

- b) a confirmation from the Clearing House that the clearing and settlement of transactions concluded by the party has been entrusted to a clearing member.

§ 15

The OTF Member shall ensure that its systems used to record reportable events conform to the accuracy level appropriate for the types of undertaken trading activities in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 2 "Level of accuracy for members or participants of a trading venue" in Annex to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/574 of 7 June 2016.

Section 2 TGE brokers

§ 16

1. In transactions on the OTF, the OTF Member shall be represented by a TGE broker authorised by the OTF Member to conclude transactions on behalf of the OTF Member and fulfilling the conditions set out in § 34 of the OTF Rules.
2. The TGE broker representing an OTF Member in transactions on the PRFM should be entered on the list of securities brokers maintained by the PFSA.
3. The condition set out in sub-paragraph 2(a) shall not apply to TGE brokers
 - a) nominated by OTF Members that are foreign investment firms engaged in the operations on the market without being required to establish their branch in the territory of Poland, or
 - b) designated by the OTF Members that are entities specified in § 15(1)(d) of the OTF Rules.
4. The OTF Member shall be required to designate at least one supervisor, referred to as the "supervising broker", and notify such person to TGE.
5. The TGE broker shall represent the OTF Member in transactions in accordance with the principles set forth in § 35 of the OTF Rules.
6. The TGE broker shall be considered by TGE to be a staff member employed by the OTF Member in a key staff position within the meaning of Regulation 2017/584.

§ 17

1. The OTF Member shall be fully responsible for the activity of the OTF broker related to the performance of his or her obligations concerning trading on the OTF.
2. The OTF broker shall be responsible, in particular, for the submission of orders to the OTF according to the regulations being in force on the OTF. The submission of an order shall be deemed to include specifically its verification and authorisation according to the by-laws of the OTF Member in a manner that allows the OTF Member to assign the order to a given person representing the OTF Member in transactions.

§ 18

The OTF Member shall be required to set up and implement procedures for the submission of orders to the OTF. The procedures should include in particular:

- a) procedure for granting authority to OTF brokers, including the principles for the verification of their qualifications and experience,
- b) principles for the submission of orders on the OTF,

- c) principles for the application of emergency functions,
- d) principles for Order filtering including the setting of limits for entered Orders and the principles for limit introduction,
- e) principles for access to the IT system of the Exchange.

Section 3 Principles for the operation of Market Makers

§ 19

The role of the Market Maker is performed by an OTF Member which, under a separate agreement concluded with the Exchange, is obliged to place regularly buy and sell Orders for specific Financial Instruments in order to maintain the liquidity of trading for such instrument.

§ 20

The responsibilities of the Market Maker may start being performed once a notification concerning the opening of accounts for recording of Transactions made by the OTF Member in the course of the performance of Market Maker's responsibilities is received by the Exchange from the Clearing House.

§ 21

1. The responsibilities of a Market Maker aimed at enhancing the liquidity of a given instrument include, in particular, the placement of buy and sell orders for the relevant instrument on the Market Maker's own account.
2. The orders referred to in sub-paragraph 1 must conform to the requirements specified by the Exchange in the agreement with the Market Maker, in particular with regard to:
 - a) information on the instrument or instruments covered by the agreement,
 - b) minimum volume of the orders placed,
 - c) the maximum price spread between buy and sell orders (for buy orders with the highest price limit, for sell orders with the lowest price limit) and
 - d) time when the orders are to be placed.
3. The entity acting as the Market Maker shall not place any orders that result in a Transaction where the Market Maker would simultaneously be the selling and the buying party.

§ 22

Exceptional circumstances

1. The Market Maker shall not be obliged to fulfil with its market making obligations in the event of exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578 (hereinafter referred to as exceptional circumstances), provided however, that the market making obligation:
 - a) with regard to the circumstances referred to in Article 3(a) and (c) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578 – shall be suspended after the occurrence of such circumstance is announced by the Exchange, and shall remain in force for the duration of such circumstance,

- b) with respect to the circumstances referred to in Article 3(b) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578 – shall be suspended after the occurrence of such circumstance is announced by the Exchange, to the extent that its occurrence may, in the opinion of the Exchange, affect the safety of exchange trading, and shall remain in force for the duration of such circumstance,
 - c) in case of if the circumstances referred to in Article 3(d) of the Commission delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578 – shall be suspended subject to a prior notification of the Exchange of the occurrence of a given circumstance affecting the Market Maker, and shall apply for the duration of such circumstance as indicated by the Market Maker in the notification referred to in clause 3.
2. The occurrence of the exceptional circumstances referred to in sub-paragraph 1 point (a) and (b) shall be promptly made public by the Exchange.
3. The Market Maker shall immediately notify the Exchange of the lack of capability to perform the Market Maker agreement in case of exceptional circumstances referred to in clause 1(c), and shall provide detailed reasons for the occurrence of such circumstances.
4. When the exceptional circumstances cease to exist, the Market Maker shall immediately resume the performance of its duties to the full extent and on terms set forth in the Market Maker agreement and the applicable market regulations.
5. The occurrence of exceptional circumstances shall not preclude the Market Maker from placing only buy orders or only sell orders.

§ 23

1. The Market Maker shall not be obliged to fulfil its market making obligations in case of occurrence of stressed market conditions on the PRFM, as defined in § 24, if they occurred with respect to an instrument which is the subject of the agreement with the Exchange.
2. When the stressed market conditions cease to exist, the Market Maker shall immediately resume the performance of its duties to the full extent and on terms set forth in the market maker agreement and the applicable regulations of the Exchange.

§ 24

Stressed market conditions

1. The following events shall be deemed to represent stressed market conditions:
 - a) reduction of the percentage deviation of the static spread from the reference price during trading,
 - b) increase in the percentage deviation of the static spread from the reference price during trading,
 - c) lifting of static spreads in accordance with the OTF Rules.
2. Stressed market conditions occur if at least one of the events described in sub-paragraph 1 above has taken place with respect to the given series of an instrument traded on the OTF.
3. The introduction of stressed market conditions shall be preceded by information provided to OTF Members about the series of instruments that meet the condition set out in clause 2.

§ 25

1. The Market Maker shall establish internal procedures concerning supervision, compliance and audit to ensure that it is able to monitor its own operations for the proper performance of the market maker function, in particular to monitor the compliance of its operations with the relevant legal regulations, including the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578, OTF Rules, these Detailed Rules and other regulations of the Exchange concerning the performance of the Market Maker's function.
2. The Market Maker shall keep separate records of Orders placed as part of the performance of the Market Maker's function.
3. A market animator shall keep the documents referred to in clauses 1 and 2 for the period specified in the applicable laws and make them available to the Exchange or to the competent supervision authority upon written request.

§ 26

The Exchange shall make public the information on the execution and termination of each market making agreement, and shall notify the same to the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

§ 27

1. The Exchange Management Board shall define the detailed rules for the operation of market makers and market making incentive schemes.
2. The rules for the operation of market makers which not regulated by the market making agreement are set out in the Act, OTF Rules, these Trading Terms and Conditions and the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578.

Chapter 4 Trading terms applicable to instruments on the PRFM

Section 1 Instrument quotation dates

§ 28

1. The trading in subsequent series of RES instruments shall begin and end according to the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar" established by the Exchange Management Board.
2. Quotations on the PRFM shall take place from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, on business days.

Section 2 Basic rules for trading in instruments

§ 29

Underlying instrument

The underlying instrument shall be RES Property Rights, the price of which is determined on the PRM and expressed in PLN/MWh with accuracy up to PLN 0.01.

§ 30

Quotation system

1. The trading in RES instruments shall take place in the continuous trading system, subject to sub-paragraph 4.
2. During the continuous trading phase, new orders may be placed on the OTF and existing orders may be modified or cancelled.
3. Orders in the continuous trading phase shall be executed in accordance with § 42.
4. If the limits referred to in § 49 are exceeded, an additional quotation phase, i.e. the balancing phase, shall be introduced.
5. During the balancing phase, new orders shall be accepted to the order book, and the existing orders in the order book may be modified or cancelled.
6. Orders in the balancing phase shall be executed in accordance with § 43.
7. The determination of the balancing price is described in detail in § 43.
8. Orders shall be posted exclusively by the means of the IT system of the Exchange.

§ 31

Emergency situations

1. The Exchange Management Board shall have the right to restrict, suspend, postpone or terminate trading on individual markets, including the cancellation of the session on given day, if it recognizes that such actions are advisable in consideration of the interest of OTF Members, security of trading or conformity with the principles of fair trading on the market, in accordance with § 50 of the OTF Rules.
2. The Exchange Management Board shall have the right to cancel sessions or resulting transaction prices, if it recognizes that such actions are advisable because of the interest of OTF Members, security of trading or conformity with the principles of fair trading on the market.

§ 32

Whenever a Trading Supervisor or an authorised Exchange staff member is referred to, this shall be understood as a person authorised to conduct the session in accordance with applicable regulations.

Section 3 The principles of order acceptance, execution, modification and cancellation**§ 33**

1. OTF Members shall place their orders with reference to a specific trading account. In the trading system, the trading account is defined as an account assigned to a given OTF Member.
2. Orders placed by OTF Members shall be subject to discretion in accordance with the OTF Rules.
3. The orders placed by OTF Members on the PRFM shall be subject to restrictions on price limit variations in orders and to restrictions on transaction price variations.
4. OTF Members may place multiple orders with respect to a given trading account.

§ 34

OTF Members who place orders using algorithmic trading for financial instruments must meet the requirements specified in § 65(1) of the OTF Rules.

§ 35

1. Each order of the OTF Member being placed on the PRFM should define in particular the following parameters:
 - a) designation (ID code) of the instrument being the object of the order,
 - b) type of order (buy/sell),
 - c) account in respect of which the Order is being placed,
 - d) volume, i.e. the number of instruments that may be traded;
 - e) price limit expressed with accuracy up to PLN 0.01 or an instruction to execute the Order without a predefined price limit,
 - f) validity term,
 - g) conditions for the execution of the order, which are described in detail in § 36(6) hereof.
 - h) designation (ID) of the OTF Member issuing the order,
 - i) date and hour of order issuance,
 - j) order number.
 - k) designation of the client of the OTF Member on whose account the order is submitted to the OTF,
 - l) designation of the OTF Member, in accordance with the definition of this term in the Rules, not participating in the execution of the Order referred to in Article 2.1(d) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/580 if such OTF Member was involved in submitting the Order to the OTF,
 - m) designation of a natural person or algorithm responsible for taking an investment decision in relation to a given order placed on the OTF Member's own account or as part of the portfolio management service provided by the OTF Member, identified in accordance with Article 8 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/590,

- n) designation of a natural person or algorithm responsible on the part of the OTF Member for the execution of a given order, identified in accordance with Article 9 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/590.
2. One order must not include more than 100 contracts or less than 1 contract.

§ 36

Types of orders

1. Orders introduced to quotations should contain the conditions of their execution and the validity date. Depending on the terms and time of execution, the following types of orders are discerned:
- a) **Good until expiry** – the order is valid until the expiry of the quotation period for the instrument. It may be placed during any quotation phase. The order, or its unexecuted part, placed in one quotation phase passes to the subsequent phase.
 - b) **Good Until Date Order** – is valid until the date specified upon placing the order. It may be placed during any quotation phase. The order placed in one quotation phase, or unexecuted part of such order, passes to the subsequent phase. The order, or its unexecuted part, passes to the subsequent trading session for the instrument until the day on which the specified time limit lapses.
 - c) **Rest of Day Order** – is valid on the day it is placed on the OTF. It may be placed during any quotation phase. The order placed in one quotation phase, or unexecuted part of such order, passes to the subsequent phase.
 - d) **Timed Order** – the order is valid on the day it is placed on the OTF until the time specified upon placing the order. The order may only participate in the continuous trading phase. In case when the balancing starts before the time indicated in the order, such order is suspended.
 - e) **Session Order** – an order is valid until the end of the quotation phase during which it has been placed on the market. It may be placed during any quotation phase. If not executed, the order or a part thereof is cancelled following the change of the session phase.
 - f) **Fill and Kill Order** – participates only in the continuous trading phase. The order is not included in the order table and is subject to immediate execution, or is otherwise cancelled. The order may be executed in full or in part. It is valid until the first transaction is concluded (or first transactions, if executed simultaneously), and the unexecuted part of the order is cancelled.
 - g) **Fill or Kill Order** – may only be placed during the continuous trading phase. The order is not included in the order table and is subject to immediate execution, or is otherwise cancelled. The order must be executed in full, or is not executed at all. It is valid until the first transaction is concluded or first transactions, if executed simultaneously.
2. The Fill and Kill as well as Fill or Kill Orders are not included in the order table. Upon the placement of such orders, the respective transactions are concluded, or the orders are deleted.

§ 37

1. The order may include an additional condition being displayed on the market, i.e. may be an order with a trigger condition (Stop Loss), subject to the terms set forth herein.
2. The Order trigger (Stop Loss) is defined by the following parameters:
 - a) trigger instrument – name of the instrument series the trigger refers to,
 - b) trigger limit – the price or the price limit for the trigger instrument,
 - c) trigger type – indication whether the trigger condition is met when:
 - i) the last transaction price is equal to or lower than the trigger limit,
 - ii) the last transaction price is equal to or higher than the trigger limit,
 - iii) a market order of a certain type (buy / sell), with a price limit equal to or lower than the trigger limit, is displayed in the order table, provided that a market order being subject to immediate execution shall not trigger the condition,
 - iv) a market order of a certain type (buy / sell), with a price limit equal to or higher than the trigger limit, is displayed in the order table, provided that a market order being subject to immediate execution shall not trigger the condition.
3. Orders may not be modified with respect to the trigger condition. Until triggered, an order with a trigger condition (Stop Loss) shall be a local order valid till the end of the trading session. A non-triggered (local) order shall not pass on to the next market session. Orders shall be placed on the market (triggered) once the trigger condition is fulfilled, and any modification, suspension, cancellation or execution of such order shall take place in accordance the principles applicable to orders without a trigger condition.
4. The sequence of triggering orders with a trigger condition shall be determined by the time of their acceptance on the OTF. Orders may be placed and triggered solely during the continuous trading phase.
5. Upon being triggered, orders with a trigger condition shall be validated for the restrictions on price limits in orders.

§ 38

1. Orders may be placed either on the market (market orders) or locally (local orders). The local orders shall not take part in quotations.
2. The local orders may be placed on the market through their triggering. The triggering time determines the time when the order is accepted on the OTF.
3. The market order may become a local order through its suspension. Orders may be activated and suspended during the quotation phase on the PRFM.
4. Local orders shall be validated for the order validity term, and shall remain valid until its expiry.

5. The validation of local orders with respect to the restrictions on price limits applicable to orders:
 - a) local orders shall not be validated with respect to the restrictions on price limits applicable to orders,
 - b) upon being triggered, local orders shall be validated with respect to the restrictions on price limits applicable to orders.
6. Orders may be placed on the market only during the quotation phase on the PRFM.

§ 39

1. OTF Members may modify their orders. The following elements may be modified:
 - a) the number of contracts offered,
 - b) price limit.
2. Orders may be modified during quotations, on trading days. When the modification consists the reduction of the volume, the Order placement time shall not change. In other cases of modification (increase of the volume or change of the price), new placement time shall be assigned to the Order.
3. An Order placed on the market shall remain active until the modification or cancellation process is completed.

§ 40

An order may be cancelled by the OTF Member that has placed the order, prior to the expiry of the order validity period. The cancellation of orders being the subject of concluded transactions shall not be allowed.

§ 41

Discretion

1. The instruments traded on the PRFM shall be subject to discretion.
2. The discretion shall consist in the possibility of introducing a limit of the maximum number of contracts (number of lots) in a single order that may be placed on the market.
3. The limit referred to in sub-paragraph 2 shall be introduced individually for each series of a listed RES instrument.
4. Where the discretion applies, the volume limit in orders shall apply during the continuous trading and in the single-price auction system.
5. The detailed method of calculating the volume limit in orders is described in Chapter IX, Section 4 of the OTF Rules.

Section 4 The principles of price determination, the execution of orders and transactions during the continuous trading phase

§ 42

1. The transactions shall be concluded at a price equal to the price limit specified in a previously posted order, queued in the order table for execution, in accordance with to the following principles:

- a) first, orders with the highest price limit in case of buy orders, and with the lowest price limit in case of sell orders shall be executed;
- b) Orders with equal price limits are executed according to the time of Order acceptance (Orders accepted earlier are executed first);
2. Orders can be executed in part, provided that each partial transaction concerns at least one instrument.

Section 5 The principles of price determination, the execution of orders and transactions during the balancing phase

§ 43

1. During the balancing phase, a balancing price shall be determined.
2. The price established during balancing shall be determined in the single-price auction system according to the time schedule provided below, subject to sub-paragraph 3:

Timing	Quotation Phase
Beginning of the balancing phase	<u>Order placement in the single auction price system</u> Acceptance of orders; orders may be modified or deleted.
At least 2 minutes after the start of the balancing phase.	<u>End of order placement</u> Determination of the clearing price, provided that if the resulting price exceeds the restrictions on transaction price variations, the Exchange may take the following actions: a) may recognize that the determined price is the market price and approve the same as the balancing price according to the principles set out in § 53, or b) continue the order placement phase until a price that does not exceed the restrictions on transaction price variations is achieved, or until the end of the session.

3. The balancing price may be determined after a period of less than 2 minutes if it results from the quotation schedule and the resulting price does not exceed the restrictions on transaction prices.
4. The balancing price is determined in such a way as to strike the balance between demand and supply while conforming to the following principles applied in the order of priority set out below:
 - a) maximizing the trade volume,
 - b) minimizing the difference between the aggregated volume of gas in sell orders and in buy orders realisable at a certain price.
5. Orders during the balancing phase are executed in accordance with the following principles:
 - a) sell orders with a price limit below the balancing price for gas will be executed in full; a sell order placed with a price limit above the balancing price will not be executed,
 - b) buy orders with a price limit above the balancing price for gas will be executed in full; a buy order placed with a price limit below the balancing price will not be executed,

- c) buy and sell orders with a price limit equal to the balancing price may be executed in part, in full, or not be executed at all.
- 6. The priority for the execution of Orders with a price limit equal to the balancing price is determined based on the time of order acceptance to the Trading System.
- 7. Orders can be executed in part, with every partial transaction concerning at least one forward instrument.
- 8. In case when the clear determination of the balancing price proves impossible it shall be determined in the following manner:
 - a) in case when there is more than one price that meets the conditions referred to in sub-paragraph 4 and when the difference between the cumulative buy volume and the cumulative sell volume is zero, the price shall be determined at random out of the extreme prices that meet the conditions referred to in sub-paragraph 4.
 - b) in case when there is more than one price that meets the conditions referred to in sub-paragraph 4 and when the difference between the aggregate buy volume and the aggregate sell volume has the same sign (plus or minus) for each price, the price shall be determined at such a level so as to be closer to the price for which the difference between the aggregated buy volume and the aggregated sell volume has the opposite sign,
 - c) in case when more than one price meets the conditions referred to in sub-paragraph 4 and when the difference between the cumulative buy volume and the cumulative sell volume has different signs (plus or minus) for different prices, the price shall be determined at random out of the extreme prices that meet the conditions referred to in sub-paragraph 4.
- 9. If, during the balancing phase, the established transaction price exceeds the applicable restrictions on transaction price variations, as referred to § 49, the Exchange reserves the right to consult with selected participants of the Property Rights Forward Market in order to confirm that the so-derived transaction price accurately reflects the market situation. The feedback received by the Exchange in accordance with the procedure described in the preceding sentence shall not be binding for the Exchange. The participants of the PRFM shall nominate their representatives duly authorised to provide the feedback referred to herein.
- 10. The Exchange shall publish the list of participants of the PRFM, referred to in sub-paragraph 9, on its website.

Section 6 Transactions on the OTF

§ 44

Transactions on the OTF

- 1. Only OTF Members admitted by the Exchange Management Board to operate on the Property Rights Forward Market shall be allowed to act as parties to transactions concerning RES instruments.
- 2. Transactions concluded on the PRFM shall be executed in accordance with the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".

3. In specific cases described in the OTF Rules, the Exchange shall have the right to place orders on behalf of the OTF Member when the execution of such orders leads to the reduction of the obligations of such OTF Member. The reduction of the outstanding net position of a given OTF Member may be effected through placing orders on the PRM on behalf of such OTF Member. The costs resulting from the exchange rate difference shall be borne by the OTF Member.

Section 7 Method of setting daily clearing prices

§ 45

Daily clearing price

1. The daily clearing price is calculated based on the transactions made during the continuous trading phase, after the closing of an session, with accuracy up to PLN 0.01 for each series of an RES instrument quoted.
2. In case when market balancing takes place during a given trading session, the balancing is treated as a single transaction and the resulting balancing price as the price of that transaction for the purposes of determination of the daily clearing price.
3. The daily clearing price shall be determined on the basis of the initial clearing price by applying the rules set out in sub-paragraph 8.
4. The initial clearing price is determined according to one of the following methods:
 - a) Method 1 – used for instruments for which at least one transaction has been concluded within the observation window during a given session. The duration of the observation window shall be determined by the Exchange pursuant to sub-paragraph 9;
 - b) Method 2 – applies to instruments for which no transaction has been entered into during the observation window and at least one transaction has been entered into prior to the observation window, or in the observation window there is an order pair defined as one buy and one sell order which meets the best order pair condition referred to in sub-paragraph 9;
 - c) Method 3 – applies to instruments for which no initial price has been determined during a given session using Method 1 or Method 2.
5. In the method referred to in sub-paragraph 4(a), the initial price is determined as follows:.

$$initial\ price_{method\ 1} = \frac{\sum_{i=n-k+1}^n P_i}{k}$$

where:

P_i – the price fixed for the i^{th} transaction,

n – the number of transactions concluded in the observation window,

k – number of averaged transactions, the lowest value of the following: parameter indicating the number of averaged transactions in the observation window, number of transactions concluded in the observation window.

6. In the method referred to in sub-paragraph 4(b), the initial price is determined as follows:.

- (a) if there is an order pair in the observation window defined as one buy order and one sell order meeting the conditions for the best order pair, and no transaction has taken place prior to the observation window:

$$initial\ price_{method\ 2} = \frac{P_k + P_s}{2}$$

where:

P_k - price of the buy order in the best order pair in the observation window,

P_s - price of the sell order in the best order pair in the observation window,

- (b) if there is an order pair, defined as one buy order and one sell order meeting the conditions of the best order pair, and at least one transaction was entered into before the observation window:

$$initial\ price_{method\ 2} = \frac{\sum_{i=n-k+1}^n P_i}{k} * \frac{spread\ npz}{dop\ spread} + \frac{P_k + P_s}{2} * (1 - \frac{spread\ npz}{dop\ spread})$$

where:

P_i - the price fixed for the i^{th} transaction,

n - the number of transactions concluded prior to the observation window,

k - number of averaged transactions, the lowest of the following values: parameter indicating the number of averaged transactions before the observation window, number of transactions concluded before the observation window, maximum number of averaged transactions is provided by the Exchange as a parameter,

$spread\ npz$ - the spread between the buy order and the sell order for the orders identified as the best order pair, the spread is determined as the quotient of the difference between the price of the sell order and the buy order and half of the sum of the price of the buy order and the sell order, the spread is expressed as a percentage,

$dop\ spread$ - a parameter representing value of the maximum acceptable spread for the best order pair,

- (c) if at least one transaction was concluded prior to the observation window and no orders meeting the conditions of the best order pair are placed during the observation window:

$$initial\ price_{method\ 2} = \frac{\sum_{i=n-k+1}^n P_i}{k}$$

where:

P_i - the price fixed for the i^{th} transaction,

n - the number of transactions concluded prior to the observation window,

k - number of averaged transactions, the lowest of the following values: parameter indicating the number of averaged transactions before the observation window, number of transactions concluded before the observation window, maximum number of averaged transactions is provided by the Exchange as a parameter;

7. In the method referred to in sub-paragraph 4(c), the initial price is determined as follows:

$$initial\ price_{method\ 3} = \frac{\sum_1^k reference\ instrument\ price_k * relationship\ coefficient_k}{k}$$

where:

$relationship\ coefficient_k$ - a coefficient used to determine the initial price using method 3, reflecting the historical price relationship between the analysed instrument and the reference instrument,

k – number of reference instruments, for a higher-level reference instrument $k=1$, for a parallel reference instrument, k ranges from 1 to the number of quoted instruments within the series-1,
reference instrument price – preliminary clearing price of the reference instrument, preference is given to higher-level reference instruments over parallel ones.

8. The daily clearing price is determined on the basis of the initial clearing price adjusted for the most last buy order or the last sell order during the end-of-session period, which fulfils the conditions defined by the Exchange pursuant to sub-paragraph 9, in the following way:
 - a) The daily clearing price must be greater than or equal to the last buy order or less than or equal to the last sell order, subject to (b) below,
 - b) The daily clearing price is equal to the initial clearing price provided that there were no orders during the end-of-session period,
9. The following parameters are used to determine the daily clearing prices at the OTF, which shall be approved or amended by the Exchange Management Board or an authorised employee of the Exchange:
 - a) Observation window – session period during which concluded transactions and active orders are used in the determination of initial prices using method 1 and method 2,
 - b) Number of averaged transactions in the observation window – maximum number of recent transactions concluded in the observation window to be taken into account in determining the initial price using method 1,
 - c) Number of averaged transactions prior to the observation window – maximum number of recent transactions concluded prior to the observation window taken into account in the determination of the initial price using method 2,
 - d) Best order pair – one buy order and one sell order meeting the following conditions:
 - i) orders were placed during continuous trading or remained active during continuous trading,
 - ii) each of the orders forming the best order pair has been active for at least for a period specified by the Exchange (defined as the minimum active time of the best orders) and the duration (activity) of the orders in the observation window must overlap at least partly,
 - iii) spread for these orders does not exceed the predefined acceptable spread,
 - iv) if there is more than one order pair meeting the above conditions, the order pair with the smallest spread is selected,
 - v) if there is more than one order pair meeting the above conditions, the order pair for which the duration overlap ended later is selected,
 - e) Minimum active time of the last order – this parameter indicates the time immediately preceding the end of the session on the OTF for which a buy order or sell order may not be modified and must be active during continuous trading to be considered as the last buy or sell order. When there is more than one buy order or one sell order meeting the above conditions, the buy order with the highest price limit and the sell order with the lowest price limit are selected from among these orders,
10. The Exchange Management Board shall have the right to adjust the resulting daily clearing price when it recognises that, due to insufficient liquidity, such measures are advisable because of the interest of OTF Members, security of trading or conformity with the principles of fair trading.

§ 46

The announcements on daily clearing price shall be made in accordance with § 66 of this document.

Section 8 Restrictions on price limit variations in orders and restrictions on transaction price variations

§ 47

1. The Exchange Management Board may define restrictions on price limit variations in orders or restrictions on transaction price variations.
2. The Exchange Management Board may abolish or modify the restrictions on price limit variations in orders or the restrictions on transaction price variations with respect to specific instruments or establish their value in accordance with alternative principles, having regard to interest of OTF Members or the need to ensure security of trading.
3. In accordance with Article 18(1)(b) of Regulation 2017/584, the Exchange is required to manage volatility with respect to financial instrument, as a result of which restrictions on price limit variations in orders or restrictions on transaction price variations must be in effect on the PRFM.

§ 48

Restrictions on price limit variations in orders (static spread)

1. Restrictions on price limit variations in orders shall apply during the session on the PRFM and during the balancing phase.
2. The restrictions on price limit variations in orders shall apply to individual series of instruments quoted on the PRFM.
3. The price limit in an order shall not be higher (upper limit) or lower (lower limit) than the value resulting from restrictions on price limit variations in orders.
4. Market orders shall be validated for the applicable restrictions on price limit variations in orders. Orders for which the price limit exceeds the applicable predefined constraints on the price limits laid down in clause 9 shall not be placed on the market.
5. The upper restriction limit shall be rounded down taking into account the quotation step, lower limit is rounded up taking into account the quotation step.
6. Before a session, orders that are outside the acceptable price limit volatility area determined in accordance with sub-paragraph 9 shall be removed from the market.
7. In justified cases, at the request of an OTF Member, the Exchange Management Board or an authorised employee of the Exchange may change, for a definite period of time, the restrictions on price limits in orders.
8. The change of price limits in orders shall be implemented in consultation with the Clearing House.
9. The level of restriction on price limit variations in Orders shall be determined by the Exchange Management Board. The relevant information shall be available on the TGE's website.

10. The Exchange shall inform OTF Members by e-mail about all changes to the level of restrictions on price limit variations in orders.

§ 49

Restrictions on transaction price variations (dynamic spread)

1. Restrictions on transaction price variations shall apply during the session, both during the continuous trading phase and in the balancing phase.
2. The restrictions on transaction price variations applicable to individual series of instruments quoted on the PRFM.
3. The upper restriction limit shall be rounded down taking into account the quotation step, lower limit is rounded up taking into account the quotation step.
4. The placement of an order during the continuous trading phase which results in the applicable dynamic spread being exceeded for the concluded transaction, shall trigger the balancing phase for a given instrument series.
5. The transaction price for a given instrument series must not be:
 - a) higher (upper limit) than the restrictions on the transaction price variations
 - b) lower (lower limit) than the restrictions on the transaction price variations .
6. In case when the execution of an order placed under a continuous trading system, when executed in accordance with the applicable order execution rules prevailing on the OTF, would result in a transaction price exceeding above-mentioned restrictions on transaction price variations, the trading and the order in question shall be suspended.
7. In case of the suspension of trading for the reason described in clause 6, market balancing phase shall begin.
8. When the price determined during the market balancing exceeds the restrictions on price variations resulting from sub-paragraph 10, the Exchange may refrain from establishing the single price and extend the market balancing phase in accordance with § 43 (2).
9. In case when it is confirmed that the balancing may lead to the determination of a price which fits within the applicable limits, the balancing shall be finished and a single auction price shall be determined.
10. The level of the restrictions on price variations shall be determined by the Exchange Management Board. The relevant information shall be available on the TGE's website.
11. The Exchange shall inform OTF Members by e-mail about all changes to the level of restrictions on transaction price variations.

Section 9 Principles for the determination of reference prices

§ 50

1. The determination of the restrictions on the transaction price variations and the price limit variations in orders for each series of an instrument quoted on the PRFM shall be based on the reference price.

2. The reference price for an OZE instrument may be its last determined daily clearing price, the price of the last transaction made in the continuous trading phase or the price of the last transaction made in the balancing phase for that instrument, in accordance with the principles set out in this Section.
3. In case when the reference price has not been determined, the Exchange may determine a theoretical reference price in accordance with the principles defined by the Exchange Management Board.

§ 51

Reference price for a static spread

1. The reference price for the restrictions on price limits in orders (static spread) shall correspond to the daily clearing price, as established in the previous session. This price shall apply both in the continuous trading phase and in the balancing phase.

§ 52

Reference price for a dynamic spread

1. The reference price for the restriction on transaction price variations (dynamic spread) shall apply equally to continuous trading and in the balancing phase.
2. For a given instrument being quoted, the reference price shall correspond to the price of the last transaction concluded in that instrument on a given trading day. This price may be determined during the continuous trading or the balancing phase.
3. When transaction price referred to in sub-paragraph 2 has been determined for the instrument, the reference price shall correspond to its daily clearing price, as established during the session preceding the trading session.

Section 10 Market balancing

§ 53

1. When, as a result of balancing, the price determined in accordance with the principles set out in § 43 does not fit within the applicable restrictions on transaction price variations, the Exchange may either:
 - a) resume trading while setting a balancing price after a prior adjustment of the level of restrictions on price variations, or
 - b) extend the balancing phase.
2. The adjustment of the restrictions on price variations, as referred to in sub-paragraph 1(a) shall remain in effect until the end of the current balancing phase, which shall enable the determination of a new single auction price, i.e. the new balancing price. After the end of the balancing phase, the level of the restrictions applicable during continuous trading, as referred to in § 42, shall be restored.
3. In case when in the course of balancing:
 - a) orders in the order sheet are placed only on one side, or
 - b) the price limit in a buy order is lower than the lowest price limit in a sell order, or
 - c) no orders are placed

the price shall not be determined and the balancing shall be concluded without the determination of the balancing price, and the reference price shall be the price which applied during the balancing phase.

Section 11 Summary of the trading terms prevailing on the PRFM

§ 54

Transaction unit	1 contract (corresponding to 1,000,000 Property Rights)
Price step	PLN 0.01/1 contract
Quotation system	Continuous trading
Maximum volume in a single order	100 contracts
Constraints on the variations of transaction prices (dynamic spread)	Applicable The level to be specified by the Exchange and published on the TGE website.
Reference price for the constraints on the variations of transaction prices (dynamic spread)	The last daily clearing price determined for a given instrument
Constraints on the variations of price limits for Orders (static spread)	Applicable The level to be specified by the Exchange and published on the TGE website.
Reference price for constraints on the variations of price limits for Orders (static spreads)	The last daily clearing price determined for a given instrument
Verification of buyer's Orders for financial collateral	Not applicable
Validation of seller's orders with respect to the proper volume of property rights	Not applicable

Section 12 Execution of the contracts concluded on the PRFM

§ 55

1. The execution of the contracts concluded on the PRFM shall take place through financial settlement and physical delivery of RES Property Rights.
2. The financial settlement, mentioned in sub-paragraph 1 above, shall take place according to the terms specified by the Clearing House.
3. The physical delivery referred to in sub-paragraph 1 shall take place according to the terms specified by the Clearing House and shall be made in accordance with the standard of the instrument being subject to the agreement and the "PRFM Quotation

and Execution Calendar" defined by the Exchange Management Board or an employee of the Exchange authorised by the Management Board.

Chapter 5 Limitation, postponement, suspension or termination of trading in RES instruments

§ 56

1. The Exchange Management Board shall have the right to limit, suspend, postpone or terminate trading on the OTF in a session conducted as part of the PRFM.
2. In exceptional cases, in particular in situations referred to in Article 18(2)(d) of Regulation 2017/584, the Exchange Management Board may cancel a session or the prices of individual financial instruments by promptly notifying the PFSA, the Clearing House and OTF Members.
3. The decision to cancel a session or prices of individual financial instruments may be taken by the Exchange Management Board no later than 30 minutes after the end of the session on a given day or, as the case may be, after the last transaction in RES instruments whose price is subject to cancellation.
4. The cancellation of a session shall mean that all transactions made during the session shall be deemed not to have been concluded and a part of the order being the basis for their conclusion shall be cancelled.
5. The cancellation of prices of RES instruments shall mean that all the transactions in the RES instruments identified with the relevant code made during a given session during the period specified in the cancellation decision shall be deemed not to have been concluded and that a part of the order underlying their conclusion shall be cancelled.
6. When the Exchange Management Board decides to cancel sessions or prices of individual instruments, it shall at the same time determine the further course of action in this regard, in particular the validity of orders submitted to the OTF but not yet executed and the possibility of placing, modifying and cancelling new orders.

§ 57

1. The Exchange Management Board shall have the right to restrict, suspend, delay or terminate trading on the OTF during a session conducted as part of the PRFM, in case of the circumstances described in the OTF Rules or whenever it deems it appropriate for the sake of the interest of the OTF Members and the security of trading.
2. In the cases described in clause 1 above, the Exchange Management Board or an employee of the Exchange authorised by the Management Board may suspend the trading of all or selected RES instruments, provided that such suspension shall not last longer than until the end of the current session, and in such case the OTF Members, PSFA and the Clearing House shall be notified without undue delay.
3. The operator of a market session may, for technical reasons, suspend trading on individual markets of all or particular instruments of a given type for a period no longer than until the end of the market session. The OTF Members and the PFSA shall be immediately notified of the suspension, stating the reason for the suspension.

4. In specific cases, when the removal of the cause for the suspension, as referred to in clause 2 or 3, by the end of the current session is not possible, the Exchange Management Board may suspend the trading of financial instruments for a period longer than one session. The information on the suspension of quotations and the expected time of its resumption shall be immediately communicated to OTF Members, PFSA and the Clearing House.

§ 58

1. The Exchange Management Board or an employee of the Exchange authorised by the Exchange Management Board, within the time limits referred to in § 57, may suspend the trading in RES instruments upon a request of the Clearing House, if this is required by the interest and security of trading participants, and specifically when it is necessary to make up for collateral margins.
2. In case of the situation described in clause 1, the trading may be resumed upon the confirmation by the Clearing House that the reasons for the suspension have ceased.

§ 59

1. The Exchange Management Board or an Exchange staff member authorised by the Exchange Management Board shall suspend the trading on the PRFM in accordance with information received from the relevant supervisory authority.
2. OTF Members shall be immediately informed of the reason for the suspension of trading and the change in the trading schedule.

Chapter 6 Prevention of disorderly trading conditions

§ 60

Contingency functionalities

1. The Exchange shall provide contingency functionalities such as:
 - a) kill functionality,
 - b) removal of orders at the request of the OTF Member,
 - c) cancellation of transactions,
 - d) removal of the orders of the OTF Member following a suspension.

§ 61

During the trading session, the OTF Member may operate its own kill functionality to orders placed on the market. By activating this function, all market orders of the OTF Member shall be automatically deactivated.

§ 62

1. TGE may remove not executed Orders placed on the Market by the OTF Member in order to prevent disorderly market subject the provisions hereof this clause, which are consistent with the wording of Article 18 of Regulation 2017/584.
2. The event referred to in clause 1 above may occur in the following circumstances:
 - a) at the request of the OTF Member if the OTF Member has no technical capacity to remove its orders;

- b) if the order book contains erroneously duplicated Orders;
 - c) as a result of the suspension on the initiative of the Exchange or a competent authority.
- 3. The removal of orders pursuant to sub-paragraph 2(a) above may take place only upon receipt of a written application from the OTF Member in the form available on the website of the Exchange.
- 4. The Trading Supervisor, having regard to security of trading, may decide to reject the application submitted in accordance with sub-paragraph 3 hereof. The rejection shall be communicated to the applicant.

§ 63

The Exchange shall remove the market orders of the OTF Member when the admission to the operation on a given market has been revoked.

§ 64

- 1. In order to prevent disorderly trading conditions, TGE may:
 - a) set a time limit for the reduction of the load generated by the OTF Member;
 - b) impose additional fees on the OTF Member that exceeds the permitted number of transmitted orders per second;
 - c) suspend the access of the OTF Member to the IT system of the exchange in the event that the parameters determined by the Exchange in accordance with Regulation 2017/584 are exceeded, or at the request of the OTF Member, clearing participant or the PFSA;
 - d) cancel transactions in the event of malfunctioning of the mechanisms described in § 48 or § 49;
- 2. TGE shall advise the OTF Member by telephone about the occurrence of any situation entitling the Exchange to undertake measures under sub-paragraph 1.
- 3. If the OTF Member removes the reasons for disorderly trading, TGE may discontinue further proceedings.

Chapter 7 Cancellation of transactions

§ 65

The rules concerning the cancellation of transactions entered into on PRFM as well as contact details and standard application forms are presented in the "Detailed Principles for Transaction Cancellation" available on the website of the Exchange.

Chapter 8 Distribution of market information

Section 1 Detailed principles and procedure for the publication of market information

§ 66

- 1. Information about the volume, prices and value of concluded transactions shall be made available to the OTF Members through the IT systems of the Exchange.

2. Upon the end of a session, the information on the volume and prices of concluded transactions shall be published by the Exchange on its publicly available website.

§ 67

1. The Exchange shall procure that consistent information on prices and volumes for the RES instruments traded on the PRFM is made public, including specifically the following:
 - a) the range of bid and ask prices and the level of interest in trading at those prices (pre-trade transparency):
 - for each RES instrument traded in the continuous trading system, the total number of orders and the volume they represent, at each price level, for at least the five best bid and offer prices.
 - b) information on transactions concluded on the PRFM (post-trade transparency):
 - for RES instruments – as specified in Article 7(1) to (3) of Regulation 2017/583 (Annex II, Table 2).
2. The publication of the information referred to in clause 1 shall take place at a time as close as possible to the real time, using any feasible technical measures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2017/583.
3. In specific justified cases, when so required by the security of trading or the interest of its participants, the Exchange Management Board may take decision to delay or suspend the disclosure of information, provided that they state the reason for such delay or suspension and, to the extent it is possible, the time when the disclosure of information will be resumed.

Section 2 Detailed principles for disclosure of market information to OTF Members

§ 68

1. OTF Members shall be provided with access to market data and information by the means of the production environment of the IT systems of the Exchange. The market data may constitute confidential information.
2. OTF Members must not disclose market data obtained as part of the access to the production environment of the IT systems of the Exchange to any persons other than the persons authorized in accordance with the provisions of the OTF Rules.
3. The market data made available through the production environment of the IT systems of the Exchange may be used by the OTF Member exclusively to the extent required for the operation on the Property Rights Forward Market operated by the Exchange.
4. OTF Members shall not use the market data made available by the Exchange for purposes different than own authorised use, and specifically they shall not use the market data to develop financial products, including indices or derivatives.
5. Without a prior execution of the agreement referred to in sub-paragraph 6, OTF Members shall not be allowed to disclose and market data or information obtained from IT systems of the Exchange, to third parties.

6. The OTF Member may enter into an agreement with the Exchange or a party authorised by the Exchange, concerning the distribution of market data in order to obtain the right of their distribution to third parties.

Chapter 9 Clearing principles

§ 69

The detailed principles for the clearing of transactions concluded in respect of RES instruments, including collateral mechanisms, are described in the relevant regulations of the Clearing House available on the House's website at www.irgit.pl.

Section 1 Commodity settlement

§ 70

The execution of transactions concluded on the PRFM in respect of RES instruments shall take place through the adjustment of the holdings of specific RES Property Rights on the accounts of the Clearing Members of the House in the Certificates of Origin Register maintained by the Exchange.

Annex - Standard of the RES instrument

Name of the forward instrument	OZE_mm-yy where: F-OZE_ – core name of the financial instrument, mm- month of the contract execution term. yy – two last digits of the year when the forward contract is to be executed.
Underlying instrument	A property right arising from a certificate of origin for electricity produced in renewable energy sources for which the production period started from 1 March 2009, and the price of which is determined on the Property Rights Market, expressed as PLN/MWh with accuracy of PLN 0.01.
Nominal value of the instrument	1 GWh - corresponds to 1,000,000 Property Rights
Price of the instrument	Expressed in PLN/MWh, with accuracy of PLN 0.01.
Contract value	Nominal value of the instrument multiplied by the price determined on the date of the agreement.
Execution Term	According to the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".
Quotation period	According to the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".
Delivery unit	1,000,000 Property Rights
Expiration Date	The last day of trading – the third Thursday of the month in which the contract expires. The contracts expire in May and November.
First trading day for a new series	The first session day indicated in the "PRFM Quotation and Execution Calendar".
Quotation unit	1 forward instrument
Method of contract settlement	The change of the balance of Property Rights held on the account in the Certificates of Origin Register at the date of contract execution (after the end of instrument quotation).
Level of restriction on transaction price variations	To be specified by the Exchange by way of a resolution and announced on the TGE's website
Reference price for the restriction on transaction price variations	Price of last transaction, daily clearing price.
Level of restriction on price limit variations in orders	To be defined by the Exchange in accordance with the Trading Terms, provided that the upper restriction limit shall be rounded down taking into account the quotation step, lower limit is rounded up taking into account the quotation step.
Reference price for price limits in orders	The last daily clearing price for a given series.
Operation of the restrictions on transaction price variations	Balancing with simultaneous rejection or acceptance of the order which triggered the balancing, depending on the order execution conditions.