



How to promote energy efficiency in DH sector in Poland

dr. Dariusz Gulczynski Polish District Heating Chamber of Commerce (IGCP)

Rīga, December, 4th 2012





District Heating in Poland







District Heating in 5 countries







WHAT TO PROMOTE ?

District Heating potential.

 European Construction Sector eats up around 40% of the whole of final energy and is responsible for 36 % of CO₂ emission;

- Reduction of energy consumption in building sector is marked by high cost efficiency;
 - DH in Europe covers 10% of heating market needs (including 16 % of household needs);
- DH helps in effective reduction of CO₂ emissions in the heat and cooling market.





Structure of energy consumption in Poland







Structure of energy consumption in households by end use







Structure of supply forms for households in total with heat







Structure of primary energy demand – Scenarios '97







Structure of primary energy demand by Ministry of Economy











Structure of fuel consumption in DH





Energy efficiency – basic documents

• Policy documents

✓ Energy Policy for Poland until 2030

• Bills

- ✓ Energy Law Act 1997 (e.g. obligation for CHP, technical documentation for energy using products);
- ✓ Energy Efficiency Law 2011
- ✓ Energy Labelling Law 2012 (now in Parliament)

• Other

✓ First and Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan





WHERE AND HOW TO PROMOTE?

Energy Policy until 2030 – basic directions

The policy specifies six basic directions for the development of the Polish energy sector.

- <u>To improve energy efficiency;</u>
- To enhance security of fuel and energy supplies;
- To diversify the electricity generation structure by introducing
- nuclear energy;
- To develop the use of renewable energy sources, including
- <u>bio-fuels;</u>
- To develop competitive fuel and energy markets;
- <u>To reduce the environmental impact of the power industry.</u>





Energy efficiency – main targets and activities

The main targets:

- To achieve development of Polish economy without increase in primary energy demand.
- Decreasing the energy intensity of Polish economy to the EU-15 level (in 2005).

The main activities:

- Act on energy efficiency implements a system of white certificates which is guaranteeing financial benefits for the entities achieving the highest energy savings (implementation of Energy Services Directive 2006/32/EC, (ESD)).
- Stimulation of the development of high efficiency cogeneration, support investments in energy saving and scientific research.



White certificates – tender procedure

Basic rules of the WC scheme:

- Investors prepare investments and take part in a tender.
- The tender is organized by Energy Regulator Office and its goal is to choose the most efficient project from the ones submitted.
- Those who apply with the lowest value of white certificates in energy savings win the tender (project must be realized).
- Investors obtain the white certificates for themselves or may sell them.
- Energy companies buy the certificates and can present them to the Energy Regulator Office to fulfill efficiency obligation.





White certificates – milestones

• 2012

ordinances of Minister of Economy (on scope and types of audits, on tendering procedure and amount of white certificates for redemption and substitute fee)

• 2013

- imposing the obligation
- > preparation of a tender and call for tender for e.e. undertakings

• 2014

settlement of the obligation (redemption or obligation to pay the substitute fee for 2013)





Other actions aimed at energy efficiency increasing (1)

Households

 Thermomodernisation Fund – expected savings of 8,121 GWh

1999 – 2012

25,000 approved applications for thermomodernisation premium;

The total amount of subsidies granted from the state budget amounted to PLN 1,42 bln with total volume of investments of PLN 7,4 bln.





Other actions aimed at energy efficiency increasing (2) Public sector

- National Fund for Environment Protection and Water Management: Green Investment Scheme – Energy Management in public buildings – 1,950 GWh;
- Projects financed from Norwegian Financial Mechanism (2012-2017). 75mln EUR.

Industry and SMEs

- National Fund for Environment Protection and Water Management: Efficient use of energy – part 1and 2 - grants for drawing up the energy audits in enterprises (consuming over 50 GWh/year) and co-financing of investments leading to of energy efficiency improvement - expected savings of 2,900 GWh
- Financial instruments for SMEs EBRD loan Polseff credit line to help invest in new, sustainable energy technologies.



Cogeneration – the source of "precious" heating

CHP goals

- Achieving a twofold increase (as compared to 2006) in power generation with the use of highly efficient cogeneration technology by 2020.
- The continuation of the CHP Progress Process (2011 progress in sharing of produced electricity in CHP from the level 15,6 % in 2007 to the level 17 % in 2010.
- Development a new support scheme for CHP producers (by Ministry of Economy).





Inteligent cities

Smart grids and smart meters

- Smart meters in every household until 2020.
- Priority programme for co-financing the energy smart grids available for investment and non-investment projects (including information and education campaigns) in pilot areas for the years 2013- 2018 (National Fund for Environment Protection and Water Management).
- Budget PLN 340 mln.



National Energy Efficiency Action Plan

1st NEEAP approved in June 2007

- Two energy savings targets:
- National indicative energy saving target set on the level of 9% for the year 2016;
- Intermediate national energy saving target for the year 2010 at 2%.

2nd NEEAP approved in April 2012

 Includes measures based on market mechanisms and with limited funding from the public budget





Thank you

dr. Dariusz Gulczynski

Polish District Heating Chamber of Commerce (IGCP)

ul. Migdałowa 4 lok. 22, 02-796 Warszawa, POLAND Mobile +48 501 608 542 Fax. +48 22 644 70 99 E-mail: <u>dariusz.gulczynski@ue.poznan.pl</u>