



Energy Efficiency Profile: Poland

May 2011

Energy Efficiency Trends

Overview

In the period 1996-2009 the energy efficiency index for the whole economy (ODEX) decreased by 41%, against 9% for the EU. The annual rate of improvement between 1996 and 2003 was significantly higher than in consecutive years and amounted to 6%. The biggest progress was observed in industry and the lowest in transport. High rate of improvement resulted partly by tapping unused energy savings potentials becoming cost effective following the liberalisation of economy and energy prices.

Industry

The energy efficiency index of industry decreased by 58% over the analyzed period (1995-2009) in comparison with 20% in the EU: this reflects very significant energy efficiency improvement in industry far above the EU average. Most of the progress was observed between 1996 and 2000. The improvement in paper industry went almost in line with the industry average, except over the last few years. In case of chemical and steel industry improvement before 2000 was lower and amounted to 8% and 6% respectively (compared to almost 30% for the average). Since then the pace of improvement in these branches was closed to the average. Generally the improvement of the index for Poland is better than for EU due to an intensive dissemination of energy-saving technologies.

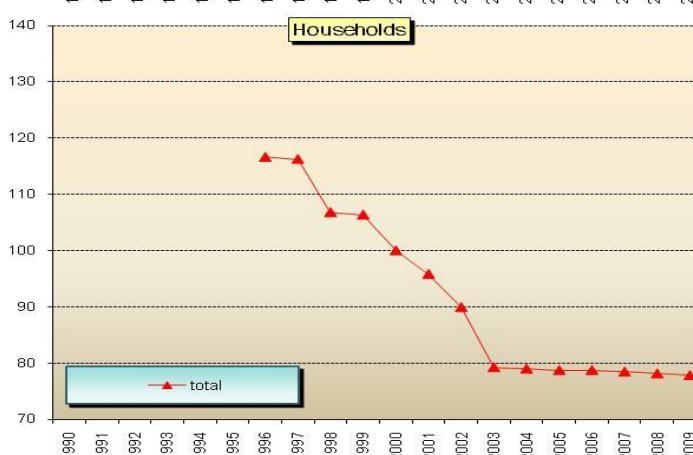
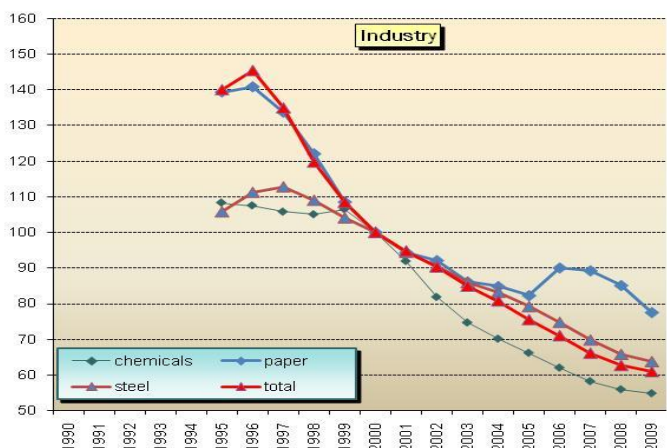
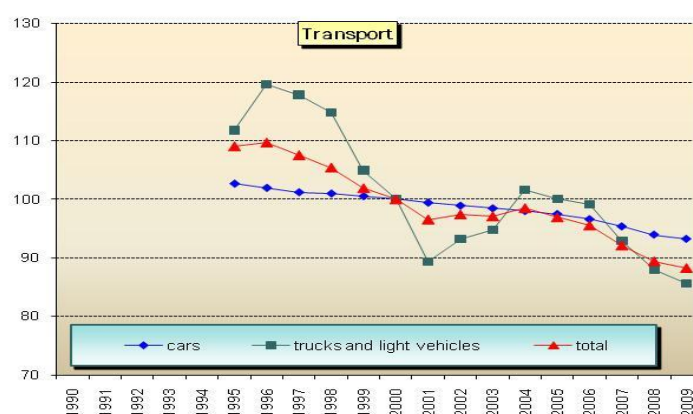
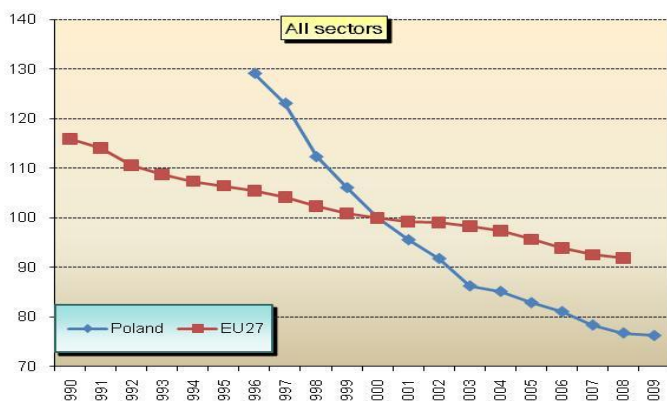
Households

Between 1996 and 2009 the energy efficiency index in the household sector decreased by 33%. This progress can be attributed to improvements in the efficiency of the building stock (this is made up of the large number of new houses which adhere to more stringent building regulations as well as retrofitting of existing stock) and fuel switching to oil and gas from solid fuels as well as using more energy efficient electrical appliances. The improvement in the energy efficiency of households slowed down significantly after 2003.

Transport

The ODEX indicator for transport fluctuated between 1995 and 2009, due to fluctuations for trucks and light vehicles. Overall the energy efficiency improvement for trucks and light vehicles amounted to 28% and was higher than for transport as a whole (20%). Progress for cars was more regular and reached 9%.

Energy efficiency index (base 100=2000)*



*All indicators measured as a three-year moving average
Source ODYSSEE
For more information : <http://www.odyssee-indicators.org/>

Energy Efficiency Policy measures

Institutions and programmes

Following the requirement of Directive 2006/32/EC, the Government of Poland prepared the **National Energy Efficiency Action Plan** (NEEAP) aiming to achieve the indicative target of 9% energy savings in 2016 (4.5 Mtoe) and an intermediate target of 2% in 2010. The NEEAP contains the list of measures and funds, which will enable to reach these targets. The energy efficiency is a priority element of the state energy policy. The existing measures and funds will be continued and will contribute significantly in achieving the intermediate target. In 2011 Polish government adopted the **Energy Efficiency Act** which includes the introduction of white certificate system. Planned energy savings will result primarily from the following measures: approximately 0.7 Mtoe from Programmes of **National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management** (NFOŚiGW), 0.2 Mtoe from **Thermomodernisation Law and Fund**, 1.5 Mtoe from soft measures, and 2 to 2.5 Mtoe from the white certificate system. The mission of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management is to provide financial support for undertakings of a national or interregional scale. Sixteen Regional Funds for Environmental Protection and Water Management constitute the regional level. Both the national and the regional funds are legal entities and they take independent decisions to select the investments to be financed. The energy efficiency investment projects are being and will be supported from available EU funds.

Poland continuously supports CHP development. The **legal obligation for energy suppliers to purchase electricity produced in cogeneration** is expressed in the Decree of the Ministry of Economy on the Specific Scope of the Obligation to Purchase Electricity Produced in Cogeneration with Heat. This obligation, referred to in article 9a of the Energy Law, shall be considered fulfilled if the share of electricity purchased from cogeneration sources connected to the grid is not lower than 23,2% in 2012. Energy efficiency as well RES related investments and promotional activities are strongly supported by the environmental protection funds. In 1989 began operating

Industry

The **“Energy efficiency in industry”** programme is implemented as the Priority Programme of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. The main aim of this programme is to initiate and support energy efficiency investments in the most energy intensive enterprises. The total amount of the budget allocation for the period 2011-2015 is approximately 820 MPLN, which comes from substitute fees and penalties imposed on energy enterprises by relevant laws and regulations. The beneficiary of the program can be any company which, in the year preceding the application, consumed 50 GWh. The support is provided by financing 70% of the energy audit cost and by soft loans for up to 70% of the investment costs (investments recommended in the audit, which ensured the reduction of energy consumption by at least 7%.project).

In June 2010 the **Industrial Development Agency** has set up a loan fund **“Energy loan for energy saved”** for financing projects to improve energy efficiency. The programme is implemented as a result of government document "Energy Policy of Poland until 2030" and the loan may apply to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The main advantages of this loan are: low interest rate, long – term repayment (up to 48 months), low own contribution (min. 10% of the amount requested).

Households, Services

In 1998 the **« Act on Support for Thermo-Modernisation Investment in Buildings »** came into effect, assisted by Thermo-modernisation Fund. The act was revised in 2008 (Journal of Laws 2008, No 223, item 1459). The Act covers the rules for providing financial support to investors (building owners or administrators) in the form of the premium which can cover up to 20% of credit loan taken out for realisation of the thermal modernisation investments. At the end of 2008, the Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings was fully implemented.

Selected Energy Efficiency Measures

Sectors	Title of measures	Since	Energy savings (2016)
All	White certificate system	2013	2,2 Mtoe
All	Green certificates for electricity production from renewable energy sources	2005	
All	Quota system for the promotion of green electricity	2005	
All	Quota system for the promotion of CHP	2005	
All	The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	1989	0.7 Mtoe
All	The Polish Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (PolSEFF)	2011	
Households/ Services	Thermo-modernisation Fund	1998	~ 200 ktoe/year
Industry	The “Energy efficiency in industry” programme	2011-2015	1000 MWh
Industry	Information/Training for top-level management and energy managers by Energy Conservation Technology Centre	2004	

Source MURE

For more information : <http://www.isisrome.com/mure/>

