



Energy efficiency of Poland in the light of NEEAP 2

**Tomasz Dąbrowski, Director of Energy Department
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National Energy Efficiency Action Plan - Context

- The Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive (ESD) was adopted in May 2006.
- The ESD aims to enhance the cost-effective improvement of energy end use efficiency in EU Member States.
- Its provisions include a requirement for Member States to establish a national indicative energy saving **target of 9% to be met by the end of 2016.**
- Article 14 of the ESD requires from all MS to set out the policies and measures to achieve energy savings target.
- MS shall provide updates on progress towards achieving this energy savings target **every three years.**



National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)

- Approved in June 2007
- Sets 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%.
- Includes energy efficiency measures accustomed to the needs of the individual sectors.

Poland National Energy Savings Targets, [GWh]

- accordingly to the Directive 32/200/EC

Final energy consumption	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average for 2001-2005
Total final energy consumption	649070	628172	642418	656583	703011	655851
Residential buildings	223436	210410	205421	202525	216004	
Services	61592	68105	72594	70001	69536	
Industry	197466	188383	194907	201083	217830	
Transport	106542	104461	118045	131407	147434	
Agriculture	60034	56813	51451	51567	52207	
Final energy consumption in the installations listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC (Emissions Trading Directive)						61943
Final energy consumption excluding the installations listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC						593908
Target of Directive 2006/32/EC for 2016 (9% in year 9)						53452
An intermediate target for 2010 (2 %)						11878



Energy Efficiency Act

- adopted by the Parliament on 15 April 2011
- in force since 11 August 2011
- Defines national energy efficiency target,
- Imposes tasks on public sector,
- Introduces white certificate system as a market based mechanism favouring enhancement of energy efficiency measures.
- Introduces rules to become energy efficiency auditor and drawing up the energy efficiency audit.



Energy Saving Target

Energy savings of 9% of the annual average amount of final energy consumption from the period 2001–2005 by 2016 is **53,452 GWh (4.5 Mtoe)** in the sectors not covered by the EU-ETS.

Energy savings will result primarily from the following measures:

- App. 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 (information on bills, educational campaigns, etc),
- 2 to 2.2 Mtoe from the white certificate system.

White certificate system (1)

The certificates will be provided for:

- reduction of energy consumption by end users (at least 80%),
- reduction of energy used by generators for their own purposes (10%),
- reduction of energy transmission and distribution losses (10%).

Obligation:

Energy companies selling electricity, heat or gas to the final users on the territory of the Republic of Poland, are obligated to:

- receive and present for redemption white certificates to the President of the Energy Regulatory Office, or
- pay a substitute fee accordingly to the number of missing white certificates.



White certificate system (2)

Tendering procedure:

- Projects delivering at least 10 toe of energy savings
- Ended after 1 January 2011

Enterprise which obtained white certificates is obligated to realize the project that won the tender. The enterprise must send information to President ERO as soon as the project was ended.

President of the ERO shall make or cause to other entities, random verification energy efficiency audits or verify compliance of energy savings achieved as a result of project realisation.

If, after verification, it appears that a enterprise has obtained much more of white certificates, must redeem extra white certificates granted by President ERO.



Tasks for public sector

Public sector in fulfilling its tasks shall apply at least two of the measures to improve energy efficiency:

- use of energy performance contracting for energy savings (to the implementation and financing of the project of improving energy efficiency),
- purchase of new equipment, installation or vehicle, characterized by low power consumption and lower operating costs,
- replace of existing equipment, or vehicle with the equipment, or vehicles in order to improving energy efficiency,
- purchase or rent energy efficient buildings or parts thereof or reconstruction or renovation of buildings in use,
- draw up an energy audit.

The public sector informs about the applicable measures to improve energy efficiency on its website or otherwise



2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)

- Prepared in August 2011
- Further steps:
 - public consultation with stakeholders – 30 days
 - Committee for European Affairs
 - Council of Ministers

2nd NEEAP

Summary of energy saving under the ESD

	Energy saving objective		Actual/expected energy saving	
	absolute (GWh)	Percentage (%; based on average consumption 2001-2005)	absolute (GWh)	Percentage (%; based on average consumption 2001-2005)
2010	11 878	2	41 972	7
2016	53 452	9	67 211	11

2nd NEEAP

Summary of energy saving per sector (top down)

Sector	Actual saving in 2010 (GWh)
Households	13 746
Services	-
Industry	18 573
Transport	9 653
	41 972



2nd NEEAP

Measures aimed at savings in final energy consumption (1)

Household sector

- Continuation of the Termomodernization Fund – expected savings of 8 121 GWh

Public sector

- Green Investment Scheme – Energy Management in public buildings – 1 950 GWh
- Projects financed from Norwegian Financial Mechanism (2012-2017)

Industry and SMEs:

- Efficient use of energy – part 1– grants for drawing up the energy audits in enterprises (consuming over 50 GWh/year) - expected savings of 2 900 GWh
- Efficient use of energy – part 2 – co-financing of investments leading to of energy efficiency improvement.



2nd NEEAP

Measures aimed at savings in final energy consumption (2)

Transport

- Traffic management and optimization of freight - expected savings of 13 360 GWh
- Replacing the fleet of public transport facilities and promotion of ecodriving - expected savings of 2 500 GWh

Other measures

- Financial instruments for SMEs – EBRD loan - Polseff

Horizontal

- White certificate scheme – expected savings 25 590 GWh
- Continuation of informational campaigns - expected savings 12 790 GWh



Thank you for your attention

Ministry of Economy
Energy Department

Pl. Trzech Krzyży 3/5
00-507 Warsaw

tel +48 22 693 50 00
fax +48 22 693 40 46

email mg@mg.gov.pl
web www.mg.gov.pl