

Energy Policy of Poland until 2030

Conference Trends in the European Energy Industry National Energetic Concepts of the European States 24th of May 2011



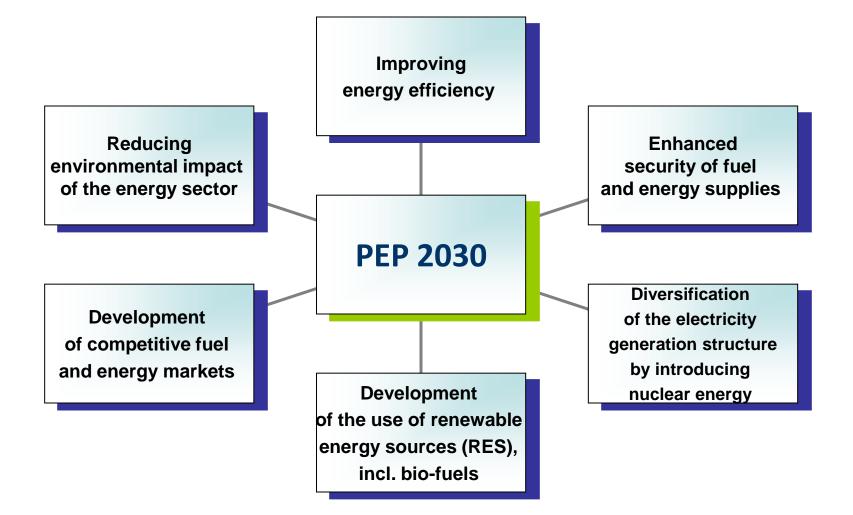
The Energy Policy of Poland 2030 was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2009

The document includes the following attachments:

- Action Plan for 2009-2012
- The forecast of demand for fuels and energy to 2030
- Conclusions from a strategic evaluation of environmental impact of energy policy



Priorities of Polish energy policy





Main challenges for energy policy

High demand for final energy

Inadequate generation and transmission infrastructure



Significant dependence on external supplies of natural gas

Commitments on environment and climate protection compel us to take decisive actions

Almost full dependence on external supplies of crude oil



Energy policy of Poland...

 ... is consistent with the energy policy of the European Union and its objectives.



 ... answers on the main challenges facing the Polish energy sector.



Energy efficiency

The main targets:

- To achieve zero-energy economic growth, i.e. economic growth with no extra demand for primary energy
- Reducing the energy intensity of the Polish economy to the EU-15 level (in 2005)

The above targets will be realized through:

- Reducing energy consumption
- Enhancing the efficiency of generation
- Decreasing transmission losses







Energy security

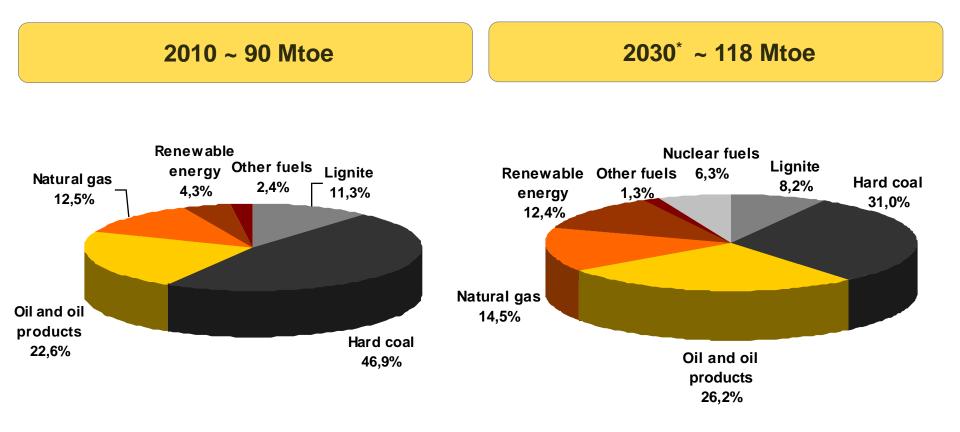
Polish energy security should be based on:

- Domestic energy resources
- Diversification of oil and gas supplies
- Development of electricity generation capacity
- Development of transmission
 infrastructure





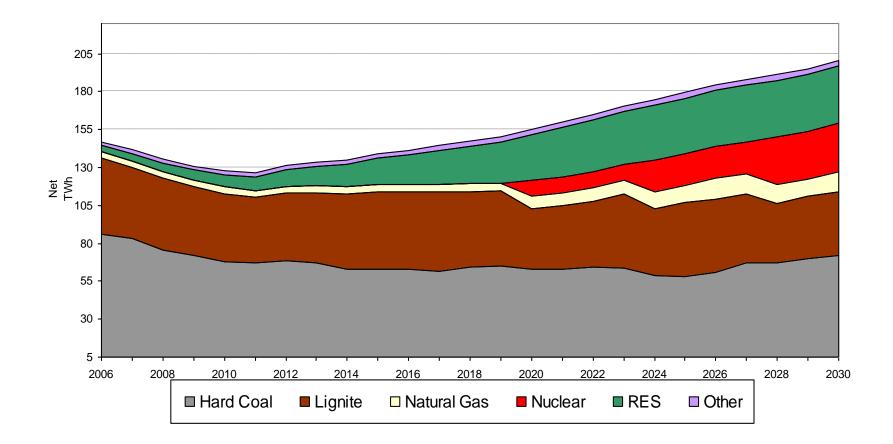
The demand for primary energy by carriers (%)



* Source: Projection of demand for fuels and energy until 2030, ARE



Electricity generation by sources (TWh)

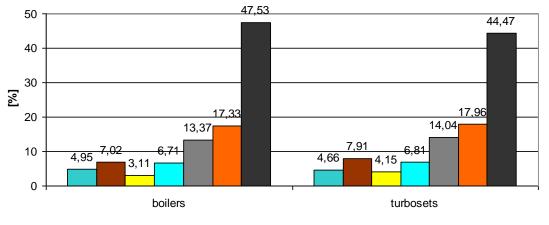




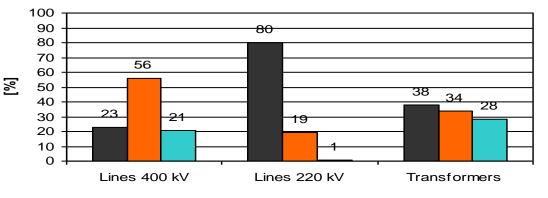
Parameters of the Polish Power System in 2010*

- Installed capacity: 35,5 GW
- Maximum power demand: 25,4 GW
- Gross electricity generation: 156,3 TWh
- Electricity imports: 6,3 TWh
- Electricity exports: 7,6 TWh
- Domestic consumption of electricity: 154,9 TWh

Age structure of electricity generation and transmission infrastructure



🗖 under 5 years 🗧 5-10 years 📮 10-15 years 📮 15-20 years 🔲 20-25 years 📮 25-30 years 🔳 over 30 years

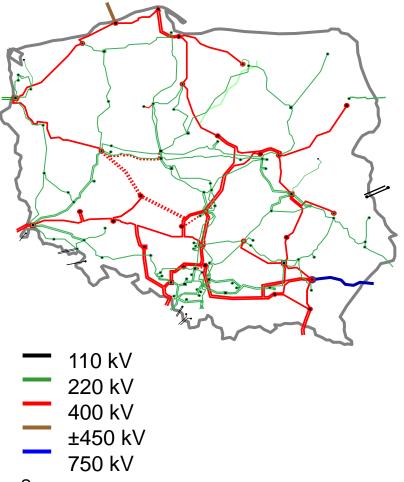


* Provisional data

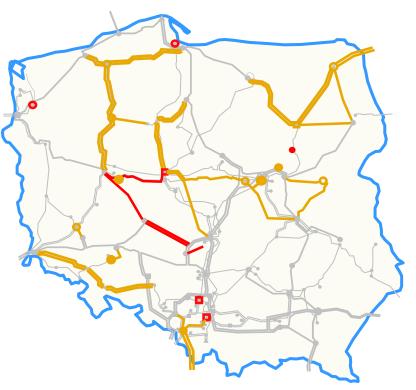
More than 30 years 20-30 years Less than 20 years



Polish transmission grid – planned investments



Source: PSE-Operator S.A.

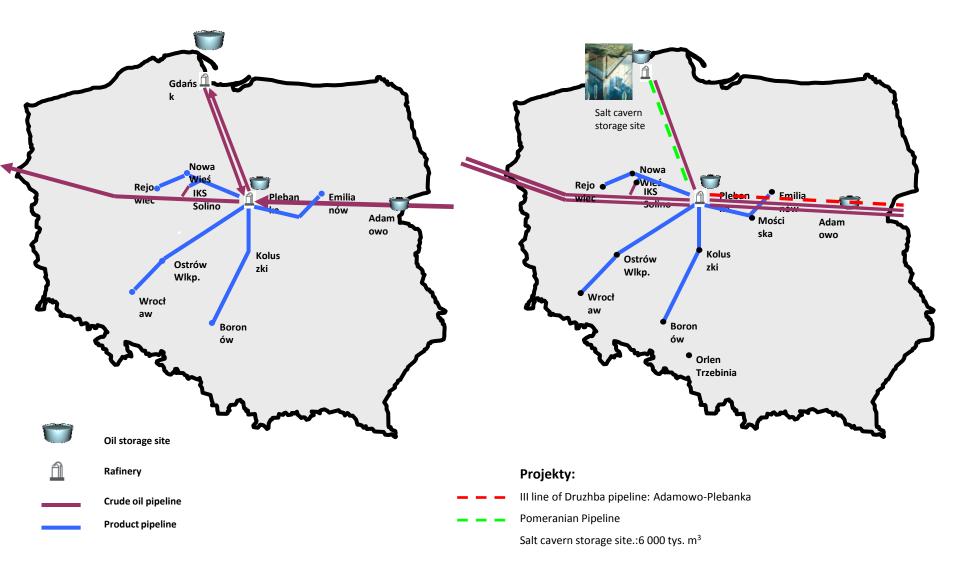


 planned 400 kV lines before 2013

 planned 400 kV lines after 2013

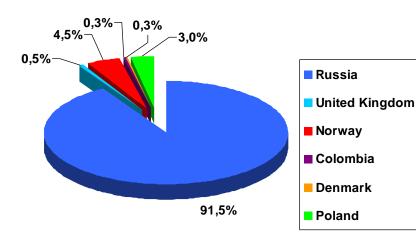


MINISTRY OF ECONOMY Oil infrastructure

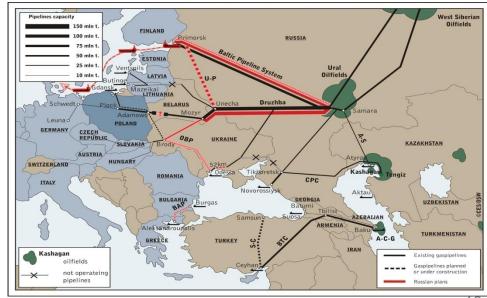




Supply directions of oil in 2010









Natural gas sector

The main targets:

- diversifying supplies by building a transmission system,
- building a terminal for receiving liquefied natural gas (LNG)
- increase of domestic gas production and developing gas resources outside Poland



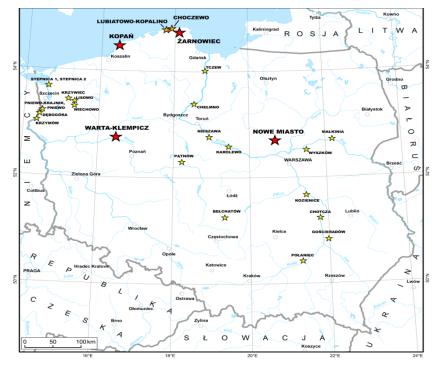


Nuclear energy

Energy Policy of Poland until 2030 assumes diversification of the electricity generation structure by introducing nuclear energy.

The main targets:

- Preparing infrastructure for nuclear energy
- Ensuring appropriate conditions for investors interested in building and launching nuclear power plants
- Gaining public support for nuclear energy



Selected in 2009 locations for nuclear plants



Renewable Energy Sources

Main goals:

- 15% share in final energy consumption in 2020
- 10% share of bio fuels in fuel market in 2020



Main measures:

- Additional support mechanism for RES
- Effective use of biomass (agricultural biogas installations, second generation of biofuels)
- Support from European Funds

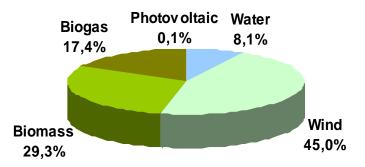


Electricity generation in RES

Share of RES in net electricity generation

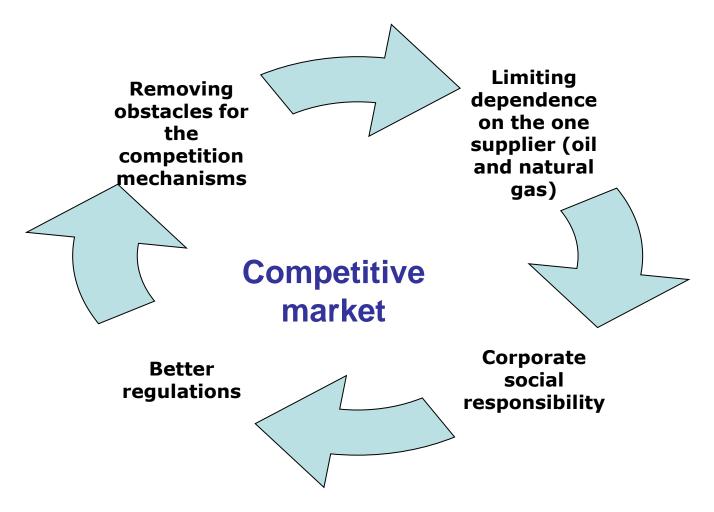


Electricity generation in RES (%) in 2030





Development of competitive fuel and energy markets





Reducing the environmental impact of the power industry

The main targets:

- Reducing emission of CO₂, SO₂, NO_X and dust
- Development of lowemission technologies



The main actions:

- Development of technologies which reduce the emission of pollutants, ex.: RES, high efficiency cogeneration, nuclear energy
- Development of clean coal technologies, including CCS installations and gasification of coal
- Utilization of methane from mining sector for energy generation



Polish Presidency of the EU Council

From 1st of July 2011 Poland will hold the Presidency in the Council of the European Union

Main energy priorities:

- to strengthen external EU energy policy,
- to develop energy infrastructure (strictly connected with energy security),
- to improve energy efficiency.





Thank you for your attention

Anna Madyniak Ministry of Economy Departament of Energy Anna.Madyniak@mg.gov.pl