





ODYSSEE-MURE fit4-55 (2022-2025)

Evolution of sufficiency policies in Poland 17 February 2025

Dariusz Twaróg GUS/US Rzeszów



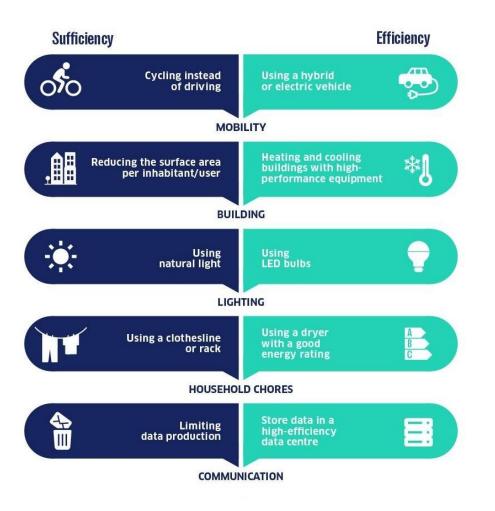


This project has received funding from the European Union's LIFE programme under grant agreement No. 101075902

Contents

- What is energy sufficiency ?
- Programs implemented in Poland
- Households energy consumption
- Prices of energy carriers
- Transport (cars, buses, bicycles)
- Average monthly consumption of food products
- Conclusions

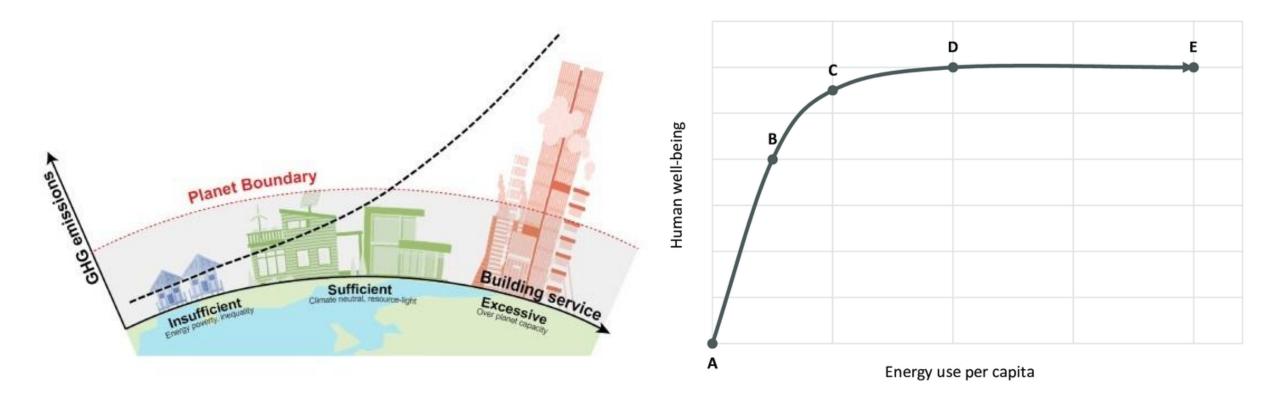
What is energy sufficiency ?



- Energy sufficiency is a voluntary approach to reducing energy and resource consumption based on behavioral changes, lifestyle, and collective organization. Contrary to energy efficiency, which relies on technology.
- The Club of Rome's famous Limits to Growth report argued that "confidence in technology as the ultimate solution to all problems diverts our attention from the most fundamental problem: growth in a finite system". But rather than disregard technology – efficiency is after all the second pillar of the energy transition – we must recognize sufficiency's place as a social innovator.

What is energy sufficiency ?

• The goal is to reach a system where everyone has enough energy to cover their need and live comfortably, but not using too much to point of exceeding the limit of our environment.



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1364032123001727

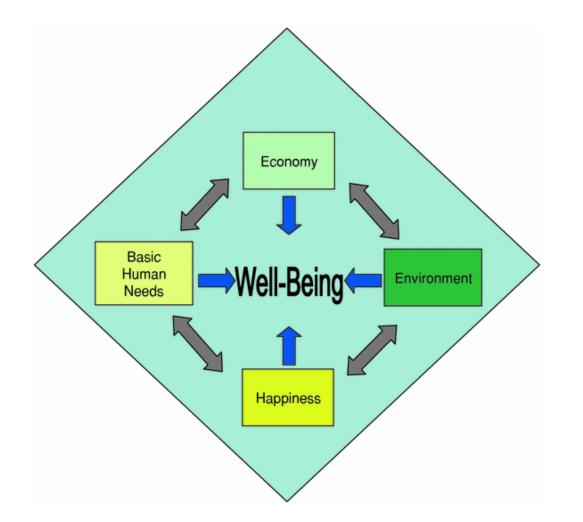
Matthew J. Burke "Energy-Sufficiency for a Just Transition: A Systematic Review" Energies 13(10):2444, DOI: 10.3390/en13102444

A few words about well-being



 Human well-being is a broad concept, one that includes many aspects of our everyday lives. It encompasses material well-being, relationships with family and friends, and emotional and physical health. It includes work and recreation, how one feels about one's community, and personal safety.

A few words about well-being



 Human well-being is a broad concept, one that includes many aspects of our everyday lives. It encompasses material well-being, relationships with family and friends, and emotional and physical health. It includes work and recreation, how one feels about one's community, and personal safety.

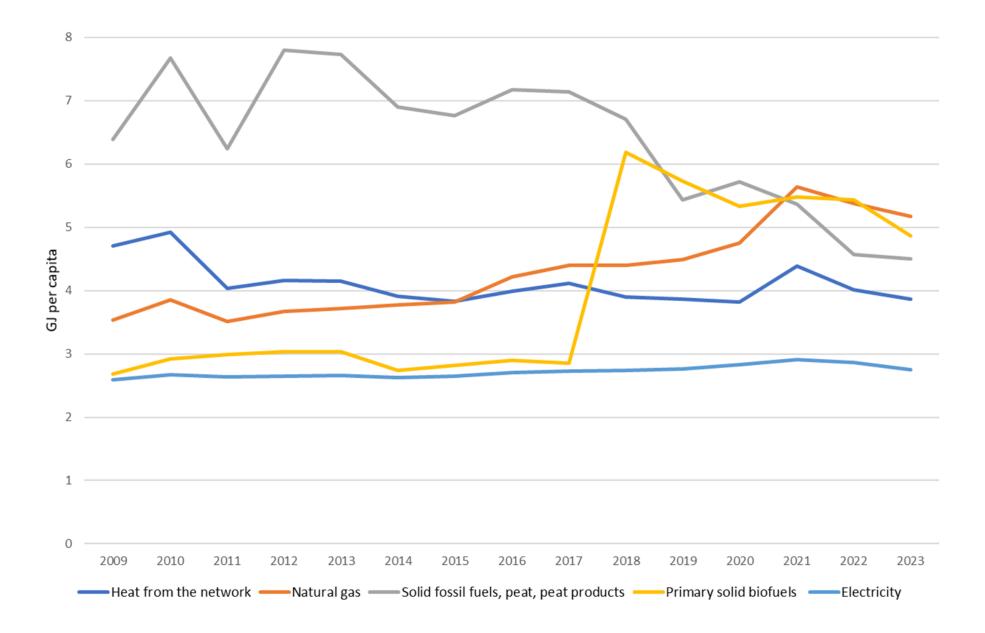
Summers, J.K., Smith, L.M., Case, J.L. et al. A Review of the Elements of Human Well-Being with an Emphasis on the Contribution of Ecosystem Services. AMBIO 41, 327–340 (2012). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-012-0256-7

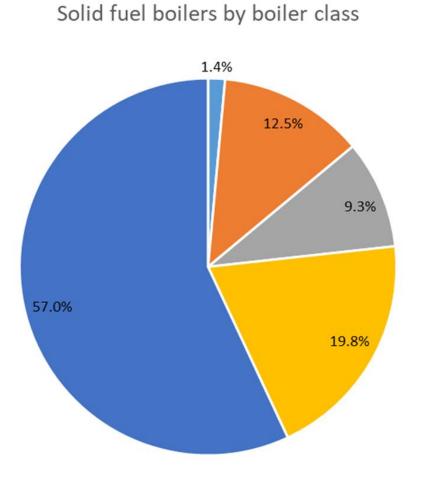
Programs implemented in Poland (1)

Sector	Title	EU	Туре	Starting Year
Household	Requirements for new and modernised buildings	No	Mandatory standards	2014
Household	EU-related: Energy Performance of Buildings (Directive 2002/91/EC) – Certificates of Energy performance for buildings	Yes	General programme	2009
Household	"Clean Air"	No	Financial	2018
Household	"My Electricity"	No	Financial	2019
Household	Thermo-modernization tax relief	No	Fiscal	2019
Household	Energy Efficient Construction	No	Financial	2016
Household	STOP SMOG	No	Financial	2019
Household	Warm Housing	No	General programme	2022
Household	My Heat	No	Financial	2022
Household	Improving air quility by replacing heat sources in multifamily buildings – pilotage		Financial	2021
Household	Improving air quility in the most polluted municipalities - pilot	No	Financial	2021

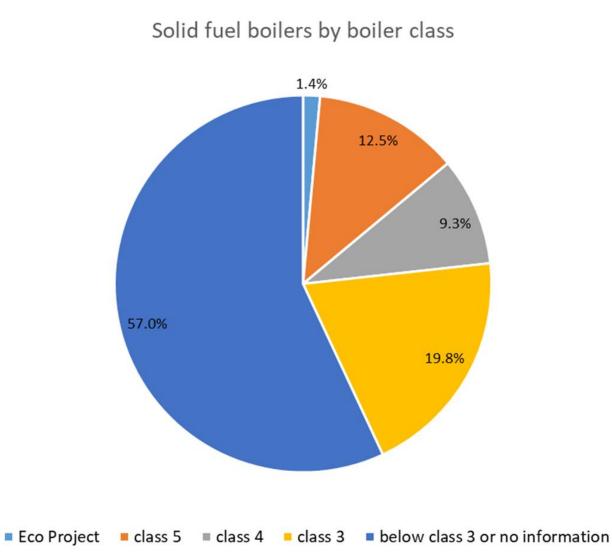
Programs implemented in Poland (2)

Sector	Title	EU	Туре	Starting Year	
Transport	Green Public Transport (Phase 1)	No	Financial, Others	2021	
Transport	Developing electricity infrastructure for the development of electric vehicle charging stations	No	General programme	2021	
Transport	My electric vehicle	No	Financial	2021	
General cross- cutting	Green certificates for electricity production from renewable Energy sources	Market-based instruments	2005		
General cross- cutting	System of white certificates – Energy efficiency Act	Market-based instruments	2013		
General cross- cutting	Thermomodernisation Fund	Financial	1999		
General cross- cutting	Priority access of renewables to the electricity grid	No	Mandatory standards	2005	
General cross- cutting	New Energy	No	General programme	2020	
General cross- cutting	Energy Plus	No	General programme	2019	
General cross- cutting	Energy for the countryside	No	General programme	2022	
General cross- cutting	Renovation with guaranteed EPC (Energy Performance Contract) Plus savings	No	General programme	2021	



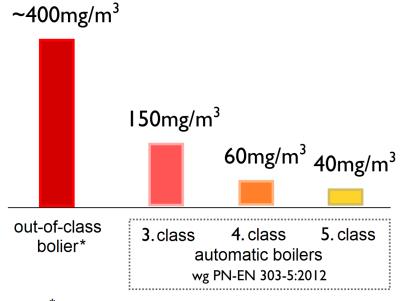




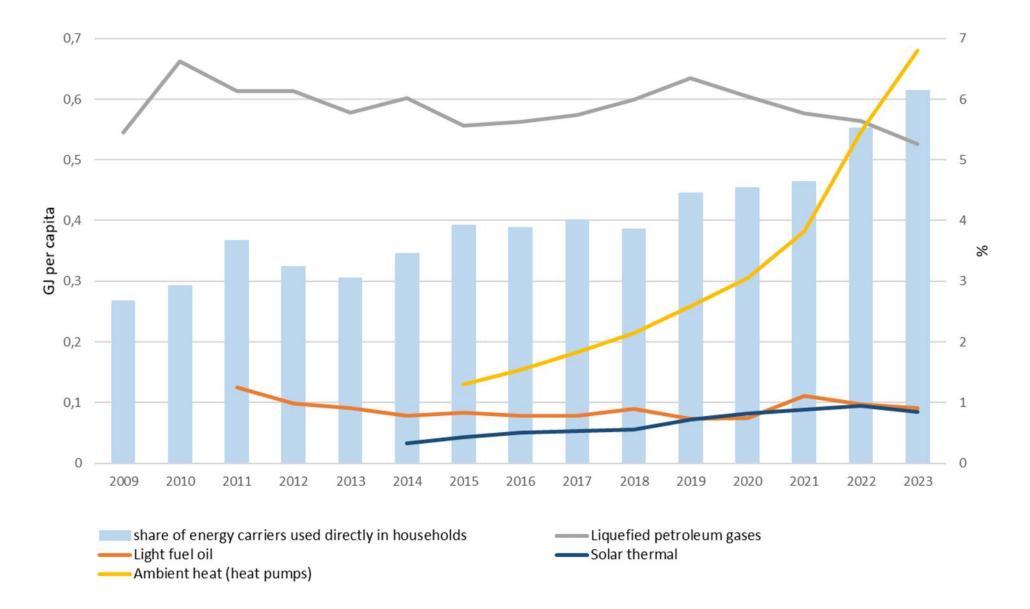




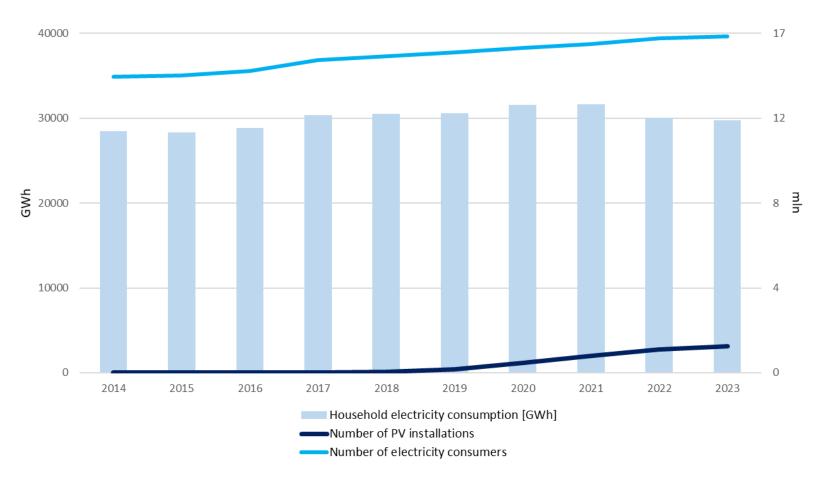
Dust emissions from coal-fired boilers



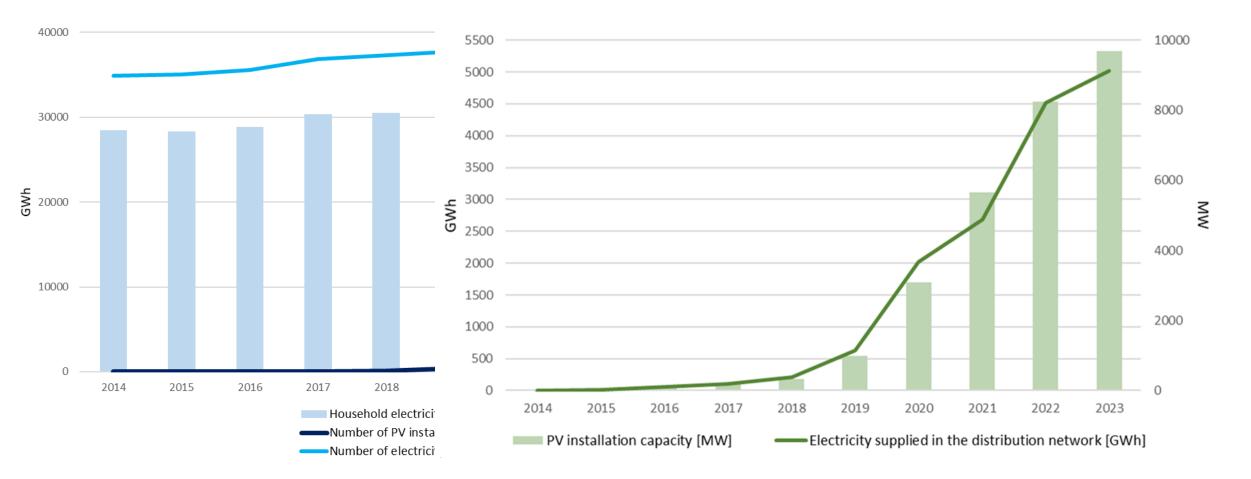
^{*} EMEP/EEA emission inventory guidebook 2013, 1.A.4 Small combustion



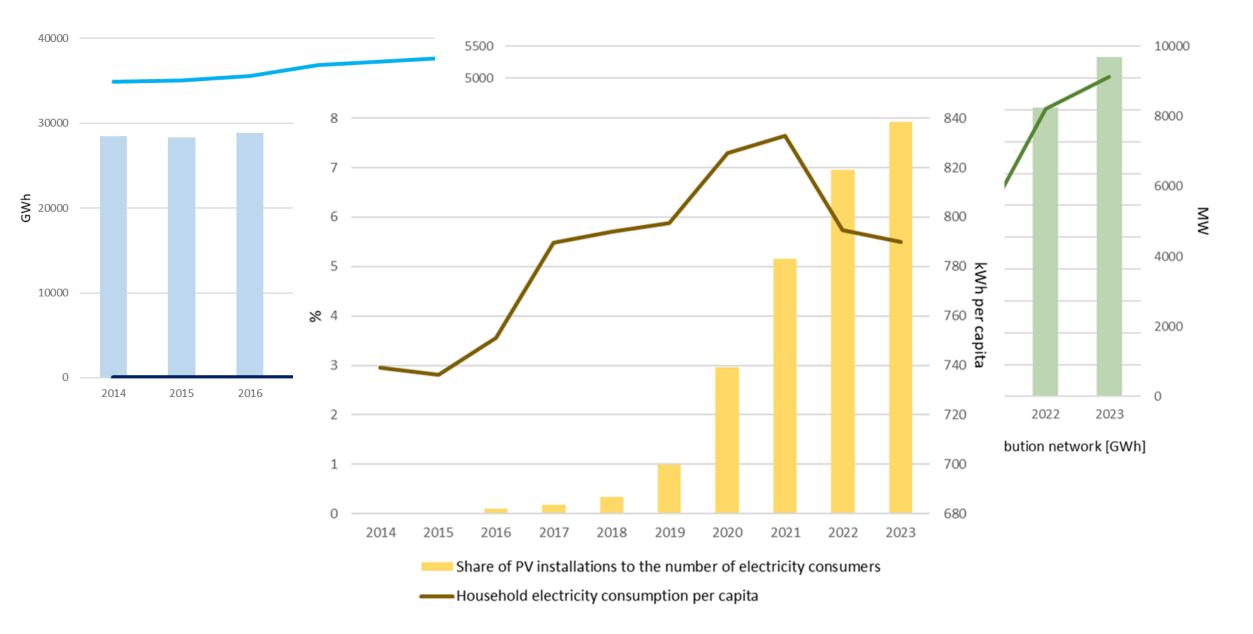
Electric energy consumption



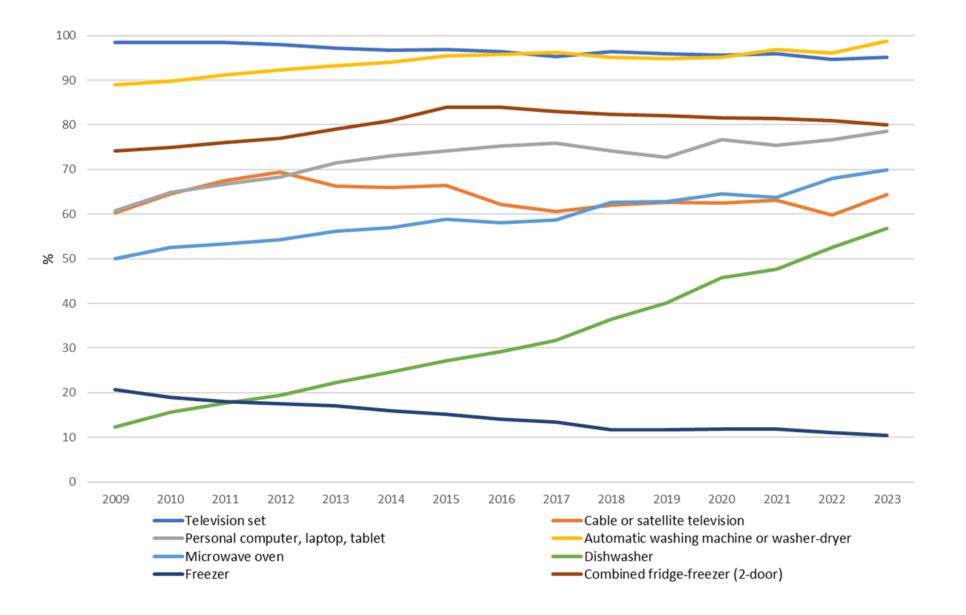
Electric energy consumption



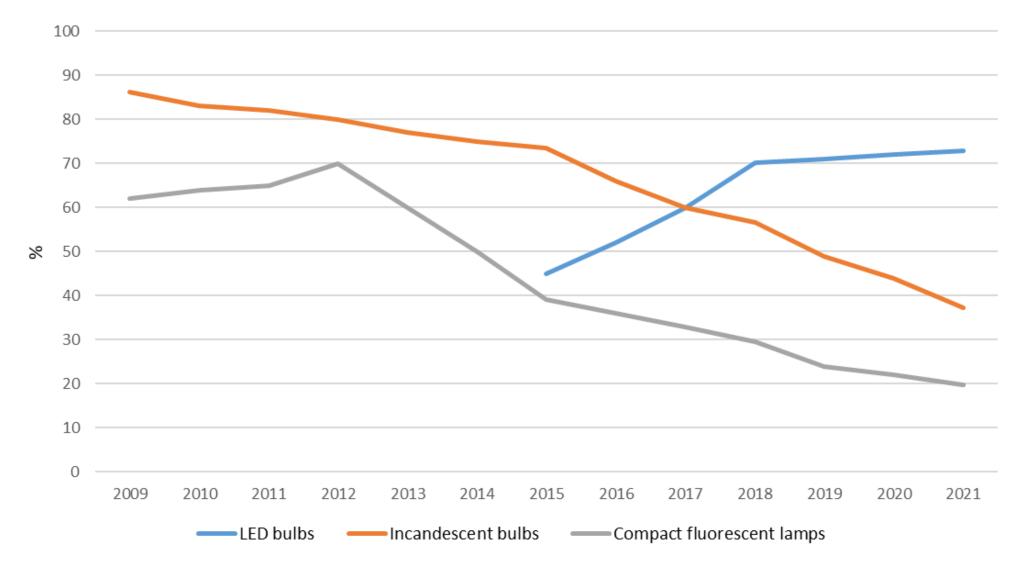
Electric energy consumption



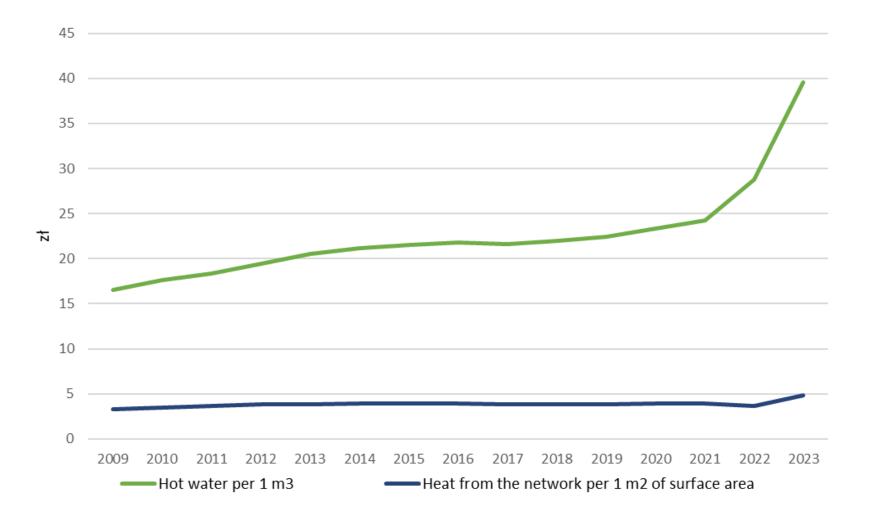
Households equipped with selected durable goods



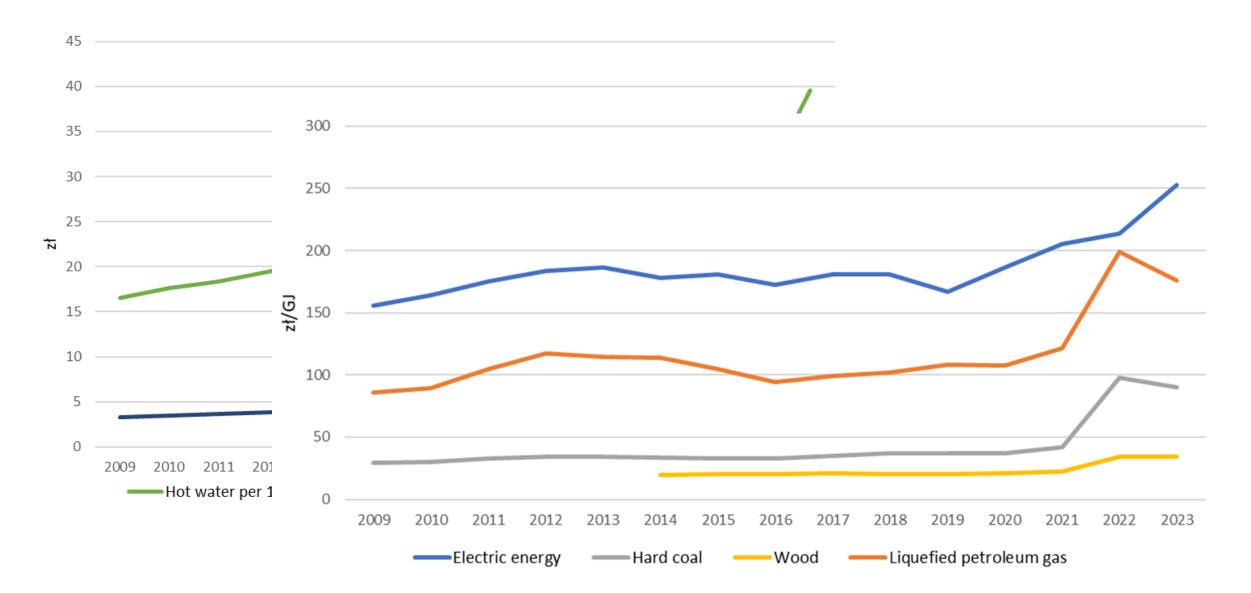
Households equipped with bulbs



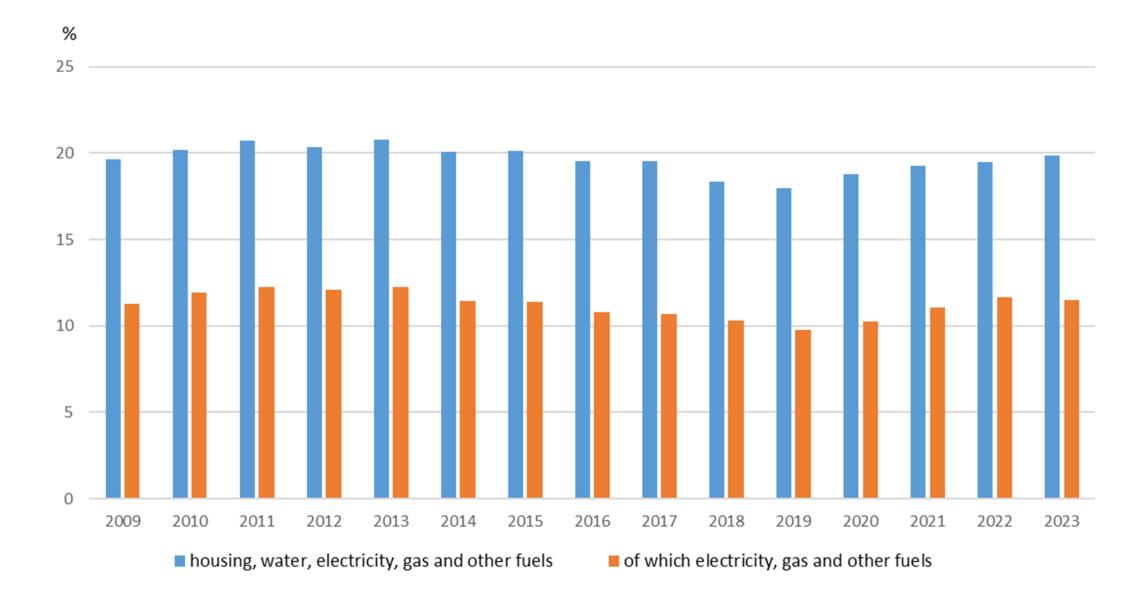
Prices of energy carriers



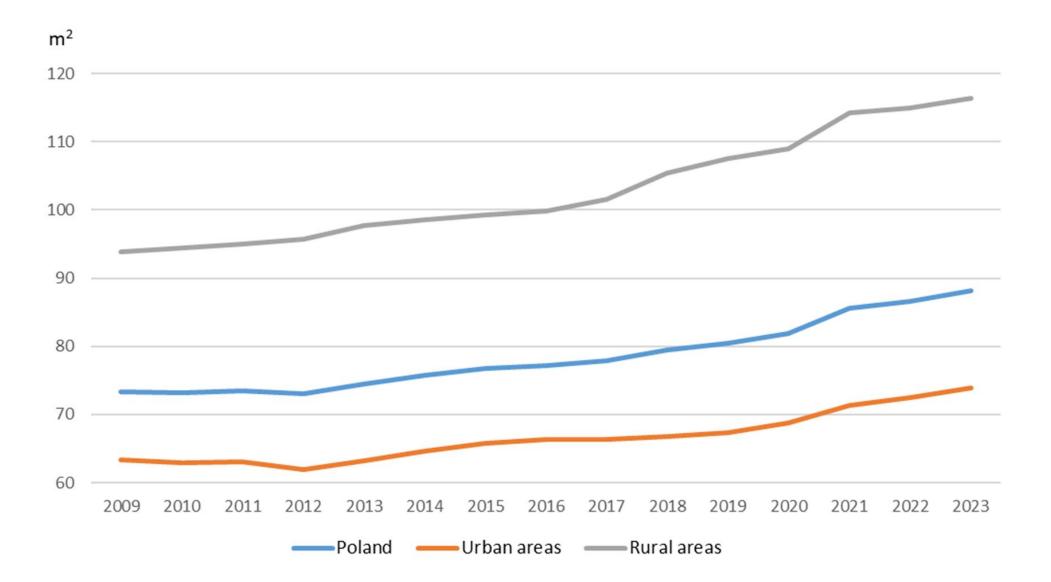
Prices of energy carriers



Household budget



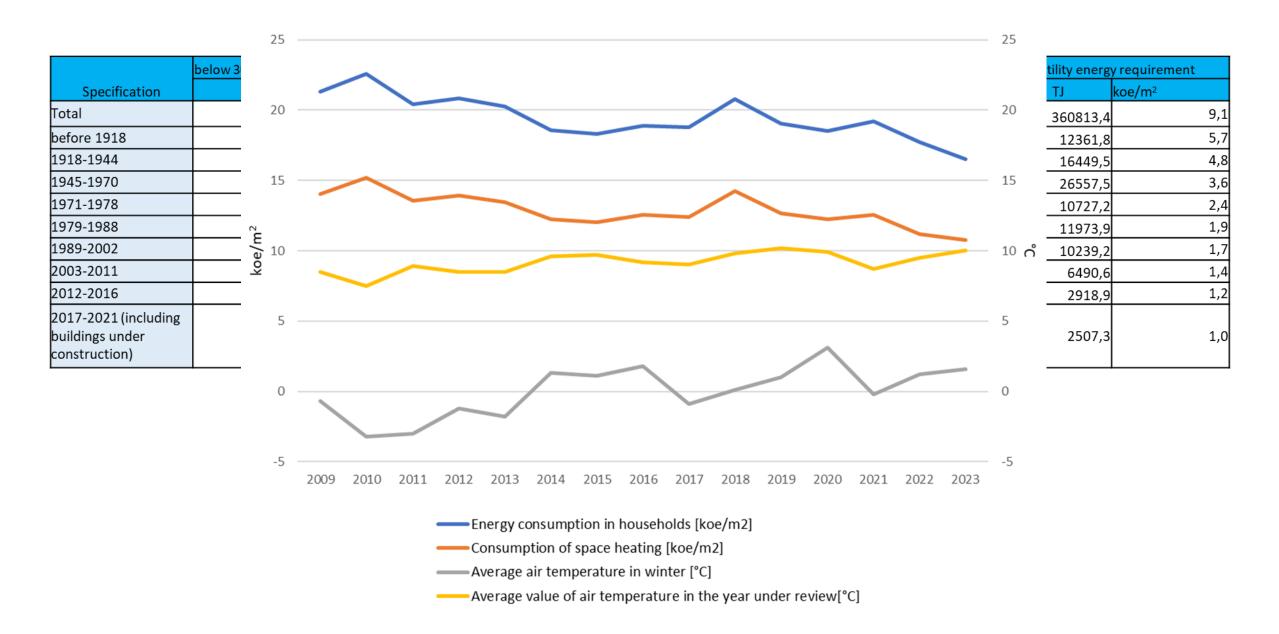
Average floor area of dwelling



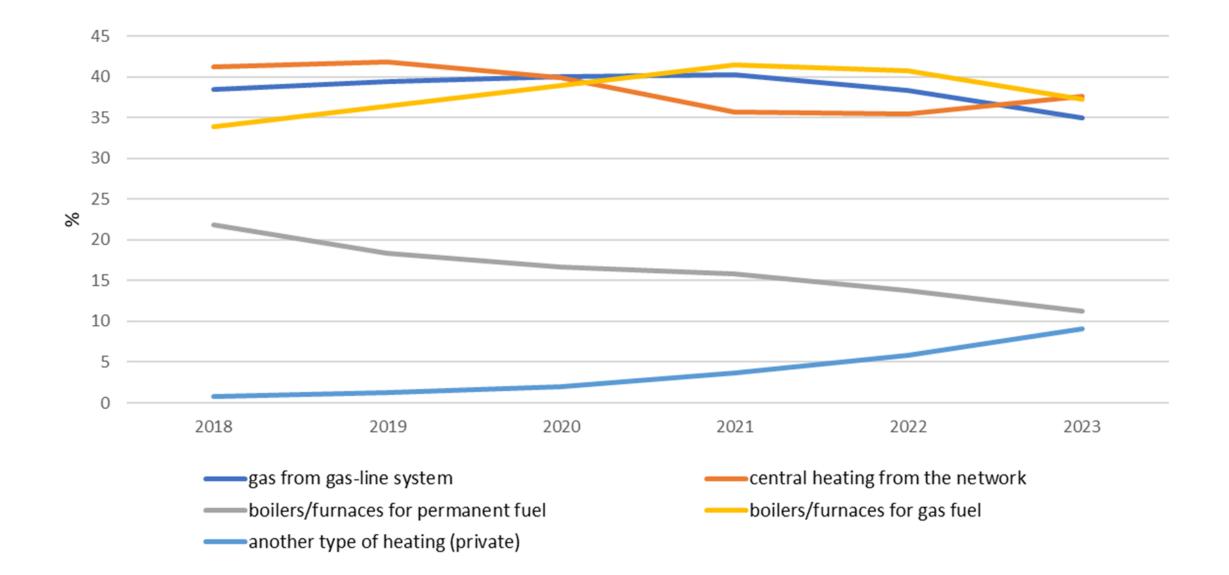
Energy demand for households

	below 30 m ²	30 - 39 m²	40 - 49 m²	50 - 59 m²	60 - 79 m²	80 - 99 m²	100 - 119 m²	120 m ² and more	floor space	utility energy requirement	
Specification	%					mln m²	TJ	koe/m²			
Total	3,1	. 11,5	17,5	15,4	18,7	8,9	8,5	16,4	943,3	360813,4	9,1
before 1918	6,8	16,1	18,0	15,9	20,4	10,5	6,0	6,3	51,5	12361,8	5,7
1918-1944	4,4	11,0	14,5	14,8	23,1	14,1	8,9	9,3	82,2	16449,5	4,8
1945-1970	5,3	3 17,4	21,9	15,2	14,9	10,3	7,6	7,4	177,1	26557,5	3,6
1971-1978	3,3	16,2	26,9	19,3	12,2	6,6	7,7	7,8	107,3	10727,2	2,4
1979-1988	1,3	8,2	16,4	17,0	28,5	6,7	8,7	13,3	149,7	11973,9	1,9
1989-2002	1,3	6,4	11,1	13,6	22,8	8,3	9,5	27,0	146,3	10239,2	1,7
2003-2011	2,0	7,3	12,1	13,0	13,8	7,7	9,0	35,1	108,2	6490,6	1,4
2012-2016	1,7	7,4	14,0	12,7	14,2	7,8	9,0	33,2	58,4	2918,9	1,2
2017-2021 (including buildings under construction)	1,7	, 8,1	14,0	12,0	14,9	8,9	9,8	30,6	62,7	2507,3	1,0

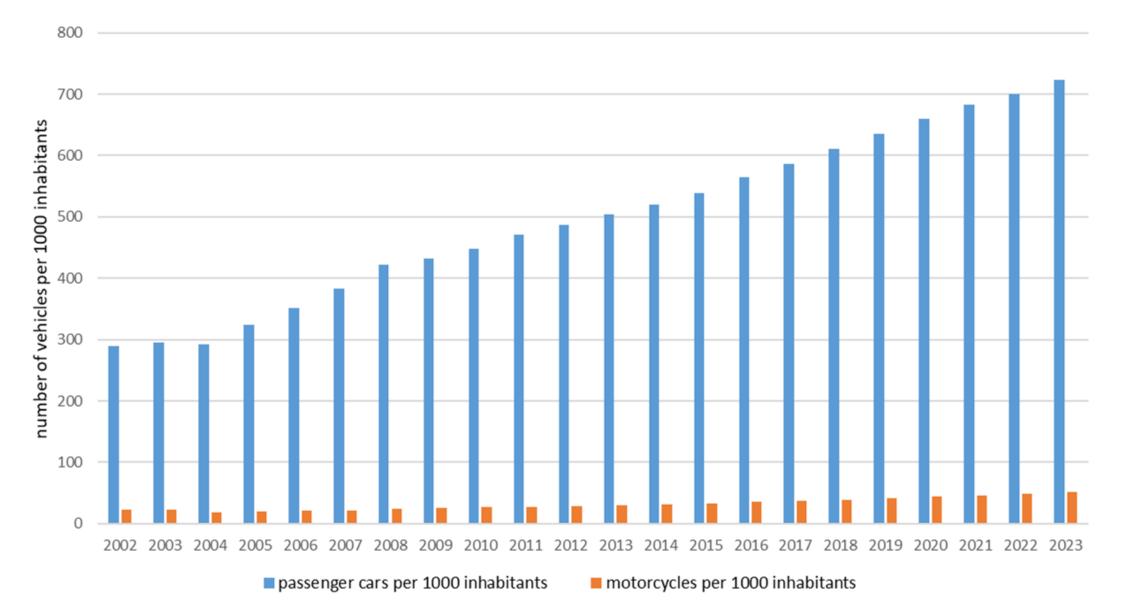
Energy demand for households



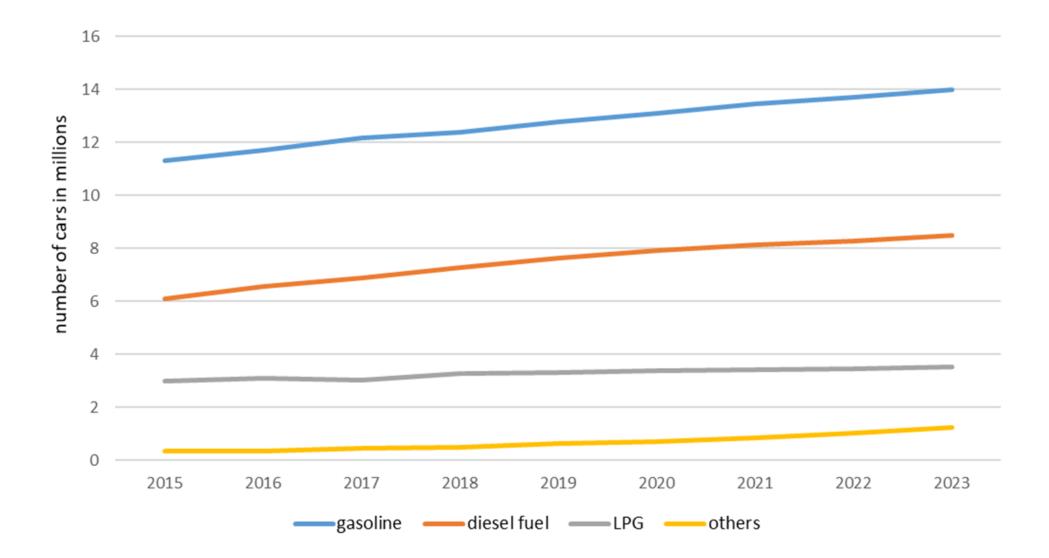
Equipping newly completed apartements



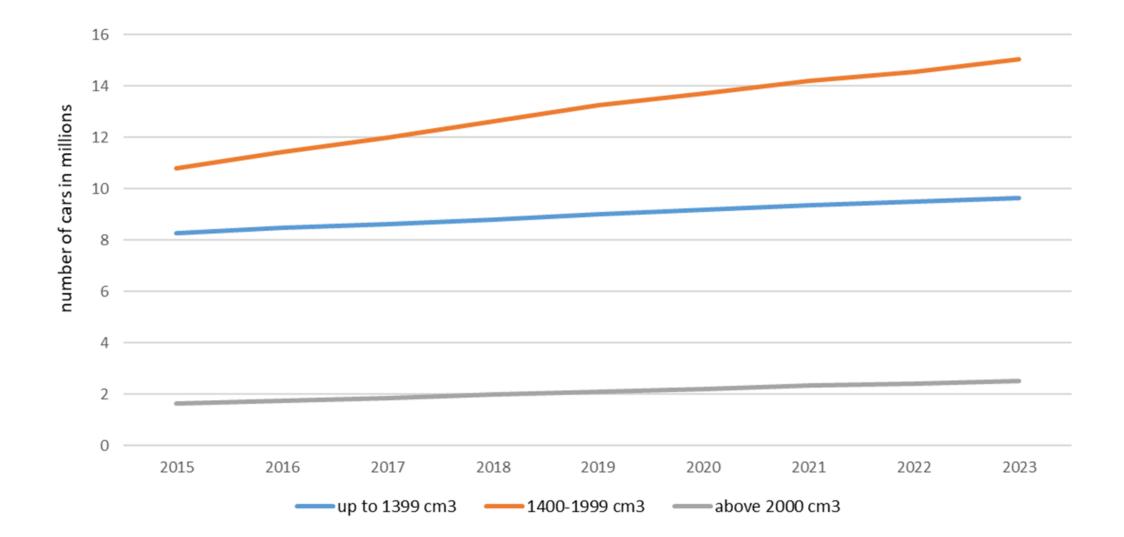
Transport – numer of vehicles



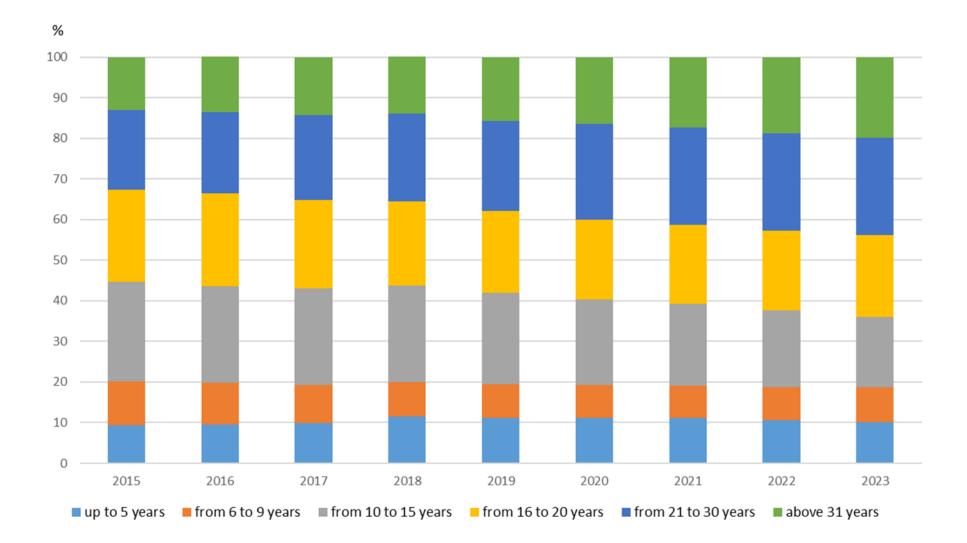
Transport - fuel and engines



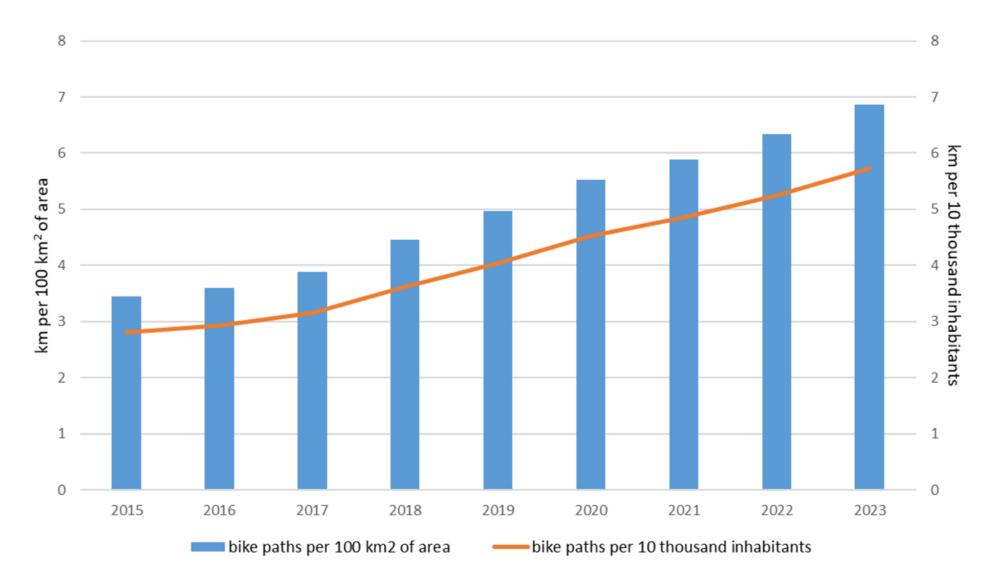
Transport - fuel and engines



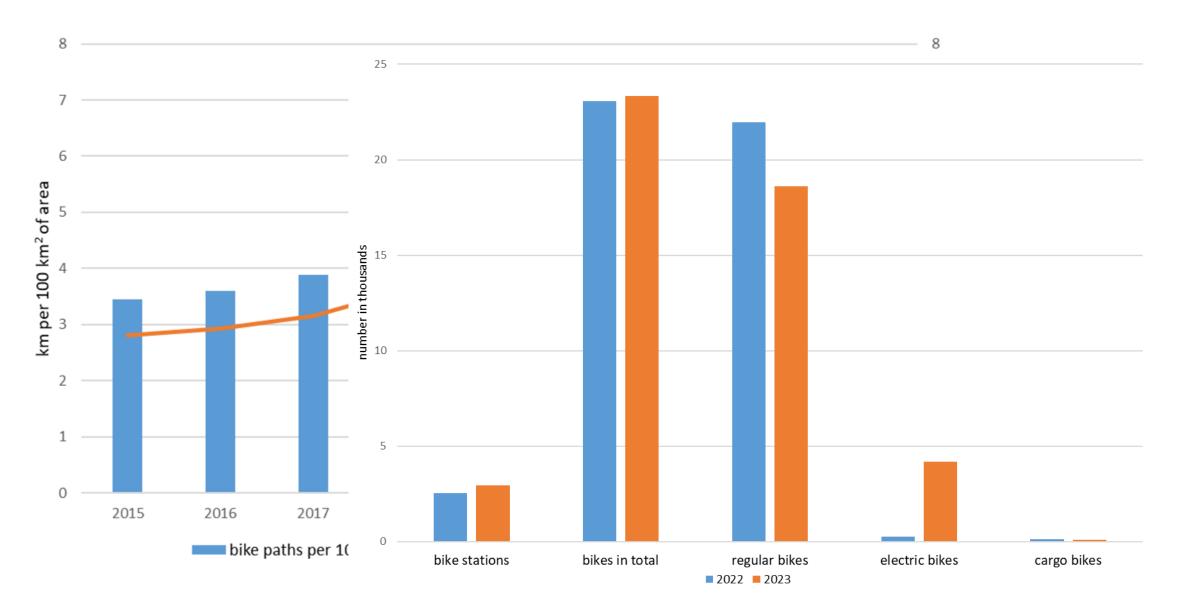
Transport – age of passenger vehicles



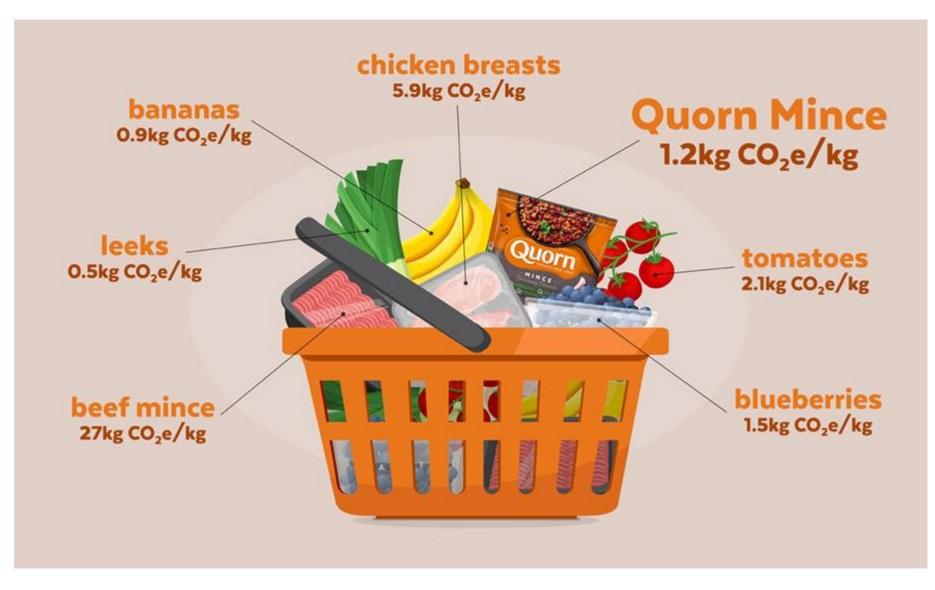
Bicycles



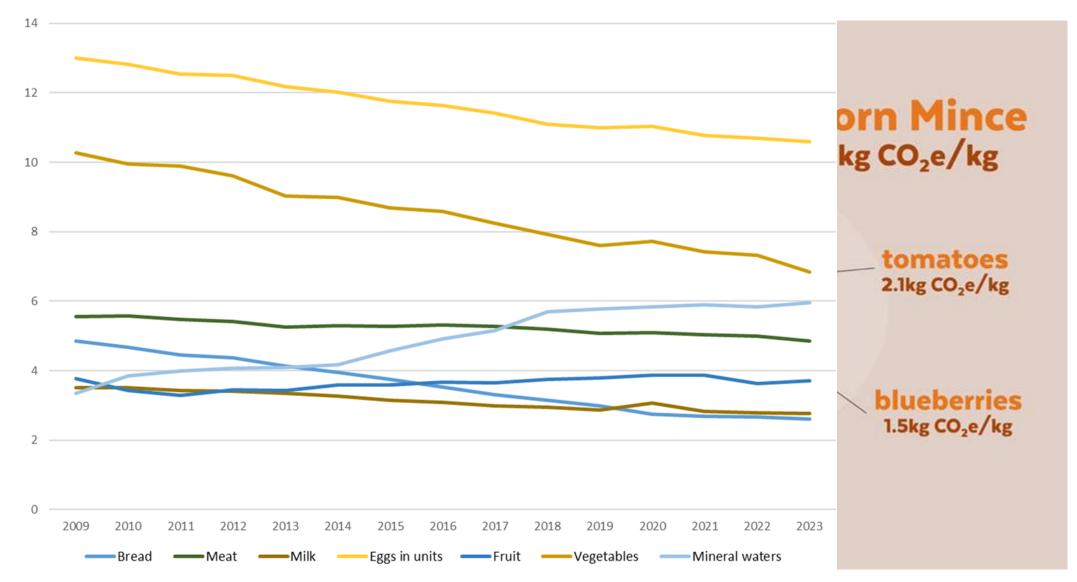
Bicycles



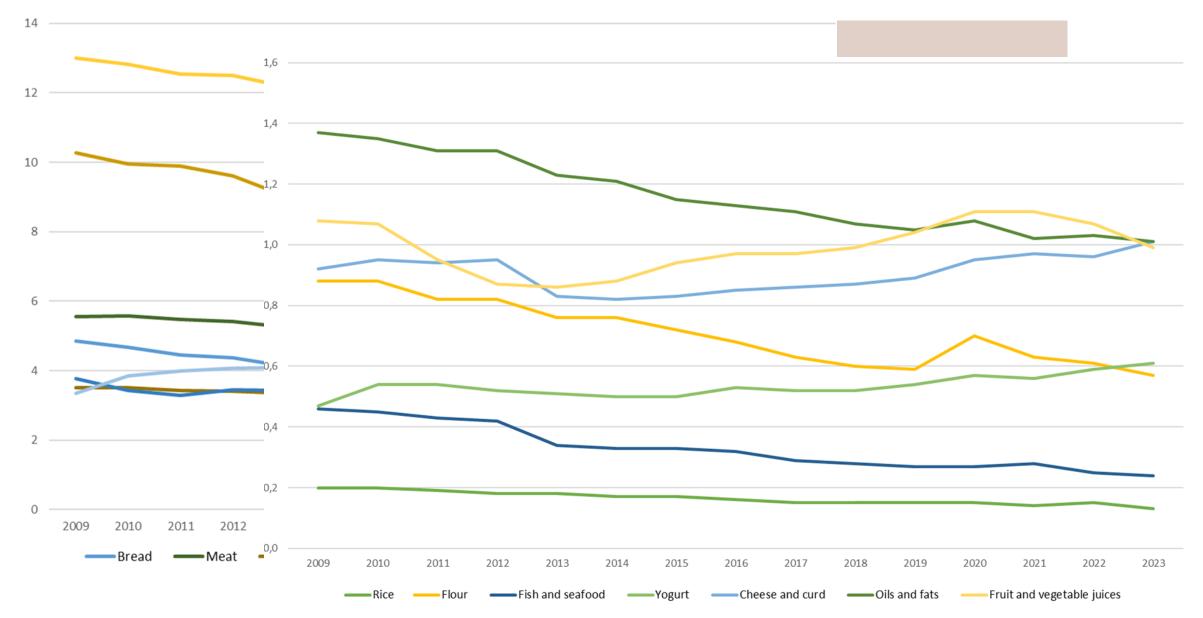
Average monthly consumption per capita in households



Average monthly consumption per capita in households



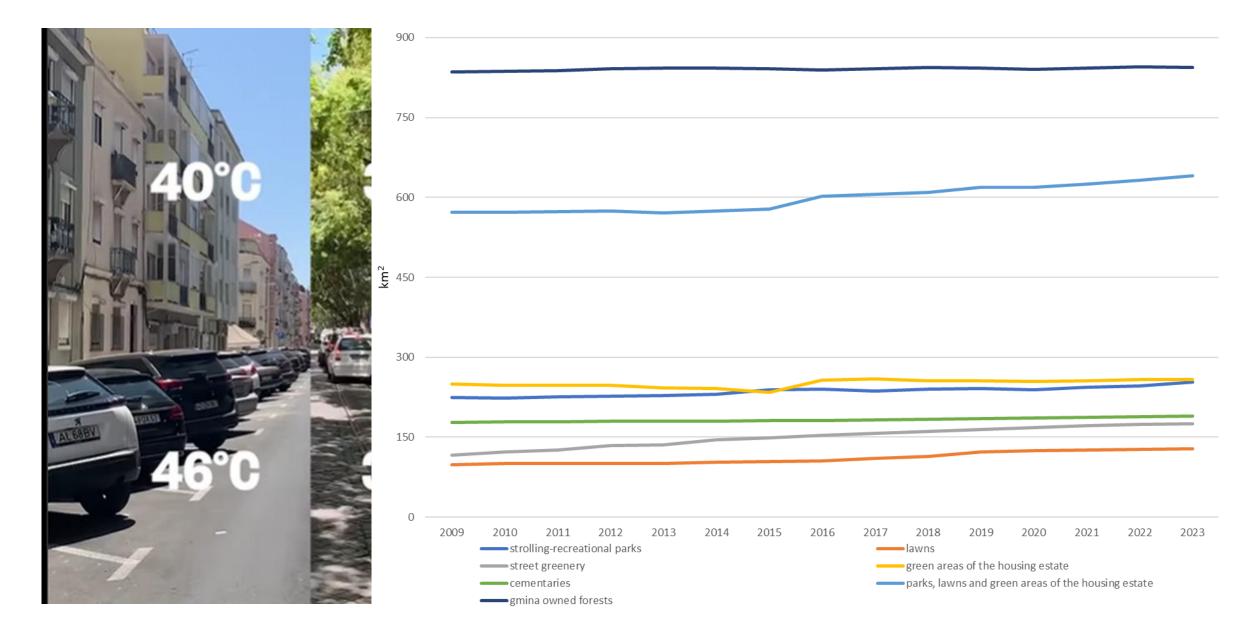
Average monthly consumption per capita in households



How about planting trees ?



How about planting trees ?



Conclusions

- The main factor encouraging energy savings is the increase in energy costs, followed by the growing environmental awareness among consumers.
- In recent years, the information technology revolution has transformed our approach to various aspects of daily life, such as shopping or visiting local offices. Investigating these changes or assessing their impact on the consumption of energy carriers will require a series of interdisciplinary studies.
- Energy sufficiency can also be measured by examining phenomena such as energy poverty and energy extravagance, provided that these terms are well-defined.
- During the energy crisis, a number of public campaigns were launched to encourage energy conservation. In Poland, the decrease in energy consumption was clearly visible only for the most expensive energy carriers.

Thank you!

d.twarog@stat.gov.pl

