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## **SELECTED ISSUES OF THE OFFICIAL AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY POLICY FOR POLAND UNTIL THE YEAR 2030**

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The paper presents the current state of the Polish power sector from the two points of view i.e. legislation processes carried out by the Ministry of Economy and necessary investment actions resulting from the necessity to ensure the energy security. The paper consists of three basic parts. The first part deals with the arrears in the implementation of European law to Polish law. The second part will show contradictory objectives defined by the legislative authorities in relation to the Polish power sector as recorded in the Poland's power policy until the year 2030 that was adopted in November 2009. In the third part the official and alternative approach shall be presented as regards the modernisation of the Polish power sector taking into account new technologies, use of renewable energy sources (RES) and economic possibilities of investment undertakings.

The document entitled Energy Policy of Poland until the year 2030 lists six basic development directions for the next 20 years, most attention having been devoted to two basic ones i.e. the improvement of the energy efficiency and the increase in the security of fuels and energy supply. The improvement of the energy efficiency was considered by the legislator as a priority. Undoubtedly, this can be viewed upon as a step in the right direction. The accomplishment of this objectives conditions, according to the government, the remaining objectives identified in the document. These objectives comply with the EU energy policy. The main objectives shall be: achieving zero energy economic growth i.e. economic development which is not accompanied by the growth in the energy demand and the decrease in the energy consumption of the Polish economy. The objectives presented above cause the discrepancy between achieving the zero energy growth, because economic growth is usually accompanied by the increase in the electrical energy consumption. This statement affects adversely the possibility of increasing the energy consumption of the developing Polish economy. An alternative is not the decrease in the energy consumption of the economy at the expense of its growth rate, either.

By the security of fuels and energy supply the legislator understands “ensuring stable supplies of fuels and energy on the level that can guarantee meeting the domestic demands and at the prices that are approved by the economy and society (...)”. Additionally, in the element of the increase of the security the legislator provided for “creating environment for strengthening the competitive position of the Polish power entities so that they could be competitive on the European energy markets”. The restructuring of the power sector is to take place based on the assumption that the wholesale energy prices will be higher than the input price (into the new project). Thus, in the long term the price of electrical energy should cover the cost of generation, operating costs and capital costs of a new manufacturing entity.

As we know, all development undertakings and investments in the energy sector are characterised by one of the highest capital intensities in the economy, which at the present state of infrastructure must result in widespread investments in order to ensure national energy security. That is why it is demonstrated that the increase in electric energy prices is justified this being contradictory to “ensuring the prices that are acceptable by the economy”. As far as new investments are concerned, what is promoted now is the concept of building large nuclear power plants instead of combined nuclear heat and power plants, gas power plants, CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) plants and use of renewable energy sources. The

above technologies should protect natural environment and the EU system of greenhouse gas emissions trading should support their reduction in the way that is economically justified. The paper presents critical evaluation of the undertakings proposed in the official energy policy for Poland.