

EL-EFF REGION

WP 3: Stakeholder Survey – BAPE

1. Background

A short survey to representatives of relevant regional stakeholder groups was carried out in order to gather information on their ideas on possible measures which could be implemented in order to improve the efficiency in electricity use.

2. Selected stakeholders

The interviewed persons are representative for various stakeholders of Pomeranian Region.

	Organization	Function	Name
1	Commercial Property (Rolling Stock Repair Plant) Administrator (Zakłady Naprawcze Taboru Kolejowego)	Trustee	Aleksander Stocki
2	Communal Housing Administration of Gdańsk City (Gdański Zarząd Nieruchomości Komunalnych)	Inspector	Wojciech Łoński
3	Energy Regulatory Office - Northern Division in Gdańsk (URE)	Director	Mirosława Szatybelko-Połom
4	Farming Enterprise in Łęczyce	Manager	Edward Szymański
5	Gdańsk Housing Cooperative (Gdańska Spółdzielnia Budownictwa Mieszkaniowego)	Inspector	Marek Wrzesiński
6	Gniewino Commune (Gmina Gniewino)	Head of Gniewino Commune	Zbigniew Walczak
7	Hospital for Children	Director of Administration Department	Ewa Świniańska
8	Kaliska Commune (Gmina Kaliska)	Head of Kaliska Commune	Antoni Cywiński
9	Municipality Office of Kościerzyna	Development Department	Monika Orzechowska
10	Municipality Office of Sopot (Urząd Miasta Sopotu)	Head of environmental protection department	Elżbieta Turowiecka
11	Pomorskie Voivodeship Marshal Office-Regional Government (Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Pomorskiego)	Head of Economic Development Department	Tadeusz Żurek
12	Powiat of Kwidzyn (County Office)	Inspector in Environmental Protection Department	Andrzej Wróblewicz
13	Regional Fund for Energy Conservation and Water Management in Gdańsk (WFOŚiGW)	Specialist (Chief Ecologist)	Anna Zygmunt
14	Stegna Commune (Gmina Stegna)	Head of Stegna Commune	Roman Pawłowski
15	Technical University of Gdańsk	Vicechancellor for Education and Development	Waldemar Kamrat

3. Methodology

The interviews were carried mostly by telephone or in face-to-face meeting, a few of them were answered by e-mail.

The questions were asked (after they had been sent by e-mail) after the objective of the EL-EFF Region Project and the aim of the interview had been explained:

4. Analysis of the interviews

Q 1. Does your company at present carry out any activities aimed at creating more rational attitudes towards electricity use among your customers? What are these activities?

Most of the institutions perform such activities, but 40% of them (including 3 communes, the county office, the farming enterprise and the university) admit that they do not. Communes and municipalities carry out refurbishment of public building involving the installation of more energy efficient lighting and the same is true for housing sector (housing cooperative and communal housing administrator). The other area in which they are active is education, either for pupils (carried out by county offices and Regional Fund) or for representatives of consumer organizations and local authorities (carried out by Energy Regulatory Office).

Q 2. Do you plan to implement any activities aimed at creating the attitudes supporting the efficient use of electricity among the end-users in the future?

Only 3 of all the interviewed do not plan to carry out such activities, while the ones most frequently mentioned are the upgrading of lighting or heating system (housing) and educational campaigns.

Q 3. Would you be willing to join the activities aimed at creating more rational attitudes towards electricity use among your electricity customers organized by other institutions?

Almost all of the institutions (except for 1) express their willingness to participate in such activities.

Q 4. Do you find such activities to be carried out in Pomerania meaningful and purposeful?

Such measures are considered to be meaningful by all the stakeholders.

Q 5. What activities promoting efficient use of electricity by end-users can be the most effective?

Most stakeholders name an information campaign on the issues related to electricity efficiency which should address general public with the use of leaflets and posters in public places eg. municipality or commune offices or shops, websites, local television spots. What is also mentioned to be significant is to make the public aware of the economic benefits of savings in expenditure due to rising prices of electricity as well as to promote the sale and use of energy efficient appliances (even including giving out free CFLs). The representative of Pomeranian Region Marshal Office (regional government) highlighted the necessity to disseminate good practice examples of successful thermal retrofitting projects including the upgrading of the electricity system as well as developing a simplified and unified technical projects that could be adapted by individual house-owners or administrators for broader use. Ecological education of both pupils and decision-makers is also mentioned as worthwhile.

- Q 6. *What course of action can result In achieving actual electricity savings by end-users?*
- o Promoting sale and use of energy-saving appliances and equipment?*
 - o Shaping the attitudes of end-users by means of tariff policy*
 - o Activities raising awareness of general public on energy issues*
 - o Targeted actions like energy audits*
 - o Other*

The most effective course of action involves both the promotion of energy efficient appliances and equipment as well as general awareness campaign, while audits and tariff policy were perceived as of lesser significance.

Q 7. *Which institution should be a leader in preparation and implementation of local projects on rationalization of electricity use by end-users?*

- 1. Governmental bodies*
- 2. Local authorities*
- 3. Local electricity retailers and electric network companies*
- 4. Manufacturers of energy-saving household appliances , radio, TV and home office equipment*
- 5. Retailers and wholesalers of energy-saving household appliances , radio, TV and home office equipment*
- 6. Consumer organizations*
- 7. Energy conservation agencies*
- 8. Other institutions*

Institutions seen as the most responsible for the implementation of these actions are energy conservation agencies and local authorities. Manufacturers of energy-saving household appliances and other equipment as well as consumer organizations are mentioned in the second place. Energy traders and governmental bodies are perceived as important only in 4 and 3 cases , mentioning the involvement of national government as honorary patronage of public campaigns and the role of its body Energy Regulatory Office.

- Q 8. *What is in your opinion the energy awareness of electricity end-users and their readiness to implement electricity-saving actions?*
- o Very high*

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Very low

Energy awareness of electricity end-users and their readiness to implement electricity-saving measures is considered by majority to be low or moderate.

Q 9. Is it reasonable and feasible to establish a target for efficiency in electricity use activities in our region? (eg. X-percent reduction of electricity consumption by a selected sector or a particular share of energy-saving appliances/equipment in the total number of sold/ used appliances/equipment)

If it is purposeful what target should be set up and which sector of end-users should be targeted?

All answers were positive and it is viewed by most stakeholders that such targets should be established for local authorities and refer to the x-percent reduction of electricity consumption (operational costs) in buildings managed by institutions governed by them or the share of electricity efficient equipment in the total number of used appliances. The sector of private households comes as second to be targeted with the reduced number of old inefficient appliances. However stakeholders were not able to specify any number/ ratio.

Q 10. Do you note a gradual increase in the amount of electricity consumed by end-users? In what sectors? What are the main reasons? How can this trend be reduced in the region?

The consumption is believed by most stakeholders to be increasing due to the growing number of electrical household appliances per household, although Energy Regulatory Office claims the level to be stable due to the rising prices of electricity. Some stakeholders mention that raising the awareness on the proper use of such appliances can successfully lead to the reduction of consumption.

Q 11. What measures promoting saving electricity should be addressed to the households?

The majority of answers underline the need to raise the awareness of general public as educating them and showing the economic effects of rational use of electricity and could make them aware of their own electricity consumption and influence the householders to change their attitude to saving energy in general. Some stakeholders mention distribution of information materials at local events, such as picnics organized by local governments or housing cooperatives.

Q 12. What organizational changes could be implemented in order to reduce the electricity consumption in the public sector? What actions should be implemented first?

Most stakeholders listed the need of implementing regular energy checks (simplified energy audits including the consumption of electricity) of a building which would enable the

administrators to monitor the actual consumption of energy. Educating the staff on the proper operation of the equipment, purchase of the usables recommended by the equipment manufacturer is also viewed as important for shaping their habits as to the rational use of electricity. In one case the need to develop a simple tool enabling a decision-maker to assess the electricity efficiency and the expected electricity consumption of products to be purchased (pumps, motors, lighting) was underlined as helpful for the procurement process. For most of the stakeholders making the lighting system more intelligent (with motion sensor etc) is seen as crucial, although it requires investments rather than organizational changes.

5. Summary and conclusions

The survey shows that the stakeholders awareness of electricity efficiency issues is high, although some proportion of them (farming enterprise and local governments) admit that they do not carry out any activities aimed at more rational use of electricity and a few of them do not plan to do so in the future. However they declare their willingness to participate in such activities, although with the reservation of incurring no costs due to the limitation of the budget (local government). Therefore involving them in the Project action plan is well justified.

In the opinion of the stakeholders the energy awareness of the public is not high, but low or medium. The main course of action for rationalisation of electricity use is considered to be educating and raising the awareness of the householders as to their actual consumption of electricity and saving potentials (eg. resulting from changed habits).

The measures viewed as most successful for the public sector are : dissemination of good practice examples and implementation of energy checks.

In short, the suggestions presented by the Stakeholders are very valuable and will be used by BAPE while preparing the Regional Action Plan.