



## D4.3 Poland – National Stakeholder Meeting Report



This project is funded by the European Union

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## D4.3 Poland – National Stakeholder Meeting

This project was funded by the FP7 Program of the EU under Grant Agreement Number 289139

Project Deliverable 4.3

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## 1. General Information

### 1.1. Date and Place

Date: **22 February, 2013**

Place: University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Oczapowskiego Street 8, room 10

### 1.2. Organisation Team:

- Dr Ewelina Olba-Zięty
- Prof. Zbigniew Brodziński
- Prof. Janusz Gołaszewski
- Prof. Ryszard Myhan
- Prof. Mariusz Stolarski

**Figure 1: Participants**



## 2. Program

10:30 – 11.00 Registration/coffee, tea

11.00 – 14.00 Workshop – moderation: Zbigniew Brodziński

### 2.1. Part I

- Welcome of participants. Introduction – the problem of energy efficiency in agriculture – Zbigniew Brodziński

*The goals of the meeting was presented: 1) to elaborate the long-term view on energy efficiency in agriculture, including R&D point of view as well as 2) to make the first step to establishment of national coalition of actors which can implement EE in agriculture.*

- Self-presentation of participants

*There were 43 invitations send to potential stakeholders. 36 persons took part at the workshop (A list of participants is attached in the annex). The participants represent a broad spectrum of sectors:*

- *Government (a representative of Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in SCAR) (1)*
  - *Local self-government (Mayor of Łukta) (1)*
  - *National Agricultural Advisory Services (2)*
  - *Warmia and Mazury Agricultural Advisory Services (2)*
  - *Agricultural Chamber (1)*
  - *Financial sector (representatives from banks which manage the investments in renewable energy programs)(1)*
  - *Baltic Agency for Energy Conservation(1)*
  - *Warmia and Mazury Energy Agency (1)*
  - *Investors in renewables (2)*
  - *Energy brokerage (1)*
  - *Farmers representing large and medium scale production, including crop, greenhouse, dairy milk, pig, and poultry production (11)*
  - *Agricultural organizations (1)*
  - *B+R (5)*
  - *AGREE team (5)*
- Energy efficiency in the EU agriculture – Poland on the background of chosen EU countries– Janusz Gołaszewski

*General information on Agree project and the excerpts from AGREE reports (State of the Art... and Energy Savings Measures...) were presented. Directly, after short presentation some comments from the representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (also Polish representative in SCAR) were addressed to the participants. In his talk it was underlined the meaning of EE in agriculture policy at the EU level and the need for systemic approach including energy, economic, environmental, and social consideration.*

- General tendency in development of agriculture in the context of sustainable energy management – introduction to discussion – Janusz Gołaszewski

*In the talk it was presented conclusions from various reports (e.g. UN, IEA, UE) in which the vision of sustainable agriculture with energy efficient production and reduced GHG emission was presented.*

Discussion on:

- Energy efficiency in the long-term perspective (2040)
- Priorities for improvement of energy efficiency in development of long-term policy on EE in agriculture

*During the discussion defined priorities were written simultaneously at the flipchart and computer. Finally it was determined the following sequence of priorities : 1) Precision agriculture addressed mostly to large farms – what is an option for relatively small farms – there was no clear idea if precision agriculture may be applicable (average area of Polish farm is 8.5 ha)? 2) An approach to close “energy cycle” locally at farm – application of integrated energy systems – prosumerism; 3) Efficient EU and national monitoring system of energy use in agricultural production; 4) Optimization of transportation - prosumerism (local production, distribution and consumption of agricultural products); 5) Improvement of any parameters of energy use for production which may reduce energy inputs for production – need for effective methods of energy efficiency assessment; 6) Guiding the social consciousness for energy efficiency in agriculture; 7) Corporate social responsibility of business engaged in implementation of energy efficiency in agriculture; 8) Need for innovations in technologies of production and single operations.*

**Coffee break**

## **2.2. Part II**

Discussion on:

- Bottlenecks and opportunities in implementation of energy efficiency in agriculture – determination of key factors

### **2.2.1. Bottlenecks.**

*It was a vivid discussion because this topic is steadily realized in practice. Among the bottlenecks it was stated: 1) Legal limitations; 2) The structure of Polish farms and the level of commodity production; 3) Slow modernization of agricultural production – outdated technologies; 4) Energy poverty of Polish agricultural production – it means that due to relatively low profitability of production, low energy quality of agricultural construction, and high energy prices the cost of energy inputs is high; 5) Improper social communication (low level of social acceptance for energy efficiency activities; energy efficiency initiative may be stopped by protest of eco-associations or slowed in the course of the administration process); 6) lack of subsidies directly addressed to improvement of energy efficiency in agriculture; 7) lack of stable legal regulations associated with energy/biofuel production at the farm level; 8) land as capital investment; 9) some areas are hazardous of energy deficiency; 10) Low progress in breeding – the need for local cultivars and animal races; 11) low economic efficiency of*

many agricultural sectors – lack of stability production; 12) Lack of risk capital; 13) high capital consuming investments.

Besides in the discussion it was underlined some other points:

- The need to determination of specific measures of EE for agriculture and precise definition of them. How to measure EE, how much is high and how much is low progress; there is no regulation associated with it.
- EE should be considered in the context of the whole chains of agricultural production.
- Contradictory regulations related to investments in renewables (biogas plants).
- Society would like to develop in a sustainable way but at the same time there is strong protest on new proecological investments in biogas plants, PV or wind farms.

### 2.2.2. Opportunities

1) Need for energy savings and conservation “energy diet”; 2) New technologies for energy recovery and storage; 3) Orientation of the policy on commodity production farms; 4) stronger cooperation of agricultural practice with R&D; 5) Development of biotechnology; 6) Regionalization of policy on distributed energy systems; 7) Education on energy efficiency and energy conservation in agricultural production; 8) Promotion of foreign and national good practices on implementation of energy efficiency; 9) Rationalization of production means use, e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, feed, etc. by precision agriculture, reduced or zero cultivation; 10) Energy efficiency in agricultural production makes new area for interdisciplinary approach in research and intersectorial policy; 11) Experience in implementation of EE by other EU countries;

Besides in the discussion it was underlined some other points (discussable):

- the problem of energy poverty,
- small farms when in association have higher potential for implementation even if commonly the opinion is other (pt.3 above)
- lack of efficient solutions for energy storage

### 2.3. Part III

- Discussion on formalisation of stakeholder’s activity on energy efficiency in agriculture

At this part of workshop the formal opportunities for organization of national coalition was presented, incl. partnership, association, and foundation (E. Olba-Zięty). In discussion it was expressed an approval for the purposefulness of building such a coalition. Anticipating of this approval it was prepared the intention letter to formalize the commitment of various stakeholders for cooperation on progress in implementation of energy efficiency in agriculture.

- Closing remarks by Zbigniew Brodziński and Janusz Gołaszewski

14.00 – 15.00 Dinner