Impact of regulatory regime: encouraging trust, investments and trade

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Regulatory regime enabling strategic investments in gas sector

Act of 24 April 2009 "on investments in the scope of LNG Regasification Terminal in Świnoujście" – created a necessary legal background for investements in gas sector.

Types of infrastructure indicated:

- LNG terminals
- Transmission pipelines
- Compressor stations
- Underground gas storages

Advantages:

- simplifies permit granting procedure for crucial investments
- fulfils obligations created by TEN-E
 Regulation 347/2013



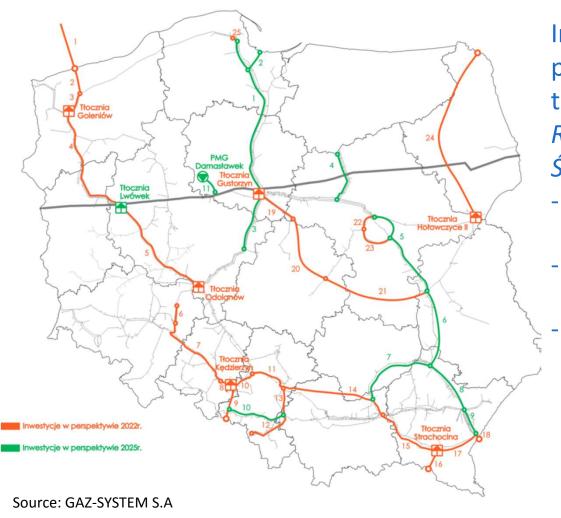


Source: GAZ-SYSTEM S.A

Crossborder projects implemented pursuant to the provisions of the *Act* on *Investments in LNG Regasification Terminal in Świnoujście:*

- Baltic Pipe
- GIPL
- PL-CZ
- PL-SK
- PL-UA



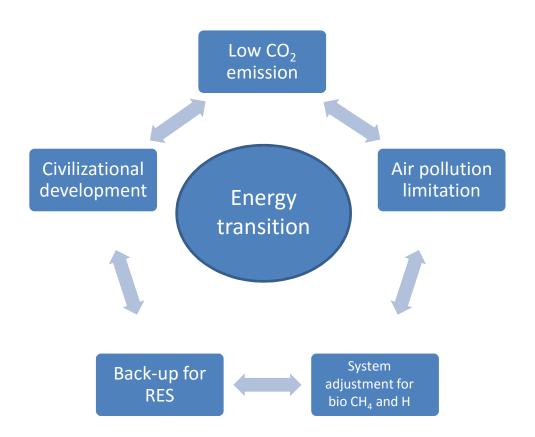


Internal projects implemented pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Investments in LNG Regasification Terminal in Świnoujście:

- North South gas corridor in Western Poland
- North South gas corridor in Eastern Poland
- Compressor stations



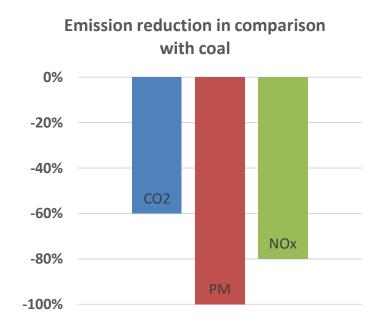
Importance of gas infrastructure for Poland in light of 2021-2027 financial perspective





EU support for gas infrastructure developement in MFF 2021-2027 is crucial to efficiently continue with the transition

- Natural gas needs to be considered as the best available tool to start energy transition immediately.
- It allows to lower carbon footprint of energy system, ensuring that social costs of transition will be kept in check.
- Environmental performance of natural gas ensures achievement of climate policy objectives as well as of air quality in the efficient and sustainable way.
- High flexibility, innovative solutions and affordability makes natural gas an important pillar of future energy mix (destination fuel).
- Extensive resources and revolution on global LNG market make gas affordable fuel for industry and households.





Art. 6 of the ERDF and CF Regulation

- EU should recognize potential of gas in delivering energy and climate objectives and provide support for projects of key importance for future sustainable, competitive and secure energy system.
- Particularly, Article 6(1) h of proposal for ERDF regulation should be amended in the way which ensures that natural gas will be eligible to obtain support provided via this instrument.
- Current wording of ERDF draft will jeopardize energy transition and will significantly increase its social and economic costs of it.

Article 6 Exclusion from the scope of the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund

- The ERDF and the Cohesion Fund shall not support:
 - (a) the decommissioning or the construction of nuclear power stations;
 - (b) investment to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁴;;
 - (c) the manufacturing, processing and marketing of tobacco and tobacco products;
 - (d) undertakings in difficulty, as defined in point 18 of Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014²⁵;
 - (e) investment in airport infrastructure except for outermost regions;
 - (f) investment in disposal of waste in landfill;
 - (g) investment in facilities for the treatment of residual waste;
 - (h) investment related to production, processing, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels, with the exception of investment related to clean vehicles as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2009/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶;
 - (i) Investment in broadband infrastructure in areas in which there are at least two broadband networks of equivalent category;
 - (j) funding for the purchase of rolling stock for use in rail transport, except if it is linked to the:
 - discharge of a publicly tendered public service obligation under Regulation 1370/2007 as amended;



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