



Tariffs available in Poland + Polish pilot case

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Focus group on the bill explainer and the tool on tariffs



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Tariffs in Poland

There are five tariff groups in Poland:

- Tariff A - For the largest recipients, such as shipyards, steelworks, mines, factories.
- Tariff B - For hospitals, shopping malls, petrol stations.
- Tariff C - For shops, clinics, banks and lighting management.
- **Tariff G - For individual customers (households, rectories, nursing homes).**
- Tariff R - This tariff applies to places where energy is consumed, where there are no meters. It is used by film sets, as well as lighting facilities.
- **Dynamic tariff**



Designations in the names of tariffs

G12w

- **The first letter** determines whether the tariff is intended for home or for companies or other institutions.
- **The first digit** means "contractual power" and for home tariffs it is always "1". For companies, the designation "1" means the contractual power lower or equal to 40 kW; "2" is the contractual power above 40 kW.
- **The second digit** indicates the number of "zones", i.e. how many different electricity prices the tariff has.
- **Additional letters** in the tariff indicate the hours and days of the week when electricity is cheaper:
 - „w” - means that electricity is more expensive during peak hours and cheaper during off-peak hours and on the weekend;
 - „n” - means that electricity is cheaper at night and on sundays;
 - „as” - means that electricity is cheaper at night.

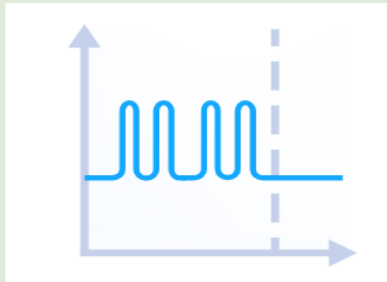
Tariffs for households



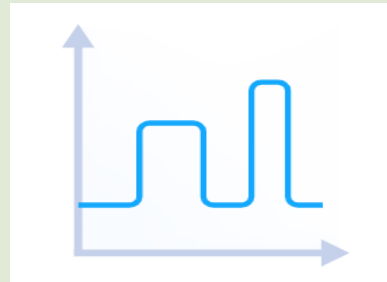
G11



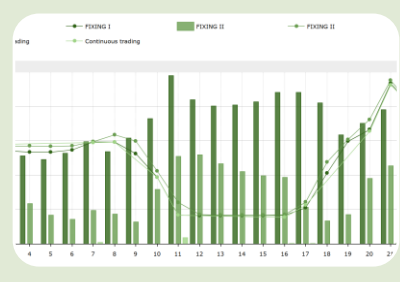
G12



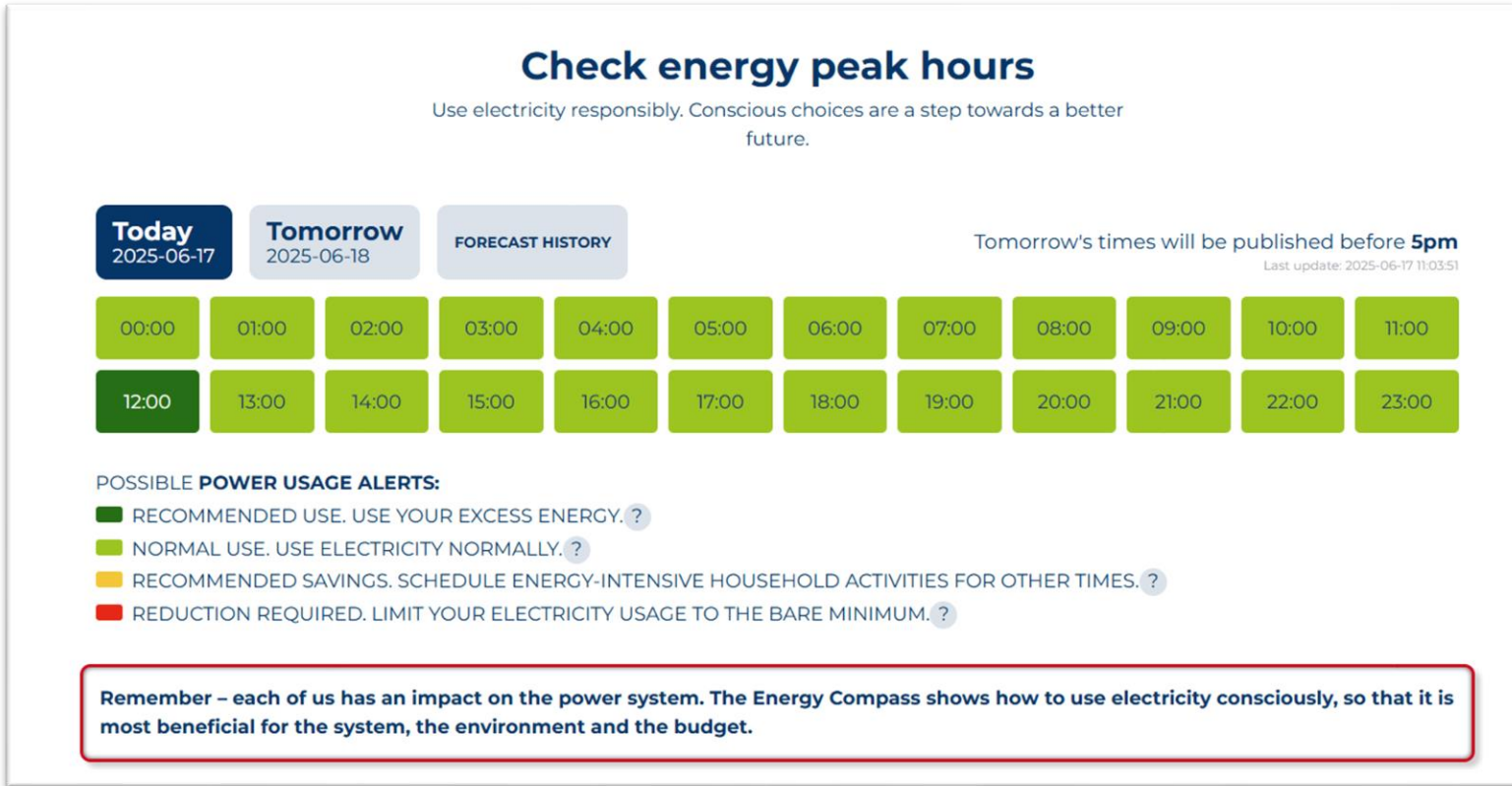
G12W



G13



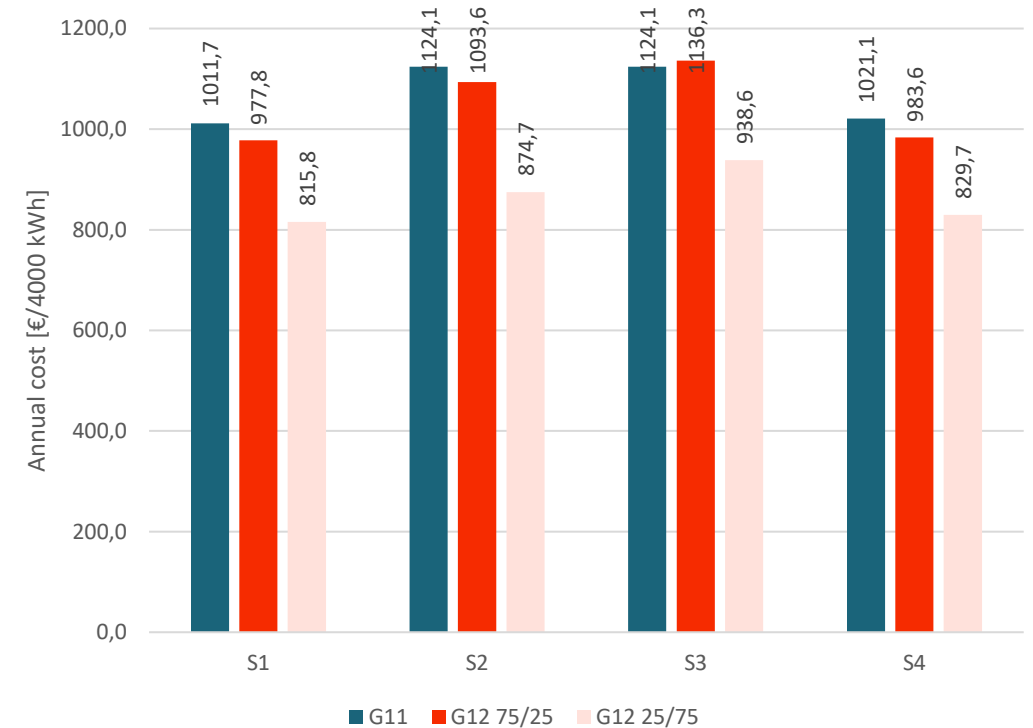
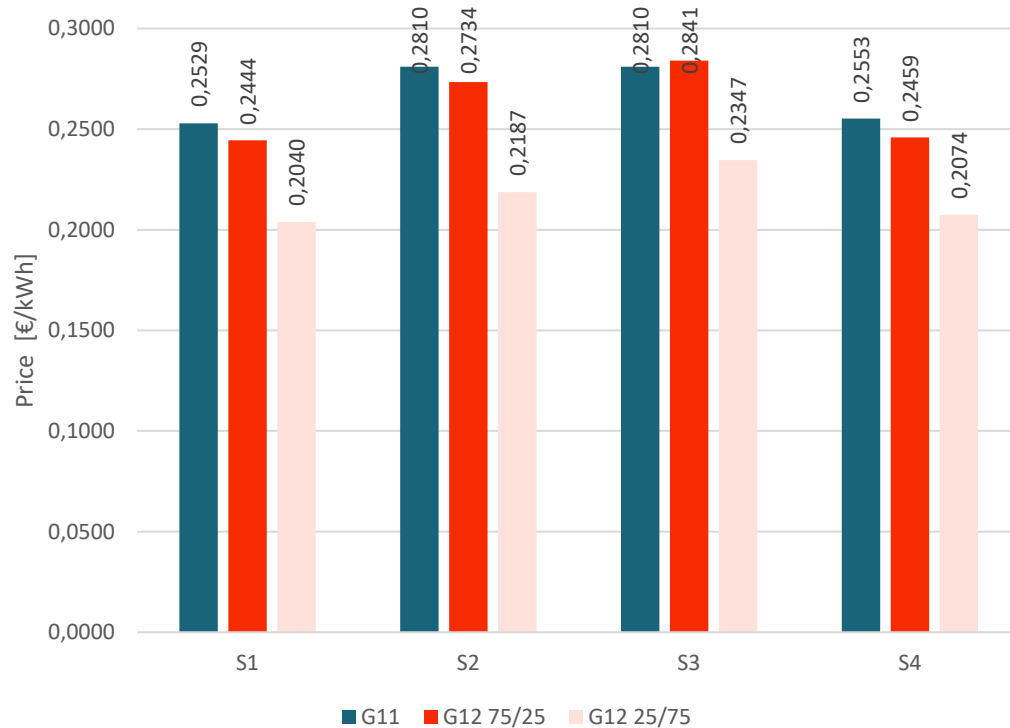
Dynamic
tariff



G14dynamic by TAURON

available at <https://www.energetycznykompas.pl/>

Energy costs for households



Calculations for energy consumption of 4000 kWh

75/25 – Assuming that 75% of the electricity was consumed at the day rate (more expensive) and 25% of the electricity at the night rate (cheaper)

25/75 - Assuming that 25% of the electricity was consumed at the day rate (more expensive) and 75% of the electricity at the night rate (cheaper)



Scope of the Polish pilot case

The Polish pilot case undertakes an in-depth examination of the **socio-economic factors** influencing the participation of small end-users - mainly households - in demand response (DSR) programmes, with a strong focus on the Energy Efficiency First (EE1st) principle.

The analysis is motivated by the recognition that, until recently, **the conditions for small users' participation in such programmes have not been well understood**, largely due to limited opportunities for participation and a lack of systematic research on their perspectives.



Core of the pilot case

- **Household survey:** Conducted among 400 small electricity consumers (mainly households, including both prosumers and non-prosumers), this survey assesses their **knowledge, attitudes** and **willingness to participate in DSR** and identifies key factors influencing engagement, such as awareness, preferences and perceived barriers.
- **Energy market representatives survey:** The survey received responses from stakeholders such as DSOs, DSR aggregators and energy suppliers. Questions covered topics such as the level of interest in implementing flexibility services, actions taken (e.g. promotion of dynamic tariffs), the scope of services offered and perceived barriers to market development - such as regulatory gaps or insufficient customer awareness.

Both surveys were conducted electronically to maximise reach and ensure **data quality** through careful sampling and follow-up.



Awareness of DSR among Polish households

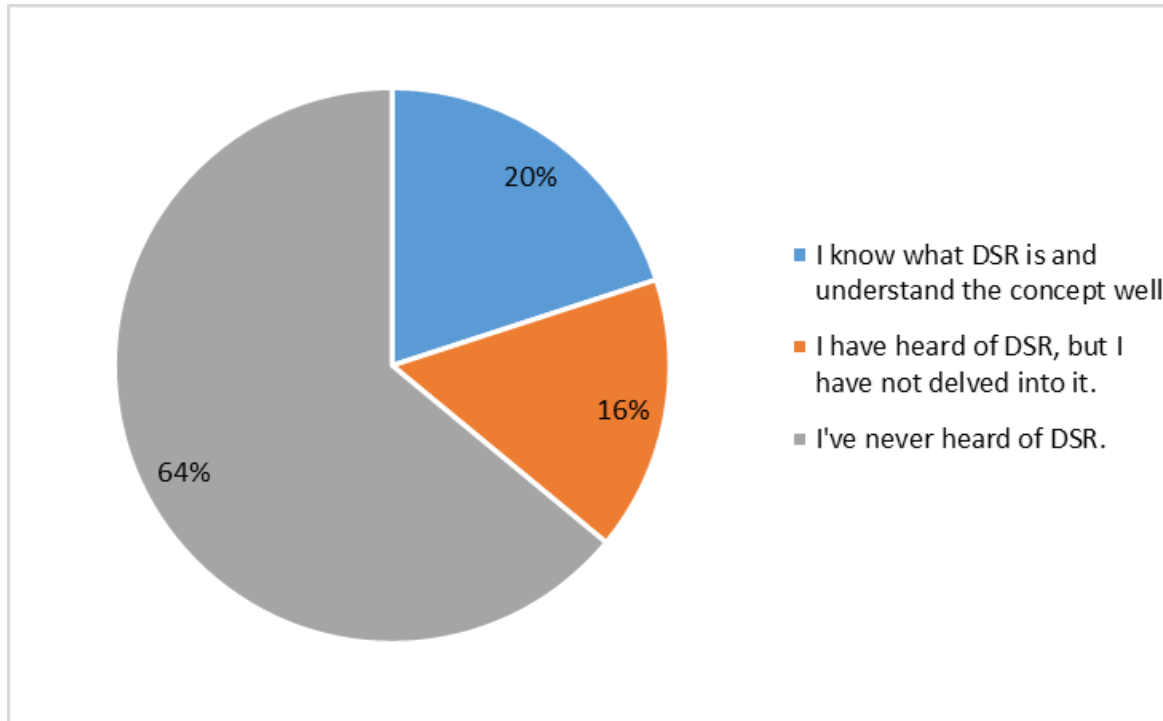


Figure 1: Knowledge of DSR in the analyzed population.

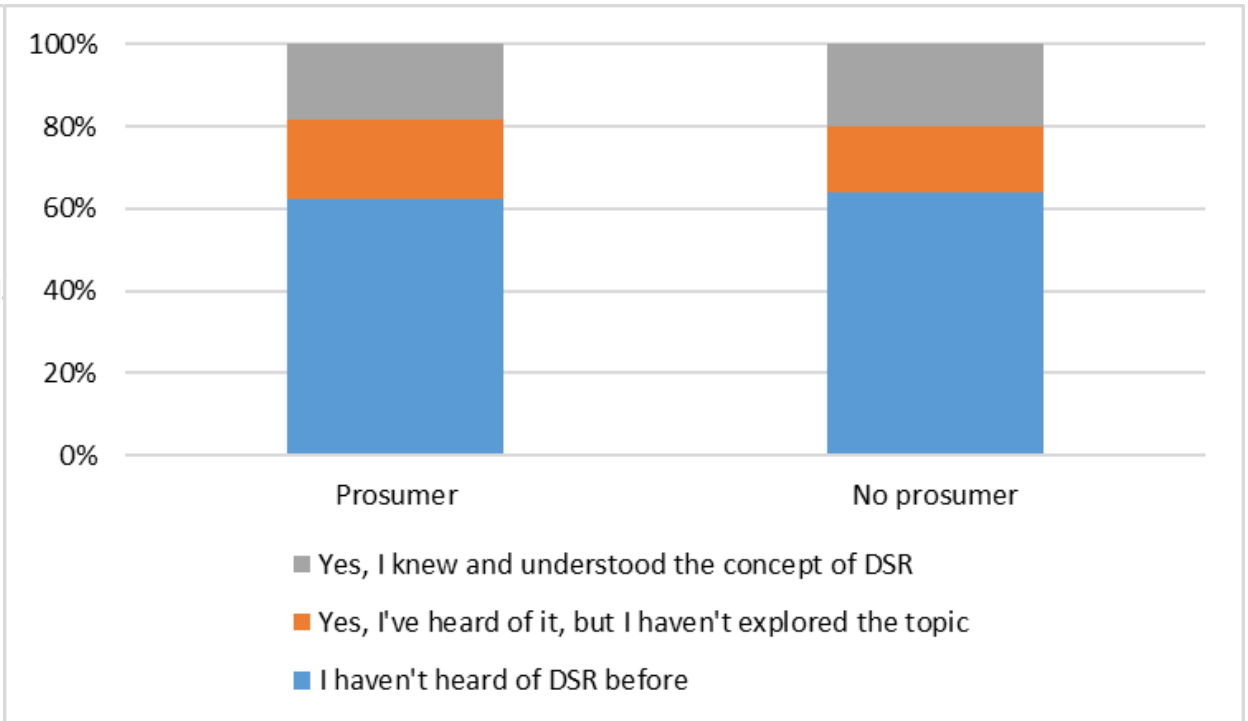


Figure 2: Knowledge of DSR as a function of being prosumers or non-prosumers.



Awareness of DSR among Polish households

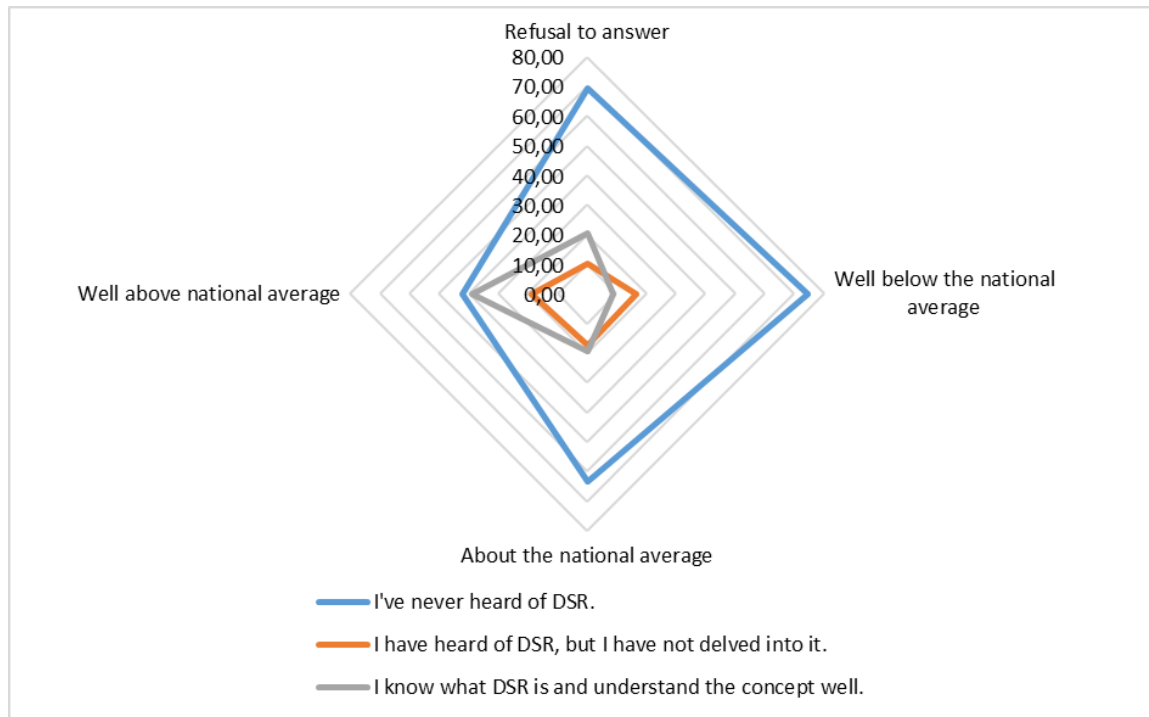


Figure 3: Knowledge of DSR as a function of reported income.

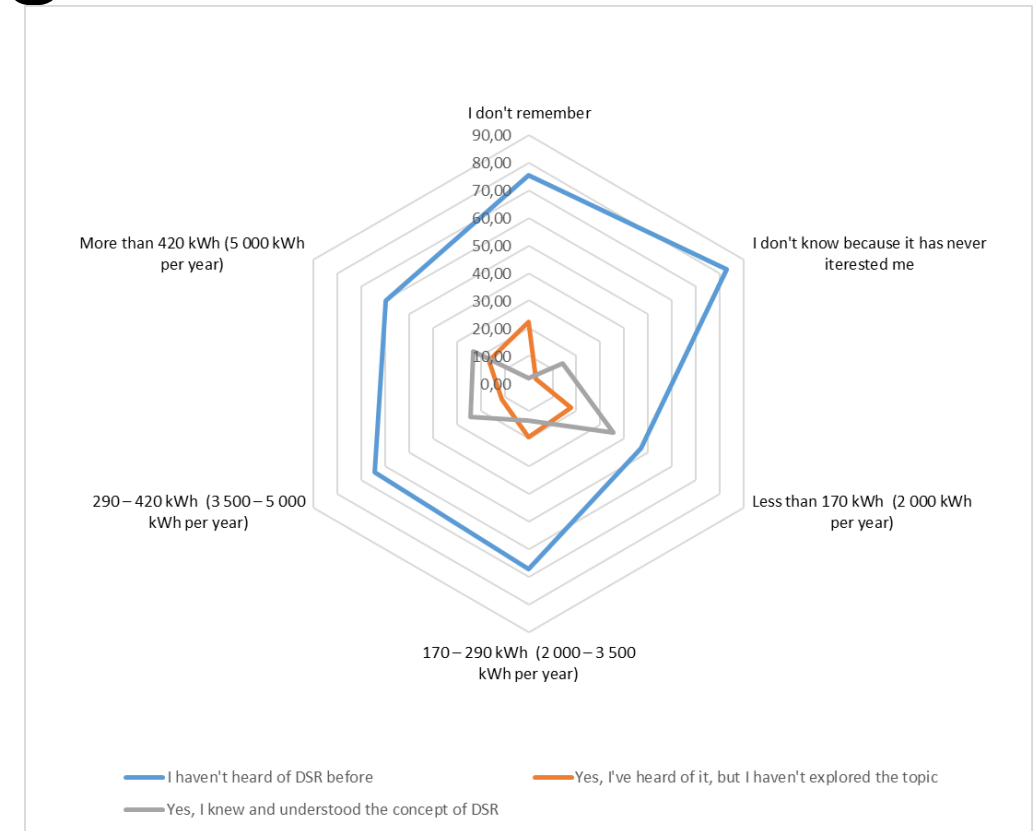


Figure 4: Knowledge of DSR as a function of annual energy consumption.



Reluctance to participate in DSR

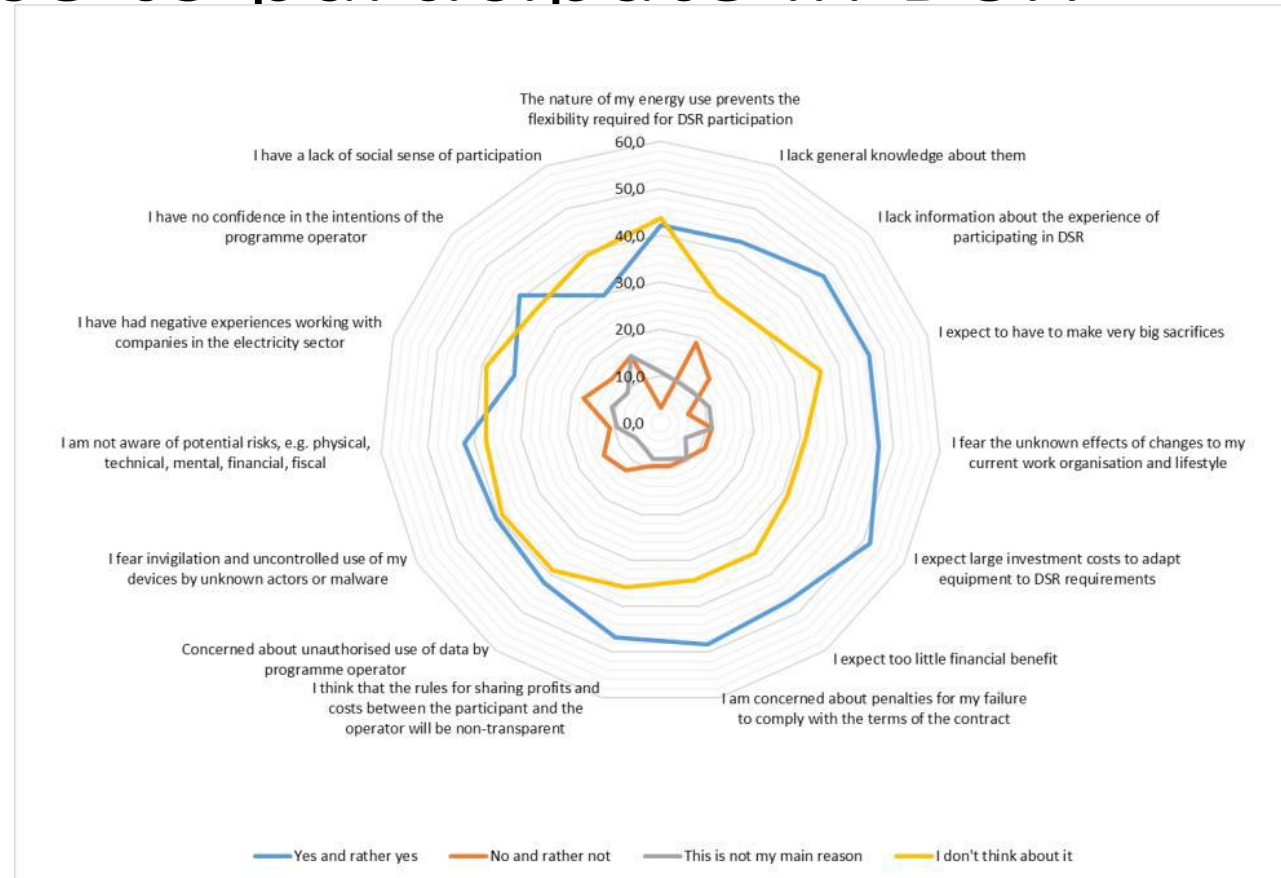


Figure 5: Distribution of responses without DSR participants.



Preferences for DSR participation

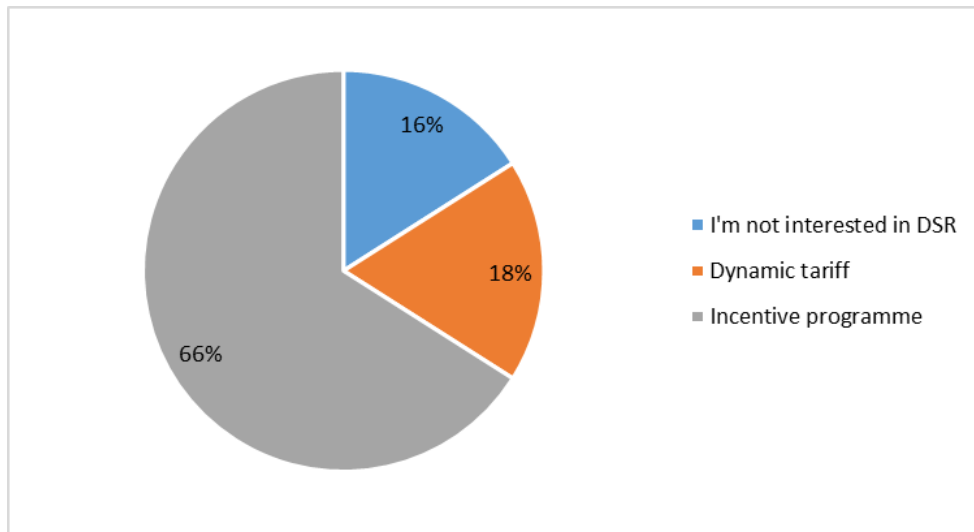


Figure 6: Preferred forms of settlement for participation in DSR programmes.

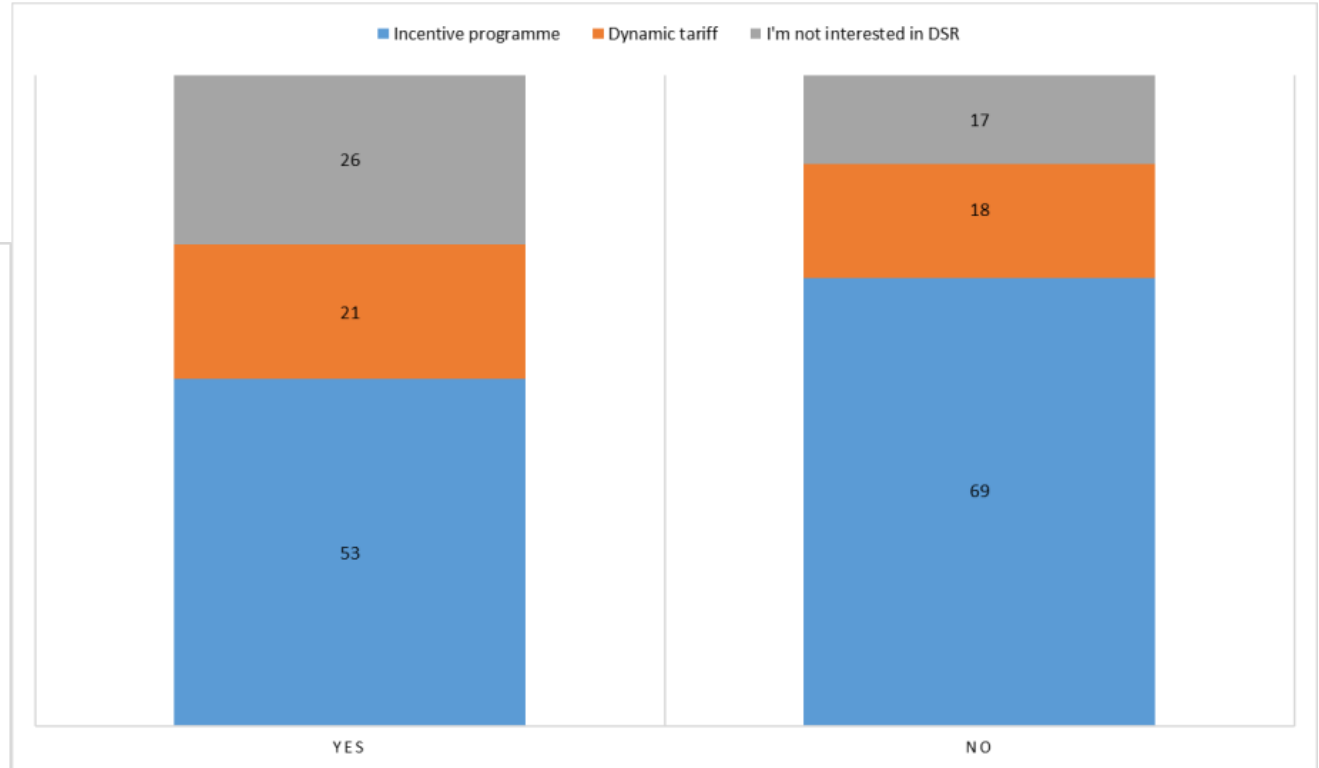


Figure 7: Preferred forms of settlement according to the criterion of being or not being a prosumer.



Preferences for DSR participation

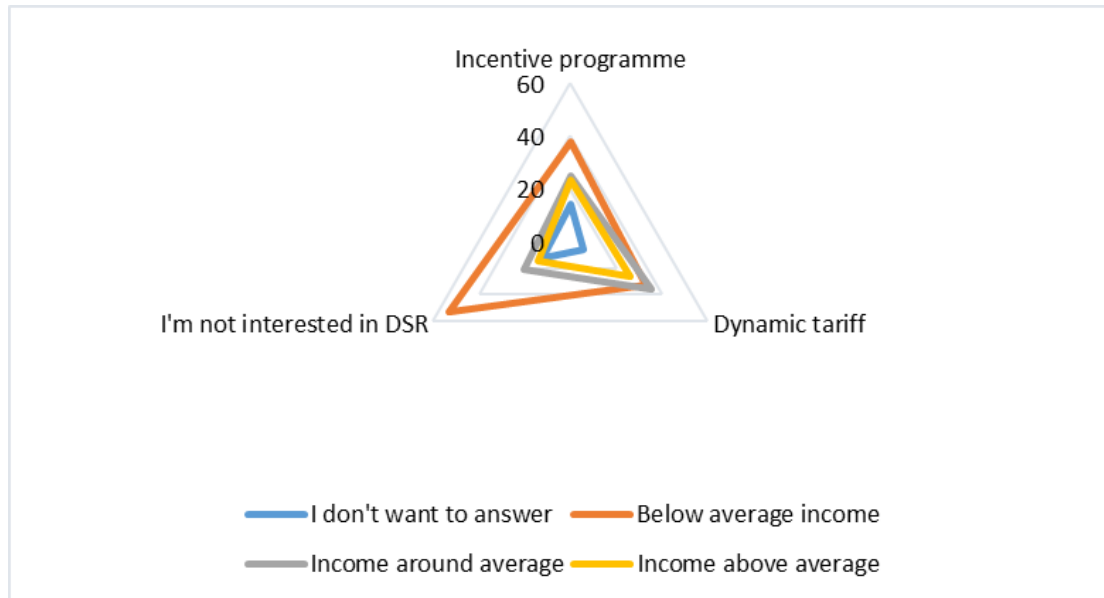


Figure 8: Preferred forms of settlement according to the income criteria.

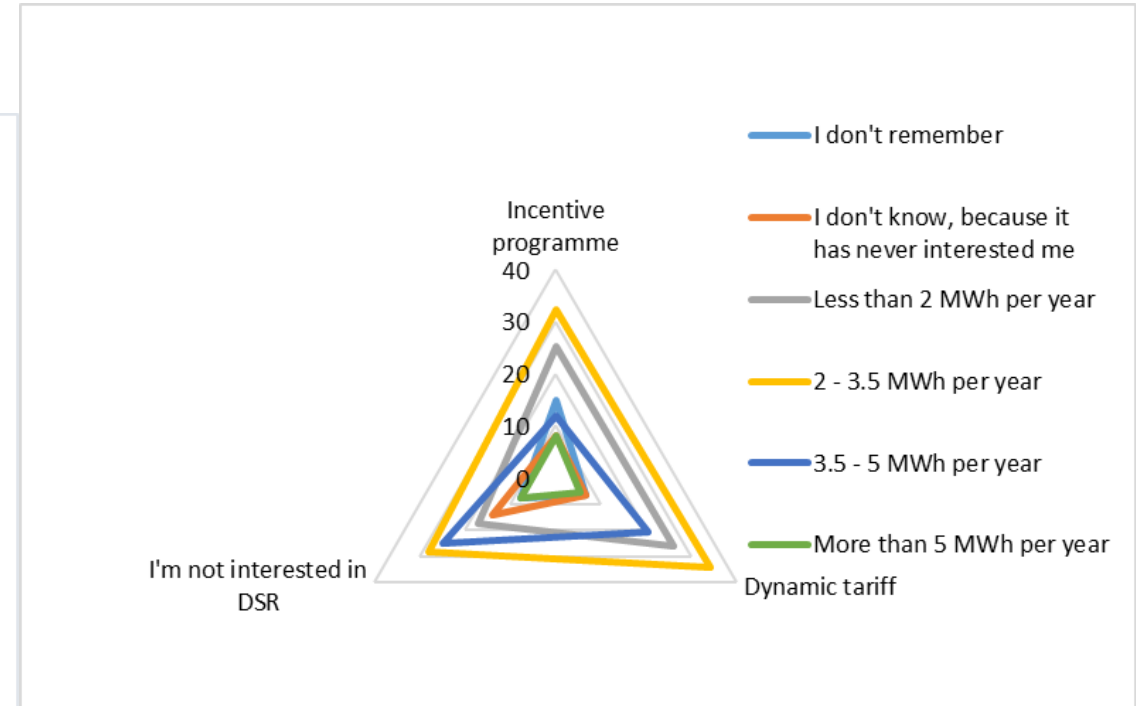


Figure 9: Preferred forms of settlement according to the energy consumption.



Energy market representatives survey- objective and respondent profile

Objective: Assess potential for Demand Side Response/Flexibility among small-end users in Poland

Respondent groups:

- Distribution System Operators (DSO)
- Demand Side Response (DSR) Aggregators
- Energy Suppliers



Key Findings – Interest and Actions

All respondent groups express interest in DSR/DSF implementation

- **DSOs:**
 - Introduced **dynamic tariffs**, piloted flexibility services (among medium voltage network customers), developed grid monitoring tools.
- **Energy Suppliers:**
 - Promote **dynamic tariffs**, no current cooperation with aggregators.
- **Aggregators:**
 - Offer DSR services only to large users.

Conclusions:

- There is a clear interest in flexibility, especially on the part of DSOs and aggregators.
- The activities are still at the pilot stage, and implementations among small users are limited.



Key Findings – Risk of network overload

- DSOs **confirm** the risk of overloads resulting from the mass connection of heat pumps and EV chargers among prosumers
- The DSO points out that **the problem lies not in net-metering**, but in the imbalance between production and energy consumption over time – regardless of the billing model.
- **Solutions proposed by DSOs:**
 - The need to manage demand and increase flexibility is key
 - **Dynamic** and zonal **tariffs** to support the desired consumption profiles.
 - Digitization and modernization of the network (smart metering, identification of local needs).
 - Prosumer education and information activities.



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Thank you!



Website

<https://ieecp.org/projects/enefirst-2/>



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