



## **EVENT DESCRIPTION**

### **Project Partner: BAPE**

**Title of the event: Modernisation of street lighting based on EPC**

**Date & location: 30 January 2015, Tczew (Poland)**

**Organiser(s): BAPE**

**Number of Participants: 11**

### **Summary**

Pomerania Province is divided into 16 districts (and 4 cities with district rights) subdivided into urban and rural communes. The event was organized by BAPE in cooperation with the district office in Tczew. It was addressed to those involved in investment processes (regarding street lighting in particular) undertaken at the district and communes. The seminar was attended by a representative of ENERGA Lighting – a company involved in street and outdoor lighting. In many cases, the company is owner of lamps located in communes. Firstly, Mrs. Grecka from BAPE introduced participants to the Streetlight-EPC project and presented EPC model referring to street lighting projects. Furthermore, the representative of Philips Lighting Poland S.A. (Mr. Bogdan Ślęk) gave a presentation on LED technology.

### **Objectives & main programme points**

The objective of the meeting was to familiarize participants with the latest technologies available in the field of street lighting, principles of energy performance contracting, good practice examples in the country as well as discussion on the problems associated with modernization of street lighting. Presentations: Modernization of street lighting based on EPC, LED lighting - streets and buildings - best practice examples.

### **Conclusions & lessons learnt (based on stakeholder input)**

It is still rare that communities decide on implementing projects based on EPC model. On the other hand, SOWA programme implemented by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in 2014 may be a good practice example of such model. The aim of the programme was to promote modernization of street lighting in order to improve energy efficiency and, in result, reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. After implementation of the project energy demand and ecological effects are monitored. Therefore, such contract between the National Fund and a municipality may be called Ecological Performance Contract. Unfortunately, to date there is no information whether the National Fund continues with the programme in 2015.



As for the implementation of projects involving ESCOs, there is still a lot of barriers such as complicated (mixed) street lighting ownership structure (lamps partly owned by power companies and partly by municipalities), lack of possibility to sign a contract with one company for more than 4 years, debt levels of municipalities, etc.

In general, ENERGA Lighting, one of the few ESCOs in Poland, is positive towards lighting refurbishment projects – even in cases when they owe luminaries. It is specification of terms of contracts between municipalities and energy companies where the most problems occur. Another problem is that in numerous communes lamps were exchanged during the last 1-5 years to sodium lamps and it is too early for another modernization (expenses have not been paid back yet). Moreover, there are too few lamps in small rural communes that would allow the organisation of a street lighting modernization project in cooperation with ESCO. Such municipalities decide to perform refurbishment on their own. Participants have also raised issues related to environmental impact of lighting, authorities responsible for environmental impact assessment may question decorative lighting investment (e.g. bridge lighting) in terms of light pollution. There are no good practice examples in environmental impact assessment for the latest LED technologies. Representative of one of the municipalities expressed interest in continuing discussions with the energy company to cooperate on upgrading municipal lighting.

