

Energy management and gas supply system in Poland in 2017

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↑103.3

An increase in consumption of gas per capita in urban areas

In Poland, in 2017, consumption of gas per capita in urban areas increased by 50.6 kWh (by 3.3%) and amounted to 1 564.5 kWh.

In Poland, over the last decade, there has been observed a rise in investment in the area of infrastructure of natural gas system

Gas supply system

In 2017, gas supply system in Poland reached the length of 152.2 thous. km (of which 131.0 thous. km was distribution network). As compared to the previous year, the length of gas supply network in total increased by 3.2 thous. km (by 2.1%), while the number of connections in this period increased by 98 thous. pcs. (by 3.5%)

As compared to 2016, the length of gas supply system increased by 2.1%

Table 1. Gas supply network, consumers, and consumption of gas from gas supply system in households

Specification	2016	2015 = 100	2017	2016 = 100
Gas supply network in km	149 037	102.1	152 217	102.1
Connections leading to residential and non-residential buildings in thous. pcs	2 772.4	102.9	2 870.3	103.5
Consumers of gas from gas supply system in thous.	7 458	101.1	7 503	100.6
of which in urban areas	6 433	100.9	6 454	100.3
Consumption of gas from gas supply system (during the year) in w GWh	45 035.8	110.5	47 029.4	104.4
of which in urban areas in GWh	35 045.4	110.3	36 179.6	103.2
per capita in kWh	1 513.9	110.5	1 564.5	103.3

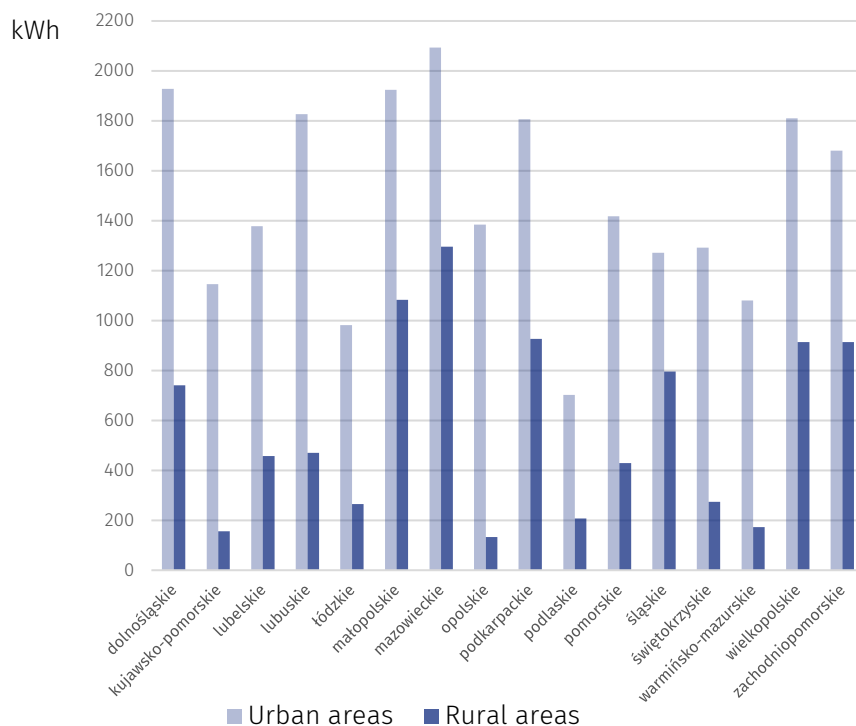
The length of gas distribution network in rural areas in 2017 increased by 1.3 thous. km (by 1.9%) and amounted to 71.1 thous. km, while in urban areas – by 2.0 thous. km (by 3.4%) and reached 59.9 thous. km.

The consumption of gas from gas supply system by households in Poland in 2017 increased by 4.4% as compared to 2016, with an increase in the number of consumers – by 0.6%. In urban areas there was an increase of 3.2% in consumption of gas while the rise in the number of consumers was by 0.3%. In rural areas there was noted an increase in gas consumption – by 8.6%, and the number of consumers rose by 2.3%.

As compared to 2016, consumption of gas from gas supply system increased by 1 993.6 GWh and amounted to 6 268 KWh per consumer, while in urban areas it came to 5 606 kWh, and in rural areas – to 10 344 kWh.

As compared to 2016, consumption of gas from gas supply system in households increased by 4.4%

Chart 1. Consumption of gas from gas supply system per capita in households in 2017



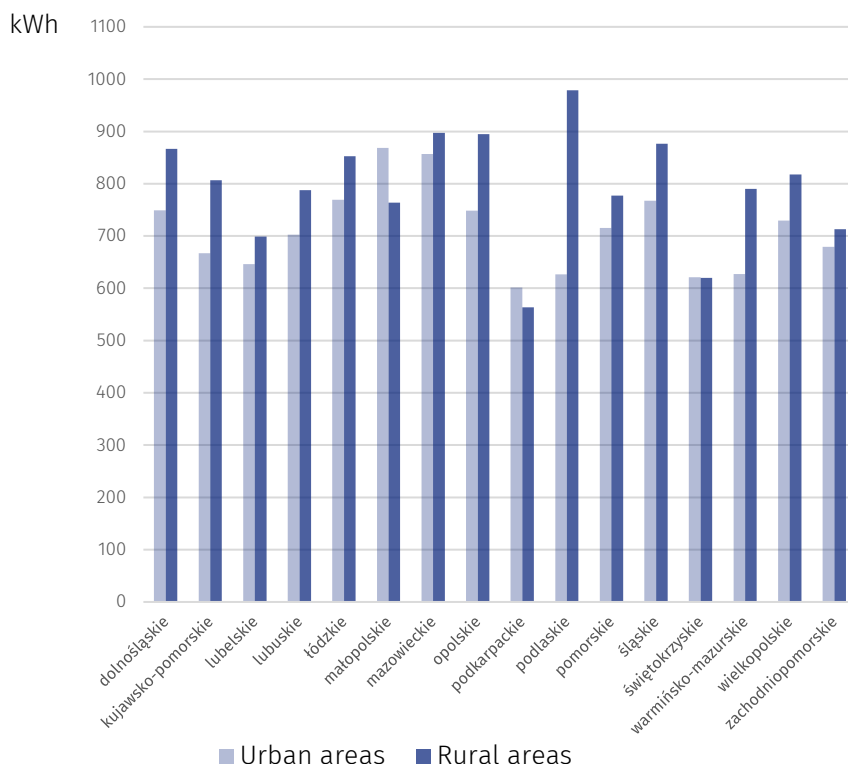
Consumption of electricity in households

In 2017 as compared to the previous year consumption of electricity per consumer in Poland decreased by 0.2% and amounted to 1 962.6 kWh. In urban areas the consumption decreased by 1.0% (1 736.8 kWh per consumer), while in rural areas there was an increase of 0.9% (2 407.3 kWh per consumer).

In 2017 the consumption of electricity per consumer decreased by 0.2% as compared to the previous year

Over the last years, lower electricity consumption in households has been observed. This phenomenon is the result of changes in behaviour of population, i.a. through upgrading of household appliances and lighting to those of higher energy efficiency class.

Chart 2. Consumption of electricity per capita in households in urban areas in 2017

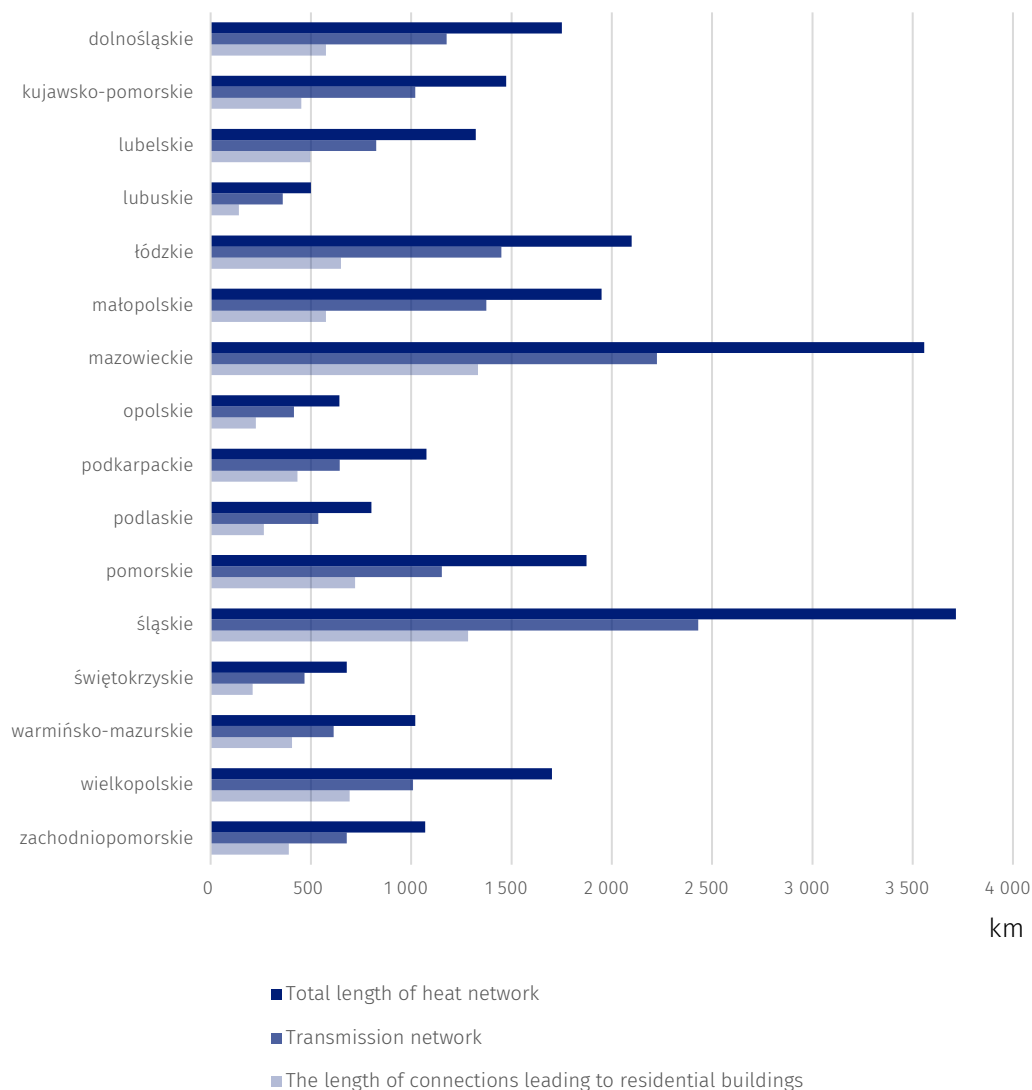


Heat supply system

Length of heat supply system in total in 2017 amounted to 25 232.2 km, of which length of heat distribution network was 16 381.1 km, and the connections to buildings 8 851.1 km. In spatial arrangement in Poland, the highest density of heat supply system was observed in the areas of the following voivodships: śląskie (30.1 km per 100 km²), małopolskie (12.8 km per 100 km²), łódzkie (11.5 km per 100 km²) and pomorskie (10.2 km per 100 km²), while the lowest – in lubuskie voivodship (3.6 km per 100 km²).

The highest density of heat supply network was observed in śląskie voivodship and the lowest in lubuskie voivodship

Chart 3. Infrastructure of heat supply network in 2017



In 2017, 205.1 thous. TJ of heat energy was sold, of which 158.3 thous. TJ for heating purposes in residential buildings (77.2%). About 201.7 thous. TJ (98.3%) of heat energy was sold to inhabitants of urban areas, of which approximately 156.2 thous. TJ for heating purposes in residential buildings.

More than 98% of heat energy was sold to inhabitants of urban areas

The largest amount of heat energy for heating purposes was generated using solid fuel (66.2%), followed by gas (31.7%), and oil (2.1%).

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Terms used in official statistics

[Gas transmission network](#)

[Gas supply distribution network](#)

[Gas supply connection](#)

[Gas recipient](#)

[Consumption of gas in households](#)

[Distribution thermic-line](#)

[Transmission thermic-line](#)

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