

JUST TRANSITION PROCESS IN POLAND – STATUS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

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BASIC AREAS OF GIG ACTIVITY

MINING AND GEOENGINEERING

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINNERING

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES

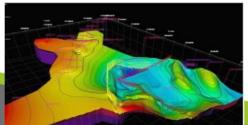
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY IN THE INDUSTRY

MATERIAL ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATION AND ATTESTATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION





GiG National Research Institute

facts and figures

3978 research and contract

works for over 1825 clients

103,2 of revenue

12 applications for an invention and 2 trademarks

accredited testing laboratories



134

people with academic degrees and titles among of about 455 employees

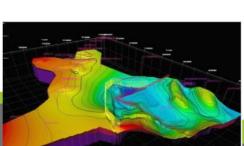
60 projects 19 national ones and 41 international

165 scientific publications









TRANSITION PATHWAYS



Silesia region - heart of Polish hard coal mine sector

~78 % of hard coal balance deposits occur in Upper Silesian Coal Basin



201623 operating coalmines in Silesia region



2016

9,7% share of mining in GDP

3,3% share of mining in GDP

Carbon neutral economy in Europe in 2050

2000/2002

10% share of mining in GDP

Transformation of the sector induced by economic factors

2000

region

40 operating coal-

mines in Silesia

Transition of the economy carried out taking into account climate goals



NECP PL AND ENERGY POLICY OF POLAND UNTIL 2040

POLAND'S NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN FOR YEARS 2021-2030 (NECP PL) along with attachments has been developed in fulfilment of the obligation set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Integrated approach to the implementation of the five dimensions.

Decarbonisation **Energy security** Research, innovation and Energy competitiveness Internal efficiency energy market

ENERGY POLICY OF POLAND UNTIL 2040 (PEP2040) sets the framework for the energy transition in Poland. It contains strategic decision regarding the selection of technologies used to establish a low-emission energy system. PEP2040 contributes to the implementation of the Paris Agreement concluded in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), taking into account the need to achieve the transition in a just and solidary manner.

The energy transition will be based on **three pillars**







I pillar

Just transition

Transition of coal regions
Reduction of energy poverty
New industries related to
renewable energy and nucle

II pillar

Zero-emission energy system

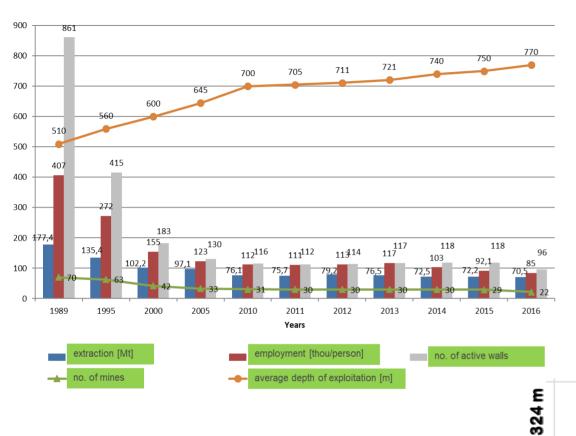
Offshore wind energ Nuclear energy Local and civic energ

III pillar

Good air quality

Heating transition
Transport electrification
Climate-friendly House

TRANSITION SCHEDULE



1990 – 70 operating hard coal mines with the average depth = 510 m



https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/oil-gas-and-coal/eu-coal-regions/coal-regions-transition_en

780 m

2023 - the deepest hard coal mine operates at the level of 1290 m

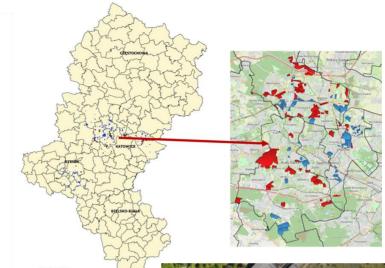


JUST TRANSITION FUND IN POLAND



Just Transition regions in Poland

No Yes



More than 6 400 hectares of post-industrial and post-mining areas to redevelopment in Silesia Region









€ 415 million for Wielkopolska

€ 581.5 million for Lower Silesia

€ 369.5 million for Łódzkie









TERRITORIAL JUST TRANSITION PLAN OF THE SILESIAN VOIVODESHIP

Coal mining employment in 2022 in Silesia region (hard coal + cocking coal mines)
62 000 miners (76 000 in total Poland)



Reduction of employment up to 2030 - 12 400 miners up to 2049 - 49 000 miners



Estimated decrease in the number of jobs in mining-related companies (value chain) up to 2030 - 24 500 employees up to 2049 - 96 000 employees



<25 000 hectares of post-industrial and postmining areas

The main objective of the TJTP is assumed to be:

 Equitable and efficient transformation of mining subregions towards a green, digital economy, ensuring a high quality of life for residents in a clean environment.

Operational objectives of 7 mining subregions embrace:

- Innovative and diversified economy
- Resource and energy efficient economy
- Strong entrepreneurship
- Balanced distribution of energy
- Repurpose of post-industrial areas for economic, environmental and social purposes
- Socially responsible transition management system
- Attractive and effective education
- Labour market support system and skills upgrading mechanism
- Comprehensive social support system to activate residents

Identification of stakeholders and stronger partnerships

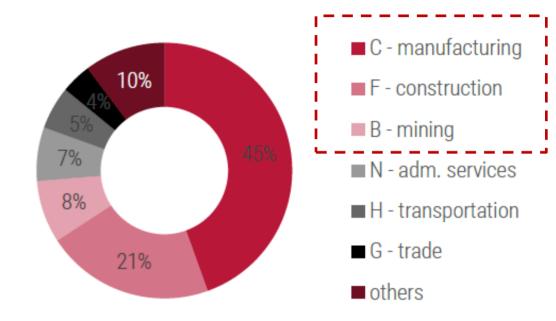


MINING WORKFORCES AND VALUE CHAIN

The socio-economic contribution of mining in terms of employment can be measured on three levels:

- direct employment the workforce employed by coal enterprises themselves,
- indirect employment those employed at companies that produce goods or deliver services directly to coal enterprises,
- induced employment those employed to provide goods and services to meet the consumption demand of directly and indirectly employed workers (Bacon and Kojima, 2011).

Employment structure in mining-dependent companies by NACE sections and dependence on coal mining contracts



Estimates of mining-dependent workplaces broken down by nationwide and regional impact

Mining-dependent	Total (in Upper Silesia)	associated workplaces	mining-dependen (Upper Sil		mining-dependent workplaces (Poland)		
workplaces			first affected	vulnerable	first affected	vulnerable	
Upper Silesia	51,167	3,684	17,273	30,210	19,487	44,785	



SOCIAL AGREEMENT OF 28 MAY 2021=> MINE CLOSURE SCHEDULE

GOVERNMENT - TRADE UNIONS - MINING MUNICIPALITIES - MINING COMPANIES

2021 Pokój Bielszowice	2022-2023 Bielszowice	2024-2028	2029	2030-2034	2035-2036	2037	2038-2039	2040	2041	2042-2043	2044-2046	2047-2049
Bolesław Śmiały	Bolesław Śmiały	Bolesław Śmiały										
Sośnica	Sośnica	Sośnica	Sośnica									
Halemba	Halemba	Halemba	Halemba	Halemba								
Piast	Piast	Piast	Piast	Piast	Piast							
Ziemowit	Ziemowit	Ziemowit	Ziemowit	Ziemowit	Ziemowit	Ziemowit						
Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek	Staszic-Wujek					
Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek	Bobrek				
Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze	Brzeszcze				
Mysłowice-Wesoła	Mysłowice-Wesoła		Mysłowice-Wesoła		Mysłowice-Wesoła	Mysłowice-Wesoła	Mysłowice-Wesoła					
Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy	Rydułtowy		
Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Marcel	Observatore
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Doguanika	Doguania	Doguanka	Doguania	Doguanka	Doguanika	Doguanika	Dogumu	Dogumu	Doguania	Dogadina	Doguanika	Doguma
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	8	7	6	5
)21)22)23)24)25)26)27)27	7 2)30)32)33)33	0 0	037	038	040	140	2042	2044	2047 2048 2049
202	20 20	22222	20	22222		20	20 20	20	204	204	2 22 2	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

=> mine closure schedule



OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL AGREEMENT

mechanism for financing coal mining companies in the transition process

- covering extraordinary costs
- subsidies for capacity reduction costs

indexation of salaries

 inclusion of the salary costs of the companies' employees with the indexation mechanism of average monthly salaries from the previous year

rules for the construction and implementation of clean coal installations

- support for investments using available resources
- industrial-scale (TRL8/9) investments:
 - coal gasification plant (GCC+CCS)
 - production of low-carbon fuel,
 - hydrogen generation,
 - CO₂ storage in the rock mass.

Relocations to other mines up to 2030
2 500 miners

guarantee of employment

- employee realocation mechanism -> mainly to other mines
- trainings and courses within the sector

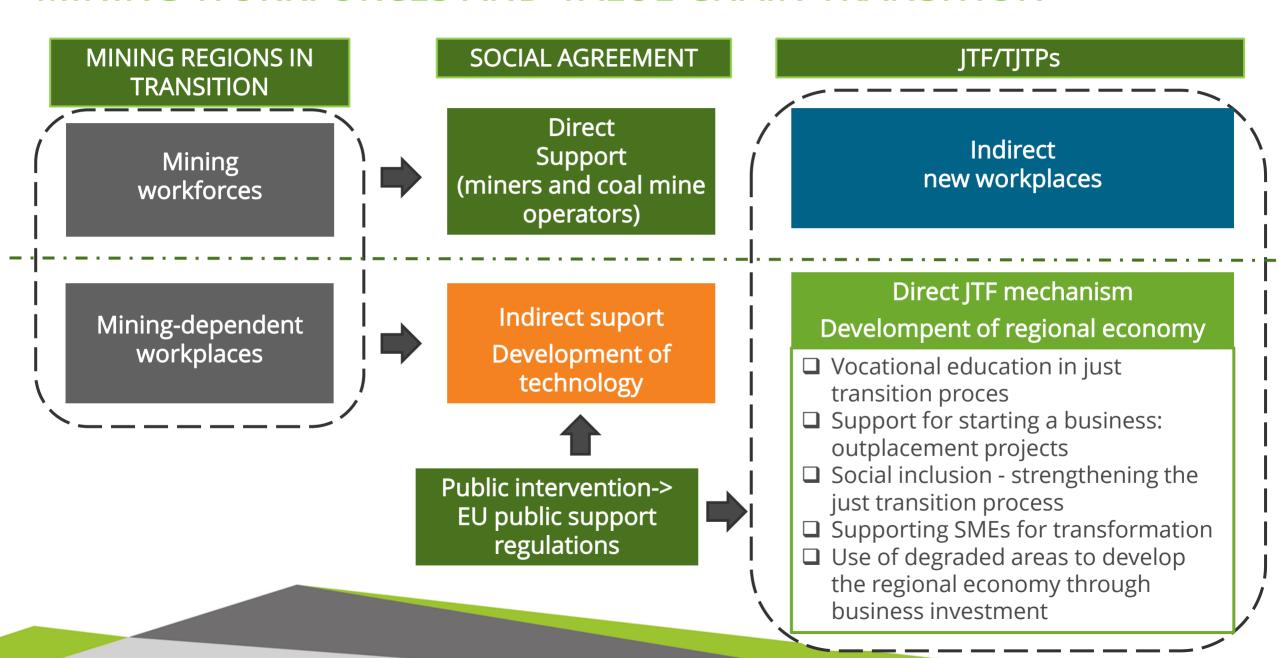
social protection package for employees from liquidated coal mines

- mining leave
- severance pay

Retirement up to 2030 1 800 miners



MINING WORKFORCES AND VALUE CHAIN TRANSITION



STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

Reindustrialisation and revitalisation

Cooperation between the administration - industry - science

"Black to Green" sustainable transformation of the Silesia region

Finance and new business models

Innovation and integration of knowledge



ADVANTAGES OF THE POST-MINING ASSETS

Phase 1: Pre-Closure Planning 10-18 months

Phase 2: Closure 2+ years

Phase 3: Regional Transition 5-10 years MINE WASTES circular economy

MINE WATER geothermal energy

METHANE (CBM, AMM, VAM) HEAP & DUMPS ecosystem services

MINING VOIDS

POST-MINING INFRASTRUCTURE





Environmental incl. water safety of the region

Green energy

Green economy

Adaptation to climate change

Heritage & education

Scenarios of the redevelopment process



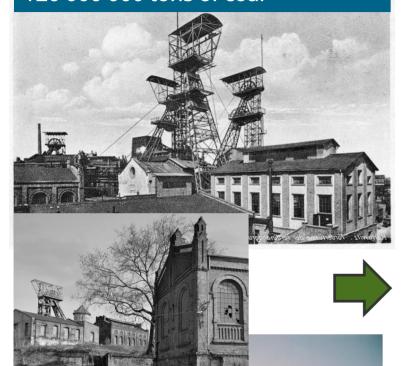
New business models and collaboration schemes





NEW VALUE CHAIN & SUCCESS STORIES

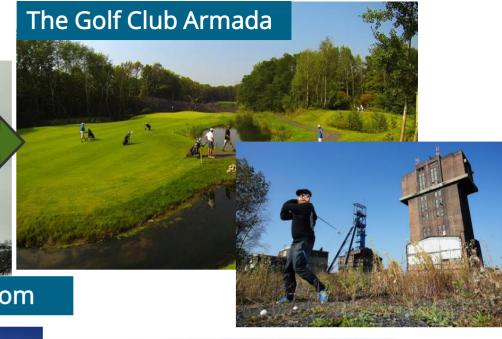
Katowice Coal Mine (1823–1999) 120 000 000 tons of coal







Szombierki Coal Mine - Bytom





Katowice Coal Mine brownfield

– 2001 demolition works





R&D PROJECTS – STATUS AND PERSPECTIVES

























REGIONAL OBSERVATORY OF THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS











The aim of the project was to collect and disseminate knowledge:

- on the socio-economic processes taking place in the region,
- effective transformation activities and tools,
- innovative technologies supporting the process of diversification towards a green digital economy,
- promoting framework directions for professional reorientation in the areas of regional smart specializations by initiating cooperation of local partners from areas undergoing socio-economic transformation and R&D with business entities.

ROPT supports the implementation of the objectives of the regional transformation plan and the regional development strategy in the social and economic dimension









Green J&BS LEVERAGING THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF END-OF-LIFE UNDERGROUND COAL MINES TO MAXIMISE THE CREATION OF GREEN AND QUALITY **IOBS**

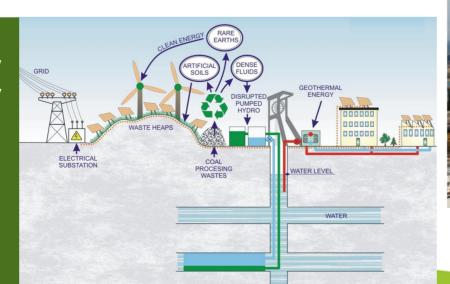


The project consortium:

- UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO, Spain
- GLOWNY INSTYTUT GORNICTWA, Poland
- FUNDACION ASTURIANA DE LA ENERGIA, Spain
- DMT-GESELLSCHAFT FUR LEHRE UND BILDUNG MBH, Germany
- **MAGELLAN & BARENTS SL, Spain**
- WEGLOKOKS KRAJ SPOLKA AKCYJNA, Poland,
- HULLERAS DEL NORTE SA, Spain,
- PREMOGOVNIK VELENJE, Slovenia.

GreenJOBS focuses on repurposing end-of-life underground coal mines by deploying emerging renewable energy and circular economy technologies to promote sustainable local economic growth and maximise the number of green, quality jobs.

2 business plans (Virtual Power Plant and a Green Hydrogen Plant).



PILOT ACTIONS







POTENTIALS

RFCS AM PROJECT

No.	Action
1	Virtual power plant
2	Green hydrogen plant
3	Eco-industrial park
4	Cultural heritage and sports/recreations areas using green energy
5	Floating PV panels at flooded open-pit coal mine
6	Pumped hydroelectric storage (PHS) at former open-pit coal mines
7	Fisheries in flooded open-pit coal mines
8	Combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power plant powered by natural gas
9	Mine gas utilization for gas-powered CHP power units
10	Small modular reactors (SMRs)
11	Biofuels combustion energy plant
12	Molten salt plant
13	Agrophotovoltaics (APV) at former open- pit coal mine areas



No.	Mikro-action
1	Ancillary services provided by batteries
2	Recovery of resources from coal mining waste heaps
3	Usage of methane from degasification units on closed coal mines
4	Circular mining technologies for pumped water material recovery.
5	Forest restoration at former open-pit coal mines
6	Large scale IT infrastructure - power plant
7	Geothermal energy
8	Gravitricity
9	Dense fluids
10	Underground hydropumping











EXTENSION OF THE POST-MINING LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE SILESIAN VOIVODESHIP

Supportive tool for management of transition proces.

new public e-service



database of postmining areas

tool for the valorisation of post-mining areas

OPI TPP 2.0

Make it easier for investors to get information about post-mining areas and help them assess their economic attractiveness.

digital repository of documents including plans, maps, photographs of post-mining areas

















TRANSITION PROCESS IN POLAND

☐ Along with the phase-out plan, the expected outcome of the transition process is to ensure the security of the national energy system combined with climate neutrality goals ☐ Silesia region, due to concentration of different type of challenges is percieved as the reference laboratory and source of good practices of the just transition process in Europe ☐ Post-mining period creates new models of collaboration between industry, researchers and administration ☐ Reskilling mining workforce and employees of mining-dependent enterprises (value chain) is a key challenge for the well-embedded just transition ☐ Just transition process is implemented through an extensive support program that includes, among others: ☐ Regeneration, decontamination and restoration of post-mining assets ☐ Raising and changing the qualifications of employees and jobseekers ☐ Investment in SMEs, including start-ups, leading to economic diversification and economic restructuring ☐ Business creation through business incubators and consulting services ☐ Research and innovation activities and supporting the transfer of advanced technologies



WE INVITE YOU TO COLLABORATE

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