**Fact sheet**

| Section | Indication of content |
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| 1 **Title of the best practice** | Cooperation potential buyers of biomass with local authorities |
| 2 **Precise theme/issue tackled by the practice** | The practice concerns the cooperation between the Schools of Economics and Food Economy in Wojnicz and local authorities of Tarnow District, where the facility is located. Practice has shown the possibility of solving one of the major problems associated with the use of biomass in Poland, namely the lack of potential suppliers this kind of fuel. |
| 3 **Objectives of the best practice** | Cooperation to promote the use of biomass |
| 4 **Location** | Poland |
| | Tarnów District |
| 5 **Detailed description of the best practice** | Origin |
| | Timescale |
| | Tarnow District authorities and Schools of Economics |
| | The main objective of the practice was to start cooperation local authorities parties with potential interested parties in the use of biomass.<br>In this connection that the Institution of School of Economic require upgrading the old coal boiler and considered buying gas boiler the local authority took the initiative, which aimed was promote the use of biomass and lure potential buyers to implement this type of installation. The barrier that they had to overcome was the lack of suppliers of biomass in the fuel market. In view of the fact that biomass is not a popular fuel used for heating purposes, potential buyers still face the problem of sourcing this type of fuel on the market. Units using biomass installations such as CHP plants, public buildings are forced to import fuel from long distances or from abroad (Slovakia, Ukraine), which usually is profitable only for large buyers (CHP). Realizing this problem, Tarnow District authorities came with an initiative to |

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| | provide fuel (free of charge) for the future installation of the biomass, if only the Schools of Economics agrees to modernize its old coal boiler to the boiler using biomass. Both sides reached an agreement in this case, the installation was built (the total power of 1 MW) and the local authority provide the fuel. Another good example is that the origin of the fuel. As mentioned before fuel is supplied free of charge, and comes with slices of aesthetic trees in parks, roads and green areas in the Tarnow District, and then is chipping. |
| | Legal framework |
| | Installation construction costs amounted to 420 000 Euro, in 60% of the costs were covered by the county and environmental funds, which made a financial contribution to the project (Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and Eco-Fund), fuel costs are linked only to tree cutting (paid by district) and chipping (paid by entity that uses fuel). |
| | The use of such incentives from local authorities in areas in which municipalities have a large stock of fuel from aesthetic felling of trees can contribute to the growth of interest in using biomass for heating in public buildings. |
| | The risks are obviously related with a limited amount of fuel |
| | In this case (one installation) the reduction of CO2 is about 1200 tons / year |
| | In this case (one installation) energy production is about 1312 MWh |
| | In this case (one installation) heat production is about 1312 MWh |
| 6 **Evaluation** | One of the indicators demonstrating the results of this practice is the reduction of CO2 resulting in improved air quality in the region. A fact which contributed to the success of this practice is resignation of local authorities of the income from selling wood for promoting the use of biomass, improving air quality in the region and to attract potential buyers to use this type of |

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| | installation in public buildings.<br>A limitation of this practice primarily is fuel. A limited amount of fuel makes the use of such practices is limited. The second factor is the availability of fuel. Such practices can be implemented only in regions with has a large areas of open access green. But this practice does show how an integrated approach of local authorities of the region can contribute to growth in the use of renewable sources in the region. Apart from the fact that they are suppliers of the fuel (free of charge) they also funded part cost of new installations. Only this type of approach with innovative ideas can lead to increased use of renewable energy sources in the regions. |
| 7 **Lessons learnt from the best practice** | |
| 8 **Contact information** | Schools of Economics and Food Economy in Wojnicz<br>Email: zsegz@wojnicz.edu.pl,<br>Web: http://www.wojnicz.edu.pl/<br>Tarnow District Office<br>Email: starostwo@powiat.tarnow.pl<br>Web: http://www.powiat.tarnow.pl/ |
| 9 **Other possible interesting information** | - Various documents (reports, presentations, etc.) |
| 10. **Best practice transfered** | |

The first two pictures show the  installations for the incineration of biomass with a total capacity of 1MW.
Subsequent images show a complex of buildings of the School of Economic and Food Economy in Wojnicz, heated by this installation (one of our best practices).