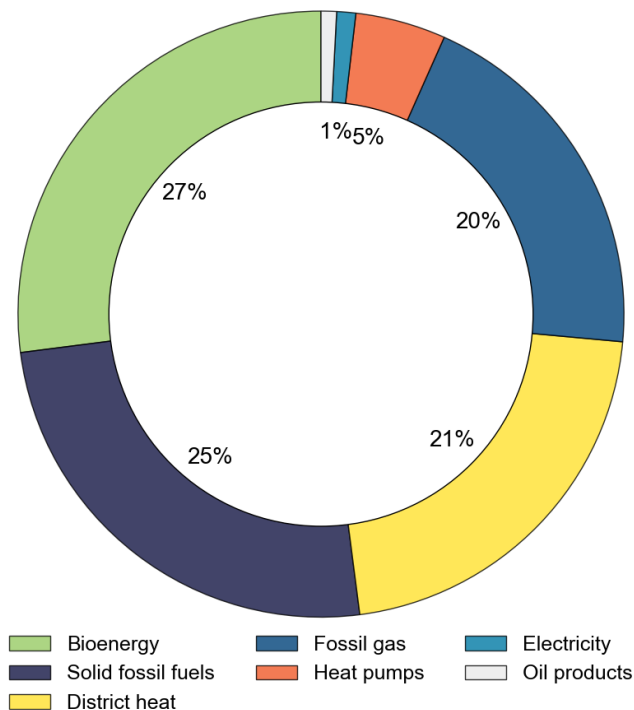


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Poland



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in Poland, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

Poland's National Energy and Climate Plan outlines goals and policies for achieving EU climate neutrality by 2050. It mandates updates every five years, with the next due in June 2024. Poland has not yet fulfilled this obligation. The Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 aims to enhance renewable heat efficiency and extend services to 1.5 million households by 2030. Local energy planning is crucial for improving air quality and utilising local resources. Public consultations for the heating strategy occurred in 2022, but no adoption has followed. The Energy Law Act requires municipalities to create 15-year heat supply



plans, focusing on security rather than decarbonisation strategies. More information can be found [online](#).

Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

Poland's Energy Law mandates energy companies to report annually on renewable energy contributions to heating systems. However, Poland has yet to implement the new RED III Directive requirement for assessing renewable energy potential in heating and cooling. The heat supply plans include assessments of cogeneration potential but are not mandatory. These plans are published in official journals and online. The lack of comprehensive assessments necessitates updates to the National Plan to align with EU directives.

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

No.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

Heating regulations in Poland are primarily established at the national level, including the Energy Law Act and the Energy Policy of Poland until 2040. Local governments play a crucial role in implementing these regulations and ensuring compliance with national energy strategies. They are responsible for coordinating heat supply plans and assessing local energy resources. The Energy Law mandates municipalities to prepare 15-year plans for heat, electricity, and gas supply every three years, focusing on security and efficiency rather than specific decarbonisation strategies.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

The National Energy and Climate Plan is pivotal for guiding the decarbonisation of Poland's heating sector. It highlights the need for modernising heating systems and developing efficient technologies. The Energy Law requires the minister responsible for energy to assess cogeneration potential and energy-efficient heating systems. Local authorities must ensure heat supply security and coordinate plans, which include evaluations of renewable energy sources and local resources. These assessments are crucial for aligning national and local strategies for sustainable heating.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

Poland lacks a dedicated institution for heating sector decarbonisation, but the Ministry of Climate and Environment plays a significant role in regulatory development. The ministry is currently working on implementing the RED III and EED directives into national law, which will shape the future of heating governance. This includes establishing frameworks for renewable energy integration and improving energy efficiency in heating systems.



Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

The EU's updated NDC aims for a 55% emissions reduction by 2030, focusing on transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources in heating. Poland, as part of the EU, is committed to these targets, which will drive efforts to develop low-emission heating solutions and enhance energy efficiency in the sector.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

Poland's district heating sector is transitioning towards climate neutrality by 2050, necessitating collaboration between energy companies and local governments. The Polish Heat Energy Association's report outlines several supportive measures for heat pumps, including classifying heat from pumps as renewable energy, streamlining investment processes, and providing operational support for Power to Heat technology. These initiatives aim to facilitate the integration of heat pumps into the heating system, enhancing efficiency and reducing emissions.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

Poland has not yet fulfilled the RED III Directive's requirement to assess renewable energy and waste heat potential in heating and cooling. This assessment is essential for updating the National Energy and Climate Plan, which will guide the implementation of clean heat standards in the sector.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive mandates that all new buildings be zero-emission by 2030, with public buildings meeting this standard from 2028. While gas boilers can still be used in hybrid systems, standalone fossil fuel boilers will be prohibited in zero-emission buildings. New buildings must connect to district heating networks unless using efficient renewable energy sources.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

Existing buildings in Poland are not restricted from using gas boilers unless they undergo substantial renovations to meet zero-energy standards by 2050. While there are no mandatory phase-out policies for fossil fuel heating, it is anticipated that future regulations will encourage the transition to renewable energy sources. Most polluting heating appliances have been excluded from public support programmes.

Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

Poland currently has no official ban on gas boilers, but EU climate policies aim for a gradual phase-out of fossil fuel heating by 2050. The Energy Performance of Buildings



Directive and REPowerEU plan influence this transition. Public support for gas boilers is expected to diminish as the country aligns with EU decarbonisation goals.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

Poland has not yet reformed energy prices to support electrification, but the Ministry of Climate and Environment is developing regulations for this purpose. Key proposals include a dedicated distribution tariff for heat pumps and operational support for Power to Heat technology, which are crucial for accelerating the decarbonisation of district heating.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

No. The country will be subject to the revised EU Emissions Trading System in 2027.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

The second version of the European Emissions Trading System (ETS2) will introduce fees on carbon dioxide emissions, expanding to individual heating systems by 2027. This change will likely increase fossil fuel prices and heating costs for gas or coal users. Government support may mitigate impacts on low-income households and fund building thermal modernisation.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

The 'Moje Ciepło' programme supports heat pump installation in new single-family homes, aiming to reduce emissions and increase renewable energy use. Tax relief for thermal modernisation is available to homeowners, allowing deductions for eligible expenses. The 'Czyste Powietrze' programme, effective from March 2025, offers subsidies for replacing inefficient heat sources and improving energy efficiency in buildings.

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

The Modernisation Fund and the National Economy Fund are crucial for decarbonising district heating, particularly through the 'OZE źródło ciepła dla ciepłownictwa' programme, launched in April 2024. This programme supports investments in renewable heat production, requiring at least 70% of generated heat to be supplied to public heating networks.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

Poland provides conditions for obtaining subsidies for individual heating sources through dedicated websites. The decarbonisation of district heating involves dialogue between the sector and government, with industry organisations playing a vital role in advocating for financing and regulatory support for green transformation.



Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

Information not found.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

Decarbonising Poland's heating sector necessitates coordinated national and local actions, alongside stable financing sources. The Polish Association of Heat Energy estimates capital expenditures for centralised district heating transformation could reach PLN 299 billion to PLN 466 billion by 2050. Legislative changes are essential to support investments in renewable energy and facilitate financing opportunities. Collaboration among enterprises, local governments, and end users is crucial for synchronising strategies and achieving decarbonisation goals. The National Recovery and Resilience Plan will significantly impact heating transformation funding.