

POLAND

CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 1.

Urban population

population

Functional Urban Area population*

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

38.482

18.970

49%

-0.1%

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1980

Annual construction Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

15,540

45%

234,680

thousand dwellings

thousand dwellings

(2023)

(2021)

2.152

12.825 million m²

(2023)

596%

Energy & emissions data

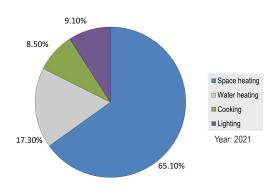
Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	746	913	22.3%
	1990	2021	+/- rate
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	35.28	31.67	-10.2%

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Non-residential buildings Final energy consumption (PJ/year)

	51		/	,		
					2021	
GHG 6	emissions (N	/tCO2/	year)		10.37	

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)



Heating degree days***

2,478.6

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

34.6

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker3

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies	responsible for	BEE (building	energy efficiency) and related policies

Ministry of Economic
Development and
Technology

B	Ministry of Climate
	and Environment

C	



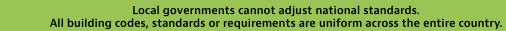


Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards⁴

 Local governments can customise national standards.
 Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards,</u> but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.





Neighbourhood level approach/planning

Sub-national governments are working on district/neighbourhood approach.



The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level Since July 2021 the declarations submitted to Central Records of Emissions of Buildings include information on the number and type of heat sources or fuel combustion sources in operation, as well as their purpose and the fuels used in them. This data are currently available at local level.



More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

Most voivodeships, including many cities, have introduced or intend to introduce anti-smog resolutions

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs

Designing for ZEB	\checkmark	Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipment	
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	_	Other	\checkmark



Actions undertaken by the nation	al government to support loca	I governments for BEE	policy implementation5
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Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	_
Providing funding for training	_
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	Priority 🗸
Developing online platforms to share best practices	_
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	√
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	_
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	Priority 🗸
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	_
Other	[-]

GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS 3.

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	✓	_	✓	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	√	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	✓	_

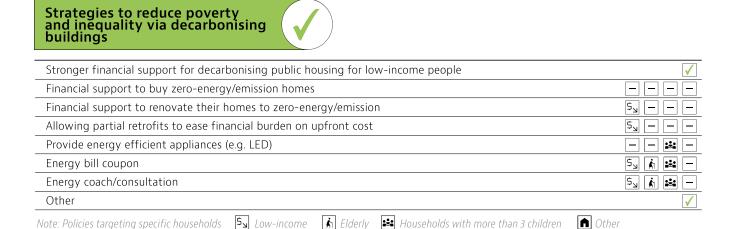
Quantitative targets included in long-term goals					
	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling		
	Update heat systems of 791.200 residential buildings towards sustainable sources by 2026.		Heat sources in district heating systems – from 0 to 45 in IV quarter 2024, 90 II quarter 2026.		
會	Insulation		Heat pumps		
ニ	Rooftop PVs	***	Solar heating of water		
•Ø	Other renewable energy	王上	Other		
	Reach 700,390 residential buildings with installed renewable energy sources by 2026.		Decrease energy poverty levels from 9.4% (2018) to 6% by 2040.		



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials

Energy poverty



4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

	National level	\checkmark
Building codes	State level	
	Local level	

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings					
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units			
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units			
Non-residential buildings					
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units			
Renovated	✓ AII	☐ Only large units			

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	✓
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	✓
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	e buildings		ń	For new construction	For renovation
	Public b	uildir	ngs	Public ł	nousing
Energy efficiency	^	4		^	<u> </u>
Zero energy/emission	_	_		_	_
Renewable energy	_	_		_	_
Embodied carbon/life cycle	_	_		_	_
Locally sourced & recycled materials	_	_		_	_
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment	√				
Types of certificates/programme			Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	✓		New buildings (residential)		
Energy labelling on passive house			New buildings ((non-residential)	_
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption			Existing buildin	gs for renovation	_
Comprehensive built environment certification			Existing buildin	gs for sales/rent	✓
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions					
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA					
Database of CFP/EPD	√		☐ Governmental	✓ Non-governme	ental
Grant for using the following materials	<u>√</u>		 \[\subseteq Low-carbon \]		✓ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials	✓				
Mandatory declaration			Public	Residential	☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions			 □Public		 ☐ Non-residential
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience			□All buildings □Office (rent/sale	☐ Residential (re.	nt) □Residential (sale, us □Other
S Extreme heat adaptation measures implement	nted in the bui	lding	sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades	√		✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incen	tives
Light coloured and reflective materials			□Regulations	☐ Financial incen	tives
Green roof	✓		☐ Regulations	✓ Financial incen	tives
Green facades	✓		☐ Regulations	✓ Financial incen	tives
Other	✓		<u> </u>		
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	ented in the bu	ilding	g sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	✓		✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Roof drainage system	✓		☐ Regulations	✓ Financial incer	ntives
Hip-roof	✓		✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Hurricane straps			☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Impact-resistant glass	_		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Backup generators			☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Microgrids	-		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incer	ntives
Publicly available geographic database with clin risk information	nate			te system on clima	ate resilience
Flood risk			Resilience to flo		_
-	<u> </u>		Resilience to he	eat	_
Heat wave	<u> </u>		Other		✓
Storm					
Wild fire	<u> </u>				
Other	✓		This survey is desi	gned for national go	overnments.