

Towards Energy Union Package

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Polish Energy Infrastructure House - PEIH

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Strategic Objectives - PEIH

SECTOR COUPLING

- Close collaboration among transmission system operators for electricity, natural gas, and liquid fuels as their expanding interconnections are increasingly fundamental for the security, flexibility, and resilience of the entire energy network.
- Looking to the future and taking into account the development of infrastructure for the transmission of hydrogen, renewable gases and fuels, as well as CO_2.
- A holistic approach encompassing both network development and the maintenance of connection capacity, whilst ensuring system stability in the context of a growing share of renewable energy sources in power generation, with a view to the future of Poland's nuclear programme.

ENERGY SECURITY

- Diversification of supply routes and sources, and the development of appropriate transmission and storage capacity,
- Enhancing the resilience of infrastructure to physical, cyber, climate and geopolitical threats.
- Bolstering international interconnections and regional collaboration in order to enable power, gas, and fuel networks to support one another so as to achieve resilience during crises.
- Reducing the risk of disruptions and increasing the flexibility of the entire European energy system.
- Poland, as a country on the eastern flank of the EU, plays a pivotal role in linking the infrastructural networks of Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe.

ENERGY TRANSITION

- Influencing the European regulatory framework to address Poland's specific needs of domestic infrastructure.
- Poland's growing role in the regional energy system: the expansion of transmission networks, gas and fuel infrastructure, and planned development of hydrogen and other low- and zero-emission energy carriers.
- System stability, economic competitiveness and an appropriate pace of development of the necessary infrastructure
- Integration of new generation capacity

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The European Commission’s Work Programme for 2026

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The EC's energy legislative calendar for 2026

Q2 Electrification Action Plan (EAP)

- **Price and role** of electricity vs. gas (renewable gases)
- Grid costs and taxes
- Costs for households and industrial consumers

Q3 Ursula von der Leyen -STOUE

- Energy as a central element of **competitiveness policy** based on renewable energy sources, nuclear energy and biomethane
- The need for **transmission networks, interconnections and energy storage facilities**
- Infrastructure designed according to the **principle of technology neutrality**, covering not only electricity but also renewable and low-carbon gases, as well as infrastructure integrating various energy carriers
- „**One Europe, One Market**" to be submitted by the end of 2027

Q4 Energy Union Package

- **Post-2030 Renewable Energy Framework** - a new framework for renewable energy after 2030
- **Post-2030 Energy Efficiency Framework** - a new framework for energy efficiency after 2030
- **CO_2 transport infrastructure** - a legislative framework for CO_2 transport and the CO_2 market, particularly relevant for CCS/CCUS: cross-border infrastructure, grid access, transport and the establishment of European CO_2 market
- **Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action** - a new legal framework for the governance of the Energy Union and a revolution in the development of Energy and Climate Plans

Q2 Energy Omnibus

- Streamlining the legal framework governing energy products.

Q3 Strengthening energy security in the electricity and gas sectors

- **Common risk scenarios**, stronger ENTSO-E/ENTSOG cooperation and more integrated contingency planning; integration of gas and electricity sector
- **SOS** no longer refers solely to 'is there enough gas/electricity' alert; it is to encompass cyber-attacks, sabotage, extreme weather events and hybrid threats;
- **Infrastructure resilience** shall be considered as early as at the design stage and in investment decisions.
- **Enhanced European-wide crisis management approach** which entails strengthening coordination between Member States and the European Commission, rather than depending primarily on a framework of individual national strategies.

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Governance Regulation

- The National Energy and Climate Plans will be redesigned for the post-2030 period. The revision is intended to address the simplification of reporting obligations, optimised alignment with strategic investment priorities, preparation for post-2030 targets, and improved enforcement of common EU targets.
- The Commission will be provided with more effective administrative measures to enforce specific industry trajectories, e.g. for electrification, renewable energy, energy efficiency, grids, and heating and cooling.

Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

- New targets for the share of RES and energy efficiency post-2030; changes to sectoral targets for industry, transport, and heating and cooling, including rules on renewable fuels, biogas and biomethane.
- A regulatory requirement to integrate renewable generation into the electricity network, aligning the development of renewable energy sources with grids, storage, demand flexibility and electrification. Conditions for the implementation of investment projects, including possible further streamlining the procedures and rules supporting the cost-effective deployment of renewable energy.
- New energy-saving target for the post-2030 period and rules for determining national contributions. Review of the energy-saving obligations imposed on Member States, as well as requirements for the public sector.
- Stronger focus on the modernisation of heating and cooling, heat recovery and the reduction of energy consumption in businesses and buildings.
- Clarification of the 'energy efficiency first' principle when planning investment projects, considering the costs of security of supply and system requirements.

CO_2 Package

- Rules governing CO_2 infrastructure access: defining which entities can utilize pipelines, terminals, and storage facilities, along with the specific terms and conditions required.
- Investment planning and risk sharing: mechanisms to align industrial CO_2 capture projects at factories with the construction of transport networks and storage facilities
- Market and supervisory regulations, including tariff structures, transparent reporting on available capacity, and strict regulatory oversight of system operators.
- Cross-border interconnections essential for industrial plants located far from suitable storage facilities.

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Thank you for your attention

