D4.2 - Policy Adoption Measures for the Decarbonization of the H&C Sector

FACTSHEET #1_[Poland]

1. Identification of the measure

Availability of information on heating and cooling sources in buildings
CEEB - Centralna Ewidencja Emisyjności Budynków (Central Register of Building Emissions) (https://zone.gunb.gov.pl/system-zone)

Strategic Policy Priority (SPP)	SPP #4: Engage all key actors
Sector	Residential
Type	policy

2. Identification of KPIs (minimum of 3 KPIs)

	KPIs
KPI #1	*Percentage of buildings registered in the CEEB (% of all buildings obliged for registry)*
KPI #2	*Absolute number of buildings registered in the CEEB.*
KPI #3	*Percentage of buildings with wrong or incomplete CEEB registration (% of registered buildings)*
KPI #4	*Number of multiple registers for a single building.*

3. Definition of the operationalization activities (minimum of 3 activities)

	OPERATIONALIZATION ACTIVITIES
#1	*Verification of the completeness and correctness of new registries.*
#2	*Data update based on changes in installations (e.g. grid connection, furnace replacement).*
#3	*Cooperation with municipalities in reminding about the obligation to register and submit declarations.*
#4	*Identify and fix duplicates, inconsistencies and system errors.*
#5	*Verification of data with other sources (e.g. Statistics Poland, Database on Products, Packaging, and Waste Management, Low Emission Reduction Program, geodetic data).*
#6	*Conducting training for municipalities in the use of the CEEB system and providing online instructions and materials.*
#7	*Information campaigns for citizens to remind them of the obligation to register in the CEEB and submit their declarations.*

#8	*Share data as maps, reports, or planning tools.*
#9	*Creation of thematic and aggregate reports (e.g. share of fossil fuels, rate of modernization).*
#10	*Cooperation with GUNB, CHIEF INSPECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, UDT, National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, Central Statistical Office, voivodes and municipalities.*

4. Applicability/focus of the measure[1]:

	City	
	Region	
X	National	Poland

5. Overview of the expected results

RESULTS		
KPI ID	*Assumptions*	*Estimated results*
#1	• *Clear legal and regulatory framework* • *Availability and functionality of the declaration tools* • *Information and training support* • *Administrative support* • *Motivational mechanisms (e.g. financial)* • *Monitoring and control systems*	*80% of committed buildings will register and submit the declaration by 2030*
#2	• *Improved IT tools to fill in missing fields more easily* • *Regular training and technical support for database users*	*85-90% of the buildings in the database will be fully registered by 2030*
#3	• *Improving the system* • *Development of advanced data verification mechanisms* • *Development of the monitoring system* • *Intensive information and training activities*	*Reduction to only around 5% of incorrect or incomplete CEEB registrations by 2030*
#4	• *Streamlining validation processes* • *Development of integration systems* • *Conducting regular data audits*	*Reducing the percentage of duplicate entries, errors and inconsistencies in the database to 1-2% by 2030*

[1] Each MS is expected to focus on the application to, at least, 3 cities and 1 region.

1. Brief description of the discussion oriented towards a SWOT analysis

Topics related to the availability of information on heating and cooling sources in buildings were discussed at the XVI European Economic Congress (9 May 2024) during the panel "Energy efficiency in construction" (https://www.eecpoland.eu/2024/pl/panel/6554.html).

Strengths

- Unified, nationwide database on heat and cold sources – unique on a national scale.
- Mandatory nature of the declaration, which ensures fast replenishment of the base and territorial coverage.
- Digital reporting system, which allows you to submit declarations online.
- Application in public programs, e.g. Czyste powietrze, Stop Smog, low-emission plans.
- A relatively simple declaration form, allowing for broad citizen participation.
- Potential to monitor progress in the modernisation and decarbonisation of the building stock.

Weaknesses

- Incomplete coverage of the database – some buildings have not yet submitted a declaration, despite the expiry of statutory deadlines.
- Manual submission of paper declarations in municipalities contributes to the risk of errors, delays and illegible data.
- Lack of full integration with other databases (e.g. Central Statistical Office, energy performance certificates, geodetic data).
- Lack of verification of the facts in many cases (data may be outdated or imprecise).
- Limited data availability for the end user (no public maps).

Opportunities

- Extension of the database function for the needs of energy planning of local government units.
- Integration with the EPC database and co-financing systems (e.g. thermo-modernization grants, FEnIKS, KPO).
- Creation of publicly available analytical tools and maps of emissions, renewable energy sources, fuel type.
- Use of the database as a basis for creating a ranking of municipalities or planning modernization activities.
- Supporting the control and enforcement of environmental regulations (e.g. clean transport zones, anti-smog resolutions)).
- Using the CEEB database to evaluate and prioritise projects funded by EU and national funds.

Threats

- Loss of data validity over time if a system of mandatory verification and updating is not put in place.

- Lack of trust in data if it remains declarative and unverified.
- Low data quality in some municipalities due to limited administrative resources.
- Lack of political impetus for further development and integration of the database with other tools.
- Potential duplication of functions with other registers (e.g. e-building, Central Statistical Office), which can lead to information chaos.