ODYSSEE-MURE

Support for Energy Prices: A review of mechanisms and perspectives

Session 3: Measures to support households and businesses in response to high energy prices

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ADEME - France

Dublin, 08/10/2026

Co-funded by the European Union under project ID 101215674. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Outline

Introduction

Absorbing the shock of energy crises

Overview of measures implemented

Differentiation by energy types

Environmental and fair transition issues

Conclusions and recommendations

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Introduction

- Rising tensions on the gas and electricity markets in the summer of 2022 led several EU Member States to introduce public policies to cushion the effects on households' purchasing power. These compensation schemes demonstrated real short-term effectiveness but revealed significant structural limitations.

- Persistent geopolitical tensions continue to generate volatility in energy supply and prices. The Strait of Hormuz crisis of March 2026 offers a recent illustration. Upward movements in fossil-resource prices, particularly gas, can trigger price spikes on electricity markets for economies still dependent on them, notably at peak hours.

Purpose of this presentation: Reviewing the tangible solutions applied by public authorities in response to episodes of tension on energy commodity markets in recent years and analysing which solutions best reconcile consumer protection, the energy transition (compatibility with decarbonisation and electrification objectives), sustainability for public finances and security of supply.

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Absorbing the shock of energy crises

In response to the rise in wholesale energy prices, public authorities have relied on three distinct families of mechanisms.



Acting directly on the price paid

Acting directly on the final price paid by consumers: tariff shields, price caps, flat rebates, tax cuts, floating taxation and reserve mechanisms.



Compensation without modifying prices

Leaving the market price unchanged and offsetting its effect on household and business budgets through a monetary transfer, untargeted or targeted.



Capturing exceptional rents

Capturing the exceptional profits generated by energy producers during periods of high prices to finance support measures or reduce consumers bills.

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Support mechanisms: logic, examples and figures

Faced with the surge in wholesale energy prices from 2021, European governments followed three distinct logics: acting directly on the consumer price, compensating households and businesses without changing it or capturing the exceptional profits it generated for producers. Together, these instruments cost close to €650bn across the EU over 2022-2023 alone (OECD) and most countries combined several of them at once, depending on their market structure and fiscal capacity.

1 Act directly on the price paid

- **Price-increase cap:** caps the tariff rise directly, by decree or ceiling. Examples: **Tariff shields (France),**€23bn in 2023 alone; without them, prices would have risen 50% more. **Energy Price Guarantee (UK, Oct. 2022):** capped the average household bill at £2,500/year, then £3,000 from July 2023, within a wider £52bn package.
- **Flat rebate:** keeps the market price, refunds part of it via a rebate or tax cut. **Fuel rebate (France, 2022):** €7-8bn. **Tankrabatt (Germany, Jun.-Aug. 2022):** cut fuel excise duty by 35c/L (petrol) and 17c/L (diesel), €3.1bn.
- **Floating taxation:** Modifies taxes inversely to price fluctuations, to smooth it over time. **MEPCO (Chile, since 2014):** adjusts the fuel tax so that the pump price never rises more than 2.4% per period with $2bn cumulative cost.

2 Compensate without changing the price

- **Untargeted compensation:** **lump-sum subsidies** for everyone, easy to run but costly. **Energy Bills Support Scheme (UK):** flat £400 credited automatically to every household (raised from an initial £200), cost of £12bn, benefited all households, including the wealthiest.
- **Targeted compensation:** means-tested, cheaper but leaves some households out. **Chèque énergie (France):** €48-277/year, €900m/year budget, but 25% of eligible households don't claim it.

3 Capture exceptional returns

- **Inframarginal rent capture:** on low-cost producers (renewables, nuclear) paid at the high market price. **CfD / VNU (France):** +€6.5bn net contribution to the State budget in 2022.
- **Windfall-profit capture, fossil fuels:** on oil & gas producers' extra profits. **Energy Profits Levy (UK, from May 2022):** surtax on North Sea oil & gas extraction profits, combined rate up to 78%, £9.9bn raised.
- **Windfall-profit capture, renewable electricity:** on producers' surplus revenue above a price cap. **90% contribution (Greece, Oct. 2021-Jun. 2022):** €500m funnelled to the Energy Transition Fund.

Summary

In France, consumer-support schemes partly cushioned the effect of energy-price increases on household purchasing power during the 2022-2023 crisis.

FRANCE

-2.2%

vs -5.2% without support: effective loss of purchasing power, French households, 2022

FRANCE

€35bn

Of which: France's electricity & gas tariff shields alone, over the same two years

EU

€650bn

Total cost of energy support measures across the EU, 2022-2023

In France, the effect was fairly redistributive. For the poorest 20% of households, the shock was 8.6% of living standards without support. With support, it fell to 3.5%. For the richest 20%, it fell from 3.9% to 1.7% (OFCE, Feb. 2023). **At European scale, the OECD tempers this finding.** These schemes cushioned the shock for consumers but targeting was weak. This drove high budgetary costs and a suboptimal, sometimes regressive, redistributive effect, notably for fuel rebates in Germany and France (OECD, Aiming Better, 2023).

Three recurring structural limitations:

- Price-signal attenuation: by decoupling final prices from wholesale prices, tariff shields and price caps partially neutralise the incentive for households and businesses to control consumption.
- A budgetary cost difficult to sustain: the cost of France's tariff shields alone is around €35bn over two years. The Cour des comptes warns of the unsustainable nature of such intervention in the event of repeated or prolonged shocks (2024).
- An ex-post character limiting effectiveness: deployed after the shock occurred, these schemes required an urgent legislative process, with several Member States having to legislate in an emergency without a clear view of medium-term implications.

Acting directly on the price paid

In response to the surge in wholesale energy prices, the regulated tariff increase passed on to consumers was capped by decree — the main lever in 2022, before being replaced by more targeted schemes in 2023-2024.

Electricity tariff shield

2022-2024

- Regulated tariff (TRV) increase capped at 4% in 2022, then 15% for 2023-2024 and phased down in 2024 as wholesale prices returned to normal.
- Eligibility: households and small businesses (<10 employees, turnover <€2m, subscribed power ≤36kVA)
- Cost: €0.8bn (2022), €19.2bn (2023)
- Without the shield, the tariff increase would have reached 50% in 2023 compared to 2021 level.

Gas tariff shield

2021-2023

- Wholesale gas prices rose by more than 700% in summer 2022 vs Jan.
- Regulated tariff (TRVG) was frozen at its October 2021 level starting in late 2021, extended to 2023 and increase then capped at 15% in 2023
- Eligible: households and small businesses on the regulated tariff
- Cost: €3.5bn (2022), €1.3bn (2023)

Summary

Category	Instruments (countries)	Target public	Protection	Targeting	Price signal	Public cost	Transition
Price-increase cap	Electricity & gas tariff shields, incl. excise cut (FR); amortisseur / sur-amortisseur (FR); Energy Price Guarantee, Energy Bill Relief/Discount Scheme (UK); Gaspreisbremse (DE)	All households; micro/small businesses and local authorities (amortisseur); businesses (EBRS, Gaspreisbremse)	++	–	– –	– –	–
Flat rebate	Fuel rebate (FR); Tankrabatt (DE)	All motorists and hauliers	+	–	–	–	–
Floating taxation and reserve mechanisms	Floating taxation on electricity/gas excise duties (FR, 2026); MEPCO (Chile); floating TIPP (FR, 2001-2002, abandoned)	All consumers	+	–	+	=	–
Untargeted compensation	Energy Bills Support Scheme (UK)	All households (flat amount per household)	++	– –	–	–	–
Targeted compensation	Chèque énergie (FR); FTE (GR)	Low-income households, means-tested	++	++	+	–	+
Inframarginal rent capture	CRIM (FR); CfD renewables (FR); VNU on historic nuclear (FR); rent capture (GR)	Inframarginal electricity producers (renewables, nuclear)	=	+	+	+	–
Windfall-profit capture	Energy Profits Levy (UK); 90% contribution (GR)	Hydrocarbon producers (UK); energy companies (GR)	=	+	++	+	+

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Differentiation by energy type

The limitations set out above do not weigh uniformly on all instruments: their relevance depends directly on the market structure specific to each energy, the share of taxation in the final price, the degree of import dependency and the location of the production.



Fuels

- Tax share of the consumer price: 48-55% in France depending on the fuel; 52.1% for petrol and 44.6% for diesel on average across the EU
- EU import-dependency rate for petroleum products: 94.9% in 2023
- This high tax share makes taxation an easily actionable lever: floating taxation and other fiscal mechanisms might find their most favourable ground on fuels.



Natural gas

- France sources over 99% of its gas from abroad, via European wholesale markets indexed on the TTF.
- The tax component (TICGN) represents only 8% of the final tariff for a typical household
- Public authorities have limited leverage over price-formation and any fiscal modulation therefore has a necessarily limited effect on gas.



Electricity

- Unlike gas and fuels, electricity production in France is predominantly domestic.
- This structure opens two combinable levers: modulation of the excise (taxation) and capture of producers' inframarginal rents (CRIM, CfD, VNU)
- The rent-capture option is considerably more complex to implement for energies that are almost entirely imported.

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Energetic and fair transition

Beyond its budgetary cost, the choice of support instrument is not neutral for the energy transition: it acts on behaviour through two distinct channels

Effect on sufficiency

An artificially low price reduces the incentive to reduce consumption. ACER stresses that residential energy demand reacted only weakly to the 2022 crisis. The OECD confirms this finding and explicitly recommends that support measures include a mechanism preserving the incentive to reduce consumption.

Effect on investment and reallocation

Beyond the immediate price signal, visibility on relative energy prices influences households' and businesses' technology choices.

These two effects converge on a single cross-cutting design principle: a support scheme should not make fossil energies cheaper than their decarbonised alternatives.

This requirement must nonetheless be combined with fair transition scheme. The OECD stresses the need to target support at the most vulnerable segments, calibrated to the scale of the shock and temporary. The 2022-2024 measures were generally insufficiently targeted by income, with redistributive effects sometimes running counter to the intended objective, notably the fuel rebate, which was regressive in France and in Germany (Tankrabatt), prompting DIW Berlin to call for targeting the most vulnerable households.

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Conclusions and recommendations

1	**Do not seek to fully neutralise price increases**	Prices remain a signal for resource allocation and for the transition.
2	**Protect vulnerable consumers as a priority**	Support must be targeted at the households and businesses unable to absorb the shock.
3	**Favour compensation over price support**	Where possible, transfer income rather than reduce the marginal price of energy.
4	**Pre-finance and anticipate crises**	Put in place automatic, predictable mechanisms, funded as far as possible by exceptional revenue linked to energy rents and profits.
5	**Use support policy to accelerate the exit from energy vulnerability**	Part of public spending should enable households and businesses to reduce their energy consumption and change energy vectors. Electrification reduces dependence on fossil fuels, on non-sovereign supply and on volatile prices.

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Thank you!

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Support mechanisms: logic, examples and figures

This section reviews the levers used to intervene directly on the final price, ranked from direct tariff caps to fiscal modulation, according to their degree of targeting, budgetary sustainability and effect on the price signal.

Mechanism	Principle	Example
Price-increase cap	Set a ceiling on the price paid by consumers and/or on market prices.	Energy Price Guarantee (UK, 2022-23); electricity & gas tariff shields (France, 2022-24); gas price cap, Iberian Peninsula (2022-23).
Flat rebate	Keep the market price and grant the consumer a tariff rebate (possibly via an exceptional tax reduction).	Fuel rebate (France, 2022); electricity excise cut (France, 2022); Tankrabatt (Germany, 2022); energy tax cut (Germany, 2026); VAT cut on electricity & fossil energy (Spain, 2026); diesel excise cut (IT, HU, HR, SI, SK, PL, CZ, 2026).
Floating taxation and reserve mechanism	Define a tax-indexation rule inversely proportional to the price.	Attempted floating TIPP (France, 2001); MEPCO (Chile, since 2014).

Floating taxation and reserve mechanisms

Floating taxation modulates a tax component according to a pre-defined rule: when market prices rise, the tax falls partially to limit the increase in the price paid, and conversely. The aim is to smooth variations for the consumer while preserving a price signal and eventually to avoid resorting to temporary costly budgetary measures.

France — Floating TIPP (2001-2002)

Abandoned

- Fuel tax modulated when Brent moved more than 10% from the level that triggered the previous revision, with a floor of $25.44/barrel (Jan. 2000 level).
- Rapidly abandoned in 2002, for lack of a corridor and a compensation rule for periods of low prices.

Chile — MEPCO (since 2014)

In Force

- Modulates the variable component of the specific fuel tax so that the pump-price increase does not exceed 2.4% per period.
- Reference price recalculated every 3-4 weeks from the import-parity price; cost of $2bn since 2014, confirmed by Chile's Finance Ministry in 2026.

Capturing exceptional rents

Unlike the previous mechanisms, which weigh on the State budget or moderate the price paid by the consumer, this third family of responses consists in capturing the exceptional profits realised by energy producers during periods of high prices, to finance support measures or reduce household bills.

France — CfD / VNU

Inframarginal rent capture on renewables (complément de rémunération) and on historic nuclear (VNU, in force since January 2026).

+€6.5bn

net contribution of renewables to the State budget, 2022-2023.

Greece — 90% windfall contribution

Revenue cap by technology: surplus revenue captured and redirected to the Energy Transition Fund.

€500m

collected for the Energy Transition Fund, 2021-2022.

United Kingdom — Energy Profits Levy

25-point surtax added to existing taxes on North Sea oil & gas producers, taking the combined rate to 65%, then 75% (2023) and 78% (2024).

£9.9bn

raised in 2022-23, against an initial forecast of £5bn

Rent capture requires domestic production sufficient to constitute a tax base — a condition met by French electricity or by British North Sea hydrocarbons, but not by fuels in France or in most European countries, which are structurally import-dependent. In light of previously high oil prices, several European Member States are calling for a tax on oil companies' profits, although most of this production takes place outside their domestic markets.

Compensation without modifying the prices

This mechanism of responses leaves the market price unchanged and compensates its effect on household and business budgets through a monetary transfer. This approach preserves the price signal in theory but raises in practice the question of targeting and of calibrating the aid to the scale of the shock and its cost to the State budget.

United Kingdom — Energy Bills Support Scheme UNTARGETED

A flat £400 credited automatically to every UK household with a domestic electricity contract, October 2022-March 2023, (House of Commons Library, 2022).

£12bn
final cost, after doubling from £200 to £400 in May 2022

100%
of households covered, including the wealthiest

France — Chèque énergie TARGETED

Means-tested on the household's reference tax income per consumption unit, pays €48-277/year toward energy bills. A durable, targeted compensation scheme, independent of market-price variations.

€900m/yr
budget (2024), unchanged since 2019

25%
of energy-poor households do not receive it (Cour des comptes, 2022)

Swedish Energy Agency

How the expected introduction of ETS2 and the current high energy prices are being addressed

The Swedish Case

Presentation at the Odyssee-Mure Regional Meeting 7-8 October 2026 – Dublin, Ireland

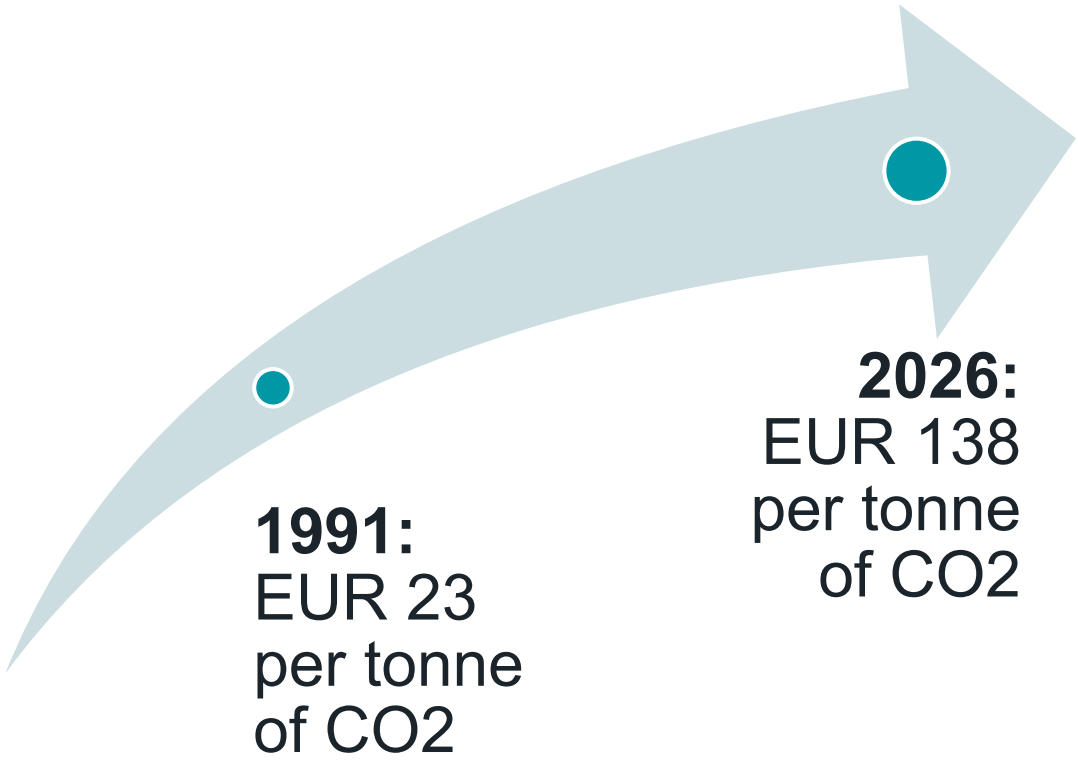
John Rasulov, Cristofer Remar

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Starting point: why the Swedish case is (somewhat) different

- **Sweden has been an ”early adopter” of CO2 taxation:** Carbon in the ETS2 sectors has been priced nationally since 1991.

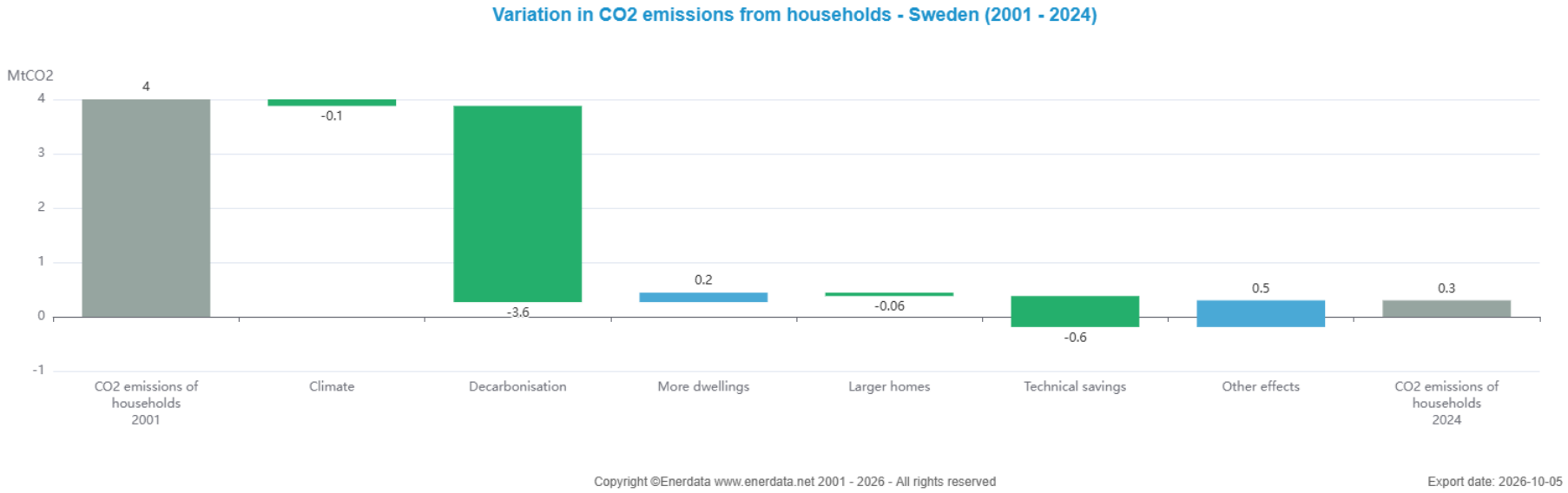
  Introduction of ETS2 more a question of how to integrate an EU-wide price with a pre-existing national one without double regulation.



Swedish Energy Agency

Starting point: why the Swedish case is (somewhat) different

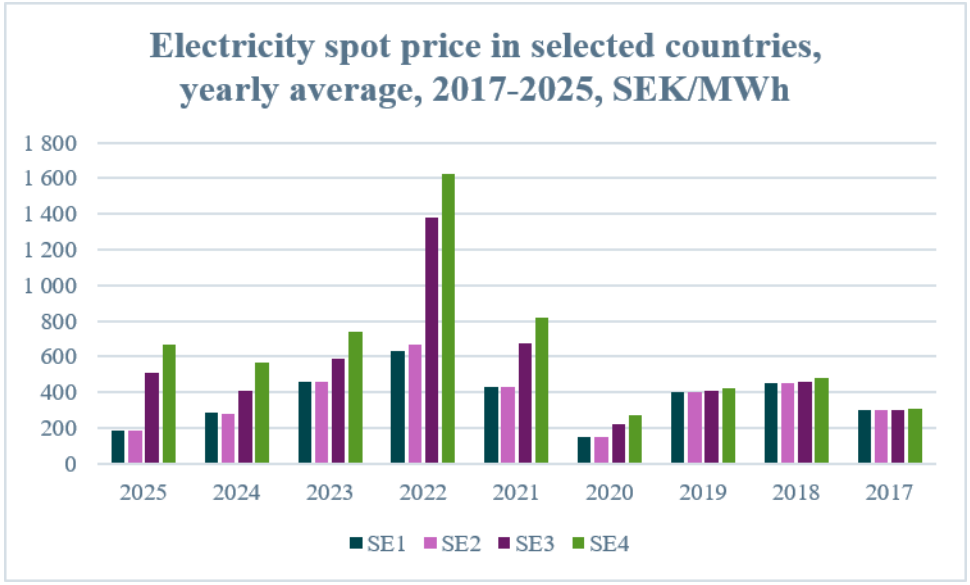
- **The buildings sector is largely decarbonized:** Sweden's ETS2 exposure is therefore concentrated i the road transport – and, socially, in rural household dependent on cars



Swedish Energy Agency

Starting point: why the Swedish case is (somewhat) different

- **‘’High energy prices” means something different in Sweden:** not primarily driven by gas dependence but large and volatile differences between bidding zones (SE1-SE4), price spikes, and growing grid constraints.



Swedish Energy Agency

Addressing ETS2

- **Broad national implementation:** ETS2 starts in 2028. Sweden's broader scope includes machinery, rail and fishing & recreational boats (maritime sector)
- **Interaction with the national CO2 tax:** government inquiry proposes merging CO2 and energy taxes in 2028. This is a proposal and is not yet decided
- **The First Social Climate Plan in the EU:** Sweden was the first to approve its plan, allocated EUR 532.8 million over 2026-2032 targeting around 115,500 households
- Eligable rural households can receive electric car subsidy, SEK 1.300/month (EUR 116), plus SEK 18,000 (EUR 1600) for the lowest incomes

Swedish Energy Agency

Addressing high energy prices

- **Since the energy crisis of 2021-2023:** focus on reducing consumers' exposure to future price volatility rather than using permanent price controls. Sweden has combined short-term affordability measures with longer-term structural measures.
- **“Temporary” measures**, although there are indications that they will be employed in future extreme scenarios.
  - Uncertainty regarding the development of the biofuel blending mandate, weakening investment incentives in parts of the biofuel value chain and resulting in higher CO2 emissions.
  - The current administration emphasize electrification as the primary long-term pathway for decarbonizing most road transport.
- **Structural measures** include energy efficiency grants for homeowners, investments in expanded electricity supply, grids, and low-carbon generation and other energy/power efficiency measures including demand side response and flexibility markets.

Swedish Energy Agency

Overall assessment

From a climate and energy-policy perspective, Sweden's response contains a genuine tension:

- preparing for ETS2 through electrification and efficiency, while simultaneously lowering fuel prices through tax cuts and a reduced blending mandate for affordability reasons.

Sweden's response pulls in two directions at once

Preparing for ETS2 – structural

- EV support for rural households via the Social Climate plan
- Energy and peak-power efficiency measures for home owners
- Grids, flexibility and new fossil-free electricity supply

Easing prices now – affordability

- Electricity price support in 2022-23, largely financed by congestion revenues
- Biofuel blending mandate cut to 6% in 2024 (now 10%)
- 2026: temporary fuel-tax cuts after the fuel-price spike: energy and co2 tax on petron and diesel



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Statistics Poland

ETS2 and high energy prices: scope, timing and the Polish context

Philipp Plutecki
Statistical Office in Rzeszów

Emissions Trading System 2 in one minute

A separate EU cap-and-trade system for fossil-fuel use outside the core EU ETS



Permits & monitoring

Regulated entities hold GHG permits and start monitoring.

Verified reporting

First verified reporting year: 2025 emissions.

Auctions and trading

ETS2 allowances are auctioned from January 2027.

Full operation

ETS2 operates; first compliance concerns 2028 emissions.

31 May 2029 = first surrender deadline for verified 2028 emissions under the revised timing.

What exactly is covered?

1A4a / 1A4b — Buildings

Commercial & institutional buildings; residential buildings.

Fuel combustion for space heating, hot water, cooking and other specified uses.

1A3b — Road transport

Cars, motorcycles, light- and heavy-duty vehicles and buses.

Agricultural vehicles on paved roads are excluded.

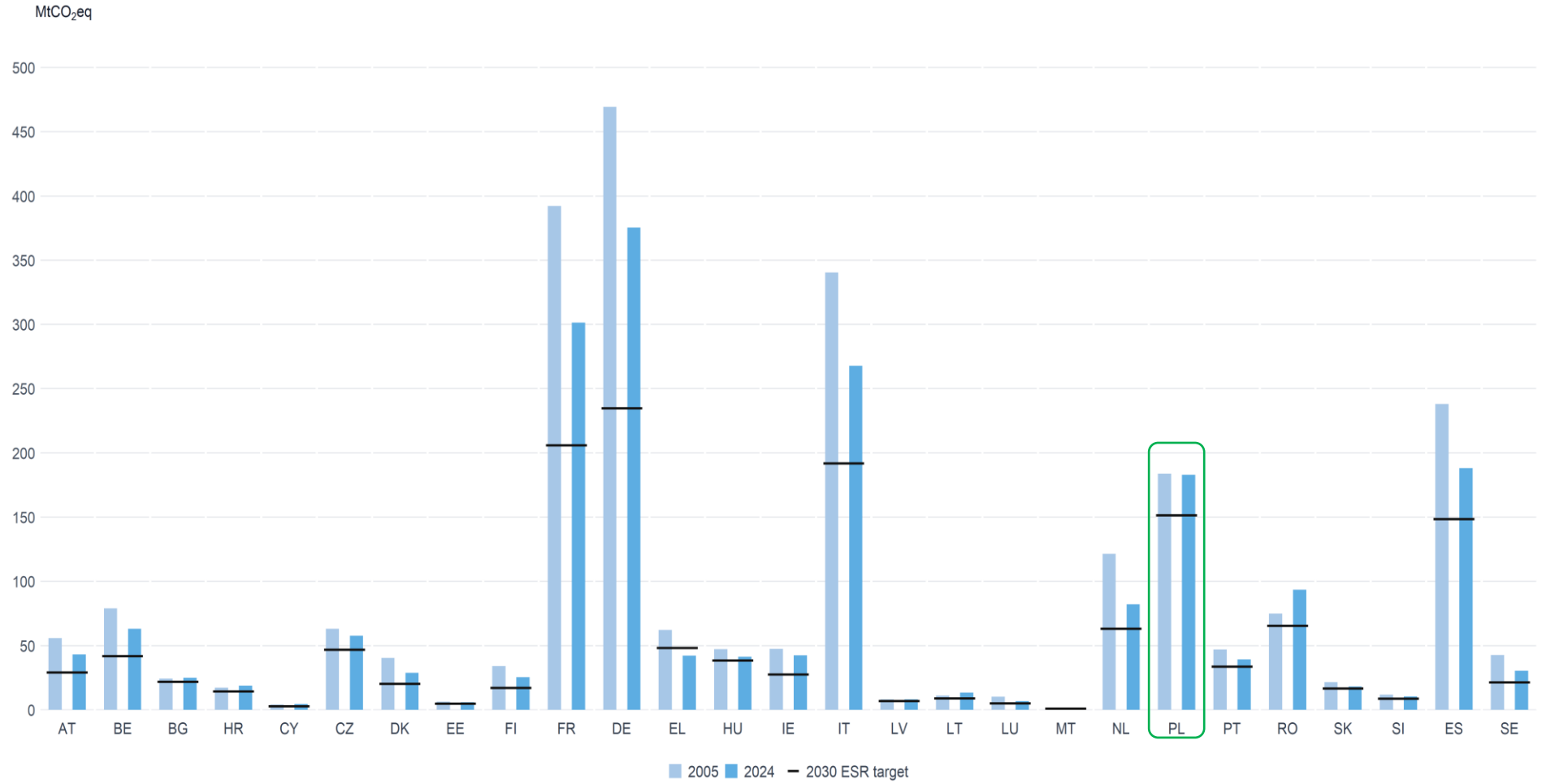
Additional sectors

Fuel combustion in energy industries and manufacturing/construction not already covered by EU ETS1.

Installations already in ETS1 remain in ETS1.

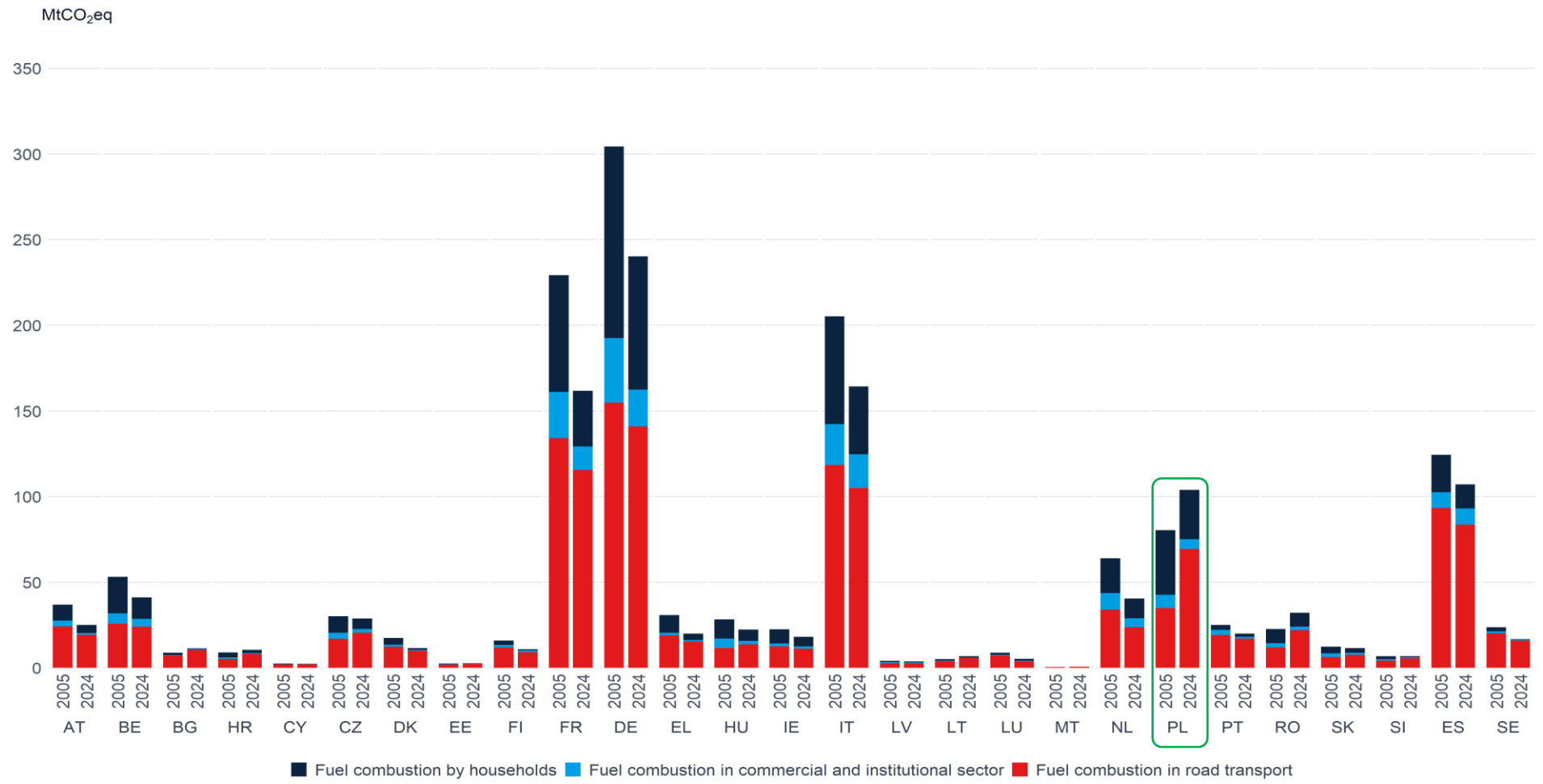
Key boundary: ETS2 covers direct fossil-fuel combustion — not “all emissions linked to buildings or transport”.

GHG emissions in ESR sectors



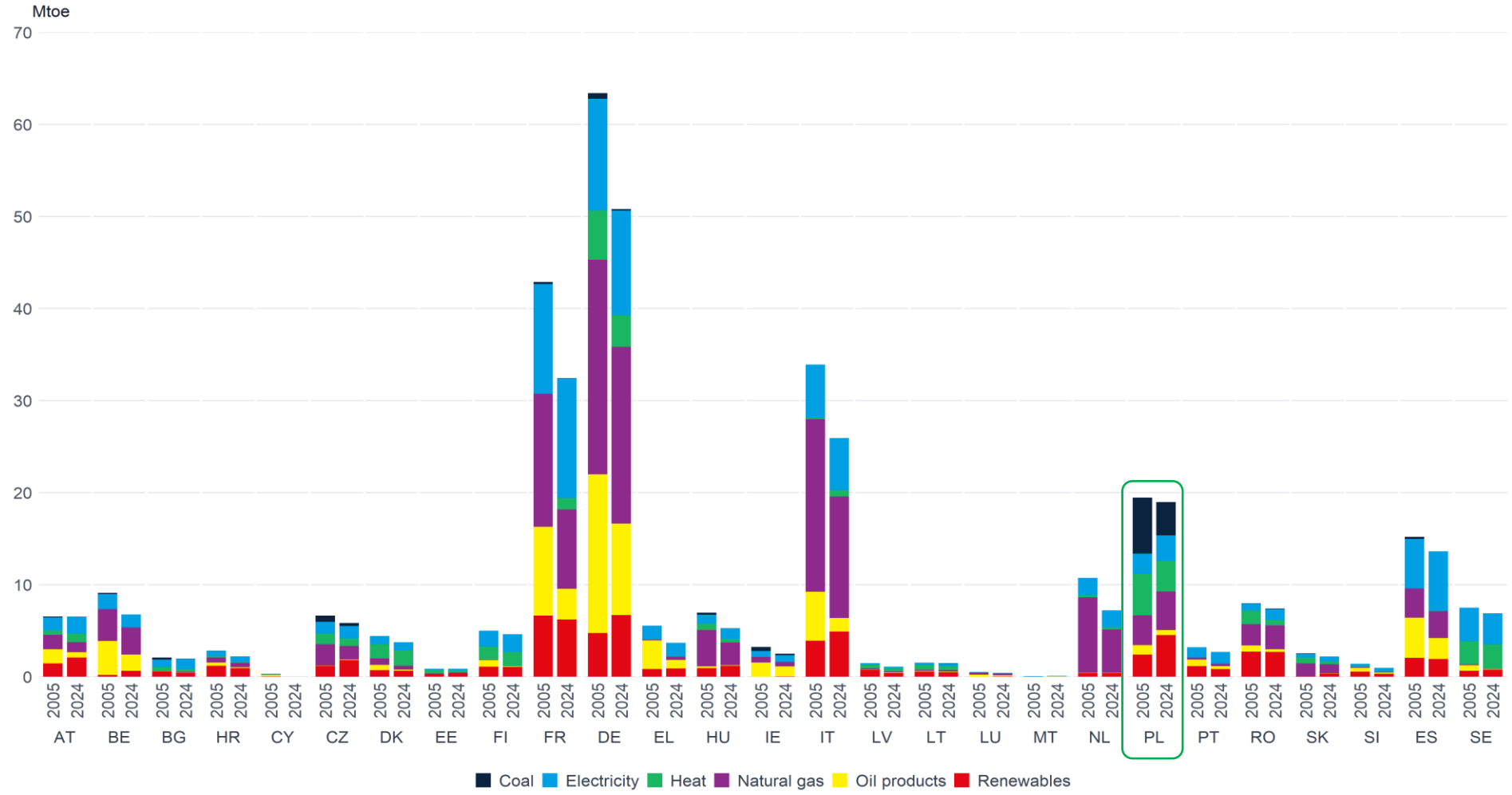
Poland's ESR challenge is concentrated in sectors that will also be affected by the ETS2 transition, particularly road transport and buildings.

ETS2-related fuel combustion in EU Member States



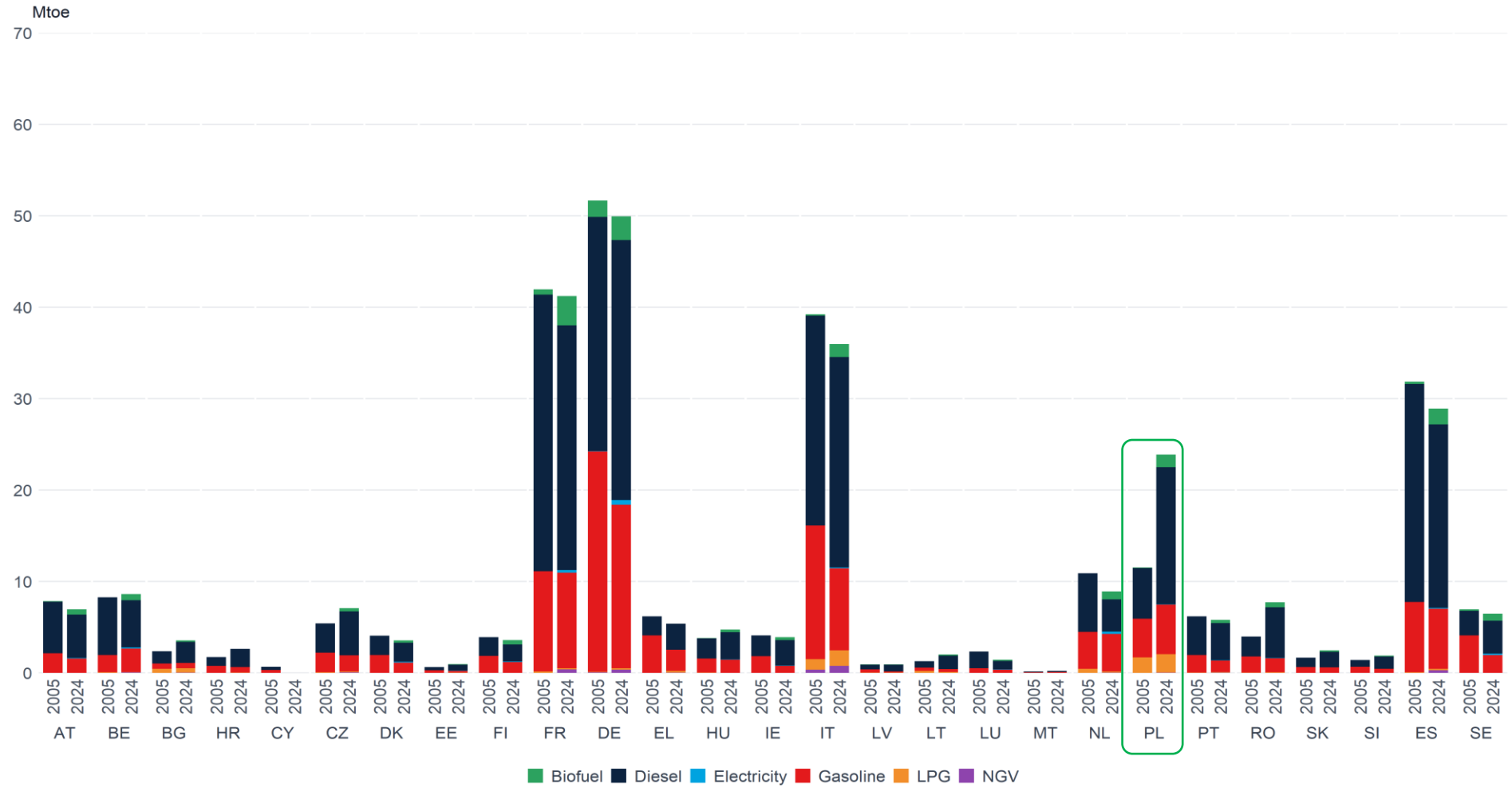
While road transport constitutes the single largest component (~58% of Poland's ETS2 footprint), the residential and commercial building sector (~42%) presents a significant structural challenge due to lingering coal and fossil gas usage in household heating.

Household energy use: the buildings challenge



EU household energy data highlights Poland's high ETS2 vulnerability, driven by heavy space heating demand and a distinct reliance on coal and natural gas relative to EU peers, despite rising heat pump penetration.

Energy consumption in transport



Transport energy use in the EU is dominated by diesel and gasoline. Poland's consumption roughly doubled between 2005 and 2024, to about 24 Mtoe.

Clean Air: Tangible Decarbonisation & Energy Savings (2019–2025)

Indicator / Metric	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Number of buildings with improved energy efficiency	pcs	11,569	38,202	67,428	104,89	124,342	106,575	103,882	**556,828**
Number of inefficient heat sources replaced	pcs	10,708	33,704	62,432	96,673	108,001	81,667	73,739	**466,924**
Final energy consumption reduction	MWh/year	269,491	597,846	1,141,861	1,925,526	2,090,407	1,573,190	1,876,811	**9,475,132**
PM10 dust emission reduction	Mg/year	240	834	1,503	2,335	3,482	2,921	3,589	**14,904**
Benzo(a)pyrene emission reduction	Mg/year	0	1	2	3	4	4	6	**20**
CO_2 emission reduction	Mg/year	87,420	303,472	518,539	801,661	868,765	702,465	1,029,345	**4,311,667**

- **Direct ETS2 compliance reduction**: A permanent reduction of 4.31 MtCO_2/year lowers Poland's baseline ETS2 exposure and compliance costs in the residential building sector.
- **Price shock protection**: Saving 9.48 TWh/year in final energy consumption permanently shields over 550,000 households from carbon price pass-through on heating bills.
- **Energy poverty mitigation**: Thermal retrofits of 556.8k single-family homes structurally lower heat demand, buffering vulnerable households against regressive ETS2 impacts.
- **Fossil fuel displacement**: Replacing 466.9k inefficient boilers directly cuts coal and natural gas consumption covered under the ETS2 framework.

„My electric vehicle" Implementation

Beneficiary / Channel	Allocated Budget	Disbursed Funds	Vehicles Supported	Share of Disbursed Funds
Leasing Path (Bank Channel)	PLN 660M	PLN 635.4M	15,921 EVs	72.9%
Businesses & Entities	PLN 200M	PLN 154.5M	4,592 EVs	17.7%
Private Individuals *(incl. Large Families)*	PLN 100M	PLN 120.2M	5,177 EVs	13.8%
TOTAL	**PLN 960M**	**PLN 871.9M**	**24,276 EVs**	**90.8% absorbed**

- **High Budget Absorption**: 90.8% of the total PLN 960M (~€215M) allocation disbursed, directly supporting 24,276 zero-emission vehicles.
- **Leasing as Primary Driver**: The commercial leasing channel absorbed 72.9% of total funds, proving to be the most efficient mechanism for rapid corporate fleet transformation.
- **Direct Transport Decarbonisation**: Shifts road mobility away from gasoline/diesel, directly reducing fossil fuel demand covered under the ETS2 framework.

"My Heat" Program Implementation & Technology Summary (2022–2025)

Category	Parameter / Sub-group	Volume [pcs]	Share [%]	Key Takeaway / ETS2 Impact
Annual Dynamics	2022	5,732	15.6%	Program launch following initial energy price shock
(Applications)	2023	14,431	39.4%	Peak application volume driven by crisis self-sufficiency
	2024	7,620	20.8%	Post-crisis market stabilization
	2025	8,875	24.2%	Sustained steady demand in new single-family builds
	Subtotal Applications	**36,658**	**100.0%**	**36.6k+ new homes prevented from fossil fuel lock-in**
Technology Breakdown	Ground-source *(Ground/Water)*	30,183	84.5%	Dominant technology; highest SPF efficiency & lowest winter peak grid load
(Heat Pump Types)	Air-to-water *(Air/Water)*	5,107	14.3%	Secondary choice; lower installation complexity
	Water-to-water *(Water/Water)*	376	1.1%	Specialized high-efficiency ground/surface water systems
	Air-to-air *(Air/Air)*	45	0.1%	Supplementary residential installations
	Subtotal Tech Records	**35,711**	**100.0%**	**84.5% ground-source share secures high seasonal performance**

The **My Heat programme** structurally prevents fossil-fuel lock-in in new residential builds, deploying over 36.6k zero-emission heat pumps ahead of the ETS2 rollout. The overwhelming prevalence of ground-source systems (84.5%) secures high seasonal efficiency and grid resilience, permanently shielding new homeowners from future carbon allowance price shocks.

High-Impact Complementary Measures for ETS2 Mitigation

Sector	Program Title	Scope & Key Objective	Impact on ETS2
Households	"My Electricity" Programme	Subsidies for rooftop PV, energy storage, heat pumps, and home energy management systems	Accelerates residential heating electrification and self-consumption, directly replacing natural gas and coal
Households	Thermo-Modernization Tax Relief	Income tax (PIT) deductions for thermal insulation, heat pump, and PV investments	Provides a continuous fiscal driver for private retrofits, permanently lowering overall space heating demand
Households	Warm Housing	Support for heat source replacement and thermal retrofits in multi-family residential units	Extends building decarbonisation to urban multi-family housing, cutting natural gas and district heat fuel consumption
Transport	Green Public Transport	Funding for municipalities to purchase electric and hydrogen-powered urban buses	Promotes modal shift to zero-emission transit while directly removing municipal diesel fuel consumption
Transport	Support for Zero-Emission Commercial Vehicles (N2 & N3)	Grants and subsidies for purchasing heavy-duty electric and hydrogen freight vehicles	Targets commercial logistics emissions, decarbonising heavy road freight and cutting diesel exposure under ETS2

Targeted High-Leverage Interventions: These strategic programs directly complement flagship initiatives by extending decarbonisation to multi-family housing and commercial road freight—two sectors with substantial fuel consumption exposed to ETS2 price signals.

Social Climate Fund 2026-2032

Measures

Buildings

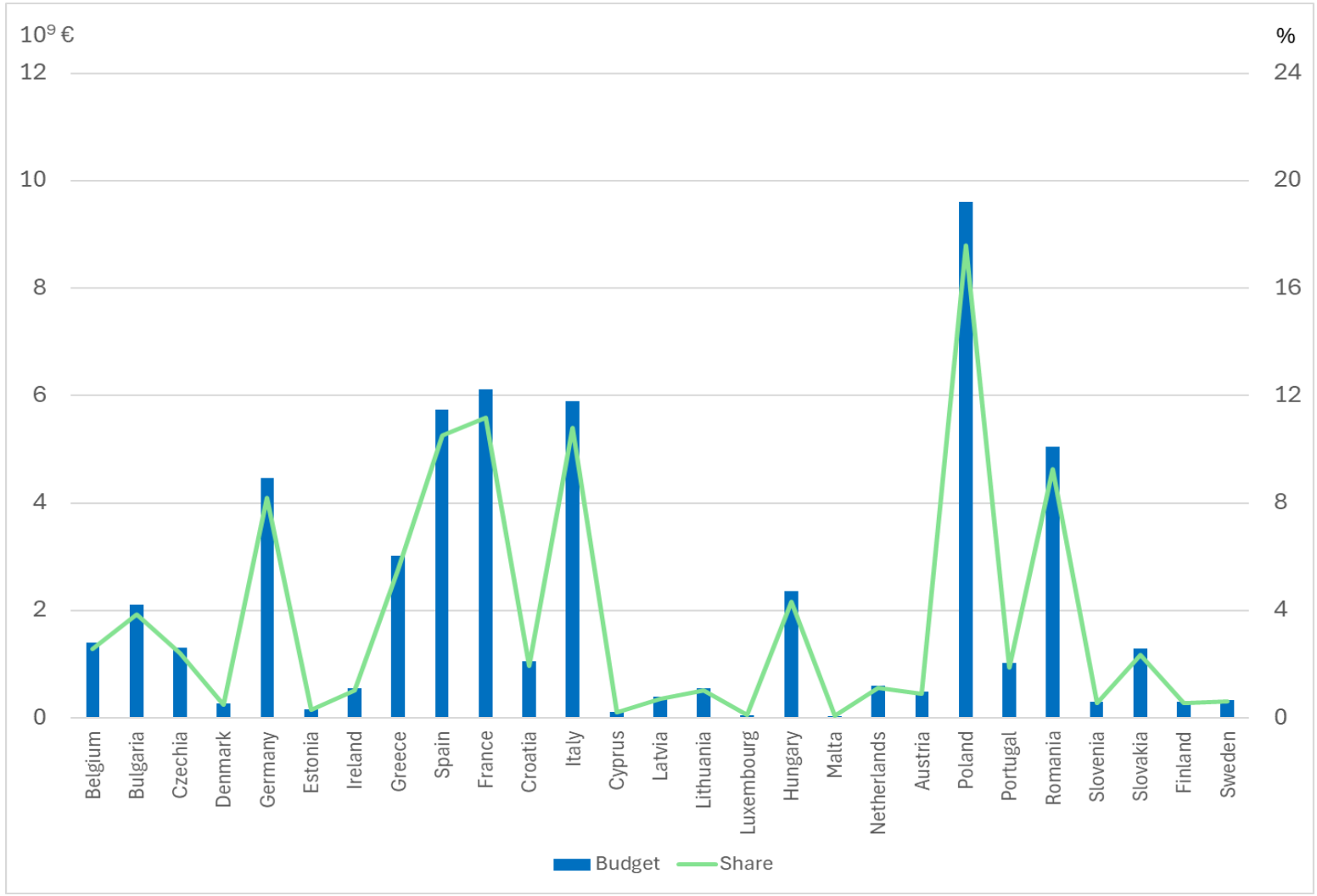
Energy efficiency, renovation and clean heating/cooling.

Mobility

Low- and zero-emission transport, public and shared mobility.

Social protection

Targeted income support and assistance for vulnerable households, micro-enterprises and transport users.



Statistics Poland

Thank you for your attention!

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