

Title of the policy/strategy	Energy Law
Authority issuing the policy/strategy	Marshal of the Sejm
Date when the policy/strategy came into force	10.04.1997; last changed in 2018
Range	National
The main aim of the policy/strategy	The main goal of the Act is to create conditions for sustainable development of the country, ensuring energy security, economical and rational use of fuels and energy, taking into account environment protection requirements and balancing interests of energy companies and recipients of fuels and energy.
Determination of directions of policy/strategy realization	The main directions are: energy security, equal treatment of all energy recipients, monitoring of energy market by The Energy Regulatory Office, licensing of specific activities in the field of energy generation and distribution, support of co-generation systems.
Correlation with other policies/strategies on a local/national level	The energy policy of Poland
Correlation with other policies/strategies on an international level	Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 Directive 2009/28/EC Directive 2009/31/EC Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 Regulation (EU) No 256/2014 Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004
Analysis of financial frameworks of policy/strategy implementation (if defined in the document)	Not defined
Authorities/institutions responsible for policy/strategy implementation	Government
Detailed assumptions of the policy/strategy in relation to waste heat utilization	<p>According to the Energy Law, a facility that is not connected to the heating network or equipped with an individual heat source and which expected thermal power of installations for heating is not less than 50 kW, and which is located in the area where there are technical conditions for the supply of heat from an energy-efficient heating or cooling system, ensures energy-efficient use of local fuels and energy resources by: 1) equipping the building with an individual installation of a renewable heat source, heat source from cogeneration, or waste heat source from industrial installations or; 2) connecting the facility to the heating network, unless the heat distribution company refuses to connect the facility to the network or unless any other individual heat source that can be used to supply heat to this facility is more energy efficient than the ones mentioned in point 1).</p> <p>A heating or cooling system based on waste heat is defined as energy efficient if it uses at least 50% of waste heat.</p> <p>Another issue regulated by the Energy Law is a responsibility of Polish municipalities which shall develop assumptions for the plan of supplying heat, electricity and gas fuels to their areas. These documents should specify possibilities of utilizing waste heat from industrial installations along with other local energy sources.</p>
References/links	http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU19970540348