

**February 23-24, 2026**

**Inaugural debate - Year 2026: Current state energy policy - time for investment and development**

- The impact of EU climate policy on the country's energy policy. The effects of the NIS2 Directive, EUETS2, the REPowerEU plan, FITfor55 and the NECP for the Polish mining industry and thus the energy sector.
- Legislative needs resulting from the ongoing transformation of the energy market.
- The effects of the NIS2 Directive, EUETS2, the REPowerEU plan, FITfor55 and the NECP for the Polish mining industry and thus the energy sector.
- Cybersecurity - building the resilience of energy systems to digital threats and acts of sabotage.
- Using KPO funds for projects related to energy transformation.
- Maximum prices for energy and fuels – a transitional tool or a permanent element of the energy market in the transformation period?
- New directions of energy cooperation following the war in Eastern Europe (changes in existing energy connections, new alliances within the European Union and with the participation of third countries: the Middle East, the USA).
- The place of nuclear energy in the new energy policy: the level of advancement of the Polish nuclear program.
- Summary of 25 years of the transformation process of the Polish electricity sector.
- Financing the energy transition in relation to the new EU budget for 2028–2034.

**PANEL 1: Energy Transition - Updated Goals**

- National Energy Policy - the impact of the international situation and acts of sabotage on the pace and direction of transformational change.
- What's next for coal-fired power? The effects of the NIS2 Directive, the REPowerEU plan, FITfor55, and the NECP on the Polish mining industry.
- Cybersecurity - Building the resilience of energy systems to digital threats and acts of sabotage.
- The impact of the exchange obligation on energy prices.
- Regulatory intervention in consumer prices - market implications (short- and long-term).
- Investments in grid expansion and modernization, operation of the power system with an increasing share of renewable energy.
- Social impacts of the energy transition, including the implementation of the EPBD - costs to be borne by consumers.
- The end of capacity contracts - the effects of withdrawing approximately 8 GW of coal-fired capacity from the market.
- Renewable energy - the scale of projects planned for 2026, investment and market conditions. • Offshore and onshore – project status, key investors, and the wind energy supply chain.
- Nuclear energy – a new chapter, advancement of large-scale projects and SMR technology.
- Financing the energy transition – scale and challenges.

**PANEL 2: Gas as a Primary Transition Fuel**

- A new perspective for coal-fired energy (revision of the coal phaseout plan).
- The gas market in Poland – import directions, strategic alliances, development prospects in the context of replacing coal sources.
- Key investment projects for the Polish fuel and gas market. Priorities in the expansion of the gas transmission and distribution network, FSRU terminals.
- Gas storage infrastructure – prospective scale of needs.

**PANEL 3: Biogas and biomethane – an element of building an effective distributed energy sector**

- Regulatory environment, certification, and guarantees of origin for biomethane in Poland.
- Biogas plant business models – investment scale and technical conditions (agricultural and industrial installations).
- Biomethane as an alternative to zero-emission transport – biogas upgrading installations and services.
- Investment financing and subsidies from national and EU funds for biogas plants.
- Opportunities and opportunities for biomethane in the distribution network – as a key element of the green energy transition.

**PANEL 4: Clean energy - strategic projects and investments**

- A new perspective for renewable energy – the scale of projects for 2025 – the prosumer and professional markets.
- Development prospects for the renewable energy market in the context of EU policy towards China.
- Renewable energy projects as a promising solution for local heating plants and local governments (Green Urban Transformation).
- Are energy prices a key factor determining the development of renewable energy?
- Distribution networks – the necessary scale of investment for renewable energy development.

**PANEL 5: Security and resilience of critical infrastructure in the context of modern threats**

- Cybersecurity of energy infrastructure.
- Artificial intelligence in the service of the energy sector – implementation examples in operational projects (security, customer

service, market analysis, industrial process optimization).

- How to build resilience of critical infrastructure against environmental and subversive threats – conclusions, recommendations, investment priorities.
- Legal regulations and human resources potential in the AI and cyber sectors.
- Financing of Polish research and development projects in the AI and cyber sectors.

### **PANEL 6: Onshore and offshore projects**

- A new perspective for wind energy.
- Challenges for distribution - proposed systemic and legislative solutions.
- Key investment projects for the Polish offshore and onshore markets.
- Storage infrastructure and its impact on the development of the renewable energy market, challenges related to connecting storage facilities to the grid.
- Financing wind investments, the participation of the Polish industry in offshore and onshore projects.

### **PANEL 7: Evolution of the heat and cogeneration market**

- Cogeneration in the European Green Deal: RED II.
- Using geothermal energy as an alternative to burning fossil fuels.
- The role of gas in district and individual heating.
- Utilization of waste heat.
- Is there a place for nuclear technologies in heating?
- The scale of development of prosumer systems and its impact on heating.
- Small heating units managed by local governments - the costs of phasing out coal.
- Heat storage and its importance for increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions in Polish heating.
- Hydrogen in heating installations.

### **PANEL 8: Energy Storage**

- Heat storage and its importance for increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions in Polish heating.
- Large-scale energy storage – grid stabilization and large-scale PV installations.
- Small-scale energy storage for prosumers – challenges, costs, and efficiency.
- Energy storage as an integral element of the energy transition and renewable energy development – energy balance, efficiency, and energy management in spades.
- Updating the legal and regulatory environment for renewable energy development – a component related to energy storage.
- Energy storage as an integral element of the electric vehicle charging system.

### **PANEL 9: Horizon 2050: Development, Investment, Innovation**

- New programs in the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management's portfolio for the sector.
- Fit for 55 – long-term implications for industry.
- Moving away from coal – effects on the sector and industry.
- Energy investments – key development trends, project financing, investment barriers.
- Start-up Program as a source of innovation – how Polish companies have leveraged the market's potential and know-how.
- Electromobility – have Poles embraced EVs? Market dynamics.
- Charging infrastructure development strategy – do current regulations stimulate infrastructure development?
- Hydrogen as a primary fuel, storage, or energy carrier?
- Energy clusters – a new chapter.
- Energy efficiency as an integral element of the transformation.

### **PANEL 10: Nuclear energy – a key element of the energy transformation**

- The Polish Nuclear Power Program – are we closer to project implementation? Regulatory risks.
- Polish companies in the process of building nuclear infrastructure – market expectations.
- Will nuclear power lower energy prices?
- International cooperation with technological and financial partners.
- SMRs – small reactors – great opportunities for cities and energy-intensive industries.

**End of the 26th edition of the POWERPOL Congress**