

**Question for written answer E-003993/2026  
to the Commission**  
Rule 144  
**Stanisław Tyszką (ESN)**

**Subject:** The introduction of ETS for incineration plants and the rise in heating and waste collection costs

The Commission is proposing the gradual inclusion of municipal waste incineration plants in the EU ETS from 2031. Local authorities and industry organisations in Poland are warning of increases in waste collection charges and heating bills. They point out that these increases could reach over 50 %.

For years, local authorities in Poland have invested in modern incinerators equipped with advanced flue gas treatment systems. These facilities process waste that cannot be recycled, reduce the need for landfill and generate heat and electricity. Now the Commission wants to impose additional costs on them. Residents are therefore set to pay more for using solutions designed to protect the environment.

EU policy forcing the introduction of a deposit-refund scheme has led to rising waste collection charges in Poland. The inclusion of incineration plants in the ETS poses the threat of further price rises.

1. By how much, according to the Commission's calculations, will the inclusion of incineration plants in the ETS increase waste collection charges and heating bills in Poland?
2. What specific environmental benefits does the Commission expect from including incineration plants in the ETS, given that the purchase of allowances will not make non-recyclable waste disappear?
3. Has the Commission assessed how many residents will be unable to afford to heat their houses and flats as a result of these price rises, and what impact could the increase in energy poverty have on their health and the number of premature deaths?

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