



European
Commission

Poland and the European Green Deal:

Climate and energy targets in Poland

June 2022
#EUGreenDeal

To fight the climate crisis, the EU's goal is to cut its net greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. For Poland, this means **reducing emissions by 17.7% by 2030** in sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System, compared to 2005. These include emissions from transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.

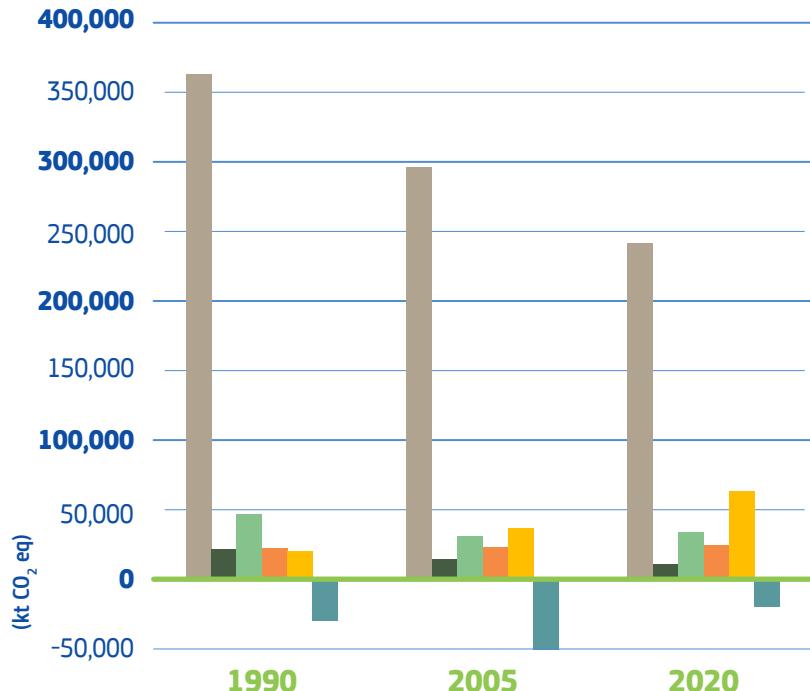
To get there, the European Commission estimates that **at least 25%** of Poland's final energy consumption would need to come from **renewable sources by 2030**.

Equally, with a national energy efficiency target of 23% reduction in primary energy consumption by 2030, there is potential for Poland to contribute more to the proposed EU-wide goals of 39% for primary energy consumption and 36% for final energy consumption.



Greenhouse gas emissions in Poland

We're on the right track. Since 1990, Poland has successfully reduced its emissions in several key sectors.



	1990	2005	2020
Energy	361,645	295,513	242,098
Waste	21,498	16,767	11,314
Agriculture	49,425	31,938	34,315
Industrial Processes	22,548	24,728	25,074
Transport	20,757	36,256	63,238
Land-based removals	-30,233	-50,036	-20,977
Total	445,640	355,166	355,062

Net removals of carbon in soils, forests and bio-based products; depending on the situation in the Member State, there could also be net emissions from the land sector

Source:
<https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2022>

Benefits of climate action



As well as limiting the impact of global warming, climate action brings many other benefits:

More than
69%
of Poles

consider climate change
a serious problem.

- ✓ **It saves lives:** climate action helps improve air quality. Every year 39,300 Poles die prematurely due to air pollution. By delivering the European Green Deal, we can cut that number by 41%, saving some 16,113 lives.
- ✓ **It saves money:** improving energy efficiency, insulating homes and installing renewable energy lowers energy bills.
- ✓ **It protects nature:** restoring natural landscapes to capture carbon is great for biodiversity.
- ✓ **It strengthens energy independence:** more renewable energy means less dependence on oil and gas imports.
- ✓ **It boosts innovation:** the climate transition creates a powerful incentive to develop climate-friendly technologies, boosting growth and creating jobs.

Climate action is worth it, and Poles know it. The majority (62%) believe national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, while over 5 in 10 (52%) have taken action themselves.

73%
of Poles



believe the damage due to
climate change is higher
than the investment needed
for a green transition.

Financing Poland's green transition

Various European funding sources are available to support Poland's green transition.



EU budget sources

Just Transition Fund

3.8 billion
(2021-2027)

Cohesion Policy Funds (ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion)

21.5 billion
(2021-2027)

Social Climate Fund*

12.7 billion
(2025-2032)

* The Social Climate Fund was proposed by the Commission in July 2021 and will accompany the new Emissions Trading System (ETS) for road transport and buildings. The fund will help vulnerable households and micro-enterprises invest in clean heating, electric driving, solar panels, and more.



Revenues from the Emissions Trading System



Revenues from the sales of emission allowances largely stay with the national government. In addition, Poland may transfer some of its national ETS revenues into the Modernisation Fund. The Modernisation Fund started operating in 2021.

Here's how the Modernisation Fund benefited Poland in 2021:

- ✓ Roll-out of heat pumps in single houses.
- ✓ Energy efficient renovation in existing buildings.
- ✓ Development of power grids for future electric car charging stations.
- ✓ Roll-out of smart meter infrastructure and digitisation of heating networks.
- ✓ Use of alternative fuels for energy purposes.
- ✓ Combined power and heat in energy, industry and district heating.

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