Ministry of Climate and Environment
Republic of Poland

POLAND

Fourth working group session of the Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP4) UNFCCC SBI 65, 9-14 Nov 2026

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National circumstances – Poland

Population: 37.5 milion (2024), with around 60% living in urban areas

Economy: real GDP growth of **3,8% in 2025** (preliminary estimate)

Geography: located in Central Europe, with an area of approx. 314,000km^2 and access to the Baltic Sea

European Union: Member State of the EU since 2004, Poland participates in the common fulfilment of GHG emission targets (incl. common EU's NDC)

Poland's contribution to international efforts to mitigate climate change:

- Party to the **UNFCCC** since 1994
- Party to the **Kyoto Protocol** since 2002 (and Doha Amendment to the KP – since 2018)
- Party to the **Paris Agreement** – since 2016



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Climate Policy in Poland – Three Levels of Action



GLOBAL

Sets the direction
and a common framework

UNFCCC / Paris Agreement

- Temperature goals
- NDCs
- Transparency and reporting
- Global Stocktake
- Art. 6
- Finance and adaptation

↓



EUROPEAN

Translates global goals
into binding rules

EU

- European Climate Law
- EU ETS
- ESR
- LULUCF
- CBAM
- Sectoral targets and regulations
- Financing the transition

↓



NATIONAL

Translates rules
into real transformation

POLAND

- Energy
- Industry
- Transport
- Buildings
- Investment
- Infrastructure
- Social policy

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Understanding the EU NDC

INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION
Target and description	**Economy-wide net domestic reduction** of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.
Target type	Economy-wide absolute emission reduction.
Target year	2030 **single-year target**
Base year	1990
Implementation period	2021–2030
Geographical scope	**EU 27** including EU nine outermost regions
Gases	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3

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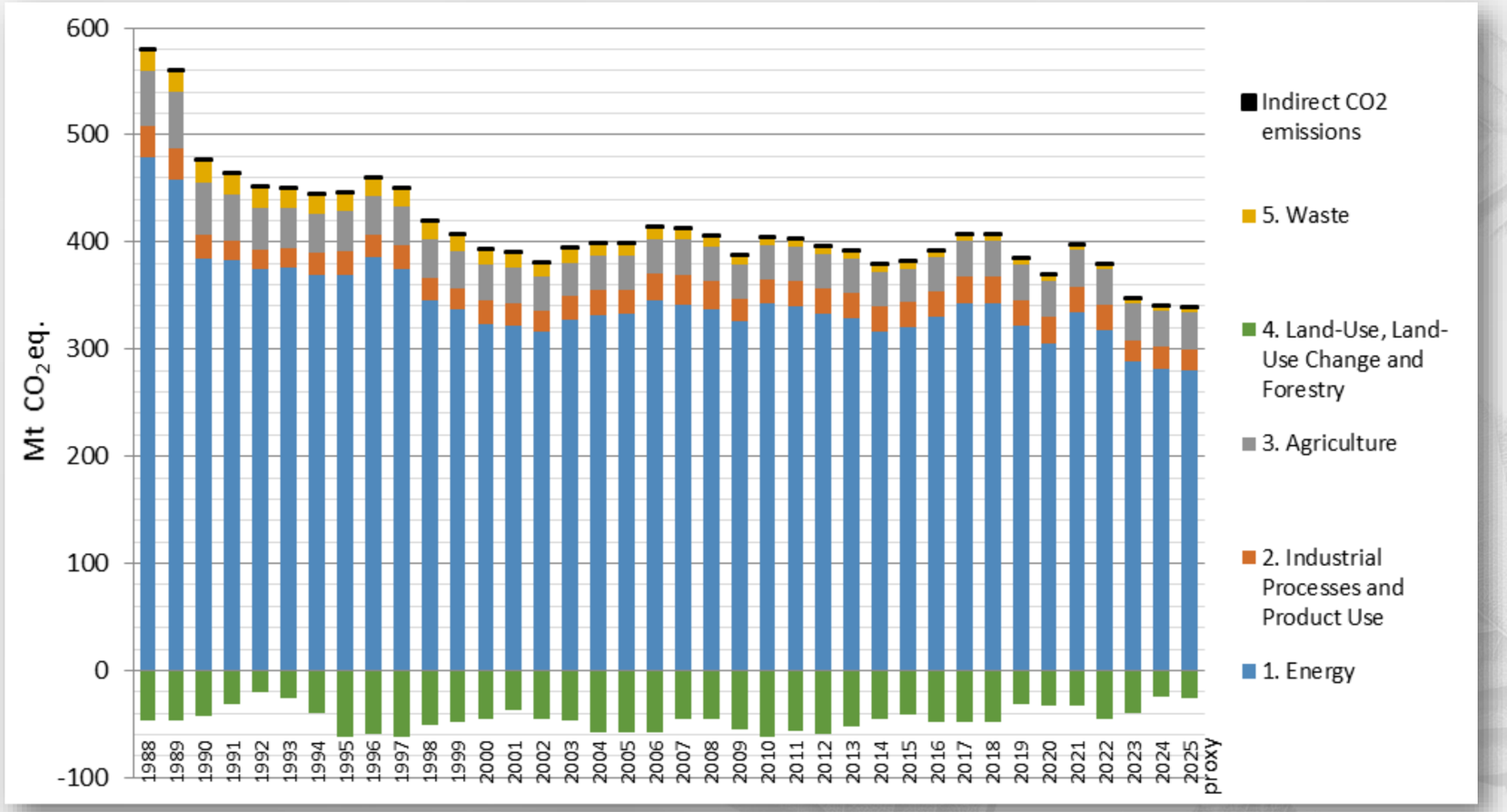
Economy-wide emission reduction targets for 2030

TARGET	EU 2030 TARGET	PL 2030 TARGET
Total GHG emission reduction (reference year 1990)	at least **-55%** EU-wide target under the European Climate Law	**No individual national target**
EU ETS GHG reduction (reference year 2005)	**-62%** EU-wide target under the revised EU ETS Directive	**No individual national target**
Non-ETS GHG reduction (ESR) (reference year 2005)	**-40%** EU-wide target under the Effort Sharing Regulation	**-17.7%** Poland's 2030 target under the ESR (resulting in a 31.7% change in Poland's reduction effort between 2021 and 2030)

For 2021–2030, Poland is also subject to binding annual emission allocations (AEAs) under the Effort Sharing Regulation, setting yearly emission limits on the pathway towards the 2030 target of −17.7%.

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Progress in GHG emission reduction in Poland

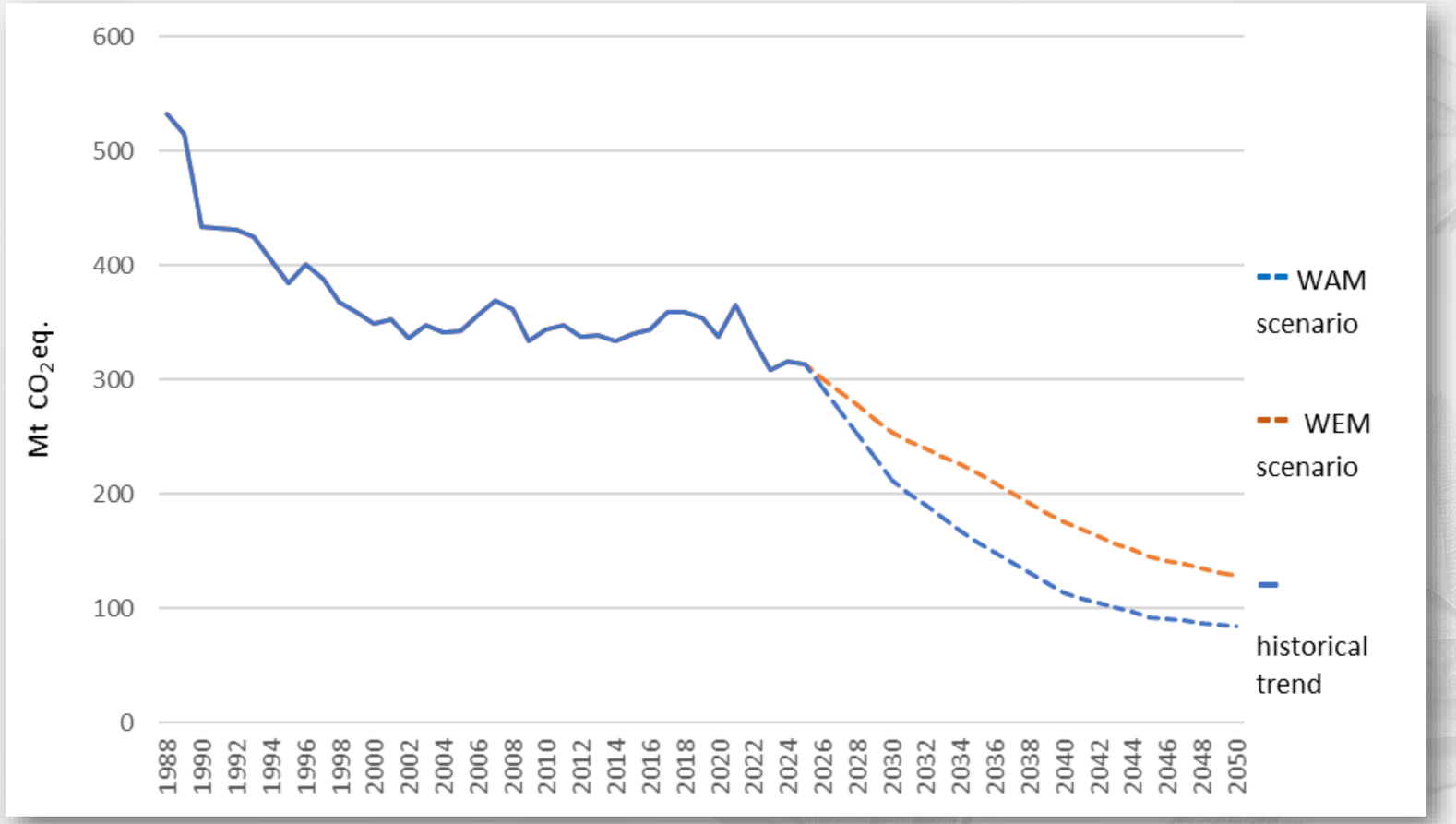


Change in GHG emissions (including emissions and removals from LULUCF):

1988-2025(proxy): **-41%** 1990-2025 (proxy): **-28%**

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Long-term GHG emissions

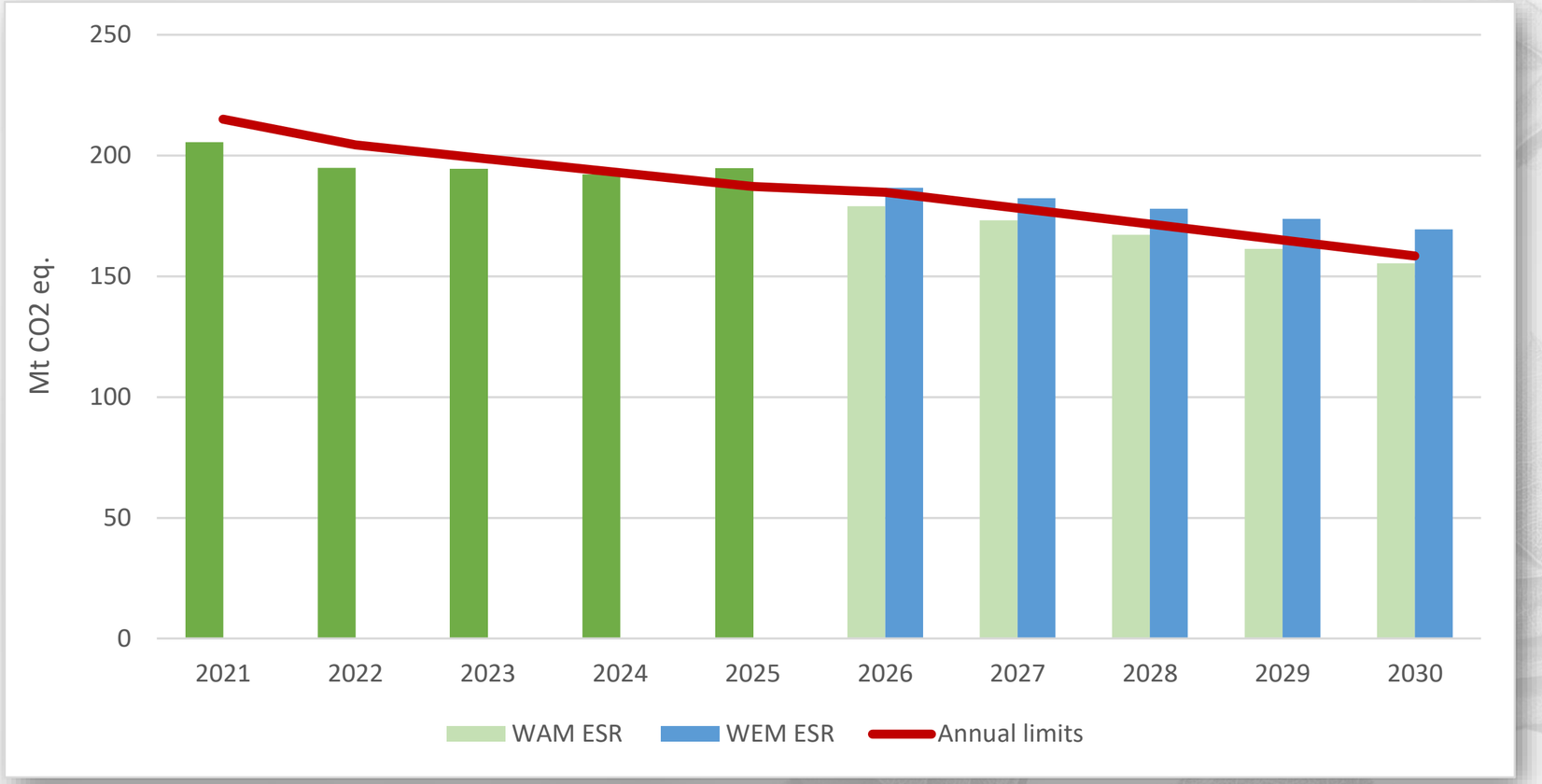


GHG projections 1990-2050 (including emissions and removals from LULUCF):

WEM **-71%** WAM **-81%**

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GHG emissions in Poland covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation(ESR)



GHG emissions in 2021-2025 (proxy) and projections from ESR sectors vs. annual limits up to 2030:

WEM **-12%** WAM **-19%**

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Decoupling of economic growth and GHG emissions in Poland

–27%

GHG emissions reduction 1990–2023

Excluding LULUCF

€258 bilion

EU ETS auction revenues 2013-2025

Cumulative since 2013; European Commission

€34 bilion

Polish Auction revenue 2013-2026 (untill October)

Poland; KOBIZE

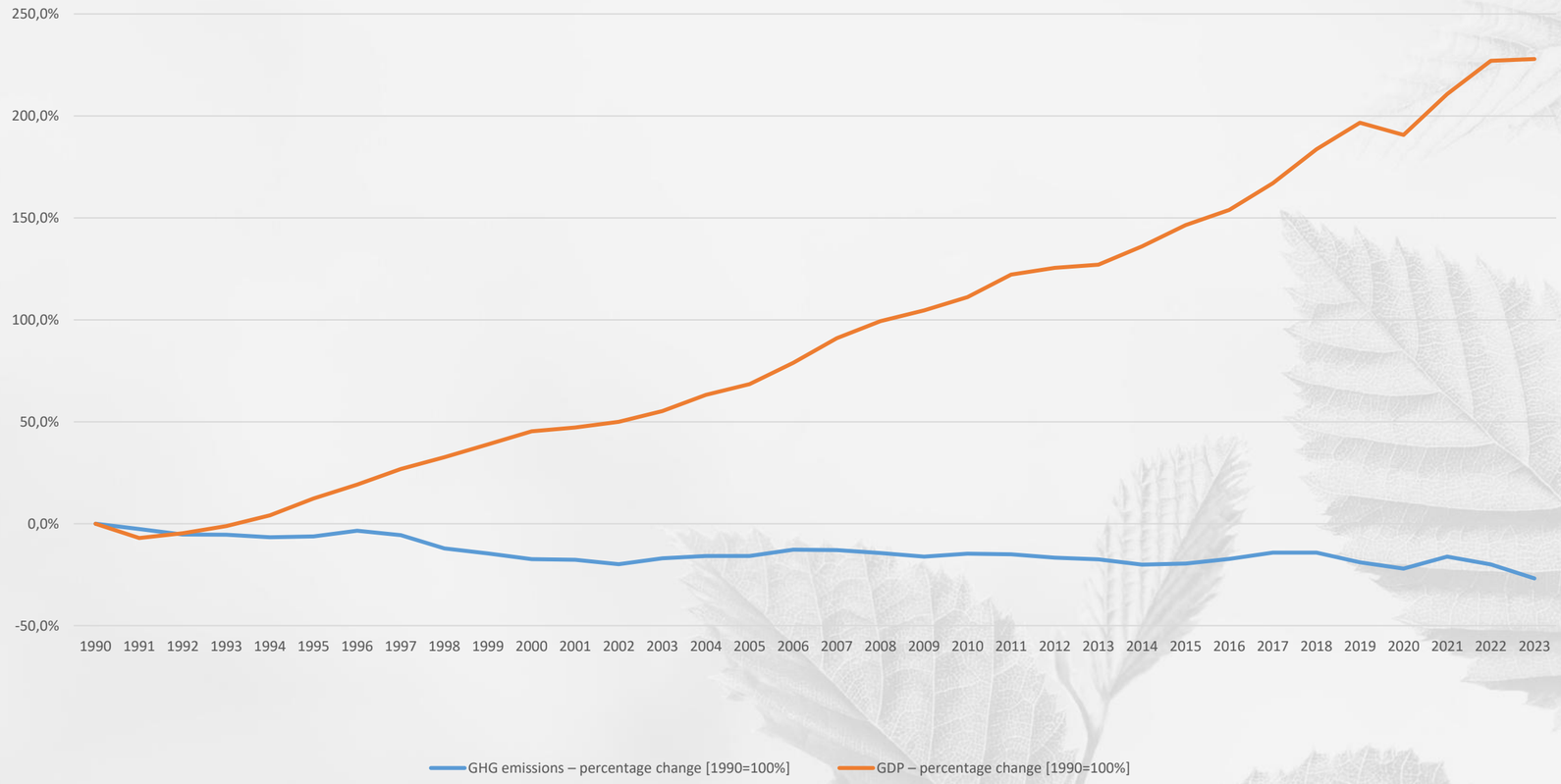
- Emission reductions are substantial over the long term, but the 1990 baseline also reflects post-socialist economic restructuring.
- Auction revenue is a source of climate financing needed for transformation of the economy.
- EU ETS auction revenues support both Member States' budgets and EU-level instruments, including the Modernisation Fund, Innovation Fund, Social Climate Fund and RRF–REPowerEU.

Sources: EEA, Poland GHG emissions (1990–2023); EC Climate Action Progress Report 2024 factsheet; Polish Ministry of Climate and Environment,

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Decoupling

Changes in GHG emissions and Poland's GDP in 1990-2023



Sources: NATIONAL INVENTORY REPORT 2025. INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVAL IN POLAND FOR THE YEARS 1988-2024 (KOBiZE); GDP - World Bank Database (constant prices in 2015 USD).

*GHG emissions excluding LULUCF [million tonnes CO2eq]

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Key climate change policies and measures

CROSS-SECTORAL

- EU ETS
- NECP update (National Energy and Climate Plan) from 2026
- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

ENERGY SUPPLY

- Development of nuclear energy
- Development of wind off-shore
- Auction based support schemes for RES and CHP
- Grants and loans programmes for RES and CHP development

ENERGY USE

- White Certificate Scheme
- TERMO Programme
- Thermal modernisation tax relief
- Grants and loans programmes to support energy efficiency in buildings
- Energy performance assessment systems for buildings and building technical systems

Examples of new PaMs:

- ETS2 (emissions from fuel combustion in buildings, road transport and additional sectors)

Examples of new PaMs:

- Development of the electricity and heat storage market
- Development of the market for domestic technologies and solutions supporting the electrification of district heating and zero-emission technologies

Examples of new PaMs:

- Implementation of new energy performance standards for new and buildings undergoing major renovations and the introduction of requirements for the use of solar energy

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Key climate change policies and measures

TRANSPORT

- Promotion of electromobility by grants/loans programmes and tax reliefs
- Development of collective and clean urban transport including clean transport zones in cities
- Development of road and railway infrastructure

Examples of new PaMs:

- Support for the purchase or leasing of heavy-duty road vehicles

INDUSTRY

- Limitation of the use of F-gases

Examples of new PaMs:

- Measures to support the competitiveness and decarbonisation of various industrial branches incl. cement, chemical, steel, and coking
- Support for the production of renewable (non-biological origin) and low-emission hydrogen

AGRICULTURE & LULUCF

- Rationalisation of the use of fertilisers
- Organic farming
- Development of agricultural biogas plants
- Ecoschemes
- Forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests

Examples of new PaMs:

- Implementation of a certification system for carbon sequestration and emissions reduction from agricultural soils

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Key climate change policies and measures

Role of NFOŚiGW

The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) runs various programmes, supporting many areas linked to climate protection.

Clean Air Priority Programme

- implementation period: 2018-2032
- budget: 103 bln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 15.5 kt CO_2 eq./year
- aims to improve energy efficiency and to reduce the emissions of pollutants from single-family residential buildings

My Electricity Priority Programme

- implementation period: 2019-2028
- budget: 1.85 bln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 3 mln t CO2 eq./year
- aims to increase electricity production at micro PV installations by supporting the development of prosumer energy generation

RES as a heat source for district heating Priority Programme

- implementation period: 2023-2030
- budget: 2 bln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 387 kt CO2 eq./year
- aims to develope of renewable energy sources in district heating

My Wind Farm Priority Programme

- implementation period: 2024-2029
- budget: 150 mln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 35 kt CO2 eq./year
- aims to support development of prosumer energy in the area of micro wind farms (turbines of 1-20 kW for own energy needs)

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Climate change adaptation (PA art. 7) - Local Dimesion

Urban climate change adaptation plan (MPA)

- **Strategic documents developed by local governments to strengthen cities' resilience to the impacts of climate change.**
- **2019–2020:** MPAs developed for major cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants, with support from the Ministry of Climate and Environment under the MPA44 project (Development of climate change adaptation plans in cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants); these plans are now being gradually updated.
- **2022–2023:** MPAs developed in a number of small and medium-sized cities, supported by EU funding.
- **Since 2025:** Urban climate change adaptation plans preparation is mandatory for all cities with ≥20,000 inhabitants.

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Finance, technology transfer and capacity building

$61.7M USD
Total Climate ODA (2021–2024)

€340M EUR
FIWR Fund Budget (2025–2034)

Grants & Blended
Primary Financial Modality

EaP & Africa
Geographic Priority Regions

Policy & Reporting Framework

Voluntary Commitment:
As a non-Annex II Party to the UNFCCC, Poland has no formal obligation under Art. 4 (3–5), but contributes voluntarily as an EU & OECD DAC member.
Methodological Rigor: Bilateral flows are reported using OECD DAC methodology, grant equivalents, and Rio Markers (100% for principal, 40% for significant).
Strategic Review:
Governed by the Multiannual Programme 2021–2030, reviewed to align geographic and sectoral priorities with climate resilience.

Annual ODA & Priority Actions

Climate-Related ODA Flows (2021–2024):

Year	Climate ODA (USD)
2021	$11.17M USD
2022	$22.23M USD
2023	$17.80M USD
2024	$10.52M USD

Key Sectors: Renewable energy access (34 solar projects), agri-tech & biotech in Moldova, disaster response in Kenya/Lebanon.

Expanding Toolkit & Tech Transfer

FIWR Instrument (May 2025): Established at BGK with up to €340M (2025–2034). Unlocks guarantees, technical assistance, and concessional tools for blended finance.

GreenEvo Accelerator:
Ministry of Climate and Environment initiative promoting Polish green tech SMEs (solar, water, circular economy) in international markets.

Impact Synergies:
FIWR guarantees complement GreenEvo by scaling technology deployment in partner countries.

Source: Ministry of Climate and Environment & Ministry of Foreign Affairs Presentation | Reported under OECD DAC standards

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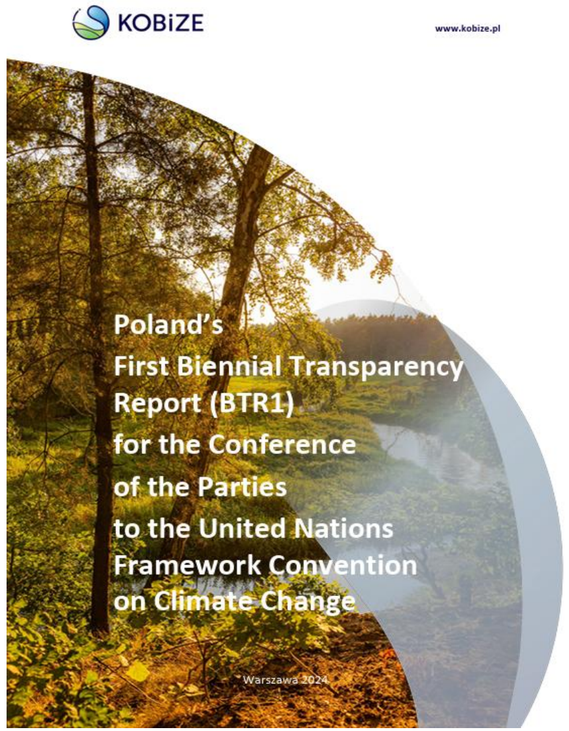
Poland’s experiences with the ETF process

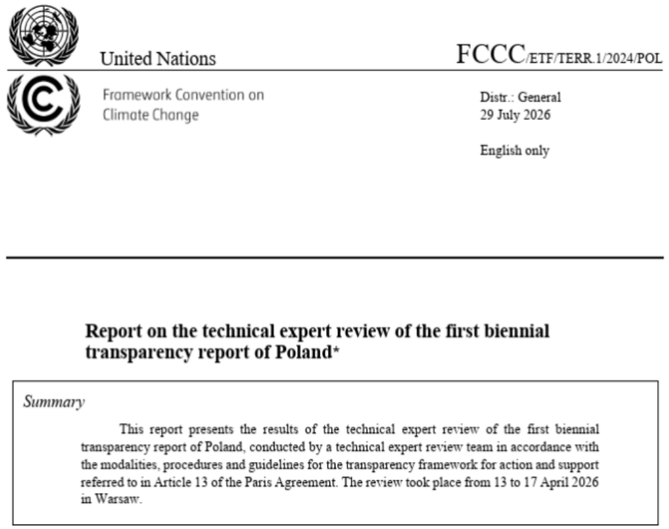
Poland's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) was submitted to the UNFCCC **at the end of 2024** (BTR1 by Poland) together with CTF tables

BTR1 report was **reviewed in April 2026** and the official review report was subsequently published in July 2026 (TER report of the BTR1 by Poland)

Poland recived **4 questions in pre-session of the FMCP**, covering issues realated to mitigation actions and PaMs (3Qs) and NDC targets (1Q).
All answered by Poland.

Ongoing work on the BTR2 – to be submitted by the end of 2026 (together with NC9).




United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Poland*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Poland, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 13 to 17 April 2026 in Warsaw.

