



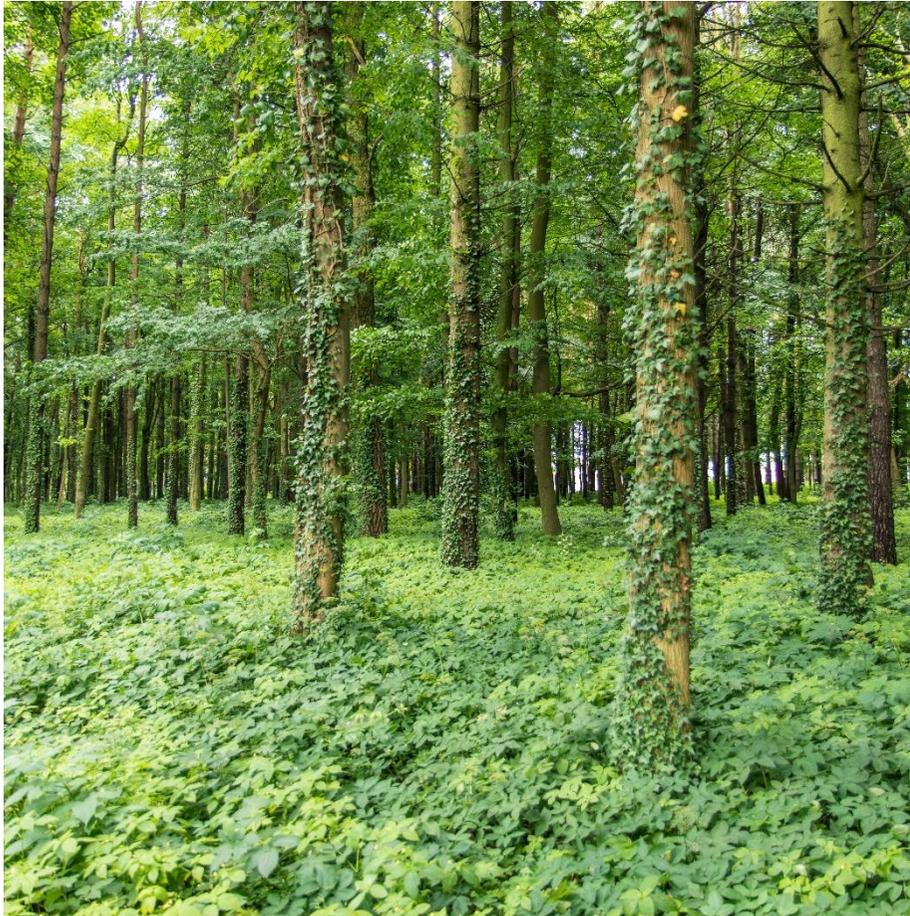
Ministry of Climate
and Environment

Multilateral Assessment - Fourth Biennial Report of Poland

SBI 52-55

Glasgow 6 November 2021





The **Republic of Poland** has been a Party:

- to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – since 1994,
- to the Kyoto Protocol – since 2002,
- to the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol – since 2018,
- and to the Paris Agreement – since 2016,

thus contributing to the efforts undertaken by the international community to mitigate climate change.

As a Member State of the European Union since 2004, **Poland** participates in common fulfillment of 2020 GHG emission target.

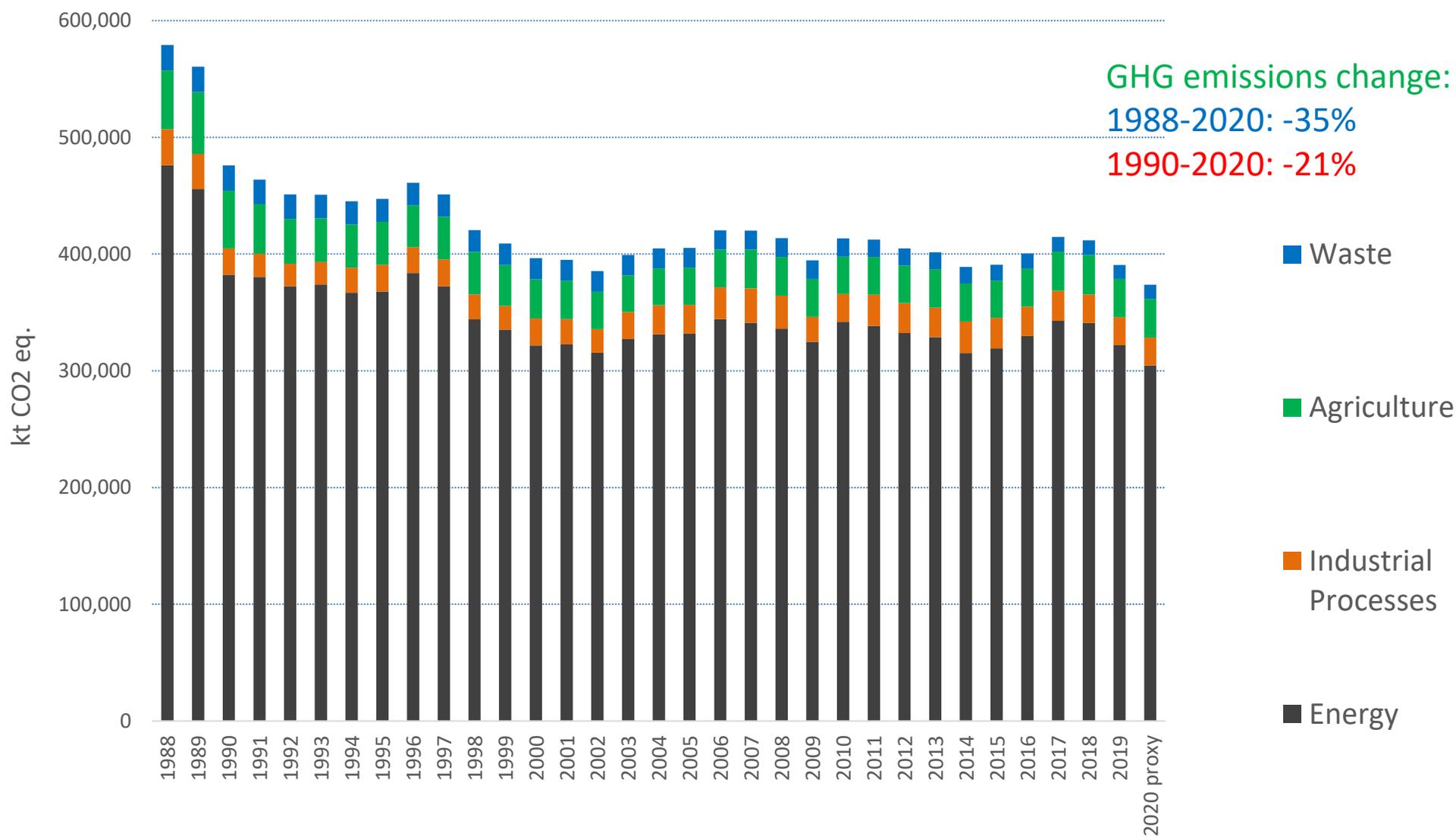
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Economy-wide emission reduction target and progress towards achieving the 2020 EWERT

Year	2020		
	EU target	PL target	PL performance vs target
Total GHG emission reduction (reference year 1990)	-20%	No individual target	-
EU ETS GHG reduction (reference year 2005)	-21%	No individual target	-
Non-ETS GHG reduction (reference year 2005)	-10%	+14.0% with annual emission allocations for 2013-2020	+13.8% with cumulated annual emission allocations for 2013-2019 and proxy 2020

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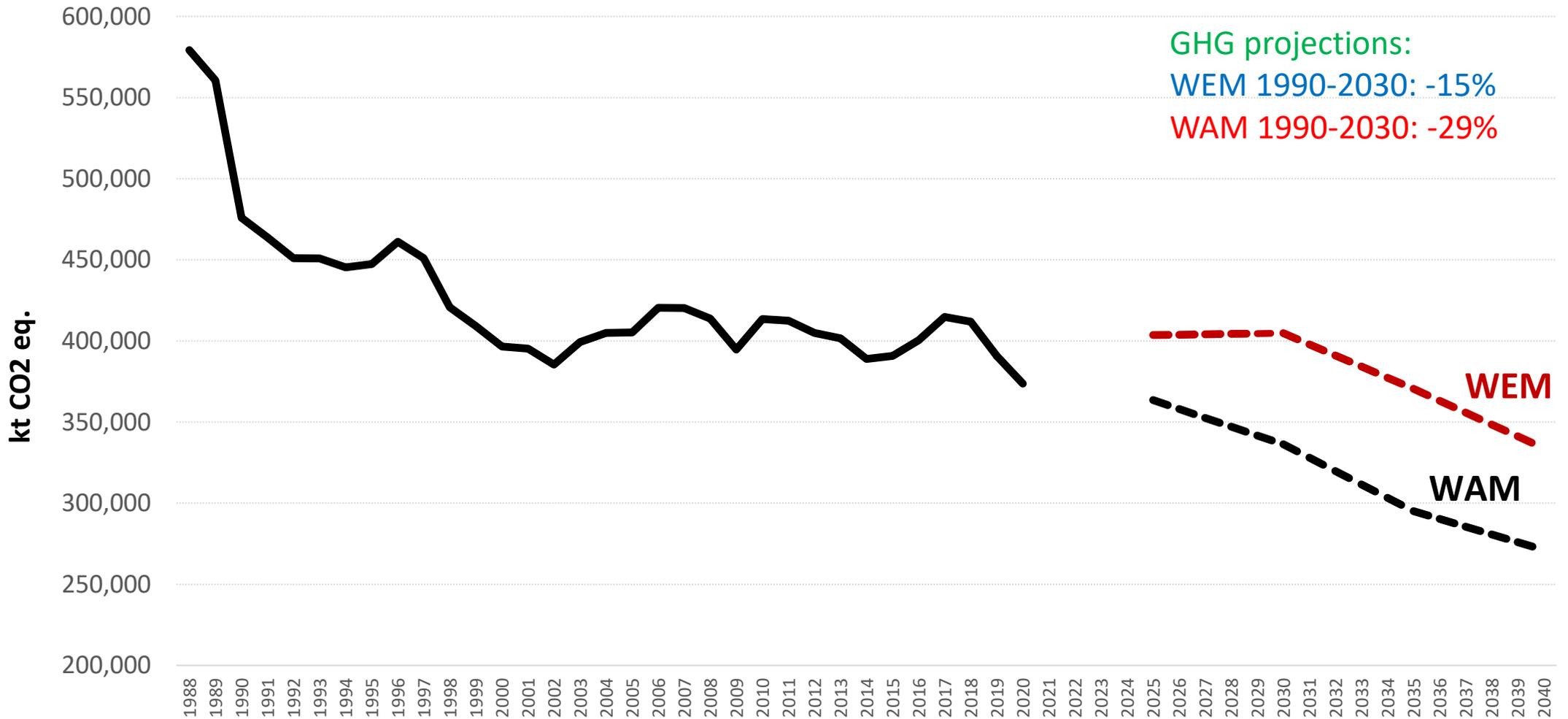
Progress towards achieving the 2020 EWERT



- GHG emissions by main sectors in Poland
- in 1988-2020 (proxy)

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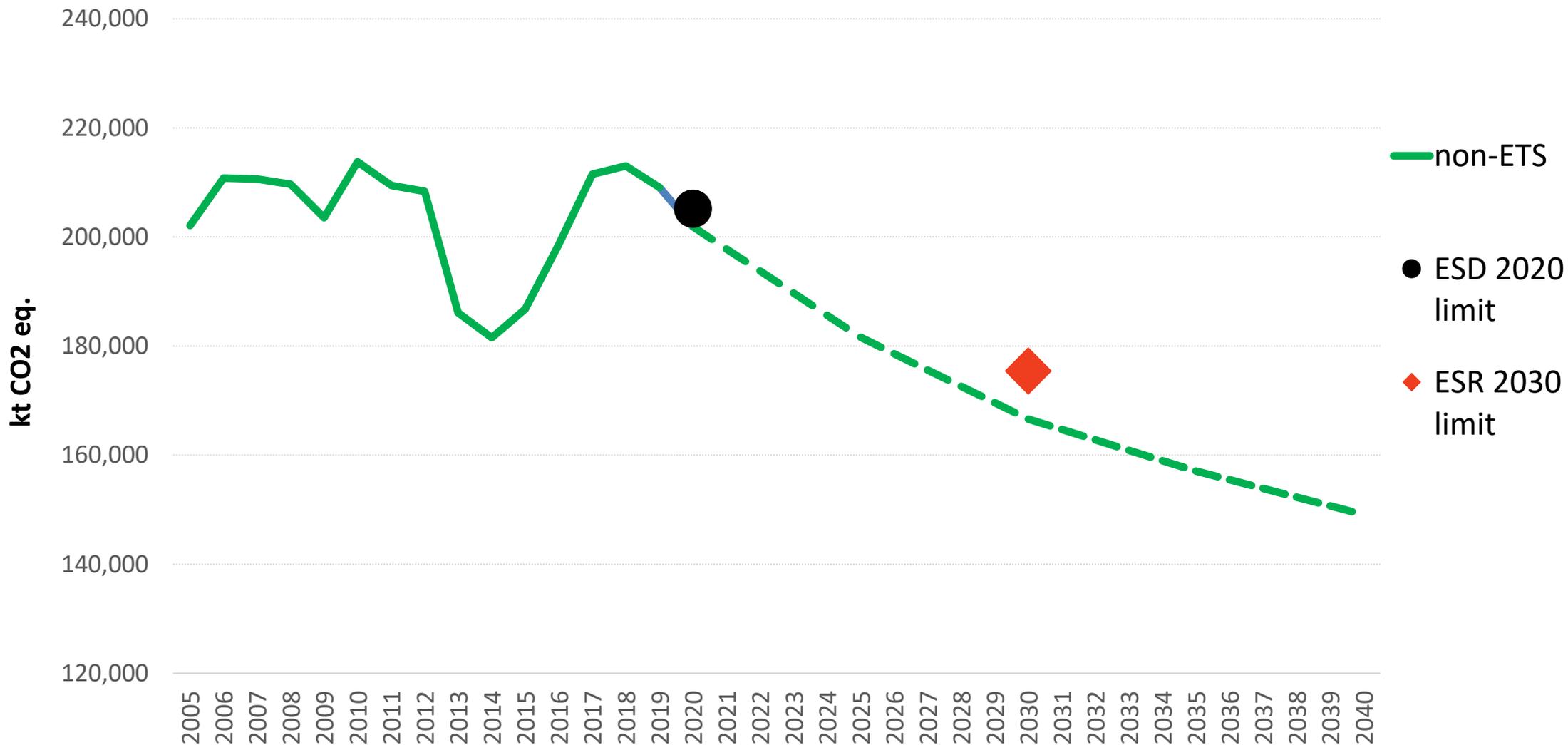
Long-term reduction targets



GHG emissions in Poland in 1988-2020 and projections up to 2040 according to WEM and WAM scenarios (*emissions for 2020 approximated*)

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Long-term reduction targets



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Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies

Key climate policy

- **Cross-sectoral:** EU ETS, National Climate and Energy Plan 2030
- **Energy supply:** Energy Policy of Poland until 2040, Polish Nuclear Energy Programme, support for RES development, support for CHP development
- **Energy use:** White Certificate Scheme, grants and loans programmes
- **Transport:** Clean Transport Package, promotion of clean transport by grants/loans programmes, tax reliefs and development of infrastructure
- **Agriculture:** Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020, Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2030
- **Waste:** National Waste Management Plan, National Programme for Municipal Wastewater Treatment
- **Forestry:** National Forestry Policy, National Programme for the Augmentation of Forest Cover

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Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies

Examples of successful and innovative policies

The National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) runs various programmes, supporting many areas linked to climate protection. Recently several new programmes were launched which are worth noting

- **Clean Air Priority Programme**

- implementation period: 2018-2029
- budget: 103 bln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 14 000 CO2 eq./year
- aims to improve energy efficiency and to reduce the emissions of pollutants from single-family residential buildings
- over 250 000 contracts for support signed so far

- **My Power Priority Programme**

- implementation period: 2019-2025
- budget: 1 bln PLN
- expected GHG reduction: 800 000 tCO2 eq./year (already overachieved: ca. 1 mln tCO2eq./year)
- expected growth in PV capacity: 1 GW
- aims to increase electricity production at micro PV installations by supporting the development of prosumer energy generation
- over 230 000 contracts for support signed so far

Challenges in climate policy implementation

- Climate policy covers many sectors which means that involvement of many ministries of varied priorities is necessary
- Availability of all necessary data to estimate GHG reduction effects of varied policies
- Further need to:
 - Develop/enhance methodologies to estimate ex-post and ex-ante GHG emission reductions
 - Identify data sources and collect relevant data
 - Strengthen cooperation between relevant institutions