

POLAND'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU Plan



Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Poland's draft updated NECP, submitted on 1 March 2024.

Poland's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 value submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 GHG emissions in ETS sectors (compared to 2005)	-14.1%	-17.7%*	Poland does not reach its target based on projections.
 GHG net removals in LULUCF (Mt CO ₂ eq. net GHG removals)	-6.9	-3.278 (additional removal target) -38.098 (total net removals)**	Poland does not reach its target based on projections.
 Energy Efficiency (Final energy consumption)	58.5 Mtoe	58.53 Mtoe***	Poland's final energy consumption is below the indicated target resulting from EU legislation
 Renewable Energy (Share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	29.8%	32%****	Poland's contribution to the EU target is below the one resulting from EU legislation.

* under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR).

** under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

*** according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

**** according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Poland's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On **greenhouse gas emissions**, the draft plan includes increased ambition compared to previous submissions, even though further action is needed to reach the national target under the ESR.
- ✓ On transport, the draft plan includes measures to promote **sustainable urban mobility**, public transport and low-emission transport modes, including active mobility in large municipalities, with specific planning and support.
- ✓ On **energy security**, the draft plan shows a high level of ambition, emphasising the importance of energy sovereignty and resilience to geopolitical disturbances and it includes detailed objectives and measures across sectors.
- ✓ On **renewable energy** and to support renewable energy technology deployment and shifting away from coal, the draft plan provides measures that Poland has adopted or intends to adopt even though more details and accelerated adoption is needed.
- ✓ On **the internal energy market**, the draft plan highlights the importance of supporting consumer empowerment, energy communities, demand response for balancing the energy system, and the penetration of renewable energy sources.

- ✗ On **buildings**, the draft updated NECP does not set out more ambitious targets than those included in the Polish 2020 long-term renovation strategy but only recalls its main elements.
- ✗ On **energy efficiency**, the draft plan is a partial update of the 2020 NECP. It only provides a scenario with existing measures, which is not in line with the ambitious 2030 targets indicated.
- ✗ On **research, innovation and competitiveness**, the draft plan lacks an estimated breakdown of specific R&I investments in the energy sector for 2030 and 2050, and it does neither refer to specific funding nor sets out clear competitiveness targets.
- ✗ On **adaptation**, the plan does not contain adequate analysis of the relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks to achieving the national objectives, targets and contributions.
- ✗ On achieving a **just transition**, the plan does neither provide an analysis of the impact of the transition on employment and skills, nor an assessment of the distributional effects.

Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

*Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Poland's draft updated NECP: [here](#)
More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)*