

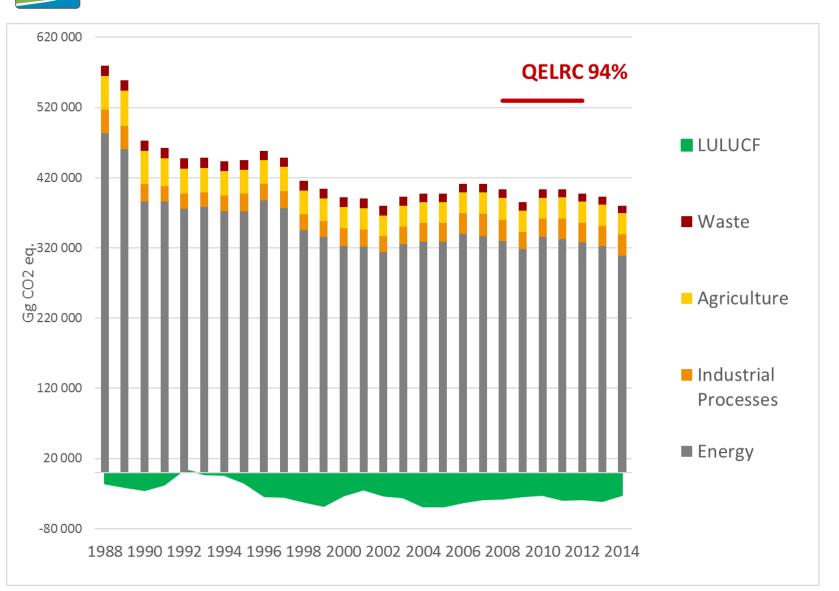
MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT POLAND

SBI 45 Marrakech, 14 November 2016



MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMEN

OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1988-2014 GHG reduction by sectors

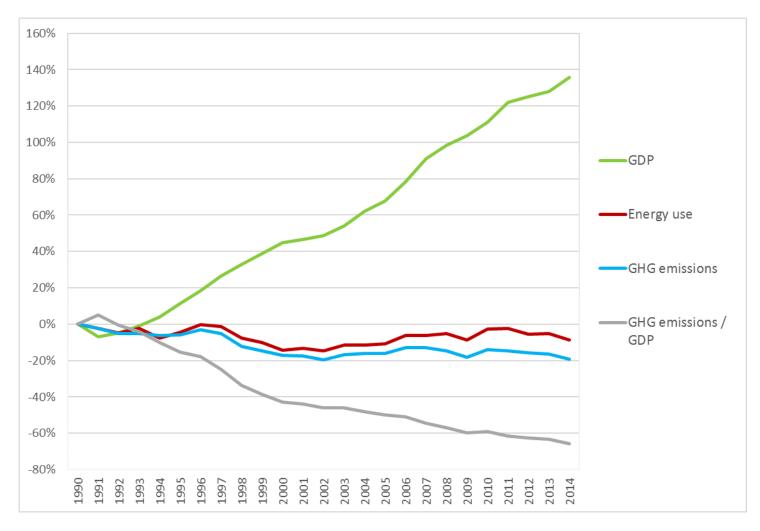






GHG intensity of the economy (1)

Since early 90-ties Poland has accomplished a zero-emission growth

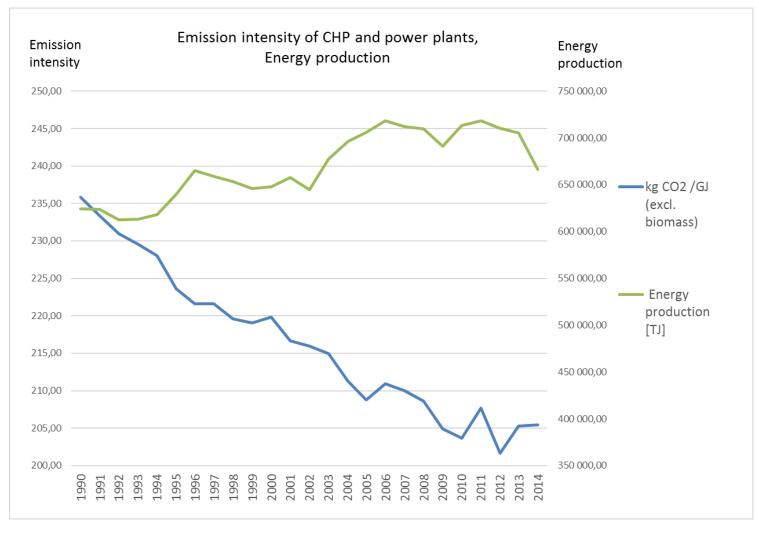






GHG intensity of the economy (2)

CHP and power plants produce 47% of the emission in Energy sector







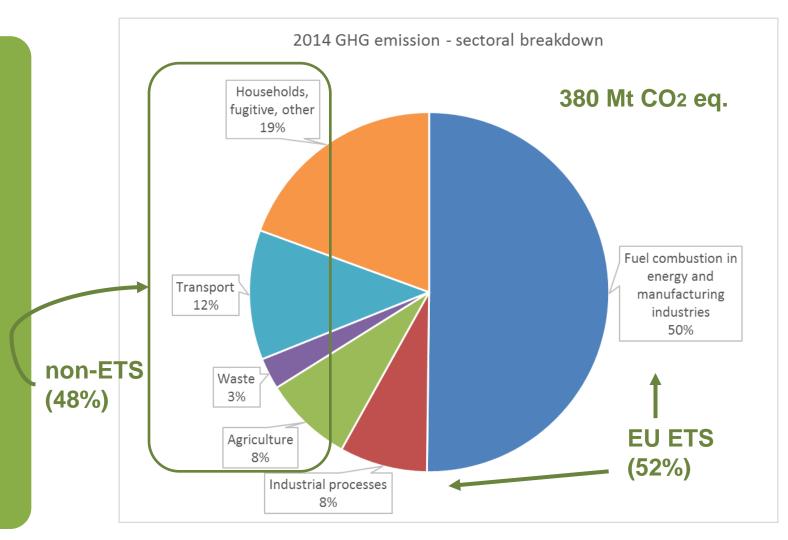
Emission reduction targets

Target	Target 2020 EU	Target 2020 PL	PL 2014 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% (yearly limits)	below limits
Renewable energy in final energy consumption	20%	15%	11,45%
Energy efficiency improvement	20%	Internal target: development without increase in primary energy demand	





GHG emission by sectors (1)

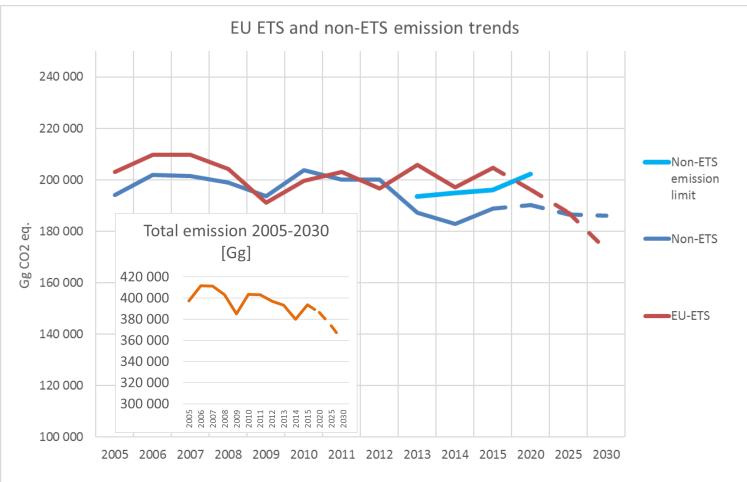






GHG emission by sectors (2)

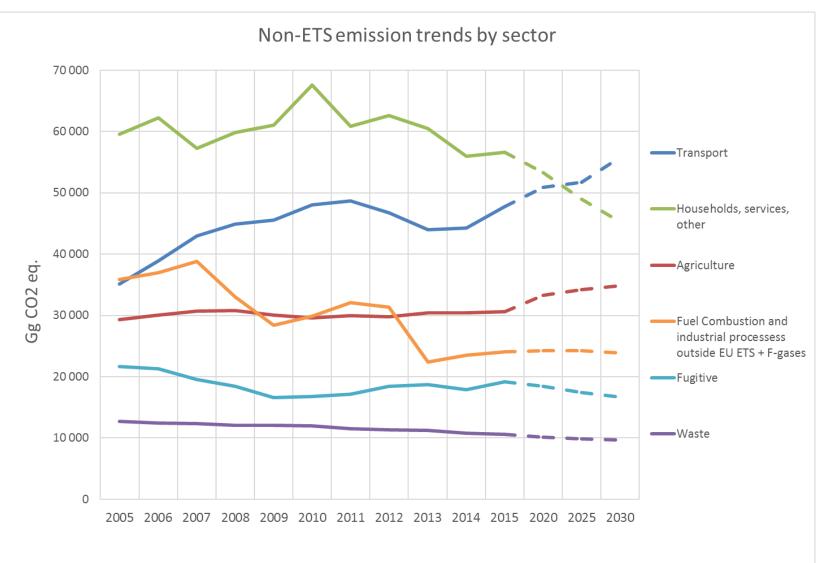
EU-ETS emission is regulated by an market-based mechanism, non-ETS emission is subject to emission limits (ESD limits)







GHG emission by sectors (3)







Major mitigation policies

- EU ETS mechanisms (modernisation, efficiency, new technologies)
- Energy mix shift to RES and nuclear energy
- Energy efficiency (industry, transport, buildings, district heating)
- RES in agriculture, transport, households, SMEs and public infrastructure





Mitigation policies -LULUCF

- National Forest Policy (1997) permanent development of forests
- National Programme for the Augmentation of Forest Cover - assumption to increase the forest cover up to 30% in 2020 and up to 33% in 2050
- 1995 Act on the Protection of Agricultural and Forest Lands - framework preventing deforestation







THANK YOU