Poland ranked 12th in the National Efforts category. The country has pledged to increase energy efficiency 23% by 2030 compared to 2007 levels, and to reduce GHG emissions 7% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. Poland saw the third-greatest reduction in energy intensity between 2013 and 2018 (a 13% reduction) despite scoring poorly in energy efficiency and energy efficiency R&D spending per capita respectively in this year’s Scorecard.

Poland earned the seventh-highest score in the buildings category. The country has mandatory residential and commercial building energy codes. Like other European Union members, Poland currently has 42 appliance groups covered by energy performance standards (MEPS) and 25 appliance groups covered by mandatory labels. The country also earned full credit for its comprehensive mandatory appliance and equipment labeling policy. Poland could significantly improve its score by decreasing the energy intensity of its buildings.

Poland places toward the bottom of the pack in the industry category. It is one of just five countries that have no voluntary agreements or incentives for reducing energy consumption and is the only EU country not to have such policies in place. Poland mandates periodic energy audits in industrial facilities; however, it has no national mandate requiring manufacturers to hire energy managers at industrial facilities. Poland has the third-highest percentage of installed CHP of any country scored in this year’s Scorecard with 21.04%.

Poland is an above-average performer in the transportation category. The country participates in the EU’s vehicle standards and will aim to achieve a fleet-wide average of 64.4 mpg by 2025. Poland’s average on-road fuel economy for passenger vehicles was 39.2 mpg in 2017, ninth overall and the lowest amongst EU countries examined in this year’s Scorecard. Poland ranked eighth in use of public transit, with 21.5% of total passenger km being traveled by public transit in 2017. In 2020 EV sales comprised only 0.82% of the total vehicles sales within Poland leaving substantial room for growth.