POLAND

RANK 9/25

POINTS 61.5/100

Notable Strengths

- Clean Air 2.0 Program provides funding for low-income energy efficiency
- Has national goals to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Has mandatory, comprehensive building codes for residential and commerical buildings
- Has stringent fuel economy/emissions standards for passenger vehicles

Actions To Take

- Pass a national law to encourage water efficiency
- Require onsite energy managers at large industrial facilities
- Invest more in industrial research and development
- Increase sales of electric vehicles

National Efforts

In the national efforts chapter, Poland tied with Japan for 10th place. The country has a national low-income energy efficiency program known as Clean Air 2.0 and has made the program's spending data available. Poland has both an energy consumption reduction goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal, as well as tax incentives and loan programs that encourage energy efficiency investment in the buildings and industry sectors. Poland currently abides by the EU Unified Water Label program but should consider implementing a national law to further bolster water efficiency and conservation.

Buildings

Poland ranked 7th in the buildings chapter. The country has mandatory building codes for both residential and commercial buildings, each covering comprehensive technical requirements related to building shell and systems. Poland also has mandatory, categorical labeling for appliances and equipment, as well as mandatory building rating and disclosure policies for all buildings. Poland ranked in the bottom half of countries for its overall residential and commercial energy intensity scores.

Industry

Poland ranked 12th in the industry chapter. The country has voluntary agreements and incentives with manufacturers and mandatory energy audits. However, it does not require energy managers to be employed at large industrial facilities. Implementing such a mandate could improve professionals' ability to improve process energy efficiency, identify new technologies for improvements, and integrate best practices in the facility. Poland ranked in the bottom half of countries for 2024 investment in industrial research and development, having invested 4.98% of its industrial GDP in R&D.

Transportation

In the transportation chapter, Poland tied with Taiwan for 8th place. Alongside the other European countries evaluated in the scorecard (France, Germany, Spain, and Italy), Poland has a goal of limiting emissions from passenger vehicles to 43 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometer by 2030 and reducing carbon dioxide emissions from trucks by 43% by 2030. The country ranked in the bottom half for its overall EV sales share across several vehicle types, based on 2024 data. It also lacks a national strategy or policy to encourage walking or cycling.