

Poland

Trilemma Rank
41

Trilemma Score
70.4

Balance Grade
BBC

Poland ranks 41st globally and has a balance grade of BBC.

Population
38.4 (millions)

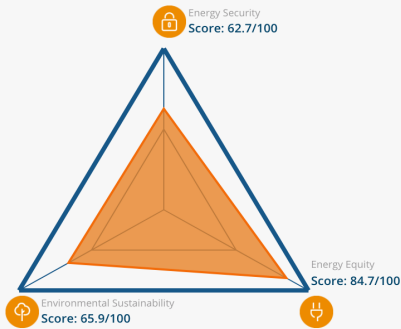
Land Area
306.2 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
15,421 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
28.6 (% of GDP)

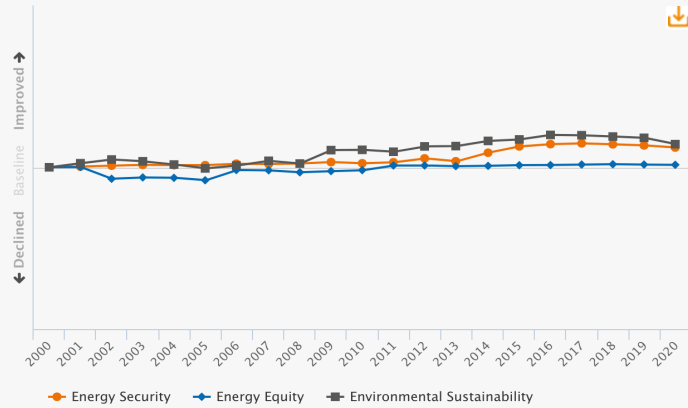
GDP Growth
5.1 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

In 2018 Polish Ministry of Energy published a draft of a new national energy policy (PEP2040) setting a road ahead for the sector up to year 2040. The policy presents strategic approach to most important challenges that Poland is to encounter in the upcoming decades. PEP2040 is one of nine sectoral strategies in Poland foreseen as a participation in European effort to create sustainable and environmentally considerate economy. Thus, Polish energy sector will incorporate following actions:

1. Effective use of domestic energy resources focusing on innovative ways of using coal to minimize environmental impact as well as search for new natural gas and crude oil deposits.
2. Investments in energy generation and distribution infrastructure to facilitate change in electricity generation structure and accommodate for aging of existing fleet.
3. Natural gas and oil supply diversification combined with development of infrastructure, based mainly on Baltic Pipe project (natural gas supply from North Sea) and expansion of LNG terminal.
4. Energy markets development to achieve fully transparent and competitive electricity, natural gas and liquid fuels markets with strong focus on assuring leading consumers participation.
5. Lowering the energy sector emissions whilst increasing security of supply, mainly due to plans to build first polish nuclear plant.
6. Increasing RES share in energy consumption distributed through electricity, transportation and heating and cooling sectors adding up to 21% of RES in final energy consumption in 2030.
7. Investments in district heating and heat and electricity cogeneration in order to support broad access to public heating aiding with minimization of individual use of fuels harmful to the environment.
8. General improvement of energy efficiency of national economy targeted at increasing its competitiveness, measured among others by primary energy savings milestones and progress in reducing energy poverty.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

