

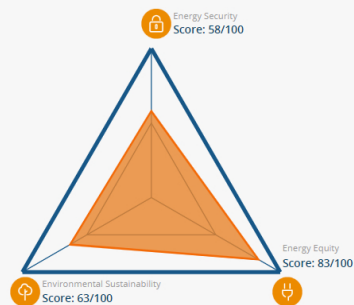
Poland

Trilemma Rank  
# 53Trilemma Score  
68.3Balance Grade  
BBB

Poland presents a balanced Trilemma triangle with mid-range scores in all dimensions. A steady and marked improvement in the Sustainability index is evident from 2000 to present day, enabled by improved air quality indicators and reduced per capita methane emissions. However, there is still room for growth in the diversity of generation sources, specifically non-fossil fuel derived electricity. The overall grade is BBB.

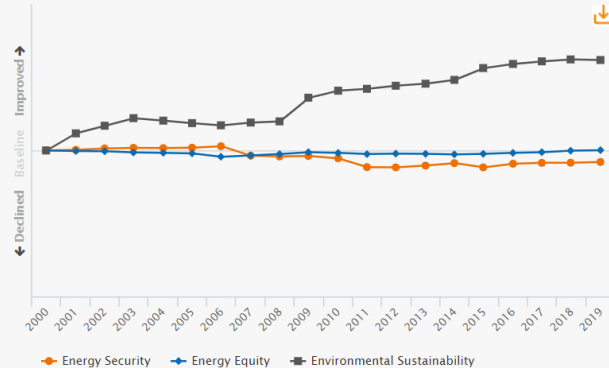
Population  
38.0 (millions)Land Area  
306.2 (thousand sq. km)GDP Per Capita  
29,924 (PPP US\$)Industrial Sector  
28.9 (% of GDP)GDP Growth  
4.8 (annual %)

## 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 in ?winouj?cie.
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 the top performer receiving a full bar.

