



# HOW TO POLISH 2030 CLIMATE POLICY FRAMEWORK

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8th October 2014, Brussels

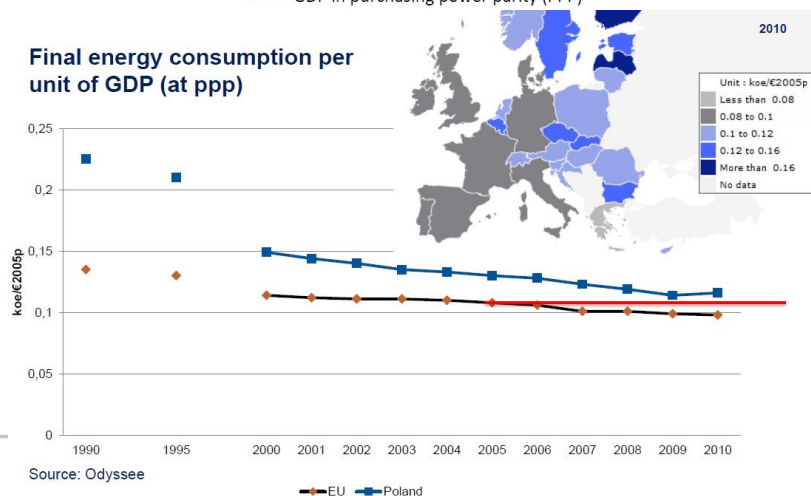
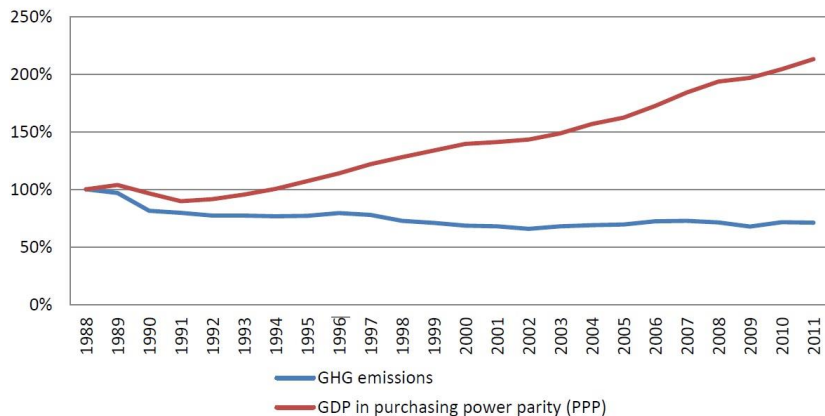
# Poland and Climate Policy – common perception



**VETO!**

# Poland and Climate Policy – reality (1)

Figure 1. Percentage change in GHG emissions (without LULUCF<sup>2</sup>) and GDP against the base year 1988



- Successful decoupling

- 2,5-fold increase in GDP and a reduction of nearly 30% in GHG emissions

- Energy Efficiency improvement

+

- RES development

- 4,2% share in final energy consumption in 2008. Today 11%

## Poland and Climate Policy – reality (2)

- We are on track to reach 2020 targets



- 20% GHG reductions



- 15% RES share in final energy consumption



- 20% improvement of ee (?)

# So far, so good...

## So, where is the problem??

- GHG target for 2030 is twice as high as the current one (ETS 2020 – 21%; ETS 2030 – 43%). **No in depth IA analysis.**
- Cost-effective climate policy at the EU level, means higher costs for NMS. Mechanisms ensuring **fair share of emission reduction efforts** both in ETS and non-ETS sectors needed.
- Low carbon → **no coal policy**

# Future is much more challenging... (1)

## INVESTMENTS

- Energy sector needs significant investments:
  - 45% of assets > 30 years old
  - 77% of assets > 20 years old
- Investments lowering emissions in the energy sector = approx. € 12-16 billion by 2030
- Poland at a crossroad
  - Decreasing competitiveness of domestic coal mining. Decreasing economic reserves of coal;
  - Uncertain economic reserves of shale gas
  - Growing regulatory pressure to reduce emission other than GHG

# Future is much more challenging... (2)

## ENERGY SECURITY

- Potential blackouts in 2019

## ENERGY PRICE

- Electricity bills for half of the households are estimated to comprise 12,5 – 14,5% of household budgets after 2020 if the 2030 targets implemented

## However, future is much more challenging... (2)

### SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

- Very low social acceptance for climate policy.  
Strong voice of trade unions.



Miners demonstrations in Poland, 1st October 2014



# So, let's polish 2030 climate policy framework!

- Specificity of each Member State taken into account
- Fair burden sharing
- Ambition of the 2030 climate policy dependent on the results of the global climate agreement in Paris 2015
- More coordinated energy, industrial and climate policy for 2030
- Effective measures and tools on the national level!

# Lewiatan's activity in the 2030 debate

- Series of publications **Position of the Polish Industry towards European energy and climate policy until 2030**
- Prepared by Polish Confederation **Lewiatan** and **Warsaw Institute on Economic Studies**
- Aim: presenting **well-designed** solutions for the Polish business, **realistic** proposals of next framework of the EU's climate and energy policy
- So far two papers have been prepared:
  - *Support for a low emission transformation of the power and energy sector and the heating sector;*
  - *Intelligent protection of industry for efficient low carbon transformation in the EU*

# What do we call for...

- Poland **shouldn't block** the new framework of the UE's climate and energy 2030 policy and becomes more **pragmatic** in the climate debate.
- **Instead of blocking**, Poland should focus on negotiating the best possible solutions in the areas:
  - **Redistribution of burdens** between MSs
  - Support **mechanism for transformation** of the Polish **energy sector**;
  - Improvement of the mechanism **protecting the industry** from carbon leakage.
  - Rules of effort sharing between ETS and **non-ETS sectors**

# Conclusions



# Thank you!

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