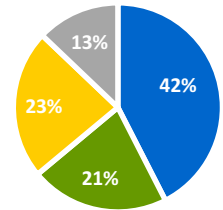
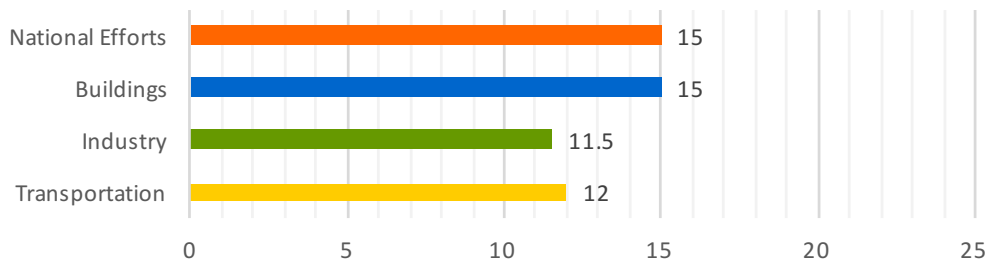


12 Poland



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Earning 53.5 points, Poland ranked in 12th place, well below the Netherlands and above Taiwan.

Between 2000 and 2013 Poland's GDP improved by 57%, while its primary energy consumption increased by only 16%. Thus Poland's improvement in energy intensity was one of the best among the 23 countries evaluated. Poland performed equally well in both the national efforts and the buildings efficiency categories. Its strength lies in its national leadership in following the EU Directive 2012/27/EU. Poland aims to achieve primary energy savings of 13.6 Mtoe between 2010 and 2020, compared to its primary energy consumption in 2020, forecast at 110 Mtoe.

Poland scored full points for providing tax incentives and loans for energy efficiency programs and for its building and appliance energy labeling, mandatory energy audits in industry, performance standards for motors, and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles. Poland also scored higher than other countries on its mandatory energy codes for existing residential and nonresidential buildings and renovations. Poland's ESCOs market benefits from government regulation in favor of energy efficiency. The current size of the country's ESCOs market is estimated at about \$13 million in total value of contracts. Poland scored 2 of the possible 3 points for energy intensity of freight transport (energy consumed per distance traveled) and ranked fourth highest on this metric.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

To spur more activity in industry the Polish government can encourage voluntary agreements with manufacturers to improve energy efficiency. Implementing a mandate for energy managers in enterprises with high energy consumption would also improve Poland's standing in the industrial sector. The efficiency of Poland's fossil fuel electricity plants, including distribution losses, is sixth from the bottom. In the area of building codes Poland can improve by outlining how code compliance is enforced. The top-performing countries on this metric impose penalties for noncompliance.

Poland scored about average on efficiency in the transportation sector. Overall the use of passenger cars for personal transport is 6th highest on the list, with 3,783 VMT per capita every year. Its ratio of investment in rail versus road transportation is one of the lowest three on the list. Poland can capture greater energy savings by implementing the plans outlined in the NEEAP to improve rail transport and adopt intelligent transport systems. In addition, Poland can benefit from setting fuel economy standards for heavy-duty trucks.