



Brussels, 18.12.2023  
C(2023) 9626 final

**COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

**of 18.12.2023**

**on the consistency of Poland's measures with the Union's climate-neutrality objective  
and with ensuring progress on adaptation**

(Only the Polish text is authentic)

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### on the consistency of Poland's measures with the Union's climate-neutrality objective and with ensuring progress on adaptation

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 292 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 (the European Climate Law), the Commission is required to assess the consistency of national measures with the climate-neutrality objective and with ensuring progress on adaptation. The Commission assessed the consistency of Poland's measures with these objectives<sup>2</sup>. The below recommendations are based on that assessment. Poland should take due account of the present recommendations and follow up on them in accordance with the European Climate Law.
- (2) While the Union's net greenhouse gas emissions (including from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and excluding international transport) show a steady downward trend overall, broadly in line with the linear trajectory achieving the Union's 2030 climate target of -55% and the Union's 2050 climate-neutrality objective, the pace of emission reduction needs to accelerate and action by Member States is essential. Progress across Member States has been mixed with several sectoral challenges and weaknesses that need to be remedied without further delay. The assessment, based on the available information, shows that progress towards the Union's climate-neutrality objective appears largely insufficient for Poland. Moreover, Poland has still to submit its long-term strategy in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3,4</sup>.<sup>4</sup> Reliable

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> COM(2023) 653 final, EU Climate Action Progress Report 2023, and Commission Staff Working Document Assessment of progress on climate adaptation in the individual Member States according to the European Climate Law, SWD(2023) 932.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and

long-term strategies are the cornerstone for achieving the economic transformation needed to move towards the Union's climate-neutrality objective.

- (3) Updated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 are essential for a Member State to take steps to enable the collective achievement of the climate-neutrality objective and ensure continuous progress on adaptation in line with the European Climate Law. However, Poland has not submitted a draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan.
- (4) The first step in strengthening the ambition on adaptation should be adopting an appropriate legal framework for national climate policy that sets up binding, regularly updated adaptation goals to measure overall progress in building resilience. Adaptation policies should focus on areas or sectors particularly vulnerable to climate change, or whose activities are key to the resilience of other sectors, or which have significant importance to the national economy or public health. Priority response is required on impacts and risks that are expected to affect critical infrastructure or systems with long life span, or are expected to affect systems irreversibly, taking into account interaction with socio-economic development or other non-climatic drivers. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation efforts is necessary for maintaining accountability and improving adaptation policy,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THAT POLAND TAKES ACTION TO:

#### **Consistency of national measures with the climate-neutrality objective**

1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. Submit the draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective.
2. In particular, effort should be directed towards reducing transport emissions and enhancing removals in the LULUCF sector.
3. Submit Poland's national long-term strategy as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective.

#### **Consistency of national measures with ensuring progress on adaptation**

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of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Since Poland has not yet submitted the long-term strategy required by Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission opened an infringement procedure against Poland in accordance with Article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (ref. INFR(2022)2089).

4. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate to the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation.

Done at Brussels, 18.12.2023

*For the Commission*  
*Wopke Hoekstra*  
*Member of the Commission*