Implementation of climate policy as a challenge for transformation and energy security and competitiveness of the European Union

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Total global coal consumption in 2017 amounted to 7.55 billion tons, of which China is responsible for almost 45% of coal production, and Germany and Poland in total for 4% of total production.
Comparison of coal production sites in the world in 1990 and 2015.

The climate policy pursued does not yield results in the form of decarbonisation, but only causes the transfer of coal production outside the European Union.

Source: International Energy Agency
The European Union's dependency on fossil fuels imports (coal, oil, gas) increased from 52% in 1990 to 74% in 2016.
The most important changes in the structure of production/fuel imports in the European Union since 1990.

From 1990 to 2016, coal production decreased by 235 Mtoe (by 64%), and gas imports by 134 Mtoe increased (by 99%).

Source: Eurostat
A negative trade balance means relocation of production and jobs outside the European Union.

Source: Eurostat
The reduction of coal consumption from the state's own resources results in its import from outside the European Union.

In 2017, 173 million tonnes of coal were imported into the European Union, which means a transfer of around 700,000 jobs out of the EU and transferring out nearly EUR 13 billion in this way, which is PLN 56 billion.

Coal imports by European Union countries in 2017: 173 million tons

The number of mines: Ok. 58

The number of mine employees: approx. 175,000.

The total number of lost jobs: approx. 700,000.

The annual value of lost jobs: approx. EUR 12.6 billion

Source: Eurostat, own calculations

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The increase in the efficiency of coal-fired units in Poland in the years 1988 - 2017 [ % ]

The new power units are equipped with complex, high-efficiency flue gas cleaning systems (denitrification, dedusting and desulphurisation), which effectively reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides, dusts and sulfur oxides.

The efficiency of coal blocks in Poland has increased by 10% since 2000. An increase in efficiency of the power plant by 1% leads to 2-3% reduction of CO2 emissions.

Greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector in Poland in the years 1988 - 2015 [Mt CO₂ eq.]

Since 1988, greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector have decreased by more than 33%
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