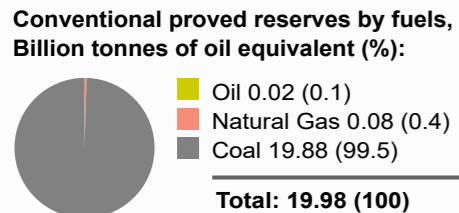


# Poland • Fossil fuels



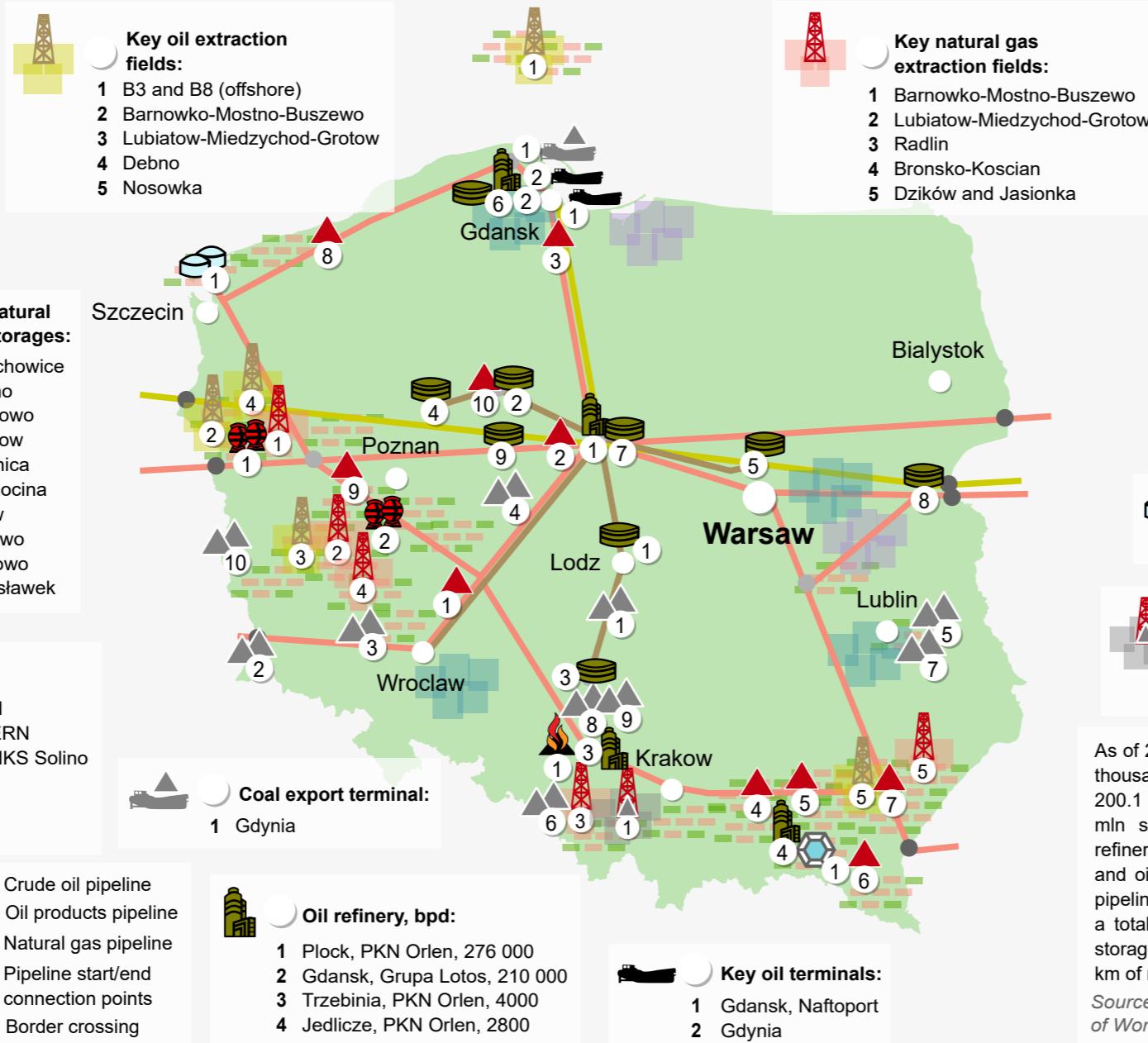
Source: Based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration data (Sep 2023).

**Key coal mine fields by production capacity, mln t/y:**

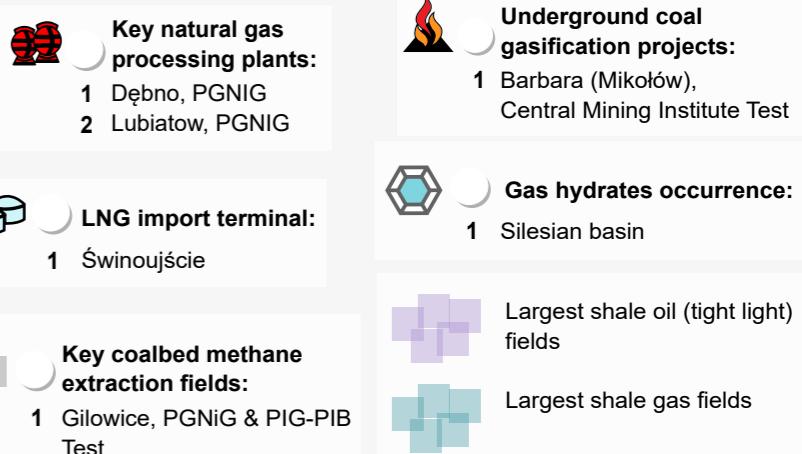
1 Belchatow, 50.0
2 Turow, 27.7
3 Legnica, 27.0
4 Konin, 20.0
5 Bogdanka, 9.2
6 Jankowice, 8.5
7 Lubelska, 8.2
8 Sobieski, 6.4
9 Staszic, 5.7
10 Gubin, 5.5

**Key oil storages:**

1 Koluszki	7 Plock, PERN
2 Nowa Wieś Wielka	8 Adamow, PERN
3 Boronów	9 Inowroclaw, IKS Solino
4 Rejowiec Poznański	
5 Emilianów	
6 Gdańsk, PERN	



Sources: Based on the U.S. EIA 2015 data (Sep 2023); U.S. Geological Survey SIR 2005-5294 (Sep 2023); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2017 (Sep 2023) et al.



As of 2021 Poland had 113.0 mln barrels of proved oil reserves, extracted about 42.1 thousand barrels of crude oil per day, 3.2 Tcf of proved natural gas, extracted about 200.1 Bcf of natural gas and 28 395.0 million tonnes of coal, extracted about 110.6 mln short tons. Poland's conventional oil infrastructure include 4 operating oil refineries with a total crude oil processing capacity of 493 000 bpd; some oil terminals and oil storages. There are 1374 km of crude oil and 2483 km of refined products pipelines. Conventional natural gas – include one operating LNG import terminal with a total import capacity of 3.6 million tonnes per year; 10 underground natural gas storages, some gas processing plants and more than 10 gas compressor stations; 14 198 km of natural gas pipeline.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Dec 2021); BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2021; Central Intelligence Agency; OPEC; A Barrel Full; Wikipedia.