



# Setting a Clean Course for Industry

The decarbonisation of Polish industry must **strengthen the competitiveness of Polish companies in global markets** while also **increasing the security and sovereignty of the Polish economy**. Industrial transformation could become an important driver of economic growth, provided it is guided by a long-term strategy backed by meaningful investment support and a stable framework for planning. The report “**Setting a Clean Course for Industry**” sets out seven key strategic messages and translates them into detailed recommendations across ten thematic areas, including five priorities that can be implemented within the next 12 months.

## Challenges Facing Polish Companies

- › **Systemic barriers:** lack of coordination and lack of a coherent industrial policy, excessive bureaucracy and an unpredictable regulatory environment, insufficient financing for the transition
- › **Structural challenges:** high energy costs and their impact on competitiveness, dependence on imported raw materials and technologies, Poland's role in supply chains
- › **Sector-specific challenges:** the absence of a clean-tech ecosystem and a lack of technological neutrality

## 7 key messages

- 1 **Energy security** – decarbonisation supports energy independence, not just climate goals.
- 2 **Poland's real potential** – Poland's location, industrial base, engineering talent and renewable resources give it significant, underused decarbonisation potential.
- 3 **Increasing access to clean energy** – speed up permits for new renewable installations, remove barriers to the development and use of direct lines, and improve the legal framework for PPAs.
- 4 **A level-playing field** – strengthen CBAM and, where appropriate, gradually extend it to downstream products, following impact assessments and sectoral consultations.
- 5 **Technology neutrality** – allow different combinations of technologies to support decarbonisation.
- 6 **Investment support** – provide dedicated financing, CAPEX and OPEX support for low-carbon technologies, tax incentives, one-stop-shop services for strategic investments, and guarantees for projects with high technological risk.
- 7 **Regulatory stability** – investors value predictable rules more than ambitious declarations.

## Recommendations

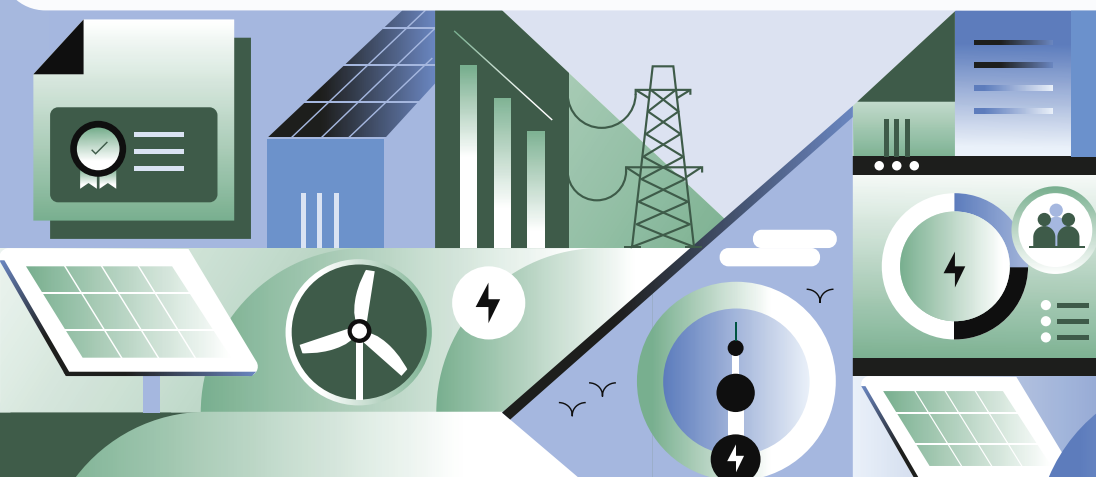
- › **At the European level**, a fundamental shift in the approach to industrial transformation is needed. It should be treated not merely as a regulatory cost, but also as an integral part of competitiveness and economic security policy. The EU's regulatory architecture should be reformed to provide greater flexibility, enabling Member States to adapt implementation more effectively to their specific economic and energy circumstances. Dialogue between national administrations, industry and EU institutions must also be intensified at the regulatory design stage.
- › **At the national level**, the priority should be to develop a single, coherent industrial strategy integrating energy, climate and industrial policies. This should be accompanied by the appointment of a Clean Tech Strategy Coordinator, serving as a coordination hub with a meaningful mandate, and a radical streamlining of investment processes through a one-stop-shop model and parallel administrative procedures.
- › **In terms of industrial strategy**, support should be concentrated on sectors in which Poland has genuine expertise and growth potential, including energy grids, recycling, offshore energy and the circular economy.

## Action plan: 5 priorities, 50 concrete measures

The strategy's recommendations have been translated into list of **50 concrete measures**, organised across ten areas: EU regulatory framework, national regulatory framework, financing, energy and infrastructure, investment processes, market and competitiveness, human capital, innovation, public communication, dialogue with industry.

Among these, **five priority measures** have been identified that could be launched within 12 months, without major legislative changes and based on existing programmes and instruments:

- 1 Appoint a Government Plenipotentiary for the Clean-Tech Strategy - a coordinating body with a genuine cross-ministerial mandate
- 2 Establish a government-industry working group - providing regular structured dialogue and an annual forum
- 3 Launch work on a coherent national industrial strategy integrating currently fragmented sectoral strategies
- 4 Review national regulations concerning decarbonisation and clean tech, including an audit of gold-plating
- 5 Pilot a one-stop-shop model for strategic investments - providing a single point of contact



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