



NECP Assessment

Carbon Capture & Storage in the
National Energy and Climate Plan

Poland



Criteria	Performance	Score
Implementation plan	Poland recognises the role of CCS in industrial decarbonisation, particularly for hard-to-abate sectors, but does not provide a comprehensive CCS implementation plan.	
CO₂ capture	Does not report on process emissions to be captured and stored, however it reports separately on process and non-process emissions.	
CO₂ storage	Does not report on CO ₂ storage capacity to be made available annually but sets out regulatory and policy measures to facilitate the development of new storage capacity, including a network of onshore storage sites.	
CO₂ transport	Does not report on planned annual CO ₂ transport infrastructure development but sets out specific measures aimed at supporting its future development.	
National government funding	Plans to create a "financial support instrument" for CCUS deployment as part of Action 59.	
Other relevant initiatives	Does not mention any additional measures to support the deployment of CCS.	

CCS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Poland's NECP recognises the role that CCUS can play in decarbonising a broad range of activities alongside measures like fostering renewable energy uptake and efficiency improvements. The Plan outlines specific policies to support CCUS applications in industry, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors like cement, which will be prioritised. Although they are not explored as extensively in the NECP, consideration is also given to policies supporting the development of CCUS in steel and chemicals production as well as fossil power generation, biomass, waste and hydrogen production.

While Poland does not yet have a CCS implementation plan, the NECP cites measures to be adopted in the near future. The core of these measures is the creation of a national CCUS strategy alongside a comprehensive legal framework and investment support mechanisms to enable the development of CCUS technologies in Poland. The government also plans to identify R&D needs, develop national competences for these technologies, define a model for CO₂ transport and revise its CO₂ storage regulatory framework. The NECP, however, does not provide a timeline for the adoption of any of these measures, and they are unfortunately not quantified in any way.

The final NECP echoes the concerns presented in the draft NECP surrounding the cost of CCS, the availability of storage on Polish territory and social acceptance of projects. It also recognises that investments into CCS value chains will depend on the price of ETS allowances, energy prices and the availability of decarbonisation alternatives. Nevertheless, Poland now shows more willingness to support the deployment of CCS, moving beyond exploratory measures and encouraging project development in the country, in particular by developing a stable regulatory framework and fostering private investment.

CO₂ CAPTURE

The Polish NECP does not report on process emissions to be captured for storage. It does, however, still present process and non-process emissions in industry separately. Process emissions are projected to account for around half of total industrial emissions in 2030, respectively at 23,7 MtCO₂e under the WEM scenario and 20,3 MtCO₂e under the WAM scenario. The planned reduction in industrial emissions is attributed to a variety of measures, such as electrification, increased use of renewable electricity and CCUS, but without quantifying each measure's individual contribution to overall industrial emissions reduction.

Poland is home to GO4ECOPLANET, a CO₂ capture project aiming to fully decarbonise cement production at Holcim's Kujawy plant. The project, which was awarded a €228 million grant from the EU Innovation Fund in 2022 is looking to begin operating in 2030 and capture around 1.2 MtCO₂ per year.¹

CO₂ TRANSPORT

The NECP provides limited detail on planned CO₂ transport infrastructure, while recognising its importance for the deployment of CCUS technologies. Action 59 sets out plans to establish a financial support instrument and regulatory measures to facilitate CCUS deployment in Poland. These measures are expected to support, among other areas, the development of industrial clusters and the construction of CO₂ pipelines. Poland also

1 [Go4ECOPlanet – Project website](#)

aims to strengthen the regulatory framework for CO₂ transport by designating an oversight entity for CO₂ transport networks.

Poland also hosts ECO2CEE, an open access liquid CO₂ import-export terminal located in Gdańsk. The project, led by a consortium of companies (ORLEN, Air Liquide and Holcim), was awarded the status of an EU Project of Common Interest (PCI) in 2023.² It aims to connect CO₂ capture installations like GO4ECOPLANET to offshore storage in the North Sea.³

CO₂ STORAGE

The Polish NECP does not report on annual CO₂ storage capacity to be made operational. The surrounding legislative framework, dating from 2014, only allowed CO₂ storage offshore under the Baltic Sea. As part of its efforts to promote CCS development, Poland committed to its reform in the NECP, which was done in June 2026 and significantly expanded the areas where onshore geological storage can take place. This is expected to facilitate the identification and development of suitable storage sites closer to industrial emitters at lower cost.⁴

In addition, Action 59 aims to support CO₂ storage infrastructure alongside transport networks, specifically to create a “network of onshore storage sites”. To achieve this, Poland plans to adopt legislative measures enabling geological surveys to identify suitable underground formations. The country will also launch a nationwide public awareness campaign on the safety of onshore CO₂ storage.

HuCCSar is the first onshore storage project in Poland. As a pilot, it has received a €26 million grant from the EU Innovation Fund. Its goal is to demonstrate technical capacity for onshore subsurface storage in the country, aiming to store 52 kt CO₂ between May 2026 and March 2028.⁵

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Poland plans to create a “financial support instrument” for CCUS deployment as part of Action 59 meant to fund R&D, subsurface exploration, transport and storage infrastructure as well as pilot projects. Unfortunately, this support scheme is to be developed in the future and lacks any quantification and earmarking in the NECP itself.

2 [ORLEN – Project ECO2CEE presentation](#)

3 [GO4ECOPLANET value chain presentation, Baltic Carbon Forum 2024](#)

4 Poland opens new chapter for Carbon Capture and Storage by expanding areas eligible for onshore CO₂ storage – Bellona EU

5 [HuCCSar: HUB for Carbon Capture and Storage to decarbonize the hard-to Abate Regions in Poland – Innovation Fund](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The final Polish NECP demonstrates good progress towards developing a more concrete national CCS strategy and associated policy measures. Compared with the draft Plan, which expressed considerable reservations about the role of carbon capture technologies, the final NECP more clearly recognises CCS as an important solution for achieving Poland's climate and industrial decarbonisation objectives. Nevertheless, important gaps remain, including the absence of comprehensive assessments of CO₂ capture, transport and storage needs, quantified policy measures, and a dedicated timeline for achieving industrial decarbonisation objectives. Bellona therefore encourages the Polish government to:

- 1 PUBLISH AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE CARBON MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:** Poland should put forward a Carbon Management Strategy and swiftly move from planning to implementation. The strategy must take a holistic approach to the entire CCS value chain, with particular attention to clearly identifying CO₂ capture needs, primarily to address process emissions; mapping CO₂ transport infrastructure; assessing national CO₂ storage potential; and specifying how much of that storage can be made commercially available and by when. The drafting process should actively involve stakeholders across the board, including industry, academia, and civil society, and should build upon existing research, data, and technical expertise.
- 2 STRENGTHEN REGIONAL COOPERATION:** Enhance cooperation with neighbouring countries, like Germany, Denmark, and Sweden that are making strides in CCS deployment, to accelerate decarbonisation efforts.
- 3 ENSURE ROBUST ASSESSMENT OF CCU:** Ensure that CCU products are assessed based on their full lifecycle emissions to ensure clear climate benefits.⁶
- 4 ENGAGE WITH EXISTING CCS PROJECTS:** Build on the momentum of ongoing CCS projects and incorporate insights from current research institutions and stakeholders into a national implementation plan for CCS.

FURTHER RESOURCES

- Nooraiepour, M., Dąbrowski, K. M., Masoudi, M., et al. (2025). "Geological CO₂ storage assessment in emerging CCS regions: Review of sequestration potential, policy development, and socio-economic factors in Poland." *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 148, 104524. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijggc.2025.104524
- "Scenarios of Carbon Capture and Storage Importance in the Process of Energy System Transformation in Poland" (2025). *Energies*, 18(9), 2278.
- "Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage Technology Development in a Region with High CO₂ Emissions and Low Storage Potential—A Case Study of Upper Silesia in Poland" (2022). *Energies*, 15(12), 4495.

6 [There and back again: Navigating the climate impacts of CO₂ use - Bellona EU](#)



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Bellona Europa is an international, independent and non-profit organisation that meets environmental and climate challenges head on. We are solutions-oriented and have a comprehensive and cross-sectoral approach to assess the economics, climate impacts and technical feasibility of necessary climate actions. To do this, we work with civil society, academia, governments, institutions, and industries.