

# 13th POLISH CHEMISTRY CONGRESS

11–12 June 2026, Arche Hotel Krakowska, Warsaw



## Chemistry as a pillar of Europe's security – defense, cybersecurity, supply chain resilience

- **Chemical supply chain resilience** in conflicts and geopolitical tensions
- **Transport, storage, and distribution of chemicals** – supply continuity management and crisis coordination
- **Chemistry for security and defense** – partnership between the chemical and defense industries
- **Dual-use technologies** in practice – from raw materials to intermediates and specialty materials
- **Hybrid warfare, sabotage, cyberattacks, disinformation** – new risks for the chemical sector
- Chemical plants, pipelines, terminals, storage facilities– **how to protect key elements of critical infrastructure**
- **Industrial cybersecurity** as a strategic component of national security

## Global competition and market protection – building the sovereignty of the chemical industry

- The European chemical industry in conditions of global uncertainty: **geopolitics, conflicts, and supply chain disruptions**
- **EU relations with the rest of the world** (USA, China, India, the Middle East, and Mercosur) – the new trade arithmetic and its implications for European chemicals
- Mechanisms for protecting the internal market: **tariffs, sanctions, anti-dumping instruments** – and their enforcement in practice
- **Carbon cost, CBAM** and unequal conditions of competition in international trade
- **Access to critical raw materials** as a condition for the competitiveness of European chemistry
- **Local content and “Made in Europe”** – how to build demand for Polish and European chemicals
- **Reindustrialisation of Europe** – whether and how to restore a strong industrial base for chemicals?
- **Reshoring, nearshoring, offshoring** – where to produce today to remain competitive tomorrow?

## Regulations and industry – between requirements and real support

- One year after the announcement of the **Clean Industrial Deal** – what has actually worked and what remains on paper?
- **Industrial Accelerator Act** – czy nowe ramy rzeczywiście przyspieszą rozwój przemysłu?
- **Regulatory coherence and predictability** as a condition for the stability of the chemical industry
- **Regulatory overload (REACH, CLP, ETS, IED, RED, PFAS)** – where has the EU passed a tipping point?
- **Omnibuses** instead of systemic reforms – simplification or postponement of problems?
- Time is money – is the **current environmental decision-making system** blocking industrial development in the EU?
- **Circularity** as an element of competitiveness. Do **current circular economy regulations** support the development of long-term raw material autonomy? **Circular Economy Act, chemical recycling, critical raw materials**

## Energy transformation and industrial decarbonization – technologies, costs, risks and real opportunities

- Conditions and limits of industrial transformation: **energy, raw materials, emissions, and regulation**
- **Affordable and accessible energy and raw materials for industry** - will competitive prices become a fact, not a declaration?
- Energy transition without deindustrialisation **in light of the ETS revision** – is the EU capable of changing course?
- **Decarbonisation vs. security of supply** – where does the real boundary of compromise lie today?
- **Transformation of the Polish chemical industry** in the European context – risks, advantages, and untapped potential
- **Emission reduction** without loss of competitiveness – which models and instruments work in practice
- **Renewable energy, energy storage, and long-term contracts (PPAs)** – opportunities and limitations for chemical plants
- **The role of natural gas as a transition fuel** in the context of the energy transition
- **Nuclear energy and SMRs** in industry – when will nuclear become a real support for the chemical sector?
- **Green hydrogen and CCUS** – future technologies or costly investments without scale?
- From targets to projects – **the national dimension of transformation**: regulatory, infrastructural, and financial barriers

## Chemicals management at the heart of the European competitiveness debate

- **Strategic chemicals in the context of global competition** – European and national perspective
- Chemicals as a pillar of national economic and technological resilience. First results of the **Critical Chemicals Alliance's work**
- **REACH** after 20 years – a path to stability instead of revolution?
- **The PFAS direction** – how to regulate responsibly without risking key sectors of the economy?
- How is the role of **ECHA** evolving in light of new regulations (REACH, IED, CLP)?
- **Chemical safety on a global scale** – is the EU as a model or a “lonely regulatory island”?

## Business Development Roadmap for the Polish chemical industry – innovation, digitalization, financing, and trends

- The clock is ticking, capital is scarce – where to find **funding for industrial transformation**?
- **Modernisation, expansion, or relocation?** Key investment decisions in the European and Polish chemical industry
- **New investment areas** – where to build growth advantages for the chemical sector? (**chemical recycling and circular economy, CCUS, bioplastics, electromobility**)
- Investment checklist – how to meet **investors' expectations**?
- **ESG** after the omnibus packages – reporting vs. investments: duplication of obligations, value chain pressure, and the risk of a “paper-based” industrial transformation
- Models of cooperation between science and industry – **open innovation, consortia, joint investments** – how to effectively translate **R&D potential** into production and market outcomes?
- **AI and automation** as the new language of competitiveness in the chemical industry
- Next-generation ERP/MES systems – **integration of production, supply chains, and sales** – how to increase **business flexibility in the chemical sector**?