Warsaw, 26 October 2026

European Industry Calls for Suspension of the 2030 RFNBO target. Polish Chemistry initiates the call to the European Commission

The signatories of an appeal initiated by the Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry (PIPC) are calling for the suspension of the binding 2030 target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO), including renewable hydrogen, in industry, a reassessment of the 2035 target and greater technology neutrality. The initiative has received the support of more than 50 organisations and companies from countries including Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria and Italy. Industry representatives argue that the current RFNBO targets do not sufficiently reflect the actual capacity of European companies to carry out the transition.

The appeal responds to the growing challenges of meeting the targets for renewable hydrogen use in industry set out in the RED III Directive. European companies face the need to undertake a costly energy and climate transition while grappling with high energy costs, global competition and limited availability of infrastructure and competitively priced renewable hydrogen production and supply. **In the signatories' view, maintaining rigid targets that outpace the actual ability to meet them could increase operating costs, limit companies' capacity to finance decarbonisation and weaken the competitiveness of European production.** Industry representatives also stress that Member States have different starting points and that uniform regulatory requirements could exacerbate competitive disparities within the EU single market.

At stake in this debate is not only the future of the hydrogen market, but also the preservation of European industry's production and investment capacity. Manufacturing in the EU employs more than 30 million people and generates around EUR 2.5 trillion in value added, making it the largest sector of the EU economy in terms of both employment and value added. **Maintaining companies' profitability, competitiveness and investment capacity is a prerequisite for further modernisation and effective decarbonisation.** This approach is reflected in the "*Survive, Modernise, Accelerate*" principle cited in the appeal, which recognises that industrial transformation first requires companies to retain the ability to operate and invest. Future RFNBO regulatory frameworks should therefore be technically feasible, economically viable and aligned with the actual pace of development of the market and the necessary infrastructure.

"The joint voice of European industry, represented by numerous organisations and companies from several countries, shows that the need for a more realistic approach to the transition is a European concern. Decarbonisation requires enormous investment, and companies must first have the conditions that enable them to make those investments. We cannot allow the pace of hydrogen regulation to outstrip European industry's actual capacity to carry out the transition. Our aim is not to reduce climate ambition, but to ensure that it can be achieved without weakening Europe's manufacturing base" emphasises **Tomasz Zieliński, PhD Eng.**, **President of the Board of the Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry**, which initiated the appeal to the EU authorities.

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POLISH CHEMISTRY
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Industry calls for realistic targets and technology neutrality

The appeal's central demand is to amend the binding targets for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) in industry set out in the RED III Directive. Under the current rules, RFNBO use must account for at least 42% of the hydrogen consumed in industry by 2030 and 60% by 2035.

The signatories call on the European Commission to suspend the binding 2030 RFNBO target for industry and reassess the 2035 target. They also call for the current trajectory to be replaced with an indicative, non-binding EU-level pathway subject to review and aligned with actual market conditions, the availability of renewable electricity and the capacity to produce, transport and store hydrogen.

The appeal also stresses that **EU regulations should not allow differences in access to renewable electricity, hydrogen infrastructure and supply options to create new competitive asymmetries within the single market.**

Another demand is to **ensure technology neutrality in industrial decarbonisation, recognising both renewable and low-carbon hydrogen**, and to review the rules governing RFNBO eligibility and production. **Additionality requirements and temporal and geographical correlation requirements should remain proportionate to market maturity and infrastructure development**, without unjustifiably restricting hydrogen supply or increasing production costs.

Appeal addressed to senior European Commission officials

The appeal initiated by PIPC is addressed to **Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission**; **Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission for a Clean, Just and Competitive Transition**; and **Dan Jørgensen, Commissioner for Energy and Housing**.

The initiative's supporters include chemical and energy companies, research institutes and organisations representing energy-intensive industries. The full list of signatories appears below the text of the attached appeal.

The appeal remains open for further endorsements. PIPC encourages other companies and industry associations to support the initiative and join European industry's collective call for realistic and technology-neutral hydrogen regulations.

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Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry (PIPC)

Founded in 1988, the Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry is the largest organisation representing Poland's chemical industry nationally and internationally. The Chamber plays an active role in legislative processes and supports initiatives to develop the sector. PIPC runs numerous projects, including the "Polska Chemia Congress", the "Polska Chemia Campaign", "Safe Chemistry", "Chemistry 4.0" and "ChemHR".

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