Warsaw, 16th November 2026

Prime Minister Donald Tusk
Al. Ujazdowskie 1/3 00-583 Warszawa

Minister of Energy Miłosz Motyka
ul. Przemysłowa 26, 00-450 Warszawa

No new long-term gas dependence at P-TEC

Dear Prime Minister Tusk, Dear Minister Motyka,

We, the 33 undersigned organisations from Poland, Ukraine and across Europe and the USA, urge you not to use the P-TEC ministerial to lock Poland and Europe into a new long-term dependence on imported fossil gas.

The meeting, co-hosted by the Polish Ministry of Energy, will bring together the Polish Ministers for Energy and Defence, senior EU Commission officials, the head of President Trump's Energy Dominance Council, and financiers and fossil fuel companies from CEE, Poland and the US. Its agenda centres on “the continued build-out of LNG”, turning Poland into an LNG hub, and gas infrastructure such as the “Amber Gas Corridor” and the “Vertical Corridor”. It pushes for agreements and funding for projects that address neither energy poverty nor the need for a secure energy system.

Fossil gas infrastructure expansion would repeat the mistake that led to the 2022 crisis. Since the Iran war began, EU countries have paid over €100 billion extra for energy imports without receiving a single extra molecule of gas or oil. Leading international and Polish experts agree that structural reduction in gas demand and faster renewable deployment are our best insurance against future energy crises.

The risks of deeper LNG dependence

1. **Financial.** Households and the state pay more while gas companies earn billions: three years of energy price freezes have already cost over PLN 83 billion, and new terminals and pipelines risk becoming stranded assets, with IEEFA projecting that Europe's LNG import capacity could be three times its demand by 2030.

2. **Geopolitical.** The US is on track to supply two-thirds of Europe's LNG this year and up to 80% by 2028. A Polish “gas hub” would trap Central and Eastern Europe in a new dependence on a single supplier that openly pursues “energy dominance”. Poland took nearly twenty years to break free of Russian gas and should not now trade one risky dependence for another.
3. **Reliability.** Long-term contracts did not protect Poland or Europe in 2022, nor do they today: Venture Global sold cargoes contracted to Orlen, BP and Shell on the spot market, and the costs ended up with households and businesses.
4. **Resilience.** The wars in Ukraine and over the Strait of Hormuz exposed the vulnerability of centralised fossil fuel supply chains, while renewable, citizen-owned energy proved crucial for resilience.
5. **Human and climate.** Most US LNG imported to the EU is fracked shale gas shipped from terminals in communities designated “sacrifice zones”, and gas was the largest contributor to the rise in global energy-related CO2 emissions in 2025, according to the IEA.

The evidence for each risk is set out in the Annex.

What we ask

1. **Sign no new LNG agreements** and publish every agreement, memorandum and declaration signed at P-TEC.
2. **Pause new gas import infrastructure**, including further regasification capacity in Gdańsk and the Vertical and Amber gas corridors.
3. **Invest in the solutions that make gas obsolete:** structural demand reduction through energy savings and efficiency, renewables-based electrification, and non-fossil flexibility such as demand-side response and energy storage.
4. **Make this the last fossil fuel crisis.** Poland should urgently adopt a strategic roadmap to phase out dependence on imported LNG as a first step of transition away from fossil fuels with dates for gas as well as coal. In the EU, Poland should back the call by more than 200 organisations and industry associations and the European Parliament for an EU fossil fuel exit strategy with clear targets and timelines.
5. **Reveal the true cost of US LNG.** Gas and energy prices depend on decades-long LNG contracts, which are confidential and - even in cases of state-controlled companies - remain outside of any public oversight. The true cost incurred by the public as a result of Venture Global’s failure to fulfill its obligations-including two contracts with Orlen, for the years 2022–2026- must be disclosed.
6. **Build Polish-Ukrainian-US energy cooperation on clean, decentralised energy.** Ukraine's experience under sustained Russian attacks on its centralised energy infrastructure shows that resilience comes from decentralised, renewables-based electrification. Ukraine's reconstruction and Europe's energy security must build on this lesson rather than swap one fossil dependency for another.

We look forward to your response.

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Sincerely,

Signatories

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7. Svitlana Romanko, Razom We Stand
8. Wojciech Szymalski, Fundacja Instytut na rzecz Ekorozwoju
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11. Regine Richter, urgewald
12. James Hiatt, For a Better Bayou, USA
13. Sam Moran, StopShannonLNG Coalition
14. João Costa, Linha Vermelha / Red Line
15. Anna Meres, Fundacja Greenpeace Polska
16. Lora Verheecke, Counter Balance
17. Seda Orhan, Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
18. Joanna Furmaga-Stoczkiewicz, Alliance of Associations Polish Green Network
19. Mihai Stoica, Association 2Celsius
20. Rainer Sauerwein, Bürgerinitiative Lebensraum Vorpommern
21. Frida Kieninger, Food & Water Europe
22. Myriam Douo, Oil Change International
23. Sascha Müller-Kraenner, Deutsche Umwelthilfe
24. Nikos Mantzaris, The Green Tank
25. Gligor Radečić, CEE Bankwatch Network
26. Julie Zalcman, Friends of the Earth Europe
27. Rhianon Scott, Coastal Watch Association
28. Amelia Suchcicka, Climate Coalition Poland
29. Marina Gros Breto, Ecologistas en Acción
30. Marina Gros Breto, Gas No Es Solución
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32. Lorna Powell, Mothers Rise Up
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PRACOWNIA
NA RZECZ WSZYSTKICH ISTOT


Polish
Green
Network


FOR A BETTER BAYOU
FOR A BETTER BAYOU


BI LEBENSRAUM
VORPOMMERN


CWA
COASTAL WATCH
ASSOCIATION


OILCHANGE
INTERNATIONAL


RAZOM WE STAND


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UNIA


andy gheorghiu consulting


POLSKI KLUB EKOLOGICZNY


TNZ


CAN
CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK
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Mothers
Rise Up


ReCommon
Contro
le ingiustizie
per natura


Koalicja
Klimatyczna


GAS
NO
es solución


CEE
Bankwatch
Network


Fundacja na rzecz
Efektywnego
Wykorzystania
Energii
od 1990


Friends of
the Earth
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VERMELHA


STOP
SHANNON
LNG


2C


INSTYTUT
NA RZECZ
EKOROZWOJU


ecologistas
en acción


Counter
Balance
Challenging
Public
Investment
Banks


ZERO HOUR


The
Green
Tank


GREENPEACE


Deutsche Umwelthilfe


FOSSILFRI
FREMTID




rinascimento
green


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Annex: The risks of deeper LNG dependence

Financial: households and the state pay more, gas companies earn billions

Gas prices are reaching record highs not seen since 2022, while US LNG companies cash 100 million dollars in profit for every LNG carrier that reaches European ports. The Polish gas and energy sector demands increase in prices making it increasingly impossible for the Polish families to bear. Three years of freezing energy prices have already cost over PLN 83 billion. This eases the impact, but it keeps draining the strained national budget and must no longer be treated as a crisis response. We cannot afford a system in which people pay skyrocketing bills while big polluters pocket billions. Yet it is precisely this system that P-TEC aims to perpetuate and strengthen.

At the same time new terminals and pipelines built for decades of imports also risk becoming stranded assets: IEEFA projects that by 2030 Europe's LNG import capacity could be three times its LNG demand, a cost that will land on taxpayers and gas bills.

A recent report of Oil Change International found that US LNG was already the most expensive LNG imported into Europe in 2025. Now, US government and industry analysts project that the wholesale price of US gas (Henry Hub) will rise steadily over the next decade: between 2026 and 2040, the average wholesale price could be 80 percent higher than during the past decade of US LNG exports. As the price of US LNG is tied to Henry Hub, the cost of US LNG will rise with it.

Geopolitical: one supplier, used as leverage

We strongly reject the P-TEC focus on increasing US “Energy Dominance” in Europe. Beyond learning from the 2022 energy crisis, we should be wary of selling our energy sovereignty to those who recently teamed up with Moscow on bringing Russian gas back to Europe through Nord Stream and Ukraine, and who have shown they are ready to use fossil fuel dependency as a tool of pressure by blackmailing tactics.

The idea of a “Polish gas hub” serves only the interests of the gas sector and is bait to trap Central and Eastern Europe in decades-long dependence on American gas. Despite its ambitions, Orlen should not and will not become a new regional “Gazprom”. It will only ensure that LNG companies make a fortune while our security, competitiveness and the wellbeing of our households are sacrificed. Poland took nearly twenty years to break free of Russian gas. It should not now trade one risky dependence for another.

Ukraine’s experience under sustained Russian attacks on its centralised energy infrastructure shows that true energy resilience and security come from decentralised, renewables-based electrification. Channelling US LNG into Ukraine via Orlen and Gaz-System would lock the country into a new fossil gas dependency, repeating the same mistakes of the past.

Reliability: long-term contracts did not protect Poland or Europe in 2022, nor do they today

The global LNG market has become increasingly volatile, and LNG can no longer be considered a safe source of energy. Every supply chain disturbance reverberates across the globe, and growing competition with Asia for LNG is forcing Europe to pay ever-higher prices.

Europe, and Poland, depend heavily on an unreliable company, Venture Global, which has a history of dubious business practices with many of its long-term partners. Instead of delivering to its contracted customers, including BP, Shell and the Polish company Orlen, Venture Global sold its LNG cargoes on the spot market and profited hugely from Russia's war in Ukraine and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Despite numerous lawsuits, Venture Global continues this business model, while its contractors are forced to buy gas on the spot market at record high prices. Only in 2022 Orlen may have lost USD 1 billion, and these costs were ultimately paid by households and businesses.

Venture Global is also at the centre of a diplomatic scandal involving the US ambassador to Greece, appointed to “advance US interests”, who championed LNG lobbyists and alluded to the US capability of overthrowing governments that do not support the LNG sector.

Energy transition for resilience and security

Russia's war in Ukraine and the war over the Strait of Hormuz exposed the inherent vulnerability of fossil fuel supply chains, infrastructure and centralised energy systems to geopolitical, military and sabotage risk. They also showed that renewable, citizen-owned energy is crucial for building resilience and reducing exposure to volatile global energy markets.

The current fossil fuel crisis should be the last. More than 200 organisations and industry associations have urged President von der Leyen to act, which requires an EU fossil fuel exit strategy with clear targets and timelines. The European Parliament also demanded this in its COP31 resolution of 22 October. Poland can be among the pioneers by presenting a national roadmap for transitioning away from fossil fuels (TAFF) at COP31.

Human and climate: harm at the source and in the atmosphere

LNG operations are so harmful to people and the environment that the areas hosting LNG facilities are designated “sacrifice zones”. All operational LNG terminals in the United States have violated air pollution limits. They put local communities, in particular indigenous people, people of colour and low-income communities, at risk of explosions, and have had a dire impact on the livelihoods of fishermen and on marine ecosystems in the Gulf South.

Communities across Europe fiercely resisted sacrificing their land to shale gas extraction, with the 400-day protest of Polish farmers a symbolic victory against fossil fuel corporations. Yet most American LNG imported to the EU is shale gas extracted through hydraulic

fracturing, a technology that contaminates water, soil and air with toxic chemicals and harms the health and lives of over 17.6 million people living within a mile of active wells.

The structural human rights violations already occurring, and expected to occur in future, as a result of these projects are also enabled by imports to Europe. European Member States share responsibility in this regard.

In 2025, fossil gas was the largest contributor to the increase in global energy-related CO2 emissions, the International Energy Agency found. As heatwaves, floods and other extreme events claim more lives each year and undermine food, water and energy security and livelihoods in Europe and beyond, gas expansion is not a solution; it only aggravates the climate crisis.