Development perspectives of the Polish economy

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Stable economic situation

The global economic crisis was a factor affecting also the Polish economy. Nevertheless, the Polish government showed its capacity to respond quickly to the crisis helped to achieve recovery. The government’s economic policy and the ability of Polish companies to adapt to the new conditions contributed to the improvement of financial situation of economic entities.

Positive trends in the Polish economy has been observed in QI 2011. GDP in this period has increased by 4.4% and the sold production of industry went up by 9.1%. Good macroeconomics results reflected in the improvement of financial situation of economic entities.

The attractive investments’ location

The way that Poland coped with the economic crisis resulted in the increase of confidence in foreign entities in our economy. As a result, it also attracted the investors’ attention. The Polish market offers a perspective in constant increase of internal demand. Proximity to the EU and Eastern Europe (CEE) simplifies export development and opens a possibility to reach a 140 million-large group of consumers.

The investors are being offered different financial incentives which support new investments. They may also use other European mechanisms included in the Innovative Economy Programme. Investors will equally benefit tax breaks in Special Economic Zones.

Well-qualified Polish workforce – necessary to introduce the innovative projects – is highly appreciated by our foreign partners. Poland’s international recognition is determined by the services’ quality and creativity that is often higher than expected.

A favourable business climate

We are taking further steps to improve the business climate in our country. Our continuous efforts to cut red tape will be felt mostly by small and medium enterprises. Simplified regulations will also facilitate the innovative processes and the development of trade and investment. Our main goal is to create the optimal conditions in order to strengthen economic ties with the rest of Europe.

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New energy in the EU

The first Polish Presidency in the EU will act as a catalyst to enable further cooperation with our European partners. We will take this opportunity to continue working on the European energy and trade policies. These actions will also cover the expansion of the internal market, the reorganisation of the cohesion policy, and the improvement of implementing law at the EU level.

Due to the on-going changes on the global energy market, Europe faces some new challenges. The EU pursues a stable and long-term strategy towards the development of the energy sector. In order to accomplish the goals of the EU energy policy, officially defined in the Lisbon Treaty, all the member states should cooperate. As our country has been chairing the Presidency of the Council of the European Union since the 1st of July, our major task will be to support the aspirations of the member states’ and European institutions’ for an implementation of the already adopted solutions in the field of the EU energy policy.

One of the major priorities of our Presidency will be the external energy policy. It is our opinion, that without a strong and coherent external energy policy, the European Union will neither be able to maintain its position on the global market nor it will effectively cooperate with its global partners.

Poland’s vision of leading the European Union assumes that the EU will strengthen its position against the major producers, consumers, and transit countries of energy raw materials. The point is that there is action to be taken which will facilitate, coordinate and improve the efficiency of the EU’s institutional framework in this field.

In conclusion, it is my fervent hope that the suggested solutions will meet with the approval of the member states, and that our presidency in the EU will be perceived as an efficient period.