

## Poland has fallen into 5 development traps

**Polish** GDP per capita is equal to not more than 45% of **US GDP**.

Half of the Polish population earn **less** than PLN 2.5 thousand net.

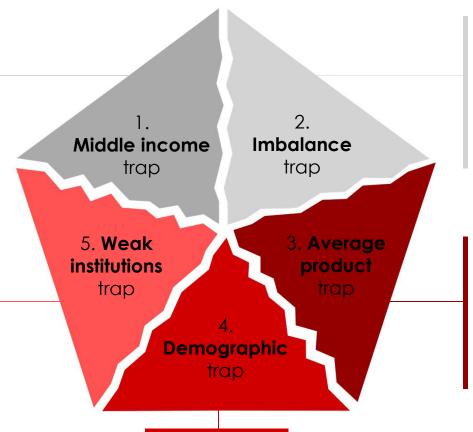
Salary levels are equal to 1/3 of those in the developed countries.

**VAT collection gap** amounts to PLN 35-55 billion.

**CIT collection gap** amounts to PLN 10-40 billion.

**44 amendments** to the VAT Act since 2004.

**No coordination** of public policies.



**PLN 95 billion** are transferred to foreign investors every year.

Foreign liabilities amount to **PLN 2 trillion**.

**2/3 of Polish exports** are generated by **foreign companies**.

**50%** of industrial production are generated by **foreign companies**.

R&D expenditure does not exceed 1% GDP.

**Only 6 Polish companies** are world **champions**.

Only 13% of SMEs innovate (vs. 31% in the EU).

**High-tech sectors** account for **not more than 5% of exports**.

There are now **7 million people of pre-working age** (aged 0-17 years). In 20 years time, the number will decline to **5.6** million.

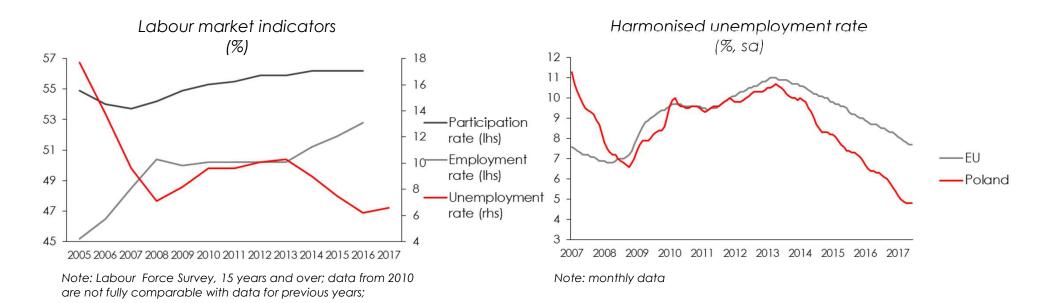


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## Labour market performance

- Employment rate has increased significantly since 2013
- Participation rate (15 years and over) stabilized in 2015-2016 after having grown over seven consecutive years
- Unemployment rate has fallen since mid-2013 much faster than in the EU



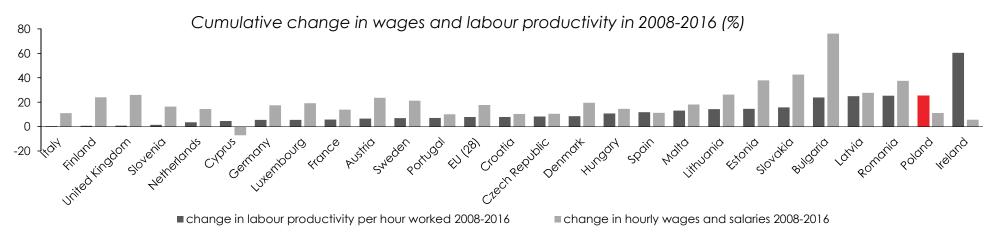
Source: Eurostat, GUS



Polish producers benefiting from rising labour productivity

- Labour productivity growth in Poland in 2008-2016 one of the highest compared to other EU countries
- Rising labour productivity combined with moderate wage growth result in relatively low unit labour costs





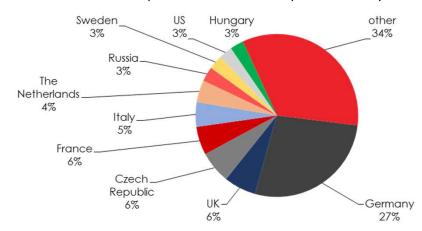
Source: Eurostat, GUS, own calculations



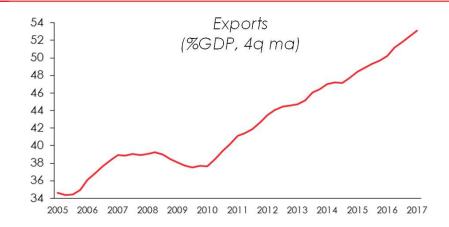
## Export growth and diversification

- Germany remains the main trading partner of Poland with 27% share in total exports (data from January to May of 2017)
- Poland's exports performance is linked to German exports, due to high integration in the international production chains
- Growing trade links with non-European partners additionally support export growth
- An improvement in exports dynamics to eastern markets was observed in recent months. However only about 4.8% of Polish exports goes to Russia and Ukraine (data for the first quarter of 2017) compared to ca. 8% in 2013

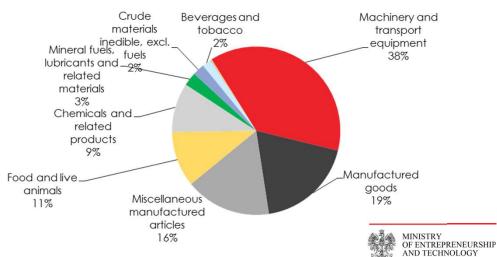
#### Exports destinations (%, I-V 2017)



Source: GUS, Ministry of Finance



### Exports of goods - structure (%, I-V 2017)



Europe's favourite FDI destination



1st place in the CEE region – the most attractive country to establish operations



1st place in terms of number of the investment projects in the CEE (256 projects, 12% y-o-y increase)



Investment attractiveness



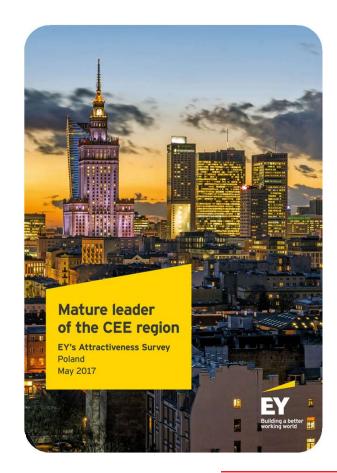
1<sup>st</sup> place in Europe in SSC projects (24% of total number)



2<sup>nd</sup> place in the whole of Europe in terms of created jobs through FDI (22100 jobs – only the UK was better)

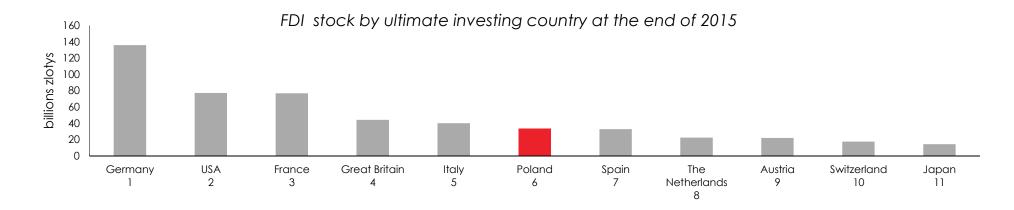


3<sup>rd</sup> place best country in world to invest in for 2018 by World Bank Group.



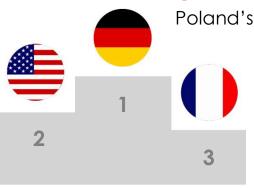


FDI stock in Poland at the end of 2015



## **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

A number of manufacturing, business services and R&D investment in Poland



### **GERMANY**

Poland's biggest trade and investment partner

## **FRANCE**

Strong presence in retail, manufacturing and banking sectors in Poland



US as a strategic investor



US Foreign direct investments (FDI) are one of the engines, which over the past quarter of a century fueled the growth of the Polish economy and created jobs, provided capital and new technologies, supported trade.



US investors are present in Poland for over 25 years. More than half (52%) of American companies in Poland began investing in our country in the first period of economic transformation.



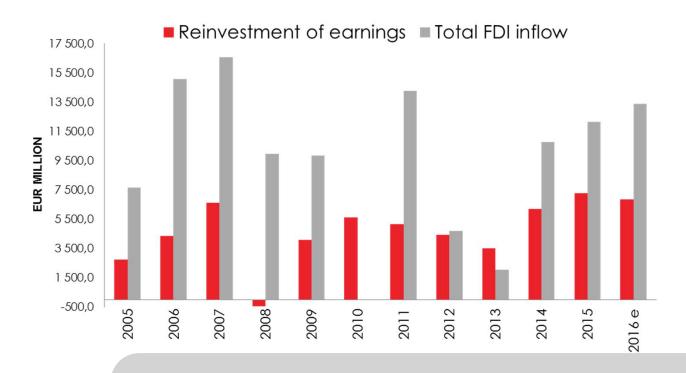
The value of the U.S. capital invested in Poland at the end of 2016 reached USD 4.7 bn, but most of the investment are done by proxies of US companies in US, so the real value of the investments from US companies is bigger.



According to the EY report 20 % of FDIs that came to Poland in 2016 were from US.



## Reinvestment of earnings in Poland



Poland is one of the best countries for business in Europe:

- 1st place in the CEE region the most attractive country to establish operations (EY European Attractiveness Survey 2016)
- 24<sup>th</sup> place in Doing Business 2017

REINVESTMENTS ARE ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PART OF FDI INFLOWS IN POLAND

It confirms, that investment and business climate in Poland is very attractive!



Poland's exports hits

Polish companies gradually attract new customers around the World

## 2016

Second consecutive year of trade surplus

#### Yachts

### 2<sup>nd</sup> manufacturer globally

of small motorized yachts (up to 9 m length)

95% of Polish yachts shipped overseas





### Vehicles & accessories – automotive

### Top producer in CEE

23 bn EUR value of exports in 2016:

- 15% annual growth rate
- The key component (43%): car parts and accessories

### LCD sets and household appliances

### Largest manufacturer in Europe

Global companies located their businesses in Poland





Poland's exports hits



#### **Furniture**

# Numerous Polish companies with global success

8 bn EUR in exports in 2016:

- 4th global exporter (2nd in Europe)
- 7th global manufacturer



### Windows and doors (wooden and PVC)

#### The leader in exports in Europe

- 600 m EUR in exports in 2016
- Exports grew tenfold between 2004 and 2016

### Agri – food sector

# Leading producer of sweets, dairy, meat, fruits & veg

EUR 25 bn of exports value in 2016 Over EUR 7 bn of trade surplus 80% of exports into the EU



#### **Aviation sector**

#### Over 130 companies manufacturing

Over EUR 1 bn of output 90% of production exported



### New technologogies

#### Computer games and FinTech

Over EUR 1 bn of computer games exports in 2016
Over 80% of FinTech services exported





The scope of the change

|   |                      | BEFORE  | AFTER  |
|---|----------------------|---|--|
|   | THE SCOPE OF SUPPORT | 25 thousand ha<br>(0,08 per cent of the Polish territory) | The whole territory of Poland  |
|   | SUPPORT PERIOD       | Until the end 2026  | from 10 to 15 years<br>additionally 5 years in current SEZs<br>(max. 15 years)                           |
| 6 | INVESTOR SERVICE     | Differentiated approach                                   | Single standard to assist an investor  |
| M | OPERATIONAL AREA     | Dispersed   | Single   |
|   | QUALITY INVESTMENT   | Only quantitive criteria                                  | Quantitive and qualitative criteria adapted to the conditions of specific localization of the investment |



## The scope of support

### Current situation:

- Tax incentive is available only in the 25000 ha area
- Investment depends on inclusion of the investment site into SEZ
- Long decision-making process



## After the change:

- Tax incentive is available throughout Poland
- Fast and efficient administration decision

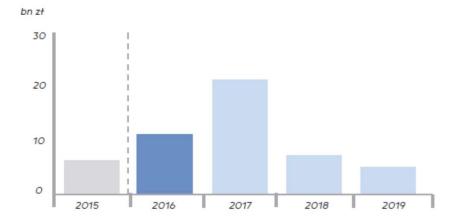




## Support period

### Current situation:

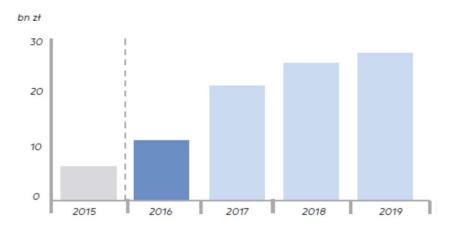
- Time of the existence of SEZs until the end of 2026
- Tax relief max. 8 years



Forecast of Investment expenditure in the SEZs in case operation is terminated in 2026

## After the change:

- Tax incentive is available in the period between 10 and 15 years
- Preference for a new investment located in the present SEZs
- Unchanged conditions for the investment presently in operation



Forecast of investment expenditure after the change implementation



Investor service



# SINGLE STANDARD OF INVESTOR SERVICE

Uniform service standard in offered state aid and external communication



# PRECISE AND COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION

Comprehensive information on regional investment conditions



### **REGIONAL INVESTOR SUPPORT**

 Strengthening of the contacts with research institutions, academia, business environment entities and other regional agents and focused approach



# Operational area

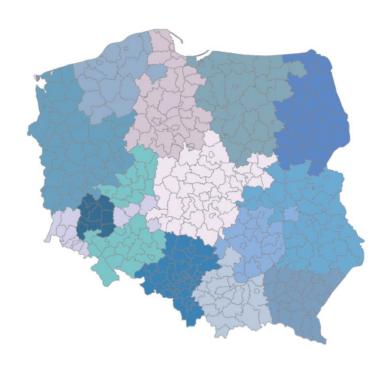
### Current situation:

Dispersed operational area for Management companies

### Special Economic Zones in Poland Kamlennogórska Katowicka Kosrzyńsko-Słubicka Krakowska Legnicka Łódzka Mielecka Pomorska Stupska Starachowicka Suwalska Tarnobrzeska Watbrzyska Warmińsko-Mazurska Więcej niż 1 strefa ☐ Brak stref

## After the change:

Single operational area for Management companies





## Quality investment

## Qualitative criteria:

- Sustainable development
- Structural development
- Scientific development
- HR development

### Quantitive criteria:

Investment expenditure

