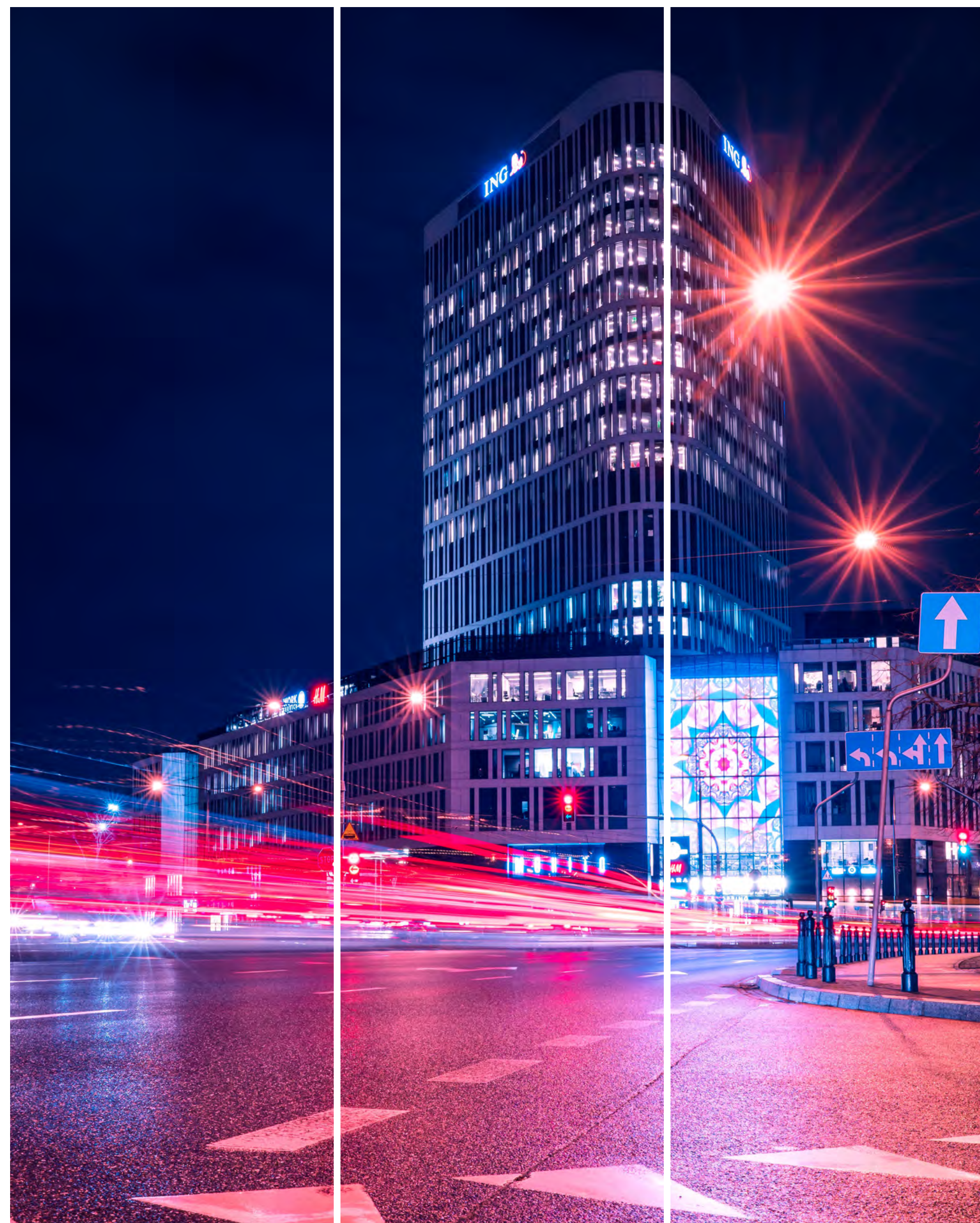


2.

RESISTANT TO CRISIS

Poland has only experienced a recession once since 1989 – in 2001 – and that one lasted just a few months.

It was thanks to a diversified and competitive economy that Poland's GDP growth remained strong – even through the financial crisis of 2008. Our economy also grew in the first quarter of 2020, with **Poland's GDP increasing by 2% year-to-year**. In the era of COVID-19 an economic setback is inevitable, but in the long run economists expect Poland to come out relatively unscathed. According to data from the Polish Statistical Office, the GDP decline was only -2,8% in 2020, lower than the European Commission estimates of -4.6%. **That will make Poland's recession the smallest among the EU countries.** Over the last three decades, **Poland's GDP has grown faster than any other in Europe.**



1.

VERY WELL EDUCATED POPULATION

As many as 93 percent of Poland's citizens, aged 25-64, have at least a secondary education.⁵

This is one of the best results among all OECD countries. It's well above the average, which is 79%.

There are almost 1.3 million students studying at Polish universities.

This places us fourth in Europe in terms of our number of students.

What makes the Polish higher-education system stand out is the large number of students majoring in STEM faculties (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics).



93% Poland's citizens with at least a secondary education

5. Better Life Index, OECD

2.

PROGRAMMING EXPERTS

Polish programmers are among the world's best. In 2016, we took **third place in the global developer ranking** of HackerRank and – three years later – were on the podium of the SkillValue ranking. According to HackerRank Polish Developers are best in the world in Java and second best in Python and Algorithms

Poland has the largest population of programmers in the CEE region, estimated at 401,000.⁹ That is more than the sum of all the programmers in Romania (139,000), the Czech Republic (130,000) and Hungary (105,000).



 **3rd** **global developer ranking of HackerRank**
and on the podium of the **SkillValue ranking**

9. Polish and CEE tech ecosystem outlook, PFR and Dealroom

2.

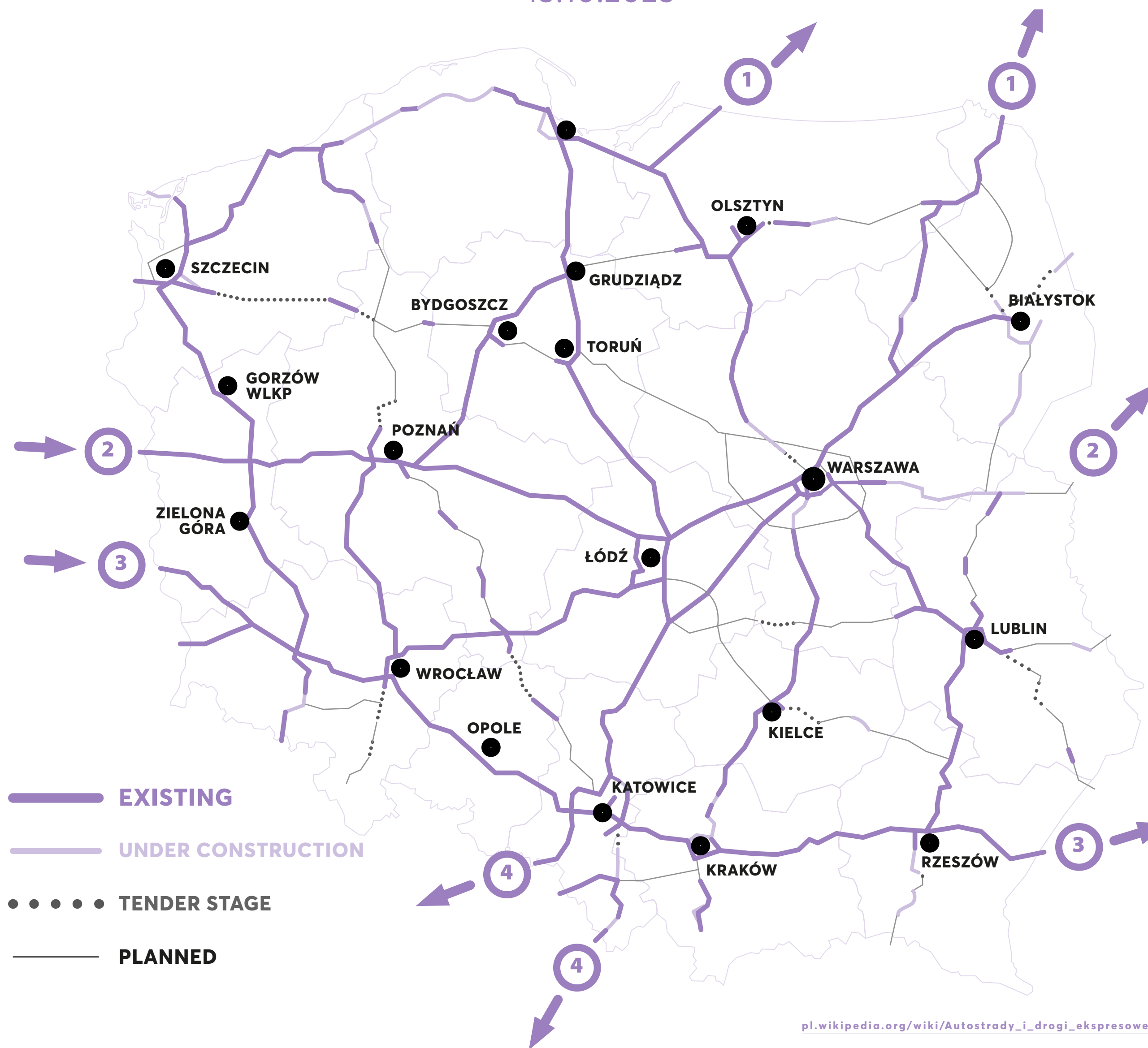
AT THE CROSSROADS OF TRADE ROUTES

Four main European trade corridors, on which transit transport travel, intersect in Poland.

TRADE ROUTE	COURSE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
1	HELSINKI – TALIN – RIGA – WARSAW / GDAŃSK	6
2	BERLIN WARSAW MINSK – MOSCOW – NIŻNY NOWOGRÓD	4
3	BERLIN / DRESDEN WROCLAW – KATOWICE – KRAKÓW RZESZÓW – LVIV – KIEV	3
4	GDAŃSK – GRUDZIĄDZ – TORUŃ ŁÓDŹ – KATOWICE ŻYLINA – OSTRAVA	3

MOTORWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS

15.10.2023



pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autostrady_i_drogi_ekspresowe_w_Polsce



5.

A KEY ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT PROJECTS

Poland also plays an important role in the two international routes currently under construction: the **Via Carpatia** and **Via Baltica**.

The first will connect Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. The second – Via Baltica – runs through Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT PROJECTS



— VIA CARPATIA
- - - VIA BALTICA

5.

INVESTMENTS WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Investors can count on support from State institutions.

THE POLISH INVESTMENT ZONE

Tax incentives for enterprises are available throughout Poland. Projects implemented in areas with a high unemployment rate and/or which have an impact on the competitiveness and innovation of a region's economy are rewarded. The whole of Poland has become a Special Economic Zone. This means that companies investing anywhere in the country can count on corporate income tax exemptions. The decision to grant such an exemption, is made after certain criteria have been met and support is granted for a fixed period (usually 10 to 15 years) – this is the longest income tax exemption period available to companies in the CEE region.



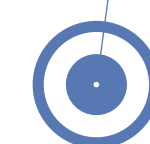
7.

SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

Poland's membership in the European Union is one of the most important guarantees of stability in the legal and administrative system.

The single market, free trade and free movement of citizens and a common agricultural policy are all cornerstones of Poland's economic foundations.

Poland is the largest beneficiary of the EU's financial programs. As established at the European Council summit, for the years 2021-2027 where Poland is to receive EUR 173 billion from the EU's budget in the form of direct grants and privileged loans. Poland will also, yet again, be the largest beneficiary of the EU's cohesion policy programs, in the years 2021-2027. We are going to receive **EUR 76 billion**. A large part of these funds will go to companies in an effort to increase the innovativeness of our economy.



76

**billion EUR
in 2021-2027**