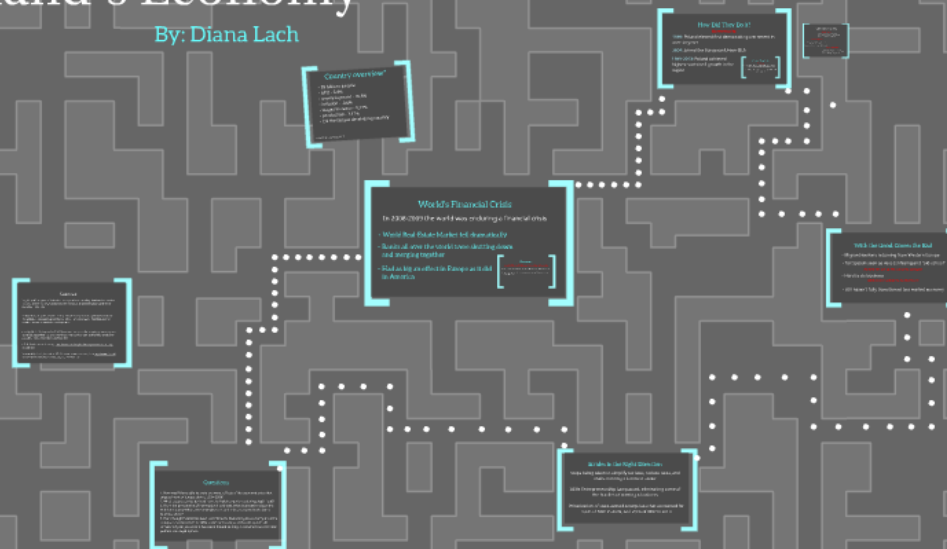


Poland's Economy

By: Diana Lach



Poland's Economy

By: Diana Lach

Country overview*

- 38.6 million people
- GDP - 148bn
- unemployment - 10.5%
- inflation - 1.6%
- wages increase - 9.7%
- production - 3.17%
- EU the fastest developing country

1990-2010 GDP %

World's Financial Crisis

In 2008-2009 the world was enduring a financial crisis

- World Real-Estate Market fell dramatically
- Banks all over the world were shutting down and merging together
- Had as big an effect in Europe as it did in America

1990-2010 GDP %

How Did They Do It?

- 1989: Poland elected first democratic government in over 40 years
- 2004: joined the European Union (EU)
- 1990-2010: Poland achieved highest sustained growth in the region

Public Economy

1990-2010 GDP %

With the Good, Comes the Bad

- Migrant workers returning from Western Europe
- Tax System seen as very confusing and "old-school"
- Hard to do business
- Still haven't fully transitioned to a market economy

Sources

1. [CIA World Factbook](#) - The World Factbook provides essential information on the world's countries and their people.

2. [World Bank](#) - The World Bank provides data on the world's economies and their people.

3. [IMF](#) - The International Monetary Fund provides data on the world's economies and their people.

4. [Eurostat](#) - The European Commission provides data on the world's economies and their people.

Questions

1. How has Poland's job to avoid the worst effects of the economic crisis that began in 2008?
2. How has Poland's job to avoid the worst effects of the economic crisis that began in 2008?
3. How has Poland's job to avoid the worst effects of the economic crisis that began in 2008?
4. How has Poland's job to avoid the worst effects of the economic crisis that began in 2008?

Strides in the Right Direction

- Steps being taken to simplify tax laws, reduce rates, and make running a business easier
- 2009: Entrepreneurship Law passed, allowing some of the benefits of starting a business
- Privatization of state-owned enterprises that accounted for 0.6% of GDP in 2006 and 2.4% of GDP in 2010

Poland's Economy

By: Diana Lach

Country overview*

- 38 billions people
- GDP - 3,4%
- unemployment - 10,5%
- inflation - 0,6%
- wages increase - 9,17%
- production - 3,17%
- EU the fastest developing country

*GDP annual data 2014

World's Financial Crisis

In 2008-2009 the world was enduring a financial crisis

- World Real-Estate Market fell dramatically
- Banks all over the world were shutting down and merging together
- Had as big an effect in Europe as it did in America

Flowing...

Source: <http://www.banqueparibas.com>

Sources

Das M. (2015). August 18. Poland's economy is opening. Retrieved September 13, 2015, from <http://www.economic.com/news/news/poland-economy-opening>

1989: Poland e
over 40 years
2004: Joined th
1989-2010: Pol
highest sustain
region

Country overview*

- 38 billions people
- GPD - 3,4%
- unemployment - 10,5%
- inflation - -0,6%
- wages increase - 9,17%
- production - 3,17%
- EU the fastest developing country

*OECD annual data 2014

World's Financial Crisis

In 2008-2009 the world was enduring a financial crisis

- World Real-Estate Market fell dramatically
- Banks all over the world were shutting down and merging together
- Had as big an effect in Europe as it did in America

However...

As most of the world struggled, Poland was on the uprise

- Poland's economy grew by 1.5% in 2009, while every other EU country did not
- Between 2009 and 2012 their economy grew at a rate of 3.4% on average, highest in all of Europe

However...

As most of the world struggled, Poland was on the uprise

- Poland's economy grew by 1.5% in 2009, while every other EU country did not
- Between 2009 and 2012 their economy grew at a rate of 3.4% on average, highest in all of Europe

How Did They Do it?

(Economically)

1989: Poland elected first democratic government in over 40 years

2004: Joined the European Union (EU)

1989-2010: Poland achieved highest sustained growth in the region

How Did They Do It?
(Politically)

Poland's Government was seen as being "very conservative"

This ensured there was no large outflow of funds during the global crisis

Due to a tight monetary squeeze in early 2000's, asset prices surged

Political Economy

Political System

Resignation of creating stimulation packages.
Helping only banking sector though increasing
monetary reserve of Polish National Bank

Economic System

Switch to Free-Market gets attention of FDI

Diversification of Managers

Increase in asset value helps appeal to FDI as well

Legal System/Law

Migrant laws and guidelines established

New laws and leaders helped to ensure Poland
could avoid suffering during Global Crisis

How Did They Do It?

(Politically)

Poland's Government was seen as being "very conservative"

This ensured there was no large outflow of funds during the global crisis

Due to a tight monetary squeeze in early 2000's, asset prices surged

With the Good, Comes the Bad

- Migrant workers returning from Western Europe
- Tax System seen as very confusing and "old-school"

Ranked 151 out of 183 countries surveyed

- Hard to do business

62nd easiest country to do business in

- Still haven't fully transitioned to a market economy

Strides in the Right Direction

Steps being taken to simplify tax laws, reduce rates, and make running a business easier

2009: Entrepreneurship Law passed, eliminating some of the hurdles of starting a business

Privatization of state-owned enterprises that accounted for 0.6% of GDP in 2009, and 2.5% of GDP in 2010

Sources

Day, M. (2015, August 18). Poland ramps up defence spending. Retrieved September 13, 2015, from <http://www.scotsman.com/news/world/poland-ramps-up-defence-spending-1-3861136>

De Madellena, I. (2015, September 13). Female Entrepreneurship Thrives in Poland - The Globalist. Retrieved September 13, 2015, from <http://www.theglobalist.com/female-entrepreneurship-thrives-in-poland/>

Goettig, M. (2015, September 13). Poland sets conditions for accepting more migrants. Retrieved September 13, 2015, from <http://news.yahoo.com/poland-sets-conditions-accepting-more-migrants-165630526.html>

OECD, Databases and Surveys, <http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-poland.htm>

Rostowski J., (2009, December 17). Composure was a rescue, from <http://www.fakt.pl/Rostowski-Uratowal-nas-spokoj,artykuly,59825,1.html>

Poland's Economy

By: Diana Lach

Country overview*

- GDP in 2019: 130.5 billion USD
- GDP per capita: 11,700 USD
- Population: 38.5 million
- Currency: PLN
- GDP growth in 2019: 1.1%
- GDP growth in 2020: -3.5%

World's Financial Crisis

In 2008-2009 the world was enduring a financial crisis

- World Bank: Global Economic Crisis
- Banks all over the world were shutting down and merging together
- Had as big an effect in Europe as it did in America

What Did They Do?*

1. The Polish government introduced a 10% wage freeze in 2009 to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy.

2. The Polish government introduced a 10% wage freeze in 2009 to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy.

Savings

Polish households have a high savings rate, which is a result of the country's high inflation rate. This is because the value of money is eroded over time, so people are encouraged to save in real assets like property or gold.

Debtors

Polish households have a high savings rate, which is a result of the country's high inflation rate. This is because the value of money is eroded over time, so people are encouraged to save in real assets like property or gold.

Debtors and Right Direction

Polish households have a high savings rate, which is a result of the country's high inflation rate. This is because the value of money is eroded over time, so people are encouraged to save in real assets like property or gold.

What if Covid Comes the Next

- Many workers including bank workers have been laid off
- The service sector is very vulnerable to the crisis
- High unemployment rate
- High level of government intervention