

Poland

1. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Question 1	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	---
Question 2	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	---
Question 3	How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	---

2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2022 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally-financed current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the RRF, RePowerEU and other EU funds. For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions. Improve the efficiency of public spending, including by continuing the reform of the budget process. Ensure the adequacy of future pension benefits and the sustainability of the pension system by taking measures to increase the effective retirement age and by reforming the preferential pension schemes.	---	---	---
CSR 2	Swiftly finalise the negotiations with the Commission of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to starting their implementation.	---	---	---
CSR 3	Increase labour market participation, including by improving access to childcare and long-term care, and remove remaining obstacles to more permanent types of employment. Foster quality education and skills relevant to the labour market, especially through adult learning and improving digital skills. Better target social benefits and ensure access to those in need.	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	Lack of substantive initiatives. Certain initiatives are envisaged as part of the national recovery programme.

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 4	Improve the resilience, accessibility and effectiveness of the health system, including by providing sufficient resources to reverse the pyramid of care and accelerating the deployment of e-health services. Strengthen the innovative capacity of the economy, including by supporting research institutions and their closer collaboration with business. Enhance further digitalisation of businesses and public administration, including through development of infrastructure.	---	---	---
CSR 5	Enhance the investment climate, in particular by safeguarding judicial independence. Ensure effective public consultations and involvement of social partners in the policy-making process.	---	---	---
CSR 6	Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by removing regulatory, administrative, and infrastructural barriers to accelerate permitting and deployment of renewable energy sources. Reform building renovation policies and support schemes to incentivise deeper energy efficiency, promote energy savings and faster phase-out of fossil fuels in heating and accelerated deployment of heat pumps. Accelerate modal shift towards public transport and active mobility and promote faster uptake of electric vehicles with incentives and investment in charging infrastructure. Improve long and medium-term strategic planning of the green transition by updating national energy policies in line with the European Green Deal objectives and the REPowerEU Communication to provide certainty to the business community and use funding effectively with a view to accelerating clean energy investments.	Important	Unsatisfactory	Barriers to accelerate permitting and deployment of renewable energy sources have not been removed. Number of electric vehicles and recharging points are increasing very slowly. National strategy on energy is obsolete and needs to be updated with regard to more ambitious RES targets.

3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2022

How would you assess reform progress in 2022, for the following broad areas:

Taxation and Public Finances	Unsatisfactory
Business environment (regulation/access to markets)	Unsatisfactory
Labour market	Unsatisfactory
Innovation and skills	Mixed
Access to finance and Financial stability	Mixed

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2023 Reform Barometer?

Due to the increasing number of legal acts, obligations, the conditions for doing business are becoming more and more difficult.

4. Reform priorities for 2023

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	---	---	---
Priority 2	Pension and health care reforms	Ensure the adequacy of future pension benefits and the sustainability of the pension system by taking measures to increase the effective retirement age and by reforming the preferential pension schemes.	no
Priority 3	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	improving internal mobility. Foster quality education and skills relevant to the labour market, especially through adult learning and improving digital skills	yes and no
Priority 4	Labour supply measures for specific groups (older workers, women...)	improving access to childcare and long-term care	yes
Priority 5	Sector specific regulation (telecom, energy)	RES development support, including permits and finance.	yes