

dr Anna Dziurny
Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego
Poland
anna_dziurny@wp.pl

RESTRUCTURING OF THE POLISH ECONOMY UNDER AS A MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Abstract. *The article entitled “Restructuring of the Polish economy under as a member state of the European Union” addresses the indispensable action that the Polish society has to take to make up for the civilizational social and economic delays and shorten the developmental gap to highly developed countries. The presentation of the discussed issues alongside the definition of the essence and challenges of the restructuring of the Polish economy towards the idea of responsible development, innovation and competitiveness became the characteristic of it. The program directions for the restructuring of the Polish economy are presented and the impact of the European regionalization processes on which Poland is subject to necessary restructuring changes. An important part of the discussion is the characterization of responsible development, innovation and competitiveness of the economy as the main areas of restructuring of the Polish economy.*

Key words: *economic restructuring; responsible development; innovation; competitiveness.*

Preface. Economic delays and the need to shorten the civilization distance to highly developed countries and the processes of globalization and regionalization that Poland is subject to necessitate special treatment for the problems of responsible development, innovation and competitiveness. This fact has already been recognized in the plans and strategies of socio-economic development of the governments that have undertaken and implemented the systemic transformation of the national economy. The response to the better use of Poland’s economic potential and development opportunities resulting from EU membership has now become a development concept of the Polish economy, oriented towards the idea of responsible development, innovation and competitiveness as the main areas of restructuring of the Polish economy. Failure to take out the actions outlined in it may threaten to remain the Polish economy as the least competitive among the countries of the European Union.

1. Restructuring challenges for the Polish economy

The concept of economic restructuring, as argued by the literature of the subject of inquiry, is ambiguous. It is a complex and multi-faceted term, most often referring to an enterprise, as evidenced by numerous definitions. By transferring its essence to the national economy, it must be stated that it is:

- wide-ranging repercussions in the national economy taken as a response to existing or anticipated changes in the near and distant environment;
- the process of economic, financial, organizational and technical change in the economy in order to create conditions for its desirable development by increasing the efficiency of its use and gaining a competitive position on the international market;
- systematic reconstruction, modernization, modernization of the organizational structure and principles of functioning of the national economy;
- modernizing the potential of the national economy by changing its objectives and directions;
- any changes in the national economy (ownership, capital, organizational, management, technical and technological, production and assortment, positions in international markets and supply;
- creation and adaptation of economic institutions to market economy requirements;
- a strategy for growth and development of the national economy.

All of the identified characteristics of the restructuring of the national economy relate to Poland. The reasons for its adoption in our country are to be found in internal sources (ownership relations in the economy, increase in cost of living, over-energy and material-intensive production) and external (economic changes in the world, technological and technological

civilization progress, increase of competitiveness in international markets), changes in international law, changes in economic policy and strategy). The reasons for its adoption in our country are to be found in internal sources (ownership relations in the economy, increase in cost of living, over-energy and material-intensive production) and external (economic changes in the world, technological and technological civilization progress, increase of competitiveness in international markets), changes in international law, changes in economic policy and strategy).

The tensions and weaknesses in these areas impose the rebuilding of the technical and economic infrastructure, the national economic management system – including the availability of resources for production, and often the change of ownership in the economy.

Economic restructuring can take on a different character, from creative – consisting in the creation of changes that will only result later, by anticipation – that is, predictable in comparison with other economies to improve its position; An adjustment that has a repairable character and involves an immediate change in the economy in order to stabilize its situation; to correct, which involves the long-term introduction of changes to stabilize the national economy.

As regards the Polish national economy at the present stage of its development, the last two types are the ones that are adaptive and correct, although the characteristics of the other two are also perceptible.

From the point of view of society and the national economy, the restructuring process should refer to the long-term prospects of a change in the national economy. Its main task is to improve the efficiency of the economy, strengthen the competitiveness of the national economy and improve its position and role in the economic map of the world. Its feature is continuity and heterogeneity of change. It is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve it.

The restructuring of the Polish national economy proves to be the imperative of today's market economy which must be realized simultaneously on many levels. This direction was adopted after 1990. after the change of the economic system in Poland and the systemic transformation in our country. The necessity for its implementation and implementation is reflected in the main indicators of Poland's socio-economic development, especially changes in GDP (Table 1). Size of the Polish economy are increasing. Depending on the method of calculating Poland, according to the calculation of GDP (USD billion), it was in 2014 according to the current exchange rate at 23rd place and according to the purchasing power parity at 24th place in the world. In the same year, Poland's share of world GDP measured at the current exchange rate was 0.7%, measured in terms of purchasing power parity, at 0.9%. On the other hand, in the 28 Member States of the European Union, in 2014 (in EUR billion), it was placed on the spot at the current exchange rate (EUR 410.3 billion, representing a 2.9% share of the EU GDP) and, according to purchasing power parity in the 6th place (EUR 716.8 billion, which constituted 5.1% of the EU GDP).

Table 1 Basic data on the socio-economic development of Poland in the period of political transformation

Order No.	Data	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015
1.	Population in millions	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.0
2.	GBP in USD (calculated on basis of current prices)	127.1	139.1	171.3	300.5	468.5	516.1	546.6	595.9
3	GDP (by purchasing power) as a% of global GDP	0.5	0.5	0.5 (2001)	0.81	0.97	0.94	0.88	0.89
4	GDP (by purchasing power) per capita in USD	3293	3634	4734 (2001)	12994	12300	13394	14379	14495

Based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, GUS, Warszawa 2002, p.734; 2006, p.859; *The Global Competitiveness Report*; 2006-1007, p.326-327; 2011-2012, 2014-2015, p.310-311; 2015-2016, p.298-299; 2016-2017, p.298-299.

2. Program directions of restructuring activities of the Polish economy

Poland's accession to the structures of the European Union May 1, 2004 has forced the Polish economy to meet the regionalization challenges of the European Union to make up the gap between the united Europe and the United States. They were formulated in 2000, in the so-called. The Lisbon Strategy, which sets out the aims and priorities of its European Union development by 2010. The main task is to build the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy, capable of systematic economic growth, ensuring more jobs, social cohesion and respect for the principles of sustainable development. Attention was drawn to the fact that, in order to achieve the Lisbon objectives, it is essential for the Union not only to use the internal but also external driving forces of the economy, in particular for foreign direct investment.

Poland became a member of the European Union, was part of the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy, defining its own priorities, taking into account its own objectives and determinants. In comparison with the European Union countries, before its enlargement, the Polish economy was characterized by low competitiveness and productivity, low level of development, underdevelopment of basic technical infrastructure (transport and telecommunications), fragmented domestic private sector, non-privatized and ineffective public companies, many branches of foreign companies, weakness of public institutions (administration, judiciary), corruption). With the accession of the European Union, it was forced to make further institutional changes in the national economy. This process was influenced by: the strong influence of institutions related to the previous system and informal institutions in the first stage of systemic transformation; transfer of foreign institutions without considering the local context; the tendency for far-reaching transformations as a result of a change in the political system; delusions of the possibility of a conflict-free exit from an ineffective system to a sustainable, uniform and secure system; and the perception of the European Union as a hegemonic whole.

At the same time, geographic and disposable economic resources and transport links (road, rail, sea and air) became more attractive. They provided opportunities for improving the functioning of both the supply markets and the markets.

So far, the Polish economy, fueled by foreign direct investment (the effects of earlier decisions of international companies) and the flow of EU money, may have been affected by the negative effects of lack of market-oriented institutional change. The absence of market-driven changes, which has long been indicated as necessary, has reduced the pace of economic growth in the period of expansion and prosperity. The fact that Poland has been transformed from the leaders of institutional transformation has become noticeable. Such failure of institutional change was felt especially in periods of economic slowdown or even recession. Free-market institutional change creates the opportunity to get out of a difficult, recessionary situation, as it strengthens the possibilities of creative destruction, ie the shift of economic activity from weaker, falling to better, more innovative companies. The impact of institutional changes has become particularly evident in relation to the comparative advantage built on the basis of policy decisions without taking into account economic efficiency and the accepted market economy model on a hybrid institutional set.

Economic prosperity has created an excellent opportunity to carry out reforms. The potential of the Polish economy as a result of the undertaken restructuring measures has been aimed at maintaining a high economic growth and low inflation in the long run. But these opportunities have not been fully utilized by abandoning in the most important areas requiring more or less accelerated rhythm and far-reaching reforms. The influx of workers, often young people, from the Polish labor market has diminished the potential of the Polish economy and increased the imbalance between those who worked and those who remained dependent. In the longer term, such a phenomenon can lead to significant volatility and trigger a "feedback loop", which involves an additional limitation of the potential for economic potential.

One of the most important areas for change is the high and ever increasing relationship of public debt to GDP. Since 2000, when it reached 37.7%, it fell to its lowest level in the transition period, with an almost unbroken increase, to 47.1% in 2005, 51.7% in 2010. In 2015 it amounted to 48.8%. The next parliamentary bills additionally increased the scope and scale of public expenditures each year. Unlocking the potential of the Polish economy requires a

significant reduction in the share of public expenditure in GDP. As international examples show, the target for Poland is the share of public expenditure in GDP at no more than 30% – 35%.

The second area, which is the result of public spending, is in terms of institutional arrangements we are increasingly different from neighboring countries with which we entered the Union in 2004 are high direct taxes. In terms of institutional arrangements we are increasingly different from neighboring countries with which we entered the Union in 2004. Already five EU-8 countries have introduced a linear PIT tax, and Slovakia has introduced the same PIT, CIT and VAT (19%). In 2008 The Czechs have adopted a flat tax on personal income This is important not only for a company as such (paying CIT), but also for its international managing staff (paying PIT) seconded to a given country. Therefore, many of the investments that could be located in Poland are in Slovakia or in the Czech Republic. Higher rates in "new" Europe only from Slovenia. In addition, the gradual elimination of all deductions from income and taxes increased the effective PIT rate.

There is also an effective CIT, paid by many companies, because the reduction in CIT rates is accompanied by the manipulation of the Ministry of Finance, which raises the effective rate of this tax, not including real expenses of entrepreneurs to the cost of business activity. The growing list of non-Fiscal Expenditures (which already includes almost 70 items) causes companies to pay taxes on fictitious, overpriced profits rather than on actual profits.

The third area is the low share of the public sector in GDP. In 2015r. it amounted to 17.6%. The low dynamics of added value in this sector is primarily due to inefficient state ownership supervision. It should be emphasized that the low share of the public sector in the creation of GDP is not only the result of the slowdown of privatization of enterprises but also the abandonment of privatization in such areas as health care or education. The Polish state from this point of view is overdone. In practice, the poorly functioning state system limits access to medical services to those in the most difficult situation. A similar phenomenon can be observed in education.

The fourth area is a large scope of regulation of the economy, or broader – limited scope of economic freedom. In the rankings of economic freedom – according to – currently, it is in 2016. We occupied 39th place and in 2017. We are 45th and have been classified as moderately free. Earlier in 2005 We were in the 70th freedom ranking, and in 2010. 69 place and we were placed in a group of countries in principle without freedom

Another fifth important area for reform is the ineffective and hostile bureaucracy. The behavior of the central and local government bureaucracy can either alleviate the harmfulness of the rules applied by them or reinforce their negative impact. Another fifth important area for reform is the ineffective and hostile bureaucracy.

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The bureaucracy belongs to the latter category, and its behavior is also an element that will undermine the developmental potential of the economy. The same is true for our tax bureaucracy, for example, the vast majority of investors, both domestic and foreign, are unhappy. In the global economy and in the conditions of EU membership, the negative effects of lack of market-oriented institutional reform will not only affect the decisions of foreign investors. They will also affect the decisions of domestic investors. Not only the largest Polish companies owned by domestic capital, but many medium-sized companies – apparently within the framework of reinsurance – make conscious internationalization. This is not just an activity, as it would be a natural way of expanding or defending your business, but also moving the headquarters of your business to a more favorable climate for business.

3. Responsible development, innovation and competitiveness of the economy as the main areas of restructuring of the Polish economy

The Polish document defining the directions of the relevant changes coinciding with the Lisbon Strategy was the Preliminary National Development Plans for the years 2000-2006 and then implemented by the NDP for the years 2007-2013. The Europe 2020 strategy for 2010-2020 must be identified in this document group. The implementation of operational programs with the use of EU Structural and Pre-accession Funds for Union candidates has also served to

bridge the gap between Poland and the member states. The main goal of the socio-economic policy is to maintain and maintain a high economic growth rate of over 5% GDP per year. This would allow a relatively quick reduction of the distance to the "old" EU Member States and, on the other hand, help to tackle the country's major socio-economic problems.

The main goal of the socio-economic policy is to maintain and maintain a high economic growth rate of over 5%. GDP early. This would allow a relatively quick reduction of the distance to the "old" EU Member States and, on the other hand, help to tackle the country's major socio-economic problems. The achievement of this objective was primarily conditioned by two conditions: the effective reparation of public finances and the implementation of an effective structural policy, financed by national and EU funds. This is a decisive institutional task for science and innovative practice.

The desired effects of the restructuring activities depend on their dependence on responsible and stable development, innovation and competitiveness of the national economy. The development objectives of the strategy will be based on public funds (domestic and foreign and private).

Responsible development is development based on solid economic foundations and social solidarity. It is aimed at contributing to economic, social, environmental and territorial development. The guiding principle of its development is based on a broad forum of all social groups and all development territories, and the pursuit of its realization benefits the entire society. In this approach, it is necessary to initiate development impulses which will introduce the Polish economy to such a level of development, which will translate it into a higher level and quality of the Poles' prosperity.

The strategy of responsible development is based on the implementation of many projects in the field of logistics and investment solutions. Its openness and modesty has been established. A number of so-called "flagship" projects which will result in products or services essential for further economic development. The projects have been and are being undertaken in the areas of technical-technological, logistic, ecological, allocation and legislative, financial start-up support, increased efficiency and simplification of access to European funds, coordination of actions to support development investments. The flagship project will also be involved in the renewal of shipbuilding potential, development of services based on drones, broadening the range of modern healthcare solutions, modern medical equipment and modern generic and biosimilars.

Great importance should be placed in the creation of a road map for transformation to a closed-loop economy, and the creation of research institutes to transfer knowledge to the economy.

Strategic projects also concern the social sphere. Their expressions are: Family policy and childcare to support families with children; Healthy Mom: and Behind Life; Or Social Policy for the Elderly 2030. Strategic packages are also dedicated to supporting the development of territorially sustainable economic regions of the country.

A large package of strategic projects is dedicated to supporting the development of territorially sustainable, primarily the most economically weak areas of our country. One of them is a package of actions for medium-sized cities losing socio-economic functions. Following should be mentioned Program for Silesia, Partner City Initiative, Integrated Territorial Investments PLUS.

It is expected that as a result of responsible development will increase the wealth of Poles and reduce the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020 (up to 20% and up to 17% in 2030). By then, the average household income should rise to 76-80% of the EU average, and by 2030, approximating it to the EU average. At the same time, the reduction of disparities between regions is assumed. GDP per capita at that time, that is until 2020, should reach 75-80% of the EU average and 95% in 2030.

Ensuring a high and sustainable growth rate will be provided by indicators such as:

- investment growth to 25% up to 25%. GBP
- increase in R & D spending to 1.7%. GBP
- annual growth rate of export value of goods 7.2%
- share of exports of high technology products in total exports 10%

The consultation of the Strategy project, having the character of public consultations, was conducted in a multidimensional manner. Their positive effect was above all:

- selecting projects, limiting them, grouping and giving a more precise description;
- emphasizing the role of local government in the implementation of the Strategy;
- demographic issues were introduced – adding the principle of "demographically-informed development"; proposing detailed solutions for active pro-family policy, improving access to services, elderly care and labor market policies, education and higher education;
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The Government's reforms, including higher education and education and health care, are described in greater detail;

- more precisely, the new system of support for entrepreneurship and innovation; Criteria for selection of strategic sectors and criteria for selecting first speed programs; the possible scope of support for strategic sectors;
- developed the energy regulations – added challenges determining directions of development of Poland's energy policy; the provisions on the new model of the country's energy policy, the role of RES, the need for modernization of the heating sector, the reforms of the hard coal mining sector;
- Strengthened provisions on the completion of gaps in the network of road, rail and inland waterways of an appropriate quality in European relations, including TEN-T; development of intermodal transport and intelligent transport networks; emphasized the necessity of moving to low carbon transport;
- development scenarios have been described up to 2030 and linked to national and international strategic documents; the sources of funding for the Strategy were supplemented by the task structure of expenditures;
- The performance targets of the SOR have been coordinated and reduced, their baseline and target values updated.

The second desired effect of the restructuring measures is the innovation of the economy. It is the basic tool of entrepreneurship and the inherent feature of the knowledge-based economy. Taking into account the principles set out in the Lisbon Strategy and the Europe 2020 Strategy, which establishes in the area of an integrating Europe of innovation, our national system of innovation has been developed in our country. It is a catching-up system and was described by a set of 22 indicators. Such perception requires the re-orientation of the Polish system of science, research and development to the user, and a stronger use of knowledge and the stimulation of business interest in research and development (R & D). Innovation must play a more significant role in creating lasting competitiveness. This requires a substantial increase in total R & D spending as a% of GDP, with the desired change in its structure and consequently effects.

The development of innovation should consist in: promoting innovative attitudes in the society, supporting the development of the innovation market, disseminating industrial property rights, supporting patent applicants outside Poland, improving the use of existing patents, strengthening the common innovation policy at European, national and regional level; development of e-economy (eg universal access to the Internet for public administration offices), development of e-business (including e-commerce)

Research and development should be developed within the framework of a state-sponsored policy (including innovation policy). It must address: the purpose of the research; Organizational changes in the structure of science; fostering effective research and development; and actions facilitating the implementation of R & D achievements in business practice. It requires, however, the appropriate expenditure. 1% of GDP in 2015. It is far from EU spending and recommendations (3% of Lisbon GDP) and recommended by the

OECD (2% of GDP). Given the large spatial differentiation of research and development activities in Poland, it is advisable to take into account the relationships between the scientific resources of a given region and the economic results achieved by it. This should contribute not only to the socio-economic development of the regions, but also to the country, but also to the possibility of more support from the European Union in the form of structural funds.

This should contribute not only to the socio-economic development of the regions, but also to the country, but also to the possibility of more support from the European Union in the form of structural funds. They have, however, brought some progress, but still unsatisfactory, from the accession of Poland to the European Union (Table 2). Our country, in terms of competitiveness, was usually located on the border of the fourth and fifth tier countries included in the ranking. Najwyżej oceniane były czynniki zwiększające wydajność, a najniżej grupa czynników innowacyjnych i jakości środowiska biznesowego.

Table 2 Competitiveness of the Polish economy in 2006-2016

Order No.	Data	2006 /2007	2008 /2009	2010	2010 /2011	2011 /2012	2012 /2013	2013 /2014	2014 /2015	2015 /2016	2016 /2017
1.	Number of countries listed	125	134	133	139	142	144	148	144	140	138
2.	GCI Competitiveness / investment	4.3./ 48	4.3./ 53	4.3./ 46	4.5./ 39	4.5./ 41	4,5 / 41	4,5/ 42	4.5./ 43	4.5./ 41	4.6./ 38
3	Essential requirements / Institution, infrastructure, macroeconomic balance, Health and primary education	4.6./ 57	4.4./ 70	4.3./ 71	4.7./ 56	4.7./ 56	4.7 / 61	4.7./ 59	4.8./ 55	4.9 / 44	4.9./ 45
4	Factors improving productivity / higher education and training, market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technical readiness, market size	4.2./ 48	4.4./ 41	4.6./ 31	4.6./ 30	4.6./ 30	4.7./ 28	4.6./ 32	4.6./ 32	4.6./ 34	4.6./ 34
5.	Index of innovation and specialization factors / quality of business environment, innovation /	3.8./ 51	3.7./ 61	3.8./ 46	3.8./ 50	3.6./ 57	3.7./ 61	3.7./ 65	3.7./ 63	3.7./ 57	3.7./ 55

Based on: The Global Competitiveness Report; 2006-1007, p.326-327; 2008-2009, p.278-279; 2009-2019, p.258-259; 2010-2011, p.276-277; 2011-2012, p.296-297; 2012-2013, p.294-295; 2013-2014, p.316-317; 2014-2015, p.310-311; 2015-2016, p.298-299; 2016-2017, p.298-299.

Recognizing that enterprise innovation should be the main drivers of the Polish economy in the present decade, efforts have been made to increase the role of high technology industries and the use of information technology and services. Such evaluations were largely due to the ability of companies to rapidly absorb technological, managerial and organizational solutions and turn them into commercial success. Increasing quality-type competitiveness requires

substantial investment, from the education system through research and development, to infrastructure and production and sales.

As a result of large-scale restructuring, GDP growth has grown. Beginning in the early 90's. In the twentieth century, it was at a different pace. Relative to the real GDP (by constant prices), in the first decade of the 21st century it ranged from 1.1% (2001) to 6.8% (2007), significantly accelerating after the accession of Poland to the European Union. In the second decade of the 21st century it was also positive, although its level was lower, ranging from 1.4% (2013) to 5.0% (in 2011). Its forecasts – formulated by the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the National Bank of Poland and the Institute for Forecasting and Economic Analysis – assume in 2017. growth rate of 3.5-3.6% and in 2018. growth rate of 3.2-3.8%. Despite these positive forecasts, the perturbations arising from the absorption of funds from the EU budget under the new budgetary perspective should be taken into account.

It is expected that industrial and construction output will continue to grow in the coming years. Optimistic forecasts are also formulated in relation to foreign trade. Also forecasts of agricultural production, both vegetable and animal, will announce good yields and harvest. However, their size depends mainly on the climate and weather conditions in the particular year.

It seems that the implemented restructuring processes bring about slow positive changes in the labor market. The outlook indicates that unemployment will continue to affect: a high proportion of young people and a significant proportion of people with vocational and basic education with high spatial variations. The long-term unemployment of the unemployed and the increasing participation of the unemployed, especially in rural areas and small towns, will continue. The unemployed at the end of 2015. determined according to economic activity, was estimated at nearly 1.6 million people, at 14.8 million people working (economically active). Unemployment rate at the end of 2016. amounted to 8.7%, and at the end of the first quarter of 2017. at 8.1%. Eurostat unemployment was estimated at 6.2% at the end of 2016, with the unemployment rate forecast at the end of 2017. at 5.2% and 4.4% at the end of 2018. The emergence of such a situation allows us to expect to maintain the desired economic growth

The latest forecasts show that in 2017, instead of the budget deficit, we will have a budget surplus (which was caused by the payment to the state budget of part of the profit from the NBP). In the years of economic restructuring, the budget deficit was at different levels, often exceeding 3% of GDP (eg 4.5% in 2004, 3.1% in 2010), which exposed Poland to the excessive deficit procedure by the European Commission. Budget deficit in 2015 amounted to 2.4%, and in 2016. It is estimated at 2.6%.

Being aware of the low level of competitiveness of the Polish economy translates into its perception as an important challenge for the development of innovativeness and entrepreneurship, which can be seen in the country's development strategies and in its conception. The chances of improving the competitiveness of the Polish economy are in many areas. Poland must first focus on the strengths of the economy and the opportunities that open new prospects for development. This will minimize the effects of barriers and threats, effectively strengthening the international position and competitiveness of the economy. Opportunities for our economy are investments, especially in the form of foreign direct investment and the inflow of foreign capital in other forms. However, there is still room for improvement in terms of infrastructure development, better promotion of the country abroad and improvement of the complex service of foreign investment.

The increase in the competitiveness of the national economy must be seen as the overarching postulate of governmental strategy and based on improving its attractiveness for innovation and reforming its economic policy. In Poland, the main problem is the slow growth of the economy. The priority of improving competitiveness with increasing labor supply increases unemployment and contributes to increased social benefits by state institutions. In this way the funds for development are reduced. With low incomes, savings reduce demand from

households. The profitability and liquidity of the companies are deteriorating, and hence the investment attractiveness of our country. The solution of reducing inefficient economic activity, investing in industrial production or construction and above all in services seems to be a knowledge-based economy. The aim to increase competitiveness and attractiveness in terms of investment. This is a fundamental condition to bridge the gap between our country and the most developed countries in the EU.

Conclusion. These reflections allow you to formulate a number of proposals and proposals.

1. Civilizational delays in Poland in the socio-economic sphere in relation to high-developed countries have forced a wide range of restructuring processes. To make up of these delays, the process of Poland's integration with the European Union was dynamic. On the first plan in the process of systemic transformation of the Polish economy, problems of economic efficiency have arisen. They were included in the socio-economic development plans and strategies of the governments that have undertaken and implemented this process. The implementation of these processes has proven that their desired dependent effects are based on their responsible and stable development, innovation and competitiveness of the national economy. And the strategy of their implementation must be based on public funds (domestic and foreign and private).

2. Poland's accession to the European Union has forced the Polish economy to meet the regional challenges of the European Union, aiming at making a difference between the united Europe and the USA. The main task is to build the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy, capable of systematic economic growth, ensuring more jobs, social cohesion and respect for the principles of sustainable development. Attention was drawn to the fact that, in order to achieve the Lisbon goals, it is essential for the Union not only to use internal but also external driving forces of the economy.

3. The directions of program restructuring changes in Poland have been reduced to five areas: the first, the change of high and ever-growing state debt to GDP ratio; second, the reduction of high direct taxes resulting from publicly disbursed public expenditure; third, increasing the share of the public sector in GDP; fourth, limiting too much regulation of the economy to broaden the scope of economic freedom; fifth, change of administration to business.

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