

Poland FY25-30 Country Partnership Framework

OVERVIEW

18 February 2025

A New Playbook for the World Bank Group



Five Verticals











Six Global Challenges

- **Enhanced Health Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response**
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Accelerating Digitalization
- Fast-Track Water Security and Climate Adaptation
- Energy Access and Transition
- Forests for Development, Climate and Biodiversity



The World Bank Group **Scorecard**

22

Results Indicators

- Total private capital mobilized
- Number of new or better jobs
- GW of renewable energy capacity enabled
- Beneficiaries with enhanced resilience to climate risks

COMPLEMENTED BY:

8 Vision Indicators

Client Context Indicators

Results
Narratives

The new World Bank Scorecard is at the core of the effort to achieve stronger development outcomes and will provide a yardstick to measure how the Group delivers on its mission to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity on a livable planet.

World Bank Group in Poland 2019–2024

Volume of The World Bank lending: US\$795 million



Program-for-Results Financing (PforR)

 Clean Air Through Greening Residential Heating Program for Results (PforR)



Investment Project Financing

Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project



Reimbursable Advisory Services

- Poland Long Term Care, RAS (FY25)
- State Purchasing Strategy, RAS (FY25)
- Cities Partnership Initiative 3, RAS (FY26)



Analytical Products

- Systematic Country Diagnostic Update
- Poland Country Climate Development Report

invested

IFC Capital US\$1.172 billion and mobilized: in 12 projects

Investments focused on



Catalyzing Green Innovation

> **Enhancing Access** to Climate Finance





Fostering Connectivity with new Global Value Chains

> **Bridging Remaining Inclusion Gaps**







Select IFC transactions in Poland



2022
\$99 million
Sustainability
Linked Bond
Renewable energy

• 2022 • \$90 million • Convertible preferred shares • Circular economy 2022
• €15 million
• Equity
• Growth Equity Fund

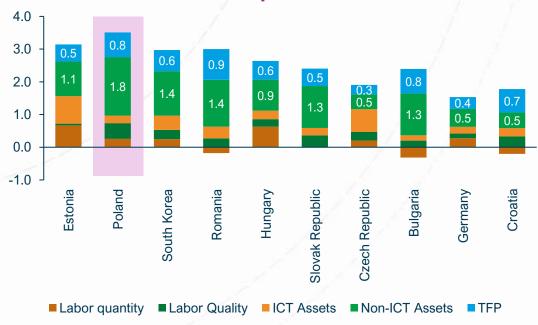


2021
• \$17.6 million
• Equity
• Mid-cap financing

Where does Poland stand today?

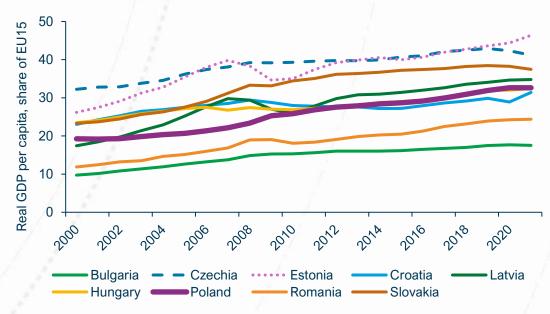
Poland continued its income convergence with the EU since 2017, feeding into rising household incomes

Growth exceeded that of peers' over 2010-2021



Source: World Bank staff analysis based on Conference Board Note: Data, 2010-2022.

Convergence to EU-average has been strong, but is incomplete: Poland's GDP per capita is 1/3 of EU-15



Source: Eurostat AMECO database.

Income per capita reached 80 percent of EU-27 average in 2023 (in PPS), up from 48 percent in 2000 and 70 percent in 2017.

Where does Poland stand today?

Global and regional shocks require updating the growth model, and call for stronger institutions

Tumultuous start to the decade

- Economy has been challenged by unprecedented global and regional shocks
- Fiscal space has narrowed, economic governance institutions will need to be reinforced
- Pace of poverty reduction has moderated and been slowed down by shocks, and inequality has risen
- Deterioration in quality of core governance institutions will need to be reversed to meet emerging headwinds.

Narrowing fiscal space as spending pressures mount

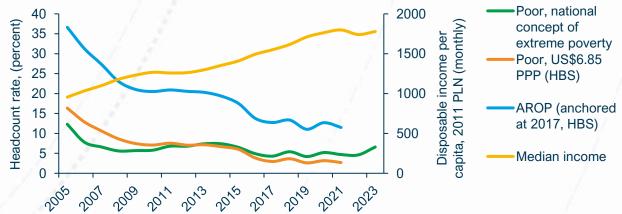
Deficit and debt, % of GDP



Source: Eurostat, 2025 budget draft

Long term progress in reducing poverty slowed between 2017-2022. National extreme poverty rose to 2015 level in 2023

Median incomes and headcount poverty rate



Source: World Bank staff analysis using HBS; GUS (2023, 2024)

What structural trends will shape outcomes?



1 Climate change

- Second most GHG emissions intensive economy in the EU
- Progress uneven across EGD dimensions
- Air quality among the worst in Europe, with significant health impacts
- Climate vulnerability is increasing, and will require adaptation to shifts
- It is important to ensure a just transition – leaving no one behind



2 Productivity

- Global slowdown in growth
- Global trade fragmentation and rising protectionism could challenge productivity



3 Labor market

- Continued shifts in labor demand with technological change and the green transition
- Strengthening labor force resilience will require strong foundational skills



4 Demographics

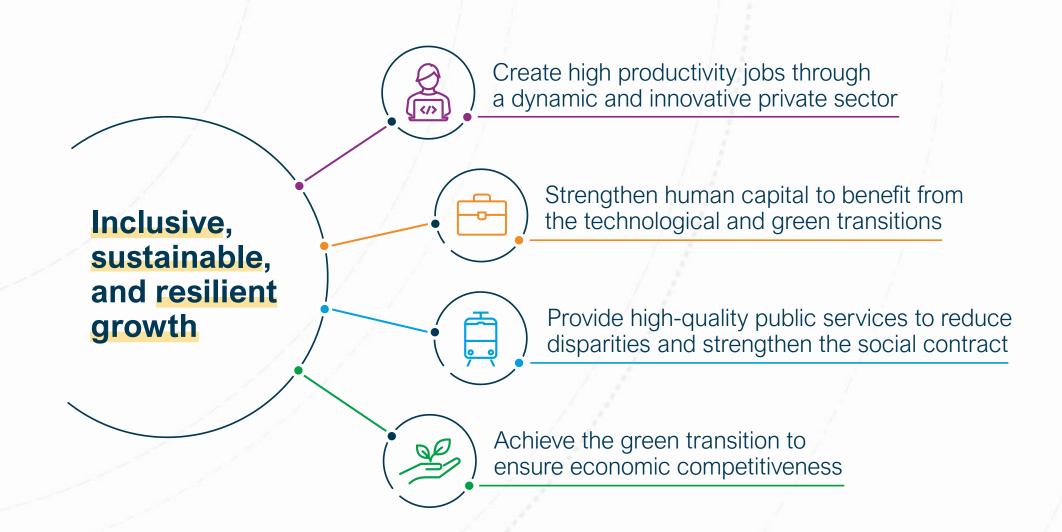
- One of the fastest aging populations in the EU and OECD
- Shrinking workforce could exert significant drag on growth
- Uneven strain on public service provision across regions and gminas



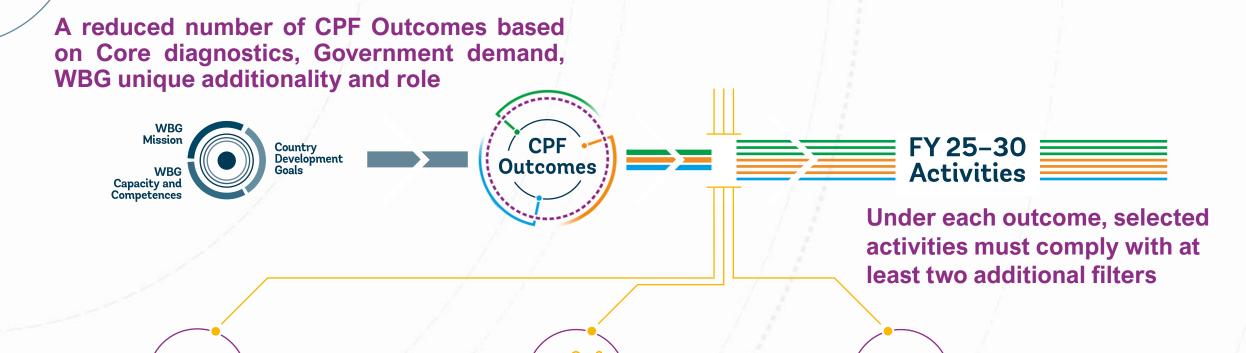
Evolving EU

- Poland's EU Presidency comes at a moment when the bloc faces many of its hardest challenges
- Ukraine reconstruction may put Poland front and center
- Institutions and convergence policies will need to ready themselves for transitions

What should Poland's priorities be in the next 5–10 years?



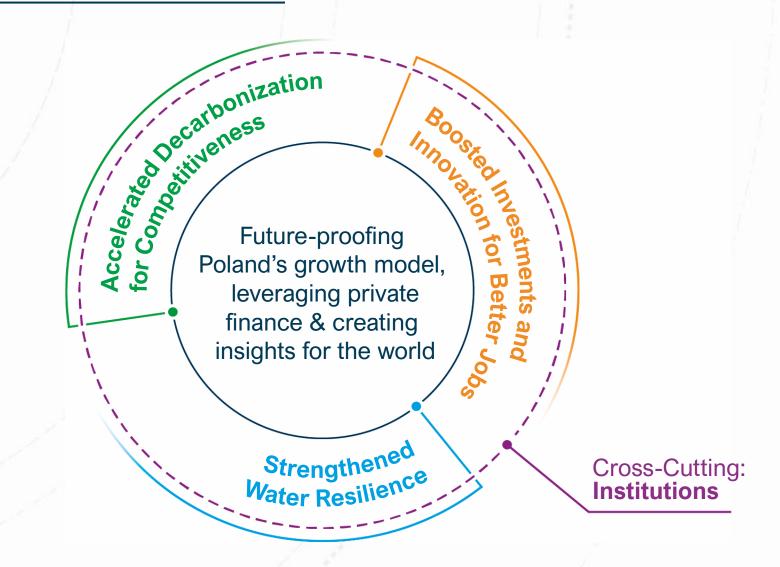
Building a highly selective WBG Country Partnership Framework



Develop and foster innovative products, solutions or approaches that can generate learning and insights

Offer opportunities to maximize PCE or PCM, including through a One-WBG approach Leverage Partnerships (EC, CEB, EIB, EBRD, IMF, OECD, UN, etc.) and ensure clear and perceived WBG value-addition and role

Proposed FY25-FY30 CPF



CPF Outcome 1: Accelerated Decarbonization for Competitiveness

| Development Challenges | WBG Programmatic Activities | Impact |
|--|--|--|
| High reliance on fossil fuels making the Polish economy uncompetitive in medium to long-term | Accelerate policy and technology innovation in renewable energy generation Policy dialogue and investments for innovation in RE, grid capabilities, energy storage Innovative RE Generation [Ongoing] Power markets integration, Transmission, Storage [Planned] Just Transition Out of Coal [Multi-programmatic, Planned] | Proposed activities will aim to help Poland shift to more sustainable and clean sources of energy for a more competitive economy. |
| | Increase energy and resource efficiency | Primary impact indicator: |
| High energy intensity across economic sectors linked to slow deployment of energy efficient technologies | Policy dialogue and investments to deploy energy efficient technologies across sectors Residential heating [Ongoing Clean Air P4R] District Heating and Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure [Ongoing Cities Partnership Initiative, and IFC Circular Economy; Planned District Heating] Industrial Decarbonization [Ongoing EE for firms, and IFC decarbonization of hard-to-abate industries] Transport sector Decarbonization [Tentative] | Reduced GHG emissions [Scorecard] Other indicators: GW of renewable energy capacity enabled [Scorecard] Number of people exposed to hazardous air quality |
| Underdeveloped climate finance markets for energy security and transition | Deepen access to climate finance Policy dialogue and investments to enhance climate finance • Green Taxonomies, Climate Finance investments, Derisking investments in innovative RE [Ongoing/Planned] | [Scorecard] • \$ Billions in total private capita mobilized [Scorecard] |

CPF Outcome 2: Boosted Investment and Innovation for Better Jobs

| Development Challenges | WBG Programmatic Activities | Impact |
|--|--|---|
| Limited investment and innovation necessary for sustained economic competitiveness due to FDI skewed to mid productivity sectors, slow technology adoption, lagging innovation capacity, shallow capital markets, and a declining labor force that is not ready for future jobs. | Increase private sector investment to boost innovation capacity and enhance infusion Identifying key reforms needed to advance evolving Polish growth model, in conjunction with investments in new technologies and high-value-added value chains Poland's evolving economic growth model: policy dialogue with MoF and line ministries on reforms and investments needed for higher-productivity jobs, including through considering the potential of AI and strengthening the innovation ecosystem [Ongoing/Planned] Access to equity and/or credit, develop capital markets, financial resources for sustainable and inclusive on-lending [Ongoing] Advance digitalization, innovation and value-chains (incl. PE/VC) [Tentative/Ongoing] Coordinated IBRD-IFC-MIGA initiatives to strengthen SOE governance, access to financial markets, and private participation in infrastructure [Tentative] | Proposed activities will aim to help Poland future-proof its growth model and boost investments and innovation for better jobs. Primary impact indicator: Better jobs [Scorecard] Billions in total private capital mobilized/enabled [Scorecard] |
| | Enhance investments in labor market and skills transitions Analytics and potentially operations to address aging demographics and facilitate labor market and skills transitions Long Term Care, related investments in silver economy [Ongoing/Planned] Women's participation in the labor force [Ongoing/Planned] Skills and education, incl. integrating Ukrainian refugees [Ongoing] Possible interventions in Childcare, Rental/Affordable Housing [Tentative] | Other indicators: Number of SMEs reached with financial services, disaggregated by gender [IFC Intermediate Indicator] Number of research-firm partnerships for RDI forged [IBRD Intermediate Indicator, Tentative] |

Core Analytics: CEM, SCD, WDR, RER

CPF Outcome 3: Strengthened Water Resilience

| Development Challenges | WBG Programmatic Activities | Impact |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | | Proposed activities will aim to help Poland increase its resilience to floods. |
| Limited resilience to floods and growing water resource constraints due to increasing water demand, unsustainable water use, and insufficient flood protection | | Primary impact indicator: |
| | Enhance flood, drought and water management Lending on flood protection and investments on sustainable water use Water management and flood & drought protection [Ongoing/Pipeline] Water (incl. blue loans), waste-water management, climate-smart agriculture | |
| | [Planned/Tentative] | Other indicators : |
| | | \$ Billions in total private capital mobilized [Scorecard] |
| | | Total area benefitting from enhanced protection [Intermediate Indicators] |

Discussion

ALIGNMENT OF PRIORITIES - Are the key development priorities in the CPF aligned with Poland's development plans?

STRATEGIC FOCUS - Are there specific sectors or areas where you think the World Bank Group should focus its efforts?

MISSING FOCUS AREAS? - Are any major areas of engagement missing from the WBG scope of operations?

LEVERAGING OPPORTUNITIES - Are there any emerging opportunities that the CPF should leverage to promote sustainable development?

ENSURING COLLABORATION - How can the World Bank better collaborate with local stakeholders, including government, private sector, and civil society, to achieve the CPF objectives?

PICKING THE RIGHT INDICATORS - What indicators or metrics should be used to measure the success of the CPF?

Q&A

Let's stay in touch

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