MINISTERSTWO
PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI
I TECHNOLOGII

NEW EU
INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Poland's position on the EU industrial policy strategy to 2030

I. Background

The key question that the European industrial policy has to answer today is about the foundations of the EU's long-term productivity growth. *The changes taking place over the past decade within the European Union and in the global environment prompt revision of the existing paradigms and ways of thinking about industrial development in the EU.*

The changes in the global competitive landscape are driven by phenomena associated with the dynamic development of new technologies and disruptive innovations, the legacy market channels as well as environmental issues. At the same time, the early globalisation of value chains (through offshoring) and their fragmentation (through outsourcing), as well as the evolution of industries from chains to networks of values, have made today's global economy exhibit a high degree of interconnections, with changes in one area impacting other areas. This results in blurring boundaries between traditional sectors of industry and services and their increasing interdependence. The phenomenon that permeates all spheres of life, including the functioning of the economy and industry, is also digitisation and its inherent capabilities, but also challenges and threats.

In the current geopolitical and macroeconomic situation Europe risks lagging behind unless urgent action is taken. On the one hand, there is a growing concern that others do not follow the rules and that the openness of Europe is taken advantage of against its own strategic interests. On the other hand Europe may have failed to do enough to prepare for digitisation and growing competition, especially from some Asian countries. Both these problems need to be addressed in a much more coordinated and uniform way. At the same time, in order to ensure establishing of "new balance" between openness and protection, between defensive and offensive approaches, as part of an integrated comprehensive strategy.

II. Competition law reform: state aid rules and concentration principles

Undistorted competition is essential for the proper functioning of the economy, promotes increased business productivity and entrepreneurial growth, allows consumers more choice, improves the quality of goods and services and decreases prices. However, in some situations, the market mechanism does not lead to an optimal allocation of resources. Market mechanisms in an economic reality increasingly based on knowledge and data show a number of disabilities associated with low knowledge absorption capacity and high coordination costs experienced by small businesses prevailing in the EU's economic landscape. A number of states are witnessing greater acceptance for state interventionism – whether in the form of protectionism or expansion of state aid.

The main element of the discussion on the challenges facing entrepreneurs and the EU countries is therefore the question of matching the legal framework of competition law with the changing realities, in particular the need for targeted adjustment of the state aid rules and the rules of merger control. It is necessary to analyse all available EU tools, *including those of trade policy, but also competition policy, including state aid (e.g. through launching IPCEI projects). DG COMP should also define which instruments need strengthening and which are not aligned with today's market expectations related to issues such as digitisation.*

At the same time, with the help of independent experts and public opinion, the future challenges of digitisation in competition policy should be considered. This applies to all sectors of the economy, including industry, services and transport. Some of the issues to be considered include the role of the digital economy platforms, the extent to which data monopolisation could harm innovation and whether the acquisition of large technology companies starting business in their early life phase eliminates serious future competitors from the market.

Economic value is built in a modern economy mainly based on investment in intangible assets such as intellectual property (R&D, design and brand creation), computerised information (algorithms and data), economic competence (processes, relationships, training). Most of them are sunk costs, hence smaller companies are afraid of investing because of the uncertain effects of such investment. This means a major imbalance between businesses in accessing intangible goods. Given that SMEs are dominant in Europe and they prefer to invest available capital resources in fixed assets, the role of the state should be, on the one hand, to promote the growth of entrepreneurs ' awareness of the benefits and inevitability of transformation towards a knowledge-based economy and, on the other hand, to take measures to support the transformation of companies into enterprises into companies focusing their business on the use of knowledge and minimising the risks involved for them in such transformation.

Where private initiatives to support innovation cannot be put into effect because of the considerable risks associated with such projects, the IPCEI tool allows Member States to jointly fill this investment gap in order to overcome market failures and stimulate the implementation of innovative projects that would not otherwise have been created. The main objective of IPCEI is to support European industry in a specific area where it is clearly lagging behind global industry. IPCEI does not concern support for normal capacity building, factories and bulk production lines or replication of existing technologies (understood as e.g. "catching up" on global competitors). The Commission points out, in particular, that the fundamental project evaluation criterion under IPCEI is the fact that research, development and innovation projects must be clearly innovative in nature or bring significant added value to this field in the light of the latest developments in the sector. Projects involving industrial use should enable the development of new products or services with a high research and innovative value or the introduction of completely innovative production processes.

In a modern economy, where there are deep interdependencies, there is no justification for state aid to one industry or technology area. It is more rational to ***define which value chain or network is crucial for Europe*** *or, in other words, which projects are of common interest, which is a prerequisite for the admission of 100% of state aid. Hence, the promotion of state aid for the implementation of IPCEI is expedient and justified only if there are positive spill-over effects which are not only enjoyed by the enterprises and*

Member States participating in individual projects, but by the European economy as a whole. In this context, it is important to ensure that the benefits of IPCEI implementation are evenly distributed, so that the initiative does not contribute to the further aggravating the economic development disparity between EU countries.

Strengthening of the global competitiveness of the EU economy must not be detrimental to competition in the internal market . Proponents of consolidation measures may raise the important argument of European unity (and the need to adapt industrial and innovation policies to the sphere of external relations), while opponents of the approach based on increased concentration note the need to preserve the freedoms and equalities relevant to the EU internally.

The aim of the revision of the concentration control rules is to facilitate the emergence of champions in Europe. The scale of their activities would enable them to compete effectively in the global market, but at the same time could not remain without consequences for competition within the internal market itself. Articulation of a clear policy of supporting global competitiveness of large European companies is particularly urgent in the face of the Chinese strategy China Manufacturing 2025 or the protectionist activities of the administration of US President Donald Trump. It should be noted that the other two of the most significant innovation economies in the world, namely Japan and South Korea have concluded a free trade agreement with the EU, while at the same time being organised around their huge economic conglomerates called keiretsu and chaebol, respectively. Yet this does not mean that the EU should unreflectively replicate foreign patterns, but it must keep them in mind when developing its own proprietary model of industrial development.

Building European champions cannot be considered in isolation from the competitiveness of the EU economy in general. Meanwhile, it is restricted by internal barriers in the single market. It should be pointed out here that the adoption of new legislation at Union level is not the only method for reducing barriers. On the contrary, in our view, the barriers in the Single Market stem primarily from the absence or incorrect implementation of the EU legislation already in force. Such flagship European projects should involve partners from different countries – including those with a lower level of development.

Large enterprises can cope increasingly well with the cost of managing their complexity and scale, becoming increasingly productive. This is largely achieved through the progressing digitisation of their organisation and processes, and because they stimulate their innovativeness and productivity through skilful absorption of start-ups in the open innovation process. In other words, ***Industry 4.0 brings the greatest benefits to the largest companies, and 90% of young companies end up in the investment portfolio of mature companies.*** *Excessive fragmentation of the business sector halts the increase in productivity of the European economy compared to the economies of China and the USA.* ***The economic landscape the EU is predominated by mature micro and small enterprises, not start-ups, rarely hidden champions, but mostly average SMEs. As a consequence, the SME productivity problem is a central issue of the European industrial policy.*** *The EU should not support specific business models in itself if they turn out to be ineffective, but strive to enforce the innovation and productivity of all European companies.*

Facing the global challenges, the EU should include in its growth and competitiveness strategy the perspective of abandoning of a fragmented market structure in favour of concentration in sectors where this fragmentation is inefficient and does not present a competitive advantage for the EU. The biggest opportunity for SME development lays in strengthening cooperation with other players in the market and providing access to knowledge through the use of the facilities and resources of larger companies or undertaking joint projects with universities and other research units. The EU should aim to support the development of a network of relationships and a regulatory platform for more effective cooperation between SMEs and other actors instead of supporting them in isolation and competition with other players in the internal market

II.1. State aid

- Poland considers it appropriate to review the existing legal framework for European competition law in the field of state aid, in order to ensure that European businesses have an effective capacity to compete in the global market. The review should be targeted at verification of the adequacy of the rules to see if they still address market needs, identified market failures, technological development, their effectiveness (whether the rules still allow for the objectives of aid to be achieved) and their clarity (whether the expansion of the regulatory framework does not prevent the application of the rules in practice, through increasing administrative burdens, inadequate to the objectives of the regulation concerned) while ensuring and protecting competition in the EU internal market.
- In Poland's opinion, state aid should focus primarily on promoting a level playing field for the participation of operators with smaller skill and financial resources in specialised intangible goods markets.
- Poland considers all forms of knowledge creation, knowledge absorption, knowledge management and knowledge diffusion to be of key significance. What is of particular value is state aid in areas such as industrially organised educational institutions (dual education) and scientific institutions, capable of incubating a large number of start-ups, scientific networking (virtual research institutes) and business cooperation (clusters), specialised agencies (e.g. Industry of the Future Platform) and competence centres (DIHs), which support the absorption of high technology and digital business management techniques in the form of demonstrations, consultancy and training.
- Poland is of the opinion that it is crucial to accurately define the categories of aid use instead of identifying specific technologies that will be supported, as these can change very quickly. However, in the context of support for technology development in smaller businesses, while ensuring and protecting competition in the EU's internal market, enhanced support is particularly appropriate in the case of technologies with a flat learning curve and significant product market entry barriers (e.g. electronics, chemicals, biotechnology).
- Poland also considers the following to be priorities: implementation of the circular economy (e.g. support for the implementation of the principle

of extended producer responsibility); consistent transition to a low-carbon economy (e.g. support for energy clusters as self-balancing areas); safety net measures for energy-intensive industries (based on the mix of compensations and projects replacing known emission processes with clean processes).

- This means that Poland will support the inclusion of high but diversified risk funds (VC, CVC) among key forms of support. In this area, efforts should be made to create transparent conditions for the provision of investment support in the form of venture capital, clearly defining at what levels state aid is involved, and to allow mixed models (e.g. co-investment models) in the GBER.
- In the context of the above, Poland considers it necessary to revise the definition of SME, in particular in terms of a transparent way of examining the links between undertakings affecting the size of the undertaking (informal relations, investor relations) and to consider the introduction of only a revenue-based SME definition (European businesses should be supported in reducing labour intensity).
- Changes in the structure of employment that have occurred in recent years in the Polish and European markets are also not without significance that include an increased flexibility of the forms of employment (employment through temporary work agencies, delegated workers) and progressive robotisation and automation of work, which reduce the importance of employment and cause practical difficulties in determining the true scale of activity of an enterprise when measured solely based on this criterion.
- Investment aid is also important for entities operating in the most disadvantaged areas of the EU where there are insufficient market incentives to engage in business (poorly developed scientific base, transport infrastructure, considerable distance from large urban centres, lack of skilled human resources). Therefore, a special role in the shaping (financing) of industrial policy should be attributed to the EU cohesion policy, the main task of which, often impossible to achieve effectively due to the rules of competition law imposed, is to align development opportunities of the most economically disadvantaged regions. We propose the introduction of more relaxed rules for the provision of state aid in areas covered by cohesion policy

II.2. Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI)

- Poland supports the development of dynamic administrative operationalisation mechanisms of IPCEI in order to give them a real project character, enabling quick and flexible response to changes in the economy, while ensuring and safeguarding competition in the internal market.
- Based on the experience already gathered, in view of the forthcoming revision of the legal framework of IPCEI Poland advocates the following framework for IPCEI:
    - the nature of an open programme with a precisely defined objective (social, environmental or industrial challenges), in the form of technological challenges and with a defined duration;

    - under the programme, consortium-based advanced research and investment projects should be implemented that will result in complex capital-intensive solutions generating EU-wide significant positive externalities;
    - criteria to ensure the geographical balance and coherence of the EU should appear among the criteria for the formation of consortia, e.g. the obligation to involve at least one partner from the so-called cohesion countries (countries with per capita GDP below the EU average);
    - notification should be required for a targeted programme, whereas project calls should be continuous within the defined financial and time frameworks and the form of call for proposals should be highly simplified;
    - projects should have a defined road map for technology and be actively supported by programme managers (e.g. under European technology partnerships).
- In Poland's opinion, it is very important to emphasise the innovative objective that guide the application of IPCEI. A model application would be to support an innovative solution, created by European start-ups in its scale-intensive implementation – whether in industry or in the public sector.
- Among the areas proposed so far for IPCEI, Poland particularly supports, due to very large environmental effects, projects devoted to electric batteries, development of hydrogen use in the power and mobility sectors, bioeconomy, and reduction of industrial CO_2 emissions

II.3. Merger control rules

- Poland will take up discussion on European antitrust law relating to concentration control rules in order to enable European enterprises to compete effectively on the international playing field, particularly in mature sectors and where monopolistic competition prevails.
- Poland supports updating the communication on the definition of the relevant market in order to introduce more flexibility in assessing relevant markets by taking into account competition at global level (market entry of a competitor from a third country).
- In Poland's opinion, any changes made must not undermine competition in the relevant markets and, as a consequence, also allow negative effects to arise for consumers and other enterprises. Particular attention should be paid to the new phenomenon of potential algorithmic collusion, which results from mutual optimisation of predictive machines, even without human intervention. It should also be kept in mind that, especially in the digital platform economy era, large companies of this nature (Google, Amazon, Microsoft) pose a threat to other companies, despite generating large positive networking effects, also for the consumer.
- Poland recommends the establishment of a European antitrust authority, which responds to the challenges of the digital economy. The scope

of competence and the nature of such an authority should be discussed within the EU, and it is worth considering providing it with powers that enable it to have an active regulatory impact on the situation in the internal market. Budgets of major technology companies, including non-EU companies, they are often larger than the economies of Member States, which makes the authorities of small states countries helpless when confronting them. Unfortunately, the reaction time of antitrust bodies is too long. Due to the excessive duration of decision-making and appeal procedures, combined with the rapid pace of development of the digital services sector, current decisions of the authorities may actually relate to archaic issues. It is therefore worth considering the establishment of a rapid decision-making path, with a dedicated digital team and a limited duration of proceedings in order to effectively protect competition in the internal market from breaches by EU and foreign digital enterprises.

II.4. Creation of European champions

- Poland supports taking into account the common European interest in assessing the concentration of entities integrating European value chains (European champions), for which non-EU entities are the main source of competition. The introduction of such rules must be combined with the adoption of clear, precise and fair guidelines on the practical application of the regulatory arrangement.
- In Poland's view, the feature that makes European champions different from national champions should be the scale and cross-border (non-European) nature of their action, while preserving the conditions of competition in the EU internal market. Players participating in global competition, owing to their wide European base of suppliers in the form of a chain or network are European champions, whereas companies that, although large, compete mainly at a regional scale (one Member State and neighbouring areas), are national champions and should be subject to a traditional antitrust assessment.
- Poland believes that Europe needs new integrators of new value chains, which can be existing large European enterprises, but first of all new, fast-growing businesses. In new industries where the role of the integrator is smaller, it is important to support the establishment of European value-creation networks composed of globally active start-ups. For many years, no new companies have emerged in the EU in new technology and competence areas. This is confirmed by a highly conservative model of innovation dissemination in the EU economy, diagnosed a very long time ago.
- In Poland's opinion, special protection from takeover by non-EU entities or greater tolerance to concentration should be afforded to entities operating as European integrators composed of complex value chains (i.e. usually complex fixed assets). This situation is most common in mature sectors where there are thousands of domestic businesses operating within a chain that would have practically no chance of growth beyond it.

- In Poland's assessment, special support, e.g. a higher level of state aid intensity or exemption from restrictions during growth, should be enjoyed by medium-sized companies with a high level of export exposure (i.e. “hidden champions”), while ensuring that competition is not distorted within the EU internal market.

III. New technologies, disruptive innovations and future challenges

Another phenomenon that poses a challenge for the development of industry in Poland and in Europe is the dynamic development of new technologies and disruptive innovations such as digitisation and automation of manufacturing, autonomity of machines, development of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, 3D-printing or collaborative economy.

For several years, the EU as a whole has been spending less on innovation in percentage terms than South Korea, Japan, the USA and China. The specific feature of European economies, and therefore the EU as a whole, is the lack of globally significant digital platform companies, which, as the backbone of international economic position, have replaced, in the US, industrial assembly migrating to Asia. In the realities of the increasingly knowledge-based economy, traditional European small businesses are facing a growing problem with participating in knowledge-based markets. This is because the smaller the enterprise, the smaller the ability to absorb knowledge (learn). On the other hand, the higher the technology that a firm wants to operate, the higher the competence requirements, and hence the greater the barrier to its absorption for a small business. This means that the EU needs a policy that supports, above all, new dynamically growing companies such as start-ups and scale-ups, which will be European “unicorns".

Disruptive innovations are born today mostly in industrially organised, large, non-hierarchical, multidisciplinary research teams. Proximity to interdisciplinary scientific research responding to socio-economic challenges, industrial research institutes, smart money funding, corporate partners as well as brilliant talent have a mutually reinforcing effect. Meanwhile, the educational and scientific systems of many EU countries – unfortunately, including Poland – are outdated and inefficient. Among the world’s top hundred best universities there are increasingly few universities from the EU (with only universities in the UK and Switzerland among the leaders). The traditional European process for the development and transfer of technological projects is usually long-lasting due to inefficient administrative procedures. Contrasting with this phenomenon is the willingness to innovate through the market, especially in the case of new private technology companies, where the pursuit for change is extremely dynamic.

The development of electromobility is a multidimensional phenomenon which has a horizontal impact on a number of policy areas – from the decay of highly developed industries related to the development of internal combustion engines and the production of petroleum fuels, through the need for changes in spatial planning, to environmental issues, education and changes in the labour market. According to today's predictions , FCEVs, in which electricity is generated by on-board fuel cells (e.g. hydrogen cells), have the greatest chance of becoming the electric vehicles of the future, as well as BEV, where electricity is extracted from an on-board battery, which is charged by an electrical charger. The European Commission has set up *an initiative called EU Battery Alliance, which aims to create a competitive value chain and produce battery cells in Europe. Seeking to promote electric cars in European markets, it is important to develop, in the new financial perspective, projects for local governments and space operators, to guarantee vehicle charging stations.*

The development of artificial intelligence must take into account ethical issues and equal access to AI. It is necessary to strengthen European research, development and innovation in this field in order to tackle accelerated competition in the world market.

III.1. Disruptive innovations

- In Poland's opinion, the European Commission should progressively develop a policy of financial and organisational support for the development of leading academic and industrial centres across the EU (ensuring geographical balance), with particular emphasis on supporting centres located in the cohesion countries.

III.2. Electric vehicles and hydrogen-powered vehicles

- Poland supports the development of electromobility, which is one of the priorities of the Responsible Development Strategy.
- Poland supports the creation of a European pact for electromobility.
- Poland is interested in participating in organised IPCEI concerning batteries for electric cars and hydrogen technologies.
- Poland supports the introduction at EU level of the percentage threshold of electric bus fleet in cities with a population above 100,000.

III.3. Artificial Intelligence

- Poland supports the provision of competitive and coherent EU-level funding, both from the Digital Europe fund and from the Cohesion Funds, for interdisciplinary scientific centres of excellence, which work on advanced forms of artificial intelligence._The key to preserving the ability of Poland and the EU to compete in the AI field is to provide funding for the most talented researchers and academic teachers.
- Building European sovereignty in the data area should be maintained. In Poland's opinion, having regard to great importance of data, especially economic data, for the development of the digital single market, transparent and effective data exchange mechanisms such as virtual data warehouses should be ensured. Access to European data warehouses should be allowed only to those non-EU entities which, as part of their data warehouses, will provide such access to other entities.
- In Poland's view, the labour market will be deeply transformed by artificial intelligence. Many traditional occupations will disappear. Other occupations will see a significant change in responsibilities. It is therefore necessary to have innovative teaching tools and learning opportunities for the benefit of current and future workers, and digital industry. The main emphasis in education policy should be on lifelong education and improvement, with a particular focus on digital skills.

- Poland proposes that 1% of Europeans be educated by e-learning in the field of AI by 2025 which will make them capable of taking up work in technology sectors owing to increased knowledge of technology development.
- AI algorithms must be as transparent as possible, the relevant codes of ethics must be developed and all citizens should be able to understand its operation in the education process in order to be able to use it consciously. In Poland's opinion, it is necessary to develop artificial intelligence research in line with the High Level Group's Ethics Guidelines for "Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence" and to take the human centric approach.

IV. Environmental issues

It should be kept in mind that the EU industrial policy is pursued in fact by means of energy and climate policy and through the implementation of the circular economy concept, which presents a huge challenge to the competitiveness small enterprises (see e.g. the economics of extended producer responsibility). The identified industrial policy measures very often emphasise measures that must be taken to ensure environmental neutrality of industry, to reduce the use of coal and to base its functioning on green technologies.

- Poland stresses the need for a reliable assessment of the impact (economic, financial, social) of all initiatives that will be undertaken at EU level for the implementation of the strategic vision expressed in the Commission Communication "Clean Planet for All".
- In Poland's opinion, the implementation of the policy of reducing environmental burdens, limiting the role of coal in the economy and low emissions must take into account the diverse economic, geographical and social circumstances of all Member States.
- Poland will strive to ensure synergies between EU policies aimed at building a low-carbon economy and industrial policy, while pointing to the potential of making this synergy a competitive advantage for European industry.
- Poland supports the proposals set out in the Paris Agreement, also in context of their inclusion in the future trade agreements between the EU and third states. The commitment to implement the Paris Agreement will help to provide a level playing field for economic competition as well as the environmental effectiveness of the climate policy pursued by the EU. The implementation of Paris Agreement can greatly support the dissemination of the economy in which hydrogen is a key fuel. It is both a carrier and energy storage, especially useful in a system with a high saturation of intermittent energy sources (photovoltaics and wind).
- Poland recommends the creation of an EU Just Energy Transition Fund; (JET Fund), an instrument of additional support (both in relation to the instruments already available and the resources allocated to them) addressed to coal-dependent countries and regions, which face specific challenges related to the EU's ambitious climate and energy policy. Its objectives will be to administer support programmes for households and local communities, e.g. for the development of new, low-carbon industries and energy sector, improve the

skills of the population, increase energy efficiency and local use of modern energy technologies. Programmes should be addressed to households and local communities in those areas of the Union, which are faced with structural development constraints and the negative phenomena accompanying the energy transition.

- Poland supports sustainable development and points to bioeconomy and recovery technologies for materials and energy as well as fuel and photovoltaic cells as strategic areas. Poland supports cost-effective incentives to reduce CO_2 while ensuring the necessary, reliable, accessible and sustainable energy base.

V. EU in the context of the challenges of the global economy

In recent years, European entrepreneurs have had to face a number of anti-competitive practices by third parties, protectionism, non-compliance with the rules arising e.g. from the WTO law, or incomplete compliance with the provisions of trade agreements made with third countries. There is a growing level of frustration among EU Member States due to the way China approaches foreign investment and acts in the global trading system. China, which is one of the world's largest commercial and economic powers, significantly benefits from the openness of the EU market, including the public procurement market, while maintaining a number of barriers effectively restricting access to the Chinese market for EU goods, services and investments.

It should be noted that the internationalisation of the world economy is increasing. Building supply chains, increasing the volume of e-commerce and trade in services requires a new look at the evolution of the whole Community policy package. In this situation, the EU should shape its industrial, environmental and energy policy in a responsible manner so that the solutions and mechanisms adopted do not put undue burdens on the Community entrepreneurs who are already encountering growing export competition from countries that do not comply with the mandatory rules of the game. This must also apply to the shaping of new agricultural policy instruments.

The proposed responses show the need for an upgrade of the WTO – strengthening transparency and efficiency in combatting trade-distorting practices, including substantial public financial support for industry, maintaining an ambitious and positive bilateral agenda, in particular with regard to the USA, or the creation of an effective reciprocity mechanism with third countries in public procurement procedures and ensuring full implementation of the framework for screening of foreign direct investment.

- Poland supports the taking of measures aimed at the level-playing field in world trade, rather than creating opportunities for us to replicate practices with which we, as the EU, are fighting through various global organisations (industrial subsidies). Otherwise, this can limit our activities and the EU's credibility on a global stage.
- In Poland's opinion, the EU needs a dynamic integration of what are today separate trading, antitrust, digital, energy and cohesion policies into one

European industrial policy mechanism well-coordinated at Commission level. This must be achieved through definite strengthening of the relationship between DG TRADE, DG COMP, DG REGIO and DG GROW.

- Poland supports, in all cases of breach of fair competition by third parties, the widespread use of trade defence instruments which should be effective in the case concerned.
- Poland is open to discussion in the EU on the possibility of introducing WTO-compliant taxation on goods placed on the EU market, which will take into account the uneven burden borne by the EU economy compared to third-country economies.
- There is a need for balanced solutions in view of trade liberalisation in energy-intensive sectors due to the weak competitiveness of these industries in relation to countries with cheaper energy resources or comply to a lesser extent with climate policy rules developed at international level.
- Poland draws attention to the need for the Commission to monitor the effective and uniform enforcement of the rules governing the screening of foreign investment in all Member States, especially when it comes from countries with economies that are guided by rules that are contrary to the principles of free market and, as is often simultaneously the case, when investors come from a country with an authoritarian regime.
- Poland draws attention to the need to consider the principle of reciprocity in providing access to the EU public procurement market. Poland recognises the need to establish proportional reciprocity instruments for countries that restrict access to their own public procurement for tenderers, goods and services from the EU.