

**Draft Remarks for Krynica Panel**  
**"Cooperation with the USA: What Have We Gained?"**  
**September 6, 2012**

- Thank you Marek. And thank you to the American Chamber of Commerce, for hosting this event. I've had a chance to visit the AmCham Diner, and it just confirms my belief that the AmCham really knows how to throw a party. In fact, AmCham hosts the second-best Fourth of July Party in Warsaw each year.
- I am pleased to have a place on this panel along with friends and colleagues from the Polish government, the business world, and the German Marshall Fund. All of the panelists have contributed to making the Polish – American relationship what it is today: a partnership based on common interests in security and prosperity and on a shared dedication to democracy.

**Remarks for Krynica Panel**

- 2 -

- I appreciate that the organizers translated the Polish name of this panel, "Co takiego Ameryka zrobiła dla nas?" as

"Cooperation with the USA: What Have We Gained?"

Acknowledging that our relationship is cooperative and that both partners stand to gain is a much more realistic approach

than the notion that the United States gives and Poland takes.

Poland is a valued ally of the United States, not a protectorate; a trusted colleague, not a colony.

Remarks for Krynica Panel

- 3 -

- So, while the United States government did not grandiosely donate a *Palac Kultury* to Poland, it did, as I'm sure Mr. Siwicki will tell you, create the Polish American Enterprise Fund in 1990, helping spark the growth of the Polish private sector. Today the skylines of Polish cities reflect the blossoming of the Polish economy. The *Palac Kultury* is flanked by buildings built through the private cooperation of Polish and American firms and individuals. Poland's LOT and the Marriot company collaborated to build the LIM Tower which houses the Marriot hotel. Polish-American Architect Daniel Libeskind designed the new Zlota 44 building and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill designed Rondo1 nearby.

**Remarks for Krynica Panel**

- 4 -

- Since both our nations benefit from our thriving trade and business links, we view the economic and commercial aspect of our relationship as being on a par with our cooperation in defense and security matters, and with our joint efforts to protect and promote democracy around the world.

- The government role in economic matters is less direct than it is in defense and security matters of course. Under our liberal economic model, the government's role is limited to providing policies, rules, and opportunities that allow our businesses to build a thriving commercial relationship. The United States was instrumental in creating this liberal world trading and monetary order, which has led to the modern era's unprecedented prosperity. Even now, despite our current economic difficulties, we are expanding the scope of this system. Thanks to long and difficult negotiations, by the United States and EU in particular, Russia recently became part of the rules-based trading order, creating opportunities for increasing U.S. and Polish exports.

**Remarks for Krynica Panel**

- 6 -

- In our security relationship we like to talk about putting "boots on the ground" to demonstrate our enduring commitment to Article 5 of NATO's Washington Treaty providing for collective defense. We will soon have American boots on the ground in Poland with the deployment of a U.S. Air Force detachment at Lask beginning in November.
- The same is true in our commercial relationship. I literally put on boots last fall to view an American company's shale gas drilling site here, and we have hundreds of boots on the ground in the form of U.S. companies that are doing business in Poland, developing the economy, providing jobs, and adding to prosperity.

## **Poland as a Part of Transatlantic Commercial Ties**

- Our bilateral commercial relationship is part of a transatlantic economy that remains the driver of the world's economy. The transatlantic economy generates close to \$5 trillion dollars a year in commercial sales, equivalent to 50% of the world's GDP, and employs up to 15 million workers on both sides of the ocean. Every day roughly \$1.7 billion in goods and services crosses the Atlantic, representing about one-third of total global trade in goods and more than 40 percent of world trade in services. Americans sold three times as many merchandise exports to Europe than to China and 15 times more than to India. The European Union sold the United States nearly twice the goods it sold China and nearly 7 times what it sold India. Investment flows total nearly \$3 trillion a year and the stock of U.S. foreign direct investment in Europe is four times greater than it is in all of Asia.

- Within that transatlantic economy, Poland is our most important trading partner and our most important destination for foreign investment in Central Europe:

**Statistics and Facts:**

- Bilateral trade is \$7.5billion; quadrupled in the last ten years; up 25% from 2010 to 2011
- Estimates of U.S. FDI range from \$12 to \$18 billion; but \$65 billion as measured by asset base (SAIS 2012)
- U.S. is 6th largest direct investor; 2nd or 3rd by asset base (PAIiZ)
- U.S. is the top investor in Poland's special economic zones, making it a key player in regional development. (PAIiZ)
- Thanks to investment in Rzeszow's aviation valley, U.S. firms account for 50% of foreign investment in Podkarpackie

## Remarks for Krynica Panel

- 9 -

- At the beginning of 2011, there were over 750 U.S.-owned firms in Poland
- About 190,000 Polish citizens are employed by U.S. investors and businesses.
- Pratt and Whitney alone employs 4000
- Five of 2012 top 10 "Great Places to Work" list are U.S. companies (Microsoft, Bristol-Myers-Squibb, SAS Institute, SC Johnson and Medtronic.
- U.S. companies account for 25% of all business-based R&D in Poland
- American companies like Google and Facebook, bring the innovative practices of Silicon Valley to Poland

**Remarks for Krynica Panel**

- 10 -

- U.S. firms are outstanding corporate citizens:
  - Coca Cola, for example, has adopted a series of environmentally friendly practices and contributed to water treatment projects.
  - IBM has launched Educational projects in support of early learning and mentoring in schools, as well as community service volunteer projects.

## The Next Level

- As impressive as these facts are, both the U.S. and Polish governments see the potential for our economic relationship to grow. We have been aggressive in trying to help our business meet that potential:
- The U.S.-Poland Business Summit in Warsaw last June brought together the leaders of the U.S. Commerce Department, the Polish government, and 300 representatives of Polish and American businesses. The American Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in organizing the summit, with the help of the U.S.-Polish Business Council, and the Polish Employers Association Lewiatan.
- The summit was the fulfillment of a pledge by President Obama and Prime Minister Tusk, made during the President Obama's May 2011 visit to Warsaw. It was aimed at taking our commercial relationship to the next level.

Remarks for Krynica Panel

- 12 -

- Minister Stelmach is now organizing the next step in this effort: the October U.S-Polish Business Week in New York City. I encourage all companies represented in this room not to miss this important event. I know for a fact that getting to New York City is easier than getting to Krynica!
- In addition to events like the summit or the New York business week, our governments do a lot keep the economic relationship healthy:
  - The Embassy supports Prime Minister Tusk's Top 500 Innovators program. A second group of Poland's leading researchers and scientists is now studying at Stanford and absorbing lessons in Silicon-Valley style innovation and entrepreneurship.

- We partner with the Polish American Freedom Foundation's Internship Initiative giving Polish students the chance to work at top U.S. companies including Chevron North America, General Electric, Hitachi, Pittsburgh Glass Works LLC, Raytheon BBN Technologies, Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, and Westinghouse Electric Company.
  
- As part of Secretary Clinton's vision of Economic Statecraft, the Embassy is reaching out to businesses in the United States to encourage and facilitate their commercial engagement with Poland to consider Poland as a market.

## Energy

- One of the most important areas of extensive U.S.-Polish cooperation is the energy sector, in which we share both strategic and economic interests. Like Poland, the United States supports the goal of promoting energy diversity in Europe to ensure the security of supplies, competitive prices, and political independence. As Prime Minister Tusk in his joint press conference with President Obama, Polish-U.S. cooperation in shale gas and nuclear power means "joint business, and joint common energy security."

- In just the last two years, we have signed three bilateral agreements on energy that we are carrying out today:
  - Agreement on Nuclear Safety (NRC-PAA September 22, 2010)
  - Joint Declaration Concerning Cooperation in the Nuclear Energy Sector (Sanchez-Trojanowska - July 13, 2010)
  - MOU to Enhance Energy Cooperation in Clean Energy (Morningstar-Kupiecki March 4, 2011)
  
- We have co-hosted two major conferences to share expertise on developing shale gas resources.
  
- We have brought experts from the U.S. Geological Survey and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for consultations with the Polish government.

**Remarks for Krynica Panel**

- 16 -

- Above all, U.S. energy companies are in the forefront of energy development here, not only in shale gas exploration, where they help develop shale gas resources in an environmentally responsible way, but also in renewable energy. U.S. companies are also eager to provide state-of-the-art, safe technology for Poland's planned nuclear power plants.

**Conclusion:**

- As firm NATO allies committed to one another's defense, our cooperation has made us more secure.
- As partners in offering assistance, support, and protection to countries in transition in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, our cooperation has made the world a safer and better place.
- And as commercial and economic partners, our cooperation has made us more prosperous.
- So the question is not "What has America done for Poland lately?", but "What can we do together tomorrow?"