CONSEQUENCES OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL CRISIS FOR THE POLAND'S ECONOMY

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Financial crisis - the economic situation that is related to the banking panic, which includes significant production and financial sector losses, causes chaos on international markets, creates the stock market‘s downfall, financial bubbles, currency crises, and foreign loans, leads a sharp decline in economic activity and has a potential to cause an economic recession. The most common financial (economic) crisis occurs when certain financial institutions or funds invested in financial assets lose most of their value. Then international investors conducted their own funds to withdrawal from a country that may cause loss of confidence both in the country‘s economy and country's national currency (Dombrowski M., 2010).Most of the financial crises and recessions arised in nineteenth and twentieth century resulted and have been identified with the banking sector scare, the bursting of the financial asset - stock, commodity or real estate – bubbles (Faris S., 2013).

Although the types of economic crisis, the reasons and circumstances in different countries in different periods are different, there can be found crises‘ common denominators and learnt from past mistakes. Monitoring of relevant macroeconomic variables, comparing them with the theory of the trends can provide early warning of impending crisis. Often there is a problem to select markers or macroeconomic indicators that could indicate economic crisis in advance. However, quantity of variables and their qualitative characteristics help to form a reliable picture of the country's economic situation (Reichardt A., 2010).

The global financial crisis has significantly affected the European Union, especially the new members such as Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. Reasons and circumstances of economic crisis in different countries in different periods are different. The global crisis supports the idea that the regional economies, even European Union or USA, are not able to face to the new challenges. As a result, every EU Member State tries to face to this crisis as well as possible. The diversity of the economic and financial environment, economic characteristics and economic policy objectives determines the different measures need to overcome the crisis.

Poland is the genuine exception in Central Europe. For quite some time now, it meets the conditions of the stabilization pact and, therefore, has low budget deficits and moderate inflation. However due to the fact that it did not join the euro, it could benefit from a cheap zloty (Gradzewicz M., 2014).

To counter the global financial crisis in Poland, the "Stability and Development Plan – Strengthning the Polish Economy in the Global Financial Crisis" was adoptedonNovember 30, 2008. The plan provided for theprovisionof 91.3 billion zlotys to stimulate investment in the Polish economy, as well as to support consumers (Kryńska, E., 2009).

The plan provided for:

• maintaining the stability of public finances;

• maintaining the stability of the financial system (in the guarantee for deposits, interbank loans, and the establishment of a financial stability committee);

• implementation of the “TRUST package” by the National Bank of Poland to increase the liquidity of the banking system (Kryńska, E., 2009).

Obviously, the implementation of the plan was successful. Evidence of the positive dynamics of the Polish economy was stable economic growth. Thus, GDP growth in Poland was higher than the EU average in the pre-crisisperiod (Matkowski Z., 2016).

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