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1. (C) Your April 5 meeting with Poland's leadership (which
is likely to be both President Lech Kaczynski and Prime
Minister Donald Tusk) is much anticipated in Warsaw. If you
meet with them together, which I expect to be the case, it
will be the first time these two political rivals have met
jointly with a foreign head of state, and the fact that they
are even thinking about putting aside their animosities shows
how important this meeting is to both gentlemen. Tusk's
strong numbers after 16 months in office are virtually
unprecedented in post-Communist Polish history (support for
Kaczynski hovers around 25 percent, compared with 50 percent
for Tusk). Despite all this, I expect they will present a
united, cordial front in pressing for stronger strategic
cooperation between Poland and the United States. Both will
be eager to hear your views on Missile Defense, Russia, and
Afghanistan. They will also try to gauge your awareness of
EU (and their own) efforts -- through a program called the
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YOUR MEETING WITH POLAND'S LEADERSHIP IN PRAGUE

Date: 2009 March 31, 08:01 (Tuesday)

TAGS: CVIS - Consular Affairs--Visas |

Affairs--Military and Defense

ECON - Economic Affairs--Economic Conditions, Trends and Potential | ENRG - Economic Affairs--Energy and Power | MARR - Military and Defense

Arrangements | OVIP - Operations--

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"Eastern Partnership" -- to draw countries like Georgia, Ukraine and Belarus closer to Western institutions. Kaczynski especially may feel duty-bound to push you on Poland's exclusion from the Visa Waiver Program, although Tusk has said he is tired of raising it with the U.S. Finally, a gentle push from you on the long-unresolved issue of private property compensation would help to generate forward momentum. 2. (SBU) A word on the state of Poland's economy, as your meeting comes on the heels of the G20 Summit. Poland's financial system has survived the global crisis relatively unscathed, but it suffers from weakness in its European trade and investment partners. Poland will see some growth this year, albeit barely in the positive range, despite rising unemployment. Tusk is not pursuing significant economic stimulus, but is working to draw on EU funds that were part of Poland's accession process, at a rate of roughly EUR 10 billion/year for 7 years. He can't/won't borrow his way out, and believes that fiscal prudence is shielding Poland the financial market downturn. Stimulus aside, Tusk is in tune with other U.S. goals at the London Summit like restraining protectionism, increasing the IMF's resources, and revisiting euro adoption procedures. 3. (C) In your meeting, the fate of Missile Defense will be first and foremost on both leaders' minds. Last August, Tusk agreed to the Ballistic Missile Defense Agreement (BMDA) for three reasons: 1) we asked; 2) saying no was potentially much more problematic than saying yes; and 3) with the U.S. agreement to deploy a rotating battery of Patriots to Poland, Tusk could credibly argue that BMDA on net increased Polish security. While waiting for a decision on Missile Defense, the Poles are also pressing for implementation of our bilateral Strategic Declaration of Cooperation, issued side-by-side with BMDA last summer. The Declaration operates separately from the BMDA and promises U.S. defense modernization aid, a high-level Strategic Dialogue and a Patriot battery rotation starting in 2009 (contingent on ratification of a Supplemental Status of Forces Agreement).

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The Patriot rotation puts U.S. boots on Polish soil,
something Poles think will inherently improve their security
situation. The Strategic Dialogue is also important to Tusk,
who like many here suspect Eastern Europe has fallen off the
U.S. radar.
4. (C) Tusk has been assiduously patient on Missile Defense
-- Kaczynski less so. The latter has publicly stated that a
U.S. decision not to pursue Missile Defense, if taken to
satisfy Russia, would negatively impact bilateral relations.
Both leaders confront prevalent public concern that the U.S.
might sacrifice Missile Defense (or Polish-U.S. relations) on
the altar of improved relations with Moscow. For deep-seeded
historical reasons, Russian posturing on issues surrounding
Missile Defense carries much greater weight in Poland than
concerns about the Iranian nuclear threat. If the U.S.
decides not to pursue Missile Defense, Poles will be
disappointed if it appears the decision was made either over
their heads or at Russia's behest.
5. (C) On Russia in general, Tusk has taken a
non-confrontational but constructive tack, in contrast to
Kaczynski's emotional approach. Tusk's views in many ways
mirror our own. He recognizes the need for dialogue with
Russia, not just to advance common interests, but also to
work through difficult issues. That said, Tusk will be the
first to insist that the EU and NATO press Russia to play by
the rules and uphold its earlier commitments, especially on
Georgia and on energy security. Kaczynski, on the other
hand, has long been skeptical of other EU Member States' and
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-- more recently -- U.S. efforts to improve relations with
Russia.
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6. (C) In addition to getting a sense of your priorities for

Polish-Swedish Eastern Partnership initiative, which seeks to

draw countries on Europe's eastern border, especially Ukraine

and Georgia, closer to Western institutions. At Warsaw's

accelerated work on the initiative and committed EUR 600

million (approximately USD 814 million) in assistance to

Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and

EU membership and to stem growing Russian influence.

Iraq (2003-2008) and Afghanistan (ongoing) are

possibly Belarus. By offering former Soviet republics the

prospect of free trade and visa-free travel to the EU, the

7. (C) Beyond sensitivities over Missile Defense, there is

still widespread public concern that Polish contributions in

under-appreciated by America. Although defense spending has

steady. Poland currently has 1600 soldiers in Afghanistan and

province. A further plus up of 400 troops is coming. On the

downside, Poland remains uncertain about how it will manage

Program grates badly. This issue is raised in every town I

been cut because of financial crisis-related shortfalls in

tax revenues, Poland's commitment to Afghanistan remains

recently assumed sole military responsibility for Ghazni

the civilian aspects of its Afghan deployment in Ghazni.

8. (C) Poland's ongoing exclusion from the Visa Waiver

visit, and resentment among the population persistently

undermines our strategic relationship. Kaczynski in

Eastern Partnership aims to spur reforms needed for eventual

urging, and in the shadow of the Georgia crisis, the EU

Russia, they will try to gauge your awareness of the

particular may ask if you see a way forward with the new Congress. Unfortunately, fallout from the economic crisis will likely reduce the number of qualified Polish applicants and make it even more difficult for Poland to qualify in the short term, under the current program guidelines.

9. (C) In his March 2008 visit to the United States, Tusk raised hopes that his government would act quickly to address the long-unresolved issue of compensation for World War II and Communist-era private property confiscations. Tusk's failure to submit legislation to parliament by the end of 2008 -- along with his government's virtual silence since then -- has raised concerns about foot-dragging. Government officials privately insist the legislation is in the final

stages of government clearance and will be submitted to parliament in the near future. A quiet reminder would help generate forward momentum, as would an offer (perhaps in a side-bar discussion) to welcome Tusk to the White House this spring. ASHE

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