This is Huawei, a Reliable Partner

Innovation, Openness, Transparency & Collaboration

Tonny Bao CEO of Huawei Polska



Huawei: Leading Global Provider of ICT Infrastructure and Smart Devices



Bring digital to every person, home and organization for a fully connected, intelligent world



180,000+

Employees



R&D employees

80,000+ 170+

Countries





72 in

Fortune Global 500

Top 100 Best Global Brands

Interbrand's





Worldwide Recognition

Winner of 2018 GSMA Award

for Outstanding Contribution to the Mobile Industry



No. 68

Interbrand Best Global Brands



No. 72

in the Fortune Global 500 2018 FORTUNE 5000

Top Companies

most sought-after employers 2018



No. 1

Universum, China's Most Attractive Employers (Engineering/IT)



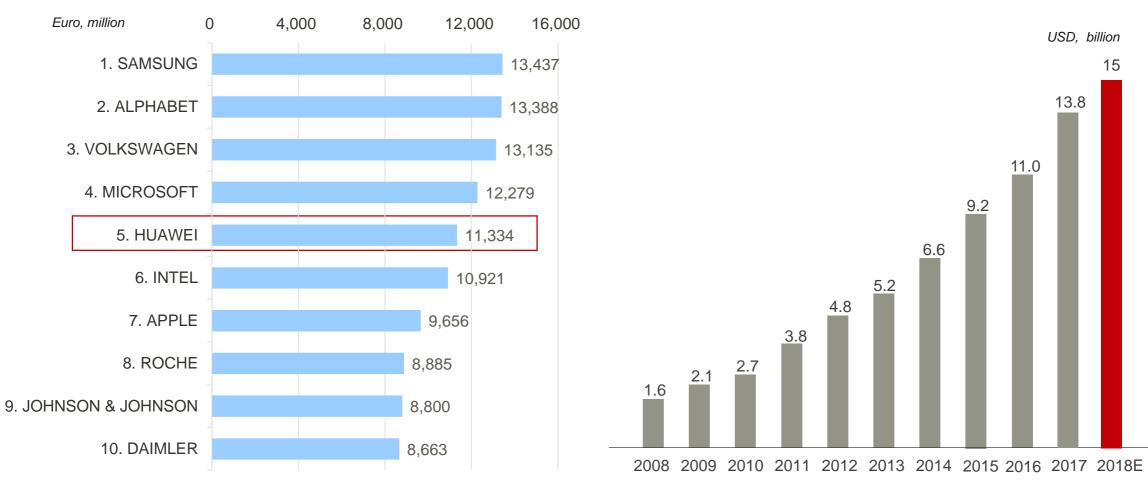
No. 5

EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard 2018





Sustained Investment in R&D Drives Technology Breakthroughs



Source: The 2018 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard

- \$75+ billion invested in R&D in the past 10 years
- Huawei ranks number 5 on total R&D investment of companies in 2017
- Huawei will invest \$100+ billion in the next 10 years



Promoting ICT Standardization and Industry Development



industry organizations

Organizations founded by Huawei **30+** Key positions in standard organizations **400+**



Huawei in Poland









 Innovation Center
 Training Center
 R&D Center (2019 base on Investment environment)
 Technical Support Center (2019

base on Investment environment)



900+ Employees

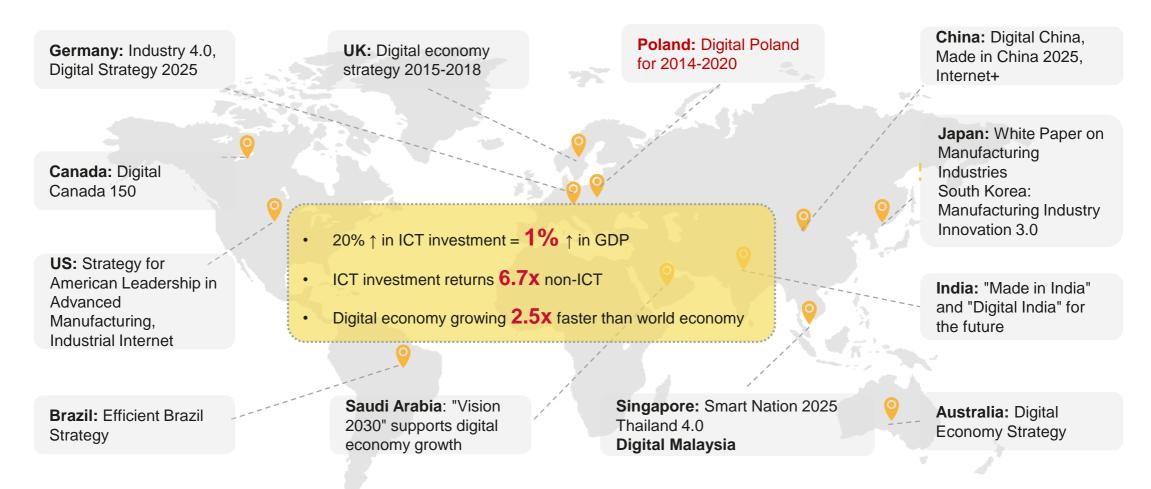
3000+

Jobs created

250+

Huawei Certificated Experts

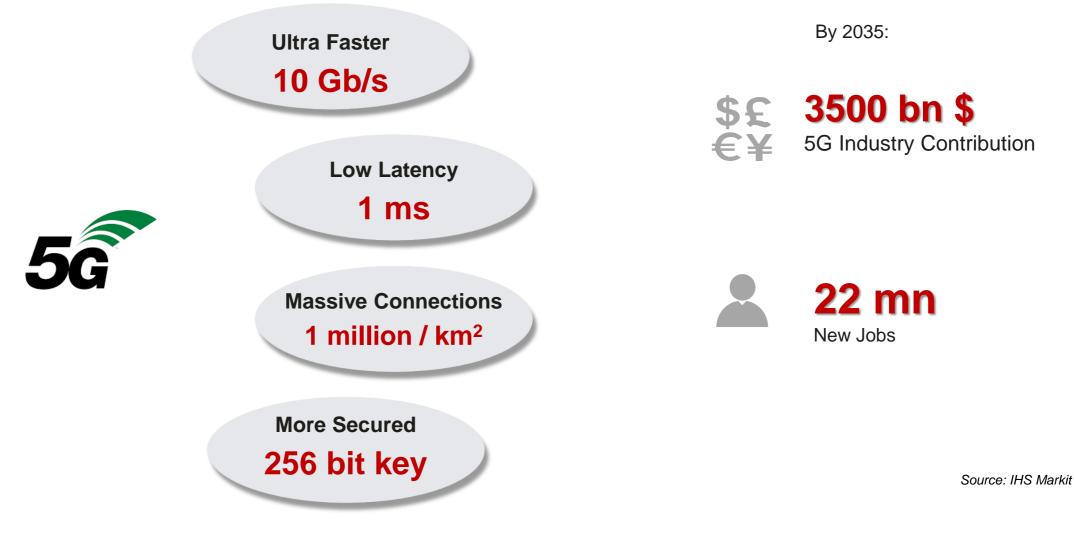
Digital Economy is the New Growth Model in 170 Countries



Over 170 countries worldwide have published a national digital strategy (ITU)



5G is the Evolution of 4G, and will Bring more Opportunities





Huawei is the Global Leader in 5G

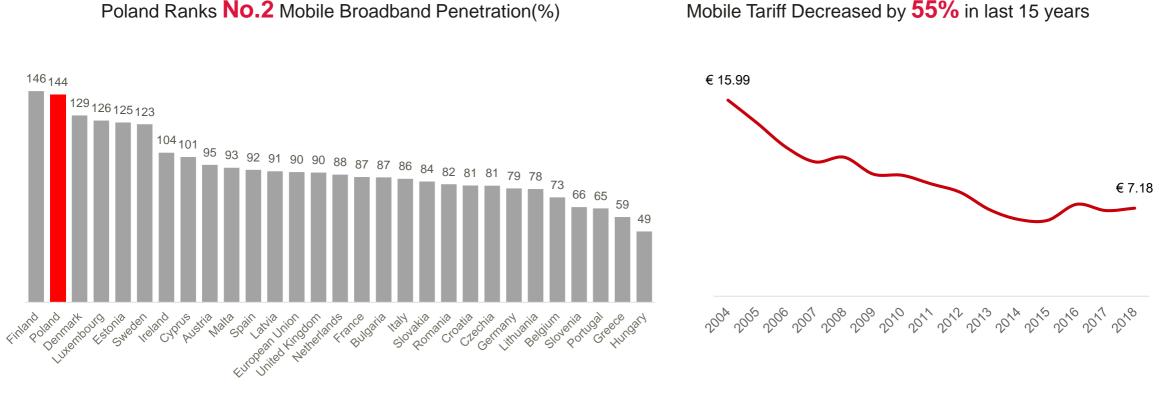
IMT-2020 5G Benchmark Testing (Leading in all indicators) uRLLC Latency(ms) eMBB LF Cell Peak Data Rate(Gbps) H:28 H:0.27 HUAWEI eMBB LF SU mMTC Connections Peak Date Rate(Gbps) Mn/MHz/Cell/Hour H:2.17 H: 3.7 Area Traffic Capacity eMBB HF Cell (Mbps/m2) Peak Data Rate(Gbps) H:107 H :62 Vender2 Huawei Vender1 Vender 3 Vender4

Huawei Tests the Most Complete Scenarios and the Performance Ranks First





Full Competition with Huawei's Participant has Speeded Up Development of Poland Digital Infrastructure



Source: European Commission, Digital Scoreboard, June 2017

Source: GSMA 2018

Telecommunication services cost will increase by **100%~300%** without full competition.



Reduced Presence of Huawei in Poland Will have a Significant impact to the Society





2G/3G/4G

- Accelerated devaluation of investment
- Cost of equipment replacement
- Cost of migration services



• Lack of competition will lead to higher price



- Reduced local investment by Huawei
- Delayed digital economy progress



Cyber Security and Privacy Protection is Huawei's Top Priority

"... Huawei guarantees that its commitment to cyber security will never be outweighed by the consideration of commercial interests."

– Statement on Establishing a Global Cyber Security Assurance System

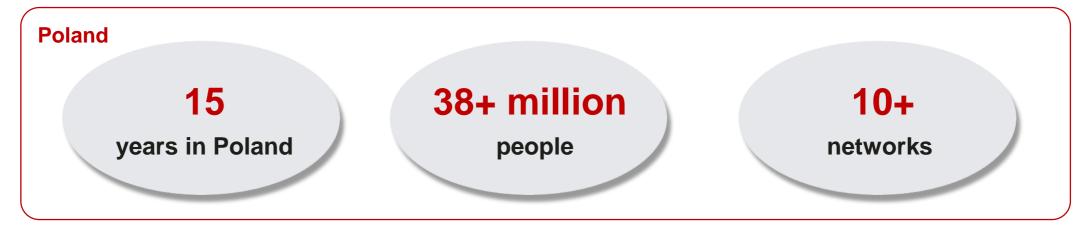
"As a company, **cyber security and privacy protection are our top priorities.** We are committed to building trust and high quality into every ICT infrastructure product and solution we develop."

- An open letter to all Huawei employees



Huawei Has Maintained Proven Cyber Security Records Worldwide





Huawei's practices in cyber security have been recognized by customers.



Huawei Cyber Security & Privacy Approaches: 5 Key Pillars

R&D Cyber Security	Supply Cyber Security	Service Cyber Security	HR Cyber security	Vulnerability Management and Disclosure
 Active participation in standards organizations Lifecycle IPD Process integration Industry security best practices as reference (OpenSAMM, BSIMM, Microsoft SDL etc) 	 From materials, production to customers in the supply chain Suppliers management & global logistics management 	 Infrastructure security, Application security, Data security & Personnel security Audited for accountability Security and privacy protection code of conduct 	 Clean record and clean behaviors Imbedding awareness 	 Responsible disclosure Timely resolution



Europe Cyber Security Center in Brussels

Dedicated Communication Platform for Europe-Openness & Transparency, Collaboration



Open in Brussels on March 5th 2019

Europe Cyber Security Center

Cyber security communication with EU governments, carriers, and customers

Experience Center	Knowledge Hub	Evaluation Center	
Demonstrate security competitiveness of	Carry out communication and cooperation	Provide standardized Huawei products	
Huawei solutions and Huawei's cyber	and best practice sharing (such 5G,	black and white (source code) box cyber	
security engineering capabilities	cloud, IoT)	security test and evaluation services	

We are ready to establish a similar cyber security center in Poland, if the authority accept it as a trusted solution.



Independent Clarification on China's Laws by External Legal Experts

Independent legal opinions by preeminent law firms incl. Zhong Lun, and Clifford Chance

No empowerment to government authorities to order for backdoor installation

No law in China authorizes intelligence offices to ask companies to install backdoors.

> No extraterritorial effect:

Companies and branches established outside the territory of China and their employees have no obligation of "assistance".

> Consistency

The Intelligence Law applies also to the foreign-invested companies incorporated in China, and the China subsidiaries/branches of foreign companies. The legal obligations they assume are the same as those of Chinese enterprises under the Intelligence Law.

Procedural requirements and limitations in law enforcement

According to the Article 31 of the Intelligence Law, the conduct of state intelligence agency and its staff is subject to restrictions of the law, and potential abusive conduct, including infringement of legitimate rights and interests of citizens and organizations, and enforcement beyond authority would be subject to investigation and punishment in accordance with the law.

Obligation for defense/protection

After the Snowden event, China has released series of laws including Cybersecurity Laws, National Security laws, and National Intelligence laws since 2014, the purpose of which is to protect itself from potential security threats from other countries. It is a legislation for defense purpose, not for malicious intelligence actions or espionage.

The telecommunication networks set up outside the territory of China with the participation of Huawei pose no threat to China's national security. "Obligations of assistance and support" should not be interpreted as "Huawei is unconditionally obligated to meet malicious intelligence requests", as this interpretation does not align with the intent and purpose of the legislation.



Chinese Government Clarification



"I would like to stress again that Chinese laws and regulations never give any institution the mandate to force companies to build "mandatory back doors". The Chinese government always encourages Chinese enterprises to follow international rules and abide by local laws when conducting economic cooperation with other countries. We also hope that relevant countries can provide a fair, transparent and unbiased environment for Chinese enterprises seeking investment, operation and cooperation there and refrain from setting up unnecessary obstacles for the normal operation of Chinese businesses out of other motives."

-- Spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China 10th December, 2018

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1620575.shtml



Bring digital to every person, home and organization for a fully connected, intelligent world