

Poland.

Business Harbour

Poland is considered to be one of the most economically stable and fastest developing countries in the world. The country's strong position on the map of business-friendly places is reflected in actual business activities. Last year, Poland was ranked highest in the CEE region and seventh in Europe in terms of the number of foreign direct investments made. In 2019, Poland was also ranked highest in the CEE region and third in Europe in terms of the value of greenfield investments - USD 21.8 billion.

Why Poland?

Business Brief



Ministry of Economic
Development

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Polish Investment
& Trade Agency
PIA Group



Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Poland

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1. WHY POLAND?

Poland is considered to be one of the most economically stable and fastest developing countries in the world. According to the International Monetary Fund, since 1981 the GDP per capita in Poland has increased more than nine fold. IMF forecasts indicate a further dynamic increase in purchasing power parity. Poland has only experienced a recession once, since 1989 - and only for a few months of 2001. It was thanks to the diversification and competitiveness of our economy, that GDP growth on the Vistula River was not swept away even by the financial crisis of 2008. Our economy also grew in the first quarter of 2020, Poland's GDP increased on an annual basis by 2%. The European Commission estimates that due to the COVID-19 impact our economy will shrink by only 4.6 percent in 2020. The recession in Poland will be the shallowest in the entire EU. As a result, Poland is considered to be "a green island". Over the last three decades, Poland's GDP has grown faster than any other in Europe.

Poland has earned the reputation of being a country that is conducive to doing business in. This is confirmed by international reports, such as the „Global Competitiveness Report 2019”¹, „Doing Business 2020”², „Corruption Perception Index 2019”³, in which Poland ranks above the majority of countries and is the leader among the those of the Central and Eastern European region.

The country's strong position on the map of business-friendly places is reflected in actual business activities. Last year, Poland was ranked highest in the CEE region and seventh in Europe in terms of the number of foreign direct investments made⁴. In 2019, Poland was also ranked highest in the CEE region and third in Europe in terms of the value of greenfield investments - USD 21.8 billion.

The Coronavirus pandemic has not reversed the positive investment trend. According to FDI Markets analysts, 165 new investments were made in Poland in the first four months of 2020 – up by 15 % more, than in the same period last year. Moreover, the pandemic will have a relatively small impact on subsequent investments in Poland. In Europe only 65% of investment projects announced in 2019, are likely to be successfully completed, while in Poland the number is over 80%⁵

Credit rating agency	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Poland's rating	A2	A-	A-

2. Main macroeconomic indicators 2019

Indicator	Unit	2019	VII 2020	I-VI 2020	2020 ⁶
National Accounts					
GDP	dynamics	104,1 ²		96,8 ³	95,4
Consumption	dynamics	104,1 ²		97,3 ³	97,4
Individual consumption	dynamics	103,9 ²		95,2 ³	95,8
Gross capital formation	dynamics	99,3 ²		89,6 ³	86,7
Gross fixed capital formation	dynamics	107,2 ²		94,2 ³	89,4

¹ Global Competitiveness Report 2019, World Economic Forum

² Doing Business 2020, World Bank

³ Corruption Perception Index 2019, Transparency International

⁴ Europe's investment attractiveness in 2020, EY

⁵ Europe's investment attractiveness in 2020, EY

⁶ Dynamics (100 = corresponding period of the previous year); YoY (comparing to the corresponding period of the previous year); 1 – data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons; 2 – SP provisional data; 3 – SP provisional data, data for January-March; 4 – forecast based on the amended project of the Budgetary Law for the year 2020 and project of the Budgetary Law for the year 2021

Indicator	Unit	2019	VII 2020	I-VII 2020	2020
Prices					
Price index of consumer goods and services (CPI)	dynamics	102,3	103,0	103,7	103,3
Price index of sold production of industry (PPI)	dynamics	101,2	99,4	99,5	99,5
Production¹					
Sold production of industry	dynamics	104,0	101,1	94,8	
Construction and assembly production	dynamics	102,6	89,1	99,6	
Retail trade					
	dynamics	103,9	103,0	96,1	
Wages and salaries					
Average wages and salaries in the national economy, of which:	PLN	4 918			5 088
- enterprise sector	PLN	5 169	5 382	5 319	5 323
Labour market					
Average employment in enterprise sector	thous.pers.	6 395	6 252	6 337	6 265
Unemployment rate (as of the end of the period)	%	5,2	6,1	6,1	8,0

3. IT/ICT Sector in Poland

The IT/ICT industry constitutes about 8% of Polish GDP, employing over 430 thousand people, of which three quarters are employed in the services sector. Every year, the number of employees increases by approx. 6%. The domestic market includes around 60 thousand companies, both Polish and foreign.

The revenues of the Polish IT sector in 2018 amounted to EUR 16 billion, increasing by 7.2% compared to the previous year, almost double the average growth for the global IT market, which according to the leading research and advisory company Gartner showed the increase of 3.9%.

Poland is at the high, fifth position among the European Union countries in terms of the number of registered enterprises in the ICT sector. The data demonstrates the large potential of the sector for both the economic growth and directly for employment. The large number of enterprises constitutes a potential which provides foundations for further international success of those enterprises. Polish companies account for approximately 7.6% of enterprises operating in the IT sector in the European Union. The average annual growth rate of the analysed variable in the years 2009-2019 exceeded 10.1% (CAGR). This places Poland at the seventh position in terms of average growth rate among all analysed European countries. It is also worth noting that among 10 countries with the largest number of enterprises Poland was classified at the third place. The increasing number of enterprises in the ICT sector means growth of the sector's capacity to generate innovative solutions of international significance.

In terms of gross revenues from sales of goods and services supplied by the ICT sector, Poland ranks seventh among the analyzed European countries. Poland recorded an average annual turnover growth rate at the level exceeding 5,5% (CAGR). Poland is classified as sixth in Europe in terms of production volume in the ICT sector. Poland accounts for approximately 5% of total employment generated by the ICT sector in the European Union. The sector generates approximately 0,32% of the global IT revenues.

The share of the ICT sector in total export and import in 2019 amounted to 7.47% and 7.28%, respectively. The export of the ICT sector in the period of 2009-2019 increased by PLN 17.3 billion, i.e. by 50%. Telecommunication remains the main segment of the sector, generating the highest turnover in foreign trade (55%). The Polish ICT sector is characterized by significantly higher



innovativeness (25%) than other sectors of Polish economy. This strengthens its perception as a good field for investment. Poland to rank third, after India and Philippines, in terms of employment in the business services centres and IT sectors in 2020.

The two main business models of IT companies operating on the Polish market are sales of infrastructure under public contracts and production of custom software together with staff outsourcing. The Polish IT/ICT market is the second largest when it comes to the number of mergers and acquisitions in Central and Eastern Europe. The gaming industry is playing an increasingly important role on the IT market. The Polish gaming market in terms of revenue currently ranks 23rd in the world, generating almost EUR 500 million from the sales of games.

<https://ict.trade.gov.pl/it-ict-sector-in-poland-2019-report.html>

4. Running business by foreigners in Poland ⁷

If you meet any of the following conditions, you are bound by the same conditions and rules as Polish nationals and you can register activity in the same way as Polish nationals:

- you are a citizen of a Member State of the European Union or of the European Economic Area,
- you are a citizen of another country and hold, among other things:
 - permanent residence permit
 - a residence permit for a long-term resident of the European Union
 - temporary residence permit granted in connection with, inter alia, family reunion legally residing in Poland, studying
 - refugee status
 - subsidiary protection
 - a permit for residence for humanitarian reasons or a permit for tolerated stay
 - a temporary residence permit and are married to a Polish citizen residing on the territory of the Republic of Poland
 - a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting business activity, granted in connection with the continuation of business activity already conducted on the basis of an entry in the Central Register and Information on Business Activity
 - temporary protection in Poland
 - a valid „Polish Card”.



The most important types of business activity in Poland are as follows:

- Self-employment - individual business activity - including civil law partnership) – **APPLICABLE ONLY FOR FOREIGNER FULFILLING THE REQUIREMENTS MENTIONED ABOVE**
- Commercial companies:
 - a) companies (limited liability company and joint-stock company)
 - b) partnerships (registered partnership, professional partnership, limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership)

⁷ Additional source of information https://www.paih.gov.pl/why_poland

Important!

Polish Government recently started the legislative work to introduce regulation allowing the Byelorussian citizens participating in the POLAND.BUSINESS HARBOUR Programme to undertake individual business activity (self-employment) in Poland in the same way as Polish nationals.

4.1 Establishing a company

Registering your business will require several important decisions, which will determine, among other things, what taxes you will pay and what your obligations as an entrepreneur will be.

Through the QR code you will find all the details of the different forms of companies and partnerships, require documents and scope of the responsibility of management.



4.2 Where to register a company?

If you already have all the necessary information to register your company, you should apply to the appropriate authority/register. It depends on the type of company you have chosen.

- Your self-employment shall be registered in the Central Register and Information on Economic Activity – CEIDG <https://prod.ceidg.gov.pl/> (you obtain an entry in the register). You can do this online or apply to the Municipal Office;
 - Limited liability company
 - Registered partnership
 - Professional partnership
 - Limited partnership
 - Limited joint-stock partnership
 - Joint-stock company
 - Branch of a foreign company
- shall be registered in the National Court Register (<https://ekrs.ms.gov.pl/>). The registration shall be done on a paper form or on-line;



4.3 Employment of workers

The employment contract is formally legal activity expressing intention of two parties - an employer and employee - to establish the employment relationship. Through the establishment of an employment relationship an employee undertakes to carry out a certain kind of work for an employer and under the supervision of an employer, at a place and time designated by employer, and the employer undertakes to employ the employee in return for remuneration.

The employment relationship shall be established within the period fixed in the contract, as the day of commencement of employment, however, if this date is not specified then it is the day of conclusion of the contract.

When concluding contracts of employment you must bear in mind that workers enjoy equal rights for identical performance of identical duties (employed persons performing the same kind of work should in principle be equally remunerated). There shall be no direct or indirect discrimination in



work relations, especially on the grounds of gender, age, disability, race, religion, nationality, political affiliation, union membership, ethnic origins, belief, sexual orientation, as well as employment on a permanent or temporary basis, either full-time or part-time.

List of contracts of employment (fixed-term contracts or open-ended) is defined in Article 25 of the Labour Code. Contracts differ in purpose and content.

In accordance with the Code an employment contract is concluded for a trial period, for an indefinite period of time and for a fixed term. If it is necessary to substitute an employee during his/her justified absence from work, the employer may employ another employee for that purpose by virtue of a contract of employment for a definite period covering the duration of such absence (so-called replacement employment contract). An employment contract for a probationary period, not exceeding 3 months, shall be concluded in order to verify workers' qualifications and opportunities to employ him/her in order to perform a particular type of work.

Temporary contracts are characterized by the existence of an employment relationship for a given period of time, the concluded contract specifies the date of termination of the contract. A contract concluded for an indefinite period does not indicate the deadline for its termination.

4.4 Taxes

Tax administration in Poland lies in the hands of two kinds of authorities:

- governmental ones (corporate income tax (CIT), personal income tax (PIT), value added tax (VAT), excise duty, civil transactions tax)
- local governmental ones (real estate tax, vehicle tax).



Tax administration consists of two instances, i.e. decision made by the authority of the first instance may be challenged to the second instance authority.

The tax authorities also include:

- the Head of National Revenue Administration whose competences include matters related to tax avoidance, including advance safeguarding tax rulings, and the conclusion of advance pricing agreements,
- the Director of the National Revenue Information System responsible for issuing individual advance tax rulings, and
- the Minister of Finance responsible for issuing general advance tax rulings.

As a rule, the relations with tax authorities are of a written form. All the correspondence shall be delivered (both to an entity and to the authorities) either personally or via the Polish Post. To meet a deadline given for any activity (i.e. submitting an application, lodging an appeal etc.) it is required that the documents are either delivered within this deadline to the given authority personally or sent via the Polish Post Office. The deadline shall also be considered to have been met, if prior to its lapse, the letter is sent to the post office of the operator providing universal postal service in another Member State of the European Union. Any documents send via courier service shall be sent sufficiently early to be delivered to the tax authorities within a deadline.

The official language is Polish and therefore all correspondence, contacts, applications, appeals, complaints must be prepared in Polish. As a consequence all the documents submitted to the tax authorities in foreign language shall be accompanied by their translation.

The general anti-avoidance clause (GAAR) is effective in Poland. Pursuant to the provisions thereof, any transaction performed primarily in order to achieve a tax advantage, in defiance in given circumstances of the object and purpose of a tax act, shall not result in a tax advantage if the manner of taxpayer's acting was artificial. The provisions on the clause shall not apply if the tax advantage is lower than PLN 100,000. An entrepreneur that wants to protect itself against the possibility of general anti-avoidance clause being applied against it may apply for the so-called advance safeguarding tax ruling. The refusal to issue it and the safeguarding tax ruling the entrepreneur disagrees with may be appealed against to the administrative court.

4.5 Social insurance

As an entrepreneur (payer and insured) you are obliged to calculate, deduct from the income of the insured, settle and pay contributions for pension, disability, sickness, accident, health insurance and non-insurance funds (Labour Fund, Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund, Bridge Pension Fund).

You settle your accounts with the **Social Insurance Institution (ZUS)** <https://www.zus.pl/> every month by submitting a set of settlement documents (declaration and personal reports for the insured) and by paying contributions.



The calculation of contributions will be facilitated by the human resources and payroll programs available on the market. You can prepare and send billing documents to ZUS via the Internet with the help of free ZUS programs "Płatnik"(Payer) and "ePłatnik"(ePayer), which will download data from your company's accounting records.

4.6 Termination / suspension of activity

Even if your company is loss-making and you would like to close it down as soon as possible, think about whether it would be better to suspend your company. Suspension and resumption of a company, in contrast to its liquidation, entails few formalities.

If you have temporary problems with the payment of social security contributions, tax advances or e.g. for personal reasons you cannot devote yourself to the company's affairs, you can suspend your activity.

- if you run a sole trader registered with CEIDG (or you are a partner registered with CEIDG in a civil law partnership), you may suspend your activity indefinitely (but for at least 30 days)
- a company registered in the National Court Register may be suspended for a maximum period of 24 months



If you raise a child and suspend your company, you can use the budget to finance your insurance contributions in the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS). You can take advantage of this relief for 3 years (you can divide this period).

The liquidation of your business means that you, your partners and employees lose the right to insurance in the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS). You should de-register yourself and your employees from the insurance in the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS). You should report the termination of your activity to the appropriate office/registration (deregister the company). Self-employed in CEIDG, civil law partnership in the Central Statistical Office (GUS), other partnerships in the National Court Register (KRS). Remember that some formalities (e.g. de-registration from the

Social Insurance Institution) must be completed before you submit an application for de-registration from the register of entrepreneurs.

Termination of the company also means the obligation to deregister the fiscal cash register, report (in some cases) to the offices that issued you with the permit, deregister the RTV receivers (submit the form online), close the business account. After the company has been closed finished, you are obliged to keep formal documentation up to 10 years (ZUS, tax matters).

5. Visa procedures and entering Poland for the participants of the POLAND.BUSINESS HARBOUR Programme

We offer a full range of services helping IT specialists, startups and established companies relocate easily to the Republic of Poland. Here, you will be able to find out i.a. how to start your own business quickly and hassle-free, how to easily relocate your employees and their families and how to obtain business-related and legal aid of a “business concierge”. Moreover, Belarusian people and companies can receive our support in liaising with local authorities and special economic zones in Poland, who have made office and residential space available to the incoming guests. Furthermore, all children continuing their education in a Polish school will be entitled to additional hours of Polish. We also offer connecting the incoming entrepreneurs with investors and grants for research and development.



- a) Detailed information on the visa procedures could be reach through the QR code or through the website of the **POLAND.BUSINESS HARBOUR** Programme (<https://www.gov.pl/web/poland-businessharbour-en>)
- b) All participants entering Poland are required to undergo 10-day COVID-19 quarantine.

6. Tax reliefs in Poland for research, development and innovation

6.1 Innovation Box

There is 5% preferential tax rate on income obtained from the sale of intellectual property rights. The preferential rate applies throughout the entire period of patent protection, and is also fully compliant with the OECD nexus approach.



6.2 Research and development relief

Companies can deduct up to 200% from their tax base (and 250 % in the case of R&D centers) of eligible costs, for expenses related to e.g. wages and salaries, the use of equipment or the purchase of materials intended for scientific research.

6.3. Runway for companies

The „Runway for companies” is a set of instruments, introduced chiefly by the „Constitution for Business”, which minimizes certain public burdens for starting and smaller entrepreneurs.

6.4. Tax relief for robotization (project)

The tax relief shall apply to both CIT and PIT payers. It will consist of an additional deduction of 50% of eligible investment costs from the tax base. The tax relief will be accessible, once the income tax return is submitted after the end of the fiscal year. The beneficiary of the relief will still be entitled to

the standard deduction of depreciation costs, regardless of the relief itself. All companies, regardless of their size, will be able to take advantage of the relief. The relief will apply only to brand new robots and fixed assets. Eligible costs shall include the purchase of industrial robots and other fixed assets directly and functionally integrated with the robot (robot equipment, OHS elements), training, intangible assets necessary for the correct commissioning and commissioning of industrial robots and human-machine interaction devices.

6.4 StartUp in Poland

An opportunity for young teams developing technologically advanced solutions or a non-standard business models and currently find themselves in one of the early stages of development and are now looking for venture capital and commercial partners. Thanks to the Programme, they may apply for immediate one-time financial support for the founder, their family and employees. The support is limited to 5100 PLN.



In the next step, after the relocation, startups may apply for support for projects answering the needs of Polish industrial partners as part of the Poland Prize programme. The programme will consist of:

- Smooth transition funds + development and partner acquisition funds: up to PLN 50 000
- Proper acceleration, together with a corporate or investment partner: up to PLN 250 000

Preparations are ongoing for allowing Belarusian teams to work in the best coworking offices in Poland. Belarusian teams will be eligible to participate in a wide array of development and grant programmes, including :

- For new commercial companies – support from the Regional Operating Programs: up to PLN 4000
- Support for research and development projects from the National Centre for Research and Development: from PLN 1 000 000.

7. Support to investments of a great importance for Polish economy

A Government grant subsidy programme allows companies to get support of up to 20% of eligible a projects costs in the case of strategic or innovative manufacturing projects or highly advanced service centers. Support is provided in the form of a grant on the basis of an agreement concluded between the Minister responsible for the economy and the investor. The agreement lays down conditions for the payment of the grant, which is paid proportionately to the degree of fulfilling investor's commitments. Under the Programme, the support will be granted based on eligible costs for creating new jobs and eligible costs of investments. The amount of grants may be increased, if training programmes are offered to employees.



8. Business support organizations in Poland

8.1 Polish Investment & Trade Agency - PAIH (paih.gov.pl)

The Agency coordinates the POLAND.BUSINESS HARBOUR Programme. PAIH supports both the foreign expansion of Polish business and the inflow of FDI into Poland. We also aim to boost Polish exports. Supporting entrepreneurs, the Agency assists in overcoming administrative and legal procedures, related to specific projects as well as helps to develop legal solutions, find a suitable location, reliable partners and suppliers.



The Agency implements pro-export projects such as "the Polish Tech Bridges" dedicated to the expansion of innovative Small and Medium-Sized enterprises. We actively work with the leading Polish sectors, regarding foreign expansion and offer support to Polish companies wishing to develop in new markets. PAIH is also responsible for the promotion of Poland at the upcoming World Exhibition EXPO Dubai 2020. In order to offer direct assistance to Polish businesses abroad, PAIH has established a network of support all over the world. PAIH Foreign Trade Offices comprise of a global, constantly expanding network of Agency's offices, responsible for providing support for Polish exporters and for investors who are looking for new opportunities overseas. PAIH Foreign Trade Offices are focused on distant markets of rapid growth, that represent the greatest potential for Polish companies. Our representatives in these offices have been trained to attract foreign investors and assist them in their ambition to set up business in Poland.

8.2 Polish Agency for Enterprise Development – PARP (parp.gov.pl/en)

The Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (PARP) is involved in the implementation of national and international programmes financed from the EU structural funds, state budget and multiannual programmes of the European Commission. As a key authority responsible for creating a business-friendly environment in Poland, PARP contributes to the creation and effective implementation of the state policy related to enterprise, innovation and staff adaptability. Pursuant to the principle "Think Small First", in all its activities the Agency puts a particular emphasis on the needs of the SME sector.



8.3 BGK – state development bank (en.bgk.pl)

Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego is a state development bank whose mission is to support the social and economic development of Poland and the public sector in the fulfilment of its tasks.

The Bank is a financial partner actively supporting the entrepreneurship and making effective use of development programmes. It is the initiator of and the participant in cooperation between business, public sector, and financial institutions.



Together with other development institutions, the Bank plays a significant role in implementation of the Strategy for Responsible Development, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14 February 2017, which is the key document of the Polish state in the medium- and long-term economic policy.

8.4 KUKE – Export Credit Insurance Corporation (kuke.com.pl/en/)

As the only insurance company in Poland, KUKE is authorized to provide export insurance backed by the State Treasury, thus offering insurance cover on markets exposed to higher political risk. The State Treasury, represented by the Prime Minister and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego are the shareholders.



For nearly 30 years, KUKE has been providing insurance services to Polish entrepreneurs. The company cover both export and domestic transactions of our clients, facilitating safe trade in Poland and abroad. The activities focus on insuring trade receivables arising from sales of goods and services with deferred payment. As a part of KUKE insurance activities the company issues bonds and guarantees. As the only insurer in the country, KUKE covers export transactions with payment terms exceeding the period of two years.

KUKE facilitates access to external financing. They factoring company, KUKE Finance, provides export and domestic factoring services in all available forms, particularly within the framework of non-recourse factoring i.e. where the factor assumes the risk of non-payment by his client's buyer.

8.5 Polish Investment Zone Act

It is almost 20 years since the establishment of the Special Economic Zones, the Act of the 10th May 2018¹ amended the instruments of income tax exemption (CIT or PIT) in order to adjust the provisions to the current market situation and entrepreneur's needs. The major difference introduced is that the tax exemption is now available across the entire territory of Poland, for companies carrying out new investments, on publicly as well as privately owned land. At the same time, the currently binding Special Economic Zone (SEZ) permits, already granted to investors within the old SEZs shall remain in force until 2026. What is more, the amendment of 31 July 2019 also allowed support for investments in areas with undeveloped mineral deposits, thus significantly expanding the offer of locations, in which entrepreneurs can be granted tax exemption.



According to the new regulations, the following enterprises are eligible for public aid in the form of tax exemptions:

- all enterprises in the sector of traditional industries, **with the exception** of enterprises producing, i.e.: explosives, alcohol, tobacco products, steel, or companies operating in the energy generation and distribution sector; wholesale and retail trade, facilities and construction works, services related to accommodation and catering services, and game centres. Companies from the metallurgy, iron and steel sectors, the coal sector, and the transport sector are not eligible for support under the EU's regulations.
- selected enterprises from the business services sector (BSS) providing: IT services, research and development in the areas of natural and technical sciences, auditing and book keeping services, accounting (excluding tax declarations), technical research and analysis services, call centres, architectural and engineering services.

Special Economic Zones

- Kamiennogórska SSE – woj. dolnośląskie i wielkopolskie, [www. http://ssemp.pl/](http://ssemp.pl/)
- Katowicka SSE – woj. śląskie, małopolskie i opolskie, <https://www.ksse.com.pl/o-ksse-1>
- Kostrzyńsko – Słubicka SSE – woj. lubuskie, zachodniopomorskie i wielkopolskie, <http://www.kssse.pl/>

- Krakowski Park Technologiczny/ Krakowska SSE – woj. małopolskie i podkarpackie, <https://www.kpt.krakow.pl/>
- Legnicka SSE – woj. dolnośląskie, <https://lsse.eu/>
- Łódzka SSE – woj. łódzkie, wielkopolskie i mazowieckie, <https://sse.lodz.pl/>
- SSE Euro – Park Mielec – woj. podkarpackie, małopolskie, lubelskie i zachodniopomorskie, <https://europark.arp.pl/>
- Pomorska SSE – woj. pomorskie, kujawsko-pomorskie, zachodniopomorskie i wielkopolskie, <https://www.strefa.gda.pl/>
- Słupska SSE – woj. pomorskie, zachodniopomorskie i wielkopolskie, <https://www.sse.slupsk.pl>
- SSE Starachowice – woj. świętokrzyskie, mazowieckie, opolskie, łódzkie i lubelskie, <http://www.sse.com.pl/>
- Suwalska SSE – woj. podlaskie, warmińsko – mazurskie i mazowieckie, <https://www.ssse.com.pl/>
- TSSE Europark Wistosan (SSE Tarnobrzeg) – woj. podkarpackie, mazowieckie, świętokrzyskie, lubelskie i dolnośląskie, <https://tsse.arp.pl/>
- Wałbrzyska SSE – woj. dolnośląskie, opolskie, wielkopolskie i lubuskie, <https://invest-park.com.pl/>
- Warmińsko – Mazurska SSE – woj. warmińsko – mazurskie i mazowieckie, <http://www.wmsse.com.pl/>

8.6 Industrial and Technology Parks

Industrial and technology parks are places which, due to a concentrations of firms from one sector and supporting science and research facilities, are enabled to develop quickly. This is a pro-development model that is increasingly being implemented in Poland. The facilities being offered, are applicable both to Polish and foreign businesses.



Though there are many common factors in the industrial and technology parks (missions, goals, forms of operating, organisation, etc...), it's a very diversified segment. Each of the parks has its own individual character, stemming from regional social, cultural and economic factors, together with the facilities, materials and human resources available. Specific initiatives reflect the differing local environments of: science and business, the economic character and industrial traditions, together with the cultural factors hindering business.

A technology park is a cluster of separate buildings together with a technical infrastructure, created with the aim of attracting an influx of knowledge and technology for scientific bodies and businesses. Entrepreneurs that use new technology are offered services in the form of:

- consultancy in the formation and development of an enterprise,
- transfer of technology,
- transfer of results from scientific research and development work, into technological innovation,
- creating favourable conditions for businesses

A industrial and technology park is by contrast a cluster of separate buildings together with an infrastructure remaining after restructuring, the bankruptcy of an enterprise or of other buildings added to it. These types of parks are formed with the assistance of local authorities and are aimed at providing preferential conditions for businesses, in particular for small and medium sized firms.

A list of the Parks is accessible through the QR Code.

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