



Invest
in Poland
POLISH INFORMATION AND
FOREIGN INVESTMENT AGENCY

A guide to special economic zones in Poland

KPMG IN POLAND



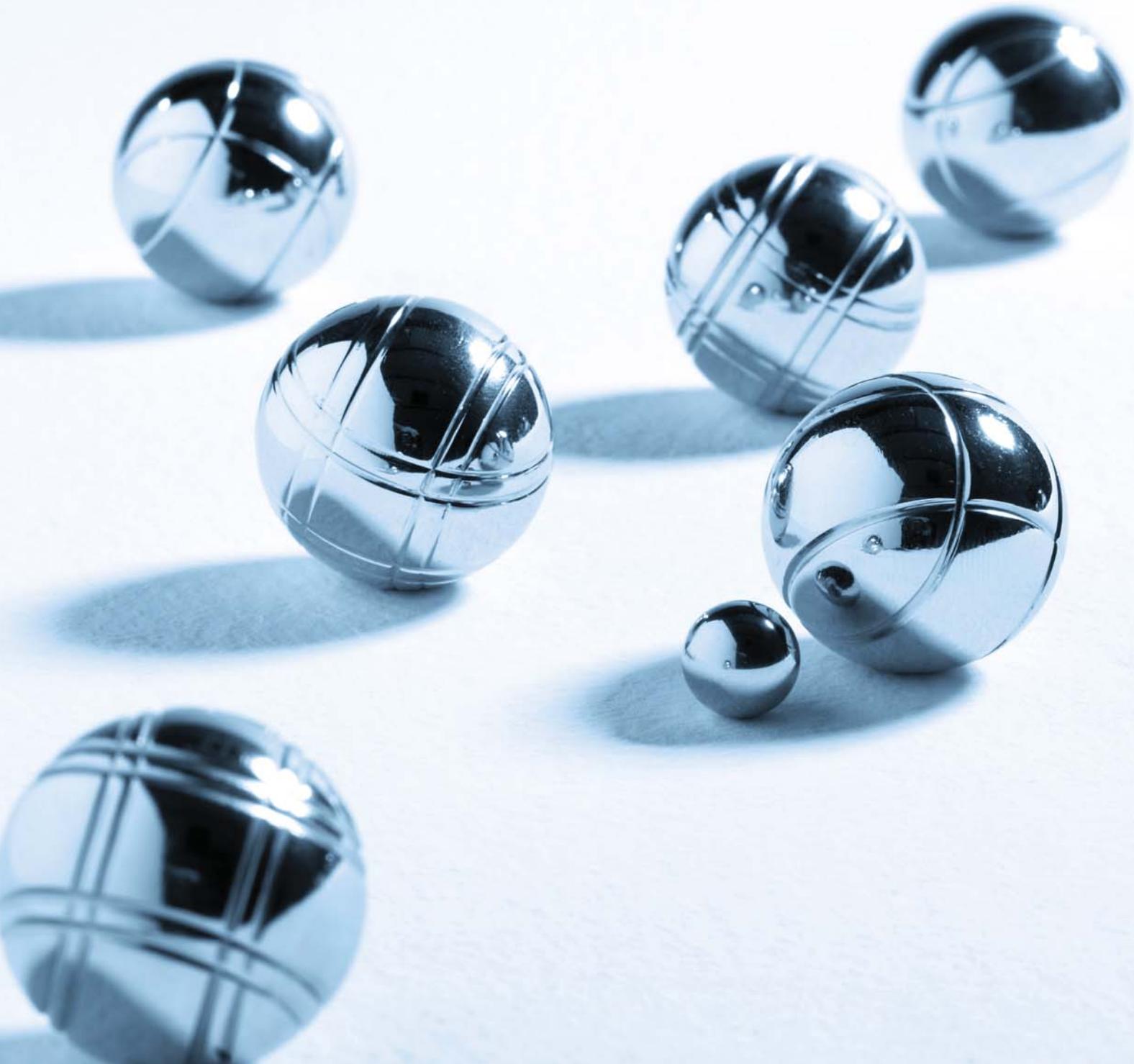
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Foreword



It is my great pleasure to present a guide to special economic zones in Poland, which was prepared in co-operation with KPMG in Poland. It is based on information gathered annually by the Ministry of Economy and takes into account legal changes introduced in 2008 by new special economic zone (SEZ) legislation. We believe the guide is crucial for navigating the range of investment incentives in Poland.

The preferential conditions available in special economic zones are among the main investment incentives that our Agency presents to foreign investors interested in Poland. Over the past few years almost a half of all projects serviced by the Agency have found their place in SEZs. The new 2008 Act on Special Economic Zones has further increased the attractiveness of SEZs by introducing major amendments to earlier regulations and, most significantly, expanded the total area available to SEZs by 66% to 20,000 hectares.

This report is a collection of basic information about exemptions and grants available to investors interested in entering into Poland's SEZs. Readers will also find a short description of all 14 zones operating in our country, as well as some information about their results till June 2008.

I am confident that this guide will serve you well as a valuable source of information about Poland's special economic zones.

Finally, I wish to thank the KPMG team for their hard work and fruitful collaboration while preparing the guide.



*Paweł WOJCIECHOWSKI, PhD
President, Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIIZ)*



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Introduction

Over the last few years special economic zones have evolved into one of the most important mechanisms to attract investments and investors to Poland. The total value of capital invested so far in all the 14 zones was expected to break the PLN 50 billion barrier in 2008.

The amended Act on Special Economic Zones, which entered into force in August 2008, will contribute to further development of SEZs in Poland – mainly through the increase in the total available investment area. This means that investors will be able to locate new projects on first-rate land. This guide is aimed at companies and institutions interested in investing in or co-operating with Poland's SEZs and contains specially selected, relevant information about economic zones. It provides contact details, short descriptions and a summary of results achieved by each of the 14 zones. In addition, the guide includes information about allowances and incentives available to investors considering locating their investments in SEZs, as well as the most important legal acts regulating SEZ activity, including the full text of the amended Act on Special Economic Zones.

We hope that this guide will assist the investors in choosing the most appropriate SEZ for their investments.

We wish to thank the Ministry of Economy and the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency for their co-operation.



Andrzej ŚCISŁOWSKI
Senior Partner, KPMG in Poland

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Investment Incentives in Poland

3.1 Why Invest in Poland?

Poland remains at the forefront of countries in Central and Eastern Europe offering highly competitive support for foreign direct investments. According to National Bank of Poland statistics, the value of direct foreign investments in Poland reached EUR 16.6 billion in 2007.

Poland's population of 38 million people represents a vast market, and demand for many products and services is huge. Its location at the heart of Europe makes it easy for investors to access markets in Germany, Russia and former Soviet satellite countries. Poland still offers some of the lowest labour costs in Europe (average monthly remuneration is about EUR 750) and a highly qualified, young labour force. Foreign investors perceive Poland as an attractive investment destination because of its continuing economic development and the availability of European funds and other investment incentives. Government policy also plays a significant role by promoting foreign investors as important partners in the process of modernising and rationalising different sectors, in particular: manufacturing (including high-tech), transport, IT, banking and environmental protection industries. Over the past few years Poland has witnessed the creation of many shared service centres and R&D centres. This in turn contributes to the development of an innovation base and facilitates the growth of a modern, knowledge-based economy.

An investor considering Poland as his target destination may benefit from multiple investment incentives, in particular:

- structural funds and national programmes intended, inter alia, for:
 - investment grants and creation of new jobs
 - grants for R&D activities
 - grants for other activities related to environmental protection, training, logistics, renewable energy sources
- income tax exemptions for business activity in special economic zones;
- real estate tax exemptions (in certain communes)
- technology parks offering infrastructure for high-tech and R&D companies
- preferential tax allowances to purchase new technologies
- preferential tax allowances for R&D centres.

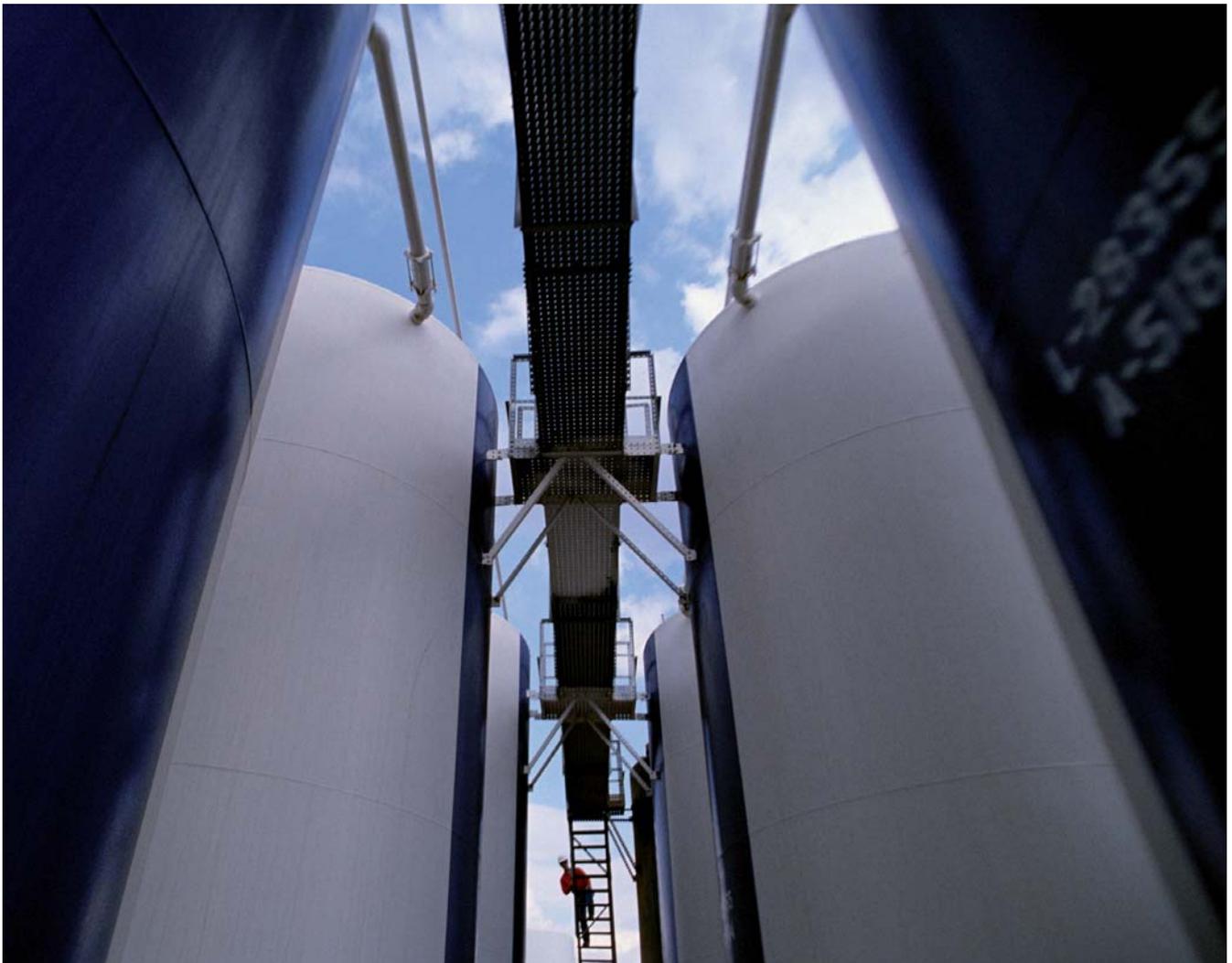
Investment incentives granted to investors are subject to Polish and Community state aid rules.

3.2 Investment Grants within the Framework of the Innovative Economy Operational Programme

The Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP) plays an important role among various forms of granting state aid to enterprises in Poland. Small, medium-sized and large enterprises involved in projects in Poland may apply for grants under the Programme.

IE OP supports, inter alia, the following projects:

- investments of more than PLN 8 million to purchase and implement new technological solutions used internationally for no longer than three years, or whose dissemination in a particular industry in the world does not exceed 15% (IE OP 4.4)
- innovative investments in the manufacturing sector of more than PLN 160 million that create at least 200 new jobs (IE OP 4.5)
- creation of new or extension of existing shared service centres and IT centres where at least 100 new employees are hired (IE OP 4.5)
- creation or extension of R&D centres where at least 10 new employees are hired (IE OP 4.5)



- advancement of R&D activity through investments (IE OP 4.2)
- development and implementation of industrial design solutions (IE OP 4.2)
- research and development work including technical, technological and organisational projects and implementation thereof, for example through purchasing production lines (IE OP 1.4-4.1).

Under IE OP the grant amount varies from 15 to 70% of eligible costs.

Aid granted under IE OP may be combined with state aid from other sources, provided that the state aid limit available to an investor for a project is not exceeded.

Eligible costs within the framework of investment activities are practically all investment-related costs, including:

- the acquisition price or production cost of tangible and intangible fixed assets
- two years' salary costs for new employees.

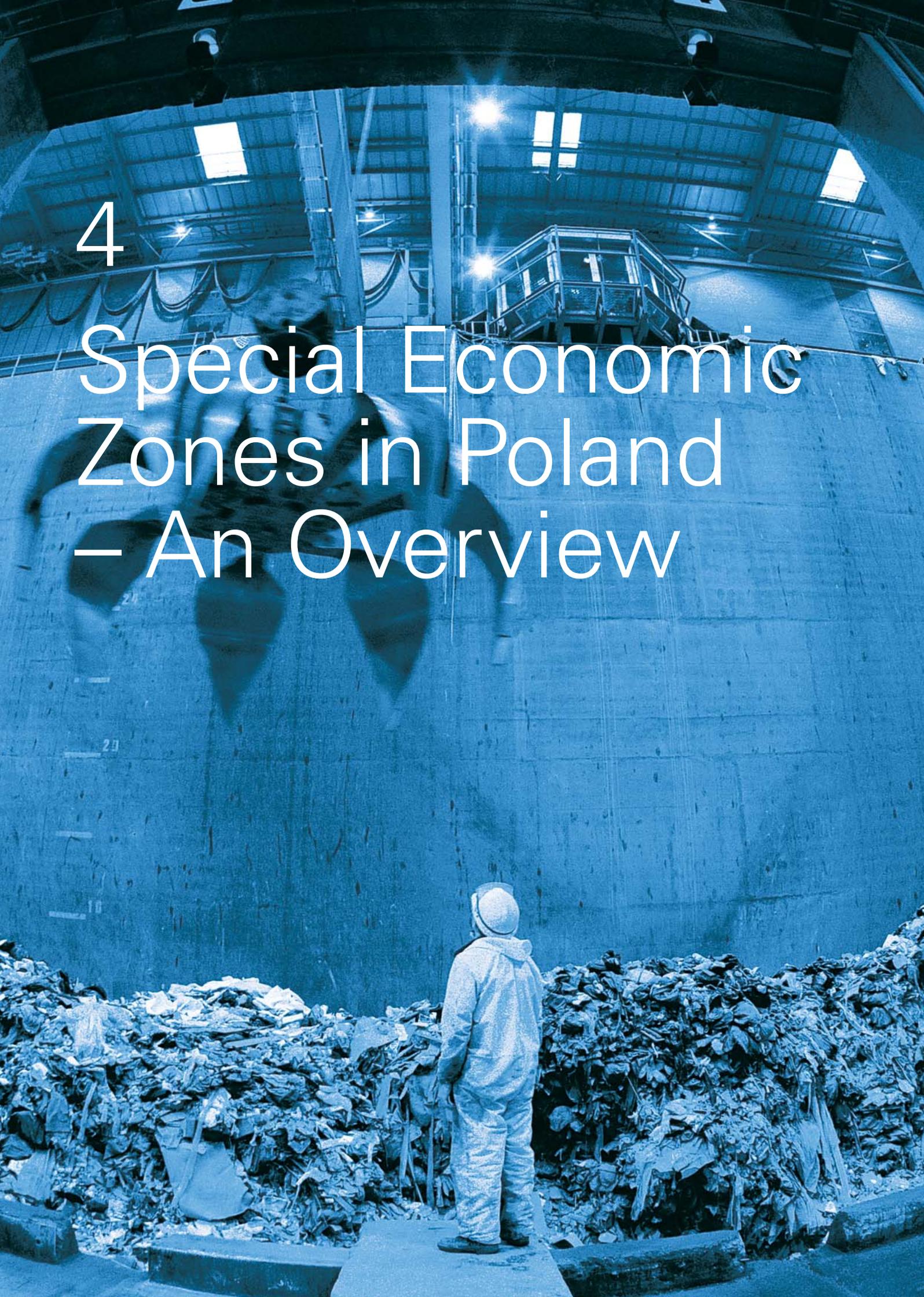
All costs related to R&D projects are eligible, including:

- remuneration for research and technical staff directly involved in project implementation
- depreciation costs of instruments, devices and research equipment
- outsourced service costs (such as analyses, expert opinions) related to the project.

Support is granted to new projects; this means that a project may start not earlier than after a grant application is lodged and accepted in writing by the respective authority. From this moment on, costs incurred may be eligible (refundable). Moreover, a granted investment should be sustained for at least five years (three for SMEs) after the end of the project.

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Special Economic Zones in Poland – An Overview



4.1 What Are Special Economic Zones?

A special economic zone is a separate, uninhabited part of the country's territory where business activity may be conducted under preferential conditions defined in the Act on Special Economic Zones of 20 October 1994 (Journal of Laws of 2007, no. 42, item 274, Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 118, item 746).

Special economic zones were created, in particular, to:

- accelerate the economic development of regions
- manage post-industrial property and infrastructure
- create new jobs
- attract foreign investors to Poland.

The idea of special economic zones as separate areas of a country's territory where the law defined better conditions for economic activity originated in Roman times (with the beginnings of free ports), and was further developed in the Middle Ages (Hanseatic League). The duty-free zone in Puerto Rico, established in 1951, is considered to be the first economic zone in today's understanding of the term.

The first SEZ in Poland was established in Mielec in 1995, while the biggest expansion in terms of numbers of SEZs occurred two years later. Poland's newest economic zone is the Kraków SEZ, which opened in 1998. All Poland's existing SEZs were established in the 1990s. Initially, the Council of Ministers created 17 zones but in practice only 15 were launched, and 14 still function today.

4.2 Laws Regulating SEZ Operation in Poland

At the moment SEZ operation in Poland is regulated by the following legal acts:

- The Act of 20 October 1994 on Special Economic Zones, which sets out the principles and procedures for establishing special economic zones; its latest amendment increased the total area dedicated to these zones to 20,000 hectares.
- The 14 Council of Ministers regulations for each of the zones containing, inter alia, zone boundary descriptions and stipulating each zone's operating period.
- The Council of Ministers regulation of 10 December 2008 on state aid granted to investors operating on the basis of a permit to pursue an economic activity in special economic zones, which lays down requirements for operating in an SEZ, such as the kinds of activity for which permits are granted, conditions for granting state aid to investors, and conditions for eligibility of expenditure.
- The Council of Ministers regulation of 10 December 2008 laying down detailed criteria for including land into a special economic zone that is under ownership or in perpetual usufruct of entities other than special economic zone management authorities, the State Treasury, a local government unit and an association of communes.

4.3 The Role of SEZs in Poland's Investment Portfolio

Poland has become a real magnet for investors – both nationally and internationally – mainly as a result of the incentives and SEZ allowances it offers investors. During both 2006 and 2007 investors poured around PLN 10 billion a year into Poland's special economic zones. In 2007 this resulted in 25% growth in employment, representing 36,000 new jobs in the zones alone. Unofficial data indicate that in the first half of 2008 companies declared record-breaking investments – around PLN 7 billion in total¹. Consequently, for many zones this was the best six months of their existence. It is estimated that total investment in all 14 SEZs reached around PLN 50 billion in 2008.

But SEZs are not only about invested money and new jobs – they are also about improving the competitiveness of the country's entire economy, transferring technologies and know-how, as well as developing co-operation in regions covered by the zones.

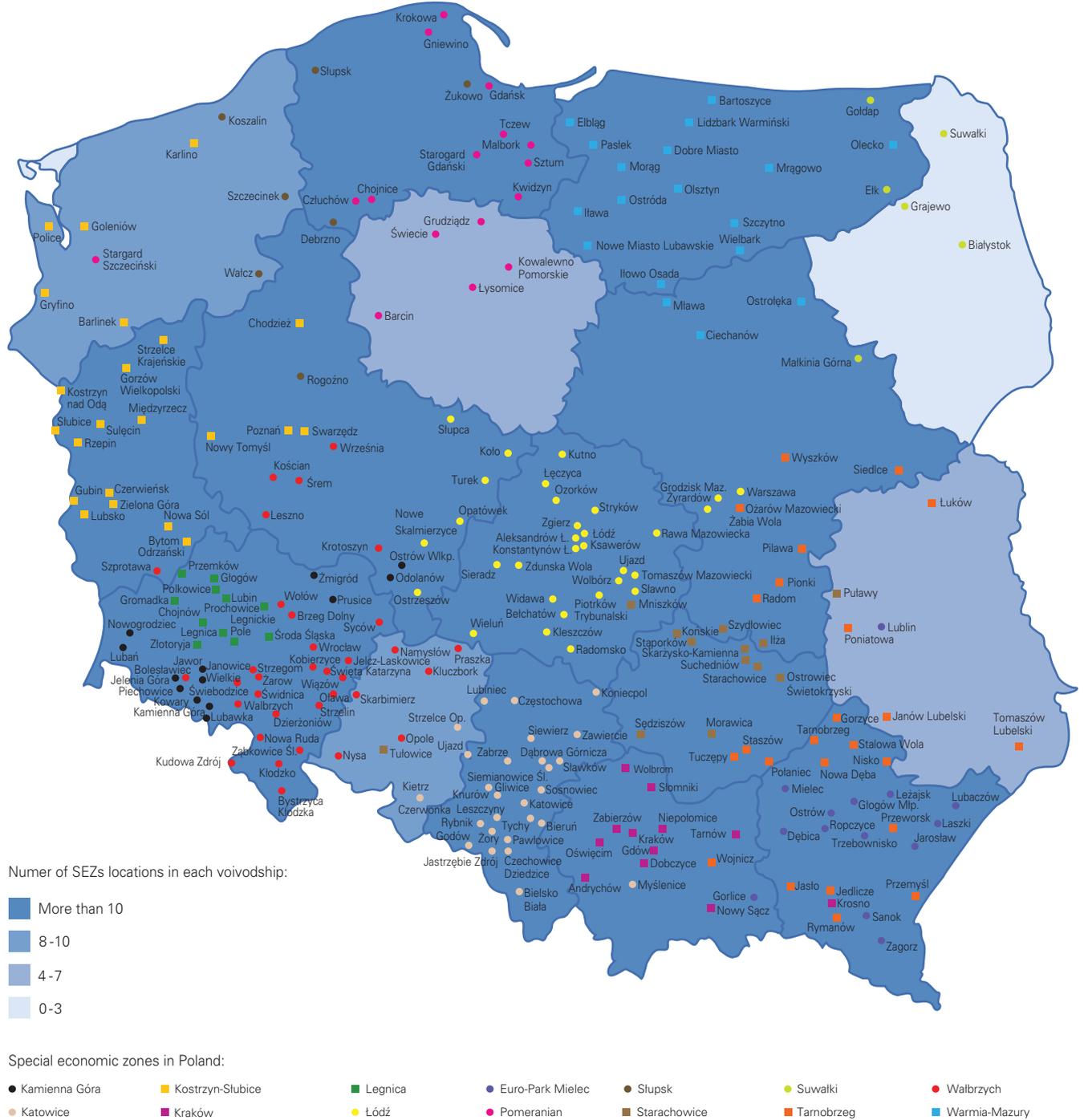
Continuous expansion of the zones has facilitated their consistent growth and attracted new investments. This is why the list of companies that has launched operations in a Polish SEZ over the last few years includes some of the world's best known corporations, such as Saint-Gobain, Fiat Powertrain Technologies Poland (Katowice Zone), Dell and Procter & Gamble (Łódź zone), Mondi Packaging Paper Świecie and Sharp (Pomeranian Zone), Swedwood Poland (Warmia-Mazury Zone), LG Electronics (Tarnobrzeg Zone), Shell Polska (Kraków Zone), and Rockwool Polska (Suwałki Zone).

At the end of 2007, some 7,500 hectares of land were being used as SEZs – and following the 2008 amendment to SEZ legislation over 12,000 hectares still remain available.



¹ From: J. Cabaj, Strefy wciąż są magnesem dla firm, "Rzeczpospolita", 5–6 July 2008, B5.

Location of SEZs in Poland*



* Cities and communes forming each SEZ according to the 14 Council of Ministers regulations of 15 December 2008 for each of the zones.

Source: KPMG, based on data from the Ministry of Economy and the SEZs. Source: KPMG, based on data from the Ministry of Economy and the SEZs.



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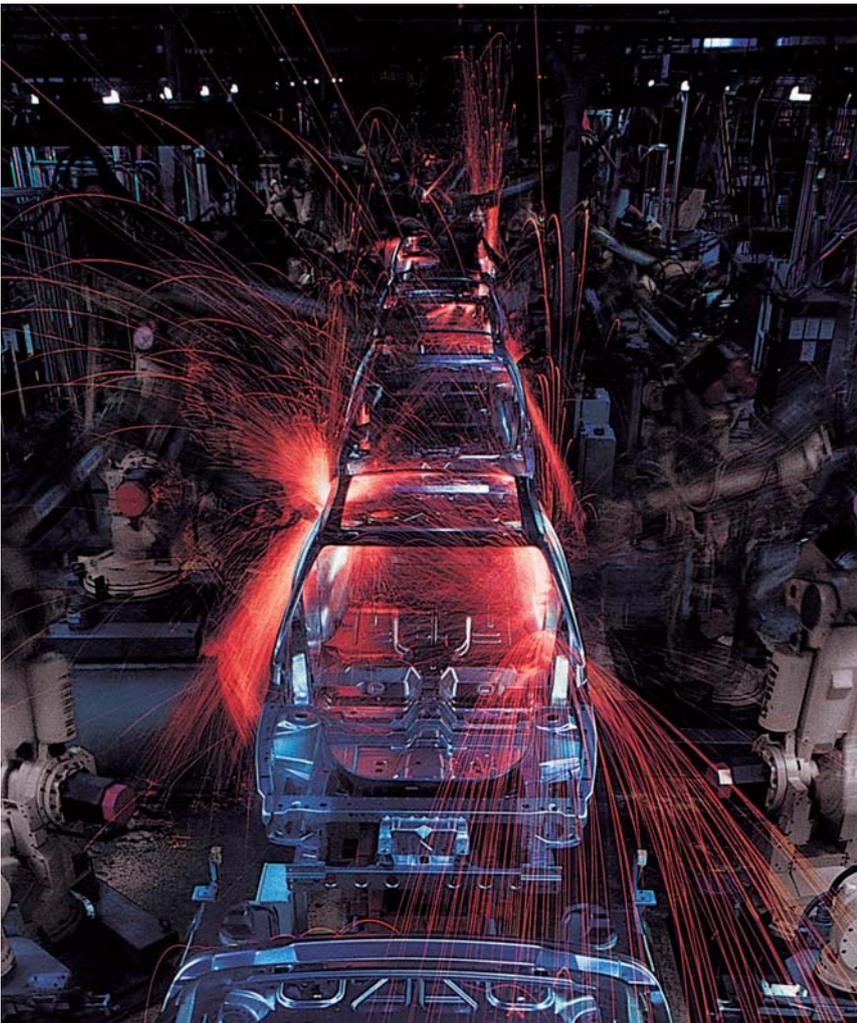
Incentives and Allowances for SEZ Investors

5.1 Income Tax Exemption

The basic benefit of investing in a special economic zone is the possibility of obtaining a tax allowance consisting in a corporate income tax exemption. Currently, the corporate income tax rate in Poland is 19%. The maximum income tax exemption is related to the value of state aid available to an individual investor for a particular investment project. This value depends on the investment location, the size of the enterprise and the amount of investment expenditure (expenditure for purchase of tangible assets, or two years' labour costs).

The value is as follows:

- for large enterprises – from 30% to 50% of eligible costs
- for mid-sized enterprises² – from 40% to 60% of eligible costs
- for small enterprises³ – from 50% to 70% of eligible costs.



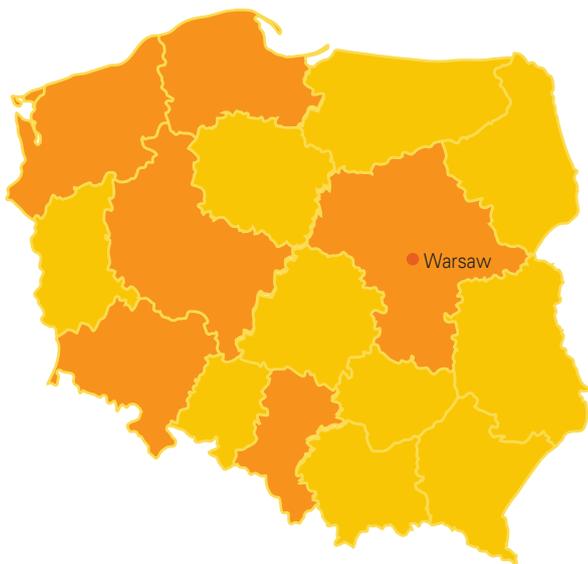
² **Mid-sized enterprises** are those with less than 250 employees and an annual turnover less than EUR 50 million, or a total annual balance less than EUR 43 million.

³ **Small enterprises** are those with less than 50 employees and an annual turnover or total annual balance less than EUR 10 million.

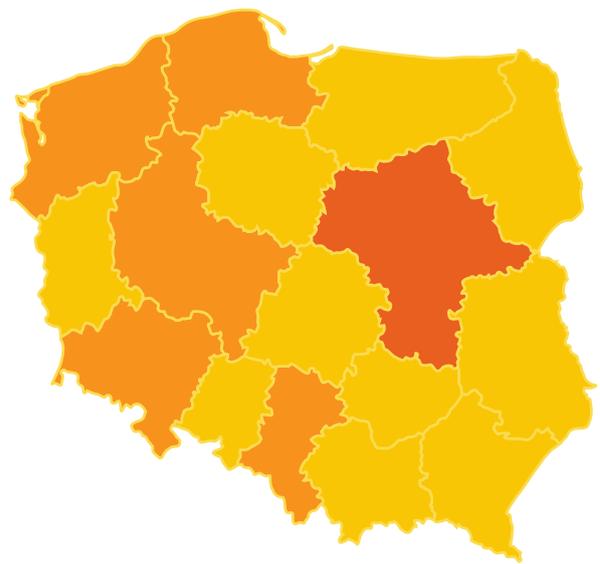
When calculating the abovementioned parameters, data from entities, inter alia, with capital or personal links must be taken into account.

Maximum state aid limits dependent on location are illustrated in the maps below:

Maximum support limits in individual voivodships



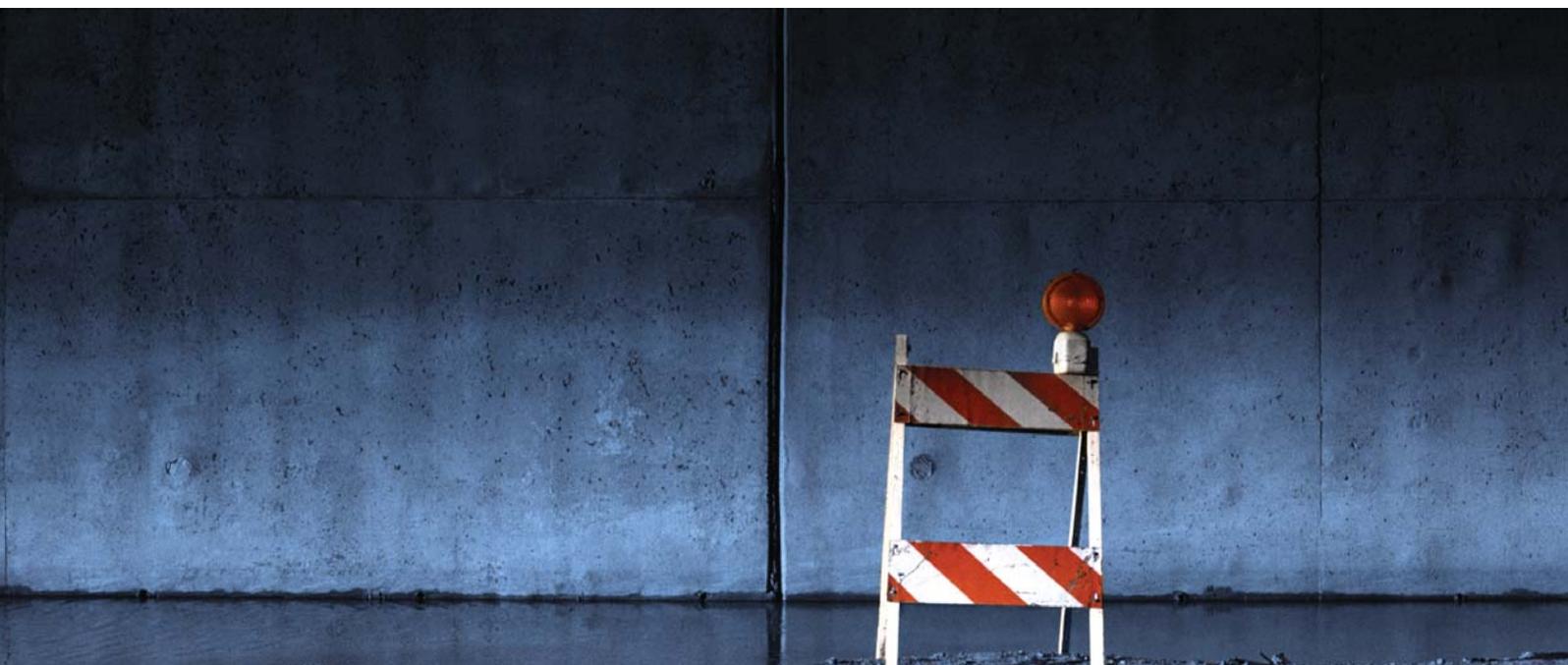
Until 31 December 2010



From 1 January 2011

- 30% – maximum aid intensity
- 40% – maximum aid intensity
- 50% – maximum aid intensity

Source: KPMG, based on the Council of Ministers regulation of 13 October 2006 setting out the regional aid map (Journal of Laws no. 190, item 1402).



The state aid levels indicated in the maps above may be increased by:

- 10% for mid-sized enterprises
- 20% for small enterprises
- aid for large investment projects (with eligible costs of more than EUR 50 million) is calculated based on the following formula:

$$I = R \times (50 \text{ mln EUR} + 0,5 \times B + 0,34 \times C)$$

where:

I – represents the maximum aid value for a large investment project

R – represents the aid intensity for the area where the investment is located

B – represents the sum of costs eligible for aid exceeding the amount equivalent to EUR 50 million, not more than the equivalent of EUR 100 million;

C – represents the sum of costs eligible for aid exceeding the equivalent of EUR 100 million.

Example 1

The maximum tax exemption for a large enterprise starting a new investment, for example in Śląskie voivodship, with EUR 10 million of eligible costs, will be calculated in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} & 10 \text{ mln EUR} \times 40\% \text{ (max. intensity of aid in Śląskie voivodship)} \\ & = 4 \text{ mln EUR} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2 (a large investment project)

The maximum tax exemption for a large enterprise starting a new investment, for example in Śląskie voivodship, with EUR 110 million of eligible costs, will be calculated in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} & 40\% \times (50 \text{ mln EUR} + 0,5 \times 50 \text{ mln EUR} + 0,34 \times 10 \text{ mln EUR}) \\ & = 31,36 \text{ mln EUR} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, an investor generating income from his business in an SEZ under the respective permit would not pay income tax until his income tax exemption limit has been exhausted (in the above examples: EUR 4 million and EUR 31.36 million, respectively), or until the SEZ is abolished. Under the new regulations, SEZs will operate until the end of 2020).

After receiving SEZ permit the tax exemption is available starting from:

- the month in which the first investment expenditure was incurred for greenfield-type investments
- the month following the month in which the investment was completed for development of an existing facility.

In addition, the exemption is available when:

- conditions set out in the zone permit are fulfilled, i.e. a defined amount of investment expenditure is incurred within a specified time, a defined number of new jobs are created within a specified time, the investment is finished within a specified time limit
- the investor does not carry over the ownership of any assets related with investment expenditure – for a period of five years from the date of their entry into the tangible and intangible assets register in the meaning of the income tax provisions, or, in the case of small- and medium-sized enterprises, for a period of three years
- the investor pursues the economic activity related to the investment for a period of at least five years, or, in the case of small- and medium-sized enterprises, for at least three years
- the investor maintains newly created jobs for a period of at least five years or, in the case of small- and medium-sized enterprises, three years (where aid for new job creation is granted).

5.2 Eligible Costs of a New Investment in an SEZ

The eligible costs of a new investment is the expenditure incurred after obtaining the permit and related to the investment (or two years' labour costs, where this amount is higher than the investment expenditure) minus value added tax and excise tax, where deductible pursuant to other provisions, intended for:

- purchase of land, or the right of perpetual usufruct of land
- purchase or production of tangible assets
- development or modernisation of existing assets
- purchase of intangible assets in connection with obtaining patents, operational licences, or patented know-how type licences, as well as unpatented know-how intended to be used in the investment.

Tangible assets purchased by enterprises other than small- or medium-sized entities should be new. Replacement investments are not eligible costs.

5.3 Real Estate Tax Exemption

The real estate tax exemption may be granted to investors running their business in an SEZ on the basis of a resolution passed by the relevant local authorities. In order to qualify for a real estate tax exemption, the investor must fulfil certain requirements apart from making investments and creating new jobs, e.g.:

- notification of the intention to apply for aid to the relevant tax authorities before beginning the investment
- maintaining the investment in the region for at least five years (three years for SMEs).

The amount of aid depends on the sum of investment expenditure, or two years' labour costs. Therefore, the possibility of obtaining real estate tax exemption and its value should be assessed on a case-by-case basis. If there appears to be no exemption, then an investor should negotiate with the local authorities.

5.4 Entering an SEZ

The precondition for obtaining income tax exemption is a permit to operate in an SEZ.

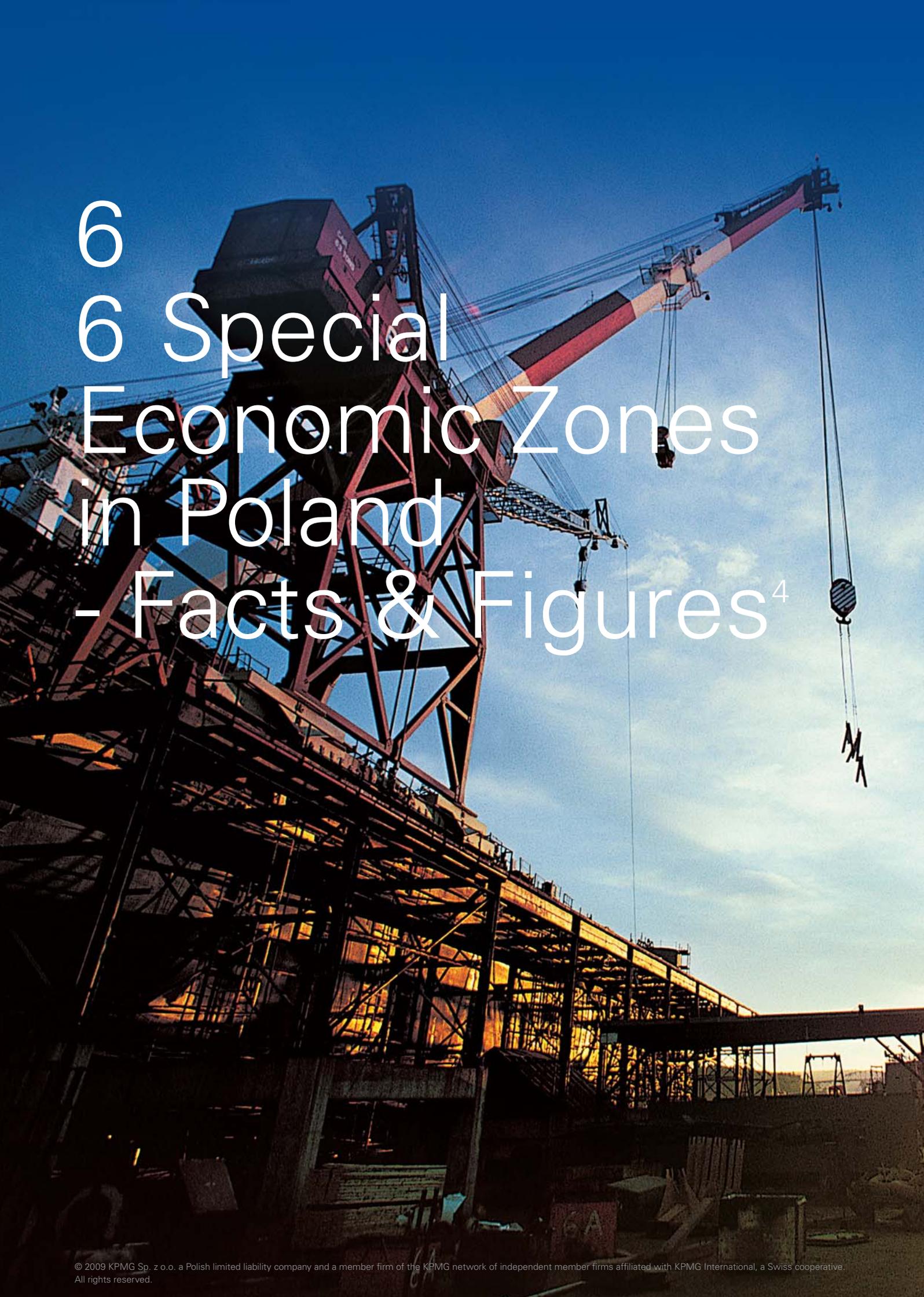
In order to obtain a permit an investor must:

1. Check the Council of Ministers regulation on state aid granted to investors operating on the basis of a permit to pursue economic activity in special economic zones in order to verify whether the planned activity qualifies for a permit (non-qualified types of activity include manufacturing of explosives, tobacco products, alcoholic products, running gambling centres, repairing and refurbishing machinery and equipment used to run an activity in the zone).
2. Choose an investment location from among the wide range of areas offered by the SEZ.
3. File a proposal with the SEZ, in the format defined by the SEZ, declaring, inter alia, an intention to incur investment expenditure of at least EUR 100,000.
4. Take part in a tender organised by the SEZ authorities; once the investor wins the tender, he will obtain the permit.

In exceptional cases justified by, for example, an investment's innovativeness or its size, an investor may request that SEZ status is granted to an area indicated by him, which allows him to apply for an SEZ permit and use the income tax exemption in that area.

Entering an SEZ – the four basic steps





6 6 Special Economic Zones in Poland - Facts & Figures⁴

6.1 The Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna Małej Przedsiębiorczości S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Business
(Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna Małej Przedsiębiorczości S.A.)

Address: ul. Jana Pawła II 11 A, 58-400 Kamienna Góra

Tel.: +48 75 645 15 03-06

Fax: +48 75 744 20 17

E-mail: strefa@ssemp.pl

Website: www.ssemp.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone – Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1549

The Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Business



⁴ Source: KPMG, based on materials from SEZ websites, PAIIIZ and the Ministry of Economy.

4. Zone features:

The Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Business will operate until 31 December 2020. While the zone's registered office is in Kamienna Góra, geographically it covers Dolny Śląsk and Wielkopolska. Both regions feature a developed multi-sectoral economy, dynamic development of small- and medium-sized enterprises, a high level of services and a good location. Bordering Germany and the Czech Republic, Dolny Śląsk lies on the intersection of two transport routes: East–West and North–South. Wrocław, the capital of Dolny Śląsk, is the economic, cultural and academic centre of the region. Wielkopolska is located on the intersection of important European communication corridors. Transport routes leading from Berlin through Poznań, Konin and Warsaw to Moscow cross in this region with those from Prague through Wrocław, Leszno, Poznań to the Baltic Sea coast. At the moment 41 enterprises are actively present in the zone. Due to its location, the bulk of capital in the zone originates from Germany. As of 31 December 2007, 49.29% of land in the zone was occupied (166.96 hectares).

5. Main investors: BDN, CERAMIKA MARCONI, TAKATA PETRI PARTS POLSKA, SOPP POLSKA, BO-WA-DE-2, Dr Schneider Automotive Polska, Wepa Professional Piechowice, Weber-Hydraulika, Ziolopec, CM3 Polska.

6. Leading industry: printing

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 339
- c. Locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Jawor, Jelenia Góra, Kamienna Góra, Kowary, Lubań, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Piechowice
communes: Janowice Wielkie, Kamienna Góra, Lubawka, Nowogrodziec, Odolanów, Prusice, Żmigród
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Dolnośląskie, Wielkopolskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 1,279.6 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 215.2 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 41
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 3
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 4,751
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 1,731
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 11,542,200

6.2 The Katowice Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Katowicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Katowice Special Economic Zone
 (Katowicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)
 Address: ul. Wojewódzka 42, 40-026 Katowice
 Tel.: +48 32 251 07 36, 251 09 58, 785 70 68,
 Fax: +48 32 251 37 66
 E-mail: ksse@ksse.com.pl
 Website: www.ksse.com.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Katowice Special Economic Zone – Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1550

The Katowice Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Katowice Special Economic Zone was established in order to support and accelerate restructuring processes and create new jobs in the region. It will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. It is a fragmented zone consisting of four sub-zones: Gliwice, Jastrzębie-Żory, Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza, and Tychy. The Śląskie voivodship provides very good access to highly qualified employees. There are more than 300 general secondary schools, 1,000 secondary technical and vocational schools, and approximately 40 colleges and universities in the voivodship, educating more than 200,000 people. The region has branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences and research and development institutes. Śląsk also has rich industrial traditions, facilitating the implementation of investment projects, particularly in the sphere of manufacturing. The Katowice SEZ comprises an area of 1,544 hectares in 35 locations, allowing investors to choose the best spot for their business. The majority of areas are located near the East-West (Lviv-Wrocław-Berlin) and North-South (Gdańsk-Cieszyn-Bratislava) international routes, and the A1 and A4 motorways (under construction). As of 31 December 2007, 73.91% of the zone's area was occupied (960.6 hectares).

5. Main investors:

General Motors Manufacturing Poland, Fiat-GM Powertrain Polska, NGK Ceramics Polska, Delphi Polska Automotive Systems, Duda-Bis, Brembo Poland, Isuzu Motors Polska, Guardian Częstochowa, Eaton Automotive Systems, Lear Corporation Poland II, Maflow Polska.

6. Leading industry: automotive

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1996
- b. Size in hectares: 1,544
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Bielsko-Biała, Bieruń, Częstochowa, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Jastrzębie-Zdrój, Katowice, Kietrz, Knurów, Lubiniec, Rybnik, Siemianowice Śląskie, Sławków, Sosnowiec, Strzelce Opolskie, Tychy, Zabrze, Zawiercie, Żory
communes: Czechowice-Dziedzice, Czerwionka-Leszczyny, Godów, Koniecpol, Myślenice, Pawłowice, Siewierz, Ujazd
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Śląskie, Małopolskie, Opolskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 12,806.3 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 1,562.9 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 178
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 33
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 40,616
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 3,081
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 9,121,000

6.3 The Kostrzyn-Słubice Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Kostrzyńsko-Słubicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Kostrzyn-Słubice Special Economic Zone

(Kostrzyńsko-Słubicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)

Address: ul. Orła Białego 22, 66-470 Kostrzyn nad Odrą

Tel.: +48 95 721 98 00

Fax: +48 95 752 41 67

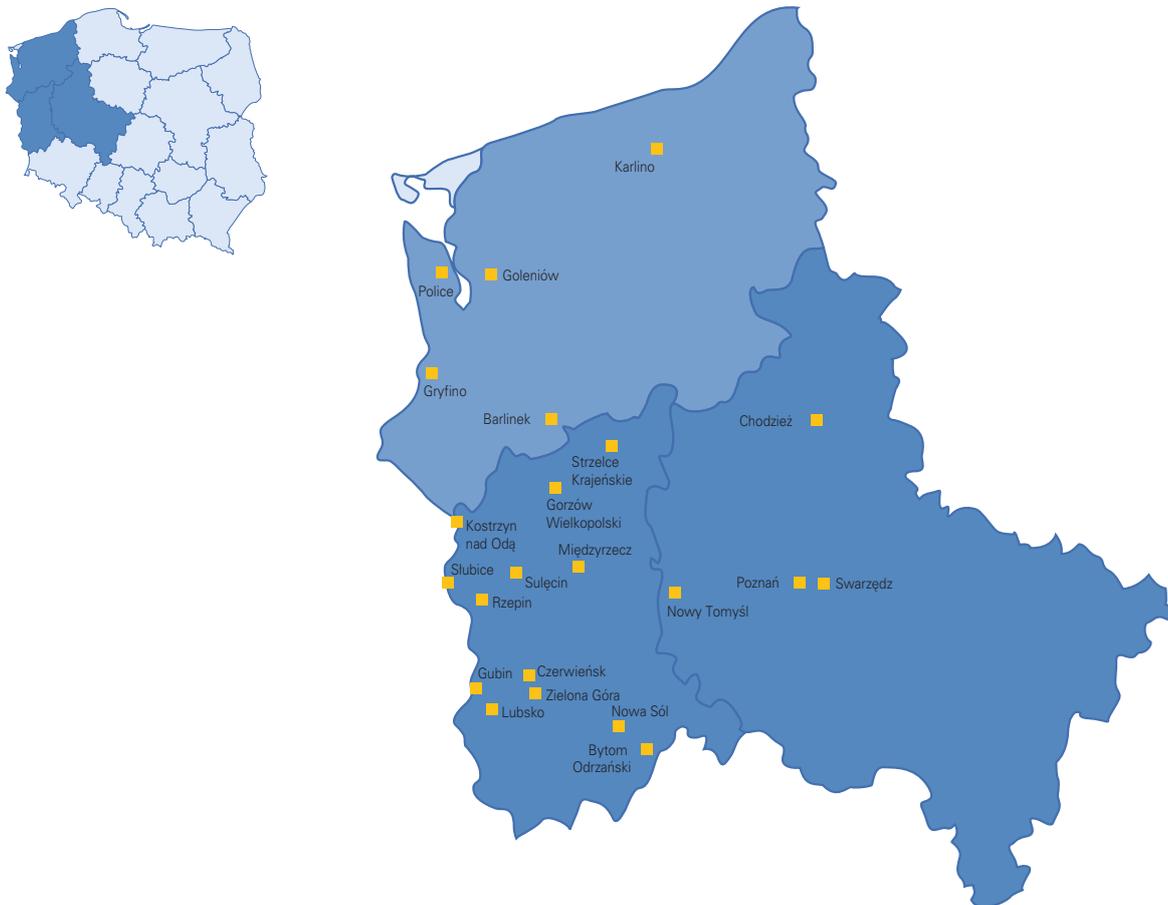
E-mail: info@kssse.pl

Website: www.kssse.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Kostrzyn-Słubice Special Economic Zone – Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1551

The Kostrzyn-Słubice Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Kostrzyn-Słubice Special Economic Zone will operate until 31 December 2020. The zone has a good geographical location. It lies in the very centre of Europe, near the border with Germany. The international E30 (A2), E65 (A3) and E28 roads, the Paris–Berlin–Warsaw–Moscow rail line, and the close proximity of road and rail border crossing points ensure good access to the zone, for both passenger cars and cargo vehicles. The area is also well-served by passenger and cargo airports in Babimost, Goleniów, and Poznań in Poland, as well as Berlin in Germany. The zone offers easy access to sea ports in Szczecin and Świnoujście and river ports in Berlin and Hamburg. While the region's economy is thriving on co-operation with Germany, it also counts France, Italy, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Denmark as important partners. As of 31 December 2007, 75.23% of the zone's area was occupied (756.43 hectares).

5. Main investors:

ICT Poland, Faurecia Gorzów, TPV Displays, Arctic Paper Kostrzyn, Barlinek Inwestycje, Volkswagen Poznań, Funai Electric, Europol-Meble, AB Foods Polska, Teleskop

6. Leading industries: wood processing, paper, rubber and plastic products

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 1,186
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Gorzów Wielkopolski, Gubin, Kostrzyn nad Odrą,
Nowa Sól, Poznań, Zielona Góra
communes: Barlinek, Bytom Odrzański, Chodzież, Czerwieńsk,
Goleniów, Gryfino, Gubin, Karlino, Lubsko, Międzyrzecz, Nowy Tomyśl,
Police, Rzepin, Słubice, Strzelce Krajeńskie, Sulęcín, Swarzędz,
Zielona Góra
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Wielkopolskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 2,953.1 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 950.2 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 107
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 24
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 15,099
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 2,816
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 28,059,300

6.4 The Kraków Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Krakowski Park Technologiczny Sp. z o.o.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Kraków Special Economic Zone – Kraków Technology Park
(Krakowski Park Technologiczny Sp. z o.o.)

Address: al. Jana Pawła II 41 L, 31-864 Kraków

Tel.: +48 12 640 19 40

Fax: +48 12 640 19 45

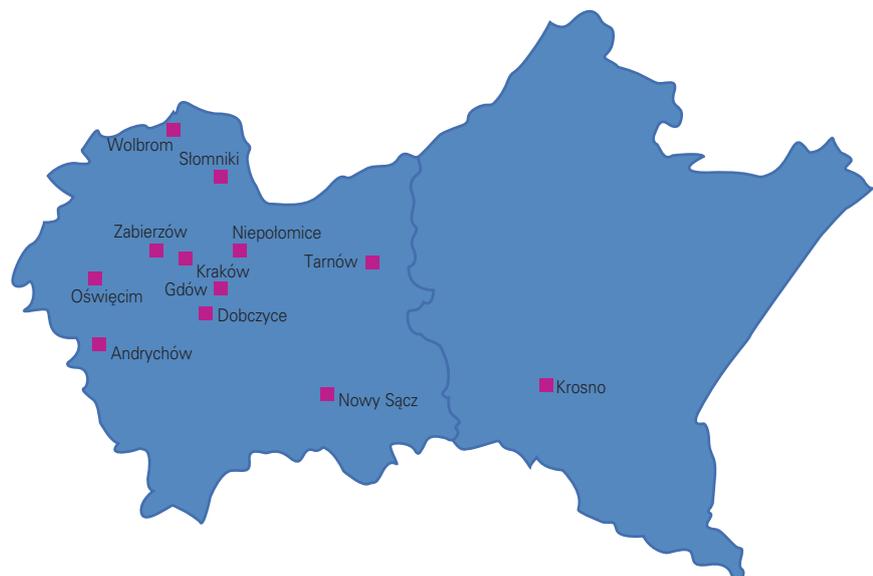
E-mail: biuro@sse.krakow.pl

Website: www.sse.krakow.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008
for Kraków Special Economic Zone – Kraków Technology Park
- Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1552

The Kraków Special Economic Zone – Kraków Technology Park



4. Zone features:

Kraków Special Economic Zone – Kraków Technology Park will operate until 31 December 2020. The main reason for granting the special economic zone status to KTP was to help restructure the industry in the Małopolska region. KTP is one of the main driving forces behind the rapid development of the high-tech industry in Kraków. Apart from inspiring new innovative technological enterprises and facilitating technology transfer, KTP's strategic goals also include commercialising scientific research results from local universities, colleges and research institutions, and initialising co-operation between industry and the academic community. In order to fulfil these goals, investors willing to pursue economic activity in the special economic zone and other areas in Kraków and Małopolska need to be sought. Investment projects in the zone focus on information technologies, telecommunication networks, electronics, including optoelectronics and microelectronics, material engineering technologies, health protection and medical engineering technologies, biotechnology and genetic engineering, environmental protection and renewable and unconventional energy source technologies, and design and production of measuring and test instruments. As of 31 December 2007, 76.63% of the zone's area was occupied (229.03 hectares).

5. Main investors:

ComArch, RR Donnelley, Motorola Polska Electronics, CS Poland, MAN Trucks, Shell Polska, Grupa Onet.pl, Ericpol, Meiller Polska, HCL Poland

6. Leading industries: automotive, printing, information, and research and development services

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 417
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Kraków, Krosno, Nowy Sącz, Oświęcim, Tarnów
communes: Andrychów, Dobczyce, Gdów, Niepołomice, Słomniki, Wolbrom, Zabierzów
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Małopolskie, Podkarpackie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 1,075.7 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 543.9 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 44
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 11
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 5,877
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 855
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 2,175,000

6.5 The Legnica Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Legnicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Legnica Special Economic Zone

(Legnicka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)

Address: ul. Kardynała B. Kominka 9, 59-220 Legnica

Tel.: +48 76 727 74 70

Fax: +48 76 727 74 74

E-mail: lsse@strefa-legnica.com

Website: www.strefa-legnica.com

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Legnica Special Economic Zone - Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1553

The Legnica Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Legnica Special Economic Zone will operate until 31 December 2020. The zone is located in South-Western Poland, in the central part of Dolnośląskie voivodship. It comprises a total of 457 hectares of investment areas – mainly greenfield-type – intended for industry and services. All land is provided with utilities, while the bulk of it is owned by the company managing the zone and the Agricultural Property of the State Treasury Agency (Lubin Region). The Legnica region is situated in the centre of Europe, thus ensuring good connections with both Western and Eastern Europe, as well as the rest of the country. The nearby A4 and A18 motorways link the European Union with the former Soviet Union states. The zone is connected with the Baltic Sea and the south of Europe via the E65 international road (national road no. 3). In addition to this, there are two national airports in the vicinity supporting Polish and international charter flights, and the international airport in Wrocław. The zone locations lie near to operating railways and may be connected to them. Two locations in the zone, at Polkowice and Złotoryja, already have such connections. The SEZ was created as an alternative to the copper industry, which dominates the region. The zone's basic goals include managing derelict land once used by the Russian army, reducing unemployment, creating new jobs, effectively using the existing technical infrastructure, increasing exports and supporting regional enterprises by providing co-operation opportunities with enterprises in the SEZ. As of 31 December 2007, 77.5% of the zone's area was occupied (323.03 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Volkswagen Motor Polska/Volkswagen AG, Sitech Sitztechnik GmbH, Winkelmann, Gates Polska, TBMECA, Royal Europa, Faurecia Legnica, Brugman Fabryka Grzejników, C+P Systemy Meblowe, Sanden Manufacturing Poland, Voss Automotive Polska, Wezi-tec

6. Leading industry: automotive

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 457
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Chojnów, Głogów, Legnica, Lubin, Złotoryja
communes: Gromadka, Legnickie Pole, Polkowice, Prochowice, Przemków, Środa Śląska,
- d. SEZ range: Dolnośląskie voivodship
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 3,781,2 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 500.1 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 56
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 5
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 8,713
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 1,159
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 31,596,000

6.6 The Łódź Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Łódzka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Łódź Special Economic Zone

(Łódzka Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)

Address: ul. Ks. Tymienieckiego 22/24, 90-349 Łódź

Tel.: +48 42 676 27 53, 676 27 54

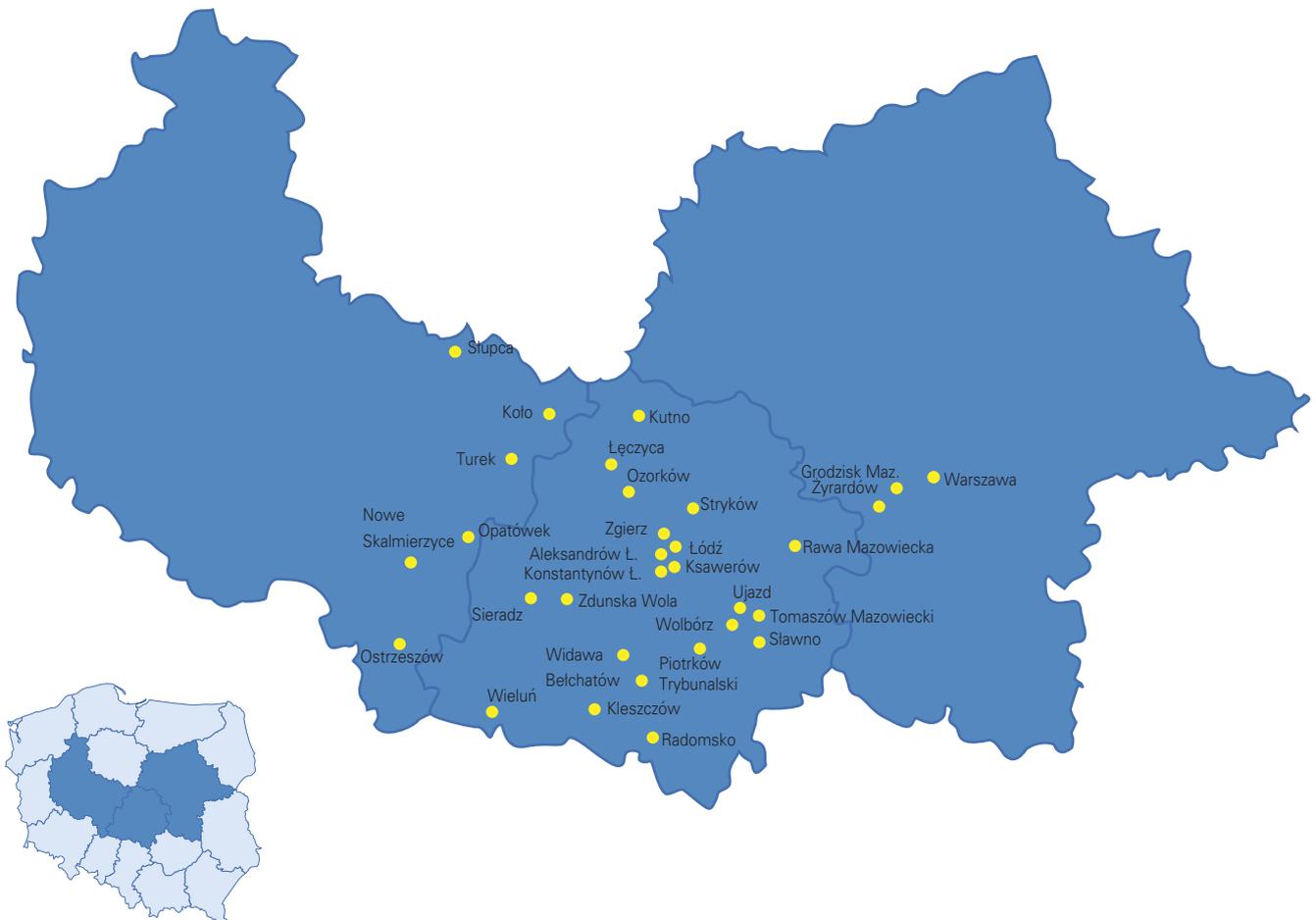
Fax: +48 42 676 27 55

E-mail: info@sse.lodz.pl

Website: www.sse.lodz.pl

- ### 3. Legal basis of SEZ:
- The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Łódź Special Economic Zone
- Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1554

The Łódź Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Łódź Special Economic Zone (ŁSEZ) was established in 1997 by way of a Council of Ministers regulation, and will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. The zone was created to support economic development of the Łódź region. This is being achieved through economic stimulation of the region in accordance with its sustainable development programme, greater differentiation of its industrial structure, alleviation of the social and economic impact of light industry restructuring by creating new jobs, development of production and service industries as the driving force behind technological progress (new technologies), and utilisation of the region's existing scientific and research background and intellectual potential. ŁSEZ offers both undeveloped land for greenfield-type investments, and existing buildings for redevelopment. The zone's advantages include the central location of the Łódzkie voivodship in the country, a consumer market of 3 million, numerous scientific and research centres in and around Łódź, the availability of highly qualified employees, relatively low labour costs, well-developed technical infrastructure and long-established industrial traditions. As of 31 December 2007, 65.6% of the land in the zone was occupied (588.72 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Dell Products (Poland), Gillette Poland International, Procter and Gamble Operations Polska, Indesit Company Polska, CORRECT – K. Błaszczyk i Wspólnicy, ABB, BSH Sprzęt Gospodarstwa Domowego, Haering Polska, UMA INVESTMENTS, PRINTPACK POLAND, Prowell, FUJI SEAL Poland, EUROGLAS Polska

6. Leading industry: household equipment

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 908
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Belchatów, Koło, Konstantynów Łódzki, Kutno, Łęczyca, Łódź, Ozorków, Piotrków Trybunalski, Radomsko, Rawa Mazowiecka, Sieradz, Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Turek, Warszawa, Zduńska Wola, Zgierz, Żyrardów
communes: Aleksandrów Łódzki, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Konstantynów Łódzki, Kleszczów, Ksawerów, Nowe Skalmierzyce, Opatówek, Ostrzeszów, Sławno, Słupca, Stryków, Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Ujazd, Widawa, Wieluń, Wolbórz, Zduńska Wola, Żabia Wola
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Łódzkie, Wielkopolskie, Mazowieckie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 4,655.2 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 887.5 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 98
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 19
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 18,011
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 6,584
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 24,927,000

6.7 The Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec

1. Managing authority:

Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. Oddział w Mielcu

2. Managing authority contact details:

Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec
(Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. Oddział w Mielcu)
Address: ul. Partyzantów 25, 39-300 Mielec
Tel.: +48 17 788 72 36
Fax: +48 17 788 77 69
E-mail: europark@europark.com.pl
Website: www.europark.com.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008
for Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec - Journal of Laws of 2008,
no. 232, item 1555

The Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec



4. Zone features:

The Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec was established in 1995 as the first SEZ in Poland and will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. Located in South-East Poland, it covers emerging sales markets and offers relatively low business costs. One of the zone's strengths is its highly developed logistics sector. The good geographical location facilitates easy transport for goods and people. The zone lies close to main road transport routes, including the international A4 road connecting Western Europe with Ukraine. The airport in Mielec can be used for domestic and international charter passenger and cargo flights. A comprehensive rail network enables goods transport directly from the zone, while a broad gauge cargo terminal serving Ukraine and Russia is located about 20–30 km from SEZ Mielec. As of 31 December 2007, 68.48% of the zone's area was occupied (633.9 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze, MTU Aero Engines Polska, BORG WARNER TURBO SYSTEMS POLAND, Lear Corporation, Kirchhoff Polska, Firma Oponiarska Dębica, Kronospan Mielec, BALL PACKAGING EUROPE LUBLIN, BURY, Black Red White

6. Leading industries: wood processing, aviation

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1995
- b. Size in hectares: 926
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Dębica, Gorlice, Jarosław, Leżajsk, Lubaczów, Lublin, Mielec, Ropczyce, Sanok, Zagórz
communes: Dębica, Głogów Małopolski, Jarosław, Laszki, Leżajsk, Ostrów, Trzebowniko
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Podkarpackie, Małopolskie, Lubelskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 3,242.0 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 309.3 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 96
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 14
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 12,827
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 1,121
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 2,481,314,000

6.8 The Pomeranian Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Pomorska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna Sp. z o.o.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Pomeranian Special Economic Zone

(Pomorska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna Sp. z o.o.)

Address: ul. Władysława IV nr 9, 81-703 Sopot

Tel.: +48 58 555 97 00

Fax: +48 58 555 97 11

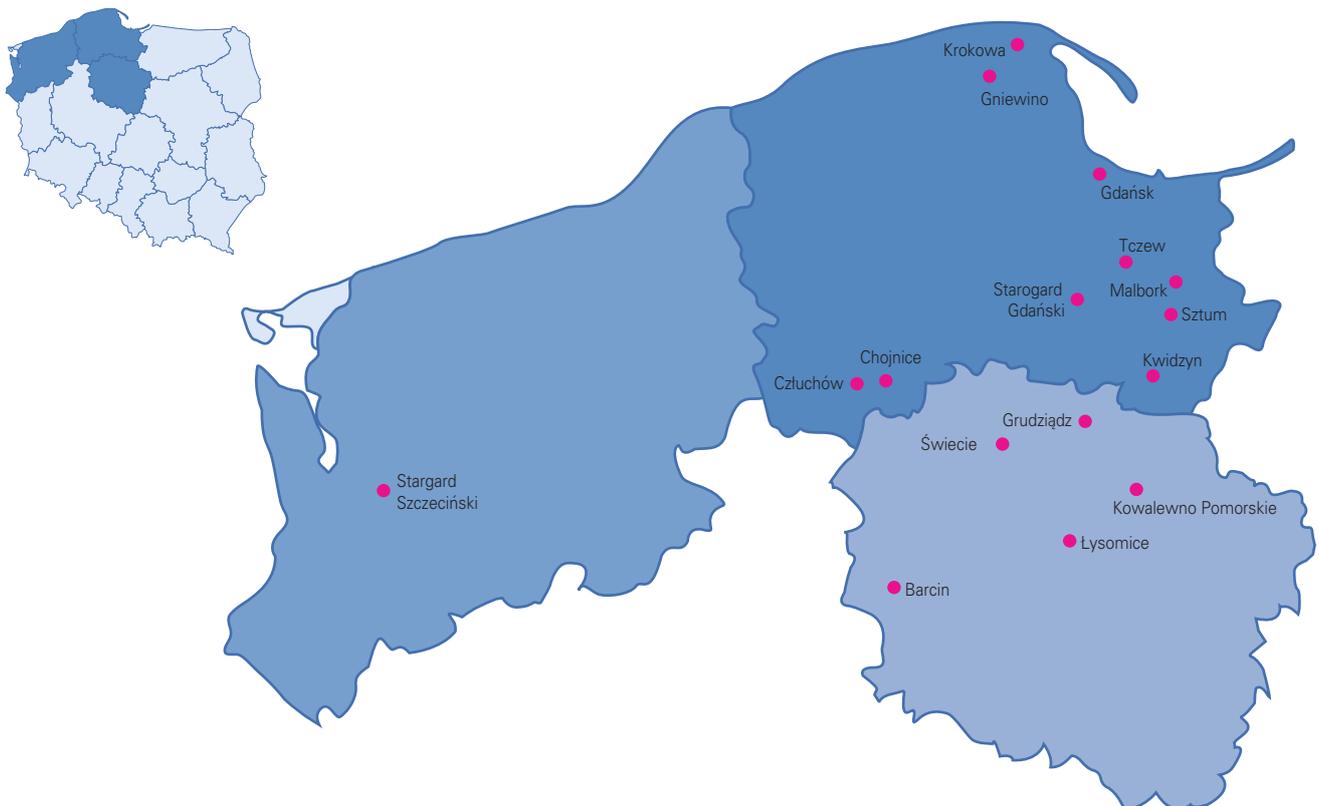
E-mail: headoffice@strefa.gda.pl

Website: www.strefa.gda.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Pomeranian Special Economic Zone - Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1556

The Pomeranian Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

At the moment the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone comprises 17 investment areas in northern Poland where businesses may be run under preferential conditions. The Pomeranian Special Economic Zone was established on 11 July 2001 as a result of combining the „Żarnowiec” Special Economic Zone with the „Tczew” Special Economic Zone, established by way of Council of Ministers regulations in September 1997. It will cease to operate on 31 December 2020. The Pomeranian Special Economic Zone provides very favourable conditions for launching and developing innovative enterprises. The Gdańsk Science and Technology Park (GSTP) is one of the key elements of the Pomeranian Innovation Network and a major force behind implementation of the Regional Strategy for Innovation in the Pomorskie Voivodship – a joint project by the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, Pomorskie Voivodship, the city of Gdansk and Gdansk University of Technology.

The zone’s land is located in areas with a long-established industrial tradition. Investors have access to well-developed and comprehensive transport infrastructure, including sea, rail, road and air transport. All the zone’s areas are well placed in terms of both access to the large sea ports in Gdańsk, Gdynia and Szczecin, and for the airports in Gdańsk, Bydgoszcz and Szczecin. As of 31 December 2007, 68.62% of the zone’s area was occupied (723.55 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Sharp Manufacturing Poland, Orion Electric (Poland), Bridgestone Stargard, Flextronics International Poland, International Paper Kwidzyn, Jabil Circuit Poland, Gemalto, Fabryka Opakowań Różnych FORCAN, Zakłady Farmaceutyczne ‘POLPHARMA’, Mondi Świecie, Tensho Poland Corporation, Polpak Papier

6. Leading industries: electrical and optical devices, paper

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 2001
- b. Size in hectares: 1,162
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Gdańsk, Grudziądz, Kwidzyn, Malbork, Stargard Szczeciński, Starogard Gdański, Tczew
communes: Barcin, Chojnice, Człuchów, Gniewino, Kowalewo Pomorskie, Krokowa, Łysomice, Sztum, Świecie, Tczew
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Pomorskie, Kujawsko – Pomorskie, Zachodniopomorskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 3,307.6 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 918.1 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 63
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 16
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 17,326
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 5,480
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 171,822,000

6.9 The Słupsk Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

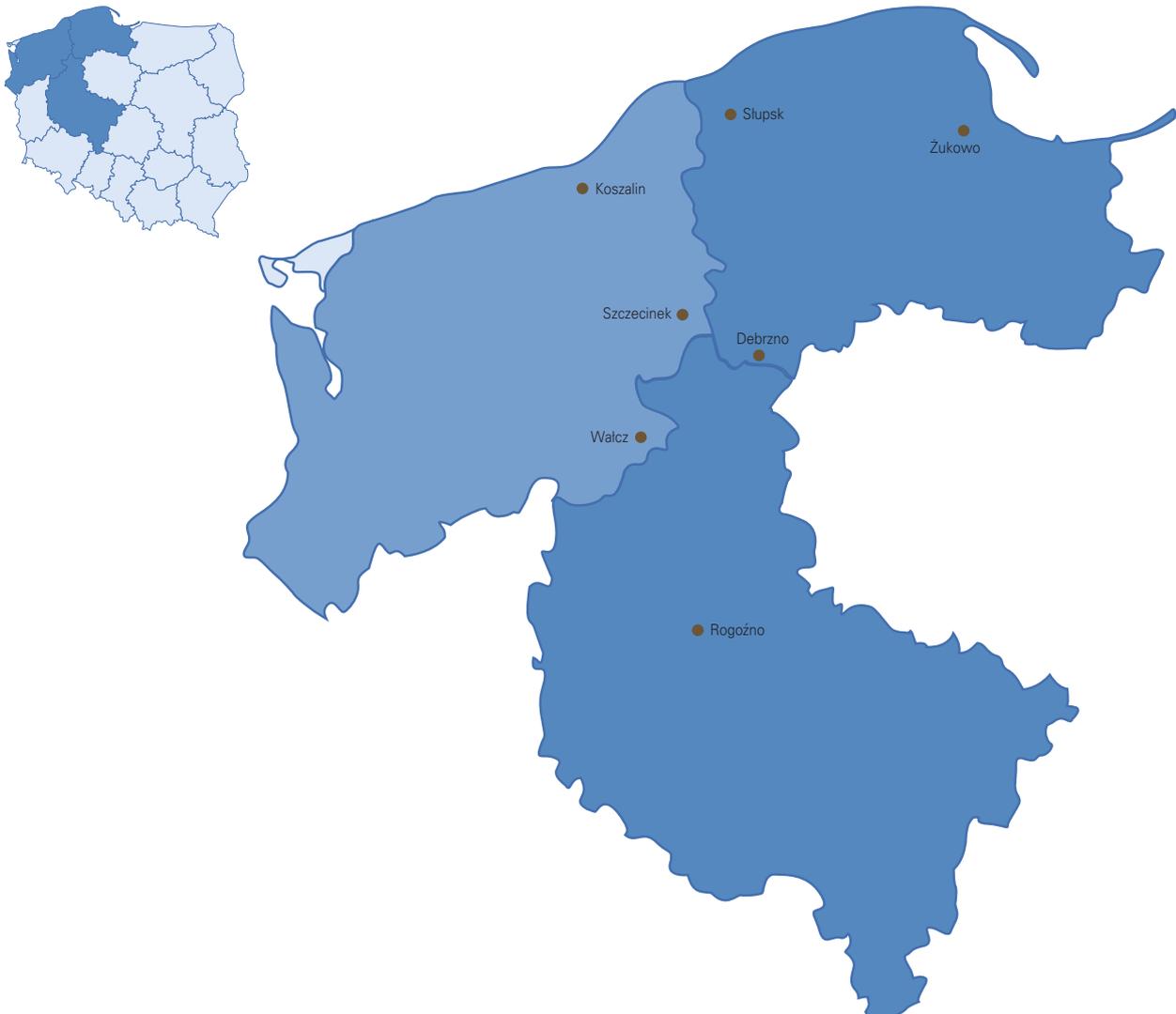
Pomorska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Słupsk Special Economic Zone
(Pomorska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A.)
Address: ul. Poznańska 1A, 76-200 Słupsk
Tel.: +48 59 841 28 92
Fax: +48 59 841 32 61
E-mail: office@parr.slupsk.pl
Website: www.sse.slupsk.pl

- ### 3. Legal basis of SEZ:
- The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Słupsk Special Economic Zone – Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1557

The Słupsk Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Słupsk Special Economic Zone was established on 9 September 1997 and will operate until 31 December 2020. The zone is situated in the northern part of the country and occupies a total area of 401 hectares. It comprises six investment areas located on the strategic intersection of pan-European routes (the E-28 Berlin–Szczecin–Słupsk–Gdańsk road). The most important industries in the Słupsk region include: wood processing and furniture manufacturing, machine and electric machines, footwear, food processing, in particular fish processing, plastic processing and automotive industry. The local labour market's abundant resources ensure access to a labour force with a broad range of qualifications, from experienced workers to engineers and economists. The region is home to many experienced managers and engineers, in particular in the mechanics, electronics, chemicals, wood processing, leather processing, food and construction sectors. International and national companies have the opportunity to work together with graduates of the Hanseatic High School of Management in Słupsk, training specialists in management, marketing, finance and banking. These companies also co-operate with the Gdansk University of Technology and Koszalin University of Technology, in order to help provide technical education opportunities. Słupsk also hosts a number of schools and permanent training centres, which train employees to match specific employer needs. As of 31 December 2007, 48.76% of the zone's area was occupied (182.08 hectares).

5. Main investors:

„BAJCAR” Bronisław Bajcar, M&S Okna i Drzwi, Przetwórstwo Rybne „ŁOSOŚ”, GLAS WOŹNIAKOWSKI, JANKOWIAK, Athletic Manufacturing, KAPENA, Kronospan Polska, NordGlass II, PAULA-TRANS

6. Leading industry: wood processing

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 401
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Koszalin, Słupsk, Szczecinek, Wałcz
communes: Debrzno, Rogoźno, Słupsk, Żukowo
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie, Pomorskie, Wielkopolskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 639.5 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 98.5 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 42
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 9
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 2,584
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 254
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 22,234,600

6.10 The Starachowice Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna "Starachowice" S.A.

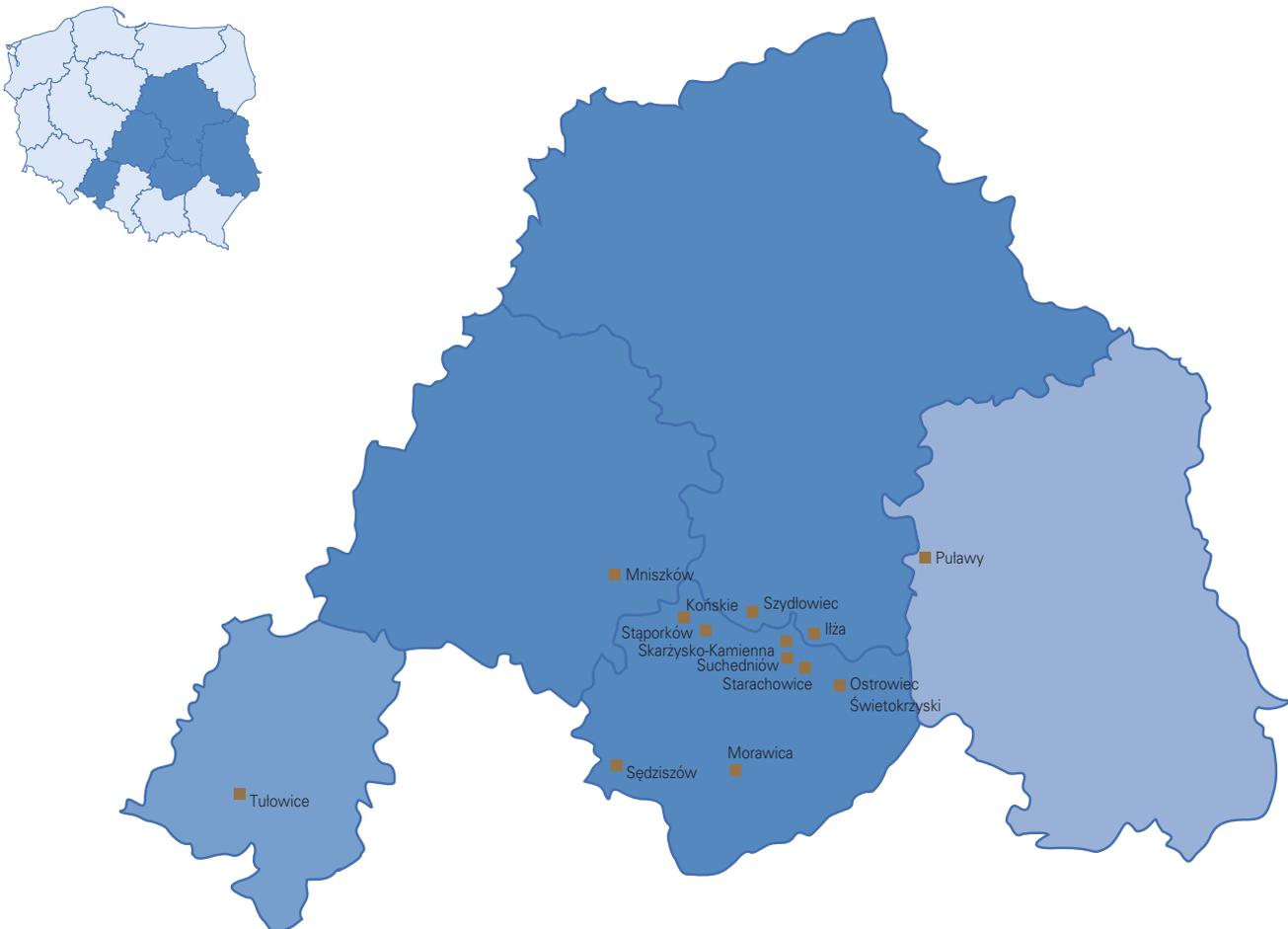
2. Managing authority contact details:

Starachowice Special Economic Zone
 (Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna "Starachowice" S.A.)
 Address: ul. Radomska 29, 27-200 Starachowice
 Tel.: +48 41 275 41 01
 Fax: +48 41 275 41 02
 E-mail: sse@sse.com.pl
 Website: www.sse.com.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Starachowice
 Special Economic Zone - Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1558

The Starachowice Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Starachowice Special Economic Zone was established by the Council of Ministers regulation of 9 September 1997 until 31 December 2020. The areas offered to investors include land plots with industrial facilities (production halls, warehouses, office buildings), as well as land with utilities but without buildings. The Świętokrzyski region has an extensive tradition in construction and the manufacture of building materials, armaments and precision industries. One of the region's characteristic features is that, in spite of relatively high industrialisation, it is perceived as one of the most ecologically clean areas in the country. The Starachowice Zone was established to facilitate the use of existing industrial assets and infrastructure for existing and new manufacturing industries by stimulating the voivodship's technical potential, and technology transfer. Its basic goals also include supporting the voivodship's existing enterprises by creating co-operation opportunities with other enterprises in the zone and reducing the region's unemployment. The zone's strengths include a long industrial tradition, qualified labour, land with all the necessary utilities, well-maintained access roads, customs offices in Starachowice and Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, and rail terminals with long-distance connections and cargo facilities. As of 31 December 2007, 48.76% of the zone's area was occupied (276.2 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Ulma System, Biella Polska, Cerrad, Cersanit II, Gerda 2, Gerda 3, MAN Star Trucks & Buses, Orizzonte Polska, RR Donnelley Starachowice, Starpol II, Fabryka Mebli „AiB”, STAR-DUST, Ceramika Nowa Gala II, PROVOST Polska, STAR-GRES, ALPOL GIPS, NOVA CERAMICA, Ceramika Końskie, „G-K”, CLEAR ALUMINIUM OPOLE

6. Leading industries: printing, pottery

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 581
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Końskie, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Puławy,
Skarżysko-Kamienna, Starachowice
communes: Ilża, Końskie, Mniszków, Morawica, Sędzinów,
Suchedniów, Stąporków, Szydłowiec, Tułowice
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Świętokrzyskie, Mazowieckie, Opolskie,
Łódzkie, Lubelskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 851.3 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 146.1 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 77
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 10
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 7,300
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 915
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 16,688,700

6.11 The Suwałki Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Suwalska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

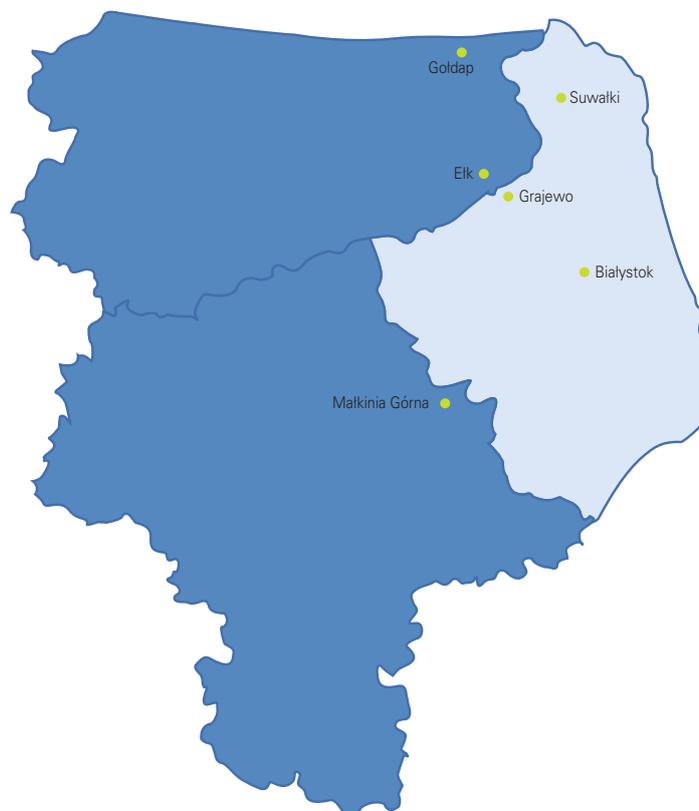
2. Managing authority contact details:

Suwałki Special Economic Zone
(Suwalska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)
Address: ul. Noniewiczza 49, 16-400 Suwałki
Tel.: +48 87 565 22 17
Fax: +48 87 565 22 17
E-mail: ssse@ssse.com.pl
Website: www.ssse.com.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation
of 15 December 2008 for Suwałki Special Economic Zone
- Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1559

The Suwałki Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Suwałki Special Economic Zone comprises four separate areas in Suwałki, Elk, Goldap and Grajewo. The zone will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. Suwałki Special Economic Zone S.A. provides investors with land that has the technical infrastructure required for economic activity. The strengths of the Suwałki Special Economic Zone include the region's low labour costs and the availability of qualified employees. In the zone's three industrial centres there are more than 50 companies with, inter alia, German, Swiss, French and Taiwanese capital. The zone's location close to the European Union's eastern border, as well as the relatively short distance between the zone and Russia, Lithuania and Belarus make it very attractive for investors. A network of good road connections ensures good communications with all Poland's regions and neighbouring countries. In addition to this, the Suwałki Special Economic Zone lies on the planned routes of two major transport corridors, the Via Baltica express road and Rail Baltica rail line. These will become increasingly important pan-European routes, connecting Scandinavian countries and Eastern Europe with the south and east of the continent. As of 31 December 2007, 73.19% of the zone's area was occupied (229.88 hectares).

5. Main investors:

PORTA KMI System, Impress Decor Polska, MALOW, Mispol, IRYD, Pfeleiderer GRAJEWO, Aquael, Rockwool Polska, „CEZAR” C.Niewiński, RECMAN, Idea Nord

6. Leading industry: wood processing

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1996
- b. Size in hectares: 343
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes)
cities: Białystok, Elk, Grajewo, Suwałki
communes: Goldap, Małkinia Górna, Suwałki
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Mazowieckie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 1,236.8 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 370.8 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 54
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 2
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 5,184
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 1,006
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 19,967,900

6.12 The Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. Oddział w Tarnobrzegu

2. Managing authority contact details:

Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone EURO-PARK WISŁOSAN

(Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A. Oddział w Tarnobrzegu)

Address: ul. Zakładowa 48, 39-405 Tarnobrzeg-Machów

Tel.: +48 15 822 99 99, 823 66 88

Fax: +48 15 823 47 08

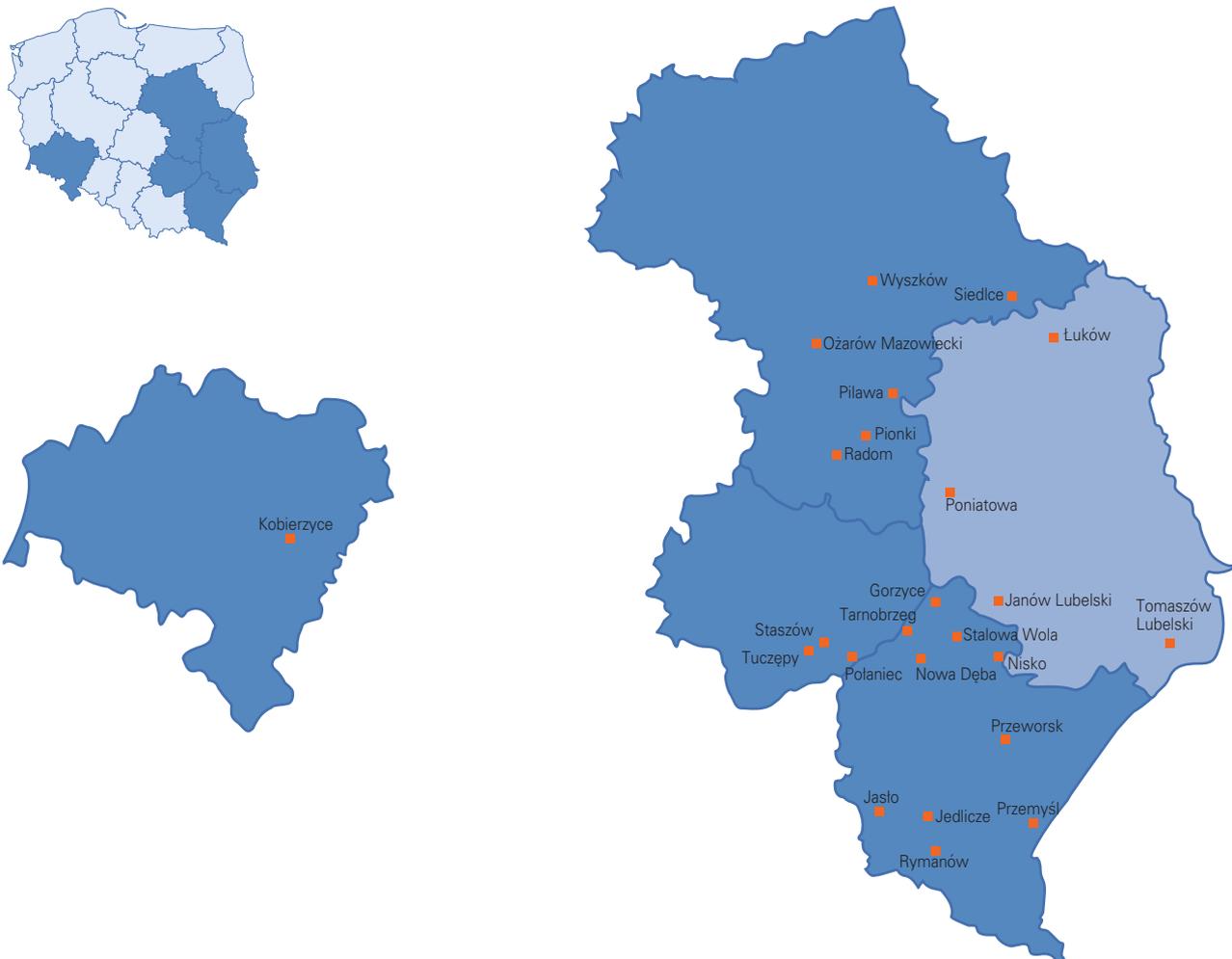
E-mail: biuro@tsse.pl

Website: www.tsse.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008 for Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone EURO-PARK WISŁOSAN – Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1560

The Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone EURO-PARK WISŁOSAN



4. Zone features:

The Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone EURO-PARK WISŁOSAN was established in 1997 and will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. The zone was set up in the former Tarnobrzegskie voivodship, and following the redrafting of voivodship borders is now located in the northern part of Podkarpackie voivodship and the southern part of Świętokrzyskie voivodship. It was later extended to include Radom, Połaniec, Niska, Jasło and Ożarów Mazowiecki in order to facilitate the restructuring of large industrial areas in these cities. The zone's main purpose is to reduce unemployment, diversify from predominant types of economic activity (in particular in areas where the dominant position is occupied by sulphur, steel, machine and metal industries), and to use existing assets in the form of land parcels, buildings and other structures.

The Tarnobrzeg SEZ is geographically the most extensive zone in Poland, covering five voivodships. As of 31 December 2007, 73.19% of the zone's area was occupied (977.5 hectares).

5. Main investors:

LG Philips LCD Poland, ATS Stahlschmidt & Maiworm, Sanfarm, LG Electronics Wrocław, Heesung Electronics Poland, Winkowski, Toshiba Television Central Europe, Alumetal Gorzyce, Jadar Techmatik, Zakłady Metalowe "DEZAMET"

6. Leading industries: electrical and optical devices, metals

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 1,336
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Jasło, Pionki, Przemyśl, Przeworsk, Radom, Siedlce, Stalowa Wola, Tarnobrzeg, Tomaszów Lubelski
communes: Gorzyce, Janów Lubelski, Jasło, Jedlicze, Kobierzyce, Łuków, Nisko, Nowa Dęba, Ożarów Mazowiecki, Piława, Połaniec, Poniatowa, Rymanów, Staszów, Tuczępy, Tomaszów Lubelski, Wyszaków
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Podkarpackie, Mazowieckie, Świętokrzyskie, Lubelskie, Dolnośląskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 4,526.4 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 1,735.2 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 109
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 19
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 20,444
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 4,044
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 2,481,314,000

6.13 The Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Wałbrzyska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna "INVEST-PARK" Sp. z o.o.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone „INVEST-PARK”

(Wałbrzyska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna "INVEST-PARK" Sp. z o.o.)

Address: ul. Uczniowska 21, 58-306 Wałbrzych

Tel.: +48 74 664 91 64, 664 91 63

Fax: +48 74 664 91 62

E-mail: invest@invest-park.com.pl

Website: www.invest-park.com.pl

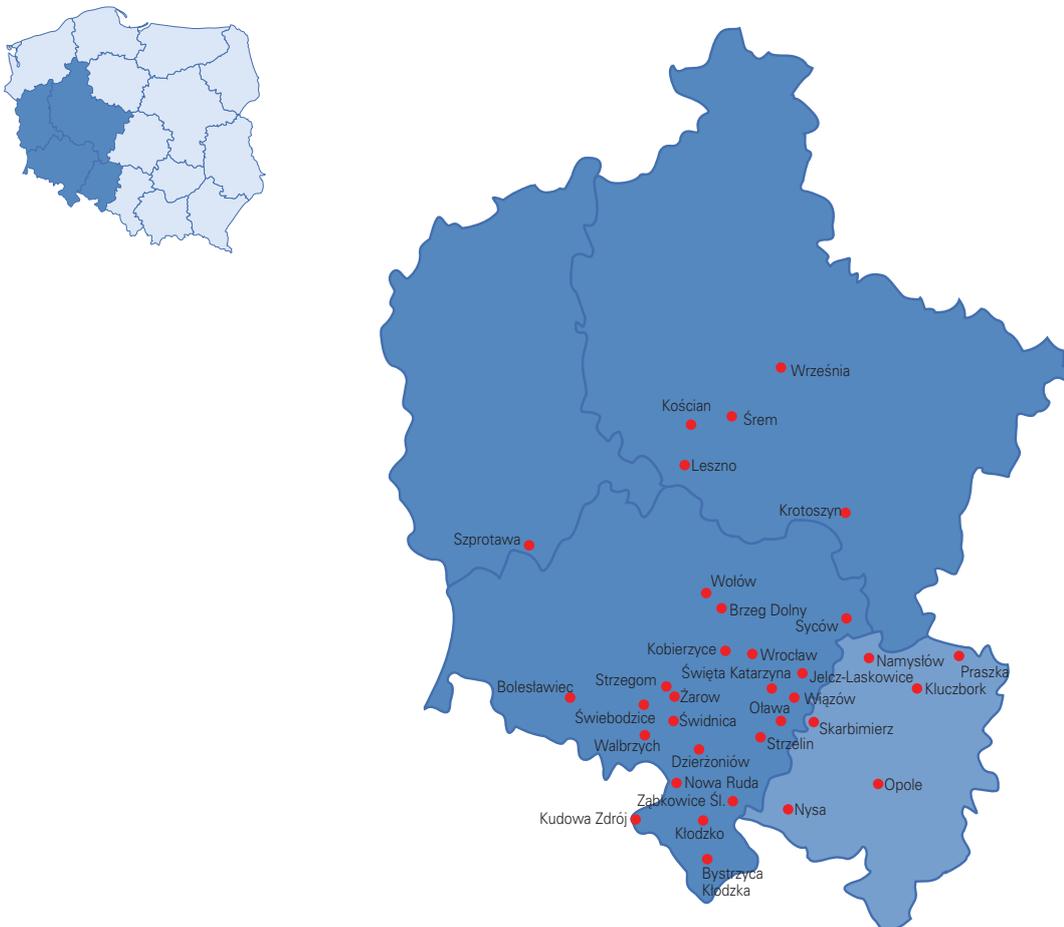
3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008

for Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone "INVEST-PARK"

- Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1561

The Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone "INVEST-PARK"



4. Zone features:

The Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone INVEST-PARK will continue to operate until 31 December 2020. It is one of the largest industrial zones in Poland, covering areas located in South-West Poland. It is characterised by a good geographical location, close to the German and Czech borders. The areas offered to investors looking to launch economic activity in the Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone INVEST-PARK are undeveloped greenfield-type sites. The zone's strengths are its good connections within the sub-zones and with Poland's and Europe's major industrial centres. The sub-zones have a well-developed technical infrastructure network and offer easy access to qualified labour. As of 31 December 2007, 65.75% of the zone's area was occupied (943.21 hectares).

5. Main investors:

Toyota Motor Manufacturing Poland, Toyota Motor Industries Poland, Electrolux Poland, Faurecia Wałbrzych, Cersanit III, Whirlpool, Colgate Palmolive Manufacturing Poland, General Electric PC, Metzeler Automotive Profile Systems, FagorMastercook, Bridgestone Diversified Products Poland, WABCO Polska, NSK Steering Systems Europe, Marcegaglia Poland

6. Leading industries: automotive, household equipment

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 1,545
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Bolesławiec, Dzierżoniów, Kłodzko, Kudowa-Zdrój, Leszno, Nowa Ruda, Oława, Opole, Świdnica, Świebodzice, Wałbrzych, Wrocław
communes: Brzeg Dolny, Bystrzyca Kłodzka, Jelcz-Laskowice, Kluczbork, Kobierzyce, Kościan, Krotoszyn, Namysłów, Nowa Ruda, Nysa, Oława, Praszka, Skarbimierz, Strzegom, Strzelin, Syców, Szprotawa, Śrem, Świdnica, Święta Katarzyna, Wiązów, Wołów, Września, Ząbkowice Śląskie, Żarów
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Dolnośląskie, Opolskie, Wielkopolskie, Lubuskie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 8,692.0 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 1,983.1 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 116
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 23
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 30,552
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 5,693
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 88,310,000

6.14 The Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone

1. Managing authority:

Warmińsko-Mazurska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.

2. Managing authority contact details:

Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone

(Warmińsko-Mazurska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna S.A.)

Address: ul. Kasprowicza 1, 10-219 Olsztyn

Tel.: +48 89 535 02 41

Fax: +48 89 535 90 02

E-mail: wmsse@wmsse.com.pl

Website: www.wmsse.com.pl

3. Legal basis of SEZ:

The Council of Ministers regulation of 15 December 2008

for Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone

- Journal of Laws of 2008, no. 232, item 1562

The Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone



4. Zone features:

The Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone was established for the period ending on 31 December 2020. Located in North-East Poland and covering 700 hectares of land, it comprises 18 sub-zones. The land offered to investors is intended for new buildings. Most of the land is furnished with utilities and located close to rail cargo terminals, ensuring good transport opportunities. Those plots which prove unappealing for investors are systematically weeded out from the zone and replaced with land that meets investors' expectations. The mission of the Warmia-Mazury Special Economic Zone is to attract national and international investors who will create new jobs in areas affected by high unemployment. The zone has a diverse range of natural settings, which means that an investor has a wide variety of locations to choose from, depending on the purpose of the investment project. At the end of 2007 the zone offered real estate in Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Mazowieckie voivodships. At the moment more than 200 hectares of greenfield land is available for investors. As of 31 December 2007, 73.23% of the zone's area was occupied (512.74 hectares).

5. Main investors:

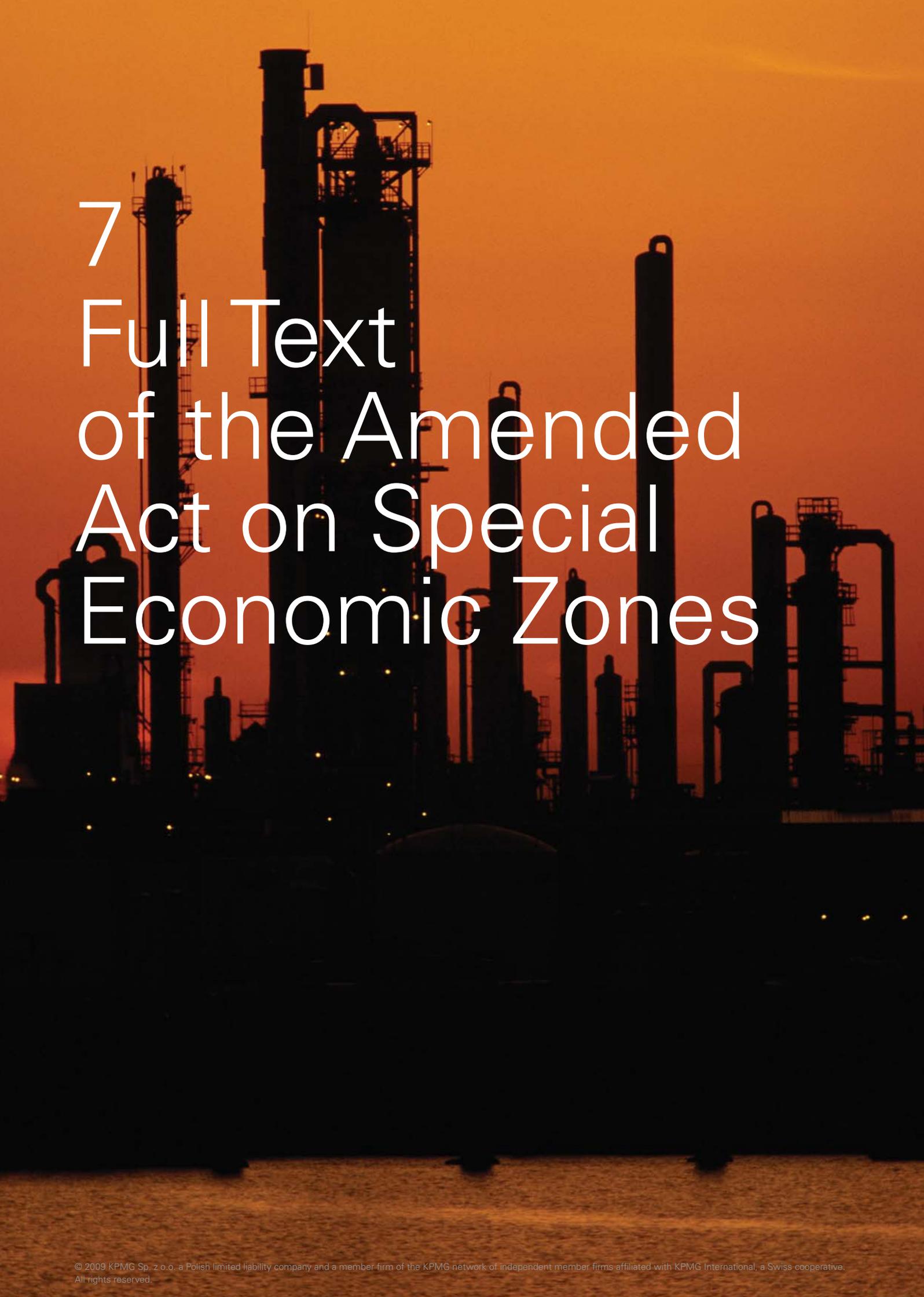
LG Electronics Mława, Wydawnictwo Bauer, Gipsel, Natrrix, Michelin Polska, CETCO Poland, DFM, Bruss Polska, Fabryka Mebli Taranko, Stora Enso Poland

6. Leading industries: rubber and plastic products, wood processing, electric devices

7. Basic indicators describing SEZ:

- a. Year of establishment: 1997
- b. Size in hectares: 700
- c. Number of locations (broken down into cities/towns and communes):
cities: Bartoszyce, Ciechanów, Elbląg, Iława, Lidzbark Warmiński, Mława, Mrągowo, Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, Olsztyn, Ostrołęka, Ostróda
communes: Bartoszyce, Dobre Miasto, Iłowo-Osada, Morąg, Olecko, Pasłęk, Szczytno, Wielbark
- d. SEZ range: voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Mazowieckie
- e. Investment total as at 30 June 2008: PLN 2,159.6 million
- f. Investments in 2007: PLN 434 million
- g. Number of permits issued as at 30 June 2008: 51
- h. Number of permits issued in 2007: 13
- i. Number of new jobs created as at 30 June 2008: 8,679
- j. Number of new jobs created in 2007: 1,209
- k. SEZ managing company share capital: PLN 37,697,000
- l.





7 Full Text of the Amended Act on Special Economic Zones

Full Text of the Amended Act on Special Economic Zones

ACT of 20 October 1994 on special economic zones (consolidated text)

Section 1

General Provisions

Art. 1.

This Act sets forth the rules and mode of establishing special economic zones in the territory of the Republic of Poland, managing such zones and special rules and conditions of conducting an economic activity within such zones.

Art. 2.

A special economic zone, hereinafter referred to as "the zone", is an uninhabited part of the territory of the Republic of Poland separated in accordance with the provisions of this Act within which economic activity may be conducted under the rules determined herein.

Art. 3.

A zone may be established in order to accelerate economic development of a partial territory of the country, particularly by means of:

1. developing certain areas of economic activity,
2. developing new technical and process solutions and their implementing in the national economy,
3. developing exports,
4. increasing competitiveness of goods produced and services rendered,
5. developing the existing industrial assets and economic infrastructure,
6. creating new places of employment,
7. developing unused natural resources subject to environmental regulations.

Section 2

Foundation, merger, liquidation of zones and amendment to their area

Art. 4.

1. A zone shall be established by means of a regulation of the Council of Ministers, upon the request of the Minister of Economy. The regulation shall specify:
 1. name, area and borders of a zone,
 2. zone administrator, hereinafter referred to as "the zone administrator",
 3. period for which a zone is established – taking into consideration the necessity of the achievement of objectives, referred to in Article 3, with regard to the territory of a zone.
2. Minister of Economy shall submit a request referred to in sub-clause 1 upon receipt of the opinion of a provincial board (zarząd województwa) and the consent of a municipality council competent as to the location of a zone.

3. The Minister of Economy shall attach to the request referred to in sub-clause 1 the analysis of the expected social and economic effects of establishing the zone.
4. By means of a regulation, the Council of Ministers shall determine:
 1. scope of business activity for the conducting of which the permit referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1 will not be issued,
 2. maximum level of state aid that may be granted to an economic entity conducting business activity within a zone under the permit referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1,
 3. conditions of granting state aid to an economic entity conducting business within a zone under the permit referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1,
 4. conditions of considering expenditure as the expenditure spent on investment within a zone, as well as the minimum amount of such expenditure,
 5. expenditure on investment taken into consideration while the level of state aid is being decided upon for economic entities, upon their obtaining of a permit referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1, after 31 December 2000,
 6. manner of investment expenditure discounting and state aid level as of the day of obtaining the permit referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1 – taking into consideration the necessity to provide for the compliance of state aid granted with the European Union law.

Art. 5.

1. Subject to sub-clauses 2 and 3, a zone may be established exclusively on the land which belongs to the zone administrator, State Treasury or a local government unit, municipal association or when the zone administrator has the right to its perpetual usufruct.
2. Additionally, a zone may be established if the zone administrator's or local government unit's purchase of the title to the land referred to in sub-clause 1 arises from a binding agreement that provides for the establishment of a zone as the only condition of purchasing.
3. Part of the zone may include the land being the property, or perpetual usufruct of the economic entities other than stipulated in sub-clause 1, upon the consent given by such entities, in the event that:
 1. a certain number of new workplaces will be created as a result of an investment within a zone, or investment expenditure of a certain amount will be incurred, or
 2. as a result of an investment, the activity consisting in the implementation of new products manufacturing or manufacturing of significantly improved goods, processes or services will be carried out, or
 3. investment will be related to the following services:
 - a. research and development
 - b. information technology (IT)
 - c. accounting and auditing of books
 - d. within the area of bookkeeping, excluding tax declarations,
 - e. rendered by call centres, or
 4. it will be necessary to increase the zone area by not more than 2 hectares, as a result of the investment commenced.

4. By means of a regulation, the Council of Ministers shall determine detailed criteria regarding the conditions listed in sub-clause 3, taking into consideration the necessity of criteria differentiation, stipulated in sub-clause 3 item 1, depending on the unemployment rate in the district (powiat) competent as to the location of such a zone, as well as taking into consideration the Polish Classification of Goods and Services.

Art. 5a.

1. By means of a regulation and upon the request submitted by the Minister of Economy, the Council of Ministers shall have the right to, taking into consideration the achievement of objectives referred to in Article 3, abolish the zone before the period of the zone establishment expires, change the zone area, as well as merge the zones, except that the total area of all zones shall not exceed 20,000 hectares.
2. A zone may not be liquidated during the duration of even one permit issued under Article 16 sub-clause 1.
3. The prohibition referred to in sub-clause 2 shall not apply if the area on which an economic entity carries out business activity is included in the area of other zone, provided that the economic entity shall preserve its rights to tax exemptions on conditions hitherto in force.
4. The decrease of a zone area shall not relate to real property on which an economic activity is carried out pursuant to the permit issued under Article 16 sub-clause 1, unless an economic entity gives its approval for it.
5. (repealed).

Section 3

Zone management and tax exemptions

Art. 6.

1. The zone administrator may be only a joint stock company or a limited liability company in which the State Treasury or a province government unit holds a majority of votes to be cast at the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Shareholders' Meeting.
2. The provisions of article 19a of the Act of 30 August 1996 on commercialization and privatization (Journal of Laws No 171/2002 item 1397, as amended) and Article 10a sub-clause 6 of the Act of 20 December 1996 on communal services (Journal of Laws No 9/1997, item 43, as amended) shall not apply to the company referred to in sub-clause 1, excluding the companies in which the State Treasury own 100% of stocks or shares.
3. The competence of the Minister of State Treasury, referred to in Article 2 point 5 and Article 18 sub-clause 1 of the Act of 8 August 1996 on the rules for exercising the rights the State Treasury is entitled to (Journal of Laws No 106, item 493, as amended), in relation to the companies managing the special economic zones, referred to in sub-clause 1, excluding the companies in which the State Treasury owns 100% of stocks or shares, shall be the competence of the Minister of Economy.

Art. 6a.

1. The function of the member of the management board of the company which is the zone administrator shall not be combined with employment with the economic entity conducting business activity within a zone, irrespective of the legal basis for such employment.
2. The employment referred to in sub-clause 1 shall not be commenced within a year from the day of the cessation of performing the function of the member of management board of the company which is the zone administrator.

Art. 7.

1. Maximum 5 persons shall be appointed members of the Supervisory Board of a company being a zone administrator in which the State Treasury holds majority of votes to be cast at the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Shareholders' Meeting, including:
 1. 1 representative per each of the following: Minister of Economy, President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection and provincial administration manager – as representatives of the State Treasury
 2. not more than 2 representatives of local government units which hold the biggest share in the share capital of this company.
- 1a. Maximum 5 persons shall be appointed members of the Supervisory Board of a company being a zone administrator in which the province government unit holds majority of votes to be cast at the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Shareholders' Meeting, including:
 1. two representatives of the province government unit
 2. one representative of the Minister of Economy
 3. not more than 2 representatives of local government units, except for the Province government unit which holds the biggest share in the share capital of this company.
- 1b. (repealed).
2. A person who is a member of the authorities of an economic entity carrying out business activity within a zone, its employee or is in relationship referred to in Article 11 sub-clause 4-8 of the Act of 15 February 1992 on corporate income tax (Journal of Laws No 54/2000, item 654, as amended) with such an economic entity, shall not be appointed a member of the Supervisory Board referred to in sub-clause 1 and 1a.

Art. 8.

1. In accordance with a zone development plan referred to in article 9, zone regulations referred to in article 10 and legal provisions, duties of the zone administrator shall include actions for development of economic activity within a zone, and in particular:
 1. enabling, under an agreement, economic entities carrying out business activity within a zone, to use and utilise, individual assets located within a zone, the administrator of which is the owner or dependant user
 2. utilising facilities of economic and technical infrastructure, as well as other assets, the administrator of which is the owner or dependent user, so that economic activity within a zone could be facilitated
 3. under an agreement, providing economic entities²⁸⁾ operating within a zone with services and conditions for rendering services by third parties
 4. undertaking actions which promote economic activity within a zone.
2. The zone administrator may dispose its title and perpetual usufruct of land located within a zone, if it is consistent with a zone development plan referred to in article 9. The zone administrator shall have the pre-emptive right to purchase the title and perpetual usufruct of property located within a zone.
3. The zone administrator may instruct third parties to perform some tasks referred to in clause 1. The process of instruction shall be a tender.
4. The competent body in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 21 August 1997 on real property management (Journal of Laws of 2004, No 261, item 2603, as amended) shall have the right to order the administrator to prepare the real property for the purpose of its sale as well as to organize and conduct the tender for the sale of such real property, by means of an agreement.

Art. 9.

1. By means of a regulation, the Minister of Economy shall determine a zone development plan, taking into consideration the analysis referred to in Article 4 sub-clause 3.
2. The zone development plan shall particularly define the objectives of establishing a zone, as well as actions which aim at achieving such objectives, and the obligations of the zone administrator with regard to actions for achieving the objectives regarding the zone's establishment and time limits under which such obligations should be fulfilled.

Art. 10.

1. The zone regulations shall define the mode in which the zone administrator shall manage it
2. The zone regulations shall be issued by the zone administrator. The issuance and any amendments thereto shall require the approval of the Minister of Economy
3. The zone administrator shall deliver the zone regulations to economic entities carrying out business activity within a zone upon conclusion of agreements referred to in article 8 sub-clause 1 items 1 and 3, as well as announce the regulations to the public.

Art. 11.

1. Economic entities conducting activity within a zone may establish a zone council
2. The zone council may present opinions and motions on issues concerning economic activity within a zone and development thereof
3. Organisation and a mode in which the zone council shall operate shall be defined by the regulations developed and approved by the zone council.

Art. 12.

Income earned by legal and natural persons from economic activity carried out within a zone under the permit referred to in article 16 sub-clause 1 shall be exempted from income tax pursuant to the terms stipulated, respectively, in the provisions on corporate income tax or in the provisions on personal income tax.

Art. 13.

(repealed)

Art. 14.

(repealed)

Art. 15.

1. Upon request of the zone administrator, the prefect of a district performing tasks of governmental administration competent as to the location of a zone may, upon approval of a provincial administration manager, entrust the zone administrator with handling the following issues of the building law which concern the territory of a zone, including issuance of administrative decisions of first instance: issuance of building permits, transfer of building permits to another party, cancellation of building permits, acceptance of building completion notices, issuance of permits for use of a building object and permits for changing a way in which such a building object or any part thereof is to be used, ordering inspections of a building object and demanding submission of an expert opinion on the technical condition of a building object
2. Upon request of the zone administrator, a communal council competent as to the location of a zone may authorise the zone administrator to issue decisions on determination of building and land development conditions with regard to the territory of a zone.

Section 4

Permit for conducting economic activity within a zone which gives right to the state aid

Art. 16.

1. The basis for using state aid granted under the Act shall be the permit for conducting economic activity within a zone which entitles an economic entity to use state aid, hereinafter referred to as the "permit"

2. The permit shall define the scope of economic activity, as well as the conditions that refer particularly to:
 1. the economic entity conducting economic activity within a zone which shall employ a certain number of employees within a specified time
 2. the implementation of investment by the economic entity within a zone, the value of which shall exceed the specified amount
 3. the date of investment completion
 4. the maximum amount of qualified costs of investment and qualified costs of work for the period of two years
 5. the requirements, referred to in Article 5 sub-clause 3 and 4, in the event that the investment is implemented within the land which belongs to or is the perpetual usufruct of entities other than referred to in Article 5 sub-clause 1.
3. The permit may be issued if undertaking economic activity within a zone shall contribute to the achievement of objectives defined in the zone development plan, referred to in Article 9
4. The Minister of Economy may issue, withdraw and change the permit. The permit may be withdrawn or changed under conditions specified in article 19 sub-clause 2–4
5. Before taking a decision on issuing, withdrawing or changing the permit the Minister of Economy shall request for an opinion of a zone administrator
6. The provisions of the Act of 14 June 1960 – Administrative Procedure Code (Journal of Laws No 98/2000, item 1071, as amended) shall apply to the procedure concerning issuing, withdrawing or changing the permit.

Art. 17.

1. Economic entities which are to obtain the permit shall be selected by means of tender or negotiations undertaken upon public invitation.
 - 1a. With regard to each zone the Minister of Economy shall issue a regulation determining the mode, rules and conditions of tender or negotiations, as well as criteria for appraisal of intentions concerning business ventures to be undertaken by economic entities within a zone, individually for each zone, taking into consideration, in particular, the extent to which the volume, scope and economic nature of business ventures projected by an economic entity within a zone, as well as conditions of their implementation will contribute to achievement of objectives regarding the establishment of a zone, determined in a zone development plan
 2. (repealed)
 3. (repealed).

Art. 18.

The Minister of Economy shall inspect economic activity conducted by an economic entity which has obtained a permit within a scope and under rules defined in the provisions on licensing economic activity. This Act shall not infringe with rights of competent government authorities to inspect activity of economic entities, specified in the regulations.

Art. 19.

1. The permit shall expire upon the elapse of period of time for which a zone was founded
2. (repealed)
3. The permit may be withdrawn or its scope or subject of economic activity defined in the permit may be restricted, if an economic entity
 1. has ceased to conduct economic activity for which it possessed a permit, within a zone, or
 2. has grossly failed to observe the conditions defined in the permit, or
 3. has failed to remedy defects identified by the inspection referred to in article 18 within a time period specified in the notice of the Minister of Economy demanding for remedying such defects
4. Upon the request submitted by the economic entity and upon the consultation with the zone administrator, the Minister of Economy shall have the right to change the permit, provided that the change shall not:
 1. affect the employment level, defined in the permit on the day of its issuance, by more than 20%
 2. lead to the increase in state aid level
 3. be related to the fulfilment of the requirements connected with the investment implemented within the land which belongs to or is perpetual usufruct of entities, other than referred to in Article 5 sub-clause 1
5. Upon the request of an economic entity, the Minister of Economy shall declare, by means of a decision, the expiry of the permit.

Art. 20.

1. The Minister of Economy may issue a regulation entrusting the zone administrator with:
 1. issuing, on its behalf, permits referred to in Article 16 sub-clause 1,
 2. routine inspection, on its behalf, of the permit conditions being fulfilled — taking into consideration the necessity of the zone's proper functioning
- 1a. A zone administrator shall issue permits referred to in sub-clause 1 by means of a decision
2. In the case of entrusting a zone administrator with the performance of a current inspection referred to in sub-clause 1 item 2, the zone administrator shall be entitled to perform inspection activities of a licensing authority under the provisions on licensing business activity within the scope stipulated in the regulation referred to in sub-clause 1
3. A zone administrator shall immediately notify the Minister of Economy about the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in Article 19 sub-clause 3 and may submit a request to the Minister of Economy for withdrawal of the permit, limitation of its scope or a scope of activity determined in the permit.

Section 5

Amendments to the provisions in force. Interim and final provisions

Art. 21.

In the Act of 24 March 1920 on the acquisition of real property by foreigners (Journal of Laws of 1933 No 24, item 202, of 1988 No 41, item 325 and of 1990 No 79, item 466) Article 3a shall be added to read as follows:

“Art. 3a. Decision concerning the acquisition of real property located within a special economic zone established under separate provisions shall be issued within a month following the submission of a request by a party.”

Art. 22.

In the Act of 20 May 1971 – Code of Petty Offences (Journal of Laws No 12, item 114, of 1981 No 24, item 124, of 1982 No 16, item 125, of 1983 No 6, item 35 and No 44, item 203, of 1984 No 54, item 275, of 1985 No 14, item 60 and No 23, item 100, of 1986 No 39, item 193, of 1988 No 20, item 135 and No 41, item 324, of 1989 No 34, item 180, of 1990 No 51, item 297, No 72, item 422 and No 86, item 504, of 1991 No 75, item 332 and No 91, item 408 and of 1992 No 24, item 101) after Article 601 Article 602 shall be added to read as follows:

“Art. 602. A party conducting economic activity within a special economic zone without a required permit shall be subject to imprisonment or penalty.”

Art. 23.

In the Act of 12 January 1991 on local taxes and charges (Journal of Laws No 9, item 31 No 101, item 444 and 1992 No 21, item 86) item 12 shall be added to Article 7 sub-clause 1 to read as follows:

“12. land, structures and buildings located within of a special economic zone, the owner or perpetual usufructuary of which is the zone administrator or which are used, under a permit, for conducting economic activity within a zone.”

Art. 24.

1. Upon enforcement of the regulations referred to in article 4 clause 1, the Minister of State Treasury shall take over actions and rights as to a company appointed the zone administrator, performed before this date on behalf of the State Treasury by another government administration authority, provided that the Minister of State Treasury, after obtaining the opinion of the Minister of Economy decides whether or not shares or stocks in such a company established as a result of converting a state enterprise subject to the Act of 13 July 1990 on privatisation of state-owned enterprises (Journal of Laws No 51, item 298 and No 85, item 498 and of 1991, No 60, item 253 and No 111, item 480, of 1994, No 121, item 591 and No 133, item 685 and of 1996 No 90, item 405 and No 106 item 496).
2. Article 17, Article 19 sub-clause 1, sentence 2, Article 23 sub-clauses 1-3, Articles 24, 28 and 29 of the Act on privatisation of state-owned enterprises shall not apply to a company appointed the zone administrator, established under the Act on privatisation of state-owned enterprises.

3. The government administration authority competent as to land management, with regard to the land being the property of the State Treasury, or head of a commune (mayor or a president of a city) with regard to the land being the property of a community, may contribute to the company being the zone administrator the ownership title to the land, the perpetual usufructuary of such which is such a company or the land, which remained perpetually usufructed by a state-owned enterprise liquidated in order to contribute to a company an enterprise or its organised part. Contribution of the title to the land, which remained perpetually usufructed by a state-owned enterprise in liquidation shall be made in agreement with the founding authority of an enterprise. In cases specified herein the perpetual usufruct expires upon contribution of the title to the land to a company which is the zone administrator. The Minister of State Treasury shall represent the State Treasury in a company being the zone administrator as to rights attached to shares (stocks) acquired by the State Treasury in exchange for the title to the land contributed as specified herein.

Art. 25.

1. The zone administrator shall be exempted from a stamp duty in respect of purchasing or disposing the title to properties located within a zone.
2. In the regulation referred to in Article 4 sub-clause 1, the Council of Ministers may exempt income of the zone administrator from the corporate income tax, considering expenditure spent in a tax year or year following it for the purpose of developing a zone, including the zone administrator's purchase of property or other objects used for economic activity within a zone and modernisation and extension of the economic and technical infrastructure within a zone.

Art. 26.

The Sejm shall be provided by the Council of Ministers with information on implementation of the Act along with a report on execution of the budget.

Art. 27.

The Act shall come into force after 30 days from its promulgation, except for the provision of Article 15, which shall come into force on 1 January 1995.

¹ Amendments to the consolidated text of the Act were published in Journal of Laws of 2002 No 240, item 2055, of 2003 No 60, item 535 and No 90, item 844, of 2004 No 6, item 39, Nr 116, item 1207, No 123, item 1291 and No 273, item 2703 and 2722, of 2005 No 167, item 1400, No 169, item 1418, No 178, item 1479 and No 184, item 1539 and of 2006 No 107, item 721 and No 208, item 1532

² Amendments to the Act were published in Journal of Laws of 1997 No 106, item 679 and No 121, item 770, of 1998 No 106, item 668, of 2002, No 113, item 984 and of 2003 No 96, item 874 and No 199, item 1937

³ Amendments to the Act were published in Journal of Laws of 1996 No 156, item 775, of 1997 No 106, item 673, No 115, item 741 and No 141, item 943, of 1998 No 155, item 1014, of 2000 No 48, item 550, of 2001 No 4, item 26, of 2002 No 25, item 253 and No 240, item 2055, of 2004 No 99, item 1001, No 123, item 1291 and No 273, item 2703, of 2005 No 169, item 1417 and No 183, item 1538 and of 2006 No 107, item 721

⁴ Amendments to the consolidated text of the Act were published in Journal of Laws of 2004 No 281, item 2782, of 2005 No 130, item 1087, No 169, item 1420 and No 175, item 1459, of 2006 No 64, item 456, No 104, item 708 and No 220, item 1600 and 1601, of 2007 No 173, item 1218 and of 2008 No 59, item 369

⁵ The Act was promulgated on 23 November 1994



Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency

The Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIIZ) helps investors to enter the Polish market and find the best ways to utilize the available business opportunities. PAIIZ guides investors through all the essential administrative and legal procedures and supports companies that are already operating in Poland. PAIIZ provides instant access to information related to legal and business matters regarding investments, finding the appropriate partners /suppliers and new locations.

PAIIZ's mission is to create a positive image of Poland across the world, promoting Polish goods and services.

In order to provide the best possible service to investors, PAIIZ established a network of Regional Investor Service Centres across Poland with the goal of improving the quality of a region's investor services and to ensure access to the latest information - such as, the latest investment offers and regional micro-economic data. These Centers hire professionals that have been trained by PAIIZ and are financed by local authority funds. Another of their task is to link investors with local authorities.

KPMG services

KPMG is a global network of professional firms providing Audit, Tax and Advisory services. KPMG operates in 145 countries and has 123,000 people working in member firms around the world.

KPMG was among the first professional firms to establish itself in Poland in 1990. KPMG in Poland employs nearly 1,300 staff in Warszawa, Kraków, Poznań, Wrocław, Gdańsk and Katowice. KPMG advises Polish and multinational corporations and organisations in all sectors of the economy, particularly in finance, insurance, pharmaceuticals, the trade and manufacturing of consumer goods and industrial goods, information, communications and entertainment, public administration and SMEs.

Grants & Incentives

Grants & Incentives Team is dedicated to providing services for entities interested in winning public financial support for their activities.

KPMG professionals assist in the effective use of available financing sources for the purposes connected with, among others, planned investment, creating new workplaces, development and research projects, ecological activities or training for employees. KPMG in Poland has been assisting entrepreneurs in securing public support for several years. Notably, KPMG has advised entities on commencing business activities in Special Economic Zones.

Grants & Incentives Team has also supported entrepreneurs in preparing the applications and documentation required in the process of applying for grants from pre-accession resources and from the EU Structural Funds for financing investment and research and development projects. In addition, KPMG has taken part in numerous projects which required negotiation with authorities (i.e. the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency, Ministry of Economy and local authorities) with the aim of gaining support from public means for companies operating in Poland.

KPMG involvement in working for the beneficiaries of public support and with the state authorities in the disbursement of public aid has enabled us to cultivate comprehensive knowhow and experience towards winning grants and incentives as well as other mechanisms of public aid for KPMG clients.

Our services:

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- financial advisory
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KPMG in Poland

Warsaw

ul. Chłodna 51
00-867 Warszawa
Tel. +48 (22) 528 11 00
Fax +48 (22) 528 10 09
kpmg@kpmg.pl

Cracow

al. Armii Krajowej 18
30-150 Kraków
Tel. +48 (12) 424 94 00
Fax +48 (12) 424 94 01
krakow@kpmg.pl

Poznań

ul. Roosevelta 18
60-829 Poznań
Tel. +48 (61) 845 46 00
Fax +48 (61) 845 46 01
poznan@kpmg.pl

Wrocław

ul. Bema 2
50-265 Wrocław
Tel. +48 (71) 370 49 00
Fax +48 (71) 370 49 01
wroclaw@kpmg.pl

Gdańsk

ul. Piwna 28-31
80-831 Gdańsk
Tel. +48 (58) 321 96 00
Fax +48 (58) 321 96 01
gdansk@kpmg.pl

Katowice

ul. Powstańców 43
40-024 Katowice
Tel. +48 (32) 200 65 05
Fax +48 (32) 200 65 10
katowice@kpmg.pl

Report prepared by Kpmg specialists:

Kiejstut Żagun, Mariusz Strojny, Dorota Klimczak, Marcin Mańkowski.

Contact

KPMG Sp. z o.o.

ul. Chłodna 51
00-867 Warszawa
Tel. +48 (22) 528 11 00
Fax +48 (22) 528 10 09

Peter Kay

Partner
Head of Tax Department
pkay@kpmg.pl

Kiejstut Żagun

Head of Grants & Incentives
Department
kzagun@kpmg.pl

Magdalena Maruszczak

Marketing & Communication Manager
Tax Department
mmaruszczak@kpmg.pl

Mariusz Strojny

Knowledge Management
& Research Manager
mstrojny@kpmg.pl

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