





Project co-financed from the European Regional Development Fund within the Operational Programme Development of Eastern Poland 2007-2013



# Wood, paper and furniture sector in Eastern Poland

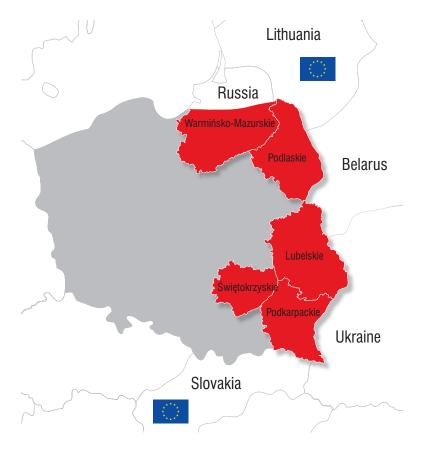
1. Potential of Eastern Poland

## 1. Potential of Eastern Poland

Eastern Poland is a macroregion that covers 31.7% (99,037 km²) of Poland's area and is home to 21.4% (8,238,200 people) of the country's population. It consists of five voivodeships: Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie. Due to its location along Poland's eastern border, this macroregion is particularly unique and attractive to investors. Actually, it is the most eastern part of the European Union which borders directly with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. Thanks to the excellent geographical location in the trans-border zone and the long-standing close economic relations between the enterprises and local governments from Eastern Poland and the enterprises and local governments from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, this macroregion may become the platform for cooperation between companies from the European Union and the former Soviet Union countries.

Eastern Poland is a macroregion of young (more than 29% of its population are under 25 years of age) and educated (there are 76 higher education institutions with over 306 thousand students) people. Considering the fact that wages in Eastern Poland are 15% lower compared with other parts of Poland, it is this region that creates excellent climate for investors to set up businesses and make investments. Eastern Poland's investment potential is additionally strengthened by the business infrastructure. There are five Special Economic Zones in this macroregion, which offer income tax exemptions for potential investors. Science and technology parks help promote cooperation between business and scientific circles. Equally important is a system of investment incentives. Investors can count not only on additional funds from government subsidies (so-called multiannual programmes) but also on support available though national and regional operational programmes, and local tax reliefs. Potential investors can also obtain funds under the Operational Programme 'Development of Eastern Poland', which is specifically aimed at the 5 voivodeships of Eastern Poland.

MAP 1 Eastern Poland Voivodeships



Source: Own compilation on the basis of the administrative division of Poland

Due to the region's location, resources, natural conditions and tradition, the particularly strongly in Eastern Poland: BPO, construction, chemical, wood and furniture, renewable energy sources, logistic, aviation, engineering, metallurgical, clothing, food, and business tourism industries.

TABLE 1 The structure of local government in Eastern Poland

Voivodeship:	Lubelskie Voivodeship	Podkarpackie Voivodeship	Podlaskie Voivodeship	Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship	Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship
poviats	24	25	17	14	21
rural gmina	171	114	82	71	67
urban gmina	42	45	36	31	49
towns with poviat rights	4	4	3	1	2
biggest towns (by population)	Lublin, Chełm, Zamość	Rzeszów, Przemyśl, Stalowa Wola	Białystok, Łomża, Suwałki	Kielce, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Starachowice	Olsztyn, Elbląg, Ełk

Source: Own compilation on the basis of the administrative division of Poland

## 2. Timber, paper and furniture sector in Poland

The development of wood, paper and furniture sector to a large extent relies on forest resources and the dynamics of their exploitation. The Polish afforestation rate is at the level of 30% and it is close to the afforestation rate of Germany, Norway or France. The afforestation rate in Poland is still improving – in the last decades afforestation grew at an average rate of about 0.2–0.3% per year and it places Poland at a leading position among European countries in respect of the increment of forest surface.

The forest resources are a very important factor defining forest potential. It distinguishes Poland among other European countries [table 2].

The timber, paper and furniture sector comprises above all the production of goods made of wood, straw and cork (including the production of lumber, boards, plywood, carpentry products, wooden packaging), production of paper, cardboard and cellulose (including the production of goods made of paper and cardboard) and furniture manufacture. On account of the sales volume and employment rate and above all on account of its influence on the volume of Polish export (especially furniture industry) the industry plays a significant role in the Polish economy. In 2011 income from production sold in these sectors jointly amounted to PLN 90 b, which constitutes approximately 7.7% of the total production sold in the industry [table 3].

Polish timber, paper and furniture sector provides employment to 340 900 people, which constitutes a 2.4% share of total employment. The furniture industry employs the biggest number of people (159 400 people in 2011) and the industry of wood products (125 400), while the paper sector – 56 100 people.

TABLE 2. Wood resources in European countries in 2010

	m³/ha	General in mln m³
Finland	99	2 189
France	162	2 584
Spain	50	913
Norway	98	987
Poland	219	2 049
Russia	101	81 523
Sweden	119	3 358
Ukraine	218	2 119
Italy	151	1 384

Source: Own compilation on the basis of Leśnictwo 2012 Central Statistical Office, Warszawa 2012

TABLE 3 Income from sale in the timber, paper and furniture sector in 2010–2011 (in PLN m)

Industry in total	2010	2011
Industry in total	1 010 303	1 165 749
Timber industry	28 275	29 115
Paper industry	24 931	29 328
Furniture industry	26 922	31 741

Source: Own compilation on the basis of Central Statistical Office, Small Statistics Yearbook 2011 and 2012



The profitability ratio of the Polish industry in the period from January to September 2012 stands at 4.6%, while in case of the wood products industry it is 4.7%, and in case of the paper and furniture sectors these ratios are respectively 8.7% and 4.6%.

In 2000-2009 the production in Polish timber, paper and furniture sector increased significantly. The production for some types of products grew several times over. The production growth of paper and cardboard is over 69%, whereas the biggest growth occurred in the area of paper and cardboard manufacture for printing purposes (about 147%), corrugated board manufacture (over 173%), paper towels and chemical paper pulp (where the production increased more than nine fold). Whereas the lowest production rise was recorded in furniture manufacture in virtually all assortments. The smallest growth occurred in the area of bedroom wooden furniture (8.9%), and the highest dynamics was registered in the area of seating furniture production (164.8%), wooden kitchen fur-

niture (159.4%) and dining rooms and lounge furniture (130%). The world's economic crisis did not impact negatively on the production volume in the timber, paper and furniture sector in Poland. In the course of 2011–2012, in case of most products of the sector a growing trend was observed, while any decreases are relatively insignificant [table 4].

The share of the timber, paper and furniture sector in Polish export is higher than its share in the industry in general – standing at 9%. Timber, paper and especially furniture industries are remarkably pro-export sectors. The export value of the branch in 2011 was at the level of EUR 12 333 m. Polish furniture products are one of the most important Polish export products (about 5% of Polish export). The development dynamics of the furniture export in 1989-2006 was impressive – at the time the export growth grew over thirty times. In 2005 Poland advanced to the 4th position among the world's furniture exporters. Only China, Italy and Germany ranked higher and Poland

TABLE 4. Production of selected products of the timber, paper and furniture sector in 2011–2012

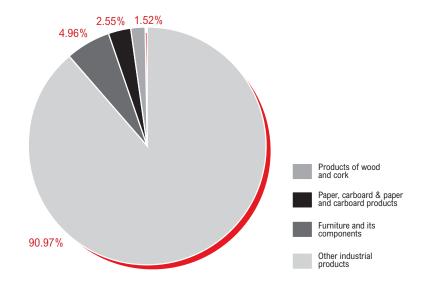
	Unit	I–X 2012	In comparison to I–X 2011 (in %)
sawn timber in total	dam³	2 192	101.5
plywood	dam³	6 884	101.4
chipboards	dam³	4 036	99.3
fibreboards	thou. m <sup>2</sup>	416 700	103.8
veneer	thou. m <sup>2</sup>	18 739	85.7
windows and doors	thou. m <sup>2</sup>	10 962	104.9
wooden mosaic floor panels	thou. m <sup>2</sup>	1 134	94.3
wooden floor panels	thou. m <sup>2</sup>	42 132	108.7
chemical paper pulp	thou. t	720	97.3
paper and cardboard	thou. t	3 162	102.4
corrugated board	thou. t	1 329	111.6
paper sacks and bags	thou. t	84.5	110.1
paper and cardboard boxes and cartons	thou. t	1 355	108.3
seating furniture converted to sleeping furniture	thou. pcs.	1 850	96.5
wooden kitchen furniture	thou. pcs.	2 585	119.8
wooden bedroom furniture	thou. pcs.	2 539	99.9
wooden dining room and lounge furniture	thou. pcs.	17 288	112.8

Source: Central Statistical Office: Production of major industral goods (X 2012)

preceded Canada, the USA, Mexico, Denmark and France. In 2011 the value of export of Polish furniture amounted to EUR 6 770 m [chart 1].

The timber, paper and furniture sector in Poland is highly attractive to foreign investors. The largest foreign investors include chiefly the following companies: German – Pfleiderer, Schieder, Ante-Holtz GmbH, Herlitz, Berthold Group, C+P Moebelsysteme, Fl-

CHART 1 Share of the timber, paper and furniture sector in Poland's exports in 2011 (in %)



Source: CSO: Statistical yearbook of the foreign trade 2012 (data acc. to the nomenclature of SITC)

AAG, Steinach, Steinhoff, Swedish enterprises – IKEA, Duni, Esselte, Gavekal, Sora Enso, Swedwood, Arctic Paper and also Kronospan (Cyprus), Tompla (Spain), Amcor (Australia), VPk Group (Belgium), Metsa Tissue (Finland).

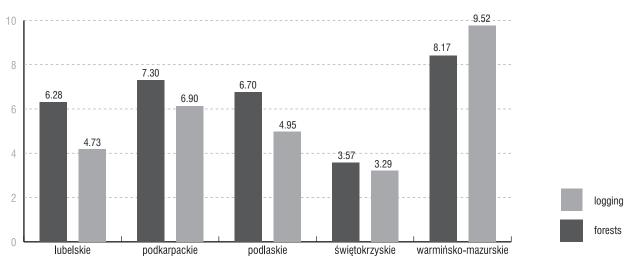
# 2.1. Development prospects of the sector

The prospects of the timber, paper and furniture sector development in Poland are highly favourable and they result chiefly from the following:

- Imany years of experience in trading on the markets of Western Europe as well as the ability to meet high quality and technical requirements of such markets;
- advantageous location of absorptive markets of Western Europe;
- active policy of product development, including constant improvement of design and brand building;
- openness to foreign investments;
- employees' experience of production and the experience related to foreign modernization investments in respect of management;
- relatively low production costs, including labour costs:
- closeness and abundance of raw material base, both in respect of solid wood, as well as wood-origin materials;
- dynamically developing domestic market.

## 3. Timber, paper and furniture sector in Eastern Poland

CHART 2. The share of forests and participation in the scale removals in Polish in 2011 (in%)



Source: Leśnictwo 2012, Central Statistical Office, Warszawa 2012

#### 3.1 Sector's size and structure

The afforestation politics in Poland in 2011 contributed to the increase in the surface of forests by 2.81%. Similar effects were registered in the voivodeships of Eastern Poland. The biggest growth in the surface of forests occurred in the Lubelskie Voivodeship and a little lower growth in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship. In the Podlaskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeships the growth of forests' surface in 2000–2010 was over 3.5%. Only the Podkarpackie Voivodeship registered growth below the national average and it was a little over 2% [table 5].

In 2011 the forests of Eastern Poland Macroregion constituted 32.04% of the surface of Polish forests and the share of Eastern Poland voivodeships in logging activity at this time was 29.42% of total logged wood (from among 5 voivodeships of Eastern Poland the biggest logging was registered in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship [chart 2].

#### **Afforestation rate in Eastern Poland**

Voivodeships in Eastern Poland feature a large diversification of afforestation rate. The Podkarpackie Voivodeship has the largest afforestation rate of 37.6%, and the smallest afforestation rate (23%) was registered in Lubelskie Voivodeship that has typical agricultural character. In other voivodeships the afforestation rate is close to the national average.

# 3.2. Description of the major development centres

Eastern Poland is one of the main development centres of timber, paper and furniture branch in Poland. The share of income from the sale of companies that work in this branch in Eastern Poland in the

TABLE 5 Forests in general (in ha) in 2000 and 2011  $\,$ 

	2000	2011 (in thou.)	Growth 2000–2011 in %	Part of forests in general in %	Afforestation rate in %
Lubelskie	551 493.0	587.9	6.60	6.28	23.1
Podkarpackie	650 015.8	682.7	5.02	7.30	37.6
Podlaskie	595 609.1	627.2	5.30	6.70	30.6
Świętokrzyskie	314 440.4	334.3	6.31	3.57	28.0
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	713 020.3	764.1	7.16	8.17	30.8
Poland	8 864 993.5	9 350.7	5.47	100.00	29.2

Source: Own compilation on the basis of Central Statistical Office data...



income from sales of the entire sector in Poland in 2011 was over 14.8% (PLN 11.8 b). In the first quarter of 2011 alone the Income from sale in the sector amounted to PLN 3.2 b. The employment rate (about 61 000 people were employed in this branch in Eastern Poland) in the sector in total was equal to 22.1% [table 6].

Salaries in the timber, paper and furniture industry in Eastern Poland are lower than those in the same sectors in other regions of Poland. It makes this macroregion very attractive for investors. An average gross salary per month in the sector of production of wooden elements in March 2011 in Poland amounted to PLN 2 539.84 and in case of Eastern Poland it was PLN 2 476.60 (only in the Podlaskie Voivodeship it is higher than the national average - PLN 2 946.06, in the remaining 4 voivodeships it is considerably lower: the lowest salary was recorded in Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship - PLN 2 023.94). In the paper industry the average gross salary in Poland was PLN 3 681.88, while in Eastern Poland it was - PLN 2 744.63 (even in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, which is the leader of the paper industry in Eastern Poland, gross salary was PLN 3 259.47 in March 2011).

In the furniture industry average gross salary in the whole country was at the level of PLN 2 577.17 and in Eastern Poland – PLN 2 411.04 (only in the Lubelskie Voivodeship did it exceed the national average amounting to PLN 2 772.95).

The main centres of this sector in Eastern Poland are the following voivodeships: the Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podkarpackie and Lubelskie. The participation of the Świętokrzyskie and Podlaskie Voivodeships is smaller. The leading role in the development of the sector is played by the furniture and wooden products' sector. It is associated with the possibility of logging in the territory of Eastern Poland Macroregion. In the Podkarpackie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeships, where the highest logging rate from 100 ha of forest surface is recorded, the highest growth of

TABLE 6 Income from the sale of timber, paper and furniture branch and employment in Eastern Poland in January-March 2011 divided per voivodeship

	Lubelskie	Podlaskie	Podkarpackie	Świętokrzyskie	Warmińsko- -Mazurskie	Total
Incomes from the sale in PLN mln						
wooden products	133.3	343.9	631.2	121.0	304.3	1 533.7
paper industry	173.3	54.9	57.7	-	63.1	349.0
furniture industry	269.9	60.4	347.6	18.4	660.8	1 357.1
total	576.5	459.2	1 036.5	139.4	1 028.2	3 239.8
Employment						
wooden products	3 482	3 704	6 600	2 751	7 100	23 637
paper industry	2 024	613	1 300	_	1 100	5 037
furniture industry	5 999	1697	9 400	531	14 800	32 427
total	11 505	6 014	17 300	3 282	23 000	61 101

Source: Own compilation based on Central Statistical Office data

TABLE 7. Consumption of wood and paper industry products in 2011.

	Lu	ımber	Fibret	ooards		Barra and a college of	
	in general	including coniferous	in general	including hard	Particle boards in m <sup>3</sup>	Paper and cardboard in tons	
	in thousands m <sup>3</sup>		in thousands m²			THE CONTROL	
Lubelskie	122.9	108.0	5 925.1	1 028.0	150 691	154 808	
Podkarpackie	237.8	154.8	8 170.4	559.7	206 961	108 885	
Podlaskie	148.8	124.3	415.5	67.1	55 903	61 620	
Świętokrzyskie	218.7	205.3	319.8	131.0	128 997	165 626	
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	396.9	277.8	8 885.4	2 135.0	625 956	79 615	
Poland	5 709.2	4 711.8	193 246.2	144 309.3	4 867 544	4 736 624	
		part of the	ne national consumpt	ion in %			
Lubelskie	2.2	2.3	3.1	0.7	3.3	3.3	
Podkarpackie	4.2	3.3	4.2	0.4	4.3	2.3	
Podlaskie	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.3	
Świętokrzyskie	3.8	4.4	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.5	
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	7.0	5.9	4.6	1.5	12.9	1.7	
Eastern Poland	19.8	18.5	12.3	2.7	24.3	12.1	

Source: Own compilation on the basis of Central Statistical Office data

TABLE 8. The biggest companies of timber, paper and furniture sector in Eastern Poland (2011) as per income from sale according to the ranking of 500 biggest companies in Poland compiled by ,Polityka' news weekly.

Position on the 500 list	Name and localization	Sale incomes in PLN mln	Netto income in PLN thousands	Employment
153	Grupa Kapitałowa Black Red White, Biłgoraj (Black Red White Capital Group, Biłgoraj)	1 750.0	36.6	8 101
155	Grupa Kapitałowa Pfleiderer, Grajewo (Capital Group Pfleiderer, Grajewo)	650.9	21.7	1 594
244	Grupa Nowy Styl, Krosno	985.7	17.1	5 422
314	Grupa Kapitalowa Barlinek S.A., Kielce (Capital Group Barlinek plc)	650.9	- 20.8	no data
408	DS Smith Polska S.A., Kielce (DS. Smith Poland plc, Kielce)	492.0	46.7	806
453	Szynaka Meble Sp. z o.o., Lubawa (Szynaka Furniture Ltd. Lubawa)	425.0	8.7	no data

Source: Lista 500 tygodnika Polityka (List of 500 of Polityka weekly magazine) in 2011 (as of 24 April 2012)

wooden elements' production is observed. A slightly different situation occurs in the paper industry in Eastern Poland, where production leaders are the following voivodeships: the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie. The development of this sector in the Macroregion is confirmed by the fact that the production of paper pulp and paper do not need to be strictly correlated with material resources as is the case for wooden goods and furniture production.

Eastern Poland features a large potential in the form of extensive wood resources, while simultaneously logging the raw material to an extensive degree. Eastern Poland does not consume the products of the sector to an adequately high extent. In case of lumber consumption it means that is not used on the spot for further processing. Paricle boards are processed in a scale proportional to the share of each voivodeship in the entire Poland's economy in this respect [table 7].

The structure of the size of companies of the wood, paper and furniture branch in the entire Poland and in Eastern Poland is dominated by small companies. Large companies constitute about 1% of all entities operating in the sector [table 8].

#### 3.3. Success story

Black Red White Group

BRW Group is producer and distributor of furniture and interior furnishing items. It is the biggest furniture enterprise in Eastern Poland and it is also the biggest Polish furniture group. It can be found among 100 most valuable enterprises in Poland – a list compiled by Newsweek weekly magazine. The list comprises companies that stand out on account of their income. The enterprise was evaluated at PLN 1.61 b in 2009 and it was the only representative of



the furniture branch on the list. It specializes in the manufacture of room, kitchen, upholstered furniture and different types and styles of tables and chairs. The group holds a 20% of share in the Polish furniture market in respect of the sales volume (income from sales amounted to PLN 1.8 b, while net income was PLN 36.3 m).

Black Red White S.A. comprises 20 subsidiary companies including 9 foreign entities located in Ukraine, Belarus, Slovakia, Russia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Production activity for Black Red White takes place in 21 production factories located in Poland and abroad. Black Red White Group allocates about 40% of its sales abroad. The product assortment of this group is available outside of the Polish market in over 40 countries, for example in: Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Croatia, Bulgaria, Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, Ireland, USA and Canada.

Black Red White Group has a well-organized and planned network of 2 300 sales outlets and a half of them are located abroad. The national retail sale of furniture and interior furnishing items of Black Red White is managed and developed – outside the partnership outlets – by a network of stores located in the whole of Poland. Currently it has 55 stores including 12 large ones in Wrocław, Kraków, Lublin, Zabrze, Będzin, Chorzów, Łódź, Bydgoszcz, Poznań,

Warsaw and Gdańsk. The national wholesale is managed on the basis of 10 own warehouses, 3 representative warehouses and regional warehouses with a total surface of 257.5 thou. m². A similar strategy in the range of wholesale is used in foreign markets. The group has a few private warehouses in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The company's representative warehouses are located in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece.

Black Red White S.A. is the dominant entity of Black Red White Group. It controls the subsidiaries and coordinates purchases, production and sales of the companies belonging to the group.

Over 11 thousand people are employed in and provide services for Black Red White Group in subsidiary companies and in companies that co-operate with the group (direct employment in the group is at the level of 8 101 employees).

## 3.4. Foreign investments

Eastern Poland is a region in which we find a multitude of foreign investors from the timber, paper and furniture sector, for example Pfleiderer (Germany), Kronospan (Cyprus), Formaplan (Germany), Roto Frank AG (Germany), Baltic Wood (Finland), Masonite International Corporation (Canada) or IKEA (Sweden). The last company has been conducting the biggest investment in the timber sector in Poland – the construction of a wood panel factory. The investment of



Swedspan/IKEA is one of the most important undertakings in Eastern Poland. Since 2011, the company has produced up to 250 000 m<sup>3</sup> of light, low-emission products for the furniture industry. Production of ultra-light HDF based on a new technological process guarantees better product properties, lower weight and cost reduction. The project is realized in stages. The investment will be self-sufficient energy-wise – the construction of congregation plant cost approximately EUR 40 m, and a total investment in the construction of the plant amounted to about EUR 140 m. A new investment in Orla commune (the Podlaskie Voivodeship) will contribute to the activation and development of the region and the whole of Eastern Poland. The new factory has so far created 250 work places and still more of them are created by subcontractors. Obviously it will have a large influence on decreasing unemployment rate in this region.

# 3.5. Supporting clusters, organizations and associations

The development of the timber, paper and furniture sector in the territory of Eastern Poland is supported by clusters established in individual voivodeships. They chiefly concern the manufacture of wooden products and furniture.

## Lublin Region Wood Association – Regional Cluster in Lublin

The association gathers nearly 90 entities from the timber branch and related branches - wood suppliers, lumber producers, construction carpentry products, producers of roofing, producers of furniture and companies that provide transportation and construction services. Its main objective is supporting the development of enterprises and economical initiatives of the Lubelskie voivodeship through the co-operation in respect of implementing new solutions, competition growth in the branch. The association plans to conduct activities within the range of constructing cheap and traditional wooden houses. It also plans expansion to European and the EU countries as well as to Lithuania, Ukraine, Slovakia and the Czech Republic for the purpose of co-operation in the field of inexpensive technological solutions.

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#### Podlasie Wood Cluster

It was established in May 2008 by companies from the timber industry (furniture) in Suwałki. The coordinator of this Cluster's activity is Science and Technology Park Polska-Wschód Sp. z o.o. in Suwałki. The main objective of the cluster is to create a cooperation network. It will allow for effective connection and usage of the potential of people, enterprises, colleges, research units, business environment institutions as well as self-government and state authorities for the purpose of easier transfer and diffusion of knowledge and innovation between the co-operating subjects. The following companies are members of the cluster: Białostockie Fabryki Mebli w Białymstoku (Furniture Factories in Białystok), Zakłady Stolarki Budowlanej Stolbud w Sokółce (Stolbud Construction Carpentry Plant in Sokółka), Białostockie Fabryki Sklejek Biaform S.A. (Biaform plc Plywood Plant in Białystok), Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Handlowe ŁFM Sp. z o.o. w Łomży (PPH ŁFM Ltd. in Łomża), Zakłady Płyt Wiórowych S.A. w Grajewie (Chipboard Factories plc in Grajewo), Fabryka Mebli Forte Oddział w Suwałkach (Forte Furniture Factory Department in Suwałki), Home-Meble w Suwałkach (Home-Furniture in Suwałki), Eko-drewno Majewski w Suwałkach (Ekowood Majewski in Suwałki).

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#### The Cluster of Door and Window Producers

It has been created in 2006 on the initiative of 7 companies from the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. In 2007 the companies established the Association of Door and Window Joinery Producers 'Mazurskie Okna' that has been operating as the cluster's coordinator till this day. In 2009 for the purpose of running the cluster's commercial activity, the companies founded Mazurskie Okna Sp. z o.o. (Mazurskie Okna Ltd.) whose shareholders are the companies associated in the cluster. Actually the cluster associates a dozen or so micro, small and medium enterprises from the door and window joinery branch (production of windows, doors and related products like: wood and wooden elements, window screens, sills, window panes, fittings and other metal elements, anti-burglary protection systems, gates and garage operators). The cluster co-operates with the business environment institutions like: Regional Development Agency of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie in Olsztyn, the Enterprise and Craft Chamber of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Univer-

#### Sector's development support

Development of wood, paper and furniture sector in the Eastern Poland is being supported by clusters that are created in different voivodeships. They involve the production of wooden elements and furniture.



sity of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie in Olsztyn and TWP University of Economics and IT in Olsztyn.

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#### Cluster Furniture Elblag Association

Created in 2007, the cluster associates 10 companies. The companies are the producers of, inter alia, kitchen furniture (KAM, Layman), chairs (Halex,), furniture made of solid wood, room furniture, furniture accessories (Patrex), elements and fittings (Stolzen, Qraś) and components for furniture production (Lupus).

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## 3.6. Higher and secondary education

There are over 306 thou. students in Eastern Poland (17.4% of all Polish students). Every seventh of them (almost 47 thou.) studies a technical specialization.

What is more, the Macroregion offers access to medium level technical personnel. There are almost 908 thou. students in Polish secondary trade schools that educate technicians and almost 213 thou. of them obtain their education in Eastern Poland (almost 3.5% of them study specializations associated with industrial production and processing). Specialists of the timber and furniture industry are educated in the following schools: Complex of Wood Schools in Łomża, Complex of Wood and Forest Schools in Ruciana Nida, Complex of Wood and Environment Safety Schools in Zwierzyniec, Complex of Trade Schools in Suwałki (it educates technicians of wood technology in the specialization of furniture), Complex of Mechanic and Wood Schools in Przemyśl, Wood Technical College in Ilawa.

## 3.7. Development prospects

Long-term development perspectives of the timber, paper and furniture branch in Eastern Poland are favourable on account of a few factors:

- in the scale of Poland and Europe, the Macroregion of Eastern Poland has an excellent potential in the form of large wood resources;
- continuous growth of furniture production as a result of increased export and sales growth on the national market. The improvement in the housing market is owed to an increasing number of flats that are commissioned for use in Eastern Poland. In the period from January to September 2012 the number of commissioned flats amounted to 15.3% more than In the same period of previous year);
- in comparison to all of Poland (and in particular to the foreign markets) Eastern Poland has very low production costs (availability and low cost of materials and labour force).

4. Investment incentives – state aid

## 4. Investment incentives – state aid

In accordance with the map of the regional state aid, investors embarking on new ventures in Eastern Poland may count on the highest possible level of support that can be obtained from the European Union. They can receive, from various sources, support equal to 50% of the new project's eligible costs (in the case of SMEs, the support may be increased up to 70% and 60% respectively).

Poland offers an attractive system of investment incentives designed to back up new investments in the regions. It consists primarily of the following:

- income tax exemption in Special Economic Zones;
- property tax exemption;
- targeted subsidies from the state budget;
- financial grants from the EU structural funds.

All these forms of investment incentives are linked, as a rule, with granting state aid in the form of regional investment aid.

#### 4.1. Regional investment aid

Regional investment aid is allocated to the socalled **initial investment** consisting in an investment in tangible and intangible assets related to:

- establishment of a new enterprise;
- expansion of an existing enterprise;
- diversification of production through introduction of new, additional products;
- substantial change in the production process of an existing enterprise.

**Tangible assets** – include land, buildings, structures and equipment.

Intangible assets – assets related to transfer of technologies by way of acquisition of patent rights, licenses, know-how or unpatented technical knowledge. Replacement investment is not considered a new investment.

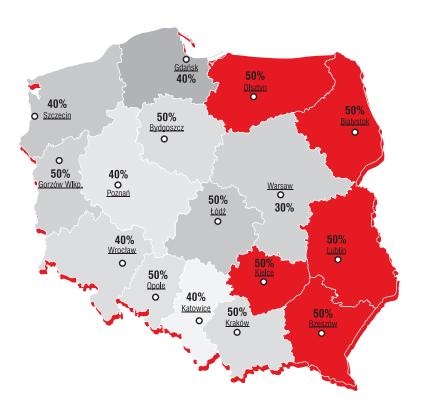
Regional investment aid is calculated in two ways:

- by reference to capital expenditure incurred
- or by reference to two-year employment costs for newly created jobs (gross salary costs and the costs of social security contributions).

Creation of new jobs – means the net employment growth at the enterprise, compared with the average figure from the previous 12 months.

#### 4.2. Incentive effect

Eligibility of regional aid depends on the socalled **incentive effect**. Aid is considered to have an incentive effect if, before work on the investment project has started, the beneficiary submits an application for the aid and, in the case of aid MAP 2. Regional aid map for 2007-2013



Source: Own compilation based on the MRD's data, 2010

granted to large enterprises, it must be demonstrated that the aid will result in:

- material increase in the size, scope or the total amount spent by the beneficiary on the project;
- material increase in the speed of completion of the project.

The incentive effect is also fulfilled if, in the absence of the aid, the project would not have been completed in this particular regio (e.g. in a country other than Poland).

#### 4.3. Rules on state aid

Maximum eligible regional aid per one investment project is the product of its intensity in the region (see the regional aid map) and eligible costs: capital expenditure or two-year employment costs – if aid is granted for creation of new jobs [map 2].

In the case of large investment projects (if eligible costs exceed EUR 50 million), the mechanism is

applied to limit the maximum eligible regional aid, according to the formula:

maximum amount of aid =  $R \times (50 + 0.50B + 0.34C)$ ,

where:  $\mathbf{R}$  – aid intensity in accordance with the regional aid map;  $\mathbf{B}$  – eligible costs between EUR 50 and 100 million;  $\mathbf{C}$  – eligible costs above EUR 100 million.

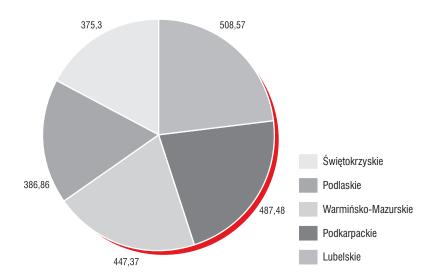
For the period of 2007–2013, the following are the costs eligible for regional aid:

- expenditure on land, buildings and structures and machinery/equipment;
- in the case of SMEs, the costs of preparatory studies and consultancy services related to the investment (up to 50% of all actually incurred costs);
- costs associated with the acquisition of assets other than land, buildings/structures, covered by rental or lease in the form of a finance lease (for at least 5 or 3 years in the case of SMEs) with the purchase commitment upon the expiry of the lease or rental;
- costs of investments in intangible assets, on the provision that in the case of large enterprises, they are taken into account up to 50% of total eligible expenditure.

In the case of projects implemented by large enterprises, new assets should be acquired.

An entrepreneur receiving regional aid (regardless of its form) must ensure sustainability of the project to which the aid was allocated. This implies an obligation to maintain the investment project for at least 5 years, and in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises (further also referred to as SME's) for at

CHART 3. Total amount (in EUR million) broken down by individual voivodeships within the ROP framework



Source: European Commission

least 3 years after the project completion. Where the aid is provided in connection with creation of new jobs as a result of a new investment, then such jobs must be maintained for at least 5 years (or 3 years in the case of SME's), from the date of creation. New jobs should be created within 3 years of the investment completion.

#### 4.4. EU structural funds

For the years 2007–2013 Poland has been granted approximately EUR 67.3 billion under the Cohesion Policy of the European Union. In other words, in the above-mentioned programming period, Poland is the biggest beneficiary of all EU member states.

The amount has been distributed among 5 National Operational Programmes:

- Infrastructure and Environment 41.9% of the total funds (EUR 27.9 billion);
- Human Capital 14.6% of the total funds (EUR 9.7 billion);
- Innovative Economy 12.4% of the total funds
- (EUR 8.3 billion);
- Development of Eastern Poland 3.4% of the total funds (EUR 2.3 billion);
- Technical Assistance 0.8% of the total funds (EUR
- 0.5 billion).

The funds granted to Poland under the EU Cohesion Policy have also been distributed among 16 Regional Operational Programmes (ROPs) – 24.9% of the total funds (EUR 16.6 billion) and the Programme of the Objective 'European Territorial Cooperation' (EUR 0.7 billion).

# 4.5. Programmes targeted exclusively at Eastern Poland

The Development of Eastern Poland Operational Programme (DEP OP) aims at accelerating the pace of social and economic development of 5 voivodeships of Eastern Poland through stimulation of knowledge-based economy, improvement of access to broadband Internet, development of selected metropolitan functions of voivodeship cities, improvement of railway infrastructure and development of tourism chart 3].

# 5. Structural funds of the European Union for 2007–2013

Within the framework of funds allocated for the implementation of the European Union regional policy In Poland during 2007–2013 (realized by 2015) direct investment aid is available to entrepreneurs under:

- 1. Innovative Economy Operational Programme (all-Poland programme).
- 2. Development of Eastern Poland Operational Programme (5 voivodeships of Eastern Poland).
- Regional Operational Programmes of individual Voivodeships: the Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Świętokrzyskie and Podkarpackie.
- 4. Human Capital Operational Programme (all-Poland and individual voivodeships).
- 5. Rural Development Programme.

# 5.1. Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP)

#### IE OP Measure 1.4 Support for goaloriented projects

**Beneficiaries:** businesses planning the research to invent new products (services) or improve the existing ones.

**Supported projects:** preparation of the documents necessary to market new products (services).

#### Intensity and amount of support:

#### For large enterprises:

- grants for industry-related research up to 50% of eligible expenditure;
- grant for development work up to 25% of eligible expenditure.

#### For other enterprises:

- grants for industry-related research up to 70% of eligible expenditure;
- grant for development work up to 45% of eligible expenditure;
- amount of co-financing— up to EUR 5 million;
- total amount of the project up to EUR 50 million.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

# IE OP Measure 4.1 Support for the implementation of the outcome of R&D work

**Beneficiaries:** enterprises continuing R&D work which already received support under Measure 1.4 of the Programme in the form of implementations.

**Supported projects:** practical application of the outcome of research work at the enterprise so as to im-

prove the existing products or introduce new products (goods or services).

#### Intensity and amount of support:

- micro-sized and small enterprises up to 70%;
- medium-sized enterprises up to 60%;
- large enterprises up to 50%;
- project amount up to EUR 50 million;
- amount of support up to PLN 20 million.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

# IE OP Measure 4.2 Stimulating R&D activities of enterprises and support in the area of industrial design

**Beneficiaries:** small and medium-sized enterprises which conduct business activity and have their registered location, and – in the case of entrepreneurs being natural persons – the place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Poland.

**Supported projects:** development of R&D activity of enterprises, support in the area of development of an industrial design or a utility model and implementation thereof in the production process.

#### Amount of support:

- in the area of design:
  - investment-related part PLN 21 million;
  - training-related part PLN 1 million;
  - consultancy-related part PLN 600 000;
  - entrepreneurs in the road transport sector –
     EUR 100 000.
- in the area of increasing the R&D potential:
  - investment-related part PLN 1.4 million;
  - training-related part PLN 100 000;
  - consultancy-related part PLN 100 000.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

#### IE OP 4.3 Technology Credit

**Beneficiaries:** micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises planning the implementation of own or acquired new technology and commencement of production of new or considerably improved goods, processes or services created with the use of this technology.

**Supported projects:** investments in implementation of new technologies by granting technology credit to the SMEs, with an option of partial repayment from the Technological Credit in the form of technological bonus.

#### Amount of support:

■ technological bonus – max. up to PLN 4 million. Institution: Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (www. bgk. com.pl).

## IE OP Measure 4.4 New investment of a high innovation potential

**Beneficiaries:** manufacturing and service enterprises carrying out new investments and necessary related consulting and training projects, including the acquisition of innovative technological solutions.

#### Amount of support:

- minimum amount of support PLN 2.4 million;
- maximum amount of the project EUR 50 million;
- maximum amount of support:
  - investment-related part PLN 40 million;
  - consultancy-related part PLN 1 million;
  - training-related part PLN 1 million;

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

## IE OP 4.5 Support for investment of considerable importance to the economy

## IE OP 4.5.1 Support for investment in the production sector

**Support for:** new investments of an innovative nature involving purchase or implementation of a technological solution which has been applied in the world for a period of no more than 3 years or whose sales volume throughout the world as regards products or services based on the technology in a given industry does not exceed 15%, and which meets all the following conditions: eligible expenditure of no less than PLN 160 million, and net increase in jobs of no less than 150 persons.

#### Intensity of support:

up to 30% of eligible expenditure.

## IE OP 4.5.2 Support for investment in the modern services sector

**Supported projects:** new investments involving purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets and net increase in jobs of no less than 100 persons, leading to an establishment or expansion of:

- shared service centres (e.g. finance, accounting, HR management, administration, banking and insurance resources, market research);
- IT centres (e.g. software development, application testing, network design and implementation, product optimization, database management).

#### Intensity of support:

■ up to 30% of eligible expenditure.

## IEOP 4.5.2 Support for investment in the modern services sector (R&D projects)

**Supported projects:** new investments related to a commencement or development of R&D activity by organisational units or organisationally separated units starting or developing their activity, involving purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets, and net increase in jobs of no less than 10 persons of R&D staff, leading to an establishment or expansion of R&D centres (e.g. engineering services centres, quality centres)

#### Intensity and amount of support:

- minimum amount of eligible expenditure from PLN 2 million:
- investment-related part max. 70% of eligible expenditure;
- training-related part up to 45% of eligible expenditure, but no more than PLN 1 million;
- consultancy-related part up to 50% of eligible expenditure, but no more than PLN 600 000.

Institution: Ministry of Economy (www.mg.gov.pl).

# IE OP 5.1 Support for development of co-operative relations of supra-regional importance

**Beneficiaries:** legal persons managing a co-operative relation.

**Supported projects:** joint ventures of groups of entities aimed at preparation of a joint product or service of an innovative nature and their marketing.

#### Amount of support:

- investment-related part PLN 20 million;
- consultancy-related part PLN 400 000;
- training-related part PLN 1 million;
- market expansion PLN 600 000.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

#### IE OP 5.3 Support for innovation centres

**Beneficiaries:** Highly specialized business environment institutions providing services with a high market and technology potential, including entities managing science and technology parks, technology incubators, advanced technology centres, productivity centres and other centres providing specialist services for entrepreneurs, in particular for SMEs.

Supported projects: consultancy related to the preparation of the centre's development strategy considering specific needs of entrepreneurs; consultancy and promotion brought about by the centre's development strategy; investments relating to the centre's development strategy in terms of extension or modernization of existing technical infrastructure; promotional activities resulting from the centre's development strategy aimed at promotion of services provided by pro-innovation business environment institutions locally, regionally and internationally.

**Minimum amount of the project:** PLN 40 million. **Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

## IE OP 5.4 Management of intellectual property

**Beneficiaries:** SMEs (for projects 1 and 2); business environment institutions (project 3).

#### Supported projects:

- covering the costs incurred to obtain industrial property protection;
- support for entrepreneurs covering the costs of the proceedings related to invalidation of a patent,

protection right on a utility design or a registration right or a decision on expiration of a patent, protection right on a utility design or a registration right;

projects related to dissemination of knowledge about profits resulting from protection of intellectual property in enterprises.

#### Amount of support:

- obtainment of industrial property protection from PLN 2 000 to PLN 400 000;
- enforcement of the protection of an industrial property right from PLN 2 000 to PLN 400 000;
- dissemination of intellectual property knowledge from PLN 200 000 to PLN 2 million.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

#### IE OP 6.1 Passport to Export

**Beneficiaries:** small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

**Supported projects:** a package of services for entrepreneurs consisting of: consultancy services, search for and selection of business partners on the target market, participation in trade fairs and exhibition events as an exhibitor, participation in business missions, obtainment of documents necessary to export products.

#### Amount and intensity of support:

- elaboration of Export Development Plan up to PLN 10 000;
- implementation of Export Development Plan up to PLN
   200 000 and up to 50% of total eligible expenditure.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

## IE OP 8.1 Support for business activity in the field of electronic commerce

**Beneficiaries:** micro-sized and small enterprises conducting business activity for no longer than 1 year since the day of registration and share-holding companies in the process of formation.

**Supported projects:** implementation of individual projects of the beneficiaries intended to provide services in the electronic form and, possibly, create digital products necessary for the provision of such services; the services will be cofinanced for a period of 24 months from the project start date specified in the agreement on the co-financing.

#### Amount of support:

support for business activity in the area of electronic commerce – up to 80% of the project's eligible expenditure – from PLN 20 000 to PLN 1 million.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

## IE OP 8.2 Support for the implementation of electronic business of the B2B type

**Supported projects:** projects of technical (IT) and organizational nature, leading to implementation of business processes in the electronic form, involving three or



more co-operating enterprises; the project will be provided with co-financing for a maximum period of 24 months Amount of support: from PLN 20 000 to PLN 2 million.

## IE OP 8.4 Providing access to the Internet at the "last mile" stage

**Beneficiaries:** micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, non-governmental non-profit organizations. **Supported projects:** development and maintenance of a dedicated data communications infrastructure, created between the nearest or the most effective Internet distribution point and the target group (on the area of a single commune more than one project of this type may be implemented).

Minimum amount of support: PLN 30 000.

**Institution:** Implementing Authority for European Programmes (www.wwpe.gov.pl).

# 5.2. Development of Eastern Poland Operational Programme

#### DEP OP 1.3 Support for innovations

Beneficiaries: higher education establishments, research units, territorial self-government units, unions and associations, institutions supporting innovation development in the region, entrepreneurs, regional/local development agencies and foundations, non-governmental organizations.

#### Supported projects:

- construction and other construction works and equipment for research institutions along with employment of qualified research staff;
- construction and other construction works and putting into operation of industrial parks, technology parks and incubators (e.g. technological) along with equipment for their laboratories and employment of qualified research staff;
- construction and other construction works and putting into operation excellence centres and technology transfer centres;

- developing infrastructure for research and development units at enterprises along with employment of qualified research staff;
- preparation of investment sites so as to enable setting up of production and modern service zones (e.g. logistic centres, machinery parks, technology parks, incubators, etc.) comprehensive preparation of land for investment along with construction of internal roads, connecting such roads with the existing communications system and providing utilities.

Eligible costs: minimum PLN 4 million.

Intensity of support: up to 90%.

**Institution:** Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

# 5.3. Regional Operational Programmes of Eastern Poland Voivodeships

## Regional Operational Programme of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship

## WM ROP 1.1.6 Support for new investments for large enterprises

**Beneficiaries:** large enterprises employing more than 250 employees.

**Supported projects:** support for new investments as regards:

- process innovation using production methods that are innovative in the region;
- product innovation delivering new or considerably improved goods and services;
- organisational innovation changes in the enterprise's organization.

Innovative solutions are being promoted, i.e. the ones that have not been used in the region before.

#### Amount of support:

- from PLN 300 000 to PLN 4 million(up to 50% of eligible costs);
- amount of the project: up to PLN8 million.

**Institution:** Warmińsko-Mazurska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. in Olsztyn (www.wmarr.olsztyn.pl).



# WM ROP 1.1.7 Investment subsidies for micro-enterprises and the SME sector in the field of innovation and new technologies

**Beneficiaries:** micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

**Supported projects:** implementation of state-of-the-art solutions into production and distribution processes, and into the enterprise organization; creation of new and modern products by the enterprise; construction or reconstruction of infrastructure, as well as purchase of equipment that will enable to use modern technologies and machinery in the production process.

#### Intensity and amount of support:

- subsidy of to 50% of the project's eligible costs;
- aamount of the project: up to PLN 8 million;
- amount of support: from PLN 20 000 to PLN2 million.

Institution: Warmińsko-Mazurska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. in Olsztyn (www.wmarr.olsztyn.pl).

## WM ROP 1.1.9 Other investments in enterprises

**Beneficiaries:** micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

**Supported projects:** projects stimulating growth of enterprise competitiveness; subsidies for development investments; investments resulting in creation of new jobs or contributing to the retention of existing ones

#### Intensity and amount of support:

- amount of support from PLN 10 000 to PLN 1.5 million;
- amount of co-financing up to 50%.

Institution: Warmińsko-Mazurska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. in Olsztyn (www.wmarr.olsztyn.pl).

## Regional Operational Programme of the Podlaskie Voivodeship

#### PV ROP 1.4.1 Micro-enterprises

## ROP 1.4.2 Small and medium-sized enterprises

Beneficiaries: priority will be given to solutions that foster savings on raw materials and energy and reduce emissions of harmful substances into the environment. The funds can be used to purchase machinery and equipment or licenses, patents, etc. Aid can be granted only to a new investment (in fixed and intangible assets) in connection with: establishment of a new enterprise, expansion of the existing enterprise, diversification of the enterprise's production by introduction of new, additional products or substantial change in the production process of the existing enterprise.

#### Intensity and amount of support:

maximum level of co-financing:

up to 70% for micro-sized and small enterprises;

- up to 60% for medium-sized enterprises;
- up to 50% for enterprises operating in the transport sector:
- up to 50% for enterprises in the case of de minimis aid.
  Maximum amount of co-financing:
- for small and medium-sized enterprises PLN 4 million;
- micro-enterprises PLN 500 000.

#### Minimum/maximum amount of support:

- micro-enterprises min. amount of the project PLN 30 000;
- small and medium-sized enterprises min. amount of the project – PLN 100 000.

Maximum amount of eligible expenditure - no limitation

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Podlaskie Voivodeship (www.wrotapodlasia.pl).

#### Regional Operational Programme of the Lubelskie Voivodeship

#### LV ROP 1.1 Subsidies for start-up microenterprises

**Beneficiaries:** the objective is to increase the investment capacity of start-up micro-enterprises implementing projects in the Lubelskie Voivodeship.

Intensity and amount of support: maximum share of EU funds in the project's eligible expenditure is 70%. Minimum amount of the project – PLN 143 000. Maximum amount of the project – PLN 8 million.

Minimum amount of support – PLN 21.5 thousand. Maximum amount of support – PLN 310 000.

For projects with eligible expenditure exceeding PLN 1 million, the maximum amount of aid is PLN 500 000.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (www.lubelskie.pl).

## LVROP Measure: 1.2 Investment subsidies for micro-enterprises

Beneficiaries: the measure's objective is to improve the competitiveness of micro-enterprises pursuing business activity for more than 2 years and implementing innovative investment projects in the Lubelskie Voivodeship. The objective will be achieved through the support of investment projects related to modernization of micro-enterprises' product portfolio and technologie.

**Intensity and amount of support:** maximum share of EU funds in the project's eligible expenditure is

70%. Minimum amount of the project – PLN 42.5 thousand. Minimum amount of support – PLN 30 000. Maximum amount of support – PLN 700 000.

For projects with eligible expenditure exceeding PLN 2 million, the maximum amount of support is PLN 1 million.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (www.lubelskie.pl).

## LV ROP Measure: 1.3 Investment subsidies for small and medium-sized enterprises

**Beneficiaries:** Funds may be obtained for projects related to introduction of new or modernization of existing products, implementation of innovative technologies as well as improving organizational and marketing solutions in small and medium-sized enterprises. **Form of support:** 

The maximum share of EU funds in the project's eligible expenditure:

- for small enterprises 70%;
- or medium-sized enterprises 60%;

Minimum project value – PLN 143 000. Maximum project value – PLN 8 million. Minimum amount of aid – PLN 85 000. Maximum amount of aid – PLN 1 million. For projects with eligible expenditure exceeding PLN 4 million, the maximum amount of aid is PLN 2 million.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (www.lubelskie.pl).

## Regional Operational Programme of the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship

# ŚV ROP 1.1 Direct support for the sector of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises

**Beneficiaries:** only innovative projects will be supported or projects that will significantly contribute to the growth of employment. The projects must result in increasing the enterprise's competitiveness in the local or regional market.

Intensity and amount of support: maximum subsidy of 50% of the project's eligible costs. In the case of micro-enterprises (with an exception of businesses operating in the transport sector), it is possible to increase the maximum percentage of the subsidy by 20%.

Minimum eligible expenditure – PLN 20 000 and maximum – PLN 8 million. Minimum subsidy – PLN 10 000, and maximum subsidy: for micro-enterprises – PLN 1.5 million; or small enterprises – PLN 2.4 million; for medium-sized enterprises – PLN 3.999 million.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship (www.sejmik.kielce.pl).

## Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship

## PV ROP 1.1 Scheme B: Direct investment subsidies

Beneficiaries: the funds received can be used for all investments that will improve operations, production and management processes at an enterprise. Possible uses: purchase of patents and new technologies that will increase the enterprise's productivity and competitiveness, also as an accompanying element

of the project – installation of systems and devices to prevent environmental pollution.

Amount of support: minimum amount of support – PLN 10 000. Maximum amount of support: micro-sized and small enterprises – PLN 800 000; medium-sized enterprises – PLN 1.2 million.

The maximum amount of support to SMEs for projects having a higher level of innovation:

- innovative projects using solutions that are used in the country for no longer than 4 years – PLN 2 million;
- projects of a high innovation potential using solutions that are used worldwide for no longer than 3 years up to PLN 5.6 million.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (www.si.podkarpackie.pl).

#### PV ROP 1.3 Regional system of innovation

**Beneficiaries:** the objective is to create conditions conducive to economic growth and stimulating the region's innovation potential and knowledge transfer. As part of the Programme investors may establish or improve their R&D facilities (e.g. laboratories) or create a network for cooperation between their enterprise(s) and one or more research units in the region.

**Amount of support:** subsidy of up to 70% of the project's eligible costs.

**Maximum amount of support:** up to **PLN 30 million**. Maximum amount of the project:

- up to PLN 400 000 for projects involving purchase of fixed assets for R&D purpose;
- up to PLN 4 million for investment projects in the field of R&D infrastructure;
- up to PLN 40 million for projects supporting technology parks.

**Institution:** Office of the Marshal of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (www.si.podkarpackie.pl).

# 5.4. Human Capital Operational Programme (all-Poland and individual voivodeships)

## HC OP 2.1.1 Development of human capital in enterprises

Beneficiaries: enterprises

#### Sample projects:

- supra-regional closed projects involving training and consultancy for entrepreneurs based on the enterprises' individual development strategies;
- countrywide open projects involving training and consultancy for entrepreneurs and enterprise staff;
- post-graduate studies for entrepreneurs and enterprise staff.

Minimum amount of the project – PLN 50 000. Institution: Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (www.parp.gov.pl).

#### HC OP 4.2 Development of skills of the R&D system staff and increasing awareness of the importance of research to economic growth

**Institution:** Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Department of Implementation and Innovation.

**Beneficiaries:** all entities – except for natural persons (not applicable to those conducting business or educational activity under separate regulations).

#### Sample projects:

- improvement of skills of the R&D system's staff in the area of management of research and development work, and putting the outcome of research into business use, projects related to increasing awareness of the importance of and rules governing research and development work for the economy, as well as of the needs of the R&D sector and the economy in this respect;
- popularization of scientific findings at the tertiary education level.

Minimum amount of the project - PLN 50 000.

## HC OP 8.1 Development of staff and enterprises in regions

HC OP 8.1.1 Support for development of professional skills and consultancy services for enterprises

HC OP 8.1.2 Support for adaptation and modernisation processes in regions

Beneficiaries: all entities – except for natural persons. Sample projects:

#### Sub-measure 8.1.1

- training and consultancy for managerial staff and employees (in the area of, e.g., management, identification of needs with regard to employees' skills, work organization, management of health and safety at work, flexible forms of work, implementation of environment-friendly production technologies, application of IT and communication technologies in the activity conducted);
- consultancy services for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including self-employed persons, in particular with regard to economics, finance, HR management or accounting;
- training, courses and job counselling addressed to adult working persons who, at their own initiative, are interested in gaining new qualifications or improving the ones they have, and in particular to employed persons having low or obsolete qualifications.

#### Sub-measure 8.1.2

 assistance in the establishment of local partnerships intended to develop and implement strategies for the forecasting and management of economic changes at the local and voivodeship levels;

- support for employers and employees in the enterprises undergoing adaptation and modernization processes;
- retraining courses and career counselling, with focus on facilitating the choice of a new career and acquisition of new professional skills;
- studies and analyses of development trends and forecasting of economic changes in the region.

**Minimum amount of the project** – PLN 50 000. **Institution:** Regional institutions designated by the voivodeship self-government.

## 5.5. Rural Development Programme for 2007–2013

## Axis 1 Improvement of the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector

Measure 1.2.3 – Increasing the added value of basic agricultural and forestry production

Beneficiaries: the aim of the measure is to increase competitiveness of enterprises in the sector of processing and marketing of agricultural products, conditioned by the increase in added value, production quality, reduction of costs and development of new products, production processes and technologies, as well as improvement of the production conditions taking into account existing or newly introduced standards. The measure is also aimed at strengthening the position of agricultural producer groups in the channel of product sales, as well as ensuring their wider participation in generating added value of agricultural production by supporting investments in the processing of agricultural products.

**Amount of support:** maximum amount of aid granted during the RDP period to one beneficiary is **PLN 20 million.** TThe amount of aid granted for the implementation of one project may not be less than **PLN 100 000.** 

#### The maximum level of aid is:

- 25% of costs of an eligible investment carried out by an enterprise other than SME;
- **40%** of costs of an eligible investment carried out by a SME;
- **50%** of costs of an eligible investment carried out by a SME
  - which procures raw materials under long-term contracts concluded with groups of agricultural producers, fruit and vegetable producer groups granted preliminary recognition or recognized fruit and vegetable producer organizations;
  - which is registered as a group of agricultural producers or their union, a fruit and vegetable producer group granted preliminary recognition or a recognized fruit and vegetable producer organization;
  - which carries out a project on the processing of agricultural products for energy purposes.

**Institution:** Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (www.arimr.gov.pl).

#### Axis 3 Quality of life in rural areas

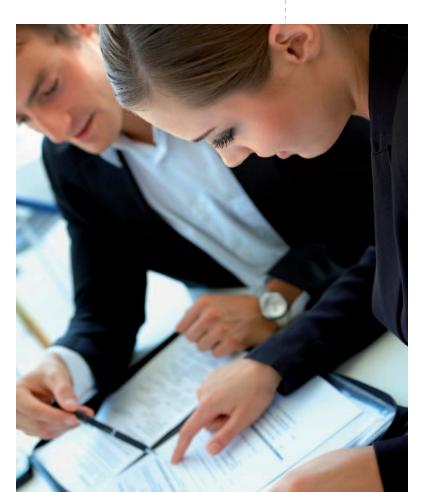
Measure 3.1.2 – Establishment and development of micro-enterprises

The objective of the measure is to increase economic competitiveness of rural areas, and develop entrepreneurship and the labour market, and consequently, increase employment in rural areas.

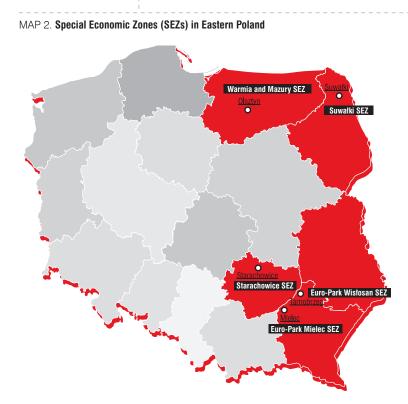
## The amount of aid granted to the operation may not exceed:

- PLN 100 000 if the business plan provides for creation of at least one and less than two jobs (FTE, annual average), which is justified by the material scope of the operation;
- PLN 200 000 if the business plan provides for creation of at least two and less than three jobs (FTE, annual average), which is justified by the material scope of the operation;
- PLN 300 000 if the business plan provides for creation of at least three jobs (FTE, annual average), which is justified by the material scope of the operation.

Maximum amount of aid granted during the Programme period to one beneficiary may not exceed **PLN 300 000.** Maximum financial aid – **50%** of the operation's eligible costs.



## 6. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Eastern Poland



Source: Own compilation based on SEZs websites, June 2010



There are 14 Special Economic Zones in Poland, 5 of which are located in Eastern Poland: Mielec, Tarnobrzeg, Warmia and Mazury, Suwałki and Starachowice (actually, the first zone established in Poland in 1995 was located in the Macroregion Eastern Poland - Euro-Park Mielec). The idea behind the creation of the zones was to accelerate regional economic development, to use of postindustrial assets and infrastructure, to create new jobs – especially in regions threatened by structural unemployment and to attract foreign investors to Poland. Based on Poland's arrangements with the European Commission, the zones will operate in the present shape until 2020. The main tool for attracting investors - and a very effective one in the opinion of investors themselves - are tax incentives in the form of CIT exemptions as per the regional aid map, which specifies the maximum amount of support for projects implemented in individual voivodeships in Poland (for Eastern Poland it is 50%, but the SME sector businesses are entitled to recover 70% and 60% of their capital expenditure respectively). The exemption continues in subsequent years, until the entrepreneur recover 70% and 60% of their capital expenditure respectively). The exemption continues in subsequent years, until the entrepreneur recovers 50% (or 70% or 60%, depending on the size of an investing company) of its capital expenditure. Each zone is divided into sub-zones, so potential investors have an array of locations to choose from. Apart from tax exemptions, investors willing to invest in the zones can expect that they will be offered a site ready for investment purposes, with all necessary utilities in place, and they also can count on assistance in starting the investment project [Map 2].

All special economic zones in Poland taken together occupy the area of 13 336.3 ha, of which 5 zones located in the Macroregion Eastern Poland, stretch over 3 925.51 ha (over 37% of the total land occupied by Polish SEZs). So it is Eastern Poland that offers the largest territorial potential for investors. Most of the zones' investment areas lie within the territory of 5 voivodeships of Eastern Poland (except for approx. 655 ha located in macroregions other than Eastern Poland).

Capital expenditure incurred by investors in all 5 zones of Eastern Poland exceeded PLN 15.75 billion, and created almost 49 000 new jobs. The biggest number of jobs was created by investors in Tarnobrzeg and Mielec zone (23 335 and 11 953 respectively). Due to very attractive investment conditions, the zones attract both Polish and foreign businesses, while the latter actually predominate in the Eastern Poland Macroregion's special economic zones.

## 6.1. Warmia and Mazury Special Economic Zone

Situated in the north-eastern region of Poland, it covers the total area of **914.5 ha,** of which 302.3 ha available for investment. The area consists of **24 sub-zones** located within the following towns and communes: Barczewo, Bartoszyce, Ciechanów, Dobre Miasto, Elbląg, Ilawa, Ilowo, Lidzbark Warmiński, Mława, Morąg, Mrągowo, Nidzica, Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, Olecko, Olsztyn, Olsztynek,

Orzysz, Ostrolęka, Ostróda, Pasłęk, Pisz, Piecki, Szczytno and Wielbark.

As of 30 September 2012, **57 entrepreneurs**, had valid business licenses to conduct business in the zone; capital expenditure amounted to **PLN 3 billion** and **12 067 work places** were created. Two largest enterprises running business activities in the zone are Michelin Polska S.A. and LG Electronics Mława Sp. z o.o.

MAP 3. Warmia and Mazury Special Economic Zone



Warmia and Mazury Special Economic Zone

Registered location: Olsztyn

Voivodeships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Mazowieckie

TABLE 9. Major investors in the Warmia and Mazury SEZ

Investor	Country of origin	Sector
Michelin Polska S.A.	France	automotive
LG Electronics Mława Sp. z o.o.	South Korea	electronics
Swedwood Poland Sp. z o.o	Sweden	wood
Wydawnictwo Bauer Sp. z o.o.	Germany	printing
Wójcik Fabryka Mebli Sp. z o.o.	Poland	furniture
Cetco Poland Sp. z o.o.	Netherlands	construction materials
Fabryka Mebli Szynaka Sp. z o.o.	Poland	furniture
Bruss Polska Sp. z o.o.	Germany	metal
DFM Sp. z o.o.	Poland	furniture
Fabryka Mebli Taranko Aleksander Taranko	Poland	furniture

Source: Own calculations based on PAliIZ databases

## 6.2. Suwałki Special Economic Zone

It is located in the Voivodeships: Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Mazowieckie. It covers the total area of **342.7662 ha,** of which 106.16 ha available for development, in six sub-zones: Suwałki, Ełk, Gołdap, Białystok, Grajewo and Małkinia Góra.

As of the end of 2012 there were **69 enterprises** operating in the zone, both Polish and foreign, which created more than **5 700 new jobs** and made capital expenditure of more than **PLN 1.7 billion.** 

MAP 4. Suwałki Special Economic Zone



Suwałki Special Economic Zone Registered location: Suwałki

Voivodeships: Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Mazowieckie

TABLE 10. Major investors in the Suwałki SEZ

Investor	Country of origin	Sector
Pfleiderer MDF Sp. z o.o.	Germany	wood
Rockwool Polska Sp. z o.o.	Denmark	construction
Porta KMI Poland Sp. z o.o	Poland	wood
Impress Decor Polska Sp. z o.o.	Austria	printing
Malow Sp. z o. o.	Poland	metal
Mispol S.A.	Poland	food
Iryd Sp. z o.o.	Poland	metal, wood
Aquael Sp. z o.o.	Poland	precision engineering
Cezar D. Niewiński	Poland	plastics
Reckman Sp.j.	Poland	clothing

Source: Own calculations based on PAlilZ databases

## 6.3. Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Wisłosan

It has sub-zones in as many as 6 voivodeships, including 4 in Eastern Poland (Podlaskie. Podkarpackie, Świętokrzyskie and Lubelskie) and in Mazowieckie and Dolnośląskie. The total zone area is **1632.31** ha, of which 535.7 ha available for development in 19 subzones: Tarnobrzeg (149.91 ha), Stalowa Wola (277.35 ha), Nowa Dęba (113.60 ha), Radom (151.55 ha), Staszów (104.12 ha), Jasło (58.06 ha), Wrocław-Kobierzyce (410.68 ha), Przemyśl (81.49 ha), Janów

Lubelski (18.51 ha), Siedlce (65.40 ha), Łuków (40.49 ha), Tomaszów Lubelski (10.56 ha), Węgrów (29.33 ha), Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą (15.13 ha), Kraśnik (23.48 ha), Przasnysz (55.07 ha), Horodło (5.3 ha), Ryki (4.45 ha), Łapy (11.95 ha), Mińsk Mazowiecki (5.78 ha)

As of 30 June 2012, **224 permits** were issued, of which 34 for companies with the foreign capital participation, **28 448 new jobs** were created and capital expenditure exceeded **PLN 7.0 billion.** 

MAP 5. Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Wisłosan



Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Wisłosan Registered location: Tarnobrzeg

Voivodeships: Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie, Lubelskie, Mazowieckie and Dolnośląskie

TABLE 11. Major investors in the Tarnobrzeg SEZ Euro-Park Wistosan

Investor	Country of origin	Sector
LG Philips LCD Poland Sp. z o.o.	Republic of Korea	production of TVs and LCD monitors
ATS Stahlschmidt&Maiworm Sp. z o.o.	Germany	production of aluminium wheel rims
Sanfarm Sp. z o.o.	Poland	production of pharmaceuticals
LG Electronics Wrocław Sp. z o.o.	Poland	electronics
Heesung Electronics Poland Sp. z o.o.	Republic of Korea	electronics
QuadWinkowski Sp. z o.o.	Poland	printing house, printing services
Toshiba Television Central Europe Sp. z o.o.	Japan	electronics
Alumetal Gorzyce Sp. z o.o.	Poland	metal
Jadar Techmatik S.A.	Poland	production of paving blocks
Zakłady Metalowe Dezamet S.A.	Poland	defence industry

Source: Own calculations based on PAliIZ databases

## 6.4. Euro-Park Mielec Special Economic Zone

It is located mainly in south-eastern Poland, and covers the total area of **1 246 ha** in 20 subzones, of which 396.5 ha available for development, located in the sub-zones within the following cities/towns and communes: Mielec, Rzeszów, Głogów Małopolski, Trzebownisko, Lublin, Ropczyce, Ostrów, Zamość,

Leżajsk, Jarosław, Laszki, Sanok and Zagórz, Lubaczów, Kolbuszowa, Szczecin, Lubartów and Krosno.

As of 31 December 2012, **231 permits** had been issued to conduct a business activity in the zone, while investors made **capital expenditure of PLN 5.4 billion** and created **over 20 000 new jobs.** 

MAP 6. Euro-Park Mielec Special Economic Zone



Euro-Park Mielec Special Economic Zone

Registered location: Mielec

Voivodeships: Podkarpackie, Lubelskie, Małopolskie and Zachodniopomorskie

TABLE 12. Major investors in the Euro-Park Mielec SEZ

Investor	Country of origin	Sector
Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Mielec Sp. z o.o.	USA	aviation
MTU Aero Engines Polska Sp. z o.o.	Germany	aviation
Borgwarner Turbo Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	USA	automotive
Lear Corporation Sp. z o.o.	USA	automotive
Kirchhoff Polska Sp. z o.o.	Germany	automotive
Firma Oponiarska Dębica S.A.	USA	automotive
Kronospan Mielec Sp. z o.o.	Austria	wood processing
Ball Packaging Europe Lublin Sp. z o.o.	USA	packaging
Bury Sp. z o.o.	Poland	electronics
BRW Sp. z o.o.	Poland	furniture
Goodrich Aerospace Poland Sp. z o.o.	USA	aviation

Source: Own calculations based on PAliIZ databases

## 6.5. Starachowice Special Economic Zone

It is located within the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, while it also has subzones in the Lubelskie, Mazowieckie, Łódzkie and Opolskie Voivodeship. The zone covers the total area of **612.9 ha**, of which 225.38 ha remaining for development (as at the end of January 2011) in the following sub-zones: Starachowice, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Skarżysko-Kamienna, Końskie, Stąporków, Suchedniów, Morawica, Szydłowiec, Puławy, Itża, Tułowice, Mniszków, Sędziszów and Kielce.

At the end of Q3 2012, there were 71 active business liceces in the zone, 7 228 new jobs were created, while investors' capital expenditure amounted to PLN 1.6 billion.

MAP 7. Starachowice Special Economic Zone



Starachowice Special Economic Zone Registered location: Starachowice Voivodeships: Świętokrzyskie, Lubelskie, Mazowieckie, Łódzkie and Opolskie

TABLE 13. Major investors in the Starachowice SEZ

Investor	Country of origin	Sector
Biella Szydłowiec Sp. z o.o./Biella-Neher AG	Switzerland	office supplies
Cerrad Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Cersanit II S.A.	Poland	sanitary ceramic ware
Gerda 2 Sp. z o.o.	Poland	metal
Gerda 3 Sp. z o.o.	Poland	metal
MAN Bus Sp. z o.o./MAN Nutzfahrzeuge Gruppe	Germany	automotive
Orizzonte Polska Sp. z o.o.	International	metal
RR Donnelley Starachowice Sp. z o.o./RR Donnelley	USA	printing
Starpol II Sp. z o.o.	Poland	electrotechnical
Star-Dust Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Ceramika Nowa Gala II Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Star-Gres Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Alpol Gips Sp. z o.o.	Poland	construction materials
Nova Ceramika Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Ceramika Końskie Sp. z o.o.	Italy	ceramic
Kaye Aluminium Opole Sp. z o.o.	Spain	metal
Valdi Ceramika Sp. z o.o.	Poland	ceramic
Zakłady Azotowe Puławy S.A.	Poland	chemical
Air Liquide Polska Sp. z o.o	France	chemical
Fabryka Kottów Sefako S.A.	Poland	metal

Source: Own calculations based on PAlilZ databases

## 7. Science and Technology and Industrial Parks

There are more than 36 technology parks in Poland - either already operating or at an advanced stage of development. The most resilient group comprises 20 parks. In total they host 523 institutions and 18 science and research units. The parks employ more than 16.5 thousand people. The twenty most dynamic parks cover the area of almost 1.3 thousand ha, of which developed areas account for almost 550 000 m<sup>2</sup>. This figure represents just above 3% of their total area. The largest parks are technology parks located in Kraków, Bełchatów and Płock, and 'Aeropolis' park in the Podkarpacie Region. Their areas equal respectively to: 416 ha, 384 ha, 200.4 ha and 118 ha. They represent 88% of the total area occupied by the twenty most resilient parks. Apart from 'Aeropolis', the group of the 20 largest parks also includes one more park located in the Macroregion Eastern Poland, namely 'Poland- East' Science and Technology Park in Suwałki. It is not as big as 'Aeropolis' though: the park in Podkarpacie covers the area of 118 ha (of which just under 2% is used), and the park in Suwałki covers the area of 8.6 ha (of which 0.55% is used). The park in Podkarpacie is also the biggest in terms of employment: 618 persons compared to 80 persons in the Suwałki Park.

7.1. Kielce Technology Park

The Kielce Technology Park was created based on the Kielce Technology Incubator established in 2008. Since its inception, the incubator has worked with small and medium-sized enterprises as well as the local self-government. In July 2009, by way of resolution of the Kielce City Council, the entity changed its name to the Kielce Technology Park. The park was created, among others, in order to support newly created in-

novative companies. It is focused on the development of academic enterprise, supporting relationships between science and economy as well as pre-incubation and incubation of enterprises which originate at universities. The park concept assumes operation of two separate organizational units: Technology Incubator (for start-up businesses) and Technological Centre (for companies leaving the Technology Incubator at the expansion stage or for third-party enterprises intending to start business in Kielce).

Kielecki Park Technologiczny ul. Olszewskiego 6 25-663 Kielce phone/fax: +48 (41) 278 72 00

phone: +48 (41) 278 72 01

# 7.2. Lublin Science and Technology Park

Lublin Science and Technology Park was established in May 2005. The Park shareholders are: the self-government of Lubelskie Voivodeship and University of Life Sciences in Lublin. The Park with related infrastructure cover the total area of more than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>.

The mission of Lublin Science and Technology Park is to support the development of Lubelskie Voivodeship through the creation of an institutionalized platform enabling the cooperation of Lublin universities with the business community. The main goal of the establishment is to support projects in which research findings are put into business use so as to improve innovativeness of enterprises in the Lublin region. In 2009, an official opening of the first Park facilities took place. Current tenants include: Laboratorium Badań Genetycznych Sp. z o.o. (research on human chromosomes in reproductive failures, detection of genetic defects and susceptibility to various genetic diseases), Central Apparatus Laboratory of the University of Life Sciences (conducting certified research and measuring work, including a broad spectrum of physical and chemical measurements, training in lab analysis, Lubelskie Centrum Konsultingu Sp. z o.o. (consulting services, business services for SMEs, international trade support, training activities), VADO Sp. z o.o. (production of software and specialized data communications systems, development and production of electronic devices, specialist advice), KTI Konsulting (consulting and training services in the field of raising third-party financing, in particular grants from the EU structural funds), Centrum Innowacji i Transferu Technologii Lubelskiego Parku Technologicznego Sp. z o.o. (post-production, animation and visual effects services for advertising, TV, film and new media projects, production of commercials, music videos and feature-length films).

Lubelski Park Naukowo-Technologiczny ul. Dobrzańskiego 3 20-262 Lublin phone: +48 (81) 534 61 00 fax: +48 (81) 531 85 48

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# 7.3. Podkarpackie Science and Technology Park "Aeropolis"

The Park was meant as one of the instruments to improve competitiveness of the economy in the Podkarpacie region by implementing modern technological solutions and management of knowledge and capital resources. The Park (located in Rzeszów on the area of 118 ha), was supposed to provide a platform where innovative scientific ideas are transformed into modern technological solutions to be implemented by economic entities. In May 2003, the selfgovernment of Podkarpackie Voivodeship, the city of Rzeszów, Rzeszowski Poviat, Rzeszów University of Technology and the University of Rzeszów signed an agreement on the establishment of the Podkarpackie Science and Technology Park 'Aeropolis'. The PSTP 'Aeropolis' management was entrusted to Rzeszowska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A.

The Park's strategic aims are: activation of brownfields, creation of investment infrastructure and attracting investors, effective development of available facilities and areas and provision of auxiliary services – mostly for PSTP 'Aeropolis' businesses, increasing competitiveness and innovation of enterprises operating in the voivodeship, development of infrastructure to activate local and regional enterprise, exploiting the potential of the Park's tenants and business engaged in manufacturing of complementary products. Besides, the Park seeks to increase the number of university graduates taking up self-employment (academic pre-incubator), develop technologies and stimulate research activities.

So far, the following companies have invested in the Park: Opatem S.A. - a manufacturer and integrator of systems using e-card technologies, Borg Warner Turbo Systems - a manufacturer of turbocompressors, Ultratech Sp. z o.o. - a manufacturer of parts and components for the aircraft and automotive industry, Yanko Sp. z o.o. - a packaging manufacturer or MasterProfi Sp. z o.o. – a manufacturer of professional vacuum cleaners. The largest and the most important investment is the plant of German MTU Aero Engines, opened in May 2009 within the Park premises in Jasionka near Rzeszów. The company invested EUR 50 million euro. The plant produces components for aircraft engine turbines. So far the company has employed as many as 200 local inhabitants and ultimately this number is supposed to reach 400.



Podkarpacki Park Naukowo-Technologiczny Aeropolis

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**Investor Center** 

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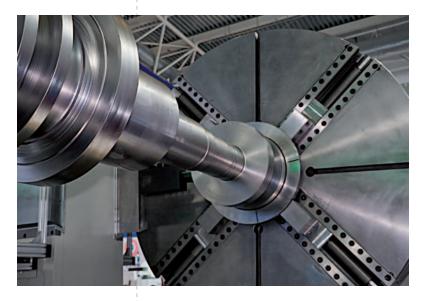
#### 7.4. Stare Miasto Industrial Park

In August 2005, the Council of the Commune of Leżajsk adopted a resolution on the establishment of the Industrial Park under the name of Stare Miasto - Park. One year later it signed a contract with the Industry Development Agency (Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A.) in Warsaw for completion of the comprehensive infrastructure within the Industrial Park and construction of 3 production halls. In 2007, in accordance with the regulation of the Council of Ministers, part of the Park land was granted the status of Special Economic Zone Euro-Park Mielec. Stare Miasto Industrial Park is located within the Commune of Leżajsk, in Stare Miasto (Zone A) and Wierzawice (Zone B) of the total area over 35 ha (the ultimate Park area is planned at 200 ha). Until now, the Park's investors have been mainly Polish companies such as SGS Eko-Projekt Sp. z o.o., Emka Mirosław Klosowski, Iglobud Leżajsk Jerzy Szostak.

Park Przemysłowy Stare Miasto Wierzawice 874 37-300 Leżajsk phone/fax: +48 (17) 242 60 94

e-mail: sm-park@sm-park.pl

www.sm-park.pl



#### 7.5. Mielec Industrial Park

Mielec Industrial Park is an investment area established in March 2005 by the Mielec City Council in order to use the post-restructuring assets of WSK-PZL Mielec. The management of Mielec Industrial Park was entrusted to Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego "MARR" S.A. based on the agreement with the city of Mielec. About 100 ha of the Park, with complete service infrastructure and ready for new project launches, is located within a special zone, authorizing the willing investors to apply for investment tax credits of Euro-Park Mielec Special Economic Zone in Mielec. Current investors include: Husqvarna - a Swedish manufacturer of electrotechnical equip-ment, Regom Polska - a manufacturer of elements for the plumbing, automotive and aircraft industry, First Company from Germany - a manufacturer of women's wear, mainly for the German market and RD Precision - a manufacturer of aircraft parts and components.

Mielecki Park Technologiczny Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego MARR S.A. ul. Chopina 18 39-300 Mielec phone: +48 (17) 773 82 56

phone: +48 (17) 773 82 56 fax: +48 (17) 788 32 62 e-mail: marr@marr.com.pl www.marr.com.pl

# 7.6. Puławy Science and Technology Park

The project of Puławy Industrial Park (PIP) was formed in January 2003 as a joint initiative of Zaklady Azotowe Puławy S.A. and the Municipal Commune of Puławy. In April 2003, the Puławy City Council adopted a resolution on joint actions and exemptions from property tax for the PIP investors. Today, the Park's

area equals to 700 ha. About 570 ha is owned directly by Zakłady Azotowe Puławy S.A.; another 99 hectares is a sub-zone of the Special Economic Zone - Starachowice (the area within the competence of the Management Board of SSE Starachowice S.A. and the Management Board of Zakłady Azotowe Puławy S.A.). 130 ha come under administration of the City of Puławy. In 2008, Zakłady Azotowe Puławy S.A., the City of Puławy, Fertilizer Research Institute, Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation, Puławy Enterprise Centre Foundation and representatives of self-government authorities signed a letter of intent concerning transformation of the existing park into the Pulawy Science and Technology Park. Current Park investors include: Kozap - railway forwarding and transport, Elza - power engineering lines and machinery, Medical - comprehensive medical services and PIA-ZAP authorization of production processes.

Puławski Park Przemysłowy
Zakłady Azotowe Puławy S.A.
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# 7.7. "Poland-East" Science and Technology Park

The mission of "Poland-East" Science and Technology Park in Suwałki is to increase the socio-economic cohesion and improve the economic development of the North-Eastern Poland Macroregion and - as a result - of Podlaskie Voivodeship by promoting entrepreneurship fostering technology-based knowledge and by making best use of opportunities for international cooperation. The Park, covering the area of 8.6 ha, opened in 2004. In 2005-2008, parallel to the preparation of infrastructure, the Park managed projects related to the development of new technologies in the region, such as: "'Poland-East' Science and Technology Park as the loadstar for new innovation technologies for the economic development of the Podlasie region", "Innovative potential of the Suwałki sub-region for the development of new technologies infrastructure and information society" or E-cluster "Healthy Life Valley". In 2012 the Park expanded and a Technology Incubator was created with 4 scientific and research laboratories (located in one building), a hall for logistic and technological processes. There are also plans to create an International Eastern Centre for Innovation.

Partners of the Park include: Warsaw University of Technology, the City of Suwalki, University of Warmia and Mazury, University of Bialystok, National Institute of Telecommunications and the State Higher Vocational School in Suwalki.

Park Naukowo-Technologiczny Polska-Wschód ul. Noniewicza 10 room 426 16-400 Suwałki phone: +48 (87) 562 84 77 fax: +48 (87) 562 84 78 e-mail: park@park.suwalki.pl www.park.suwalki.pl

#### 7.8. Świdnik Regional Industrial Park

The industrial park was created as a result of property restructuring and business reegineering of PZL-Świdnik S.A. Some of the park area (approx. 50 ha) is located on the company area. The Park is based on the existing production and technology infrastructure, which was separated and excluded from the manufacturing process of PZL-Świdnik S.A. The Industrial Park is meant to attract to Świdnik both large and small investors that would like to start business in this region. The majority of real estate and industrial facilities are already used by newly established businesses or enterprises that simply transferred their activity to the Park area.

Shareholders include: Zakłady PZL-Świdnik S.A., the City of Świdnik, Zakład Narzędziowy in Świdnik, State Treasury and the Poviat of Świdnik. At the moment, 41 companies have based their operations in the Park, employing approx. 1000 people, to mention only a few: SMF Poland - plastic industry, Advanced Technology Centre OBR - construction of machinery and equipment, pneumatic drive control, automation of production processes, Elto - electrical systems in the power engineering sector, ISK Engineering - a supplier of paints, plasters and insulation systems, Arctica BB – insulating materials, composite panels and cold storage doors. The Industrial Park has a very good internal and external communication infrastructure (the road system allowing for access by TIR lorries of unlimited load capacity; the railway siding with unloading ramps plus close proximity to the Świdnik airport, which is going to be modernized and expanded in the future - data based on the development plans of the Lublin region). The company "Port Lotniczy Lublin w Świdniku" may also be joined by the enterprises starting their business in the Park.

Regionalny Park Przemysłowy Świdnik Al. Lotników Polskich 1 21-045 Świdnik phone: +48 (81) 722 60 22 fax: +48 (81) 722 66 52

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e-mail: biuro@park.swidnik.pl

#### 7.9. Industrial Park in Zambrów

Industrial Park in Zambrów opened in January 2006. It was created on the basis of the former Zaklady Przemysłu Bawełnianego Zamtex (Cotton Industry Plant Zamtex), taken over by the State Treasury, and then transferred to the municipal authority of the Town of Zambrów. The project was completed directly by a municipal company – Zarząd Nieruchomościami Sp. z o.o. Once the application for funding from the European Regional Development Fund under the ICE SOP was accepted, the City of Zambrów contributed the real estate to the Company, which was considered as the local authorities' contribution the project.

The Park is located on the plot of 40 577 m<sup>2</sup>. Its managing authority is Zarząd Nieruchomościami w Zambrowie Sp. z o.o.

Zambrowski Park Przemysłowy – Zarząd Nieruchomościami w Zambrowie Sp. z o.o. Aleja Wojska Polskiego 27 A 18-300 Zambrów phone: +48 (86) 271 36 54

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