



UDK 347.191.2

DOI.ORG/10.32703/2663-6352/2024-1-15-70-74

ORCID.ORG/0009-0004-6727-3270

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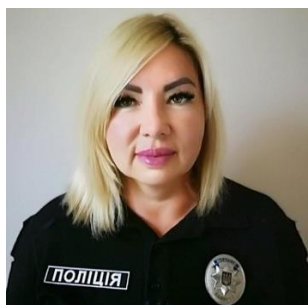
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INDUSTRIAL PARKS OF POLAND, AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE POLICY OF INTRODUCING HIGH TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation. The article consists of 12 pages, including a preface, which considers the relevance of studying industrial parks in Poland, as an example of modern high-tech parks that can be developed in our country, the purpose of the study, the degree of scientific development of the topic, the main part, conclusions, reflections about prospects for the future implementation of high technologies in the future in Ukraine and a list of literature. The article is devoted to the study of industrial parks in Poland as a part of modern European requirements which aimed to the implementation of high-tech production, as well as the need for further research and improvement of national legislation, taking into account the achievements of Poland. It is concluded that Polish technology parks are part of the policy of the Polish government, which is aimed at close cooperation between science and entrepreneurship. It is important to note that almost all technology parks in Poland cooperate with scientific institutions or are even based on their territory. This makes Polish technology parks attractive to potential investors, and, in turn, leads to an increase in the level of technology in the country.

It is emphasized separately that industrial parks in Poland are built on fundamentally different principles than Ukrainian ones. In Poland, a technology park is, first of all, a platform for future technology research. There are even technoparks that do not manufacture industrial products, but only prototypes of future high-tech devices. We consider this experience very useful for our country, as such prototypes ultimately lead to a breakthrough in scientific fields and, therefore, to the emergence of the latest technologies and the influx of investments into the country.

Key words: industrial parks, Poland, legal regulation of industrial parks, investment attraction, new technologies, implementation of high technology.

Relevance of the research topic. In 2021, the Minister for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, Oleksiy Chernyshov, stated: "Poland is a vivid example of the positive impact of individual entrepreneurs on the country's economy, considering that in the early 1990s, the country also did not have great investment development and potential" and expressed a desire to create industrial parks based on the Polish example [4]. In order to further develop the economy of Ukraine and use the positive experience of the countries that border our state and joined the EU, having quite successfully adapted European legislation, we consider it necessary to study the Polish experience in the field of industrial parks.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the Polish experience in the creation and legal regulation of the activity of industrial parks and to study the possibility of implementing the positive experience of this European country on Ukrainian territory.

The degree of research. Despite the loud statements of government officials, in Ukraine, the development of legal regulation of industrial parks in Poland has hardly been studied by scientists. Certain aspects of the activity of industrial parks were covered by some journalists, for example D. Kovalchuk, D. Kysilevskyi, V. Chirva (the latter wrote research in Polish). In Poland itself, quite a lot of attention is paid to scientific research in this field. Among the scientists engaged in research in this field, it is worth highlighting A. Bakovsky, Y. Gulinsky, K. V. Matusiak, M. Snarska-Sviderska, M. Vdovyyarzh-Bilska, K. Valigoru, I. Seredocha, K. Lenda, I Kozakevych et al.

The Polish government encourages scientists to work together with entrepreneurs in technology parks, and as a result, research in this field is increasing.

Results. First of all, it is worth noting that industrial parks in Poland are a part (and a rather small one) of the broader concept of "technological parks". This already shows that Poland is primarily focused on the development of high technologies. In Poland, 77 industrial and technological parks operate on the territory of 14 special economic zones. Almost all of them were founded in the second half of the 1990s. Over the next 10 years, the real GDP of the country increased by 50%, and exports almost tripled. The total number of jobs created in the SEZ reached 186,000. At the same time, more than 20 billion euros were invested in the parks [2]. The vast majority of parks were created by local governments (cities or communes), often in collaboration with universities. A small percentage is the result of private capital investments, such as the Płock Industrial and Technology Park, which arose as a result of the cooperation between the Orlen concern and the city of Płock, or the first fully private technology park YouNick Technology Park in Wielkopolska. According to the 2019 Industry Report, the ownership structure of the Parks does not determine the commercial activity of the business entity [5].

Polish legislation defines the concept of a technology park in the Law "On Financial Support of Investments" as a set of separate objects with technical infrastructure, created to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technologies between scientific units and entrepreneurs, in which services are provided in the following areas: consulting in creation and development enterprises, technology transfer and the transformation of the results of scientific research and development into technological innovations, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for conducting business through the use of real estate and technical infrastructure on contractual terms [7].

Thus, the Polish legislator interprets the technological park primarily as a park created to support innovative technologies. This is significantly different from the Ukrainian interpretation of an industrial park, which, according to domestic legislation, means the territory defined by the initiator of the creation of the industrial park in accordance with the urban planning documentation, equipped with the appropriate infrastructure, within which the participants of the industrial park can carry out economic activities in the field of processing industry, processing industrial and/or household waste (except waste disposal), alternative energy, energy storage, as well as scientific and technical activities, activities in the field of information and electronic communications under the conditions specified by legislation and the contract on the implementation of economic activities within the industrial park [1].

The term "technology park" in Poland is usually used for the whole set of research parks, science parks, research parks, science and technology parks, industrial and technology parks and technopolises. However, despite many similarities, technology parks are a group of very diverse institutions. They can be divided into two main categories:

- scientific (research) parks - created at the initiative of scientific communities, associated with a specific university and aimed at supporting the process of commercialization of research conducted at this university;

- technopolises – created at the initiative of state authorities, uniting key actors of the local innovation environment, focused on attracting external investors and concentrating research potential in the region [3].

According to the division carried out by the Polish Agency for the Development of Entrepreneurship, technology parks in Poland can be classified into three groups:

- a) technological park in its, so to speak, "pure" form - a complex of individual real estate objects with infrastructure located on it, created to facilitate the flow of knowledge and technologies between scientific units and entrepreneurs. The main element of the technology park's activity is the creation of conditions for close cooperation between local scientific centers and innovation-oriented enterprises.

- b) science park - an institution managed by specialists whose main goal is to promote innovative culture and competitiveness of research institutes and companies associated in the park. The park manages the process of knowledge and technology exchange between universities, research institutions and enterprises. A science park has functions similar to a technology park, but the production carried out there is limited to the production of prototypes.

- c) in fact, an industrial park is a complex of separate real estate objects with technical infrastructure that allows entrepreneurial activity on preferential terms. Polish industrial parks are primarily designed to attract investors who create new jobs, which will contribute to amortization of the consequences of industry restructuring [8].

These three types of parks with different definitions are the most common in Poland. However, in scientific and popular science literature, the name "technopark" is often used as a synonym for, for example, scientific, scientific-technical or research park. By adding the adjective "industrial", for example, industrial-technological, in theory we should get information that it is located in former post-industrial zones and that there is now innovative activity and/or activity in related fields, in cooperation with the field of sciences. Therefore, the industrial and technological park can be called an intermediate institution. It can be, for example, a complex of buildings connected by an infrastructure, in which (in addition to production) innovation activity consisting in the creation of prototypes is also carried out, and the flow of scientific information between universities and scientific units and entrepreneurs located in the immediate vicinity of park. The term "technopark" refers to objects of various types, including: scientific parks, science parks, scientific research parks, scientific and technological parks, industrial and technological parks, technopolises, etc. [9].

Parks specializing in a narrow field offer specialized laboratories, for example, Kraków Park Life Science, which specializes in natural sciences, the Podkarpackie Science and Technology Park Aeropolis, which specializes in the development of the aviation industry, etc. However, the vast majority of parks offer office infrastructure, production and warehouse space, and provide entrepreneurs with fully equipped investment space to build their own factories. Business start-up and development advice is often provided through business incubators, which offer access to production space at competitive prices. In addition, parks also support businesses that lease space on their property through tax incentives, such as property tax exemptions [6].

The mission of technoparks is to support enterprises in the process of developing implemented technologies, as well as in many cases in organizing research work with the aim of implementing their results at the enterprise and supporting the process of creation and development of separate companies [10].

Technology parks are aimed at supporting young innovative enterprises focused on the development of products and production methods in technologically advanced industries, as well as at optimizing the conditions for technology transfer and commercialization of research results from scientific institutions to economic practice.

The role of parks is to create conditions for effective transfer of technologies and stimulation of the development of innovative enterprises. This is possible by providing support in the form of high-quality infrastructure, which includes:

- research institutions offering new technological solutions and innovative companies looking for new development opportunities;
- a broad business environment in terms of financing, consulting, training and support for the development of innovative companies;
- high-risk financial institutions (venture capital);
- high entrepreneurial potential and a business climate that promotes the development of creativity [7].

The parks share many features, but each is specific due to regional conditions and the growth factors present. The first technology park is the Poznań Science and Technology Park, which was established in May 1995. The creation of technological parks in Poland takes place under the patronage of the Association of Organizers of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Centers from Poznań.

Even before the opening of a park in Poland, its owners face a number of requirements, including:

1. Appropriate location: It is important to choose a strategic location that has the infrastructure and services required for the development of the industry, such as: access to major roads, electricity and water.

2. Planning and design: before starting the construction of an industrial park, it is necessary to have a spatial development plan that takes into account the planning of plots, common areas and green areas. In addition, it is necessary to observe the relevant norms regarding spatial planning and environmental protection.

3. Legalization of assets. You must have legal ownership of the land on which the industrial park will be built, by purchase, lease or other form of acquisition.

4. Construction permit. Before starting any work, it is necessary to obtain the appropriate permission from local authorities. This involves the submission of construction plans and designs, as well as compliance with applicable safety requirements and regulations.

5. Basic infrastructure. An industrial park must have basic infrastructure, including potable water, sewage, electricity, telecommunications and Internet access.

6. Labor and environmental regulations: it is necessary to comply with labor and environmental regulations established by the competent authorities. This involves ensuring safe and healthy working conditions, as well as taking measures to minimize the impact on the environment.

We compare these requirements with the requirements of domestic legislation. In accordance with Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Industrial Parks", in order to make a decision to include an industrial park in the Register of Industrial Parks, the initiator of creation submits the following documents to the authorized state body:

- 1) application for inclusion of an industrial park in the Register of Industrial Parks;
- 2) initiator's decision to create an industrial park;
- 3) the concept of an industrial park;
- 4) an extract from the State Land Cadastre regarding the land plot and title documents for real estate objects located on it;
- 5) name of the management company and participants (if available) [1].

We see that the Polish legislator pays much more attention to environmental and social requirements. This provides certain guarantees both regarding the preservation of the environment

and the rights of workers both of the industrial park itself and of the companies that lease production space there.

Conclusions. Summing up, we note that Poland has its own view on how to build and use industrial parks. Preference is given to knowledge-intensive production and the introduction of the latest technologies. Industrial enterprises are not the main and unconditional priority - instead, the Polish legislator requires companies working in technological parks to cooperate and cooperate with scientists, to introduce the latest technologies. That is why the Polish IT industry and computer game companies are becoming world famous, while Ukraine is trying to find investments, emphasizing the industry. This discourages companies that are used to working in the field of advanced technologies and receiving corresponding bonuses for this.

Prospects for further research. Further research, in our opinion, should be focused on correcting the state policy regarding industrial parks, studying in detail the Polish experience in the field of development and implementation of advanced technologies, in particular, by giving preferences to science-intensive and high-tech enterprises.

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