Where to open a Business Service Center in Poland?

COMPARISON



We're the #1 HR company in the world according to the Clutch platform.

Report overview

Talent Pool

- entroot
- Employment structure in selected locations of business services
- Languages used in customer service centers by popularity
- Talent pool & wages by language knowledge
- Regional pay differentials in Poland

Employment

- Contract types
- Labour law in Poland
- Most popular benefits

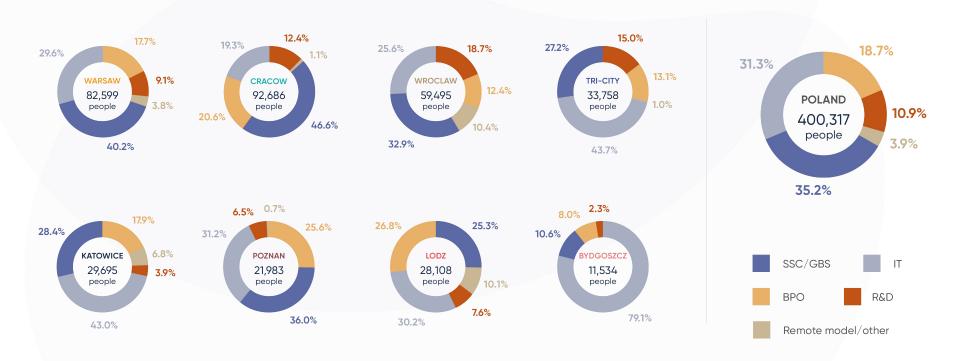
Business environment

- Polish University education graduates
- GBS centers in Poland
- Cost of living in major cities

Talent Pool

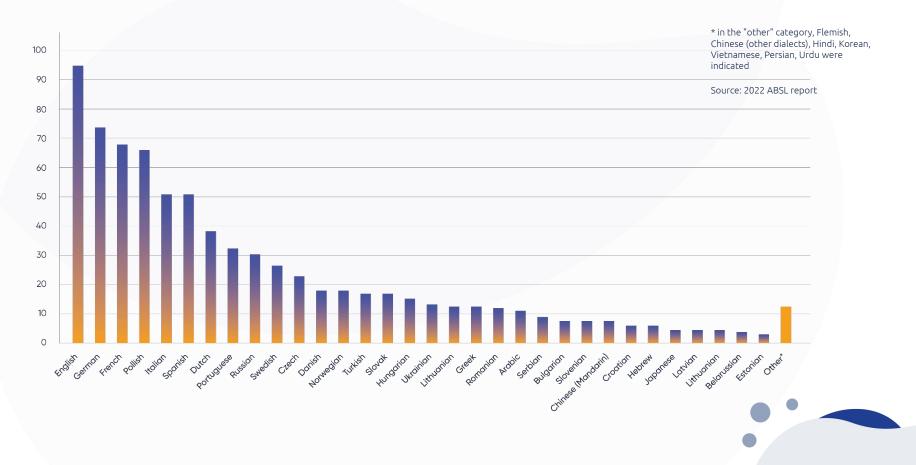
Number of candidates and remuneration

Employment structure in selected locations of business services

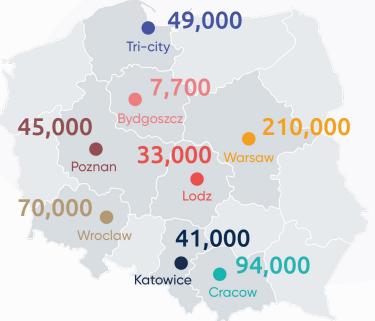


Source: 2022 ABSL report

Languages used in customer service centers by popularity



Talent pool & remuneration - Specialists with English



REMUNERATION (per month)						
Level of knowledge	25% earn below than	Median	25% earn more than			
Beginner (A1/A2)	PLN 4,500	PLN 5,500	PLN 7,500			
Intermediate (B1/B2)	PLN 5,000	PLN 6,500	PLN 9,000			
Advanced (C1/C2)	PLN 6,100	PLN 8,500	PLN 12,800			

Poland: 700,000



Talent pool & remuneration - Specialists with German



REMUNERATION (per month)							
25% earn below than	Median	25% earn more than					
PLN 4,800	PLN 6,400	PLN 8,800					
PLN 5,200	PLN 7,200	PLN 10,800					
PLN 6,200	PLN 8,400	PLN 12,200					
	25% earn below than PLN 4,800 PLN 5,200	25% earn below thanMedianPLN 4,800PLN 6,400PLN 5,200PLN 7,200					

Poland: 230,000



Talent pool & remuneration - Specialists with French



REMUNERATION (per month)							
Level of knowledge	25% earn below than	Median	25% earn more than				
Beginner (A1/A2)	PLN 5,000	PLN 6,850	PLN 10,800				
Intermediate (B1/B2)	PLN 5,600	PLN 7,750	PLN 11,400				
Advanced (C1/C2)	PLN 6,500	PLN 8,200	PLN 12,000				

Poland: 310,000



Talent pool & remuneration - Specialists with Italian



REMUNERATION (per month)							
25% earn below than	Median	25% earn more than					
PLN 5,000	PLN 6,500	PLN 10,300					
PLN 5,400	PLN 7,450	PLN 11,200					
PLN 6,100	PLN 8,100	PLN 12,000					
	25% earn below than PLN 5,000 PLN 5,400	25% earn below thanMedianPLN 5,000PLN 6,500PLN 5,400PLN 7,450					

Poland: 89,000



Talent pool & remuneration - Specialists with Spanish



REMUNERATION (per month)							
25% earn below than	Median	25% earn more than					
PLN 5,000	PLN 6,700	PLN 10,500					
PLN 5,300	PLN 7,550	PLN 11,000					
PLN 5,900	PLN 8,000	PLN 11,800					
	25% earn below than PLN 5,000 PLN 5,300	25% earn below thanMedianPLN 5,000PLN 6,700PLN 5,300PLN 7,550					

Poland: 210,000



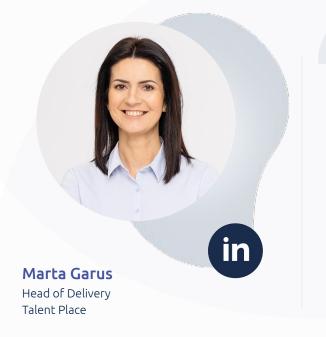
Regional pay differentials in Poland

Comparison of average annual base salary in regions in Poland, where average Poland is 100%.

Table is based on the analysis of actual remuneration of employees in Poland in 2021.



Comment



There are more than 400,000 specialists working in the Polish Business Service Centers industry. In 2020, we could observe a decrease in the growth rate of the SSC/BPO industry due to the pandemic. However, companies from the modern business services sector quickly coped with the situation and adapted to the new conditions. 23,000 new jobs in this sector were created between 2021 and 2022.

The modern business services sector currently creates jobs in almost 2,000 business process service centers (BPO), shared services (SSC/GBS), IT and research and development centers (R&D). Currently, 72% of all centers belong to foreign investors from 46 countries. Most of the people employed in this sector live in Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw.

The most popular languages used during customer service are English, followed by German and French. In 2022, the average salary in the Polish GBS/BPO/SSC sector ranged from €16,000 a year for a junior to €60,000 a year for a manager on an employment contract. In Poland 5% of total remuneration is provided as a bonus and 4% is a benefits cost. Only 1% is provided as a guaranteed allowance.

Employment

Legal aspects, contracts, perks

Contract types



Standard employment (aka FTE)

- Probationary employment agreement (first 3 months)
- Permanent FT/PT employment agreement (upon successful completion of probationary period)
- Temporary FT/PT employment agreement (upon successful completion of probationary period)



Non-standard employment

- **B2B**
 - Permanent FT/PT B2B agreement
 - Temporary FT/PT B2B agreement
- **Contract of mandate** (civil contract)
 - Temporary agreement

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:



- **Probationary period is not mandatory** but it is an accepted market practice and a standard across BPO/SSC in PL
- Permanent employment agreement is preferred by candidates over temporary



Lower total employer costs/contributions are expected with B2B and Contract of mandate

Only three consecutive temporary employment agreements are allowed that should not exceed 33 months. Immediate conversion to permanent employment is mandatory

Different cooperation models in Poland - advantages and disadvantages

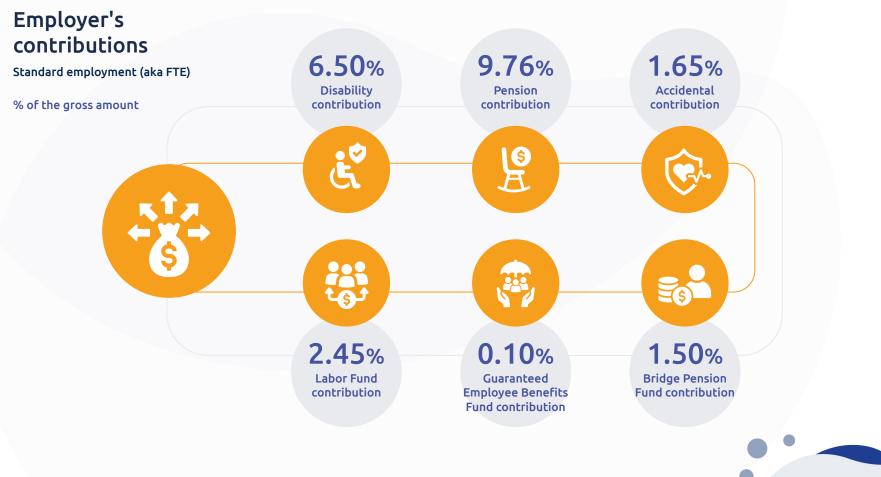
type of contract	contract of employment mandate contract		contract work	cooperation agreement
EMPLOYER				
ADVANTAGES	availability, personal performance of work	no documentation, no min. wage, payment after work is done	no documentation, no social security contributions	no documentation, no social security contributions, no tax return form, own rules of cooperation are established
DISADVANTAGES	documentation, periodic inspections, health & safety training, min. wage, social security contributions, tax return form, notice period, vacation, overtime, holidays	ocial security social security contributions, notice period, tax return form, no subordination tax return form, no subordination		no subordination, the work does not have to be done personally
EMPLOYEE				
ADVANTAGES	paid holidays, minimum wage at the right time, pregnancy protection, notice period, medical insurance, settlement with the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) & the tax office on the part of the employer, easier to obtain a loan	freedom in action, settlement with the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) & the tax office on the part of the employer, voluntary medical insurance	freedom in action, settlement with the tax office on the part of the employer, work can be done by a third party	independence in choosing order, freedom of place and time, several orders at the same time, higher salary, the possibility of settling the costs of income, easier to obtain a lease
DISADVANTAGES	fixed costs, high taxes, specific time and DVANTAGES place of work, change of duties during the term of the contract at any time		no holidays, no insurance	low salary with min. social security contributions, no holidays, self settlement with the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) & the tax office, great responsibility, accounting documentation, harder to obtain a loan

Salaried vs. B2B in Poland

REMUNERATION

Employment type	Compensation (PLN/month)	Income ta x (average PLN/month)	Other contributions (average PLN/month)	Net income (average PLN/month)	Fully loaded cost (average PLN/month)
FTE	15,000	1,761	3,221	10,016	18,072
B2B	15,000	*1,616	1,990	11,442	15,000
FTE	30,000	6,360	5,145	20,781	36,144
B2B	30,000	*3,386	2,720	24,173	30,000

*Estimated tax rate at 12%. In general, B2Bs will practice tax rates between 8.5% and 19%, based on their specific tax context



Time-off



PTO/VACATION

- Yearly allowance:
 - **20 days** total professional experience <10 years (studies + employment)
 - **26 days** total professional experience >10 years (studies + employment)
 - Employees are required, once a year, to take a vacation of minimum 10 consecutive working days
- Carryover:
 - most companies encourage their employees to fully use balance from year
 N-1 no later than the 30th of September of year N
 - vacation balances can only be carried forward for a maximum of 3 years

SICK LEAVE

- Paid at 100% of salary (employer pays up to 33 days)
 - medical exams, blood donations, work related accident, sickness during pregnancy etc
- Paid at 80% of salary (employer pays up to 33 days)
 - all other types of medical care or sickness

Time-off



MATERNITY LEAVE

- Entitlement
 - Length: 20 weeks for 1 child birth
 - Who: mother for the first 14 weeks of leave, any of the parents for the remaining 6 weeks
 - **Compensation:** 100% of salary

PARENTAL LEAVE

- Entitlement
 - Length: 32 weeks for a 1 child birth
 - Who: any of the parents
 - Compensation: 100% of salary for the first 6 weeks,
 60% of the average for the following weeks

PATERNITY LEAVE:

- Entitlement
 - Length: 2 weeks
 - Who: father
 - Compensation: 100% of salary



Time-off

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS 2023

- Poland has **13** public holidays yearly
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- All public holidays are fully paid
- When a **public holiday** falls on a **Saturday,** the employer is obligated to select a day that can be offered to employees **in lieu** of this public holiday



Date	Day	Holiday
1 Jan	Sun	New Year's Day
6 Jan	Fri	Epiphany
9 Арг	Sun	Easter Sunday
10 Арг	Mon	Easter Monday
1 May	Mon	Labour Day
3 May	Wed	Constitution Day
28 May	Sun	Whit Sunday
8 Jun	Thu	Corpus Christi
15 Aug	Tue	Assumption Day
1 Nov	Wed	All Saint's Day
11 Nov	Sat	Independence Day
25 Dec	Mon	Christmas Day
26 Dec	Tue	2nd Day of Christmas



Time tracking and overtime

Depending on the job specific, two types of employment contracts may be used:

Task based

- Typically used for management roles or roles required to work outside of a physical office
- Also popular for roles where overtime is not expected
- Timesheet reporting is optional
- Overtime is not recorded/paid

Timesheet based

- A standard on the market for non-management roles
- Timesheet reporting is required
- Overtime is recorded and paid as follows:
 - 200% of salary performed on Sunday, public holidays or during the night
 - 150% of salary all other
- The employer may choose to offer days off in lieu of overtime

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



PL labor law allows a maximum of 150 hours of overtime/year

Employee's timesheets have to comply with the minimum rest time as defined by the PL labor law: 11 uninterrupted hours of rest each day and 35 uninterrupted hours of rest each week

Roles expected to perform **"on-calls" or with a non-standard work schedule** should not have a standard timesheet based employment contract

Time-tracking tools should be able to produce daily overtime reports for all overtime types

Performance management and compensation reviews

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PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

• Employers are encouraged to **establish performance management policies and implement tools** to support the process

• Common data elements required by the PL labor law in case of litigation

- Employee identification
- Manager identification
- HR staff member identification
- Description of observed performance issue
- Documentation of remediation plan
- Documentation of remediation timeline
- Documentation of progress and feedback against remediation plan
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement of conclusion by all parties involved

COMPENSATION REVIEWS (the labor law doesn't mandate compensation reviews outside of a CBA)

We recommend:

- Frequency: 1/year minimum
- YoY Compensation increase budget:
 - Perform yearly compensation analyses of the market
 - Monitor inflation levels
 - Flexibility for off-cycle promotions/salary increases for high potential talent

Dismissals and notice periods

NOTICE PERIODS

- Length:
 - **3 days 2 weeks during probationary period** (standard is 2 weeks)
 - 2 weeks <6 months of employment</p>
 - 1 month for <3 years of employment (notice period begins on the first day of the following month)
 - 3 months for >3 years of employment (notice period begins on the first day of the following month)
- Exceptions:
 - Earlier end date agreed by both parties
 - Immediate termination as a result of breach of policy (must meet statutory conditions)

DISMISSALS:

- **Reasons for dismissal must always be provided in a formal,** signed document to employee and they may be:
 - Attributable to employee (e.g non-performance)
 - Non-attributable to employee (e.g. redundancy)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:



Notice periods can be adjusted if there is mutual consent

Dismissals must always be documented (e.g. PIP)

Dismissals cannot happen during maternity leave/parental leave

Working models - Shared Services industry

On average, how many days a week do you work remotely/from home?



How many days a week do you think you should work remotely/ from home to effectively perform your duties and collaborate with others?



Source: 2022 ABSL report

The most popular benefits in Poland



Comment



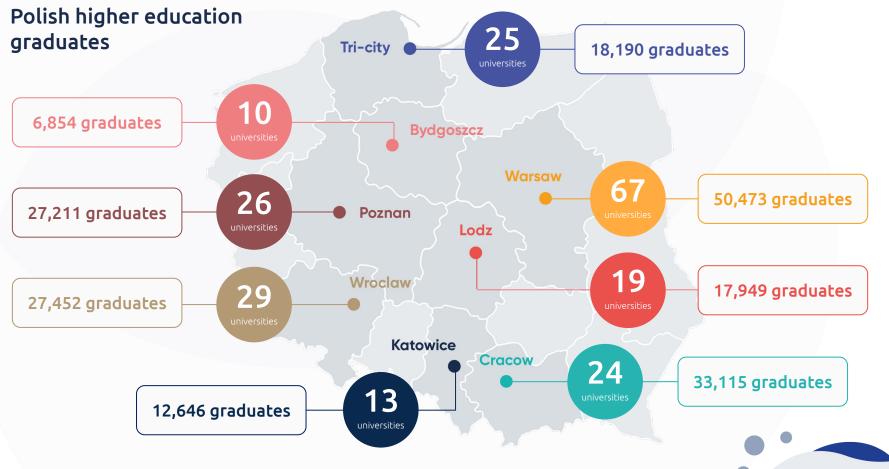
The level of salaries in Poland, compared to the largest Metropolitan Areas of Western and Northern Europe and the USA, is still very competitive. Lower wages and access to highly qualified employees mean that Poland invariably remains among the leaders strongly attracting companies from the SSC/BPO sector.

Employment in the business services sector in Poland will continue to grow. **The dynamics of employment growth is estimated at 7.9%.** Among the eleven most significant business locations, the highest average employment occurs in Krakow. Twenty six centers in Krakow employ over 1,000 people. It is 33.0% of all such centers in Poland.

The Polish SSC/BPO market is very popular with employment contracts and the hybrid model of the workplace. The trial period is not mandatory, but it is an accepted market practice and standard. The main advantages of the employment contract for the employer are the employee's availability and personal performance of work. The employee gains protection under the Labor Code, is provided with the minimum wage, has paid holidays, has the option of going on sick leave, receives protection during pregnancy, or has a period of notice.

Business environment

Universities, cost of living, communication





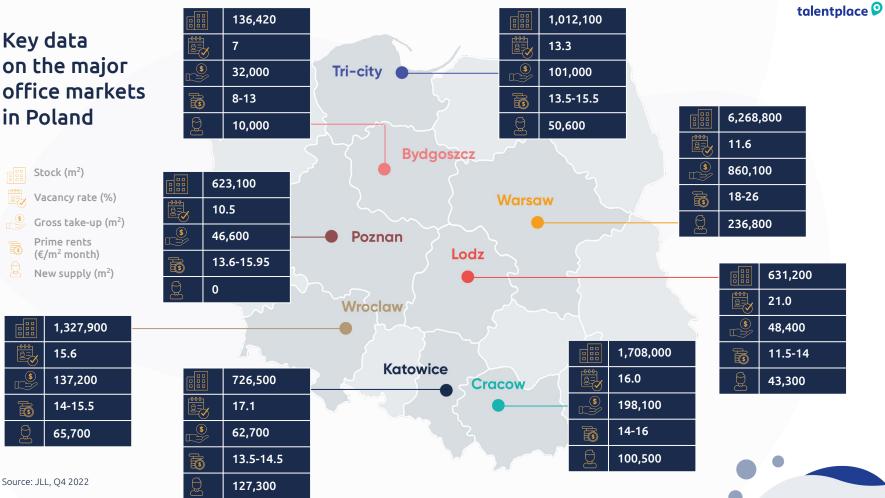


Stock (m²)

т\$

6

15.6



Costs of renting an apartment in PLN / EUR

City	The cost of renting a 2-room apartment	The cost of renting a 3-room apartment	The cost of renting a 4-room apartment
WARSAW	3,975 / 850	6,569 / 1,400	10,335 / 2,200
CRACOW	2,888 / 610	3,967 / 840	6,800 / 1,450
WROCLAW	3,029 / 650	3,893 / 830	6,692 / 1,420
TRI-CITY	2,782 / 590	4,013 / 850	7,360 / 1,570
KATOWICE	2,600 / 550	3,600 / 770	5,800 / 1,230
LODZ	2,500 / 530	3,450 / 730	5,400 / 1,150
POZNAN	2,308 / 490	2,791 / 590	4,675 / 990
BYDGOSZCZ	2,200 / 470	2,500 / 535	3,500 / 750



Source: Morizon.pl

Cost of living in major cities in Poland



Airports traffic



Airport	Number of passengers in 2022
Warsaw-Chopin	14.4 mln
Cracow-Balice	7.9 mln
Tri-city-Gdansk	4.57 mln
Katowice-Pyrzowice	4.41 mln
Warsaw-Modlin	3.12 mln
Wroclaw-Strachowice	2.87 mln
Poznan-Lawica	2.25 mln
Bydgoszcz-Szwederowo	0.25 mln
Lodz-Lublinek	0.18 mln

Comment



The sector developed faster than expected, which was the result of a strong recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. At the end of Q1 2022, foreign investors accounted for 82.6% of jobs in the sector and managed 68.6% of the total number of business service centers.

Poland has become a leader on the office market in the CEE region. At the beginning of 2022, the total stock of modern office space in 9 major markets in the country amounted to 12.2 million m2. Taking into account the availability of qualified employees, transport links to the airport, infrastructure and comparing the quality and cost of living, the best rated cities are Kraków, Warsaw and the Tri-City.

Poland has confirmed that it is a top location when it comes to launching SSC/BPO by international corporations. **We are in the top five most populous EU countries.** Most people aged 19-26 are students who enter the labor market every year. Poland has a well-qualified staff, modern office facilities and a very good infrastructure enabling an attractive quality of life.



Summary & ranking

Summary

	Warsaw	Сгасож	Wroclaw	Tri-city	Katowice	Lodz	Poznan	Bydgoszcz
REAL-ESTATE								
Price/sqm2(€)	18-26	14-16	14-15.5	13.5-15.5	13.5-14.5	11.5-14	13.6-15.95	8-13
Vacancy rates	11.6%	16%	15.6%	13%	17.1%	21%	10.5%	7%
New office supply Q4 2022 (sqm)	236,000	100,500	65,700	50,600	127,300	43,300	0	10,000
EDUCATION								
Universities	67	24	29	25	13	19	26	10
Yearly graduates (local/immediate proximity)	50,473	33,115	27,452	18,190	12,646	17,494	27,211	6,854



Summary

	Warsaw	Сгасож	Wroclaw	Tri-city	Katowice	Lodz	Poznan	Bydgoszcz
COST OF LIVIN	G & AIRPORTS	5						
Estimated monthly cost (1 person, without rent)	PLN 2,997 EUR 640	PLN 2,744 EUR 580	PLN 2,770 EUR 590	PLN 2,718 EUR 560	PLN 2,766 EUR 590	PLN 2,542 EUR 540	PLN 2,572 EUR 550	PLN 2,430 EUR 530
Estimated monthly cost (family of 4, without rent)	PLN 9,975 EUR 2,120	PLN 9,159 EUR 1,950	PLN 9,076 EUR 1,930	PLN 8,884 EUR 1,890	PLN 9,148 EUR 1,950	PLN 8,333 EUR 1,770	PLN 8,795 EUR 1,870	PLN 7,795 EUR 1,700
Average rental cost comparison - Warsaw:100%	100%	73%	71%	70%	50%	52%	57%	47%
City accessibility by Airport (1 = best)	1	2	5	3	4	8	6	7
WAGES								
Compensation in Poland average - 100%	109.4%	103%	98.4%	95.9%	88.6%	98.1%	90.1%	79.5%

Contact us!



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