



WORK VISION
GROUP

Guide to Legal Work in Poland for Foreigners



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Introduction

Working in Poland is an opportunity for many non-EU citizens to earn better wages, develop professionally and improve their living conditions. However, in order to legally live and work in Poland, it is necessary to meet certain legal requirements, including obtaining the appropriate residence and employment permits. This process can seem complicated, especially for those who decide to work abroad for the first time.

This e-book has been prepared to explain step-by-step **how to work legally in Poland**. You will find out what documents you need, the procedure for obtaining a residence and work permit and what rights and obligations you have as an employee. You will also find practical advice to help you avoid problems and go through all the formalities smoothly.

Chapter 1

The labour market in Poland

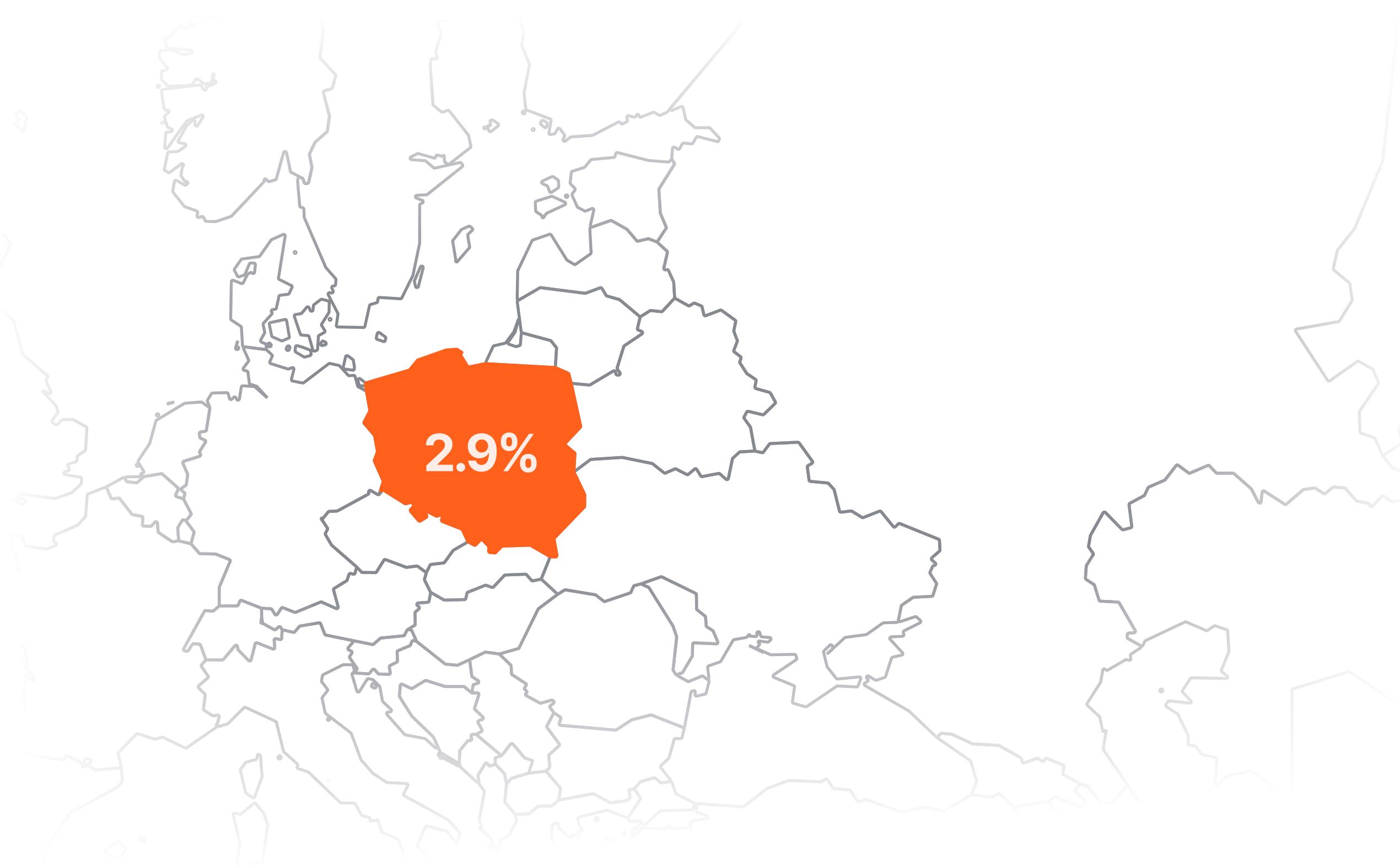
The labour market is constantly changing. Government decisions, new technologies and the international situation have a huge impact on our economy. However, it is worth knowing that **the Polish labour market is one of the most stable in the entire European Union.** Unemployment has remained low for years, at around 5%. Not even the recent crises or the coronavirus pandemic have changed this. Employers are increasingly complaining about the lack of people willing to work, which means that we are facing a so-called 'employee market'. Companies have to compete for employees by offering better employment conditions and higher salaries.

Poland still has a large number of people of working age, i.e. between 18 and around 60 years of age, but their number is decreasing every year.

This is the effect of an ageing population. In addition, many Poles choose to emigrate for work to EU countries.

And what is the situation with unemployment? Its level is regularly monitored by public institutions.

According to Eurostat data from March 2024, Poland is one of the countries with the lowest unemployment in Europe, at just 2.9%



This is good news for all foreigners looking for work in Poland. The low level of unemployment means that there are many opportunities on the labour market and employers are keen to hire new employees, including foreigners, in a variety of industries

1.1 Characteristics of the labour market

The labour market in Poland has undergone a number of significant changes over the last few decades. The economy is still oriented towards services, industry and agriculture, but it should be noted that the employment sector is constantly evolving. According to data, published by the Central Statistical Office in the report 'Poland in numbers 2024', the largest percentage of people work in the service sector. This is as much as 62.4% of all those working!

This percentage has increased slightly over the last three years. In contrast, employment in industry is 29.5% and in agriculture 7.6%.

29.5%

2.9%

Services in Poland

Services in Poland are the most developed sector of the economy, employing 62.4% of the working population.

The services sector can be divided into two groups:

1. Basic services

- Trade
- Catering
- Education
- Etc

2. Specialised services

- Marketing
- Advertising
- Tax consulting
- Etc

Trade, tourism, education, health care - these sectors are developing primarily in large cities such as Warsaw, Kraków or Gdańsk.

In recent years we have also witnessed a very dynamic development of **IT and new technologies**, which are slowly becoming the foundation of the Polish economy.

There is no doubt that it is thanks to the support of the European Union and the development of new technologies that Poland is opening up more and more to foreigners.

What kind of workers are Polish employers looking for?

Companies are looking for foreigners to perform simple jobs, especially in sectors such as construction, agriculture, catering, logistics or manufacturing. This is due to the labour shortage that is evident in many industries.

Foreigners are valued by Polish employers above all for their conscientiousness, readiness to work in different conditions and flexibility in carrying out assigned tasks

Employing foreigners in simple professions is also beneficial for the economy itself. Filling gaps in the labour market allows companies to maintain their growth rate and avoid problems related to staff shortages.

Stability of employment is also very important for many companies. Foreigners often stay for longer and are willing to work shifts or overtime. This allows employers to reduce staff turnover and ensure continuity of production or services.

At the same time, it provides an opportunity to earn money for people who do not have access to such a wide range of jobs in their own countries.

This is why the Polish labour market is becoming increasingly open to immigrants and the procedures related to the employment of foreigners are regularly simplified and adapted to the needs of companies.

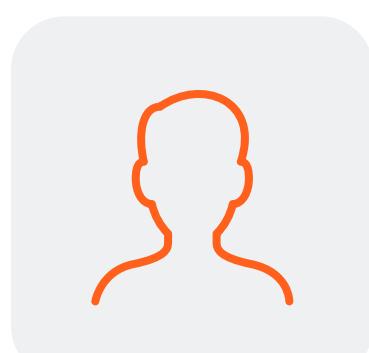


And what is the situation of foreigners in Poland?

At the end of 2024, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) presented the results of a survey on the life of foreigners in Poland.

The data shows that at the end of June 2024, foreigners accounted for 6.7 per cent of the employed population.

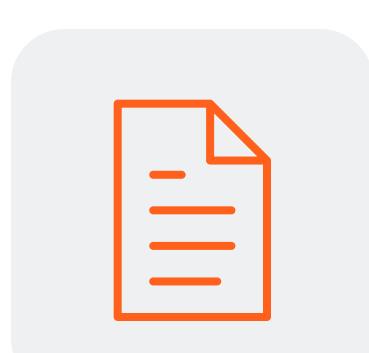
This means that **the number of foreigners employed in Poland was as high as 1.03 million people!** The respondents came from more than 150 countries. 394.2 thousand of them were performing contract of mandate or similar forms of employment. Most employed foreigners were men (59.7%).



1.03
million people



150+
countries



394.2
thousand on contract of mandate

The most numerous group were citizens of Ukraine (698.5 thousand persons). They were followed by citizens of: Belarus, Georgia, India, Moldova and the Philippines.

Almost 20% of people working in our country from abroad live in Warsaw and its surroundings (19.3%). Dolnośląskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodeships are also popular places of residence.

A large percentage of foreigners work in manufacturing (20%) and transport and storage (18%). In these industries, foreigners mainly perform simple jobs that do not require specialised knowledge. In the hotel and catering and transport and storage industries, foreigners account for 12% of employment. In manufacturing, their share is 5%. In the new technologies industry, on the other hand, one in ten employed foreigners is an IT specialist.



1.2 Types of agreement

Now that you know what the market situation is like in Poland, we can move on to formal issues. Hiring an employee from another country is not as simple as signing a contract with an EU citizen. In the case of a non-EU foreigner, it is necessary to meet certain formal requirements, such as obtaining the relevant residence documents and work permits

In Chapter 3 we extensively describe the issue of legalisation of work in Poland.

Let us now turn to the subject of contracts themselves.

The choice of the form of employment depends on the nature of the work and the needs of the employer and employee. The most common forms of employment are the contract of mandate and the employment contract for a fixed or indefinite period.

Contract of mandate with a foreigner

Let's take a closer look at the contract of mandate, on the basis of which the vast majority of foreigners in Poland work.

It consists in the commissioning of a specific activity by the principal (employer) at an agreed time, for which remuneration is payable. The manner of accounting for a contract of mandate depends on whether the person performing the mandate earns additional income from an employment contract or whether it is their only source of earnings.

If the contract of mandate is the foreigner's only income, full social security contributions and advance payments for income tax must be made. When employing a foreigner on the basis of a contract of mandate, it should be remembered that social insurance regulations apply to the foreigner.

A contract of mandate is a guarantee:



The lawful performance of assigned activities,



To receive the agreed remuneration for the work carried out



Be covered by obligatory social insurance



The regulation of cooperation on the basis of the provisions of the Civil Code



The possibility to provide services with flexibility of working time



Legal protection of the contractor and the principal.

The contract must be drawn up in a language understood by the employee - failure to do so in writing may result in the employment being considered illegal.

Before signing the contract, the employer should make sure that the foreigner has the required work permit. In some situations, a declaration on entrusting work to a foreigner is sufficient, which should be submitted to the Poviat Employment Office before the work commences.

It is also worth distinguishing between a contract of mandate (**umowa zlecenie**) and a contract for specific work (**umowa o dzieło**).

A **contract of mandate** refers to activities performed for a specific period of time and provides greater flexibility, which is why it is more commonly used when employing foreigner

A **contract for specific work** focuses on a specific work result.

Legally employing a foreigner on a contract of mandate also entails the obligation to report the foreigner to the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) and pay social insurance contributions. The ZUS is the institution that is responsible for social (pension and health) insurance issues.

The employer must also ensure that the contract contains all information, such as the details of the parties, the scope of duties, the remuneration and the terms of termination.

In addition, the contract should clearly set out the terms of any contractual penalties .



Chapter 2

How do you find a job in Poland?

Finding a job in Poland can seem like a challenge, especially if you are unfamiliar with the local market, language or procedures. Fortunately, thanks to the growing demand for foreign workers, there are many ways to find employment. We will discuss each of them.

We hope this will help you develop a job search strategy.



2.1 Places to look for employment

People who search for jobs in Poland mainly use the Internet. They first search advertising portals and only later make direct contact with potential employers.

Job offers for foreigners can be found almost everywhere - from websites to advertisements in social media or announcements published by universities. All of this is aimed at attracting skilled workers from Asia to supply the Polish labour market.

Advertising portals

One of the main recruitment tools are national and foreign job portals. Employers publish offers in English, appreciating the language skills of foreigners. Just type 'jobs for foreigners' into a search engine to find numerous offers.

However, always remember to verify their credibility. And this is where the problem arises.

On Facebook, several hundred advertisements are published every day on various thematic groups, but not all of them are reliable



Many offers may come from dishonest intermediaries or companies that do not meet basic employment standards. It is therefore advisable to check the employer thoroughly and look for reviews online before applying.

A good solution is to use employment agencies that specialise in hiring foreigners. This minimises the risk of being scammed, as many employers offer unreported employment, i.e. without any contract. If you look for work through an agency, this problem disappears.

Employment agencies vet employers, help with visa and work permit formalities, offer legal contracts and provide support during the first weeks of employment.

They also help with finding accommodation and adjusting to the new environment. This is very important for such a big change and having to live several thousand kilometres away from your home country.

How about networking?

Networking, i.e. making professional contacts with a view to cooperation, makes it possible to obtain information about available offers even before they are officially published.



In the case of foreigners, the support of the community plays an extremely important role - friends, family and other compatriots already working in Poland can help in finding employment by recommending proven employers or providing job offers that have not yet been published on the Internet. It is also worth joining Facebook groups and online forums, where users share their experiences and recommend reliable jobs.

Traditional job search - submitting CVs to companies

Direct delivery of CVs to companies is still a frequently practised way of finding employment. This form of contact allows you to quickly present your qualifications and get to know your potential workplace. Of course, not everyone can afford to do this. It is difficult to expect a person living permanently abroad to come specifically for an interview. And thus, all roads lead to placement agencies.

Proven agencies not only offer a wide range of offers, but also help with:



2.2 Preparing your application documents

Do you want to increase your chances of finding a job in Poland? You need to remember that employers pay attention not only to your experience and qualifications, but also to the way you present the information in your CV and covering letter.

You do not have to create a CV according to a pattern. However, it is important that it contains specific data, including:

- Name
- Telephone number
- E-mail address
- Previous places of employment
- Job description
- Description of your skills (useful for your job)
- Education (recent schooling is sufficient)
- Knowledge of foreign languages
- Personal data processing clause

A photo in a CV is not compulsory. It has been the practice for some time to send application documents without a photo, but be prepared that an employer may expect you to include a photograph.

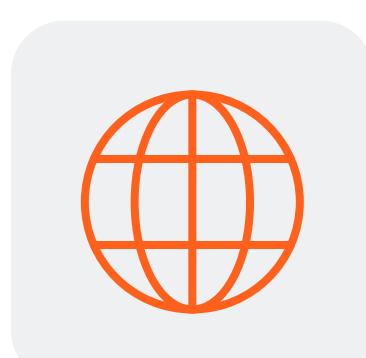
And what is a cover letter?

It is a document attached to a CV, the purpose of which is to convince the employer why you are the right candidate for the job

Not all companies require a cover letter, but in some cases including one can increase your chances of being hired. In the letter, it is a good idea to briefly describe your experience, your reasons for applying for the position and what you can offer the company.



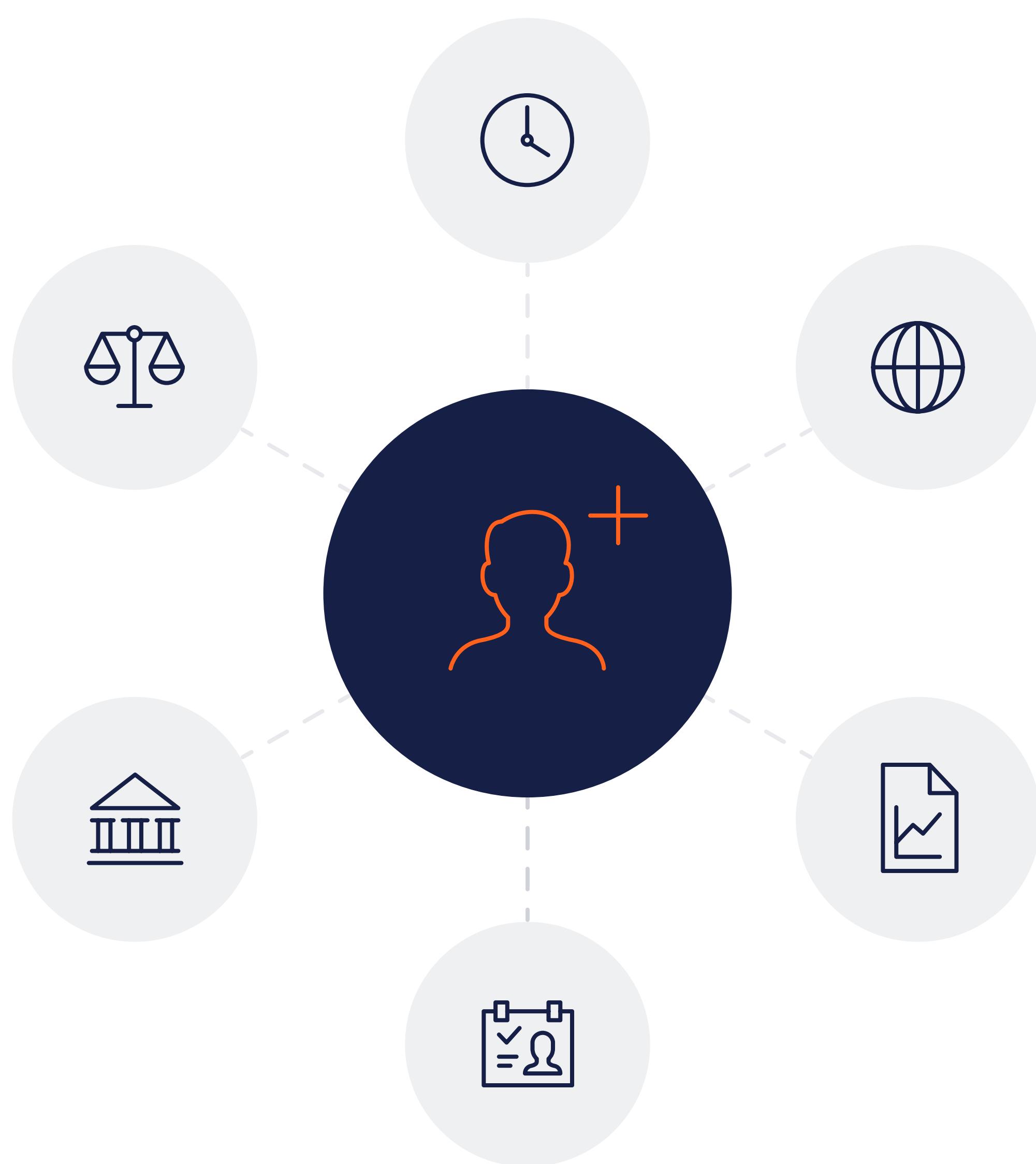
However, avoid generalities and remember to tailor the content to the specific job offer.



Many employers require you to submit translated documents such as diplomas, certificates or references.

It is not enough for you to translate them yourself or using online tools. Remember that all official documents must be translated by a sworn translator, as only then do they have the force of law. Some companies may also require legalisation or apostille on foreign documents.

Careful preparation of documentation is an important step in the recruitment process, so don't put it off until the last minute!



2.3 The job interview

Most employers in Poland claim that the process of recruiting foreigners is not fundamentally different from recruiting Poles. This is of course true, but be prepared for cultural differences to surface during the interview.

In Poland, it is important to be independent, responsible for your tasks and punctual. So during the interview, show that you can work in a team, that you have organisational skills and time management skills. Poles also appreciate concrete and concise answers, so avoid dwelling too much on non-work-related topics



Prepare for the interview:

1. Get to know the company

find out more about the company before the interview. Find out what products or services it offers and who its main competitors are. This will show that you are motivated and committed.

2. Prepare answers to questions

think about what questions you might be asked at the interview. You will certainly be asked about your reason for moving here, your English language skills and how long you intend to live here. Practise your answers to some of these to make you feel more confident.

3. Prepare questions for the employer

at the end of the interview you can ask questions about the company, the team or the company culture. This will show that you are interested in the job.

And what kind of questions can you expect?

There are a whole host of them, so we'll just list the most common ones:

- What is your professional experience?
- Why do you want to work for this company?
- What do you do for a living, what are your interests?
- What are your strengths?
- How do you handle stressful situations?
- Do you prefer to work in a group or on your own?
- Are you going to settle in Poland permanently?
- Knowledge of foreign languages
- Personal data processing clause

Punctuality is very important in Poland, so always try to come to the interview a few minutes early.

Remember that restraint is better than over-excitement. Even if the interview is in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, remain serious.

The employer will also appreciate any small gestures that speak of your commitment - say a few words in Polish, introduce yourself in Polish, etc.

Also be prepared to be asked about financial expectations. If you don't know the answer to a question, be honest and admit that you are inexperienced in the subject but want to learn.

Open communication is key.



Looking for an easy way to find work in Poland?

Apply on our website, and we will help you
with every step of your visa process!

APPLY NOW



Chapter 3

Labour legalisation

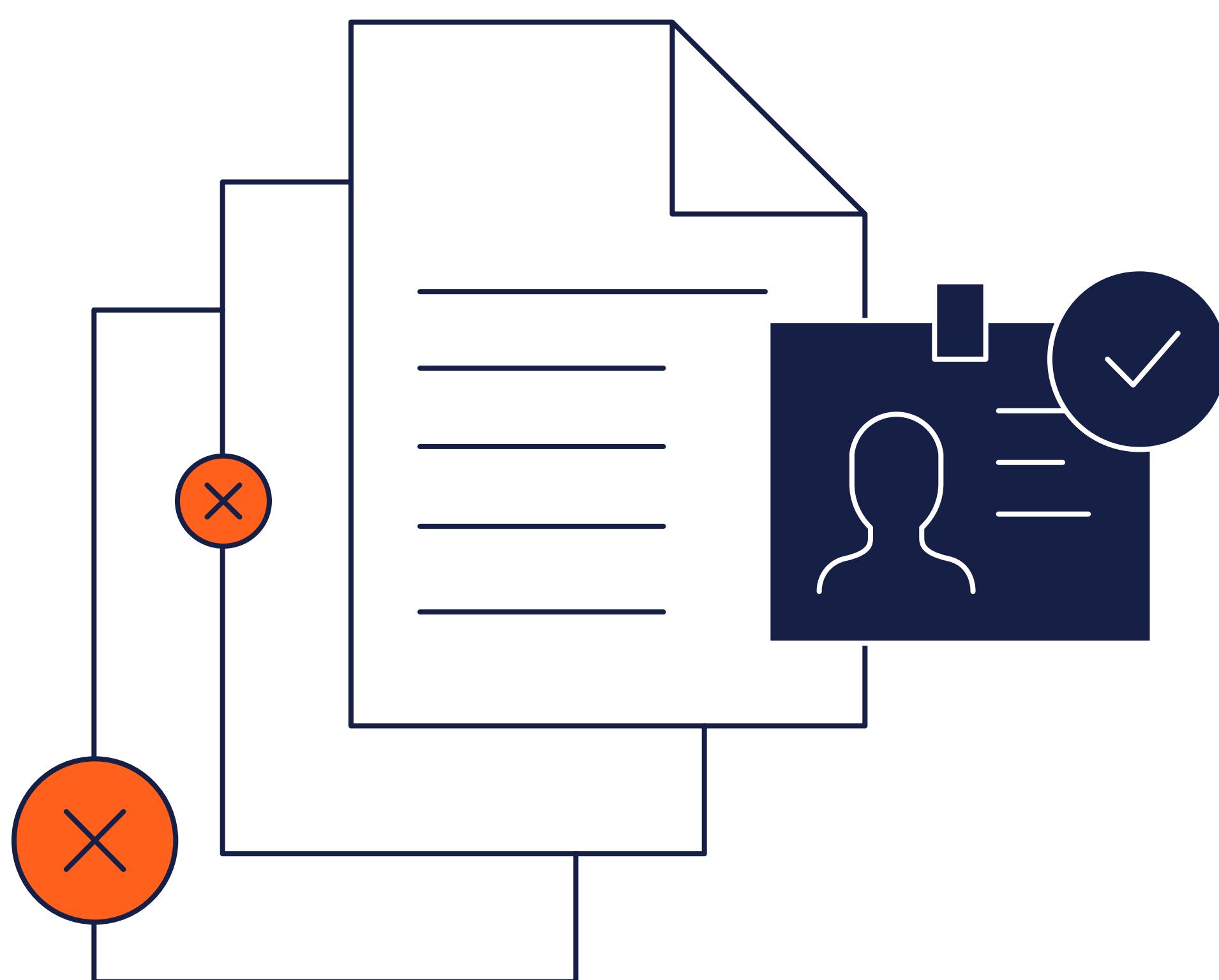
Recruiting workers from abroad is a multi-stage process that can take several weeks to several months.

The formalities involved include both the stage of searching for an employer and providing the necessary documents. If the offer seems attractive and the company expresses interest, you can proceed to the stage of applying for a work permit. This is handled by the employer. Only after these formalities are completed, can you start applying for a D-type long-term visa, which allows you to work legally in Poland for a longer period of time.

What is the whole process of legalisation of employment, starting with finding an employer, through employer verification and ending with completing and submitting the documents?

3.1 Verification of the employer

Moving to another continent is a huge undertaking, which is why it is so important to check the labour market thoroughly. In this case, it is not enough to consult the Internet or contact compatriots who have had experience with a particular company. These are half-measures that do not guarantee that you will end up with an honest employer.



To make sure you do not fall prey to scammers, check the following points:

1. Is the company registered in Poland and do foreigners work there?

You can find information about the company in Polish business registers, such as the National Court Register (KRS) or the Central Register and Information on Business Activity (CEIDG).

2. What terms and conditions of employment does the employer offer?

Pay attention not only to the terms of employment and remuneration, but also possible costs of accommodation and transport. You will find all the information in the civil law contract that Work Vision signs with each employee

3. What opinions about the employer can be found on the Internet?

Check various portals and posts on social media.

4. Are you acting on your own?

Contact Polish institutions, such as the State Labour Inspectorate (PIP), to get information on the employer's obligations towards foreigners and to make sure that the conditions offered are legal.

The first warning sign is the lack of detailed information about the employer (full company name, address or contact details).

In addition, if the job offer does not contain precise information about the position, working hours or benefits, this may suggest that the company may be offering to work without a contract.

Another warning sign is a lack of assistance from the employer in obtaining the necessary work permits or visas. If a company suggests that it is possible to work on a tourist visa or other inappropriate visa, this could mean that the offer is illegal.

Later in our publication, we explain how the procedure for obtaining a permit works and what types of permits are issued to non-eurozone nationals.

Another red flag is a recruitment process that is too fast and lacks standard stages, such as an interview or a candidate competency check.

If there is pressure from the employer to make a decision quickly, this may be an attempt at manipulation and in that case you should back out - even when the salary seems satisfactory.

Speaking of wages, let's discuss another non-obvious warning signal - a very attractive salary. If the salary is too high in relation to the requirements of the position, it could be an attempt to cheat or hide additional costs.

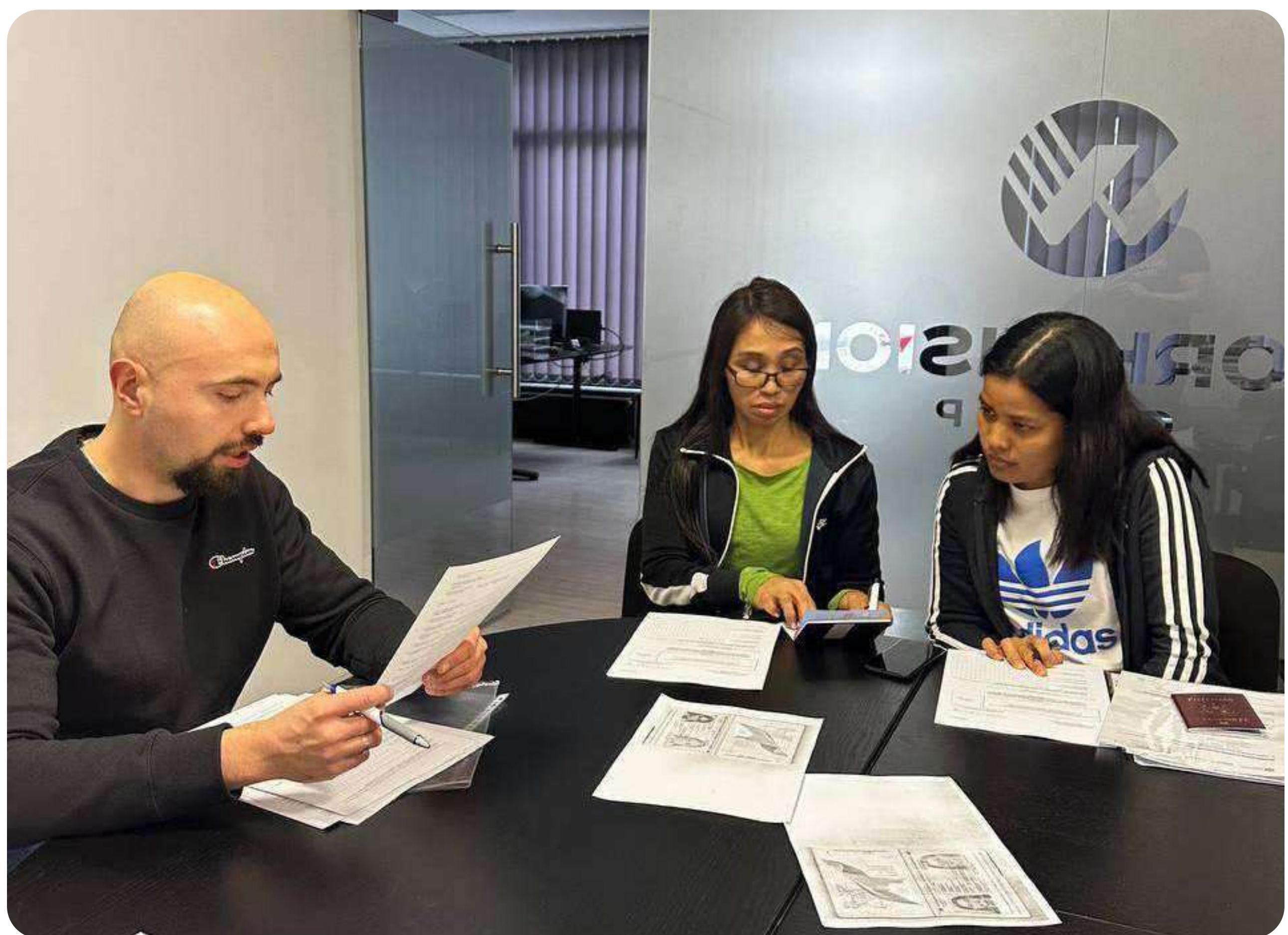
People who are not familiar with the realities of the Polish market may not realise that the stakes are inflated and consequently fall prey to a fraudster. Unfortunately, even a very cautious person may unknowingly enter into cooperation with a dishonest company.



3.2 Documents required to obtain a visa

Foreigners who wish to come to Poland must apply for a visa, which allows entry and legal stay in the country. Applications should be submitted either at a consulate or through a designated Visa Application Centre.

Each consulate has its own dedicated page on the official government website (gov.pl) with specific instructions. In some countries, Polish consulates cooperate with external visa centers, for example, you can find detailed information at blspolandvisa.com.



A foreigner who applies for a visa for the purpose of work must present an original:

- A work permit or certificate of registration in the register of applications in the case of seasonal work;
- A preliminary contract – agreement that commits parties to enter into a final contract in the future;
- Documents confirming the employer's data (e.g. a printout from the National Court Register or CEIDG).

Work visas are issued for the period of stay indicated on the permit or declaration.

What about going to work without having a work permit issued by the employer? In this case, it is necessary to present documents confirming free access to the labour market in Poland. This can be, for example, a university diploma.

Chapter 4

Administrative procedures

The first step on the way to legal employment in Poland is to obtain information from the Starosta about the local labour market.

This is important because Polish citizens have priority over foreigners.

According to new law it is necessary for only a few very specific professions determined by Voievodship office. To be 100% certain whether a given profession in a given province requires information from the Starosta, you should check the current regulation of the governor or use the assistance of the labor office or an employment legalization advisor.

The employer must therefore have a document from the Labour Office that there are no unemployed people in the immediate area who are qualified for the position in which the company wants to employ a foreigner.

This is the so-called ‘labour market test’, which makes it possible to determine whether the company actually does not have the capacity to meet staffing needs in the local market.

Importantly, such information must be issued by the starost no earlier than 180 days prior to the application for a work permit.

Taking the test is optional in a few cases, among others when the job is on the list of shortage occupations. You can find the full list of professions exempted from this obligation on the government portal.

An application for a permit should be submitted by the foreigner to the subordinate Provincial Office (this can be done online). The average waiting time for a response is between 30 and 60 days.

4.1 Work permits

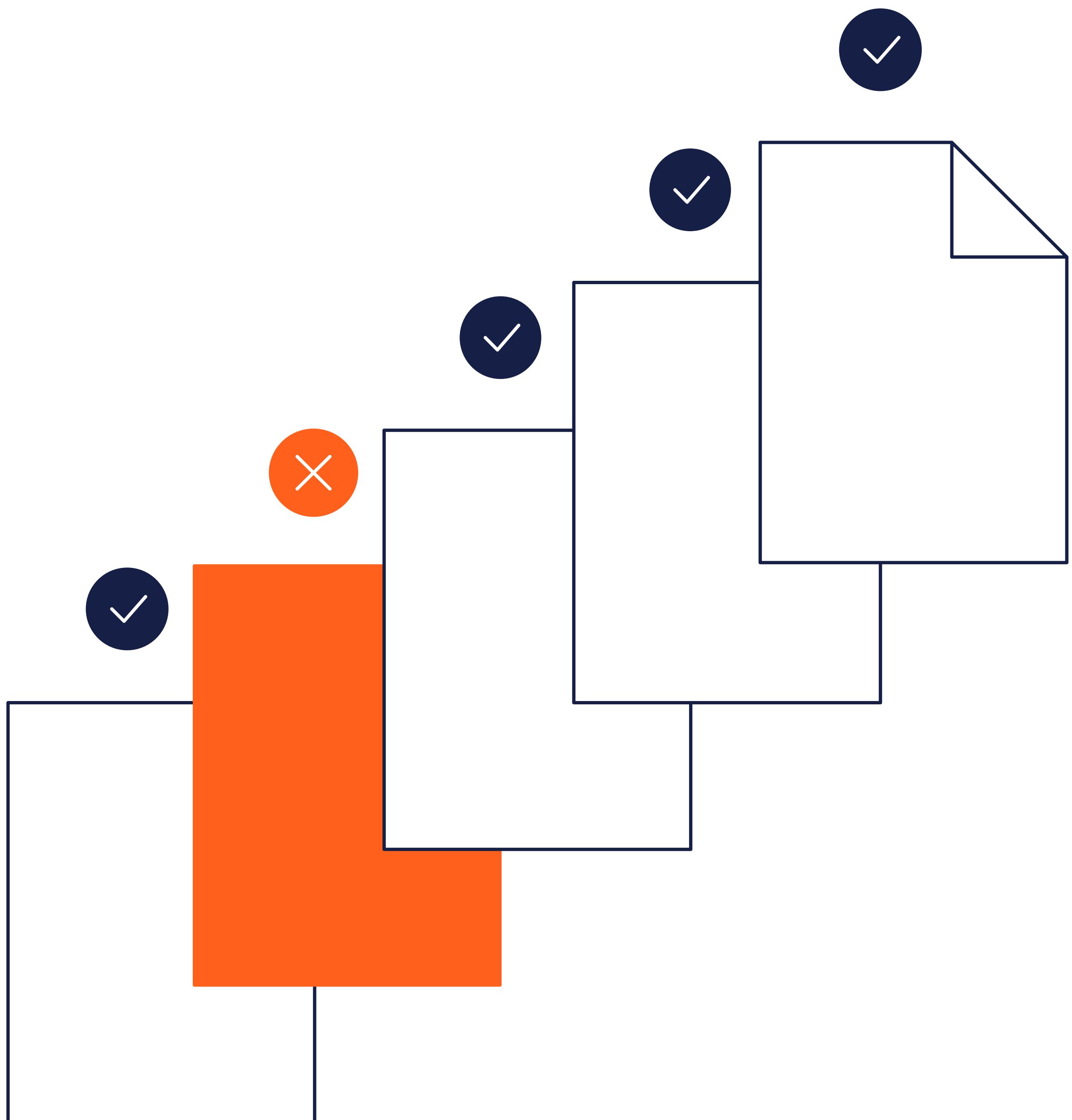
There are six types of work permits in Poland and obtaining the relevant document is necessary to legally employ a foreigner. Foreigners who are not citizens of a country outside the European Union and the European Economic Area may work in Poland provided they have a **type A work permit or a single permit for temporary residence and work.**

The procedure for obtaining the single permit allows all formalities to be completed in a single administrative procedure. This eliminates the need to apply separately for a residence permit (by the foreigner) and a work permit (by the employer).

A **type a permit is necessary to obtain a national visa**, i.e. to enter Poland legally, and may be the basis for the issuance of a single work and residence permit. Once it has been obtained, a foreigner may perform work for 3 years.

The application is submitted directly by the employer and analysed in terms of fulfilment of the minimum wage and labour market test.

The document is issued by the voivod competent for the registered office of the company, or by the Mazovian voivod if the nature of the foreigner's work makes it impossible to indicate the main place of its performance.



The entrepreneur must provide the office with a set of documents, including

- 1 work permit application form and a declaration that the applicant has no criminal record;
- 2 data protection information clauses;
- The company contract (optional);
- A copy of the travel document with the foreigner's details;
- Information on the labour market test;
- Confirmation of qualifications and entitlements (among others, in the case of a regulated profession);
- Proof of payment for the issuance of a work permit - PLN 50 (employment for less than 3 months) or PLN 100 (for more than 3 months);
- Employee documentation from the temporary employment agency;
- Power of attorney and other optional documents.

An application for a foreigner's work permit is submitted by the employer. Such a permit may also be extended by him/her, provided that he/she submits the application no later than 30 days before the expiry of the document.

The document is issued by the voivod competent for the registered office of the company, or by the Mazovian voivod if the nature of the foreigner's work makes it impossible to indicate the main place of its performance.

The second option is to obtain a **temporary residence and work permit**. In this case, the application must be submitted personally by the foreigner.

This is necessary if the employee intends to stay in Poland for a period longer than 3 months and the main purpose of his/her stay is to perform work based on an employment contract or a civil law contract.

Once a temporary residence and work permit has been granted, the voivode issues the foreigner with a residence card, which entitles them to cross the border multiple times without the need to obtain a visa.

In order to obtain a single permit, it is necessary to complete the following documentation:

- 2 copies of the application for a temporary residence permit;
- Annex 1 to the application for a temporary residence and work permit completed by the employer;
- 4 documentary photographs;
- A valid travel document of the foreigner;
- Confirmation of payment of stamp duty in the amount of PLN 440;
- certificate of lack of arrears in taxes (required in some voivodship offices);
- A document confirming title to health insurance;
- Information about the labour market test.

Once a complete application has been submitted, the foreigner can work as long as they have a work permit

How long is the waiting time for a permit?

This can vary depending on the provincial office that processes them. In the case of a single permit, the process usually takes 30 days, but it happens that the waiting time is even a year. The provincial governor first considers applications from foreigners who perform work of strategic importance to Poland (e.g. in the area of national security or implementation of new technologies). As far as the type A permit is concerned, the procedure for its issuance lasts a month, but in particularly complicated cases even 6 months.

Waiting times may also increase in the event of missing required documents, incomplete applications or specific requirements for a particular job sector. The workload of the offices is also of great importance.

Fees for obtaining a work permit:

>3

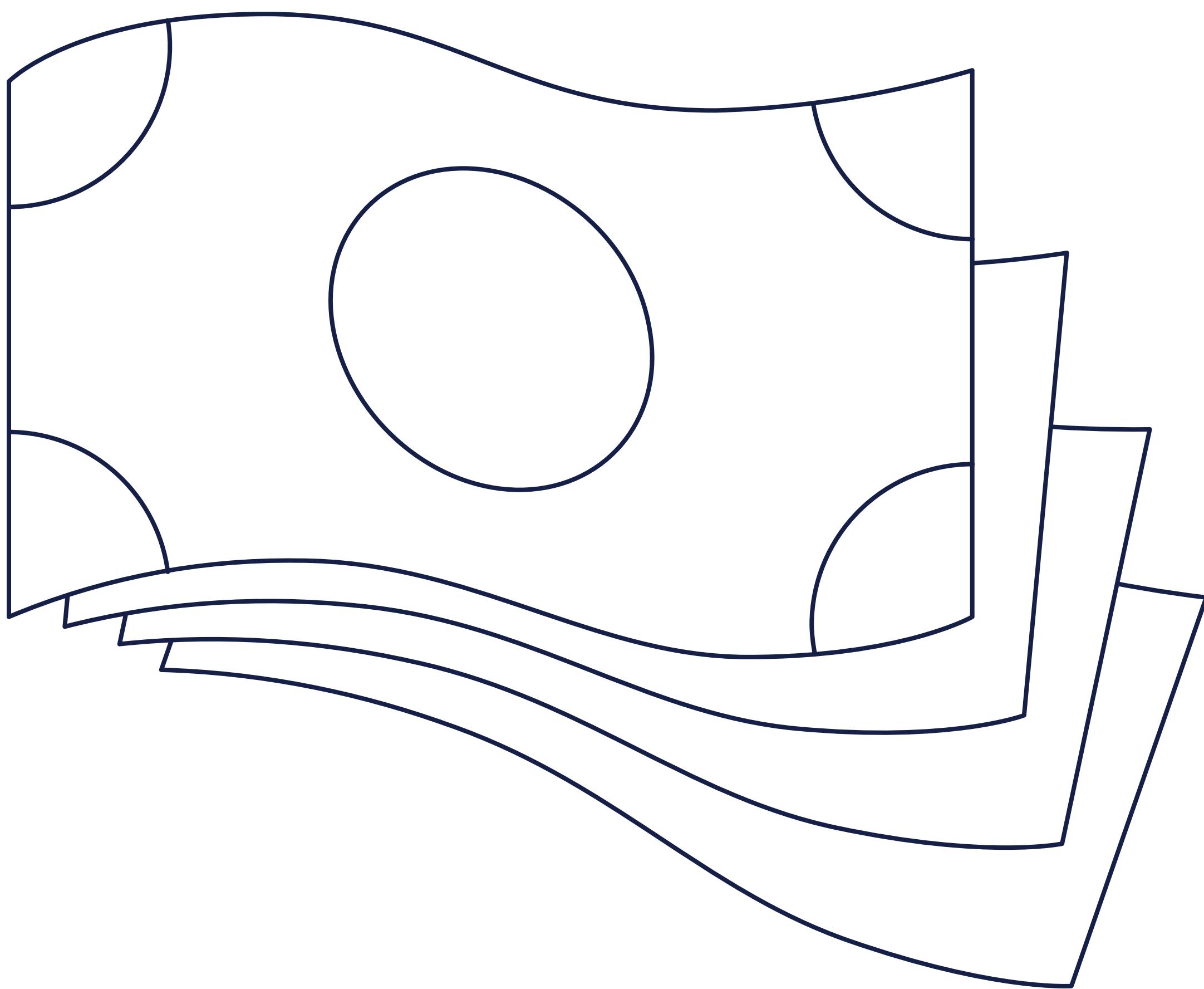
PLN 50

if the work is to last no longer than
3 months

<3

PLN 100

if the work is to last for more than 3
months



The same rates apply when applying for the extension of the permit.

In addition, if a foreigner applies for a temporary residence and work permit, a stamp duty of



PLN 440
for an employee



PLN 340
for a foreigner performing functions in the management board of a legal entity

It is also worth taking into account additional costs such as certified translations of documents (on average PLN 50 per page) and possible fees for legal services and advice

4.2 Visa process

A person wishing to work legally in Poland for an extended period of time needs a type D visa (long-term visa), which allows you to stay and work for more than 90 days. To apply for one, you must first obtain a work permit in Poland.

The application process for a work visa is long and the list of required documents is basically endless. Why? Because the consul may require you to show other documents outside the standard set.



What does the basic set of visa documents look like for a person coming to work?

1. Visa application form - in Polish or English

2. Current colour photograph (35 × 45 mm) on a white background

3. Travel document and a copy of the first page of the passport with personal data

4. Documents confirming the purpose and conditions of stay in Poland, as well as occupation and income (work permit or declaration of entrustment)

5. Documents confirming the employer's details (e.g. a printout from the National Court Register or CEIDG)

6. Health insurance

7. Confirmed flight/travel ticket reservation

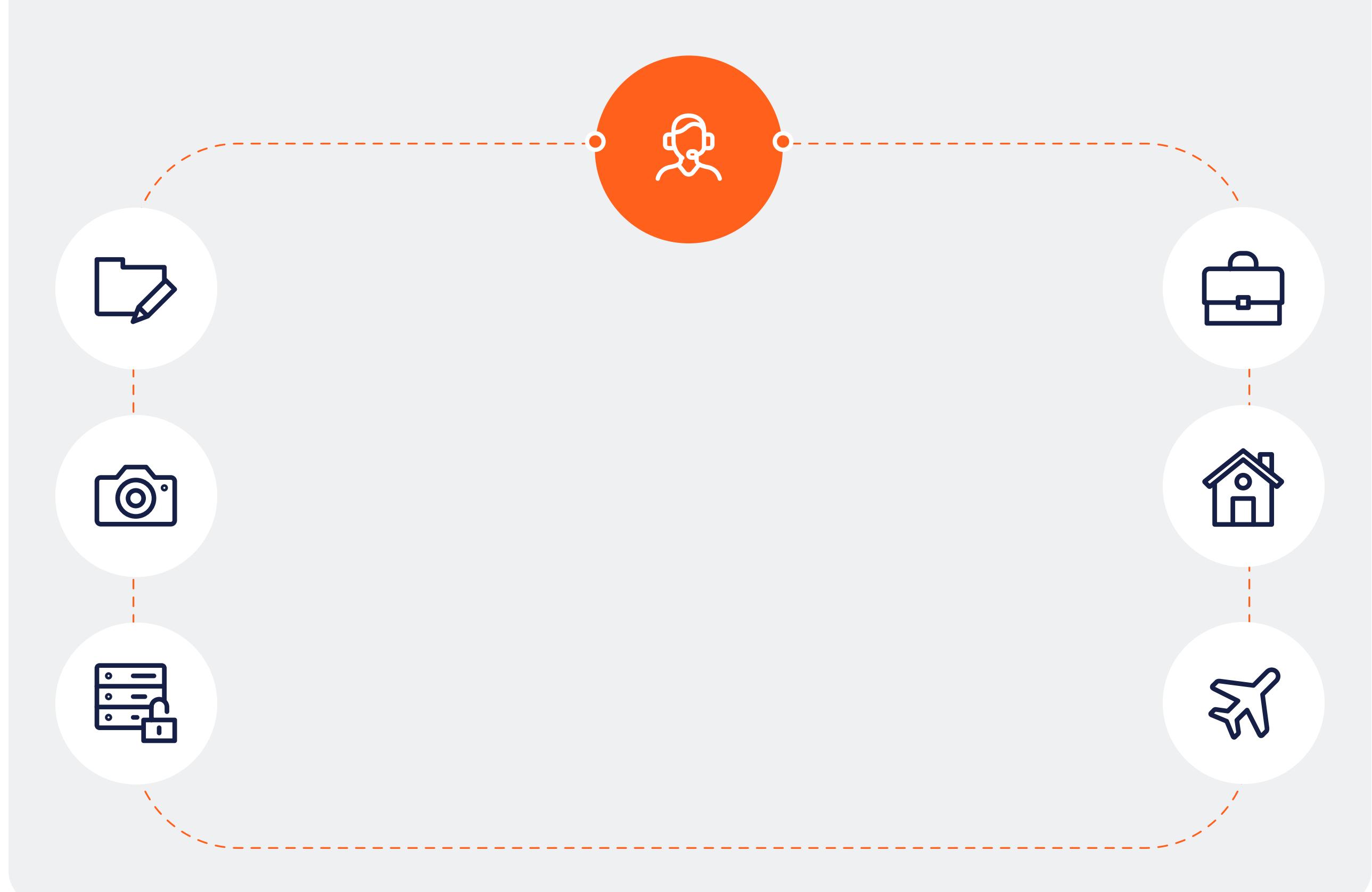
8. Residence permit in accordance with the law of the country concerned with the right of re-entry

Make sure that all documents are in A4 format. In addition to the originals, also include a photocopy of them

Recruiting employees and legalising employment is a challenge for both parties, which is why it is important to work with recruitment agencies that are experienced in visa formalities and immigration procedures.

The agency will not only carry out the recruitment process, but will also screen the employer, provide support in terms of cultural adaptation and the organisation of daily life.

The assistance does not end with the legalisation of employment - it could be said that it only begins at this stage!



Does the visa process seem complicated?

Click Apply Now on our website, and our experienced team will make getting your visa easy!

APPLY NOW



Chapter 5

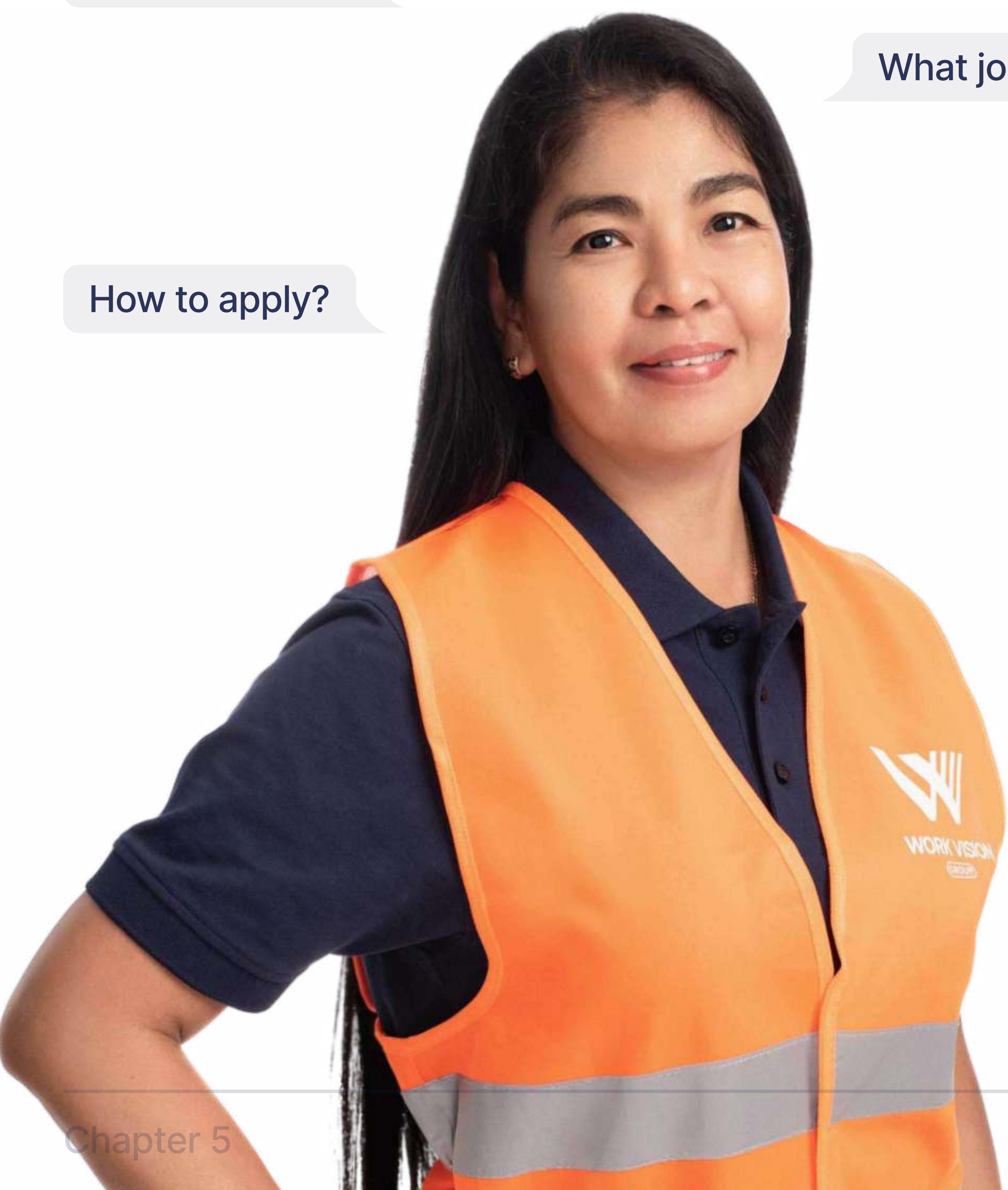
FAQ

Working and legalising your stay in Poland is a new experience that can raise many questions and concerns. In this section, we answer the most frequently asked questions and provide practical advice to help you avoid problems

How to legalize

What jobs

How to apply?



1. Can I work in Poland without a work permit?

It depends on your status. Citizens of some countries can work in Poland without a permit if they meet certain conditions (e.g. students, people with refugee status or family members of EU citizens). In most cases, however, it is necessary to obtain a work permit or register a statement on entrusting work to a foreigner.

2. What documents are needed to work legally in Poland?

The basic documents are

- A valid passport
- Visa or residence card
- Work permit (if required)
- Employment contract or civil law contract (e.g. contract of mandate)
- Registration for social insurance (ZUS) by the employer

3. Do I need to know Polish to take up a job?

It is not compulsory, but knowing Polish makes it much easier to find a better job and to function on a daily basis. In many industries, such as construction or manufacturing, employers often hire people who do not speak Polish, but in the service and administrative sectors, knowledge of the language is usually required.

4. What is the cost of living in Poland?

The cost of living varies from city to city.
For example:

- Renting a room in Warsaw: 1200-2000 PLN,
in smaller cities: 600-1200 PLN,
- Monthly food: 800-1500 PLN,
- Public transport ticket: 100-150 PLN/month.

Tip: It is a good idea to compare prices of housing and daily expenses before arriving in Poland to better plan your budget.

5. Can I change employer without losing my right to work?

If you work on the basis of a declaration of assignment, your new employer must register your new declaration. In the case of a work permit, a change of employer requires a new permit. If you have a temporary residence card with access to the labour market, you can change jobs without additional formalities.

6. How can I apply for permanent residence in Poland?

After several years of legal work and residence in Poland, you can apply for permanent residence or citizenship. The requirements depend on your status, e.g:

- After 5 years if you have a residence card,
 - After 3 years if you have a Polish spouse and live in Poland,
 - After 10 years if you stay on the basis of a visa or work permit.
-

Practical advice for immigrants

1. Always check the terms and conditions of employment before signing a contract.
2. Don't agree to work without a contract - there are high penalties for doing so.
3. Make sure your residence documents are up to date.
4. Write down the phone number of your country's embassy in Poland.
5. Find support groups for foreigners on social media



Completion

Working in a foreign country can be difficult, especially at the beginning.

There may be a language barrier, feelings of insecurity or homesickness. However, remember - you are not alone. More and more foreigners are living and working in Poland, and many institutions and organisations offer assistance in various aspects of life

Every step you take brings you closer to a better life and more stability. Be patient, learn, make contacts and don't be afraid to ask for advice. You have the power within you to succeed - whether you are planning a short stay or want to build your future here.





Website



YouTube



Facebook



TikTok



Instagram

Trust our experienced team!

Apply now on our website, and we'll check your chances of getting a visa!

APPLY NOW

Contact information

Województwo zachodniopomorskie

- Zachodniopomorski Urząd Wojewódzki w Szczecinie
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul. Wały Chrobrego 4, 70-502 Szczecin
 - Tel: 91 4303400
-

Województwo pomorskie

- Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki w Gdańsku
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul. Okopowa 21/27, 80-810 Gdańsk
 - Tel: 58 3077427
-

Województwo podlaskie

- Podlaski Urząd Wojewódzki w Białymstoku
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul. Mickiewicza 3, 15-213 Białystok
 - Tel: 85 7439380
-

Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie

- Warmińsko-Mazurski Urząd Wojewódzki w Olsztynie
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, al. Marsz. J. Piłsudskiego 7/9, 10-575 Olsztyn
 - Tel: 89 5232612
-

Województwo mazowieckie

- Mazowiecki Urząd Wojewódzki w Warszawie
 - Wydział Spraw Cudzoziemców, ul. Długa 5, 00-263 Warszawa
 - Tel: 22 6956575
-

Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców

- ul. Koszykowa 16, 00-564 Warszawa
 - Tel: 22 6017514
-

Województwo kujawsko-pomorskie

- Kujawsko-Pomorski Urząd Wojewódzki w Bydgoszczy
 - Oddział Legalizacji Pobytu Cudzoziemców, ul. Jagiellońska 3, 85-950 Bydgoszcz
 - Tel: 52 3497349
-

Województwo wielkopolskie

- Wielkopolski Urząd Wojewódzki w Poznaniu
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, pl. Wolności 17, 61-739 Poznań
 - Tel: 61 8541721
-

Województwo lubuskie

- Lubuski Urząd Wojewódzki w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul. Jagiellończyka 8, 66-400 Gorzów Wielkopolski
 - Tel: 95 7115709
-

Województwo dolnośląskie

- Dolnośląski Urząd Wojewódzki we Wrocławiu
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, pl. Powstańców Warszawy 1, 50-951 Wrocław
 - Tel: 71 3406655
-

Województwo łódzkie

- Łódzki Urząd Wojewódzki w Łodzi
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, pl. Wolności 17, 61-739 Poznań
 - Tel: 61 8541721
-

Województwo lubuskie

- Lubelski Urząd Wojewódzki w Lublinie
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul. Spokojna 4, 20-914 Lublin
 - Tel: 81 7424732
-

Województwo świętokrzyskie

- Świętokrzyski Urząd Wojewódzki w Kielcach
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, al. IX Wieków Kielc 3, 25-516 Kielce
 - Tel: 41 3421502
-

Województwo opolskie

- Opolski Urząd Wojewódzki w Opolu
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul Piastowska 14, 45-082 Opole
 - Tel: 77 4524324
-

Województwo śląskie

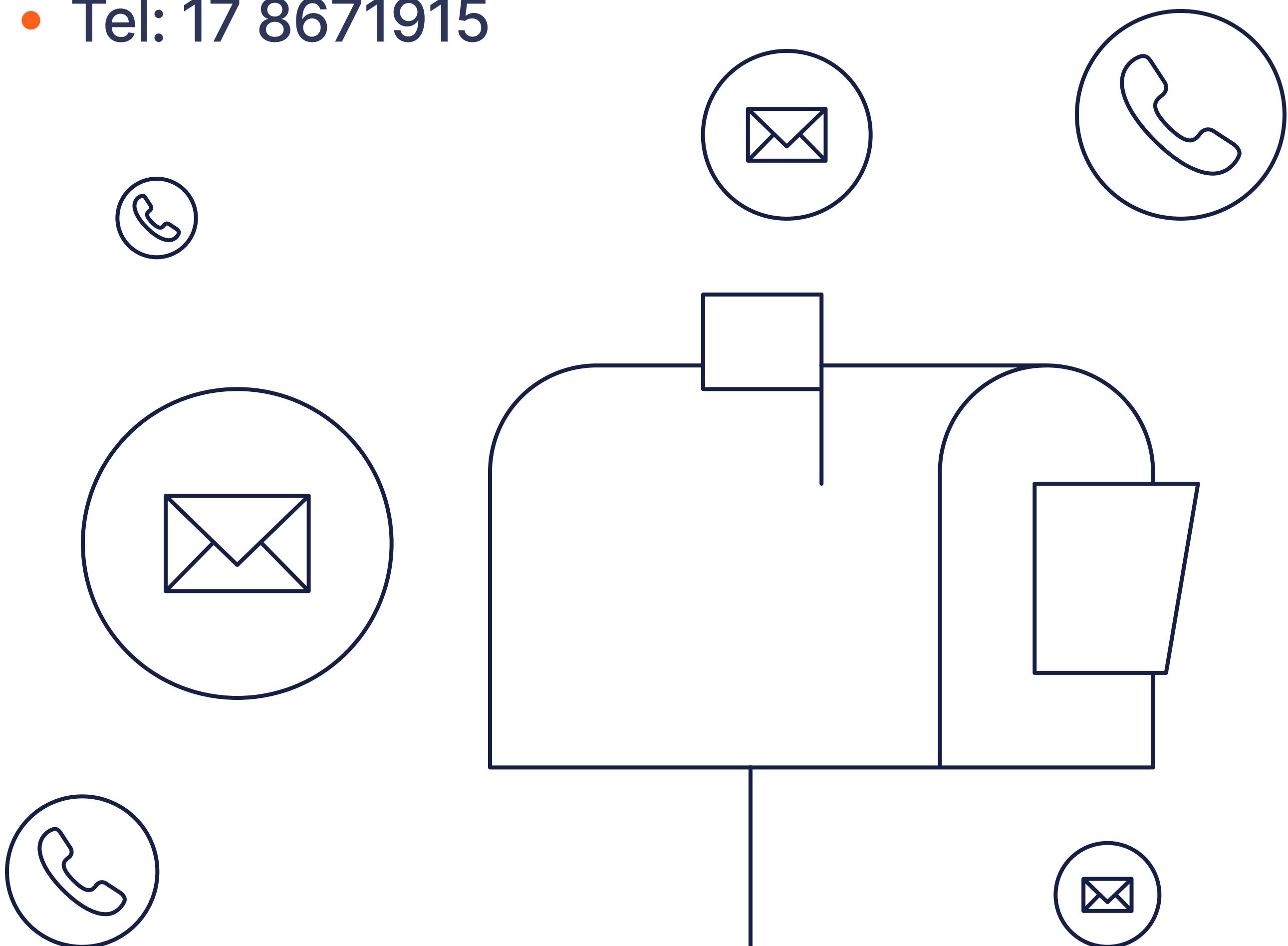
- Śląski Urząd Wojewódzki w Katowicach
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich i Cudzoziemców, ul Jagiellońska 25, 40-032 Katowice
 - Tel: 32 2077326
-

Województwo małopolskie

- Małopolski Urząd Wojewódzki w Krakowie
 - Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich
i Cudzoziemców, ul. Przy Rondzie 6, 31-547
Kraków
 - Tel: 12 4223105
-

Województwo podkarpackie

- Podkarpacki Urząd Wojewódzki w
Rzeszowie
- Wydział Spraw Obywatelskich
i Cudzoziemców, ul. Grunwaldzka 15,
35-959 Rzeszów
- Tel: 17 8671915



Useful numbers:



112

Free emergency number



997

Police



998

Fire brigade



999

Ambulance service



22 628 01 20

Helpline



22 628 99 99

Helpline 2



605 687 750

Hotline