University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Start up - Success Laboratory, PG_00199072		
Field of study	Economics		
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject	2027/2028
Education level	Bachelor's studies	Subject group	Obligatory subject group in the field of study Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery	at the university
Year of study	2	Language of instruction	Polish
Semester of study	4	ECTS credits	4.0
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form	exam
Conducting unit	Department of Economic Policy -> Faculty of Economics -> Rector		
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr Ewa Ignaciuk	
	Teachers		

Lesson types

Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
Number of study hours	30.0	15.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	75

E-learning hours included: 0.0

Learning activity and number of study hours

Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
Number of study hours	75	0.0	25.0	100

Subject objectives

The Start up - Success Lab course prepares students to play an active role in the labour market, on both the supply and demand sides of the labour market, including by setting up and running their own start-up.

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
[EKONL3_W11] knows the general principles for the creation and development of forms of individual entrepreneurship, using knowledge of economics, finance and management sciences	The student knows the rules of creating and developing startups. The student knows the criteria for choosing the legal and organisational form of the business activity he/she is setting up, the sources of its financing and the ways of assessing the profitability of the business project	[SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/ report
[EKONL3_U06] uses the knowledge acquired in economics, finance and management to solve economic and social dilemmas arising in the professional context	The student is able to apply knowledge in economics, finance, and management to identify and solve economic and social challenges related to starting and running a business, including start-up ventures	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report
[EKONL3_K04] is willing to think and act in an entrepreneurial manner; adapts to new situations and conditions, takes on the challenges of creative thinking, is resilient in the face of failure, is able to identify risks and assess the risks of failure	The student is challenged to think creatively in the area of business design; identifies the opportunities and risks associated with running start-up, as demonstrated through independent completion of problem-based tasks and projects discussed with the academic instructor.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK2] presentation/project/paper/ report

Subject contents	1. Basic organizational and legal forms of conducting business activity in Poland (sole proprietorship, civil partnership, registered partnership, professional partnership, limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, joint-stock company, simple joint-stock company) 2. Startup business plan: the importance of a business plan in the functioning of a business entity; basic elements of a business plan 3. Formalization of startup activities: registration in CEIDG, registration in the National Court Register (KRS) via PRS and s24 systems 4. Sources of startup financing 5. Forms of startup taxation: flat tax, progressive tax scale, lump-sum tax on recorded revenues 6. Employment in startups: employee employment (mainly employment contracts) and non-employee employment (mainly contract of mandate and contract for specific work) 7. Institutional and legal forms of support for startup activities The course is delivered both during scheduled classes and outside them, in the form of independent completion of problem-based tasks and projects by the student, which are consulted with the academic instructor. A passing grade requires obtaining at least 51% of the total points from the exercise and project component and at least 51% of the points from the lecture component. The final grade is awarded on the basis of the combined total of points from both components.
Prerequisites and co-requisites	

Assessment methods and criteria

Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
The assessment of the lecture component is based on students' individual and group participation during classes, including engagement in problem-solving tasks.	51.0%	50.0%
The assessment of the integrated tutorial-project component is based on the business projects prepared by students.	51.0%	50.0%

Recommended reading

Basic literature

Mikołajczyk K., Nawojczyk D., Start-up po polsku. Jak założyć i rozwinąć dochodowy e-biznes, Wydawnictwo Helion, Gliwice 2013.

Blank S., Dorf B., Podręcznik startupu. Budowa wielkiej firmy krok po kroku, Wydawnictwo Helion, Gliwice 2013.

Start-up a uwarunkowania sukcesu: wymiar teoretyczno-praktyczny, red. A. Kałowski, J. Wysocki, Szkoła Główna Handlowa - Oficyna Wydawnicza, Warszawa 2017.

	Supplementary literature	Thomason W., Startup od A do Z. Praktyczny poradnik dla początkujących przedsiębiorców, Wydawnictwo Will Thomason, 2023. Kander D., Start up. Postaw wszystko na jedną firmę, Studio Emka, Warszawa 2015.Skuza A., Przedsiębiorczość zorganizowana. Startupy, inwestorzy, pieniądze, Wydawnictwo Helion, Gliwice 2015. Mućko P., Sokół A., Jak założyć i prowadzić działalność gospodarczą w Polsce i w wybranych krajach europejskich, CEDEWU, Wydanie IX, Warszawa 2018. Ignaciuk E., Różne oblicza ludzkiej pracy, s. 7-15 [w:] Wybrane zagadnienia z zakresu przedsiębiorczości i zarządzania finansami, red. M. Markiewicz i A. Borowicz, Dom Wydawniczy i Handlowy ELIPSA, Warszawa 2020.
	eResources addresses	

Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1) Unregistered Business Activity (Conditions for Conducting Unregistered Activity)
	• Rules and limitations concerning running a small-scale business activity that does not require registration.
	
	2) Types of Legal and Organizational Forms of Business Activity:
	• Registered Partnership (spółka jawna)
	• Professional Partnership (spółka partnerska)
	• Limited Partnership (spółka komandytowa)
	• Limited Joint-Stock Partnership (spółka komandytowo-akcyjna)
	• Joint-Stock Company (spółka akcyjna)
	• Limited Liability Company (spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością)
	• Civil Law Partnership (spółka cywilna)
	• Sole Proprietorship (przedsiębiorstwo prywatne osoby fizycznej)
	
	Key differences, including:
	• Capital required to register each form of business
	• Scope of liability for company debts
	• Legal regulations applicable (Civil Code or Commercial Companies Code)
	• Procedures for formation and registration (whether in the CEIDG or KRS registry)
	
	3) Registration of a Startup as a Sole Proprietorship:
	• Place and method of registration
	• Deadline for registering for social and/or health insurance in ZUS
	• Explanation of abbreviations: REGON, KRS, CEIDG, NIP, PESEL, PKD, PFRON
	• Identification of entrepreneurs obligated to contribute to PFRON
	• Maximum number of PKD (Polish Classification of Activities) codes that can be entered by:
	  • Entrepreneurs registering in CEIDG
	  • Entrepreneurs applying for entry into KRS
	
	4) Running a Startup:

	• Rules for paying social insurance contributions by the entrepreneur and for employees (types of compulsory and voluntary contributions; rules for general, preferential, and small ZUS contributions; party responsible for covering employee social security employer or employee)
	• Maximum period of suspension of business activity registered in CEIDG and KRS
	• Taxation of business activity:
	  • Flat-rate tax rate and applicable entities
	  • Personal income tax rates under the tax scale
	  • Basic differences between flat-rate tax, tax scale, lump-sum tax on recorded revenues, and tax card system
	5) Employment in a Startup:
	• Types of employment contracts:
	  • Characteristics of each contract type
	  • Legal regulations applicable (Civil Code or Labour Code)
	  • Distinction between employment relationships and civil law contracts

Work placement	Not applicable

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