

## Unit 13 – Commercial Activity

I.

- 1) Business
- 2) Business activity
- 3) Commercial activity
- 4) Sole proprietorship

II. we can:

- 1) run a business, or
- 2) conduct a business.

III. It depends on the context. It could refer to a legal “business owner” operating as a sole trader. Or, it could refer - more loosely - to an “entrepreneur” – somebody who starts up businesses at their own risk.

IV. Business, company, or enterprise.

V. Of course. First of all, you need to decide whether you want to operate as a sole trader or as a civil-law partnership (both listed in CEIDG) or in a more advanced form – a partnership or company registered in the National Court Register (KRS).

VI. Before retiring my father worked for many years as a self-employed taxi driver.

VI. The first step is to apply for listing in the Register of Trade run by your local municipality.

VII.

- 1) the business name;
- 2) registered office and address; place of residence and address;
- 3) mailing address, if different from the address of the registered office or place of residence.

VIII

The case is now handled by a so-called “one window” – or, as we say in the UK a “one stop shop” - after you receive written confirmation of company registration, you do not have to apply at the statistical office for either a REGON or a NIP number.

IX

REGON - National Business Registry Number.  
NIP – Tax Identity Number.

X

Is this bigamy or something?

XI. Civil law partnership.



## **Unit 13 – Commercial Activity**

XII. A civil law partnership contract, the partners undertake to strive to achieve a joint economic aim by acting in a specified manner, in particular, by making contributions.