

Warsaw School of Economics



REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2014

Silesian Voivodship

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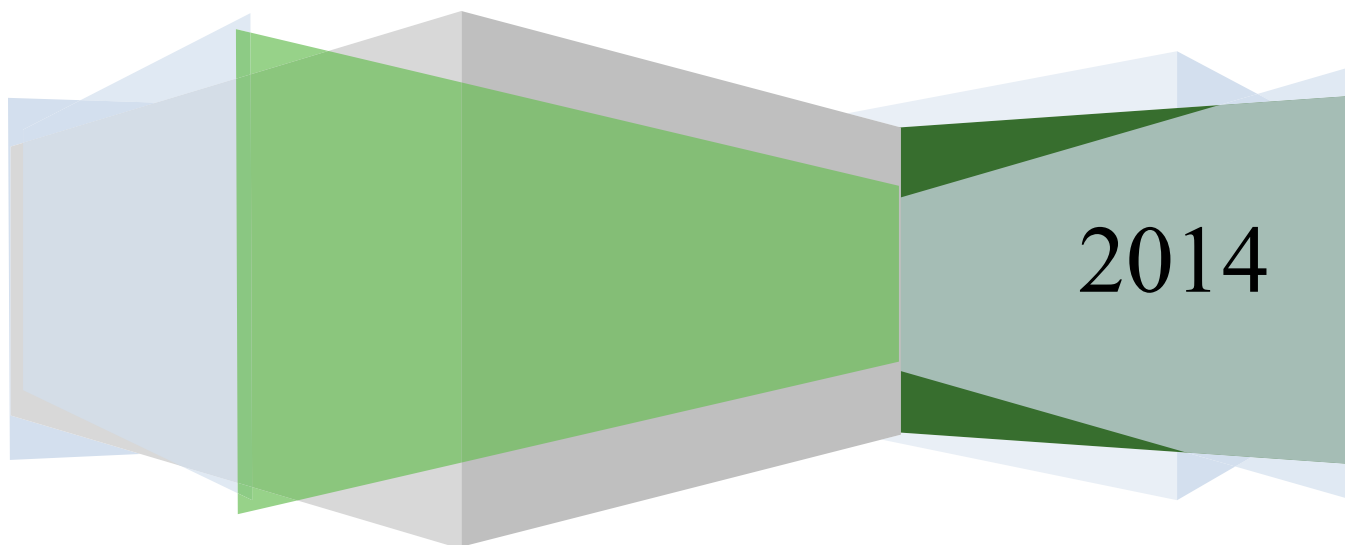
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Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIIZ) is a governmental institution and has been servicing investors since 1992. Its mission is to create a positive image of Poland in the world and increase the inflow of foreign direct investments by encouraging international companies to invest in Poland. PAIIZ is a useful partner for foreign entrepreneurs entering the Polish market. The Agency guides investors through all the essential administrative and legal procedures that involve a project. It also provides rapid access to complex information relating to legal and business matters regarding investments. Moreover, it helps in finding the appropriate partners and suppliers together with new locations.

PAIIZ provides free of charge professional advisory services for investors, including:

- investment site selection in Poland,
- tailor-made investors visits to Poland,
- information on legal and economic environment,
- information on available investment incentives,
- facilitating contacts with central and local authorities,
- identification of suppliers and contractors,
- care of existing investors (support of reinvestments in Poland).

Besides the **OECD National Contact Point**, PAIIZ also maintains an Information Point for companies which are interested in European Funds. All of the Agency's activities are supported by the **Regional Investor Assistance Centres**. Thanks to the training and ongoing support of the Agency, the Centres provide complex professional services for investors at voivodship level.

On the website **www.paiz.gov.pl** an investor can find all the necessary information concerning key facts about Poland, Polish economy, legal regulations in Poland and detailed information which could be useful for any company wanting to set up a business in Poland.

Since 2011 China – Poland Economic Cooperation Centre operates in PAIIZ as a "one-stop shop" providing comprehensive information on investment opportunities in Poland and offering support for Chinese companies during the investment process. The Centre is responsible for: promotion of Poland as a location for FDI, identifying sources of foreign direct investment, supporting the missions and delegations from China, preparing analysis & information, maintaining regular contact with Chinese companies operating in Poland, Go China Project. More information you can find on: **www.gochina.gov.pl**.

Also since 2013 PAIIZ is implementing the **“Go Africa”** program. Its aim is to encourage Polish entrepreneurs to enter the African markets and to promote Poland in Africa. Therefore PAIIZ is organizing: fact finding missions to African countries, participation of Polish entrepreneurs in fairs, conferences, seminars and workshops both in Poland and in Africa. Furthermore the Agency is preparing publications on African markets. More information you can find on: **www.goafrica.gov.pl**.

INTRODUCTION

The report has been prepared to order of the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency and is the next edition of the regional investment attractiveness reports. The reports have been published since 2008. They are the result of scientific research conducted since 2002 under the supervision of H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., university professor of the Warsaw School of Economics, in the Institute of Enterprise, Collegium of Business Administration of the Warsaw School of Economics. All the authors are the core members of a team that develops methodology of calculating regional investment attractiveness.

The report consists of a few parts. The first part includes the synthetic presentation of the voivodship's economy, including social-economic potential of the voivodship and the level of economic development as well as economy structure. The most important socio-economic data, including information on investment attractiveness, is presented in a table. The first part of the report also presents the position of the voivodship compared to other Polish and European Union regions, paying special attention to the most important industries and high potential sectors.

The second part of the report presents internal diversification of voivodship's investment attractiveness at the levels of counties (Polish: *county*) and communes (Polish: *gmina*). The results of the investment attractiveness calculations for the Silesian voivodship's territorial units can be compared to the other territorial units from all of the Polish regions as the calculations have been made for all of them.

In the third part of the report the main business environment institutions in the voivodship are presented, taking into consideration kinds of support which they offer to investors. This part also includes information on location of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship and information on the results of their activities. The third part of the report is completed by the presentation of the results of the 'A' Commune ranking. The ranking made it possible to point out such communes that are not only attractive for potential investors but also offer them well-prepared information on the Internet.

The report is completed with the Appendix including tables with comparisons of investment attractiveness indices for voivodship's counties and communes. There is also some more detailed information in the Appendix concerning effects of functioning of the Special Economic Zones in the region.

There are two approaches to the investment attractiveness presented in this work. One of them is **potential investment attractiveness**, defined as a set of regional location advantages that influence achieving investors' goals (such as costs of running a business, sales revenues, net return on investment and investment's competitiveness).

Another approach is **real investment attractiveness**, defined as region's ability to create investor's satisfaction and influence absorption of financial and physical capital in form of investments. They can be measured by effectiveness of capital spending.¹

Potential investment attractiveness indices in their simplified version (PAI1) measure the location-specific advantages of regions. They are calculated for territorial units of various levels of statistical division of the country (communes – Polish: *gmina*, counties – Polish: *powiat*, subregions, voivodships/regions). These indices refer to the whole national economy and to the selected sections: C – manufacturing industry, G – trade and repair, I – tourism and catering, M – professional, scientific and technical services. These sections are the core of the national economy.

Besides, some indices are calculated only for the voidships, on the basis of characteristics available only on the regional or macroregional level which allows evaluating their investment attractiveness in a much broader context. These are PAI2 indices, which are calculated both from a general point of view and with reference to the above mentioned sections of the economy.

What is more, ranks of real investment attractiveness, which relates to the inflow of capital (in the form of investments) and the effects of investments considered from a point of view of productivity and returns on the outlays made, are used in this report. Real investment attractiveness can be calculated for voivodships, based on the statistical data available on the regional level.

The measurements in use are subject to annual review thanks to consulting them with foreign investor assistance institutions and direct contact to territorial self-government units as well as organizations of entrepreneurs. A description of methodological approach to measuring investment attractiveness of Polish regions, counties and communes can be found online on the website of the Institute of Enterprise at the Warsaw School of Economics (<http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/struktura/ZOB/>), as well as in numerous scientific publications and expert opinions.

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1. More information on this topic can be found in: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski jako źródło przedsiębiorczych przewag konkurencyjnych*, H. Godlewska-Majkowska (ed.), Studia i Analizy Instytutu Przedsiębiorstwa, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warszawa 2012; H. Godlewska-Majkowska, *Polish regions and their investment attractiveness in the EU*, in: POLAND Competitiveness Report 2013. National and Regional Dimensions, M. Weresa (ed.), Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warsaw 2013, pp 299-316.

1. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP

Silesian voivodship is one of the most attractive voivodships in terms of investment attractiveness. It is confirmed by a high value of GDP generated by the region. It is influenced by a number of factors connected mainly with voivodship's natural resources which determined the economic development of the region.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- the biggest city complex in Poland, creating a unique investment potential
- the biggest traffic junction in Poland, conducive to industry development, with numerous cooperative connections - good connections provided by the Katowice International Airport, A4 highway, E40 road (European route), E75 road (European route) and direct train connection with such cities as Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Bratislava, Prague, Moscow, Hamburg,
- high level of region's industrialization, with traditional specializations (mining, steel and machinery industry) but subject to successful restructuring,
- numerous economic subzones, offering attractive investment sites,
- the main courses of study referring to technical science (Częstochowa University of Technology, Silesia University of Technology), which is a result of economic profile of the region,
- the voivodship offers wide investment opportunities, which is confirmed by very high investment attractiveness ranks for the national economy, labour-intensive industry, capital-intensive industry, trade, tourism, financial intermediary, services for business and education.

The general characteristics of the Silesian voivodship are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. General characteristics of the economy of Silesian voivodship

| Feature | Silesian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|---|---|-----------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2012 (PLN/person) | 44065.9 | 41439.1 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2013 | 4599447 | 38495659 | 11.9% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2013 | 44687 | 454986 | 9,8% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2013 | 30612 | 271333 | 11,3% |
| Number of employed persons in 2013 | 1903 | 15568 | 12,2% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2013 | agriculture 2.6% industry 39.7% services 57.7% | 12.0% 30.5% 57.5% | |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2012 | 6776.9 | 79942.6 | 8.5% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2012 | 19124.0 | 206992.3 | 9.2% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| — Katowice | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy class A Capital-intensive industry class B Labour-intensive industry lass A Business class A Education class B | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | National economy class C Industry class C Trade class C Tourism class C Scientific and technical activity class C | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Tychy, city of Gliwice, city of Chorzów, city of Bielsko-Biała, city of Żory, city of Katowice, city of | |

| | | |
|----------|---------|--|
| Communes | | Świętochłowice, city of Rybnik, city of Dąbrowa Górnicza, city of Mysłowice, city of Ruda Śląska, city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, city of Zabrze, city of Sosnowiec, Bieruń, city of Piekary Śląskie, city of Bytom, city of Częstochowa, Mikołów, city of Siemianowice Śląskie |
| | Class B | Pszczyna, city of Jaworzno, Będzin, Bielsko-Biała |
| | Class A | Chorzów (u), Świętochłowice (u), Knurów (u), Żory (u), Tychy (u), Gliwice (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Łaziska Górne (u), Radzionków (u), Ruda Śląska (u), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Czeladź (u), Będzin (u), Rybnik (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Radlin (u), Cieszyń (u), Katowice (u), Mysłowice (u), Piekary Śląskie (u), Sosnowiec (u), Mikołów (u), Bytom (u), Zawiercie (u), Racibórz (u), Bieruń (u), Pyskowice (u), Zabrze (u), Częstochowa (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Żywiec (u), Wojkowice (u), Tarnowskie Góry (u), Łędziny (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Jaworzno (u), Imielin (u), Ustroń (u), Rydułtowy (u), Sławków (u), Lubliniec (u), Wisła (u), Pawłowice (r), Ornontowice (r), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r), Suszec (r), Bestwina (r), Kozy (r), Świerklany (r), Jasienica (r), Wyry (r), Jaworz (r), Zebrzydowice (r), Bobrowniki (r), Miedźna (r), Ożarów (r), Porąbka (r), Krupski Młyn (r), Chełm Śląski (r), Olsztyn (r), Psary (r), Buczkowice (r), Skoczów (u-r), Wilamowice (u-r), Pszczyna (u-r), Strumień (u-r), Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r) |
| | Class B | Miasteczko Śląskie (u), Pszów (u), Myszków (u), Szczyrk (u), Kalety (u), Czernichów (r), Chybie (r), Mszana (r), Poczesna (r), Herby (r), Wilkowice (r), Godów (r), Poraj (r), Kamienica Polska (r), Gierałtowice (r), Łękawica (r), Świerklaniec (r), Mierzęcice (r), Bojszowy (r), Jejkowice (r), Lipowa (r), Brenna (r), Dębowiec (r), Łodygowice (r), Gaszowice (r), Markłowice (r), Hażlach (r), Węgierska Górka (r), Zbrosławice (r), Mstów (r), Kochanowice (r), Kobiór (r), Ogrodzieniec (u-r), Łazy (u-r), Siewierz (u-r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Żarki (u-r), Krzepice (u-r) |

Additional information: (u) – urban commune, (r) – rural commune, (u-r) – urban-rural commune.

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 3 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own work.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 4599447 (as of 2013), which is 11.9% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2013 was as follows: 16.9% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.8% at productive age and 19.3% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18.2%, 63.4% and 18.4% respectively).

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 41 higher education institutions in which there are 144545 students studying, which makes up 9.3 % of all students in Poland. Moreover, 10.9% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 12.0 % attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 9% in August 2014, compared to 11.7% in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2014 amounted to PLN 4048,3, which is 107.4% of the average for Poland.

In 2012 Silesian voivodship made a contribution of 12.7% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 44065.9 with the average for Poland PLN 41439.1. With this result the voivodship takes the 3rd place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2003-2012 amounted to 173.3% while the average for Poland amounted to 189.2%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a share of the service sector at the level of 57.7% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 2.6% and 39.7% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2014)

In the structure of Silesian voivodship industry one can see the impact of restructuring typical for regions of the genesis of mining and smelting. This is reflected in the high proportion of the value of sold production of industry throughout the voivodship at the end of 2013. manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, with the exception of motorcycles (23%). In the structure of the industry metal production (13%), mining (13%), manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (8%) and manufacture of food products (7%) still play important role.

Silesian voivodship definitely has a very competitive position in many types of industry as it is the biggest industry area in Poland. Voivodship has significant interests in national output in following sectors:

- metal production (59% of national production in 2013)
- mining (44%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, excepting motorcycles (39%),
- manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (22%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (16),
- manufacture of electrical equipment (15),
- manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (15%),
- production of food. (7%).

When it comes to most of the above-mentioned sectors, the voivodship improved or maintained its competitive position within the last three years (measured by its share in the country's sold production)². It applies to the following sectors:

² Calculations based on the Statistic Bulletin of the Silesian Voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2014 and Statistical Bulletin, I quarter of 2014, www.stat.gov.pl (10 November 2014). A change of 0.25 percentage point was considered as maintaining competitive position.

- metal production,
- manufacture of rubber and plastic,
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, with the exception of motorcycles,
- manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment,
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products,
- food production,
- manufacture of electrical equipment,
- manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

The information on sectors that are found as strategic by the region's authorities can be important for the investors. The voivodship's strategic sectors mentioned in the strategy of regional development include above all: SMEs, R & D sector and the implementation of new technology, agri-food sector, the tourism sector, modernized of traditional industries (coal, steel).

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Silesian voivodship the list of the high potential sectors may be a good hint. The list was prepared by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency in cooperation with the Silesian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include:

- automotive,
- BPO,
- IT,
- tourism,
- environmental investments,
- Renewable energy sources (RES).

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zone: **Katowice SEZ, in the following subzones:**

- **SEZ Katowice subzones:** Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Bytom (u), Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Częstochowa (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Gliwice (u), Godów (r), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Katowice (u), Knurów (u), Koniecpol (u-r), Lubliniec (u), Miedźna (r), Orzesze (u), Pawłowice (r), Racibórz (u), Radziechowy-Wieprz (r), Rajcza (r), Rudziniec (r), Rybnik (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Siewierz (u-r), Sławków (u), Sosnowiec (u), Tychy (u), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Żory (u).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 25% - 45%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

2. REGION'S RANK IN TERMS OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS IN POLAND AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Silesian voivodship is characterized by a very high level of overall investment attractiveness, which is indicated by the high rank (class A) according to the main potential investment attractiveness index calculated for the whole regional economy PAI 2_GN (see Chart 1 in the Appendix). The region was also ranked very high in terms of potential investment attractiveness calculated with use of PAI2 indices for the sections: capital-intensive industry (class B), labour-intensive industry (class A), trade (class A).³

Investment attractiveness can also be evaluated on the basis of indices of real investment attractiveness (RAI), which are based on microclimates such as: return on tangible assets, labour productivity, self-financing of self-government territorial units and investment outlays. The region was ranked above the average in terms of RAI indices for the national economy, industry (class B), trade and repairs, hotels and restaurants and professional, scientific and technical activities.

In 2011 Silesian voivodship took the second place when it comes to investment outlays in the companies (9.2% of the total value in all the voivodships).

Silesia is also distinguished by an increase in competition in the market of foreign direct investment, as evidenced by the fact that in the years 2003-2011 the market share of foreign capital value increased from 8.3% to 9.2%.

Based on the methodology prepared by the team of the Enterprise Institute while conducting statutory research in Collegium of Business Administration at the Warsaw School of Economics, calculations of European regions' investment attractiveness have been made for two years. They are based on measurements of attractiveness of human resources, market and innovativeness.⁴ Among the regions of the European Union, Silesia has a relatively low investment attractiveness (class D). Of the 270 surveyed regions of Silesia took 179 place, improving its position by one position compared to last year's survey. Among the Polish regions of Silesia stands quite high rating microclimate market (class C, position 114 among the regions of the European Union, the second in Poland after Mazovian). In addition, Silesia has a competitive advantage in terms of human capital (class C).

⁴More: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski na tle Unii Europejskiej*, praca zbiorowa pod red. H. Godlewskiej-Majkowskiej, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warszawa 2014 oraz ³ More on this topic: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski na tle Unii Europejskiej*, edited by H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warsaw 2014 and <http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/struktura/ZOB>

Due to different methodology of research and variables taken into account for regions in Poland only and regions in the EU, the results of research are incomparable. This is because not all data are available for all the regions, e.g. data on infrastructure.

It is worth mentioning that the voivodship is more attractive than EU regions such as:

- **in Austria:** Burgenland;
- **in Belgium:** Prov. Luxembourg;
- **in the United Kingdom:** West Wales and The Valleys, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Lincolnshire;
- **in Bulgaria:** Severoiztochen, Yugoiztochen, Severen tsentralen, Yuzhen tsentralen, Severozapaden;
- **in Czech Republic:** Jihozápad, Moravskoslezsko, Střední Morava, Severozápad;
- **in France:** Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Limousin, Bourgogne, Champagne-Ardenne, Poitou-Charentes, Picardie;
- **in Greece:** Kentriki Makedonia, Kriti, Notio Aigaio, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Makedonia, Voreio Aigaio, Peloponnisos, Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki;
- **in Spain:** Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, Andalucía, Illes Balears, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Región de Murcia, Extremadura;
- **in Lithuania :** Lietuva;
- **in Latvia:** Latvija;
- **in Germany:** Weser-Ems, Sachsen-Anhalt, Lüneburg;
- **in Portugal:** Região Autónoma da Madeira, Algarve, Norte, Alentejo, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Centro;
- **in Romania:** Vest, Nord-Vest, Centru, Sud-Est, Nord-Est, Sud-Vest Oltenia, Sud - Muntenia;
- **in Slovakia:** Západné Slovensko, Stredné Slovensko, Východné Slovensko;
- **in Slovenia:** Vzhodna Slovenija;
- **in Hungary:** Nyugat-Dunántúl, Közép-Dunántúl, Dél-Dunántúl, Észak-Magyarország, Dél-Alföld, Észak-Alföld;
- **in Italy:** Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Marche (NUTS 2006), Campania, Abruzzo, Umbria (NUTS 2006), Molise, Sardegna, Sicilia, Puglia, Calabria, Basilicata.

3. INTERNAL DIVERSIFICATION OF REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

Investment attractiveness of the particular administrative units in the voivodship is the result of how investors assess conditions of conducting business that are important for them. These conditions include labour market, technical infrastructure, market and natural conditions.

Labour market assessment gives investor the information on opportunities to recruit the right employees for their companies and labour surpluses or shortages, which indirectly influences costs of hiring workers.

Technical infrastructure assessment allows entrepreneurs to plan their investments that need preparing of investment plot equipped with the basic technical elements such as water, gas and electric installations and environment protection equipment such as sewage farms.

Social infrastructure is rated as equipment of a place where the investment is to be located with facilities influencing citizens' life quality and human resources development. These facilities provide the citizens with access to education, healthcare, sports and recreation facilities or information technologies such as Internet.

Market conditions informs on market absorptive power that means the number of potential customers and indirectly on their wealth that means ability to buy goods and services.

Environment conditions were rated as they are a basic factor influencing tourism development and citizens' life quality.

In order to assess the attractiveness of the location of tourist services and their derivatives were evaluated natural conditions, which are also an important element in shaping the quality of life of inhabitants.

The composite assessment of all the above-mentioned elements in particular counties or communes shows spatial differentiation of investment attractiveness in the voivodship. What is more, calculations for particular sectors of economy are presented such as industry, trade and modern services connected with professional, scientific and technical activities are presented (Chart 3 and Chart 4). The distinguished locations presented on the map are marked with stars that indicate highest marks for the above-mentioned areas of conducting business.

An **orange star** means that a county or a commune was rated above average in all the sections analysed (national economy, industry, trade, tourism and professional services) and the **golden star** is the highest distinction and means that all the rated sections in a particular commune or county were ranked at the highest level.

When it comes to counties, the highest ranked city counties (golden star) are : Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Tychy, Żory.

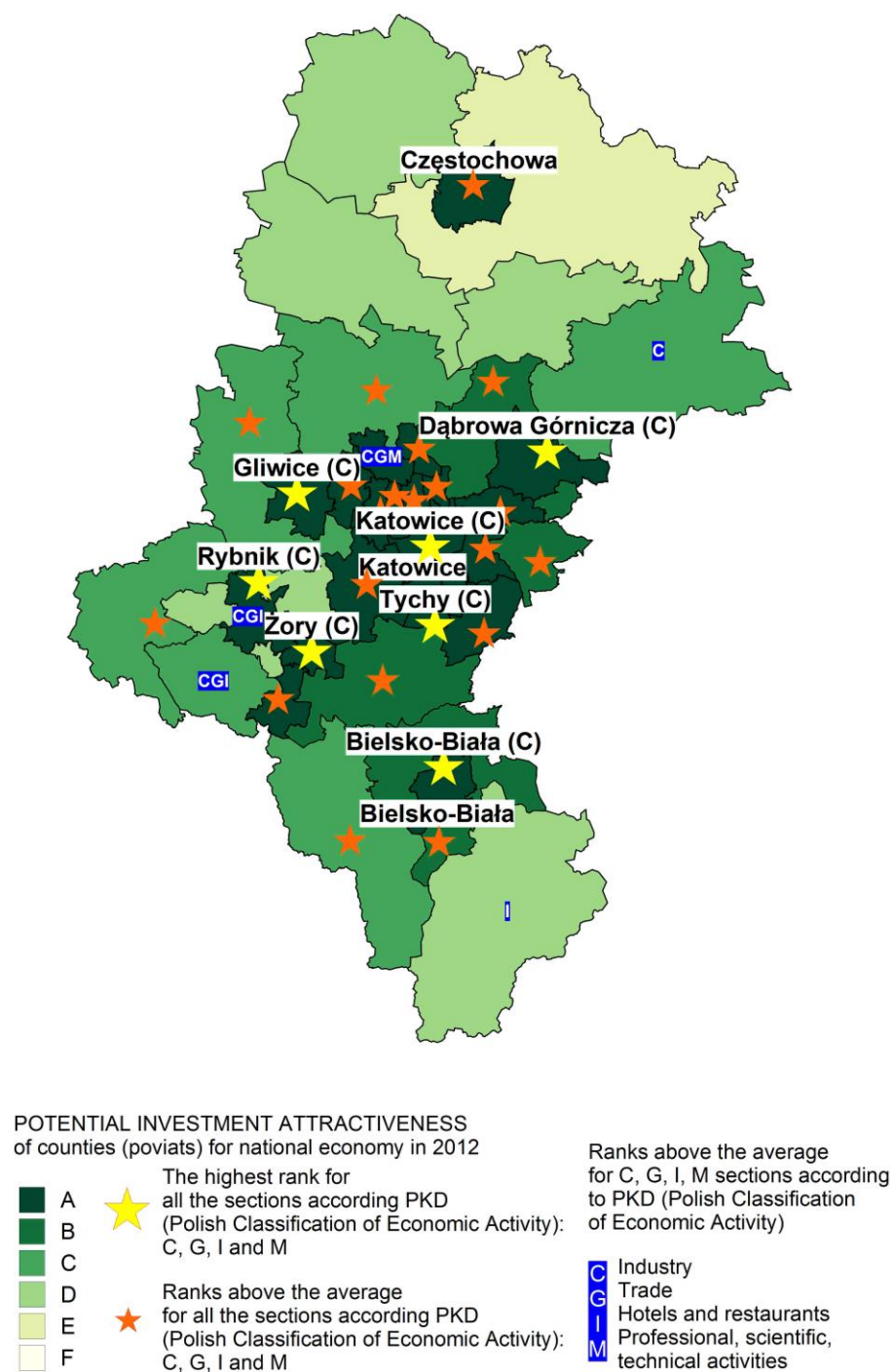
Distinguished with an orange star land counties are: Będzin, Bielsko, Bieruń-Lędzin, Cieszyn, Gliwice, Mikołów, Pszczyna, Racibórz, Tarnowskie Góry.

Distinguished with an orange star counties are: Chorzów, Częstochowa, Jastrzębie-Zdrój, Jaworzno, Mysłowice, Piekary Śląskie, Ruda Śląska, Siemianowice Śląskie, Sosnowiec, Świętochłowice, Zabrze.

When it comes to urban communes, the highest ranked of them were:

- **distinguished with a golden star:** Będzin (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Chorzów (u), Cieszyn (u), Gliwice (u), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Jaworzno (u), Katowice (u), Lubliniec (u), Mikołów (u), Mysłowice (u), Piekary Śląskie (u), Rybnik (u), Sosnowiec (u), Tychy (u), Ustroń (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Żory (u), Żywiec (u),
- **distinguished with an orange star:** Czeladź (u), Częstochowa (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Imielin (u), Kalety (u), Knurów (u), Łaziska Górne (u), Miasteczko Śląskie (u), Myszków (u), Orzesze (u), Pszów (u), Pyskowice (u), Racibórz (u), Radlin * (u), Radzionków (u), Ruda Śląska (u), Rydułtowy (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Sławków (u), Szczyrk (u), Świętochłowice (u), Tarnowskie Góry (u), Wisła (u), Wojkowice (u).

Chart 3. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Silesian voivodship, considering the most attractive sections

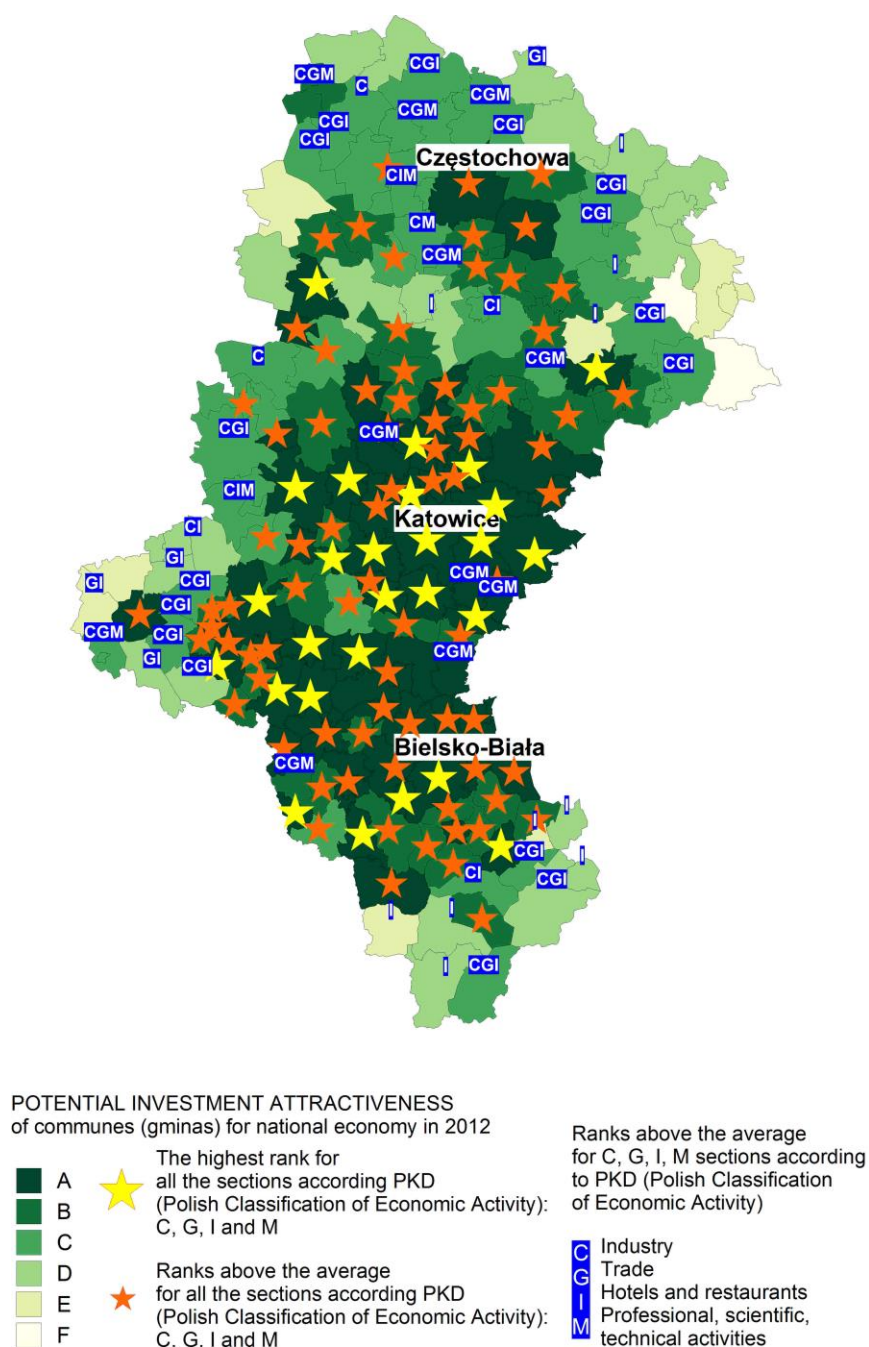


Golden star counties:

Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Tychy, Żory

Source: Authors' own work.

Chart 4. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship, considering the most attractive sections



Golden star communes:

Będzin (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Chorzów (u), Cieszyn (u), Gliwice (u), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Jaworze (r), Jaworzno (u), Katowice (u), Lubliniec (u), Mikołów (u), Mysłowice (u), Ornontowice (r), Pawłowice (r), Piekary Śląskie (u), Rybnik (u), Sosnowiec (u), Suszec (r), Tychy (u), Ustroń (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Wyry (r), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Żory (u), Żywiec (u)

Source: Authors' own work.

Among rural communes the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star communes:** : Jaworze (r), Ornontowice (r), Pawłowice (r), Suszec (r), Wiry (r),
- **orange star communes:** : Bestwina (r), Bobrowniki (r), Bojszowy (r), Boronów (r), Brenna (r), Buczkowice (r), Chybie (r), Czernichów (r), Dębowiec (r), Gaszowice (r), Gierałtowice (r), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r), Godów (r), Golezów (r), Herby (r), Jasienica (r), Jejkowice (r), Kamienica Polska (r), Kobiór (r), Kochanowice (r), Kozy (r), Krupski Młyn (r), Lipowa (r), Łękawica (r), Łodygowice (r), Marklowice (r), Mierzęcice (r), Mstów (r), Mszana (r), Olsztyn (r), Ożarówice (r), Pilchowice (r), Poczesna (r), Poraj (r), Porąbka (r), Psary (r), Świerklaniec (r), Świerklany (r), Tworóg (r), Węgierska Górka (r), Wilkowice (r), Wręczyca Wielka (r), Zbrosławice (r), Zebrzydowice (r).

Among urban-rural communes the highest rank communes include:

- **orange star communes:** : Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Łazy (u-r), Ogrodzieniec (u-r), Pszczyna (u-r), Siewierz (u-r), Skoczów (u-r), Strumień (u-r), Toszek (u-r), Wilamowice (u-r), Żarki (u-r).

4. VOIVODSHIP'S INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR INVESTORS AND ENTREPRENEURS

The development of business supporting institutions in a region is a vital component of its investment attractiveness. The institutions that support entrepreneurship, pro-investment solutions, research commercialization and enterprises' innovativeness are of special importance.

4.1. BUSINESS SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

Among business environment institutions (excluding R&D institutions) that influence region's economic development are: chambers of commerce, associations, business incubators, technology parks, technology transfer centres, consulting centres, financial institutions and development agencies.

For the investors especially important is a system of regional Investor Assistance Centres set up by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency in consultation with voivodships' marshals to ensure complex services for investors in each voivodship.

In Silesian voivodship such centre is:

The **Investor Assistance Centre** operating within
Marshal Office of Silesian Voivodship
<http://invest.slaskie.pl>



Silesian Investor Assistance Centre is a partner of the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency and a one stop shop: a source of regional information that are useful for investors, legal acts, investment offers and current data on region's economy. The personnel of the centre have qualifications to offer services for investors and are working according to the standards set by the Polish Information and Foreign Direct Investment Agency, which offers it substantive help and trainings.

An important tool supporting investors are the Special Economic Zones, which are described in the further part of this report.

Below some chosen business environment institutions are presented that operate for entrepreneurship development by supporting development of new technologies and cooperation of enterprises.

These institutions are among others:

Chamber of Commerce of Importers and Exporters (<http://www.igei.pl/>)

The Chamber is economic self-government organization representing the business interests of its affiliated members. Chamber of entrepreneurs of the region creates many opportunities for supporting the development of their companies. The offer include: promotion of economic initiatives members of the Chamber, support in expansion into foreign markets, developing business contacts, training and advisory services, conferences, care in the field of public - relations and "media coverage"

Chamber of industry and commerce in Tarnowskie Góry(<http://www.tarnowskiegory.cocity of pl/>)

The Chamber is an organization of economic self-government. The key objectives of the Chamber's activities include: promoting and supporting entrepreneurship, representation and protection of members of the Chamber, the interaction with the authorities and local self-government for the creation of an environment conducive to generating economic activity, evaluation of draft legislation relating to the functioning of the economic life of the region and country, the integration of the business community, to develop mutual cooperation, creating conditions for the amicable

settlement of disputes (Court of Arbitration at IPH), organizing courses, conferences, seminars and trade missions, dissemination of entrepreneurship among young people.

Regional Chamber of Commerce in Katowice (<http://www.rig.katowice.pl/>)

Chamber in Katowice is the organization of self-government entities. The range of services include: the information business, organization and operation of mission studies and economic cooperation exchanges, business forums, international seminars problem, promoting national and international programs and funds to support the development of entrepreneurship, counselling for domestic and foreign investors, brokerage cooperative exchange offers and associate member companies with foreign partners, issuing certificates of origin and legalization of documents in foreign trade, advertising and promotional activities, assistance in resolving property disputes through the Court of Arbitration.

Regional Business Centre (<http://www.rcb.cocity of pl>)

Centre is a company set up to handle the Silesian Business Club. The purpose is to promote the idea of mutual help and support of members of the Club, the integration of the business and the Silesian market activities in accordance with the principles of Fair Play (RCB administers in Silesia, Mazovia and Opole Programme for Enterprise Promotion of Culture "Fair Play"). The offer includes: training, promotion, organization of symposia, seminars, conferences, foreign missions (connected with the mating business deals and making new business contacts) and meetings.

Silesian Centre for Entrepreneurship (<http://www.scp-slask.pl/>)

The centre is an organizational unit of the provincial local government acting as a budgetary unit. Our offer includes: finding funds for development of the company information and advisory services. The centre offers support for micro, small and medium enterprises through funding of projects under the Regional Operational Programme of Silesia in 2007-2013.

Silesian Centre for Science and Technology Aviation industry Sp. z o.o. (www.scntpl.pl)

Launched in 2012, the Centre is one of Europe's most modern manufacturing centre in the technology autoclaves and laboratory research. The centre provides services to the aerospace and implements used in aviation technology in other industries, e.g. in the yachting industry, automotive, railway and wind energy. In the centre there's a Laboratory of composite structures (design and production of complete composite structures or elements thereof), and materials research laboratory (the static and fatigue of complete structures)..

Industrial and Technology Park in Częstochowa (<http://czpp.cocity of pl/czestochowski-park-przemyslowo-technologiczny>)

The manager of the park is the Regional Development Agency in Częstochowa. Park was created in response to the needs of entrepreneurs on modern technical infrastructure offered on attractive terms. Parks offer includes: rental of office, warehouse and production halls. The Park operates Training and Conference Centre and the Centre for Technology Transfer (CTT runs the transfer of

technology to companies in various industries, particularly for companies in the energy sector and related industries).

Silesian Industrial and Technological Park in Ruda Śląska (<http://sppt.pl/>)

Offer of the Park include: development and sale of real estate, rental and property management, activities related to the organization of fairs and exhibitions. Park area is more than 1,000 hectares of investment, well-connected and located in the centre of Upper Silesia. The park operates the Laboratory of Geodesy offering spatial scan measurements and geodetic and cartographic data. Park Construction Cluster is the coordinator of "Damages Mining", the aim of which is to take steps to minimize the negative effects of mining damage.

Science and Technology Park 'Euro-Centre' in Katowice ([www.euro-centrality of cocity of pl/park-naukowo-technologiczny](http://www.euro-centrality.pl/park-naukowo-technologiczny))

Park focuses on the development of energy efficiency technologies and energy conservation, especially in the construction industry. Our offer includes: space rental (administrative and office space, exhibition, laboratory technology, Data Centre, conference and training rooms) in a building designed for passive innovative companies engaged in research and development around the RES and IT; training, counselling, education, helping the commercialization of research results. Park provides financial support for the creation of technology companies through capital commitment in the new company. On the area of the Park functions Technology and Market Observatory (Observatory Energy Specialist) Solar Systems Testing Centre, Laboratory of Intelligent Energy Networks Laboratory of Thermal Properties of Buildings (mobile), Laboratory of energy saving in Construction (stationary). Park invents partners and joint ventures animates science focused business units within the Euro-Centre Energy Saving Technology Cluster.

Upper Silesian Regional Development Agency (<http://www.garr.pl/>)

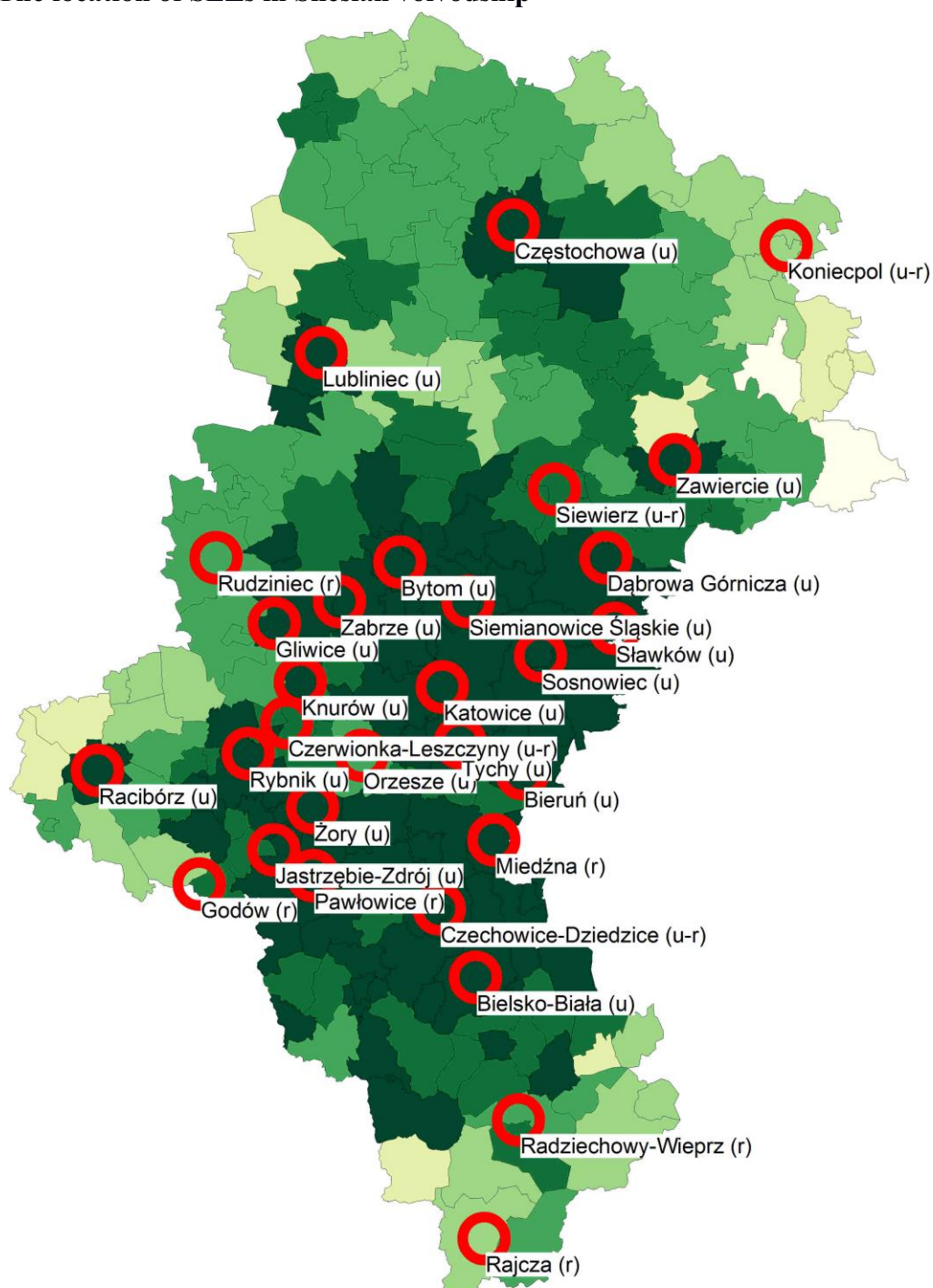
The Agency's mission is to provide services for the development of the province of Silesia through participation in the development of concepts, programs and projects of local government, the use of available assistance programs, attracting investors and promoting the region. Agency offer includes: support and implementation of national and international programs and projects in order to develop applications for aid, information, training (Silesian Centre for Training), advisory and financial (Loan Fund). The structure of the Agency operates Regional Investor Service Centre (RCOI), whose aim is to promote Silesia voivodship by supporting the flow of external investments, including foreign ones.

4.2. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP – EFFECTS

There is one SEZ operating in the voivodship: Katowice Special Economic Zone. At the end of 2012 the areas of the SEZ were parts of 20 cities and 10 communes – see Chart 5.

Katowice SEZ was created in 1996. Till the end of 2013 the enterprises operating in the Silesian SEZ's subzones have invested PLN 20.2 bln in this area which is 22% of all investment outlays in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the enterprises created 38.5 thousand new jobs in the region, which was 20% of all new jobs created in the Polish economic zones - see Table 3 in the Appendix.

The largest investment in special economic zones in Silesia focused in Gliwice, Tychy, Bielsko-Biala, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Częstochowa and Sosnowiec. This is mainly due to the inflow of investment from the automotive industry. Investments have been made by corporations such as General Motors Manufacturing Poland (2.8 billion PLN), Isuzu Motors Poland (0.6 billion PLN), Fiat Auto Poland, Fiat Powertrain Technologies Poland Sp. z o.o (PLN 2.2 billion), Lear Corporation Poland II, Automotive Lighting Poland.

Chart 5. The location of SEZs in Silesian voivodship

POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS
of communes (gminas) for national economy in 2012



Communes
with SEZ subzones

Source: Authors' own work.

SEZ in Katowice is looking for productive investment, especially high-tech and carried out in cooperation with academic institutions and investment services responsible for the collection and processing of data. In addition, preference is given to investments whose business profile will be used already qualified employee and potential graduates.

4.3. 'A' COMMUNE

Student Scientific Organisation for Entrepreneurship and Regional Analyses affiliated to the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics, has again published the results of its research into the quality of investor assistance offered by the communal authorities. The subject of this qualitative research of investment attractiveness is evaluation of the websites and evaluation of e-mail contact with communal authorities in two languages: Polish and English (using *mystery client* method). The effect of this research is a ranking 'A' Commune, which is thought to distinguish best performing self-government territorial units in terms of the use of means of electronic communication to provide assistance to the customers. The research is carried out with the use of mystery client method. In this year's edition all communes belonging to Class A and B according to the PAI 2012 index were subject to evaluation.

As a result 59 communes were distinguished, of which 9 are situated in Silesian voivodship: Katowice (u), Rydułtowy (u), Bytom (u), Godów (u-r), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Radzionków (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Ruda Śląska (u), Mysłowice (u).

All communes except Radzionków and Wodzisław Śląski have above-average evaluation of web sites and a gave very good response to the letter of the investor in the Polish language. Also half of the communes answered very well in English. Two answers: from Katowice and Wodzisław Śląski to the English message can be considered as model.' The A' commune title has been given again to: Katowice, Godów, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Radzionków, Wodzisław Śląski and Ruda Śląska.

APPENDIX

Table 1. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF POLISH VOIVODSHIPS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS SELECTED SECTIONS

| Voivodship | PAI1_GN | PAI1_GN | PAI1_C | PAI1_G | PAI1_I | PAI1_M |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade | Hotels and restaurants | Professional, scientific and technical activities |
| Voivodships | | | | | | |
| LOWER SILESIAN | 0.39 | A | A | A | B | A |
| KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN | 0.29 | C | C | E | D | D |
| LUBLIN | 0.17 | F | F | F | F | F |
| LUBUSZ | 0.23 | E | E | D | C | D |
| ŁÓDŹ | 0.29 | C | C | D | E | D |
| LESSER POLAND | 0.32 | C | C | B | B | C |
| MAZOVIAN | 0.40 | A | A | A | A | A |
| OPOLE | 0.22 | E | E | D | E | D |
| SUB-CARPATHIAN | 0.23 | E | E | E | E | D |
| PODLASKIE | 0.20 | F | F | F | E | E |
| POMERANIAN | 0.34 | B | C | B | A | B |
| SILESIAN | 0.41 | A | A | B | C | A |
| ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE | 0.16 | F | F | F | F | F |
| WARMIAN-MAZURIAN | 0.24 | E | E | C | C | E |
| GREATER POLAND | 0.31 | C | C | C | D | B |
| WESTERN POMERANIAN | 0.34 | B | B | B | A | B |

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska.

Table 2. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS COUNTIES FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS SELECTED SECTIONS

| County | PAI1_GN | PAI1_GN | PAI1_C | PAI1_G | PAI1_I | PAI1_M |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade | Hotels and restaurants | Professional, scientific and technical activity |
| Counties | | | | | | |
| city of Tychy | 0.353 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Gliwice | 0.345 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Chorzów | 0.344 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Bielsko-Biała | 0.337 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Żory | 0.336 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Katowice | 0.332 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Świętochłowice | 0.330 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Rybnik | 0.330 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Dąbrowa Górnicza | 0.329 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Mysłowice | 0.326 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Ruda Śląska | 0.319 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój | 0.316 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Zabrze | 0.310 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Sosnowiec | 0.310 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Bieruń-Lędzin | 0.306 | A | A | A | A | B |
| city of Piekary Śląskie | 0.306 | A | A | A | B | B |
| city of Bytom | 0.302 | A | B | A | E | A |
| city of | 0.301 | A | A | B | B | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Częstochowa | | | | | | |
| Mikołów | 0.299 | A | A | B | A | A |
| city of Siemianowice Śląskie | 0.295 | A | B | A | C | A |
| Pszczyna | 0.293 | B | B | B | B | B |
| city of Jaworzno | 0.286 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Będzin * | 0.277 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Bielsko | 0.270 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Tarnowskie Góry | 0.267 | C | B | B | B | C |
| Gliwice | 0.266 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Cieszyn | 0.262 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Racibórz | 0.256 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Wodzisław | 0.249 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Zawiercie | 0.243 | C | C | D | D | D |

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska.

TABLE 3. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES OF SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SELECTED SECTIONS

| Commune | PAI1_GN | PAI1_GN | PAI1_C | PAI1_G | PAI1_I | PAI1_M |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade | Hotels and restaurants | Professional, scientific and technical activity |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Chorzów (u) | 0.285 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Świętochłowice (u) | 0.276 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Knurów (u) | 0.267 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Żory (u) | 0.266 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tychy (u) | 0.266 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gliwice (u) | 0.264 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bielsko-Biała (u) | 0.264 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Łaziska Górne (u) | 0.264 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Radzionków (u) | 0.261 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Ruda Śląska (u) | 0.260 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u) | 0.259 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Czeladź (u) | 0.259 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Będzin (u) | 0.257 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rybnik (u) | 0.256 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Siemianowice Śląskie (u) | 0.256 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Radlin (u) | 0.255 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Cieszyn (u) | 0.255 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Katowice (u) | 0.254 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mysłowice (u) | 0.254 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Piekary Śląskie (u) | 0.252 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Sosnowiec (u) | 0.252 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mikołów (u) | 0.251 | A | A | A | A | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bytom (u) | 0.249 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Zawiercie (u) | 0.248 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Racibórz (u) | 0.245 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Bieruń (u) | 0.245 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pyskowice (u) | 0.245 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Zabrze (u) | 0.245 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Częstochowa (u) | 0.243 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Dąbrowa Górnicza (u) | 0.240 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Żywiec (u) | 0.238 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wojkowice (u) | 0.238 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Tarnowskie Góry (u) | 0.238 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Lędziny (u) | 0.234 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Wodzisław Śląski (u) | 0.232 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jaworzno (u) | 0.231 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Imielin (u) | 0.229 | A | A | B | C | A |
| Ustroń (u) | 0.228 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rydułtowy (u) | 0.228 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Sławków (u) | 0.227 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Lubliniec (u) | 0.227 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wisła (u) | 0.224 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Miasteczko Śląskie (u) | 0.217 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Pszów (u) | 0.212 | B | B | A | B | C |
| Myszków (u) | 0.212 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Szczyrk (u) | 0.210 | B | B | A | A | B |
| Kalety (u) | 0.205 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Poręba (u) | 0.199 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Orzesze (u) | 0.197 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Pawłowice (r) | 0.260 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ornontowice (r) | 0.256 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r) | 0.248 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Suszec (r) | 0.241 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bestwina (r) | 0.238 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kozy (r) | 0.237 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Świerklany (r) | 0.236 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Jasienica (r) | 0.235 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Wyry (r) | 0.229 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jaworze (r) | 0.229 | A | A | A | A | A |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zebrzydowice (r) | 0.226 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Bobrowniki (r) | 0.226 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Miedźna (r) | 0.226 | A | A | B | D | A |
| Ożarów (r) | 0.223 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Porąbka (r) | 0.222 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Krupski Młyn (r) | 0.222 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Chełm Śląski (r) | 0.222 | A | A | B | D | A |
| Olsztyn (r) | 0.221 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Psary (r) | 0.221 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Buczkowice (r) | 0.220 | A | B | B | C | B |
| Czernichów (r) | 0.219 | B | A | B | A | B |
| Chybie (r) | 0.219 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Mszana (r) | 0.218 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Poczesna (r) | 0.217 | B | B | C | C | A |
| Herby (r) | 0.217 | B | B | A | B | C |
| Wilkowice (r) | 0.217 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Godów (r) | 0.216 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Poraj (r) | 0.214 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Kamienica Polska (r) | 0.214 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Gierałtowice (r) | 0.213 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Łękawica (r) | 0.210 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Świerklaniec (r) | 0.210 | B | B | C | A | B |
| Mierzęcice (r) | 0.209 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Bojszowy (r) | 0.209 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Jejkowice (r) | 0.209 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Lipowa (r) | 0.207 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Brenna (r) | 0.207 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Dębowiec (r) | 0.206 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Łodygowice (r) | 0.206 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Gaszowice (r) | 0.204 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Markłowice (r) | 0.204 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Hażlach (r) | 0.203 | B | C | C | D | B |
| Węgierska Górka (r) | 0.203 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Zbrosławice (r) | 0.202 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Mstów (r) | 0.202 | B | B | C | C | C |
| Kochanowice (r) | 0.202 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Kobiór (r) | 0.202 | B | B | C | A | B |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyski (r) | 0.200 | C | B | C | B | D |
| Wręczyca Wielka (r) | 0.198 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Goleszów (r) | 0.197 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Janów (r) | 0.196 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Miedźno (r) | 0.196 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Boronów (r) | 0.196 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Przystajń (r) | 0.195 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Panki (r) | 0.195 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Rędziny (r) | 0.195 | C | B | B | C | D |
| Kroczyce (r) | 0.195 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Starcza (r) | 0.194 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Mykanów (r) | 0.193 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Rudziniec (r) | 0.193 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Lubomia (r) | 0.192 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Pilchowice (r) | 0.192 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Świnna (r) | 0.191 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Przyrów (r) | 0.190 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Tworóg (r) | 0.190 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Ujsoły (r) | 0.189 | C | C | C | A | E |
| Wielowieś (r) | 0.189 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Kornowac (r) | 0.188 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Konopiska (r) | 0.186 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Niegowa (r) | 0.183 | C | D | D | C | D |
| Radziechowy-Wieprz (r) | 0.182 | C | C | D | C | D |
| Opatów (r) | 0.182 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Urban – rural communes | | | | | | |
| Skoczów (u-r) | 0.244 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Wilamowice (u-r) | 0.231 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Pszczyna (u-r) | 0.226 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Strumień (u-r) | 0.221 | A | A | B | B | B |
| Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r) | 0.220 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Ogrodzieniec (u-r) | 0.217 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Łazy (u-r) | 0.210 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Siewierz (u-r) | 0.206 | B | B | C | B | B |
| Czerwionka-Leszczyzny (u-r) | 0.204 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Żarki (u-r) | 0.203 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Krzepice (u-r) | 0.201 | B | B | C | D | C |
| Toszek (u-r) | 0.198 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Pilica (u-r) | 0.194 | C | C | C | C | D |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Krzanowice (u-r) | 0.193 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Kłobuck (u-r) | 0.191 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Koziegłowy (u-r) | 0.184 | C | C | D | B | D |
| Sośnicowice (u-r) | 0.183 | C | C | D | A | C |
| Blachownia (u-r) | 0.183 | C | C | D | C | C |

Notice: (u) – urban commune, (r) – rural commune, (u-r) – urban-rural commune

Source: As for Table 1.

Note: All the indices in the report have been calculated on the basis on the most up-to-date data from the Local Data Bank (LDB), 2014.

TABLE 4. EFFECTS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES FUNCTIONING AT THE END OF 2013.

| SEZ | County, commune | Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN (end of 2013) | New jobs number (end of 2013). | Leading industries (at least 20% share of revenue or employment) |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Katowice | Częstochowa (u-r) Koniecpol | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | city of Częstochowa (u) Częstochowa | 1 195.58 | 1 947 | products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | Bielsko (u-r) Czechowice-Dziedzice | 4.15 | 14 | paper and paper products |
| Katowice | Żywiec (r) Radziechowy-Wieprz | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | Żywiec (r) Rajcza | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | city of Bielsko-Biała (u) Bielsko-Biała | 3 461.67 | 4 062 | motor vehicles (except motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | Będzin(u-r) Siewierz | 151.12 | 590 | electric and non-electric household appliances |
| Katowice | Będzin(u) Sławków | 21.68 | 9 | storage and transportation support services |
| Katowice | Gliwice (u) Knurów | 0.00 | | no leading industry |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|--------|---|
| Katowice | Gliwice (r) Rudziniec | 1.35 | 74 | motor vehicles (except motorcycles), trailers and semi- trailers |
| Katowice | Lubliniec (u) Lubliniec | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | Mikołów (u) Orzesze | 98.97 | 55 | products of other non-metallic mineral products |
| Katowice | Pszczyna (r) Miedźna | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | Pszczyna (r) Pawłowice | 187.91 | 475 | electric and non- electric household appliances |
| Katowice | Bieruń-Lędzin (u) Bieruń | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | Zawiercie (u) Zawiercie | 37.82 | 81 | metal products excluding machinery and appliances |
| Katowice | city of Bytom (u) Bytom | 0.00 | | no leading industry |
| Katowice | city of Dąbrowa Górnica (u) Dąbrowa Górnica | 1 599.27 | 1 951 | products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi- trailers |
| Katowice | city of Gliwice (u) Gliwice | 7 129.43 | 11 462 | products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|-------|--|
| | | | | motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | city of Katowice (u) Katowice | 206.40 | 2 177 | machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified, software- related services and consultancy and related services |
| Katowice | city of Siemianowice Śląskie (u) Siemianowice Śląskie | 411.51 | 1 075 | motor vehicles (except motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | city of Sosnowiec (u) Sosnowiec | 1 284.55 | 3 072 | fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, motor vehicles (except motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | city of Tychy (u) Tychy | 3 494.62 | 8 716 | motor vehicles (except motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers |
| Katowice | city of Zabrze (u) Zabrze | 169.90 | 491 | electric and non- electric household appliances, machinery and appliances n.e.c. |
| Katowice | Racibórz (u) Racibórz | 1.63 | 1 | machinery and equipment not elsewhere qualified, furniture |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|-------|---|
| Katowice | Rybnik (u-r) Czerwionka- Leszczyny | 12.56 | 198 | fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment |
| Katowice | Wodzisław (r) Godów | 40.70 | 31 | metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment |
| Katowice | city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u) Jastrzębie-Zdrój | 18.71 | 150 | rubber and plastic products |
| Katowice | city of Rybnik (u) Rybnik | 151.72 | 62 | chemicals and chemical products |
| Katowice | city of Żory (u) Żory | 603.02 | 1 778 | food, rubber and plastic |

Source: Authors' own calculations based on the Ministry of Economy data.

Notice: (u) – city commune, (u-r) urban-rural commune, (r) rural commune.

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