

Warsaw School of Economics



REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2015

Silesian Voivodship

prof. Hanna Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., Full Professor

Agnieszka Komor, Ph.D.

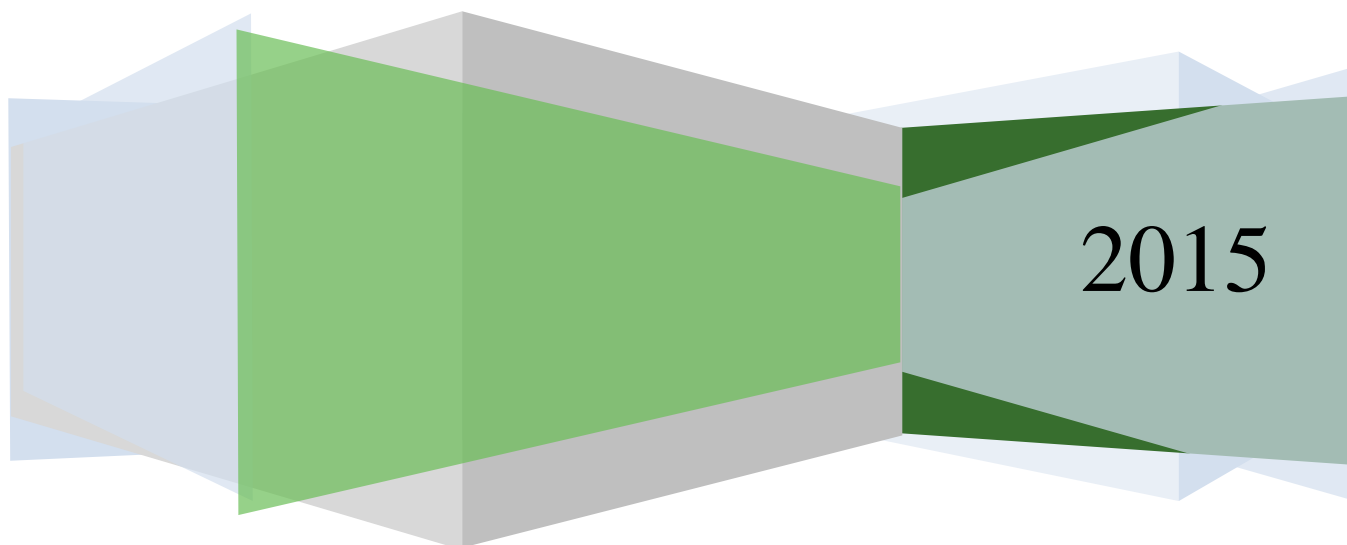
Dariusz Turek, Ph. D.

Patrycjusz Zarębski, Ph.D.

Mariusz Czernecki, M.A.

Magdalena Typa, M.A.

Report prepared for the Polish Information
and Foreign Investment Agency
at the Institute of Enterprise, Warsaw School of Economics
Warsaw, December 2015





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 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.

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

- investment site selection;
- tailor-made investors visits to Poland;
- information on legal and economic environment;
- data on available investment incentives;
- facilitating contacts with central and local authorities;
- identification of potential suppliers and contractors;
- care of the investors operating in the country, including the reinvestment.

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 prof. H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., full professor in 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: *powiat*) 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 – accommodation 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 voivodships, 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 SILESIA 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 2013 (PLN/person)	45028	43175	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2014	4.585.924	38.478.602	11.9%
Human Resources Potential			
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2014	41683	424317	9,8%
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2014	30612	271333	11,3%
Number of employed persons in 2014 (in thousands)	1854	15859	11,7%
Structure of employed persons in 2013	agriculture 2.8% industry 40.2% services 57.1%		11.5% 30.5% 58%
Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship			
Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2013	6776.9	79942.6	8.5%
Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2013	19124.0	206992.3	9.2%
Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Katowice – Mielec 			
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 class A Trade and repairs class A		
Real investment attractiveness RAI	National economy class C Industry class C Trade and repairs class C Accommodation and catering class C Scientific and technical activity class C		
Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI_GN)			
Counties	Class A	Bieruń-Lędzin, city of Bielsko-Biała, city of Bytom, city of Chorzów, city of Częstochowa, city of Dąbrowa	

Communes		Górnica, city of Gliwice, city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, city of Katowice, city of Mysłowice, city of Piekary Śląskie, city of Ruda Śląska, city of Rybnik, city of Siemianowice Śląskie, city of Sosnowiec, city of Świętochłowice, city of Tychy
	Class B	Będzin, city of Jaworzno, Pszczyna, Tarnowskie Góry
	Class A	Bestwina (r), Będzin (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Bobrowniki (r), Buczkowice (r), Bytom (u), Chełm Śląski (r), Chorzów (u), Chybie (r), Cieszyn (u), Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r), Czeladź (u), Czernichów (r), Częstochowa (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Gliwice (u), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r), Hażlach (r), Imielin (u), Jasienica (r), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Jaworze (r), Jaworzno (u), Katowice (u), Knurów (u), Kozy (r), Lędziny (u), Lubliniec (u), Łaziska Górne (u), Miedźna (r), Mikołów (u), Mszana (r), Mysłowice (u), Olsztyn (r), Ornontowice (r), Ożarówice (r), Pawłowice (r), Piekary Śląskie (u), Porąbka (r), Psary (r), Pszczyna (u-r), Pszów (u), Pyskowice (u), Racibórz (u), Radlin (u), Radzionków (u), Ruda Śląska (u), Rybnik (u), Rydułtowy (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Skoczów (u-r), Sławków (u), Sosnowiec (u), Suszec (r), Świerklany (r), Świętochłowice (u), Tarnowskie Góry (u), Tychy (u), Ustroń (u), Wilamowice (u-r), Wisła (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Wojkowice (u), Wry (r), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Zebrzydowice (r), Żory (u), Żywiec (u)
Class B	Bojszowy (r), Brenna (r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Dębowiec (r), Gaszowice (r), Gierałtówice (r), Godów (r), Goleszów (r), Herby (r), Jejkowice (r), Kalety (u), Kamienica Polska (r), Kobiór (r), Krupski Młyn (r), Lipowa (r), Łazy (u-r), Łękawica (r), Łodygowice (r), Markłowice (r), Miasteczko Śląskie (u), Mierzęcice (r), Mstów (r), Myszków (u), Ogrodzieniec (u-r), Orzesze (u), Poczesna (r), Poraj (r), Siewierz (u-r), Strumień (u-r), Szczyrk (u), Świerklaniec (r), Toszek (u-r), Węgierska Górka (r), Wilkowice (r), Zbrosławice (r), Żarki (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 4 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own work.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 4585924 (as of 2014), which is 11.9% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2014 was as follows: 16.8% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.2% at productive age and 20% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18%, 63% and 19% respectively).

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 41 higher education institutions in which there are 135 000 students studying, which makes up 9.2 % of all students in Poland. According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the province of Silesia 12 faculties universities has received scientific category A; 48 faculties received a category - B; and 6 faculties category - C. It

is also worth mentioning that 27 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix Tab. 5).

In addition, 10.4% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 30.6 % attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 8.2% in August 2015, compared to 9.7%² in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2015 amounted to PLN 4048,3, which is 107% of the average for Poland.

In 2013 Silesian voivodship made a contribution of 124% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 45028 with the average for Poland PLN 43175. With this result the voivodship takes the 4th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2003-2013 amounted to 183% while the average for Poland amounted to 197%.

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 57.1% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 2.8% and 40.2% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2015).

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 2014. manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (24%). In the structure of the industry metal production (14%), mining (11%), manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (9%) and manufacture of food products (7%) still play important role.³

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 (57% of national production in 2014)
- mining (44%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, excepting motorcycles (39%),
- manufacture of fabricated metal products (22%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (18%),
- manufacture of electrical equipment (14%),
- manufacture of machinery and equipment (14%),
- production of food. (7%).

² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2015). Central Statistical Office.

³ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin for the voivodship, first quarter 2015 and first quarter of Statistical Bulletin 2015 www.stat.gov.pl (10/11/2015).

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:

- IT,
- automotive,
- energymedical.

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), Myszków (u), Piekary Śląskie (u), Świętochłowice (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 Table 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).

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, accommodation and catering and professional, scientific and technical activities.

In 2013 Silesian voivodship took the second place when it comes to investment outlays in the companies (9.1% 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 2003-2013 the market share of foreign capital value increased from 7.3% to 8.3%.

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 three 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 171 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 D, position 136 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 B).

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. Hainaut, Prov. Luxembourg;
- **in Great Britain:** Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Highlands and Islands, Lincolnshire, Tees Valley and Durham, West Wales and The Valleys;
- **in Bulgaria:** Severen tsentralen, Severoiztochen, Severozapaden, Yugoiztochen, Yuzhen tsentralen;
- **in Czech Republic:** Severozápad;

⁴More: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski na tle Unii Europejskiej*, praca zbiorowa pod red. H. Godlewskiej-Majkowskiej, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warszawa 2014 and *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski na tle Unii Europejskiej*, edited by H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warsaw 2014

<http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/struktura/ZOB>.

- **in France:** Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Champagne-Ardenne, Guadeloupe, Guyane, Lorraine, Nord - Pas-de-Calais, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Réunion;
- **in Greece:** Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki, Dytiki Ellada, Dytiki Makedonia, Ionia Nisia, Ipeiros, Kentriki Makedonia, Kriti, Notio Aigaio, Peloponnisos, Sterea Ellada, Thessalia, Voreio Aigaio;
- **in Spain:** Andalucía, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Illes Balears, Región de Murcia;
- **in The Netherlands:** Drenthe, Friesland, Zeeland;
- **in Lithuania:** Lietuva;
- **in Latvia:** Latvija;
- **in Germany:** Koblenz, Lüneburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen-Anhalt, Weser-Ems
- **in Portugal:** Alentejo, Algarve, Centro, Norte, Região Autónoma da Madeira, Região Autónoma dos Açores;
- **in Romania:** Centru, Nord-Est, Nord-Vest, Sud - Muntenia, Sud-Est, Sud-Vest Oltenia, Vest;
- **in Slovakia:** Stredné Slovensko, Východné Slovensko, Západné Slovensko;
- **in Slovenia:** Vzhodna Slovenija;
- **in Hungary:** Dél-Alföld, Dél-Dunántúl, Észak-Alföld, Észak-Magyarország, Közép-Dunántúl, Nyugat-Dunántúl;
- **in Italy:** Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Marche, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Umbria;
- **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 1 and Chart 2). 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.

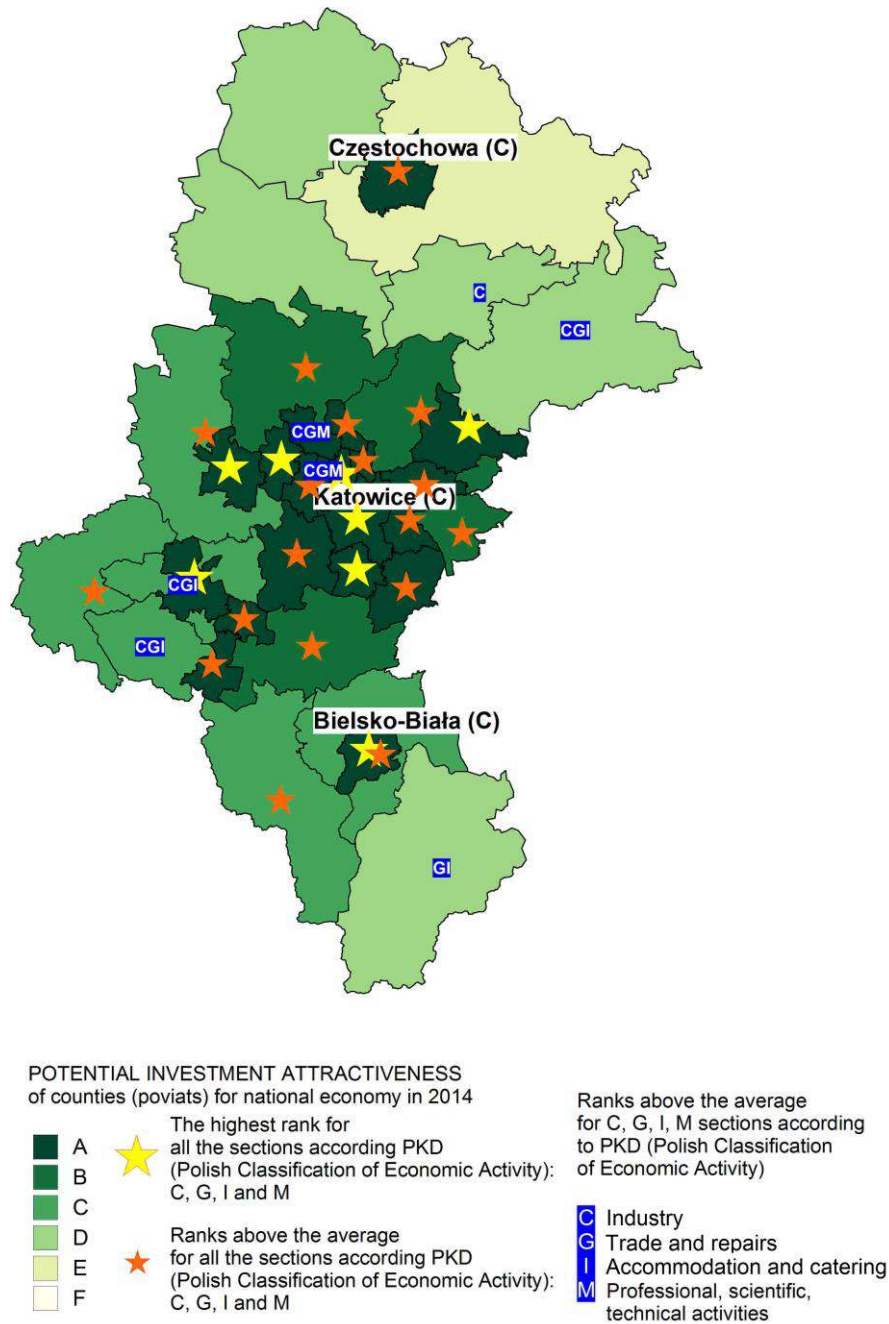
When it comes to counties, the highest ranked city counties (golden star) are : Bielsko-Biała, , Chorzów, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Tychy, Zabrze.

Distinguished with an orange star land counties are: Będzin, Bielsko, Bieruń-Lędzin, Cieszyn, Gliwice, Mikołów, Pszczyna, Racibórz, Tarnowskie Góry and city of Częstochowa, city of Jastrzębie- Zdrój, city of Jaworzno, city of Mysłowice, city of Piekary Śląskie, city of Ruda Śląska, city of Siemianowice Śląskie, city of Sosnowiec, city of Żory.

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

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

Chart 1. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Silesian voivodship, considering the most attractive section.

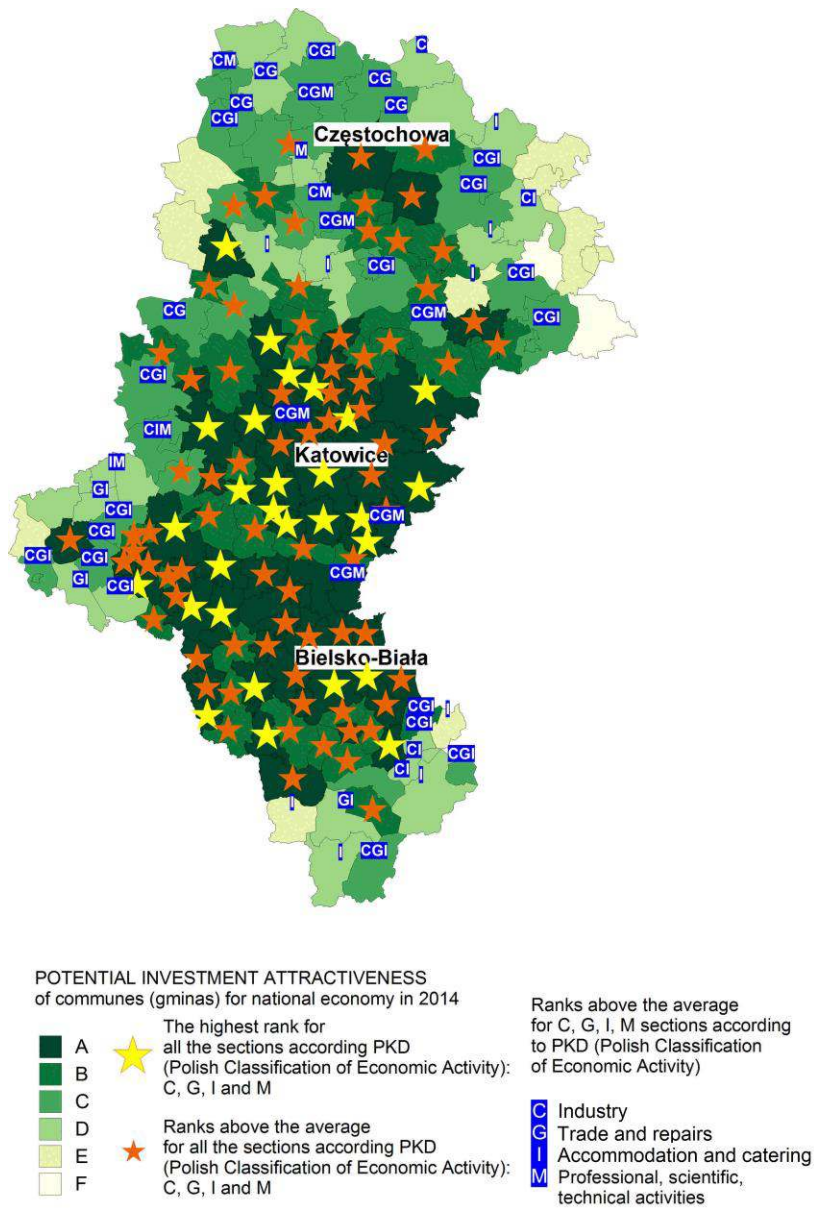


Golden star counties:

Bielsko-Biała, Chorzów, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Tychy, Zabrze

Source: Authors' own work.

Chart 2. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship, considering the most attractive sections



Golden star communes:

Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Cieszyn (u), Czeladź (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Gliwice (u), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Jaworzno (u), Katowice (u), Łędziny (u), Lubliniec (u), Łaziska Górne (u), Mikołów (u), Piekary Śląskie (u), Radzionków (u), Rybnik (u), Tarnowskie góry (u), Kozy (r), Ornontowice (r), Pawłowice (r), Wyry (r), Skoczów (u-r).

Source: Authors' own work.

Among rural communes the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star communes:** Kozy (r), Ormontowice (r), Pawłowice (r), Wyry (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), Goleszów (r), Hażlach (r), Herby (r), Jasienica (r), Jaworze (r), Jejkowice (r), Kamienica Polska (r), Kobiór (r), Kochanowice (r), Krupski Młyn (r), Lipowa (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), Suszec (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:

- **golden star commune:** Skoczów (u-r),
- **orange star communes:** Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Łazy (u-r), Ogrodzieniec (u-r), Pszczyna (u-r), Siewierz (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. Furthermore, the Board offers the services of a virtual office, and organizes competitions for outstanding enterprises.

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. One of the pillars of the activities of the Chamber is to promote international cooperation of entrepreneurs. The offer of the Chamber in this regard include.: promoting your business on an international exchange platform business contacts coordinated by RIG in Katowice, associating business partners (search for partners in foreign markets, organizing B2B meetings), analysis of foreign markets for the introduction of a product or service , creation of databases and contact details of companies from specific industries in selected foreign markets, assistance in organizing international meetings B2B (full service of organizational support, linguistic and factual during business trips abroad).

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. Regional Business Centre publishes a socio-economic magazine "Economic Initiative," which appear in articles dealing, among others, the problems of small and medium enterprises, the new legal solutions and financial institutions, and also publishes the chronicle club.

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). Technology Incubator offer is addressed mainly to companies that are subcontractors or partners in the services provided by the Center for Technology Transfer (among graduates and PhD Technical University of Czestochowa).

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

The business of Silesian Industrial Park - Technological include redevelopment of brownfield sites, revitalization of economic and social disadvantaged neighborhoods former, attracting external investors, create new jobs, increase the competitiveness of businesses operating in the area ŚPPT, creating conditions for technology transfer and stimulate innovation of enterprises located in the Park, using the scientific potential of universities city and region .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 and Cluster Services Architecture - Construction - Surveying .. Offer Park also includes Virtual office services and renting the conference facilities.

Science and Technology Park 'Euro-Centre' in Katowice (<http://www.pnt.euro-centrum.com.pl/#>)

The Group operates the Euro-Centrum Science and Technology Park Euro-Centrum Cluster of Energy Saving Technologies and Euro-Center Industrial Park. Science and Technology Park . 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 (Solar Systems Testing Centre, Laboratory and research of Intelligent Energy Networks Laboratory of Thermal Properties of Buildings (mobile), Laboratory of energy saving in Construction (stationary), Laboratory Photovoltaic Cells, Climate Meteorological Station.. Park invents partners and joint ventures animates science focused business units within the Euro-Centre Energy Saving Technology Cluster. The park also created a production and assembly area, where they formed new inventions.

Upper Silesian Fund Branch in Katowice (<http://www.oddzial.fundusz-silesia.pl>)

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

Upper Silesian Fund was formed from the merger of the Upper Silesian Fund SA the Upper Silesian Regional Development Agency January 2, 2015. 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. 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.

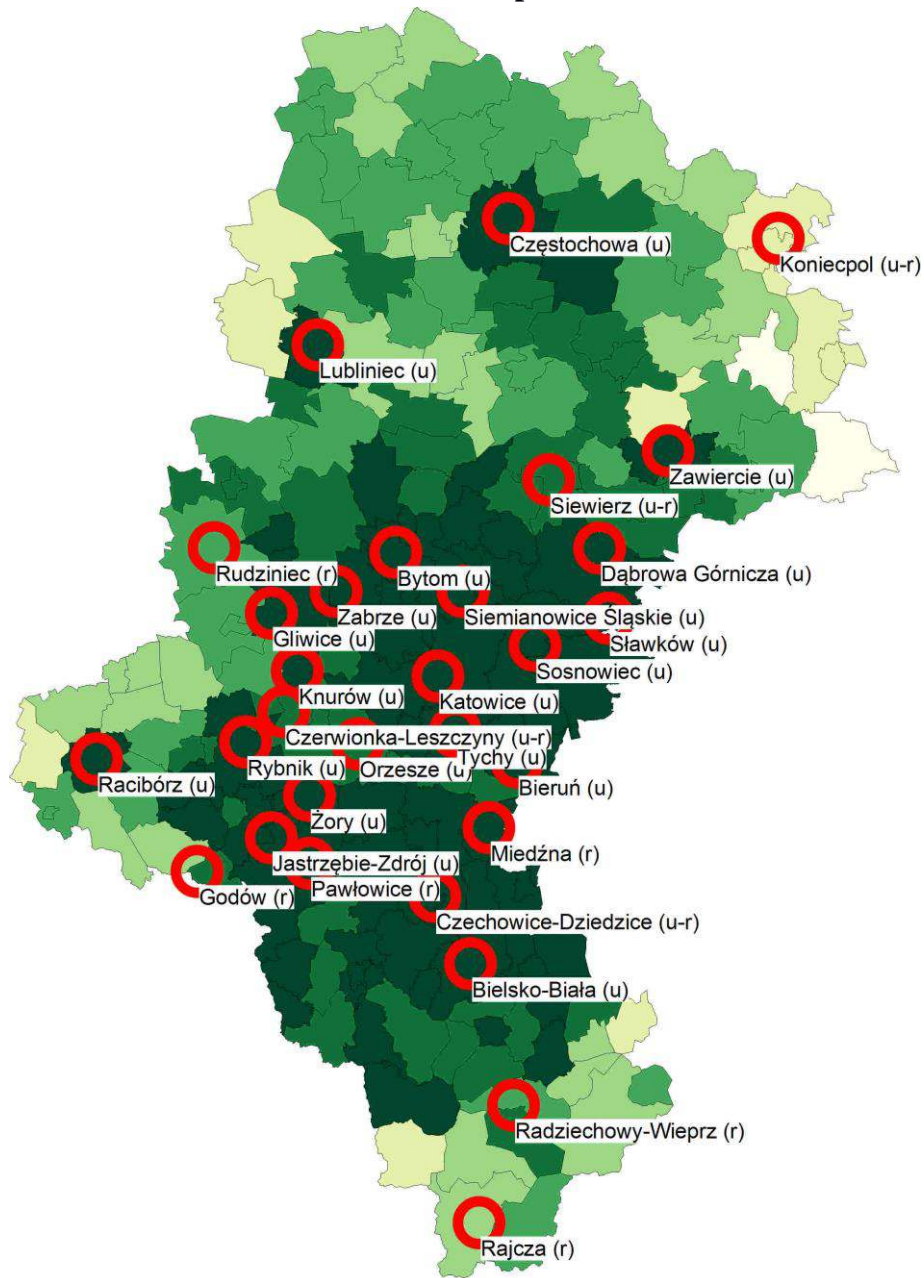
4.2. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE SILESIA VOIVODSHIP – EFFECTS

There two SEZ operating in the voivodship: Katowice Special Economic Zone and Mielec SEZ. At the end of 2014 the areas of the SEZ were parts of 23 cities and 10 communes (in Czestochowa function 2 zones - Katowice and Mielec) – see Chart 3.

Most of the SEZ's were created in 1996. Till the end of 2014 the enterprises operating in the Silesian SEZ's subzones have invested PLN 20.2 bln in this area which is 20% of all investment outlays in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the enterprises created 53.4 thousand new jobs in the region, which was 18% 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 3. The location of SEZs in Silesian voivodship



POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS
of communes (gminas) for national economy in 2014



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.

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 and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activities
Voivodships						
LOWER SILESIAN	0,818	A	A	A	B	B
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	0,565	C	C	E	D	D
LUBLIN	0,173	F	E	F	F	F
LUBUSZ	0,319	E	E	D	C	E
ŁÓDŹ	0,566	C	B	E	E	D
LESSER POLAND	0,691	B	B	A	A	B
MAZOVIAN	0,985	A	A	A	A	A
OPOLE	0,267	E	E	D	E	E
SUB-CARPATHIAN	0,364	D	E	D	E	E
PODLASKIE	0,244	E	E	E	D	E
POMERANIAN	0,667	B	C	A	A	B
SILESIAN	1,000	A	A	B	C	A
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	0,000	F	F	F	F	F
WARMIAN-MAZURIAN	0,206	E	F	D	C	E
GREATER POLAND	0,489	D	D	C	D	C
WESTERN POMERANIAN	0,587	C	C	C	A	C

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out in Collegium of Business Administration under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska (2015).

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 and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Counties						
city of Gliwice	0,346	A	A	A	A	A
city of Dąbrowa Górnicza	0,338	A	A	A	A	A
city of Tychy	0,334	A	A	A	A	A
city of Chorzów	0,325	A	A	A	A	A
city of Katowice	0,320	A	A	A	A	A
city of Bielsko-Biała	0,312	A	A	A	A	A
city of Rybnik	0,309	A	A	A	A	A
city of Świętochłowice	0,309	A	A	A	D	A
city of Żory	0,302	A	A	A	B	A
city of Mysłowice	0,294	A	A	B	B	A
city of Zabrze	0,292	A	A	A	A	A
city of Ruda Śląska	0,290	A	A	A	C	A
city of Siemianowice Śląskie	0,286	A	A	A	B	A
city of Piekary Śląskie	0,286	A	A	A	B	A
city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0,286	A	A	A	B	A
city of Sosnowiec	0,286	A	A	A	B	A
city of Bytom	0,282	A	A	A	D	A
Mikołowi	0,281	A	A	B	B	A
Bieruń-Lędzin	0,280	A	A	B	A	B
city of Częstochowa	0,277	A	A	B	B	A
Pszczyna	0,269	B	B	B	B	B
city of Jaworzno	0,268	B	B	C	B	B
Będzin	0,252	B	B	B	B	C
Tarnowskie Góry	0,252	B	B	B	B	C
Bielsk	0,246	C	B	B	C	C
Cieszyn	0,244	C	C	B	B	C

Regional investment attractiveness 2015

Gliwice	0,242	C	C	C	B	C
Racibórz	0,241	C	C	C	C	C
Wodzisław	0,231	C	C	B	B	D
Rybnik	0,224	C	C	C	C	D

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out in Collegium of Business Administration under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska (2015).

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

Commune	PAII_GN	PAII_GN	PAII_C	PAII_G	PAII_I	PAII_M
	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Urban communes						
Chorzów (u)	0,271	A	A	A	B	A
Gliwice (u)	0,261	A	A	A	A	A
Świętochłowice (u)	0,260	A	A	A	D	A
Tychy (u)	0,255	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (u)	0,249	A	A	A	A	A
Knurów (u)	0,248	A	A	A	B	A
Bielsko-Biała (u)	0,247	A	A	A	A	A
Żory (u)	0,247	A	A	A	A	A
Radzionków (u)	0,247	A	A	A	A	A
Czeladź (u)	0,246	A	A	A	A	A
Cieszyn (u)	0,245	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (u)	0,245	A	A	A	A	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (u)	0,245	A	A	A	B	A
Rybnik (u)	0,244	A	A	A	A	A
Ruda Śląska (u)	0,243	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (u)	0,243	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u)	0,242	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (u)	0,242	A	A	A	B	A
Mikołów (u)	0,241	A	A	A	A	A
Piekary Śląskie (u)	0,240	A	A	A	A	A
Będzin (u)	0,238	A	A	A	B	A
Tarnowskie Góry (u)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Bytom (u)	0,236	A	A	A	C	A
Mysłowice (u)	0,236	A	A	A	B	A
Sosnowiec (u)	0,235	A	A	A	B	A
Zawiercie (u)	0,234	A	A	A	B	A
Pyskowice (u)	0,233	A	A	A	B	A
Zabrze (u)	0,231	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (u)	0,231	A	A	A	A	A
Racibórz (u)	0,229	A	A	A	B	A
Żywiec (u)	0,228	A	A	A	A	A

Częstochowa (u)	0,228	A	A	A	B	A
Wojkowice (u)	0,224	A	A	A	C	A
Wodzisław Śląski (u)	0,222	A	A	A	A	A
Lędziny (u)	0,221	A	A	A	A	A
Imielin (u)	0,219	A	A	A	C	A
Jaworzno (u)	0,219	A	A	A	A	A
Rydułtowy (u)	0,215	A	A	A	B	A
Sławków (u)	0,215	A	A	A	A	B
Ustroń (u)	0,215	A	A	A	A	A
Lubliniec (u)	0,214	A	A	A	A	A
Pszczów (u)	0,211	A	A	A	B	B
Wisła (u)	0,210	A	A	A	A	B
Miasteczko Śląskie (u)	0,204	B	B	B	C	B
Myszków (u)	0,202	B	B	B	B	B
Szczyrk (u)	0,196	B	B	B	A	C
Kalety (u)	0,193	B	B	B	A	C
Orzesze (u)	0,190	B	B	C	B	B
Poręba (u)	0,186	C	C	C	D	B
Rural communes						
Ormontowice (r)	0,243	A	A	A	A	A
Pawłowice (r)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r)	0,236	A	A	A	B	A
Ożarówice (r)	0,234	A	A	B	A	B
Kozy (r)	0,224	A	A	A	A	A
Suszec (r)	0,223	A	A	A	A	B
Bestwina (r)	0,221	A	A	A	C	A
Świerklany (r)	0,219	A	A	A	C	A
Mszana (r)	0,218	A	A	A	B	B
Chelm Śląski (r)	0,215	A	A	B	D	A
Wyry (r)	0,214	A	A	A	A	A
Psary (r)	0,214	A	A	A	B	B
Jaworze (r)	0,213	A	A	B	A	A
Chybie (r)	0,212	A	A	A	C	B
Bobrowniki (r)	0,211	A	A	A	C	B
Buczkowice (r)	0,211	A	A	A	B	B
Olsztyn (r)	0,211	A	A	A	A	B
Hażlach (r)	0,210	A	A	B	C	B
Jasienica (r)	0,210	A	A	A	B	B
Zebrzydowice (r)	0,210	A	B	B	C	B
Czernichów (r)	0,209	A	A	A	A	B

Miedzna (r)	0,209	A	A	B	D	A
Porąbka (r)	0,209	A	A	A	B	B
Herby (r)	0,206	B	A	A	A	C
Poczesna (r)	0,206	B	A	C	C	B
Wilkowice (r)	0,204	B	B	B	A	A
Poraj (r)	0,203	B	B	B	B	B
Godów (r)	0,203	B	B	B	B	C
Mierzęcice (r)	0,202	B	B	C	B	B
Markłowice (r)	0,200	B	B	B	C	B
Krupski Młyn (r)	0,200	B	A	A	A	C
Kamienica Polska (r)	0,200	B	B	B	B	C
Gierałtowice (r)	0,200	B	B	B	A	C
Jejkowice (r)	0,199	B	B	B	C	C
Goleszów (r)	0,198	B	B	B	C	B
Brenna (r)	0,196	B	B	B	A	C
Świerklaniec (r)	0,196	B	B	C	A	B
Mstów (r)	0,195	B	B	B	C	C
Łodygowice (r)	0,195	B	B	B	B	C
Lipowa (r)	0,194	B	B	B	A	B
Bojszowy (r)	0,194	B	B	C	C	B
Gaszowice (r)	0,193	B	B	B	C	C
Dębowiec (r)	0,193	B	B	C	C	B
Zbrosławice (r)	0,192	B	B	B	C	C
Węgierska Górka (r)	0,191	B	B	B	A	C
Kobiór (r)	0,191	B	B	C	A	B
Łękawica (r)	0,190	B	B	B	A	D
Kochanowice (r)	0,184	C	C	C	B	C
Lyski (r)	0,184	C	B	C	B	D
Boronów (r)	0,183	C	C	C	B	C
Lubomia (r)	0,183	C	C	C	C	D
Wręczyca Wielka (r)	0,183	C	C	C	C	C
Mykanów (r)	0,182	C	C	C	D	D
Miedzno (r)	0,181	C	C	C	C	D
Rędziny (r)	0,181	C	C	B	D	D
Pilchowice (r)	0,180	C	C	C	C	C
Starcza (r)	0,180	C	C	C	D	C
Ujsoły (r)	0,180	C	C	B	A	E
Rudziniec (r)	0,179	C	C	C	B	D
Janów (r)	0,179	C	C	C	A	D

Panki (r)	0,178	C	C	C	D	D
Tworóg (r)	0,178	C	C	C	C	C
Przystajń (r)	0,178	C	C	C	B	D
Kornowac (r)	0,177	C	C	C	C	D
Wielowieś (r)	0,176	C	C	C	D	D
Przyrów (r)	0,174	C	C	C	C	D
Kroczyce (r)	0,173	C	C	C	B	D
Konopiska (r)	0,172	C	C	D	D	C
Radziechowy- Wieprz (r)	0,172	C	C	D	C	D
Koszarawa (r)	0,171	C	C	C	A	D
Urban – rural communes						
Skoczów (u-r)	0,230	A	A	A	A	A
Czechowice- Dziedzice (u-r)	0,217	A	A	A	B	A
Wilamowice (u-r)	0,216	A	A	A	C	A
Pszczyna (u-r)	0,210	A	A	B	B	A
Strumień (u-r)	0,205	B	A	B	C	B
Ogrodzieniec (u-r)	0,203	B	B	B	A	B
Łazy (u-r)	0,201	B	B	B	B	C
Czerwionka- Leszczyny (u-r)	0,192	B	B	A	A	C
Siewierz (u-r)	0,191	B	B	C	B	B
Żarki (u-r)	0,189	B	B	B	B	C
Toszek (u-r)	0,189	B	B	B	C	C
Pilica (u-r)	0,179	C	C	C	B	D
Kłobuck (u-r)	0,177	C	C	C	D	C
Krzanowice (u-r)	0,175	C	C	C	C	D
Koziegłowy (u-r)	0,172	C	C	C	A	D
Sośnicowice (u-r)	0,172	C	C	D	A	C
Krzepice (u-r)	0,171	C	C	D	E	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), 2015.

TABLE 4. EFFECTS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES FUNCTIONING AT THE END OF 2014.

SEZ	County, commune	Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN	New jobs number	Leading industries (at least 20% share of revenue or employment)
Katowice	Będzin, Siewierz	151 155 802,00	884	electric and non-electric household appliances
Katowice	Będzin, city of Sławków	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Bielsk, Czechowice-Dziedzice	70 110 295,83	1 211	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	Bieruń-Lędzin, city of Bieruń	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Częstochowa, Koniecpol	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Gliwice, Rudziniec	178 789 117,53	272	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	Gliwice city of Knurów	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Lubliniec, city of Lubliniec	35 740 456,59	-	electrical and non-electrical household appliances, furniture,
Katowice	City of Bielsko-Biała, city of Bielsko-Biała	2 649 342 131,32	6 735	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	City of Bytom, city of Bytom	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice / Mielecka	City of Częstochowa, city of Częstochowa	1 246 159 395,72	5 680	products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers,
Katowice	City of Dąbrowa Górnicza, city of Dąbrowa Górnicza	1 645 022 888,03	3 115	products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers,
Katowice	City of Gliwice, city of Gliwice	7 277 996 708,40	12 880	products of other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding

				motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers,
Katowice	City of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój	21 569 449,55	158	rubber and plastic products
Katowice	City of Katowice, city of Katowice	207 613 182,60	2 922	machinery and equipment nec, software-related services and consultancy and related services,
Katowice	City of Piekary Śląskie, city of Piekary Śląskie	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	City of Rybnik, city of Rybnik	152 482 838,69	64	chemicals and chemical products
Katowice	City of Siemianowice Śląskie, city of Siemianowice Śląskie	413 786 489,00	1 049	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	City of Sosnowiec, city of Sosnowiec	1 286 322 612,69	3 967	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	City of Świętochłowice, city of Świętochłowice	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	City of Tychy, city of Tychy	3 658 024 441,69	9 931	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	City of Zabrze, city of Zabrze	180 715 346,83	1 386	rubber and plastic products, electrical and non-electrical household appliances, machinery and equipment nec
Katowice	City of Żory, city of Żory	645 896 446,84	1 929	food, rubber and plastics,
Katowice	Mikołów, city of Orzesze	98 968 279,12	265	products of other non-metallic mineral products
Katowice	Myszków, city of Myszków	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Pszczyna, Miedźna	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Pszczyna, Pawłowice	189 125 601,67	415	electric and non-electric household appliances
Katowice	Racibórz, Racibórz	9 241 822,60	54	machinery and equipment nec, furniture,

Katowice	Rybnik, Czerwionka-Leszczyny	42 716 969,33	310	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers,
Katowice	Wodzisław, Godów	44 709 778,13	47	metals, fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment,

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

TABLE 5. UNIVERSITIES, FACULTIES AND ITS CATEGORIES

School name	Category of Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Academy of Music in Czestochowa,	B - Faculty of Arts
	B - Faculty of Philology and History
	B - Faculty of Social Sciences
	B - Faculty of Education
	B – Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences
Karol Szymanowski Academy of Music in Katowice	B -Faculty of Composition, Interpretation, Education and Jazz
	B – Faculty of Vocal and Instrumental
Polonia University in Czestochowa	no data
Academy of Fine Arts in Katowice	B - Faculty of Arts
	B – Faculty of Project
University of Bielsko-Biała	B - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science
	B - Faculty of Management and Computer Science
	B - Faculty of Materials and Environmental
	B - Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
	C - Faculty of Health Sciences
Jerzy Kukuczka Academy of Physical Education in Katowice	B – Faculty of Physiotherapy
	B - Faculty of Physical Education
Beskidzka School of Skills in Zywiec	no data

Joseph Tyszkiewicz International School in Bielsko-Biala	no data
Gliwice School of Entrepreneurship in Gliwice	no data
Katowice School of Economics Your Company Wojciech Korfantego in Katowice	C - Faculty of Management
Cardinal August Hlond Silesian Higher School of Pedagogy in Myslowice	no data
Karol Chodula Katowice School of Entrepreneurship in Chorzow	no data
t. John Cantius Theological Institute in Bielsko-Biala	no data
State Higher Vocational School in Raciborz	no data
Czestochowa University of Technology	A - Faculty of Electrical Engineering
	B - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science
	B - Faculty of Materials Processing Technology and Applied Physics
	B – Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Biotechnology
	B – Faculty of Management
	B - Faculty of Civil Engineering
The Silesian Technical University	A – Faculty of Biomedical Engineering
	A - Faculty of Chemistry
	A – Faculty of Energy and Environmental Engineering
	B – Faculty of Organisation and Management
	B – Faculty of Applied Mathematics
	B - Faculty of Civil Engineering
	B - Faculty of Architecture
	B - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
	B - Faculty of Transportation
	B - Faculty of Materials Science and Metallurgy
	B - Faculty of Mining and Geology
	B - Faculty of Automatic Control, Electronics and Computer

	Science
	B - Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Silesian School of Information Technology and Medicine in Chorzow	no data
Silesian School of Medicine in Katowice	no data
Gen. Grzegorz Ziętek Silesian School of Management in Katowice	no data
Medical University of Silesia	B - Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine in Sosnowiec
	B – Faculty of Public Health
	B - Faculty of Medicine in Katowice
	B - Faculty of Medicine Division of Medical-Dental in Zabrze
	B - Faculty of Health Sciences
University of Economics in Katowice	A – Faculty of Economics
	A - Faculty of Management
	B – Faculty of Finance and Insurance
	B - Faculty of Informatics and Communications
University of Silesia in Katowice	A - Faculty of Earth Sciences
	A - Faculty of Philology
	A - Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection
	A - Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry
	A - Faculty of Law and Administration
	B - The Faculty of Arts
	B - Faculty of Ethnology and Educational Science
	B – Faculty of Computer Science and Materials Science
	B - Radio and Television Faculty of Krzysztof Kiesłowski Your Company
	B - Faculty of Social Sciences
	B - Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology
	B - Faculty of Theology

Higher School of Administration in Bielsko-Biala	B - Faculty of International Studies
	B - Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
	C – Faculty of Administration
	C - Physiotherapy Faculty
School of Banking and Finance in Katowice	no data
College of Business in Dąbrowa	A - Faculty of Management, Computer Science and Social Sciences
University of Economics and Humanities in Bielsko-Biala	no data
College of Economics and Administration in Bytom	no data
University of Finance and Law in Bielsko-Biala	no data
School of Hospitality and Tourism in Częstochowa	no data
Humanitas College in Sosnowiec	B - Faculty of Administration and Management
School of Computer Science and Management in Bielsko-Biala	no data
College of Engineering Safety and Ecology in Sosnowiec	no data
Higher School of Dental Engineering and Professor of Humanities them. Meissner in Ustroń	no data
College of Foreign Languages in Czestochowa	no data
School of Mechatronics in Katowice	no data
School of Medicine in Sosnowiec	no data
University of Applied Sciences in Ruda Slaska	no data
College of Strategic Planning in Dąbrowa	no data
Higher Technical School in Katowice	C - Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Applied Arts
School of Information Technology in Katowice	no data

School of Management and Languages in Katowice	B - Faculty of Economics and Engineering
	C -Faculty of Humanities
School of Management Labour Protection in Katowice	no data
School of Management in Czestochowa	no data

Source: Authors' own work based on the Official Journal of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education Warsaw, 9 July 2014 .; Item 38; Communication from the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 4, 2014 year; of scientific terms granted to scientific institutions.

Translation and editing of the report: Paulina Mechło