

Warsaw School of Economics



# REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2016

## Lesser Poland Voivodship

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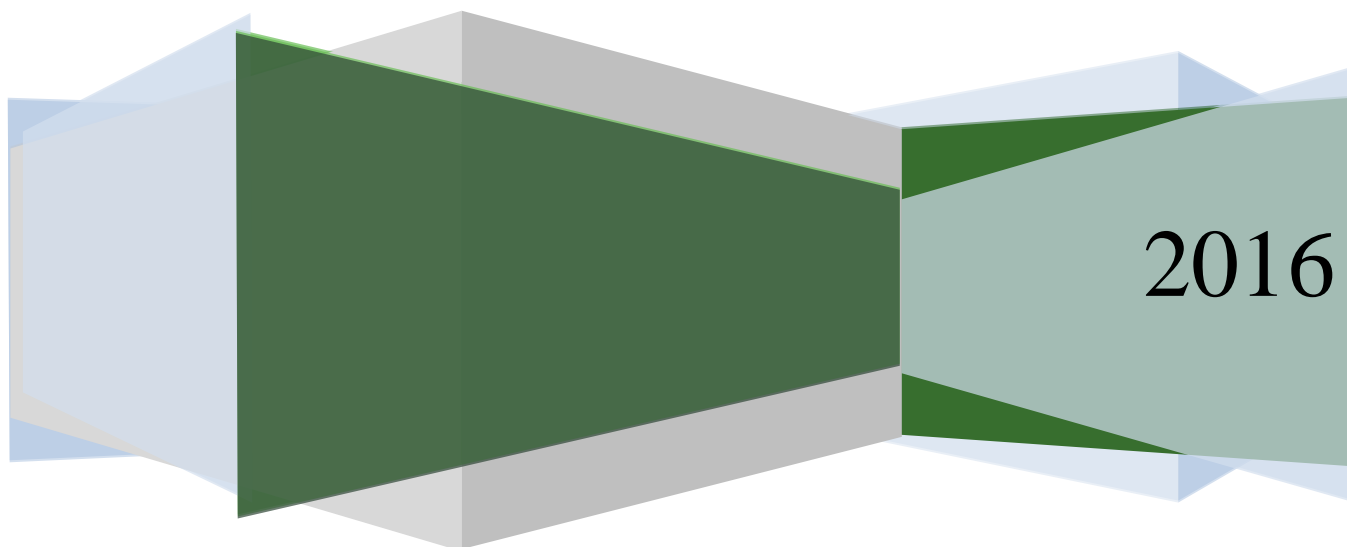
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### Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency

works to increase inflow of investments to Poland, development of Polish foreign investments and intensification of Polish export.

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## 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 Lesser Poland 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 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.<sup>1</sup>

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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<sup>1</sup> 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 LESSER POLAND (MAŁOPOLSKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Lesser Poland voivodship is situated in central-southern Poland and borders Slovakia. It is an important region for Polish tourism because of its attractive mountain areas in the south of the voivodship (the Tatra mountains and the Podhale) as well as numerous cultural monuments. Cracow, a former capital of Poland, now its second largest city, plays a particular role for Lesser Poland and for the economy of entire Poland. Lesser Poland stands out in terms of a very high density of population, which is chiefly due to the land fragmentation.

### **The advantages of the voivodship are:**

- a convenient location in terms of communication: a main transit corridor from Western Europe to the Ukraine (A4 highway), convenient train connection (the European transport corridor TINA III runs through the region); international airport in Kraków-Balice (the second largest airport in Poland); six road border crossings and one railway border crossing in Leluchów,
- big R&D potential of the higher education institutions and research establishments of Cracow among which scientific establishments ranked by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the highest category constitute a numerous group,
- substantial human resources, both low-qualified workers with low wage expectations and well-qualified specialists,
- great tourist attractions, in particular UNESCO World Heritage sites deserve a note: **The Old Town in Cracow, Auschwitz-Birkenau, German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945), Wieliczka Salt Mine, the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, wooden churches of southern Lesser Poland in Binarowa, Blizne, Lipnica Murowana, Sękowa)** and natural conditions of mountain areas and Carpathian Foothills,
- investment incentives for investors offered in special economic zones.

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

**Table 1. General characteristics of the economy of Lesser Poland voivodship**

Feature		Lesser Poland voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
Market Potential				
GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person)		39 834	44 686	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2015		3 372 618	38 437 239	8.8%
Human Resources Potential				
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015		50 358	394 987	12.7%
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015		25 381	284 187	8.9%
Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands)		1 270	16 084	7.9%
Structure of employed persons in 2015		agriculture sector 11.5% industry sector 31.2% services sector 57.3%		11.5% 30.5% 58%
Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship				
Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014		3 269.9	78 823.1	4.1%
Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014		14 165.9	215 594.8	6.6%
Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*				
– Katowice – Kraków – Mielec				
Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C)				
Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2		National economy class B Capital-intensive industry class B Labour-intensive industry class B Trade and services class B Accommodation and catering class B Professional, scientific and technical activities class C		
Real investment attractiveness RAI		Industry class C Accommodation and catering class C Professional, scientific and technical activities class A		
Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN)				
Counties	Class A	city of Kraków, city of Nowy Sącz, city of Tarnów, wielicki		
	Class B	Kraków, Olkusz, Oświęcim		
Communes	Class A	Iwernia (u-r), Andrychów (u-r), Bochnia (u), Bochnia (r), Bolesław (r), Brzeszcze (u-r), Bukowno (u), Chrzanów (u-r), Dobczyce (u-r), Gorlice (u),		

		Kęty (u-r), Kłaj (r), Kraków (u), Limanowa (u), Michałowice (r), Mogilany (r), Mszana Dolna (u), Myślenice (u-r), Niepołomice (u-r), Nowy Sącz (u), Olkusz (u-r), Osiek (r), Oświęcim (u), Skawina (u-r), Świątniki Górne (u-r), Tarnów (u), Tarnów (r), Trzebinia (u-r), Wadowice (u-r), Wieliczka (u-r), Wielka Wieś (r), Wolbrom (u-r), Zabierzów (r), Zator (u-r), Zielonki (r)
	Class B	Brzesko (u-r), Brzeźnica (r), Chełmek (u-r), Chełmiec (r), Dębno (r), Gdów (r), Grybów (u), Jerzmanowice-Przebinia (r), Jordanów (u), Klucze (r), Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca (r), Krynica-Zdrój (u-r), Krzeszowice (u-r), Liszki (r), Łapanów (r), Mucharz (r), Muszyna (u-r), Nowy Targ (u), Oświęcim (r), Polanka Wielka (r), Przeciszów (r), Sękowa (r), Siepraw (r), Skała (u-r), Skrzyszów (r), Spytkowice (r), Sucha Beskidzka (u), Sułkowice (u-r), Sułoszowa (r), Tomice (r), Tymbark (r), Zakopane (u), Żegocina (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 calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 3 372 618 (as of 2015), which is 8.8% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.9% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.4% at productive age and 18.5% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18%, 62% and 20% respectively).

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 31 higher education institutions in which there are 177 000 students studying, which makes up 12.6% 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 Lesser Poland voivodship 6 faculties of universities received the highest scientific category A +, they are: Faculty of Physics and Applied Informatics University of Mining and Metallurgy. Stanislaus Technology in Krakow, Department of Creativity, Interpretation and Education at the Music Academy in Krakow, as well as the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, Faculty of Polish Studies and the Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow; 25 faculties received the category - A; 50 faculties received a category - B; and 6 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 16 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (Table 5). 12.6% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 34.3% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 6.9% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%<sup>2</sup> in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 4 030.20, which is 104% of the average for Poland.

<sup>2</sup> The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

In 2014 Lesser Poland voivodship made a contribution of 7.8% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 39 834 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 7th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 191% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

The structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a relatively high share of the service sector (57.3%) whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 11.5% and 31.2% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's trade important role is played by: manufacture of food products (16% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of metal products (9%), manufacture of electric appliances (6%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (5%) and manufacture of metals (5%).

Traditions of breeding animals made Lesser Poland an important manufacturer of leather and leather products when compared to the whole country (16% of country's sold production at the end of 2015). The voivodship also distinguished itself as a manufacturer of metals (9%) and metal products (9%), electric appliances (9%), clothing (7%) and food production (7%)<sup>3</sup>

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: education, higher education and science, information society, research and development, high-tech sector, tourism and culture.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Lesser Poland 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 Lesser Poland voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include:

- biotechnology and life sciences,
- sustainable energy,
- ICT/BPO/SSC,
- chemistry industry,
- metals and metal products,
- electrotechnical and machine industry,
- creative industries, including free-time industry.

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<sup>3</sup> Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin for the voivodship, first quarter 2015 and first quarter of Statistical Bulletin 2015 [www.stat.gov.pl](http://www.stat.gov.pl) (26/10/2016).

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

- **Katowice SEZ**, in subzone: Myślenice (u-r),
- **Kraków SEZ**, in subzones: Andrychów (u-r), Bochnia (u), Bochnia (r), Bukowno (u), Chełmek (u-r), Chrzanów (u-r), Czorsztyn (r), Dąbrowa Tarnowska (u-r), Dobczyce (u-r), Gdów (r), Kraków (u), Limanowa (u), Niepołomice (u-r), Nowy Sącz (u), Oświęcim (u), Skawina (u-r), Słomniki (u-r), Sucha Beskidzka (u), Tarnów (u), Trzebinia (u-r), Wolbrom (u-r), Zabierzów (r), Zator (u-r),
- **Mielec SEZ**, in subzone Gorlice (u).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 55%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on [http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment\\_support/investment\\_incentives\\_in\\_SEZ](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

Lesser Poland voivodship is characterised by a high level of overall investment attractiveness, which is indicated by the high rank according to the main potential investment attractiveness indices calculated for the each sector of the national economy (class B), trade and repairs (class B), accommodation and catering (class B) and professional, scientific and technical activities (class C).

Also the economic effects of investments measured by the real investment attractiveness indices confirm this conclusion for professional, scientific and technical activities (class A) and industry and trade and repairs (both sections ranked class C).

The capital inflows to the voivodship are also high, when compared to other Polish voivodships. In 2013 Lesser Poland region took the 5th place in Poland in terms of accumulated share capital in the companies with foreign capital participation (an 6.54% share of its total value in all voivodships).

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.<sup>4</sup> However, due to different methodology of research and variables taken into account in Poland and EU, results of research are incomparable. This is because not all data are available for voivodships, communes and counties, e.g. not all regions collect current information about the infrastructure.

Based on the above-mentioned indices it can be stated that the voivodship is characterized by a relatively low class of investment attractiveness (class D). Lesser Poland voivodship took 152 place among 273 regions of the European Union NUTS 2 level, improving its position by 24 places. Lesser Poland voivodship has a competitive advantage, when it comes to human capital microclimate, ranked class A.

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

- **in Austria:** Burgenland, Niederösterreich;
- **in Belgium:** Prov. Limburg, Prov. Hainaut, Prov. Luxembourg;
- **in Great Britain:** Tees Valley and Durham, Cumbria, Lancashire, East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, West Wales and The Valleys, Highlands and Islands;
- **in Bulgaria:** Severozapaden, Severen tsentralen, Severoiztochen, Yugoiztochen, Yuzhen tsentralen;
- **in Czech Republic:** Severozápad, Střední Morava;
- **in Denmark:** Sjælland;
- **in France :** Champagne-Ardenne, Picardie, Haute-Normandie, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Nord - Pas-de-Calais, Lorraine, Poitou-Charentes, Limousin, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Réunion;
- **in Greece:** Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki, Kentriki Makedonia, Dytiki Makedonia, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Peloponnisos, Voreio Aigaio, Notio Aigaio, Kriti;
- **in Spain:** Galicia, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Comunidad Valenciana, Illes Balears, Andalucía, Región de Murcia, Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, Canarias;
- **in The Netherlands:** Friesland, Drenthe, Zeeland;
- **in Lithuania:** Lietuva;
- **in Latvia:** Latvija;
- **in Germany:** Oberfranken, Brandenburg, Kassel, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lüneburg, Weser-Ems, Münster, Koblenz, Trier, Saarland, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein;
- **in Portugal:** Norte, Algarve, Centro, Alentejo, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Região Autónoma da Madeira;
- **in Romania:** Nord-Vest, Centru, Nord-Est, Sud-Est, Sud - Muntenia, Sud-Vest Oltenia, Vest;
- **in Slovakia:** Západné Slovensko, Stredné Slovensko, Východné Slovensko;

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<sup>4</sup> 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/>

- **in Hungary:** Közép-Dunántúl, Nyugat-Dunántúl, Dél-Dunántúl, Észak-Magyarország, Észak-Alföld, Dél-Alföld;
- **in Italy:** Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Umbria, Marche.

### 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.

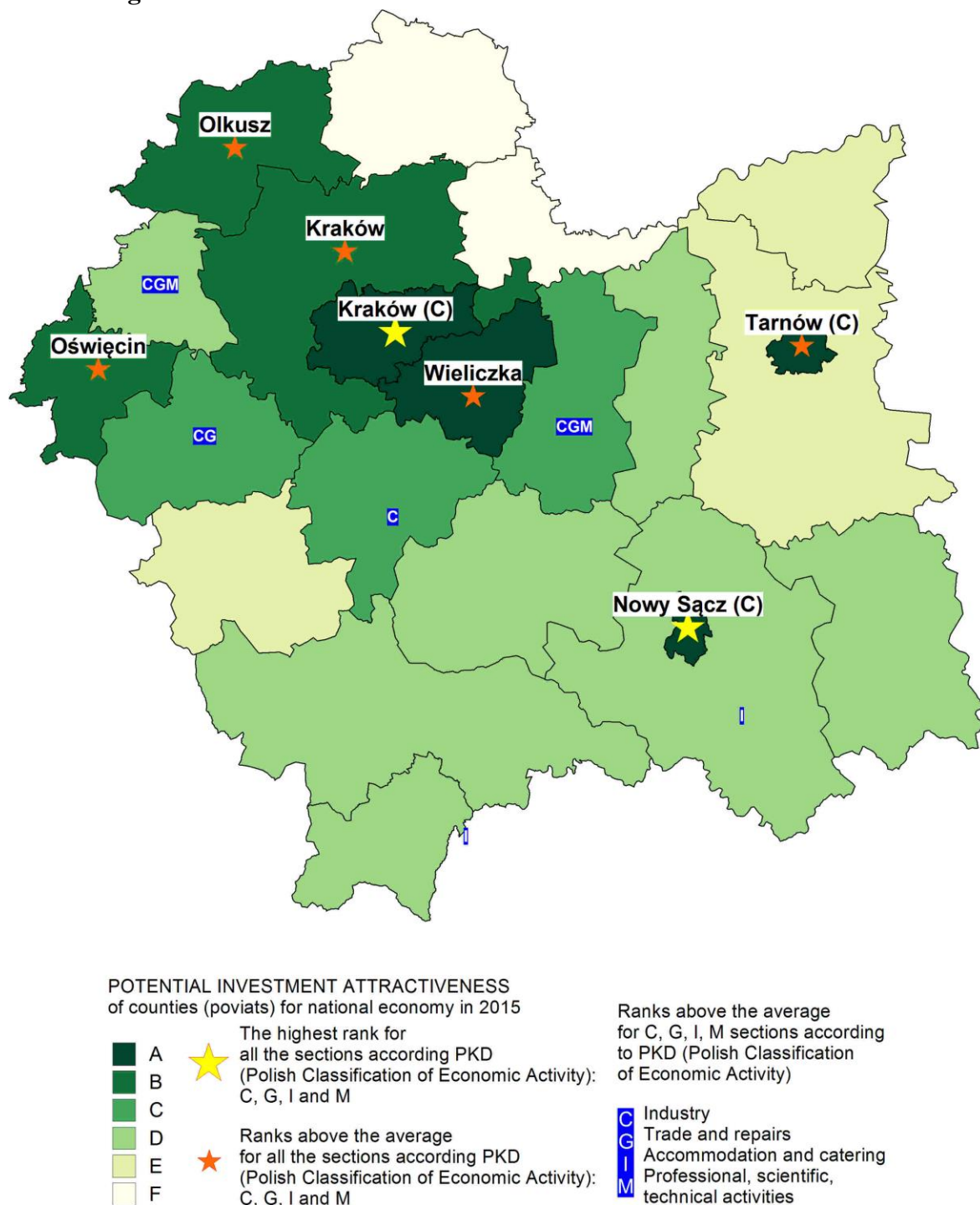
**Social infrastructure** is rated as equipment of a place where the investment is to be located with facilities influencing citizens' life quality and human resources development. These facilities provide the citizens with access to education, healthcare, sports and recreation facilities or information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

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.

**Chart 1. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Lesser Poland voivodship, considering the most attractive sections**

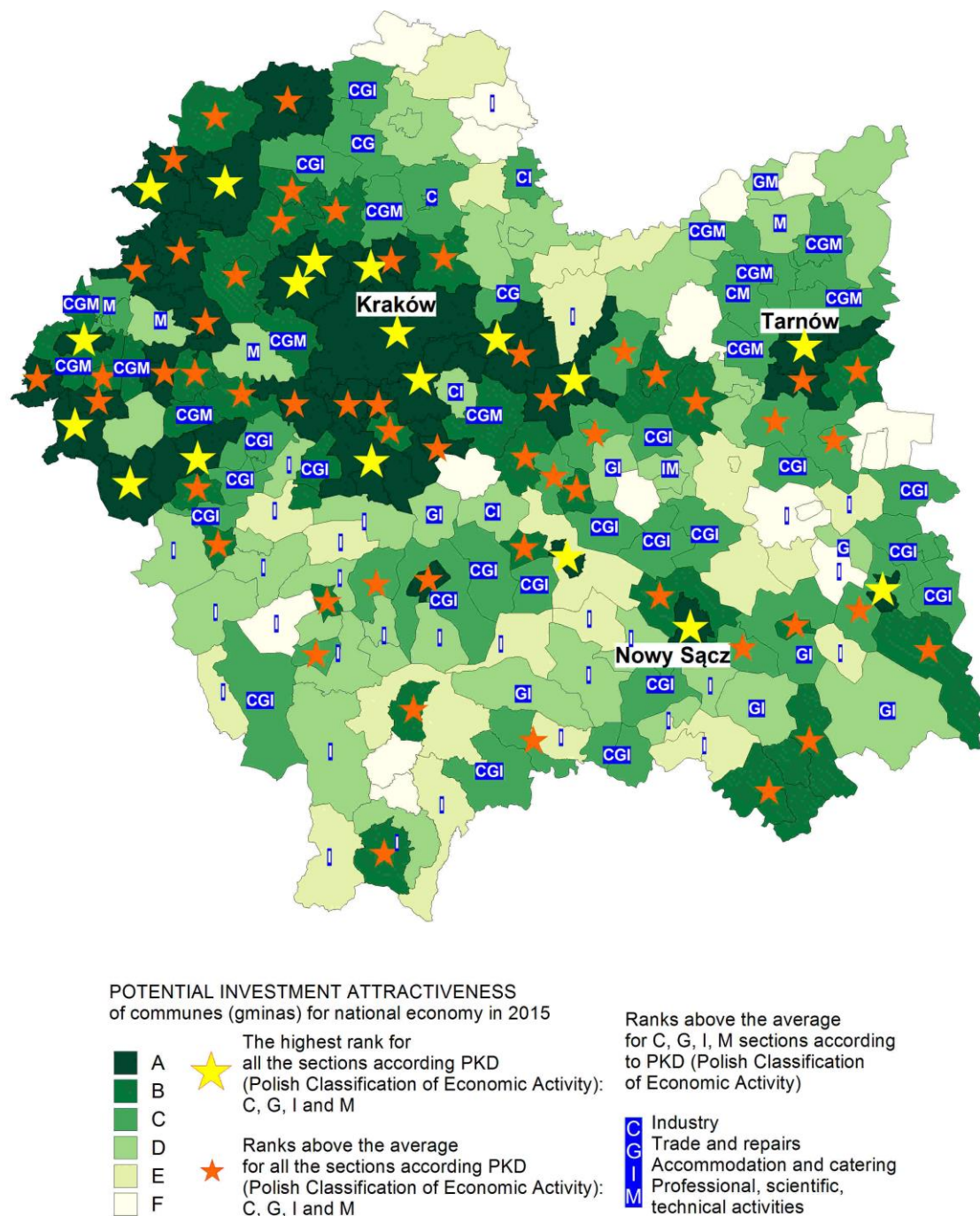


**Golden star counties:**

Kraków, Nowy Sącz

Source: Authors' own work.

**Chart 2. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Lesser Poland voivodship, considering the most attractive sections**



**Golden star communes:**

Bochnia (u), Bukowno (u), Gorlice (u), Kraków (u), Limanowa (u), Nowy Sącz (u), Oświęcim (u), Tarnów (u), Wielka Wieś (r), Zabierzów (r), Zielonki (r), Andrychów (u-r), Kęty (u-r), Myślenice (u-r), Niepołomice (u-r), Olkusz (u-r), Wadowice (u-r), Wieliczka (u-r)

Source: Authors' own work

**When it comes to counties**, the highest ranked city counties were Kraków and Nowy Sącz (**distinguished with a golden star**) and counties such as Kraków, Olkusz, Oświęcim, Wieliczka as well as city county Tarnów (**distinguished with an orange star**).

**Among urban communes** the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star communes:** Bochnia (u), Bukowno (u), Gorlice (u), Kraków (u), Limanowa (u), Nowy Sącz (u), Oświęcim (u), Tarnów (u),
- **orange star communes:** Grybów (u), Jordanów (u), Mszana Dolna (u), Nowy Targ (u), Sucha Beskidzka (u), Zakopane (u).

**Among rural communes** the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star communes:** Wielka Wieś (r), Zabierzów (r), Zielonki (r),
- **orange star communes:** Bochnia (r), Bolesław (r), Brzeźnica (r), Chełmiec (r), Czorsztyn (r), Dębno (r), Gorlice (r), Jerzmanowice-Przeginia (r), Kamionka Wielka (r), Klucze (r), Kłaj (r), Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca (r), Lubień (r), Łapanów (r), Michałowice (r), Mogilany (r), Mucharz (r), Osiek (r), Pleśna (r), Polanka Wielka (r), Rzezawa (r), Sękowa (r), Siepraw (r), Skrzyszów (r), Spytkowice (Nowy Targ County, r), Spytkowice (Wadowice County, r), Sułoszowa (r), Tarnów (r), Trzciana (r), Tymbark (r), Żegocina (r).

**Among urban-rural communes** the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star communes:** Andrychów (u-r), Kęty (u-r), Myślenice (u-r), Niepołomice (u-r), Olkusz (u-r), Wadowice (u-r), Wieliczka (u-r),
- **orange star communes:** Alwernia (u-r), Brzesko (u-r), Brzeszcze (u-r), Chrzanów (u-r), Dobczyce (u-r), Krynica-Zdrój (u-r), Krzeszowice (u-r), Muszyna (u-r), Nowy Wiśnicz (u-r), Skała (u-r), Skawina (u-r), Świątniki Górne (u-r), Trzebinia (u-r), Tuchów (u-r), Wolbrom (u-r), Zator (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 ENVIRONMENT 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.<sup>5</sup>

For the investors especially important is a system of regional Investor Services 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 Lesser Poland voivodship such centre is:

**the Investor Services Centre**

Business in Małopolska

[www.businessinmalopolska.pl](http://www.businessinmalopolska.pl)



**Lesser Poland Investor Services 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:**

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<sup>5</sup> Information included in this part of the report refer to the end of 2015.

**Centre for Innovation, Technology Transfer and University Development at the Jagiellonian University (Centrum Transferu Technologii CITTRU *Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim*) (<http://www.cittru.uj.edu.pl>)**

CITTRU is a unit of the Jagiellonian University in charge of comprehensive cooperation between science and business environment. The tasks include, among others CITTRU identification of innovative solutions emerging at the Jagiellonian University, comprehensive legal protection of research results, analysis of the market potential of the research results, the choice of how best to commercialize scientific achievements (licensing, selling or creating spin-off companies, in cooperation with the developers and interested entrepreneurs) offer process inventions JU including innovative solutions for the industry and offer research services UJ carried out on request of external institutions, promoting the technological (eg. at trade fairs, business conferences and direct meetings with potential buyers of technology), identification of potential business partners interested in working for the commercialization or purchase technology developed by UJ academics and networking with industry, negotiating, preparing and supervising the implementation of agreements relating to the commercialization, collaboration with external entities, including foreign partners in innovation and creation and implementation of pro-innovation activities. The website posted Center is the base of the Jagiellonian University inventions and research services UJ base.

**Lesser Poland Agency of Regional Development Plc. (*Małopolska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A.*) ([www.marr.pl](http://www.marr.pl))**

The Agency promote the transfer of knowledge and cooperation of R & D in the region, financial support to enable the implementation of scientific achievements to the business advisory and training services in acquiring EU funds, advisory services in the conduct and development company (including the Mobile Advisor MARR) advisory regarding export activities and access to international networks, technological audit, consulting, implementation of innovation, non-bank financial support system for companies (eg. loans from MARR), brokerage subsidy-related tasks investments pro-innovative (Regional Financing Institution). MARR Business Park is designed for companies looking for warehouse space, parks, manufacturing, logistics centers and undeveloped property. MARR Business Park is nearly 50 hectares of real estate in Krakow available to entrepreneurs (for the purpose of sale / lease of real estate and rental space). Two real estate complexes form the shopping center and industrial park - zone economic activity.

**City of Kraków Agency of Development (*Agencja Rozwoju Miasta Kraków*) ([www.arm.krakow.pl](http://www.arm.krakow.pl))**

The agency offers its services to territorial self-government units and other municipal legal entities operating on the financial market. One of the objectives of the Agency is to take effective measures pozyskania purpose for an investor who engage in investment activity in the municipality will contribute to better satisfy the needs of local communities, creating new jobs and involve the Structural Funds. ARM Offer includes m.in.: feasibility study as an important element of due diligence phase of the project, preparation of financial engineering, to carry out the process of raising funds from the EU, implementation

\and evaluation of the project, acting as a Contract Engineer / Investor replacement / Supervisor, organizing the tenders for the implementation consultancy in the field of public-private partnerships, training services.

**Chamber of Industry and Trade in Kraków (*Izba Przemysłowo - Handlowa w Krakowie*) ([www.iph.krakow.pl](http://www.iph.krakow.pl))**

The chamber's mission is representing economic interests of its member companies, especially towards public administration and EU institutions and supporting in increasing competitiveness and innovativeness of economic activity. The priority directions of activity of the Chamber is to improve competitiveness and help businesses to implement innovative technologies and activities in the market of the European Union and other markets, stimulate economic development through solutions promoting the creation of new jobs, representing and defending the interests of the economic environment, the continuous updating and adapting its offering of the Chamber expectations innovation, development of business contacts between its members. IPH also provides, among others, Services legalization of documents and issue certificates of origin of goods. The Chamber work became the Arbitration Court, which deals with civil disputes, particularly in the domestic and international economic relations.

**Kraków Technology Park (*Krakowski Park Technologiczny sp. z o.o.*) ([www.sse.krakow.pl](http://www.sse.krakow.pl))**

Kraków Technology Park has status of a Special Economic Zone. The offer includes Park support for companies at all stages of their development - Technology Incubator, the possibility of financing innovative projects under the Seed Fund KPT, advisory services and training, use of facilities logistic and administrative (office space and office service) and advice (legal, business, marketing, financial pending). New venture is the construction of the Malopolska Information Technology Park (MITP), which is the center for the development of new ideas and technologies. MITP offers access to a multimedia laboratory, showroom and data center, as well as seed capital funds and venture. KPT is committed to the initiative of Business in Malopolska, aimed at pooling expertise and best practices in the use of the investor, the exporter and the economic promotion of the region.

**Business Centre Club – Lesser Poland Chamber ([www.bcc.org.pl](http://www.bcc.org.pl))**

BCC is an organization of entrepreneurs and individual employers. BCC members accept the Statute of committing their organizations to represent high standards of ethical principles of the Code of trade and act in accordance with the idea of corporate social responsibility. It lobbies for development of free market economy, legal regulations and interests of Polish entrepreneurs. BCC represents interests of employers in numerous bodies lobbying or deciding on relations between employers and employees such as Trójstronna Komisja ds. Społeczno-Gospodarczych, Wojewódzkie Komisje Dialogu Społecznego, Rady Zatrudnienia (in counties and voivodships), Rada Ochrony Pracy, Fundusz Gwarantowanych Świadczeń Socjalnych, Naczelna Rada Zatrudnienia. BCC is an initiator of Dialogue Forum

(communication platform for different social groups) and promotes the idea of Corporate Social Responsibility.

**American Chamber of Commerce in Poland (AmCham) Kraków Branch**  
([www.amcham.pl](http://www.amcham.pl))

AmCham members are foreign investors in Poland (over 300 companies from various industries). The chamber supports and promotes interests of its members and creates a platform of cooperation for international investors to discuss and set common goals and exchange information on conducting business in Poland. The long-term AmCham's goal is improvement of investment opportunities and business environment in Poland. AmCham provides a platform for discussion and debate on the legal environment in Poland and takes an active part in the legislative process. The chamber's offer includes promotion of American companies in Poland, including Polish companies into networks of Polish and American enterprises, maintaining contacts with Polish authorities to inform chamber's members on Polish legal rules, promoting of corporate governance and civic attitude, AmCham Kraków and AmCham Katowice cooperate with various subjects (local authorities, SEZs, universities) to the benefit of better investment climate in the region.

**British-Polish Chamber of Commerce (*Brytyjsko-Polska Izba Handlowa*)**  
([www.bpcc.org.pl](http://www.bpcc.org.pl))

The BPCC is an organization working for the benefit of Polish-British economic cooperation. It actively supports creating business partnerships by promotion and marketing activities, organizing events that influence building economic and cultural relations between Poland and Great Britain and promoting best practices in Polish and British culture and economy. BPCC aims at improvement of British business' image in Poland, building relations with government and business unit in Poland and in the United Kingdom to promote bilateral economic relations. The chamber also aims at creating networks and business opportunities, providing information, preferential purchasing plans and other services for the members. The offer includes the Chamber the ability to access a directory of business contacts, market data, macro- and microeconomic, specialized expertise in various industries, consulting and training for investors, innovative B2B tool (English-language magazine "Contact International Business Voice" BPCC Portal [www.bpcc.org](http://www.bpcc.org). e) support for importers in the UK and exporters of Polish, the opportunity to participate in meetings with leaders of private and public sector as well as in prestigious business events.

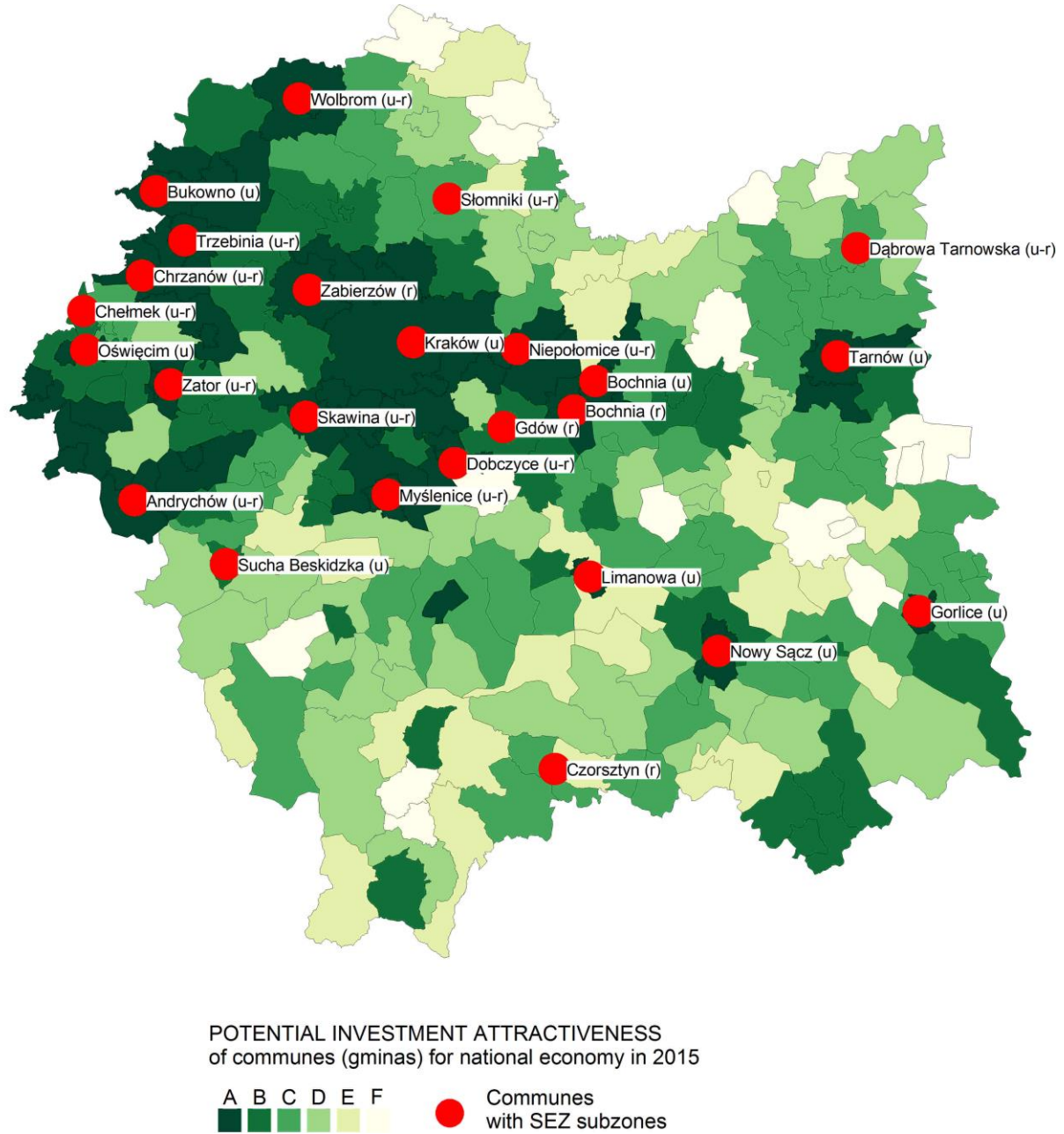
## 4.2. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE VOIVODSHIP – EFFECTS

There are 3 special economic zones (SEZs) in Lesser Poland voivodship: Kraków SEZ, Mielec SEZ and Katowice SEZ. At the end of 2015 the areas of the SEZs were parts of 9 cities and 16 communes (in Gorlice function 2 zones: Mielec and Kraków) – see Chart 3.

The first SEZ areas were brought into life in 1996. The investment outlays made by SEZ companies operating in the communes of Lesser Poland by the end of 2015 amounted to PLN 3 billion, which made 3% of all investment outlays made in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the SEZ companies in the region created 22.2 thousand new jobs which made 7% of all jobs created in the Polish SEZs (see Table 4 in the Appendix).

The largest investments have been made in Kraków and Niepołomice. The investors in Kraków include: AZ, Al. Sp. z o.o. (Poland, metal constructions), RR Donnelley Poland Ltd. (USA, printing industry), Polski Asfalt Technic Ltd. (Sweden, manufacture, non-metallic products), Motorola Polska Electronics Ltd. (USA, electronics), RR Donnelley Europe Ltd. (USA, printing industry), Jagiellońskie Centrum Innowacji Ltd.. (Poland, R&D), Grupa Onet.pl S.A. (the Netherlands, software), Ericpol Telecom Ltd. (Poland, IT), AMK Kraków S.A. (Poland, machines installation, Comarch S.A (Poland, software), Dream Lab Onet.pl Ltd. (The Netherlands, software), AZ\_SOFT Ltd. (Poland, call centre), Elettric 80 Ltd. (Italy, software) Capita (Poland) Ltd. (UK, BPO). The investors in Niepołomice include: MAN Trucks Ltd. (Germany, automotive industry), Meiiler Polska Ltd. (Germany, automotive industry), ACP Polska (Germany, automotive industry), Nidec Motors&Actuators (Poland) (Japan, automotive industry), Food Care Ltd. (food products), Hannecard Polska, Polskie Zakłady Zbożowe „PZZ” in Kraków S.A. (Poland, grain mill products), FoodCare Ltd. (Poland, beverages), Woodward Poland Ltd. (USA, electric and electronic appliances).

The Kraków SEZ development plan aims at attracting investors from biotechnology, pharmaceutical, advanced R&D services sectors to the city of Cracow and its agglomeration. The other areas are to attract investments in production industries – automotive, chemical, construction, food-processing and related to logistics centres. Other economic zones would welcome investments aimed at utilising their local potential.

**Chart 3. The location of SEZs in Lesser Poland voivodship**

Source: Authors' own work.

## 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
<b>Voivodships</b>						
LOWER SILESIAN	0,868	A	A	A	B	B
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	0,556	C	C	E	E	D
LUBLIN	0,131	F	F	F	F	F
LUBUSZ	0,296	E	E	D	D	E
ŁÓDŹ	0,636	C	B	E	E	D
LESSER POLAND	0,759	B	B	A	A	B
MAZOVIAN	1,000	A	A	A	A	A
OPOLE	0,243	E	E	E	F	E
SUBCARPATHIAN	0,314	E	E	D	E	D
PODLASKIE	0,210	E	E	E	D	E
POMERANIAN	0,716	B	C	A	A	B
SILESIAN	0,988	A	A	C	C	A
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	0,000	F	F	F	F	F
WARMIAN-MASURIAN	0,291	E	E	C	C	D
GREATER POLAND	0,618	C	C	B	D	B
WESTERN POMERANIAN	0,693	B	C	D	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 in 2016.

**Table 2. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES OF LESSER POLAND VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SELECTED SECTIONS**

County	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
<b>Counties</b>						
city of Kraków	0,333	A	A	A	A	A
city of Nowy Sącz	0,287	A	A	A	A	A
city of Tarnów	0,284	A	A	A	B	A
Wieliczka	0,267	A	B	B	B	B
Olkuś	0,248	B	B	B	C	C
Oświęcim	0,245	B	B	B	B	C
Kraków	0,239	B	C	C	B	C
Myślenice	0,224	C	C	D	D	D
Bochnia	0,223	C	C	C	D	C
Wadowice	0,223	C	C	C	D	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 in 2016.

**Table 3. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES OF LESSER POLAND VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SELECTED SECTIONS**

	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
Commune	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
<b>Urban communes</b>						
Kraków (u)	0,233	A	A	A	A	A
Limanowa (u)	0,220	A	A	A	A	A
Oświęcim (u)	0,219	A	A	A	A	A
Gorlice (u)	0,216	A	A	A	A	A
Bochnia (u)	0,207	A	A	A	A	A
Tarnów (u)	0,206	A	A	A	A	A
Nowy Sącz (u)	0,204	A	A	A	A	A
Bukowno (u)	0,195	A	A	A	A	A
Mszana Dolna (u)	0,178	A	A	A	A	B
Sucha Beskidzka (u)	0,174	B	A	B	A	B
Zakopane (u)	0,173	B	A	A	A	B
Nowy Targ (u)	0,170	B	B	B	A	B
Grybów (u)	0,166	B	B	B	B	B
Jordanów (u)	0,159	B	B	B	A	C
<b>Rural communes</b>						
Wielka Wieś (r)	0,218	A	A	A	A	A
Zielonki (r)	0,213	A	A	A	A	A
Zabierzów (r)	0,211	A	A	A	A	A
Mogilany (r)	0,197	A	A	A	B	A
Michałowice (r)	0,186	A	A	A	B	A
Bolesław (r)	0,186	A	A	A	A	B
Kłaj (r)	0,183	A	A	A	C	A
Osiek (r)	0,178	A	A	A	C	B
Tarnów (r)	0,178	A	B	B	C	A
Bochnia (r)	0,176	A	B	A	C	B
Chełmiec (r)	0,174	B	B	C	B	C
Przeciszów (r)	0,174	B	B	A	D	B
Klucze (r)	0,174	B	B	A	B	B
Polanka Wielka (r)	0,173	B	B	B	C	C
Dębno (r)	0,173	B	B	B	C	B
Liszki (r)	0,172	B	B	B	D	B
Siepraw (r)	0,172	B	B	B	C	B
Spytkowice (r)	0,172	B	B	B	C	B
Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca (r)	0,171	B	B	B	C	B

Jerzmanowice-Przegonia (r)	0,169	B	B	B	A	B
Skrzyszów (r)	0,167	B	B	B	C	C
Mucharz (r)	0,167	B	B	B	A	C
Łapanów (r)	0,167	B	B	B	B	C
Żegocina (r)	0,164	B	B	B	B	C
Sękowa (r)	0,163	B	B	B	A	C
Brzeźnica (r)	0,163	B	B	B	C	C
Tomice (r)	0,163	B	B	B	D	C
Tymbark (r)	0,162	B	B	B	A	C
Sułoszowa (r)	0,161	B	B	C	C	C
Gdów (r)	0,160	B	C	B	D	C
Oświęcim (r)	0,160	B	C	C	D	B
Rzezawa (r)	0,158	C	C	B	B	C
Wierchosławice (r)	0,158	C	C	C	E	B
Stryków (r)	0,156	C	C	C	C	D
Iwanowice (r)	0,155	C	C	C	D	C
Lipinki (r)	0,154	C	C	C	B	D
Spytkowice (r)	0,154	C	C	B	B	C
Kamionka Wielka (r)	0,153	C	C	C	B	C
Lubień (r)	0,153	C	C	C	B	C
Czorsztyn (r)	0,153	C	C	B	A	C
Gołcza (r)	0,152	C	C	C	D	D
Pleśna (r)	0,150	C	C	C	C	C
Łapsze Niżne (r)	0,149	C	C	B	A	D
Lisia Góra (r)	0,149	C	C	C	E	B
Słupnice (r)	0,149	C	C	B	C	D
Trzyciąż (r)	0,149	C	C	C	C	D
Szerzyny (r)	0,148	C	C	C	C	D
Pałecznicza (r)	0,148	C	C	D	C	E
Trzciana (r)	0,148	C	C	C	C	C
Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce (r)	0,148	C	C	C	D	D
Zembrzyce (r)	0,147	C	C	C	B	D
Łososina Dolna (r)	0,147	C	C	C	B	D
Gorlice (r)	0,146	C	C	C	C	C
Laskowa (r)	0,146	C	C	C	B	D
Gródek nad Dunajcem (r)	0,146	C	C	C	A	D
Gnojnik (r)	0,146	C	C	C	C	D
Gromnik (r)	0,145	C	C	B	C	D
Dobra (r)	0,144	C	C	C	B	E
Charsznica (r)	0,144	C	C	C	C	D
Mszana Dolna (r)	0,143	C	C	C	B	D
Jabłonka (r)	0,142	C	C	C	B	E
Grybów (r)	0,142	C	D	C	B	D
<b>Urban-rural communes</b>						
Niepołomice (u-r)	0,214	A	A	A	A	A

Zator (u-r)	0,201	A	A	A	C	A
Wieliczka (u-r)	0,201	A	A	A	A	A
Skawina (u-r)	0,195	A	A	A	C	A
Olkusz (u-r)	0,195	A	A	A	A	A
Kęty (u-r)	0,191	A	A	A	A	A
Myślenice (u-r)	0,190	A	A	A	A	A
Andrychów (u-r)	0,187	A	A	A	A	A
Dobczyce (u-r)	0,186	A	A	B	A	B
Wadowice (u-r)	0,185	A	A	A	A	A
Świątniki Górne (u-r)	0,182	A	A	B	B	B
Alwernia (u-r)	0,181	A	A	A	B	A
Chrzanów (u-r)	0,180	A	A	A	C	A
Brzeszcze (u-r)	0,179	A	A	A	C	B
Wolbrom (u-r)	0,178	A	A	B	A	B
Trzebinia (u-r)	0,177	A	A	B	B	A
Krynica-Zdrój (u-r)	0,174	B	B	B	A	B
Krzeszowice (u-r)	0,172	B	B	B	B	B
Chełmek (u-r)	0,164	B	B	C	D	B
Skąpa (u-r)	0,163	B	B	C	C	B
Brzesko (u-r)	0,163	B	B	B	B	A
Sułkowice (u-r)	0,162	B	B	C	C	D
Muszyna (u-r)	0,160	B	B	B	A	C
Dąbrowa Tarnowska (u-r)	0,155	C	C	C	D	B
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska (u-r)	0,154	C	C	C	A	D
Stary Sącz (u-r)	0,154	C	C	C	B	D
Tuchów (u-r)	0,153	C	C	C	C	C
Żabno (u-r)	0,151	C	C	C	F	B
Nowy Wiśnicz (u-r)	0,150	C	C	C	C	C
Radłów (u-r)	0,146	C	C	D	E	C
Szczawnica (u-r)	0,146	C	C	C	A	D
Biecz (u-r)	0,144	C	C	C	A	D
Słomniki (u-r)	0,143	C	C	D	D	D
Libiąż (u-r)	0,142	C	D	D	D	C

(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 (RDB), 2016.

**Table 4. EFFECTS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE FUNCTIONING AT THE END OF 2015**

SEZ	County, commune	Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN	New jobs number	Leading industries (at least 20% share of revenue or employment)
Katowice	Myślenice, Myślenice (u-r)	71	539	rubber and plastic
Kraków	Bochnia, Bochnia (u)	162	123	paper and paper products; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Kraków	Bochnia, Bochnia (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Kraków	Chrzanów, Chrzanów (u-r)	229	181	groceries; electrical and non-electrical household appliances
Kraków	Chrzanów, Trzebinia (u-r)	16	-	chemicals and chemical products; basic pharmaceutical substances, medicines and other pharmaceutical products; rubber and plastic
Kraków	Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Dąbrowa Tarnowska (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Kraków	Kraków, Skawina (u-r)	171	483	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Kraków	Kraków, Słomniki (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Kraków	Kraków, Zabierzów (r)	79	4 653	services related to the production of films, videos, television programs, sound recording and music; legal services, accounting, bookkeeping and tax advisory
Kraków	Limanowa, Limanowa (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Kraków	city of Kraków, Kraków (u)	720	3 222	services related to publishing
Kraków	city of Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz (u)	45	126	rubber and plastics; furniture
Kraków	city of Tarnów, Tarnów (u)	195	239	chemicals and chemical products; products of other non-metallic mineral
Kraków	Myślenice, Dobczyce (u-	26	37	groceries; electrical and non-electrical household

	r)			appliances
<b>Kraków</b>	Nowy Targ, Czorsztyn (r)	26	51	machinery and equipment nec
<b>Kraków</b>	Olkusz, Bukowno (u)	-	-	no leading industry
<b>Kraków</b>	Olkusz, Wolbrom (u-r)	13	2	rubber and plastics; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
<b>Kraków</b>	Oświęcim, Chelmek (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
<b>Kraków</b>	Oświęcim, Oświęcim (u)	48	4	rubber and plastic
<b>Kraków</b>	Oświęcim, Zator (u-r)	118	348	machinery and equipment nec
<b>Kraków</b>	Sucha Beskidzka, Sucha Beskidzka (u)	56	401	computers, electronic and optical products
<b>Kraków</b>	Wadowice, Andrychów (u-r)	118	381	paper and paper products; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
<b>Kraków</b>	Wieliczka, Gdów (r)	-	-	no leading industry
<b>Kraków</b>	Wieliczka, Niepołomice (u-r)	892	1 235	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
<b>Mielec</b>	Gorlice, Gorlice (u)	68	174	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

Source: Authors' own calculations based on the Ministry of Economy data. Notice: (u) – city commune, (u-r) urban-rural commune, (r) rural commune.

**TABLE 5. UNIVERSITIES, FACULTIES AND ITS CATEGORIES**

School name	Ministry of Science and Higher Education Category
AGH in Krakow	A + - Faculty of Physics and Applied Informatics
	A - Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection
	A - Faculty of Management
	A - Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications
	A - Faculty of Energy and Fuels
	A - Faculty of Drilling, Oil and Gas
	A – Faculty of Materials Science and Ceramics
	A - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics
	A – Faculty of Applied Mathematics
	B - The Faculty of Humanities
	B - Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Automation, Computer Science and Biomedical Engineering
	B - Faculty of Mining and Geoengineering
	B - Faculty of Mining Surveying and Environmental Engineering
	B – Faculty of Non-Ferrous Metals
	B - Faculty of Metals Engineering and Industrial Computer Science
	B - Faculty of Foundry
Ignatianum Academy in Krakow	B - Faculty of Arts
	B - Faculty of Education
Academy of Music in Krakow	A + - Faculty of Creativity, Interpretation and Education Music
	B - Instrumental Faculty
Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts	A – Faculty of Intermedia
	A - Faculty of Industrial Design
	B – Faculty of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art
	B - Faculty of Graphic Arts
	B - Faculty of Painting
	B - Faculty of Sculpture
	C - Faculty of Interior

Bronisław Czech Academy of Physical Education. in Krakow	B - Physical Rehabilitation
	C – Faculty of Tourism and Recreation
	C - Faculty of Physical Education and Sport
Krakow Academy of Wolbórz in Krakow	B - Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences
	B - Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts
	B - Faculty of Law, Administration and International Relations
	B - Faculty of Psychology and Humanities
	B - Safety Sciences
	B - Faculty of Management and Social Communication
Cracow School of Health Promotion in Krakow	no data
Malopolska School of Economics in Tarnow	B - Faculty of Management and Tourism
Jozef Dietl Malopolska School in Krakow	no data
State Higher School of Theatre School. Ludwik Solski in Krakow	B - Drama Directing Faculty in Krakow
	B – Faculty of Dance Theatre in Bytom
	B – Faculty of acting
State Higher Vocational School. Witold Pilecki Auschwitz	no data
State Higher Vocational School in Nowy Sacz	no data
State Higher Vocational School in Tarnów	no data
Podhale State Higher Vocational School in Nowy Targ	no data
Tadeusz Kosciuszko University of Technology in Kraków	no data
	B - Faculty of Architecture
	B – Faculty of Environmental Engineering
	B – Faculty of Civil Engineering
	B - Faculty of Engineering and Chemical Technology
	B - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
	C – Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering
	C - Faculty of Physics, Mathematics and Computer Science
School of Polytechnic based in Nowy Sacz	no data
Tarnow School based in Tarnow	no data

Cracow University of Economics	A - Faculty of Management
	A - Faculty of Commodity
	A - Faculty of Economics and International Relations
	A – Faculty of Finance
Jagiellonian University in Krakow	A + - Faculty of Chemistry
	A + - Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science
	A + - Faculty of Polish Studies
	A + Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology
	A - Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
	A - Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences
	A - Faculty of History
	A - Faculty of Law and Administration
	A - Faculty of Management and Social Communication
	A - Faculty of Arts
	A - Medical College; Faculty of Pharmacy
	A - Medical College; Faculty of Medicine
	B - Faculty of Philology
	B - Faculty of International and Political Studies
	B - Medical College; Faculty of Health Sciences
Pontifical University of John Paul II	A - Faculty of Arts
	A - The Faculty of Theology Section in Tarnów
	B - Faculty of Theology
	B - Department of History and Cultural Heritage
	B - Faculty of Social Sciences
Pedagogical University. National Education Commission in Krakow	B - The Faculty of Humanities
	B - Faculty of Education
	B - Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Technology
	B - Faculty of Arts
	B - Faculty of Philology
	C - Faculty of Geographical and Biological

University of Agriculture. In Krakow	A – Faculty of Food Technology
	B – Faculty of Animal Sciences
	B - Faculty of Agriculture and Economics
	B - Faculty of Forestry
	B - Faculty of Horticulture
	B – Faculty of Production Engineering and Energy
	B – Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Land Surveying
College of Public Security and Individual "Apeiron" in Cracow	no data
School of Business - National Louis University in Nowy Sacz	B - Faculty of Social Sciences and Informatics
Higher School of Economics and Computer Science in Krakow	no data
Tischner European University. Ks. Tischner European University in Krakow	no data
Higher School of Economics and Management in Krakow	no data
School of Entrepreneurship and Marketing in Chrzanów	no data
College of Tourism and Ecology in Sucha Beskidzka	no data
College of Insurance in Krakow	no data
School of Management and Banking in Krakow	B - Faculty of Management and Computer Science
	B - Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences

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.

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