Warsaw School of Economics

REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2016

Opole Voivodship

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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 Opole 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.[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.

[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 OPOLE (OPOLE) VOIVODSHIP

Opole voivodship is situated in the south-western part of Poland. It is a region with very intensive agriculture thanks to which it is a beneficial location for food industry. The high level of agrarian culture and fertile soils also influence positively the quality of location for food industry. The region has long-established industrial traditions, in particular in the manufacture of food, mineral products, metal products, machinery and equipment as well as chemicals and chemical products. Its near-border location and numerous border crossings (both road and railway ones) predisposes the region to cooperation with Germany and the Czech Republic.

The advantages of the voivodship are also:

- its location on main domestic and European traffic routes (A4 highway),
- excellent access to inland shipping thanks to the Oder and the Gliwice-Kędzierzyn Koźle channel (the port in Kędzierzyn is the largest inland port in Poland),
- well-developed communications infrastructure including access to the Internet (the voivodship belongs to the highest rated regions in Poland),
- presence of higher education institutions,
- rich resources for manufacture of mineral products – the possibility of specialisation in sectors supporting the construction industry,
- multicultural mindset of the inhabitants of the voivodship which results in their tolerance and openness to the inflow of foreign capital; this feature is strengthened by the membership of Opole voivodship of the Praded Euroregion and the Silesia Euroregion.

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

Table 1. General characteristics of the economy of Opole voivodship

Feature	Opole voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
Market Potential			
GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person)	36 299	44 686	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2015	996 011	38 437 239	2.6%
Human Resources Potential			
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015	8 424	394 987	2.1%
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015	7 060	284 187	2.5%
Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands)	391	16 084	2.4%
Structure of employed persons in 2015	agriculture sector 10.3% industry sector 35.9% services sector 53.8%	11.5% 30.5% 58.0%	
Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship			
Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014	852	78 823.1	1.1%
Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014	2 327.1	215 594.8	1.1%
Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*			
– **Katowice SEZ** – **Starachowice SEZ** – **Wałbrzych SEZ**			
Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN)			
Counties	Class A	city of Opole	
	Class B		
Communes	Class A	Brzeg (u), Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u), Namysłów (u-r), Opole (u), Skarbimierz (r), Tułowice (r), Zdzieszowice (u-r)	
	Class B	Bierawa (r), Chrząstowice (r), Dobrzeń Wielki (r), Gogolin (u-r), Grodków (u-r), Kluczbork (u-r), Krapkowice (u-r), Lubsza (r), Łubniany (r), Nysa (u-r), Prudnik (u-r), Strzelce Opolskie (u-r), Ujazd (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 calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 996 011 (as of 2015), which is 2.6% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows:

16.0% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.8% at productive age and 20.2% 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 6 higher education institutions in which there are 25 000 students studying, which makes up 1.8% 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 Opole Province 2 faculties of universities has received scientific category A; 11 faculties received a category - B; and 2 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that three universities have not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in the appendix in Table 5.

13% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 34.9% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 9% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%[2] in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3806.64, which is 98% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Opole voivodship made a contribution of 2.1% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 36299 with the average for Poland PLN 44686. With this result the voivodship takes the 11th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 166% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

The structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a share of the service sector 53.8% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 10.3% and 35,9% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of food products (18% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (14%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (10%) manufacture of metal products (9%) and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (8%). As the voivodship is one of the smallest regions the voivodship has strong position only in chemical and chemical products market (6%) and production of other non-metallic mineral products (5%).[3]

[2] The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). 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 (26/10/2016).

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: food industry, chemical industry and construction.

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

- **Katowice SEZ, subzones**: Głuchołazy (u-r), Gogolin (u-r), Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u), Kietrz (u-r), Krapkowice (u-r), Olesno (u-r), Strzelce Opolskie (u-r), Ujazd (u-r),
- **Starachowice SEZ, subzone**: Tułowice (r),
- **Wałbrzych SEZ, subzones**: Dąbrowa (r), Grodków (u-r), Kluczbork (u-r), Lewin Brzeski (u-r), Namysłów (u-r), Niemodlin (u-r), Nysa (u-r), Opole (u), Otmuchów (u-r), Praszka (u-r), Prudnik (u-r), Skarbimierz (r).

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.

2. Region's rank in terms of investment attractiveness in Poland and in the European Union

Opole voivodship is relativelyattractive region in Poland as evidenced by the resulting Class C for the national economy, as well as class C for the professional, scientific and technical activities.

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] 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.

[4] 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/**

Based on the above-mentioned indices it can be stated that the voivodship is characterized by a low class of investment attractiveness (class F), compared to the NUTS_2 EU regions. Opole voivodship has a competitive advantage, when it comes to human capital, ranked class A, ranked at the 35th place among 273 regions.

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

- **in Bulgaria:** Severozapaden, Severen tsentralen, Yuzhen tsentralen;
- **in Greece:** Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki, Dytiki Makedonia, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Peloponnisos;
- **in Spain:** Extremadura;
- **in Portugal:** Alentejo;
- **in Romania:** Nord-Vest, Centru, Nord-Est, Sud-Est, Sud - Muntenia, Sud-Vest Oltenia;
- **in Italy:** Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia.

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.

When it comes to counties, the highest ranked city county was Opole (distinguished with a golden star) as well as (distinguished with orange stars:) land counties, Kędzierzyn-Koźle and Krapkowice.

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

- **distinguished with a golden star:** Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u) Opole (u),
- **distinguished with an orange star:** Brzeg (u).

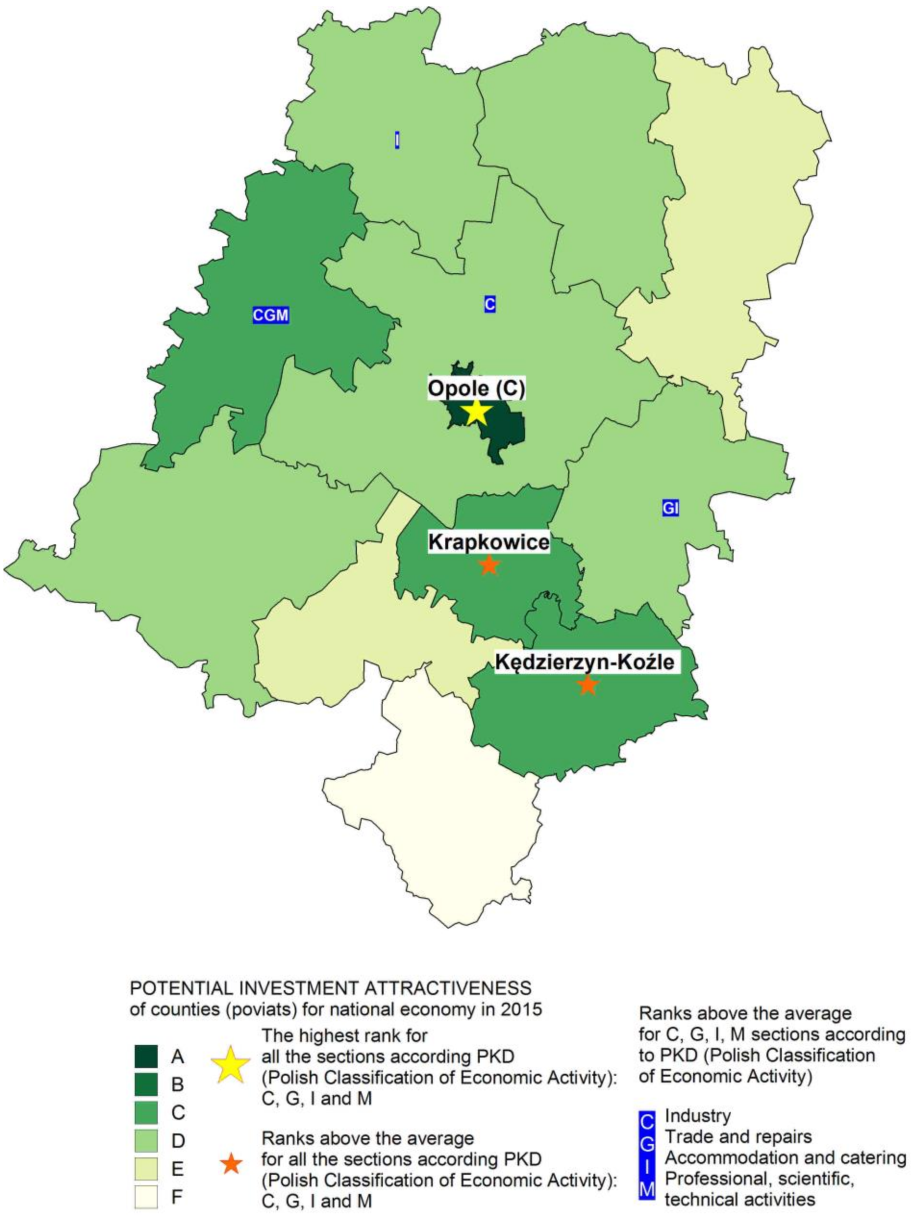
When it comes to rural communes, the highest ranked of them were:

- **distinguished with an orange star**: Bierawa (r), Chrząstowice (r), Dobrzeń Wielki (r), Lubsza (r), Łubniany (r), Popielów (r), Skarbimierz (r), Tułowice (r), Turawa (r).

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

- **distinguished with an orange star**: Głubczyce (u-r), Gogolin (u-r), Kluczbork (u-r), Kolonowskie (u-r), Krapkowice (u-r), Leśnica (u-r), Namysłów (u-r), Prudnik (u-r), Strzelce Opolskie (u-r), Ujazd (u-r), Zawadzkie (u-r), Zdzieszowice (u-r).

Chart 1. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Opole voivodship, considering the most attractive sections

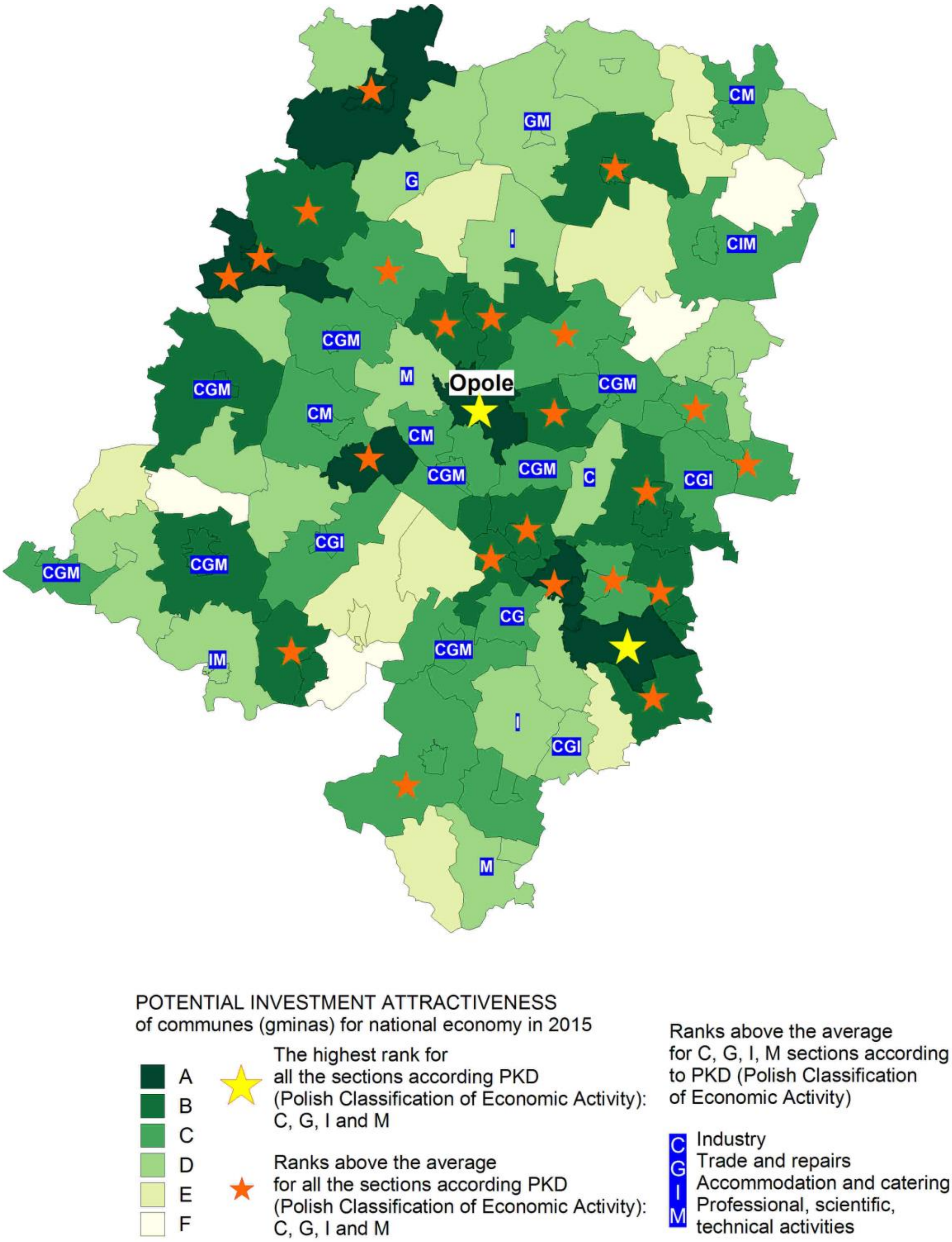


Golden star county:

Opole

Source: Authors' own work.

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



Golden star communes:

Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u), Opole (u)

Source: Authors' own work

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.

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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.[5]

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 Opole voivodship such centre is:

the Investor Services Centre operating within
Opolskie Centre for Economy Development (Opolskie Centrum Rozwoju Gospodarki)
www.ocrg.Opolskie.pl

Invest in Opolskie

Opole 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.

[5] Information included in this part of the report refer to the end of 2015.

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:

'Śląsk' Chamber of Commerce ***(Izba Gospodarcza „Śląsk") (www.igsilesia.pl)***
The Chamber is an organization of economic self-government, uniting entrepreneurs mainly from Upper and Lower Silesia. The offer includes the promotion of companies and their products (including by organizing events with the participation of members of the Chamber and other businesses), networking of member firms, establishment of economic contacts, training, open and closed throughout the country, training and integration on the European Union, information services on. organized trade fairs, exhibitions, trade missions, exchange of cooperative, announced tenders, EU call for proposals, the funds available for the development of enterprises, entrepreneurs meetings with representatives of institutions (m. al .: PIP Revenue, Customs House, ZUS), assistance in obtaining EU funds and non-EU (credits, loans, etc.), giving member companies of recommendations in order to provide its business partners, assistance in establishing cooperation with the scientific community. The Chamber supports cooperation with companies both in Poland and abroad. The chamber organizes exchanges and meetings industry cooperation, economic missions and study tours, business meetings with foreign partners, trade fairs, exhibitions and presentations of companies at home and abroad, distribution of incoming cooperation offers to the Chamber from abroad and brokerage address databases. The Chamber is coordinator of the Silesian Cluster of Wood.
Opole Chamber of Commerce ***(Opolska Izba Gospodarcza) (www.oig.opole.pl)***
The chamber is an organization of economic self-government, representing economic interests of its members. OIG is an institution that supports the economic development of the region and that creates a climate for entrepreneurship development. The mission of the Chamber is to help affiliated to the business entities and the integration of the business community. Chamber specializes in organizing seminars, training sessions, share information, promotion and advertising. OIG offer also includes the legalization of documents. The chamber's offer includes i.a. trainings and legalization of documents. There are an arbitration court and a Club of Young Entrepreneurs at the chamber.

Opolskie Centre for Economic Development ***(Opolskie Centrum Rozwoju Gospodarki) (www.ocrg.Opolee.pl)***
The centre realizes tasks connected with creating economic development conditions, creating labour market, supporting economic activity and supporting competitiveness and innovativeness of voivodship's economy. The centre initiates activities that should increase region's investment attractiveness and seeking for domestic and foreign investors as well as providing services for them. An Investor Services Centre is operating within Opole Centre for Economic Development. The centre is the Managing Institution for implementation of Regional Innovation Strategy for Opole voivodship. It also builds regional networks

of economic information for business and promotes ideas of clusters. The center offers assistance in finding foreign partners or investors.

Science and Technology Park in Opole ***(Park Naukowo- Technologiczny w Opolu) (www.pnt.opole.pl)***
The park fosters seeking and implementing new technology solutions at the merge of science and business. In the future it will consist of 5 buildings: business incubator, laboratory, R&D building, high-tech building and integration area. It was completed first stage of the project - the first two buildings are waiting for companies interested in cooperation. Industry and Technology Incubator is equipped with broadband Internet and the necessary infrastructure and an office base for IT services, design, consulting and marketing. Building laboratory and experimental consists of four halls of technological and laboratory rooms and offices.The park's aim is to work for the benefit of Opole region by creating beneficial conditions for entrepreneurship development, especially for high-tech and knowledge-based economy. It also aims to create effective connections between science and business, stimulation innovative entrepreneurship by creating cooperation between science, business and territorial self-government.

Kędzierzyn-Koźle Industrial Park ***(Kędzierzyńsko – Kozielski Park Przemysłowy) (www.kkpp.pl)***
The aim of park's activity is increasing of social-economic potential, competitiveness and attractiveness of Kędzierzyn-Koźle region and stimulating regional and local development. The park offers investors (in cooperation with Kędzierzyn-Koźle commune) support in investment process by preparing investment offers (investment plots, production halls, storage area, office space), preparing business visits and meetings arrangement, support at administrative processes, consulting on public aid issues. The offer for investors includes 3 locations of investment areas (Pole Południowe, within Katowice SEZ, Koźle river harbour and Podzamcze with a building that needs revitalization).

Business Centre Club – Opole Chamber ***(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.

Opole Technical University Centre of Polish-Chinese Cooperation Confucius Institute in Opole ***(Politechnika Opolska Centrum Współpracy Polska-Chiny Instytut Konfucjusza w Opolu) (http://ik.po.opole.pl)***
Confucius Institute is a public benefit organization that aims at creating academic, economic and cultural relations between Poland and China. The centre offers Chinese language courses on different levels, preparing teachers to teach Chinese at schools, providing with Chinese language teaching materials, organizing language examinations, starting cooperation with Chinese R&D units and companies, consulting on education, culture and business, organizing cultural and education events. The Institute organizes a postgraduate course.: "International Business of the EU-China, whose purpose is to prepare students for work and do business in international markets, particularly China.

4.2. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE VOIVODSHIP – EFFECTS

There are 3 special economic zones (SEZs) in Opole voivodship: Katowice SEZ, Wałbrzych SEZ and Starachowice SEZ. At the end of 2015 the areas of the SEZs were parts of 4 cities and 17 communes – see Chart 3.

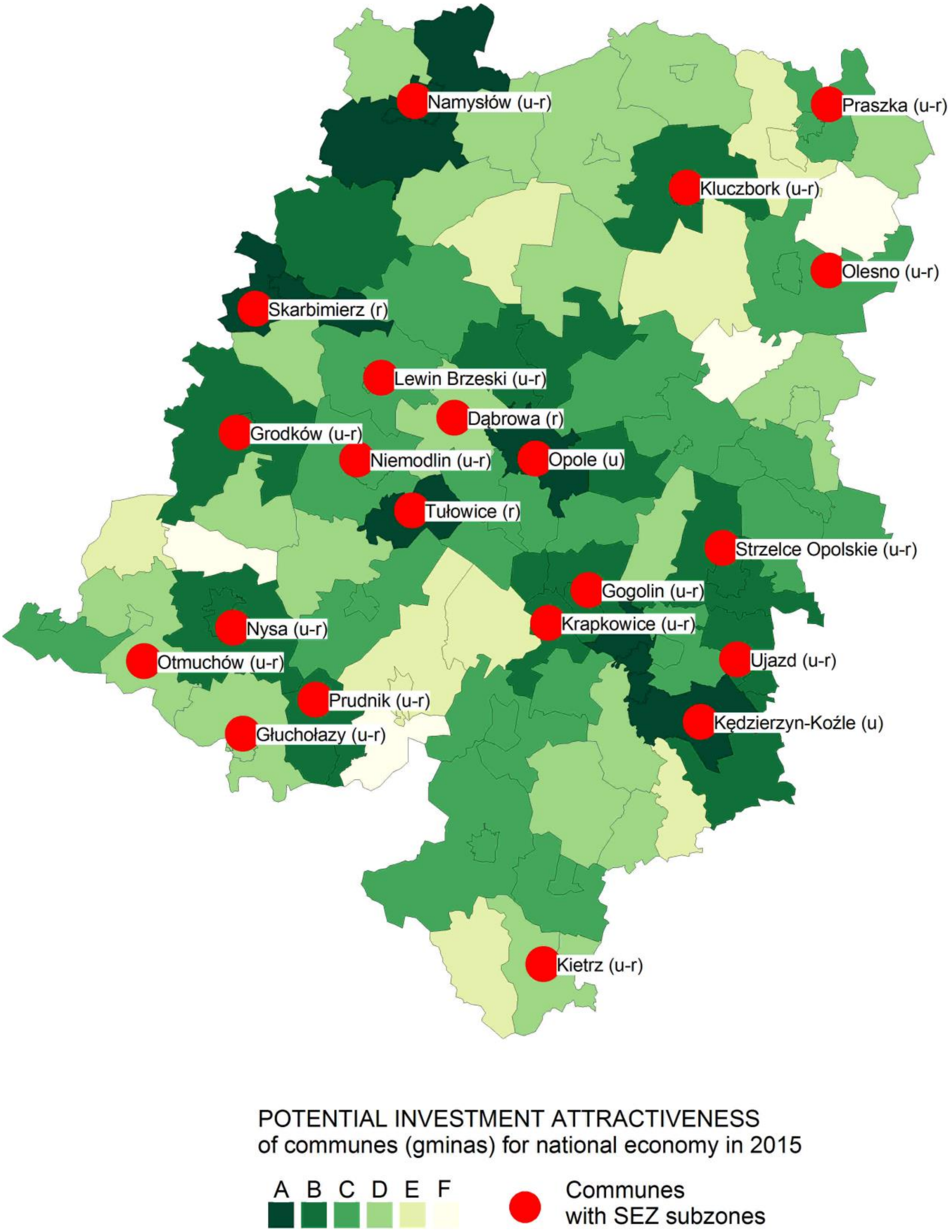
The first SEZ areas were brought into life in 2001 in Nysa. The investment outlays made by SEZ companies operating in the communes of Opole region by the end of 2015 amounted to PLN 3.4 billon, which made 3% of all investment outlays made in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the SEZ companies in the region created 4.6 thousand new jobs which made 1% of all jobs created in the Polish SEZs (see Table 4 in the Appendix).

The largest investments in the voivodship have been completed in Skarbimierz, where Mondelez Polska Ltd. (the Netherlands, producer of chewing gums), Mondelez Ltd. (the Netherlands, producer of chocolate products), Keiper Polska Ltd. (Germany, car seats elements and constructions), FPS Polska Ltd. (Germany, metal packaging) and also: United Packaging S.A (packaging), Aquila Ltd (Corrugated), Wipak Poland Ltd., Donaldson Poland Ltd., Jeronimo Martins Paolska S.A and in Ujazd: Mubea Automotive Poland, Tru-Flex Ltd., IFA Rotorion, FM logistic, HABA - Beton Johann Bartlechner Ltd., Qualichairs Ltd..

The SSE development plans assume that the voivodship should attract the following investments:

- from advanced technology industries and data processing services – in Katowice SEZ,
- from food-processing, chemical, energy, mineral resources, machinery, metal and furniture industries – in Starachowice SEZ,
- in the field of logistics, as well as traditional industries of the region, ie. furniture industry and wood and automotive, food and metal - in Wałbrzych SEZ.

Chart 3. The location of SEZs in Opole 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 National economy	PAI1_GN National economy	PAI1_C Industry	PAI1_G Trade and repairs	PAI1_I Accommodation and catering	PAI1_M Professional, scientific and technical activities
Voivodships						
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 (2016).

Table 2. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES OF OPOLE VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND 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 Opole	0,297	A	A	A	A	A
Krapkowice	0,234	C	B	C	C	C
Kędzierzyn-Koźle	0,226	C	C	C	C	C
Brzesko	0,223	C	C	C	D	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 (2016).

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

Commune	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
	National economy	**National economy**	**Industry**	**Trade and repairs**	**Accommodation and catering**	**Professional, scientific and technical activity**
Urban communes						
Brzeg (u)	0,231	A	A	A	B	A
Opole (u)	0,206	A	A	A	A	A
Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u)	0,203	A	A	A	A	A
Rural communes						
Skarbimierz (r)	0,185	A	A	A	C	B
Tułowice (r)	0,180	A	B	A	C	B
Dobrzeń Wielki (r)	0,174	B	A	B	B	B
Chrząstowice (r)	0,170	B	B	B	A	B
Bierawa (r)	0,163	B	B	B	C	C
Łubniany (r)	0,162	B	B	B	C	C
Lubsza (r)	0,160	B	B	B	B	C
Popielów (r)	0,156	C	B	B	C	C
Komprachcice (r)	0,150	C	C	D	E	B
Walce (r)	0,150	C	C	C	E	D
Tarnów Opolski (r)	0,150	C	C	C	D	C
Jemielnica (r)	0,148	C	C	C	C	D
Turawa (r)	0,144	C	C	C	C	C
Urban-rural communes						
Zdzieszowice (u-r)	0,193	A	A	A	C	A
Namysłów (u-r)	0,180	A	A	A	A	B
Nysa (u-r)	0,175	B	B	B	D	A
Gogolin (u-r)	0,172	B	A	A	A	B
Prudnik (u-r)	0,168	B	B	B	B	A
Strzelce Opolskie (u-r)	0,168	B	B	B	A	B
Grodków (u-r)	0,168	B	B	B	D	B

Krapkowice (u-r)	0,167	B	B	B	B	B
Kluczbork (u-r)	0,166	B	B	B	B	B
Ujazd (u-r)	0,162	B	B	B	C	C
Zawadzkie (u-r)	0,154	C	C	B	C	C
Ozimek (u-r)	0,153	C	C	C	D	C
Leśnica (u-r)	0,151	C	C	C	B	C
Lewin Brzeski (u-r)	0,150	C	C	C	E	C
Głubczyce (u-r)	0,149	C	C	C	C	C
Prószków (u-r)	0,148	C	C	C	D	C
Olesno (u-r)	0,145	C	C	D	B	C
Korfantów (u-r)	0,145	C	C	C	C	D
Głogówek (u-r)	0,144	C	C	C	D	C
Niemodlin (u-r)	0,144	C	C	D	D	C
Kolonowskie (u-r)	0,143	C	C	C	C	C
Praszka (u-r)	0,143	C	C	D	D	C
Baborów (u-r)	0,143	C	D	D	E	D

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 (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	Głubczyce, Kietrz (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Kędzierzyn-Koźle, Kędzierzyn-Koźle (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Krapkowice, Gogolin (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Krapkowice, Krapkowice (u-r)	285	95	paper and paper products
Katowice	Nysa, Głuchołazy (u-r)	116	96	paper and paper products
Katowice	Olesno, Olesno (u-r)	10	11	rubber and plastics; products of other non-metallic mineral
Katowice	Strzelce Opolee, Strzelce Opolee (u-r)	440	281	wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and materials of a kind used for plaiting
Katowice	Strzelce Opolee, Ujazd (u-r)	23	13	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Starachowice	Opole, Tułowice (r)	83	338	rubber and plastics; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Wałbrzych	Brzeg, Grodków (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Wałbrzych	Brzeg, Lewin Brzeg (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Wałbrzych	Brzeg, Skarbimierz (r)	1 619	1 691	groceries
Wałbrzych	Kluczbork, Kluczbork (u-r)	39	50	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment; electrical and non-electrical household appliances
Wałbrzych	city of Opole, Opole (u)	266	755	groceries; motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Wałbrzych	Namysłów, Namysłów (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Wałbrzych	Nysa, Nysa (u-r)	64	338	rubber and plastic
Wałbrzych	Nysa, Otmuchów (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry

Wałbrzych	Olesno, Praszka (u-r)	487	464	machinery and equipment nec
Wałbrzych	Opole, Dąbrowa (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Wałbrzych	Opole, Niemodlin (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Wałbrzych	Prudnik, Prudnik (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry

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

TABLE 5. UNIVERSITIES, FACULTIES AND ITS CATEGORIES

School name	Category of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Public Higher Medical Professional School in Opole	no data
State Higher Vocational School in Nysa	B - for the entire school
Opole University of Technology	A - Faculty of Civil Engineering
	B – Faculty of of Mechanical Engineering
	B – Faculty of Production Engineering and Logistics
	B - Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Automation and Informatics
	B - Faculty of Economics and Management
	C - Faculty of Physical Education and Physiotherapy
University of Opole	A - Faculty of Chemistry
	B - The Faculty of Economics
	B - Faculty of Philology
	B - Faculty of Theology
	B - Faculty of Law and Administration
	B - Faculty of History and Education
	B - Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics
	C - Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technology
School of Humanities and Economics in Brzeg	no data
School of Management and Administration in Opole	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.

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