

Warsaw School of Economics



# REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2016

## Silesian Voivodship

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## Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency

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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 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.<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 SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP

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

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

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

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

**Table 1. General characteristics of the economy of Silesian voivodship**

Feature	Silesian voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
<b>Market potential</b>			
<b>GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person)</b>	46 499	44 686	-
<b>Population (persons) on 31 December 2015</b>	4 570 849	38 437 239	11.9%
<b>Human Resources Potential</b>			
<b>Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015</b>	38 683	394 987	9.8%
<b>Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015</b>	29 801	284 187	10.5%
<b>Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands)</b>	1 761	16 084	10.9%
<b>Structure of employed persons in 2015</b>	agriculture 2.6% industry 39.8% services 57.6%	11.5% 30.5% 58%	
<b>Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship</b>			
<b>Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014</b>	5 598.2	78 823.1	7.1%
<b>Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014</b>	18 226.2	215 594.8	8.5%
<b>Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Katowice</li> <li>– Mielec</li> </ul>			
<b>Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C)</b>			
<b>Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2</b>	National economy class B Capital-intensive industry class B Labour-intensive industry class A Trade and repairs class A Accommodation and catering class C Scientific and technical activity class B		
<b>Real investment attractiveness RAI</b>	National economy class C Industry class B 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 (PAI1_GN)		
Counties	Class A	Bieruń-Lędziny, city of Bielsko-Biała, city of Bytom, city of Chorzów, city of Częstochowa, city of Dąbrowa Górnicza, city of Gliwice, city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, city of Jaworzno, 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, city of Zabrze, city of Żory, Mikołów
	Class B	Będzin, Pszczyna, Tarnowskie Góry
Communes	Class A	Bestwina (r), Będzin (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Bieruń (u), Bobrowniki (r), Buczkowice (r), Bytom (u), Chełm Śląski (r), Chorzów (u), 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), Mikołów (u), Mszana (r), Mysłowice (u), Olsztyn (r), Ornontowice (r), Ożarówice (r), Pawłowice (r), Piekary Śląskie (u), Poczesna (r), 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), Strumień (u-r), Suszec (r), Świerklany (r), Świętochłowice (u), Tarnowskie Góry (u), Tychy (u), Ustroń (u), Wilamowice (u-r), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Wojkowice (u), Wry (r), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Zebrzydowice (r), Żory (u), Żywiec (u)
	Class B	Bojszowy (r), Brenna (r), Chybie (r), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r), Dębowiec (r), Gaszowice (r), Godów (r), Goleszów (r), Gorzyce (r), Herby (r), Jejkowice (r), Kalety (u), Kamienica Polska (r), Kornowac (r), Krupski Młyn (r), Lipowa (r), Lubomia (r), Łazy (u-r), Łękawica (r), Łodygowice (r), Marklowice (r), Miasteczko Śląskie (u), Miedźna (r), Mierzęcice (r), Mstów (r), Myszków (u), Ogrodzieniec (u-r), Pilica (u-r), Poraj (r), Siewierz (u-r), Szczyrk (u), Świerklaniec (r), Toszek (u-r), Wilkowice (r), Wisła (u), 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 4 570 849 (as of 2015), which is 11.9% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 16.8% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.5% at productive age and 20.7% 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 38 higher education institutions in which there are 126 000 students studying, which makes up 9 % 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, 9.4% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 31.1 % attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 6.8% 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 42 77.74, which is 111% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Silesian voivodship made a contribution of 12.4% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 46 499 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 4th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 167% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

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 57.6% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 2.6% and 39.8% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

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 2015. manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (26%). In the structure of the industry metal production (13%), mining (10%), manufacture of fabricated metal products(9%) and manufacture of food products (7%) and manufacture of rubber and plastic products (6%). still play important role.

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<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.



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 (55% of national production in 2015)
- mining (42%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, excepting motorcycles (41%),
- manufacture of fabricated metal products (22%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (18%),
- manufacture of rubber and plastic (15%),
- manufacture of electrical equipment (15%),
- manufacture of machinery and equipment (12%),
- production of food. (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: 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,
- energy,
- medical.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zone: **Katowice or Mielec 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), Myszków (u), Orzesze (u), Pawłowice (r), Piekary Śląskie (u), Racibórz (u), Radziechowy-Wieprz (r), Rajcza (r), Rudziniec (r), Rybnik (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Siewierz (u-r), Sławków (u), Sosnowiec (u), Świętochłowice (u), Tychy (u), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Żory (u),
- **SEZ Mielec, subzone:** Częstochowa (u).

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<sup>3</sup> Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the Silesian Voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, [www.stat.gov.pl](http://www.stat.gov.pl) (26.10.2016).

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](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: labour-intensive industry (class A trade and repairs (class A), professional, scientific and technical activities (class B), the national economy (class B), as well as accommodation and catering (class C).

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 (class C), processing industry (class B), trade and repairs, accommodation and catering and professional, scientific and technical activities (class C).

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.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>More: *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>.

Among the regions of the European Union, Silesia has a relatively low investment attractiveness (class D). Of the 273 surveyed regions of Silesia took 165 place, improving its position by six positions compared to last year's survey. Among the Polish regions of Silesia stands quite high rating microclimate market (class C, position 100 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 A).

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. Limburg, Prov. Hainaut, Prov. Luxembourg;
- **in Great Britain:** Tees Valley and Durham, Cumbria, 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;
- **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, Canarias;
- **in The Netherlands:** Friesland, Drenthe, Zeeland;
- **in Germany:** Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lüneburg, Weser-Ems, Münster, Koblenz, Saarland, Sachsen-Anhalt;
- **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;
- **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, 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 the city. 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 (**distinguished with golden star**) are : Bielsko-Biała, , Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Piekary Śląskie, Rybnik, Tychy.

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

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

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

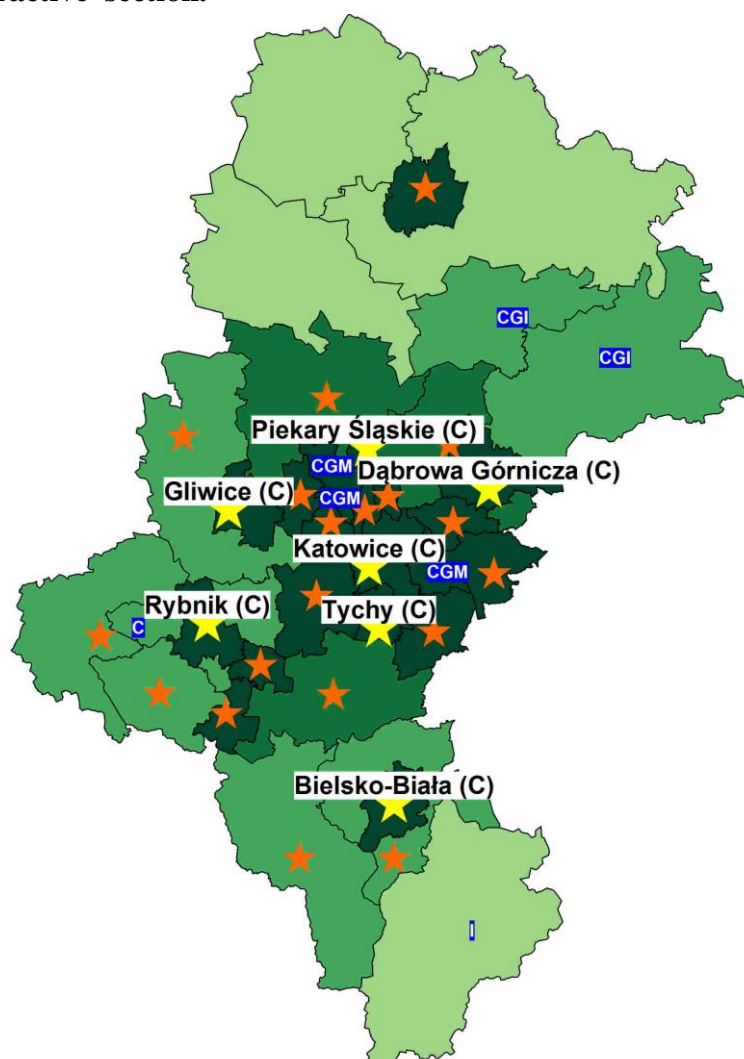
**Among rural communes** the highest rank communes include:

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

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

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

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



**POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS**  
of counties (poviats) for national economy in 2015



- ★ The highest rank for all the sections according PKD (Polish Classification of Economic Activity): C, G, I and M
- ★ Ranks above the average for all the sections according PKD (Polish Classification of Economic Activity): C, G, I and M

Ranks above the average for C, G, I, M sections according to PKD (Polish Classification of Economic Activity)

- C** Industry  
**G** Trade and repairs  
**I** Accommodation and catering  
**M** Professional, scientific, technical activities

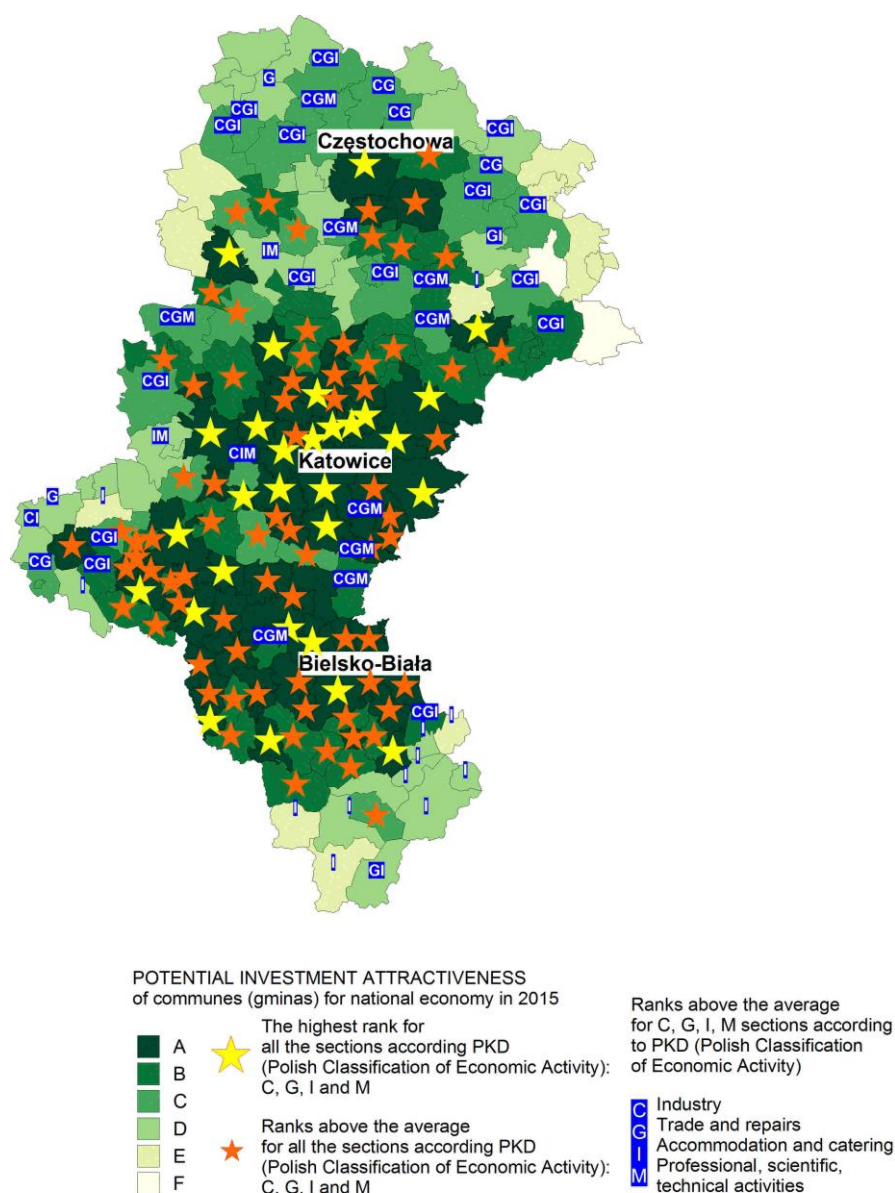
**Golden star counties:**

Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Gliwice, Katowice, Piekary Śląskie, Rybnik, Tychy

Source: Authors' own work.



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



**Golden star communes:**

Będzin (u), Bielsko-Biała (u), Chorzów (u), Cieszyn (u), Czeladź (u), Częstochowa (u), Dąbrowa Górnicza (u), Gliwice (u), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u), Jaworzno (u), Katowice (u), Lubliniec (u), Mikołów (u), Piekary Śląskie (u), Ruda Śląska (u), Rybnik (u), Siemianowice Śląskie (u), Sosnowiec (u), Tarnowskie Góry (u), Tychy (u), Ustroń (u), Wodzisław Śląski (u), Zabrze (u), Zawiercie (u), Żory (u), Żywiec (u), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r), Ornontowice (r), Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r)

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.

### 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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:**

**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/](http://www.tarnowskiegory.cocity.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](http://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 SPPT, 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 Architecture - Construction – Surveying Cluster. Park also offers virtual office.

**Science and Technology Park 'Euro-Centre' in Katowice (<http://www.pnt.euro-centrality.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**

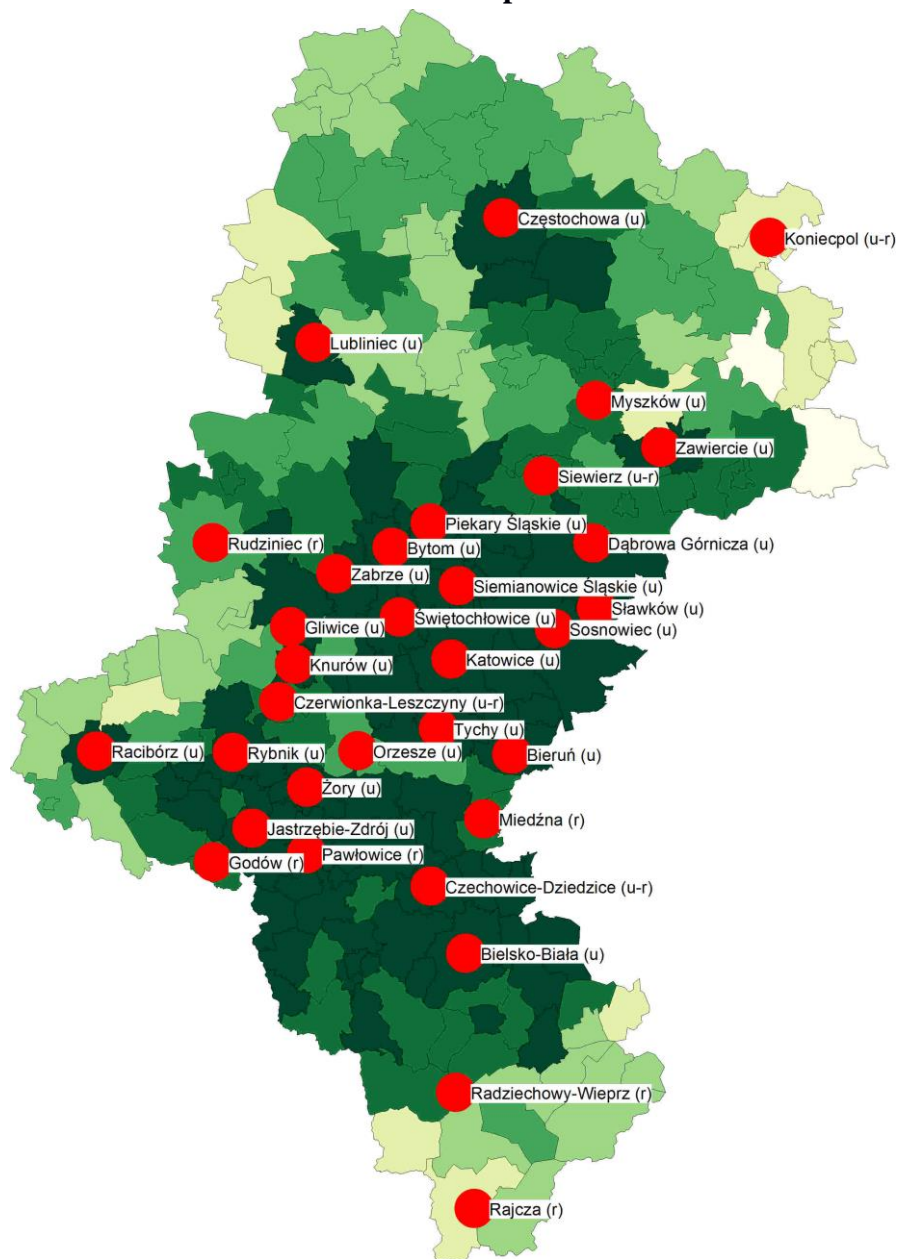
There are two SEZ operating in the voivodship: Katowice Special Economic Zone and Mielec SEZ. At the end of 2015 the areas of the SEZ were parts of 23 cities and 10 communes (in Częstochowa function 2 zones - Katowice and Mielec) – see Chart 3.

Most of the SEZ's were created in 1996. Till the end of 2015 the enterprises operating in the Silesian SEZ's subzones have invested PLN 22.4 bln in this area which is 20% of all investment outlays in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the enterprises created 57.7 thousand

new jobs in the region, which was 18% of all new jobs created in the Polish economic zones - see Table 4 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 Ltd. (PLN 2.2 billion), Lear Corporation Poland II, Automotive Lighting Poland.

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.

**Chart 3. The location of SEZs in Silesian voivodship**

POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS  
of communes (gminas) for national economy in 2015

A B C D E F

Communes  
with SEZ subzones

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 (2016).

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

	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
County	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Counties						
city of Gliwice	0,335	A	A	A	A	A
city of Chorzów	0,315	A	A	A	B	A
city of Świętochłowice	0,304	A	A	A	D	A
city of Katowice	0,302	A	A	A	A	A
city of Rybnik	0,301	A	A	A	A	A
city of Tychy	0,301	A	A	A	A	A
city of Bielsko-Biała	0,300	A	A	A	A	A
city of Żory	0,293	A	A	A	B	A
city of Dąbrowa Górnicza	0,291	A	A	A	A	A
city of Piekary Śląskie	0,285	A	A	A	A	A
city of Mysłowice	0,277	A	A	B	D	A
city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0,277	A	A	A	B	A
city of Ruda Śląska	0,275	A	A	A	C	A
city of Zabrze	0,272	A	A	A	A	B
city of Sosnowiec	0,272	A	A	B	B	A
Mikołów	0,271	A	A	B	B	A
Bieruń-Lędziny	0,271	A	A	B	A	B
city of Siemianowice Śląskie	0,271	A	A	A	B	A
city of Częstochowa	0,265	A	A	A	B	A

city of Bytom	0,265	A	A	B	D	A
city of Jaworzno	0,263	A	B	B	A	B
Będzin	0,252	B	B	B	A	B
Tarnowskie Góry	0,251	B	B	C	A	C
Pszczyna	0,247	B	B	B	B	B
Bielsko	0,237	C	B	C	C	C
Cieszyn	0,236	C	C	B	C	C
Wodzisław	0,236	C	B	C	B	C
Racibórz	0,227	C	C	C	C	C
Gliwice	0,224	C	C	C	B	C
Myszków	0,224	C	C	C	C	D
Rybnik	0,215	C	C	D	E	D
Zawiercie	0,215	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 (2016).



**TABLE 3. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES OF SILESIA 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						
Chorzów (u)	0,238	A	A	A	A	A
Świętochłowice (u)	0,235	A	A	A	C	A
Gliwice (u)	0,233	A	A	A	A	A
Żory (u)	0,215	A	A	A	A	A
Czeladź (u)	0,215	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (u)	0,215	A	A	A	B	A
Tychy (u)	0,214	A	A	A	A	A
Bielsko-Biała (u)	0,214	A	A	A	A	A
Radzionków (u)	0,213	A	A	A	C	A
Cieszyn (u)	0,213	A	A	A	A	A
Piekary Śląskie (u)	0,213	A	A	A	A	A
Rybnik (u)	0,211	A	A	A	A	A
Knurów (u)	0,210	A	A	A	B	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (u)	0,210	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u)	0,210	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (u)	0,210	A	A	A	A	A
Ruda Śląska (u)	0,209	A	A	A	A	A
Tarnowskie Góry (u)	0,209	A	A	A	A	A
Mikołów (u)	0,206	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (u)	0,205	A	A	A	B	A
Będzin (u)	0,204	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (u)	0,201	A	A	A	B	A
Sosnowiec (u)	0,201	A	A	A	A	A
Mysłowice (u)	0,201	A	A	A	B	A
Bytom (u)	0,200	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (u)	0,198	A	A	A	A	A
Pyskowice (u)	0,198	A	A	A	C	A
Zawiercie (u)	0,197	A	A	A	A	A
Częstochowa (u)	0,194	A	A	A	A	A
Zabrze (u)	0,193	A	A	A	A	A

Racibórz (u)	0,191	A	A	A	B	A
Wojkowice (u)	0,189	A	A	A	C	A
Jaworzno (u)	0,189	A	A	A	A	A
Wodzisław Śląski (u)	0,188	A	A	A	A	A
Żywiec (u)	0,188	A	A	A	A	A
Sławków (u)	0,185	A	A	B	B	C
Imielin (u)	0,184	A	A	A	C	A
Lędziny (u)	0,183	A	A	A	D	A
Ustroń (u)	0,182	A	A	A	A	A
Lubliniec (u)	0,182	A	A	A	A	A
Rydułtowy (u)	0,182	A	A	A	C	A
Pszów (u)	0,180	A	A	A	C	B
Wisła (u)	0,175	B	A	A	A	B
Miasteczko Śląskie (u)	0,170	B	B	B	C	B
Myszków (u)	0,169	B	B	B	D	B
Kalety (u)	0,160	B	B	C	B	D
Szczyrk (u)	0,159	B	B	B	A	C
Orzesze (u)	0,156	C	C	C	C	B
Poręba (u)	0,151	C	C	C	D	C
<b>Rural communes</b>						
Ornontowice (r)	0,210	A	A	A	A	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (r)	0,205	A	A	A	A	A
Mszana (r)	0,203	A	A	A	C	A
Poczesna (r)	0,202	A	A	A	C	A
Pawłowice (r)	0,200	A	A	A	B	A
Psary (r)	0,195	A	A	A	A	B
Bestwina (r)	0,193	A	A	A	C	A
Suszec (r)	0,190	A	A	A	B	A
Kozy (r)	0,189	A	A	A	B	A
Ożarówice (r)	0,186	A	A	A	A	B
Świerklany (r)	0,186	A	A	A	C	B
Jaworze (r)	0,185	A	A	B	A	A
Chełm Śląski (r)	0,185	A	A	A	C	A
Zebrzydowice (r)	0,181	A	A	A	C	B
Bobrowniki (r)	0,181	A	A	A	B	B
Hażlach (r)	0,181	A	A	A	C	B
Wry (r)	0,179	A	A	A	B	A
Jasienica (r)	0,178	A	A	A	B	B
Porąbka (r)	0,178	A	A	A	B	B
Buczkowice (r)	0,177	A	A	A	C	B
Czernichów (r)	0,177	A	A	B	A	C

Olsztyn (r)	0,176	A	A	A	A	B
Poraj (r)	0,175	B	B	B	B	B
Chybie (r)	0,175	B	B	B	D	B
Mierzęcice (r)	0,173	B	A	B	A	B
Miedźna (r)	0,173	B	B	B	D	A
Godów (r)	0,171	B	B	B	B	C
Wilkowice (r)	0,170	B	B	B	B	A
Goleszów (r)	0,169	B	B	B	C	B
Herby (r)	0,168	B	B	B	B	C
Łękawica (r)	0,168	B	B	B	A	D
Dębowiec (r)	0,167	B	B	B	C	B
Świerklaniec (r)	0,167	B	B	C	C	B
Jejkowice (r)	0,166	B	B	B	C	C
Kamienica Polska (r)	0,166	B	B	B	A	C
Bojszowy (r)	0,166	B	B	C	D	B
Zbrosławice (r)	0,166	B	B	B	C	C
Krupski Młyn (r)	0,164	B	B	B	A	B
Kornowac (r)	0,164	B	B	C	C	D
Łodygowice (r)	0,164	B	B	B	B	C
Brenna (r)	0,164	B	B	B	A	C
Marklowice (r)	0,162	B	B	B	C	B
Lipowa (r)	0,161	B	B	C	B	C
Mstów (r)	0,161	B	B	B	C	C
Lubomia (r)	0,161	B	B	C	C	D
Gorzyce (r)	0,160	B	B	B	C	C
Gaszowice (r)	0,160	B	B	B	C	C
Węgierska Górka (r)	0,158	C	B	B	A	C
Kobiór (r)	0,158	C	C	C	C	B
Starcza (r)	0,156	C	C	C	D	C
Panki (r)	0,156	C	B	C	C	D
Boronów (r)	0,154	C	C	C	C	C
Lyski (r)	0,154	C	C	C	B	C
Kochanowice (r)	0,152	C	C	C	B	C
Wręczyca Wielka (r)	0,152	C	C	C	C	D
Mykanów (r)	0,152	C	C	C	D	D
Przystajń (r)	0,150	C	C	C	C	D
Wielowieś (r)	0,150	C	C	C	D	C
Rudziniec (r)	0,150	C	C	C	A	D
Pilchowice (r)	0,149	C	C	C	C	C
Janów (r)	0,149	C	C	C	A	D
Miedźno (r)	0,148	C	C	C	C	D

Kroczyce (r)	0,146	C	C	C	A	D
Rędziny (r)	0,145	C	C	C	D	D
Przyrów (r)	0,144	C	C	C	D	D
Tworóg (r)	0,144	C	C	C	C	C
Gierałtowice (r)	0,143	C	C	D	C	C
Lelów (r)	0,143	C	C	C	C	D
<b>Urban – rural communes</b>						
Skoczów (u-r)	0,195	A	A	A	C	A
Wilamowice (u-r)	0,189	A	A	A	C	A
Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r)	0,185	A	A	A	A	A
Pszczyna (u-r)	0,176	A	B	B	A	A
Strumień (u-r)	0,176	A	A	B	C	B
Pilica (u-r)	0,173	B	A	B	B	D
Ogrodzieniec (u-r)	0,167	B	B	B	A	B
Łazy (u-r)	0,167	B	B	B	B	B
Toszek (u-r)	0,161	B	B	B	C	C
Żarki (u-r)	0,161	B	B	B	B	C
Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r)	0,160	B	B	B	B	C
Siewierz (u-r)	0,159	B	B	C	C	B
Koziegłowy (u-r)	0,155	C	C	C	C	D
Krzanowice (u-r)	0,152	C	C	B	D	D
Kłobuck (u-r)	0,145	C	C	C	D	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), 2016.

**TABLE 4. EFFECTS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES 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	Będzin, Siewierz (u-r)	151	822	electrical and non-electrical household appliances
Katowice	Będzin, Sławków (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Bielsk, Czechowice-Dziedzice (u-r)	78	421	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	Bieruń-Lędziny, Bieruń (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Częstochowa, Koniecpol (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Gliwice, Knurów (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Gliwice, Rudziniec (r)	179	155	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	Lubliniec, Lubliniec (u)	47	70	electrical and non-electrical household appliances; furniture
Katowice	city of Bielsko-Biała, Bielsko-Biała (u)	2 846	4 972	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	m .Bytom, Bytom (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	city of Dąbrowa Górnicza, Dąbrowa Górnicza (u)	1 733	2 110	products of other non-metallic mineral; motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	city of Gliwice, Gliwice (u)	8 223	12 734	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, Jastrzębie-Zdrój (u)	22	164	rubber and plastic
Katowice	city of Katowice, Katowice (u)	240	1 910	machinery and equipment nec
Katowice	city of Piekary Śląskie, Piekary Śląskie (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	city of Rybnik, Rybnik (u)	162	202	chemicals and chemical products
Katowice	city of Siemianowice Śląskie, Siemianowice Śląskie (u)	440	1 042	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers

Katowice	city of Sosnowiec, Sosnowiec (u)	1 353	2 971	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	city of Świętochłowice, Świętochłowice (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	city of Tychy, Tychy (u)	4 045	9 771	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	city of Zabrze, Zabrze (u)	186	579	rubber and plastics; electrical and non-electrical household appliances; machinery and equipment nec
Katowice	city of Żory, Żory (u)	756	2 149	groceries; rubber and plastic
Katowice	mikołowski, Orzesze (u)	182	111	products of other non-metallic mineral
Katowice	Myszków, Myszków (u)	8	23	furniture
Katowice	Pszczyna, Miedźna (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Pszczyna, Pawłowice (r)	193	436	electrical and non-electrical household appliances
Katowice	Racibórz, Racibórz (u)	11	46	machinery and equipment nec; furniture
Katowice	Rybnik, Czerwionka-Leszczyny (u-r)	140	666	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Katowice	Wodzisław, Godów (r)	58	36	metals; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Katowice	Zawiercie, Zawiercie (u)	38	138	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Katowice	Żywiec, Radziechowy-Wieprz (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice	Żywiec, Rajcza (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Katowice/ Mielec	city of Częstochowa, Częstochowa (u)	1 299	1 991	products of other non-metallic mineral; motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers

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-Biala	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 thecity of Meissner in Ustrón	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.

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